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JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. NATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

2ND DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME XII

October 15, 1962

In today's WASHINGTON POST appeared an editorial "At Last a Decision". The editorial is as follows:

"By approving the Three Sisters Bridge, the conference committee has provided the indispensable connection between two large and intricate highway systems, already under construction, on either side of the river. Had the conferees suspended their decision, work would have been dragged to a halt on both the Potomac Freeway, on the north side of the river, and Route 66, on the south side. Designs for these roads could not have been finished until their engineers knew whether, and where, a connection was to be made. The Potomac Freeway will, of course, be the main route from western Montgomery County into downtown Washington. Route 66 will serve the very rapidly growing population of western Fairfax County.

For this decision, the metropolis is indebted to the persistence of CONGRESSMAN NATCHER of Kentucky and Senator Byrd of West Virginia, the chairmen of the respective appropriations sub-committees. It is curious that men like Senators Kefauver and Case of New Jersey should have been leading so adamant an opposition. No doubt they were told that a future rail transit system might somehow replace the expressways now being built. That line of argument is, of course, quite mistaken. The question now is whether the metropolis can achieve a working rail transit system before the commuter traffic jam forces the city to build expressway capacity far beyond any now planned.

Another version of the Cannon story was carried in today's WASHINGTON POST entitled "The Congress". This editorial is as follows:

"The second session of the 87th Congress will be remembered in history for a spectacular triumph in the field of foreign economic policy and a regrettable failure in the field of domestic economic policy. Its other achievements surely rate it among the most productive legislative sessions with a record of failures and successes that, on examination, seem to reflect quite faithfully the temper of the country. It was able to act upon those issues where a clear consensus had developed; it failed to act on issues where, generally speaking, no consensus had matured.

The Trade Expansion Act of 1962 clearly will become an historic monument to the work of this Congress--the kind of monument that the 80th Congress made for itself when it approved the Marshall Plan. The tariff powers it confers upon the President are the powers that are needed if the Nation is to embrace the opportunities implicit in the rapid expansion of European trade arising out of the Common Market. The 80th Congress, by the passage of the Marshall Plan, helped bring about the recovery of Europe; the 87th Congress, by the passage of the Trade Expansion Act, is making that recovered and rejuvenated Europe of larger consequence in the economic life of the free world.

The failure of Congress to exhibit the same sort of economic enlightenment in the handling of internal economic problems surely is its outstanding defect. An immediate tax cut, as a counter-recession measure, surely was indicated last summer by all of the available signs and portents; but the leaders of Congress let it be known that they would not act. The national economy has remained sluggish, national growth

has been checked, unemployment has remained high. The Congress did provide for public works, manpower retraining, investment tax credit, a Federal pay raise and other measures with peripheral counter-cyclical impact, but it is too bad it did not take the step upon which the Nation's economic advisers almost unanimously agreed.

The session, to its credit, also approved a foreign aid bill, a good drug bill, a postal rate increase that will come nearer than ever before to making the Post Office Department self-supporting, the U. N. bond issue, the communications satellite bill and the Hanford reactor bill to utilize waste atomic power. If it failed to act on medicare, college aid, the original Administration farm bill, the urban affairs plan, the mass transit act and civil defense one has to concede that the voice of the Nation on these issues made an uncertain sound. It is a weakness in a representative government that it is unlikely to reach decisions on issues about which the country is in a state of indecision.

The session exhibited some unfortunate tendencies to invade executive prerogative in areas of foreign policy where Congress is often clumsy. The administration had to fight down foreign aid bill provisions that would have been most injurious and it was unable to prevent amendments to the Trade Act that will render difficult the conduct of our relations with Poland and Yugoslavia.

Thoughtful students of the American system of government had occasion this session, as they have had in many previous sessions, to be concerned about communication between the executive and the legislative branches. Spokesmen for the executive department are not as communicative as they ought to be and Congressmen behave more like counsel in adversary proceedings than like legislators honestly trying to elicit the facts. Thought is going to have to be given to this problem.

Mixed as are the achievements and failures of the session, they are in their total impact a vindication of a system of government as well adapted to the needs of a great country and a diverse people as any that could ~~not~~ be contrived.

* * *

An article appeared in the EVENING STAR entitled "51 Lawmakers Ending Service in Congress". This article is as follows:

"Besides those who will be defeated in the November 6 elections, 51 members of Congress are ending their service in the Senate or House.

Most are leaving because of voluntary retirement or defeats in primary elections. But 11 House members hope to return as Senators in January.

The over-all list has 17 Democrats and 16 Republicans who are retiring and eight Democrats and 10 Republicans who lost in primaries. Senator Murphy, Republican of New Hampshire was defeated in a primary. Senate retirees are Senators Butler of Maryland, Bush of Connecticut, Republicans, and Benjamin Smith of Massachusetts and Oren Long of Hawaii, Democrats.

House members seeking Senate seats include Representatives Brewster of Maryland, Yates of Illinois, and Inouye of Hawaii, Democrats, and Van Zandt of Pennsylvania, Seely-Brown of Colorado and Durno of Oregon, Republicans.

Democratic Representative Merrow and Republican Representative Bass will oppose each other for Senator from New Hampshire, House members who are rivals for the Senate from Utah are Representatives Gracie Pfost, Democrat, and David S. King, Republican. Representative Scranton, Republican of Pennsylvania, is a candidate for Governor.

Of the 18 women House members, eight will not be there next year. Besides Mrs. Pfost, there are Democratic Representatives Iris Blich of Alabama, Catherine Norrell of Arkansas, Corinne Riley of South Carolina, and Kathryn Granahan of Pennsylvania, recently confirmed for Treasurer of the United States; and Republican Representatives Marguerite Stitt Church of Illinois, Louise Reece of Tennessee and Jessica Weis of New York.

The death of Representative Clem Miller, Democrat of California, in a plane crash last Sunday brought to seven the number of legislators who died this year and to 13 the number who died since the 87th Congress began in January, 1961.

Mr. Miller and Representative Riley, Democrat of South Carolina, were the only House members who died since the death of Speaker Rayburn last November. Republican Senators Schoeppel of Kansas, Case of South Dakota and Dworshak of Idaho, died this year.

Several of the oldest House members in point of age and committee seniority are retiring from Congress. The only committee chairman is Representative Spence, Kentucky Democrat who heads the Banking and Currency Committee.

Republican Representative Taber of New York, former chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and Hoffman of Michigan, former chairman of the Government Operations Committee, also are retiring. Representative Mason of Illinois, ranking Republican on the Ways and Means Committee, is another retiree. Representative Kearns of Pennsylvania, ranking Republican on the Education Committee, lost out in a primary election.

Mr. Taber has been in Congress since March, 1923, the same year Democratic Representative Cannon of Missouri and Cellar of New York came to the House. The only present member with longer service is Representative Vincent, Georgia Democrat who has been there since 1914.

The only resignation from Congress this year was that of former Representative Addonizio, Democrat of New Jersey, who was elected mayor were four resignations, including Vice President Johnson, who relinquished his Senate seat from Texas, and Stewart Udall, who left the House to become Secretary of the Interior.

* * *

An editorial appeared in the SUNDAY STAR entitled "Fine Team", and is as follows:

In calling up the District appropriation bill for final House action, Representative Natcher of Kentucky made gracious note of the excellent work done this year by Senator Byrd of West Virginia as chairman of the Senate District Appropriations Subcommittee. The fine job done by

the Kentuckian and his own subcommittee in the House, however, is not less deserving of tribute. Except for the public welfare program, the details of which were still being developed, the money bill was in good shape when it left the NATCHER subcommittee. Indeed, we can recall no year in recent history when the local budget requests received such exhaustive and sensible consideration. The District of Columbia is exceedingly fortunate to have its fiscal affairs in such capable hands on both sides of Capitol Hill.

* * *

The appropriation bills and the amounts requested and voted are as follows:

<u>Department</u>	<u>President Requested</u>	<u>Congress Voted</u>
Treas. & P.O.	\$ 5,575,386,000	\$ 5,489,781,000
*Int. on		
Natl Debt....	9,431,000,000	9,431,000,000
Labor and HEW	5,386,363,100	5,334,609,500
Interior	932,674,000	885,362,000
Legislative	146,913,210	146,477,270
Defense	47,907,000,000	48,136,247,000
Dist. of Columbia	35,199,000	33,199,000
State	435,064,000	396,185,000
Justice	309,300,000	306,677,000
Commerce	836,099,000	793,670,000
Judiciary	62,735,000	61,570,000
USIA and related State		
Dept. programs.....	480,050,000	467,793,000
Agriculture	6,354,783,000	5,487,029,500
Independent Offices	12,580,269,500	11,631,792,100
Military construction	1,594,729,500	1,319,114,500
Public works	5,651,751,000	5,069,134,400
Foreign aid and re-		
lated programs	7,335,029,000	6,278,962,000
Catch-all supple-		
mental.....	631,785,376	-----
TOTALS	\$105,686,130,686	\$101,268,603,970

I issued a press release today concerning my voting record and major legislation passed during the 87th Congress. This release is as follows:

"During the Second Session of the 87th Congress which adjourned on Saturday of last week, 293 roll calls were held in the House of Representatives. The records kept by Ralph R. Roberts, Clerk of the House, show that for the ninth consecutive year every roll call was answered by Representative William H. Natcher, of the 2nd District of Kentucky.

Natcher has never missed a roll call vote since has has been a Member of the House of Representatives. During his temure he has answered 1,719 roll calls.

Representative Natcher states that this is not the main criterion of a good Representative, but he believes that every Member of Congress should stand up and be counted on every issue.

The Representative of the 2nd District believes that the outstanding accomplishment of the 87th Congress was the approval of the President's Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The tariff powers it confers upon the President are necessary, says Natcher, if the United States is to meet the present trade problems arising as the result of the European Common Market. Other important legislation, according to Natcher, consists of Aid to Depressed Area, with \$394 million appropriated for meeting problems of chronic unemployment in certain sections of the country, and legislation establishing the Peace Corps, to

furnish volunteer workers for undeveloped countries. Other major legislation is the Communications Bill, which provides for a privately owned, Government regulated Space Satellite Communications System for telephone and television purposes, and the drug control legislation which provides tighter controls over sale and distribution of drugs, with required information as to side effects on the label. Other major legislation, in order of importance, according to Natcher, was the Social Security Amendment, increasing minimum benefits for retired workers from \$33 to \$40 a month and permitting men as well as women to receive benefits on a reduced basis at age 62, and the appropriation of \$600 million for the Alliance for Progress Program in Latin America.

As far as the 2nd Congressional District is concerned, domestic legislation and executive orders pertaining to the declaration of Camp Breckinridge as surplus and continuation of the navigation and flood control in the Green River Valley, with \$1 million added to the Public Works Appropriation Bill for 1964 to begin construction of the Upper Green River Valley Reservoir, are of considerable importance. This Reservoir completes the series of four for this section of Kentucky, and Natcher states that \$77,864,700 recently approved for Kentucky water resources development is of great importance to the Commonwealth of Kentucky. With new projects in the eastern section of the State and throughout Kentucky generally, this program will produce many benefits and is one of the important domestic programs enacted by Congress during the 87th Congress.

October 26, 1962

The Cuban situation is still serious. It now appears that the blockade will not be sufficient, and more drastic action is in order. It may be that Congress will be called back into session within the next few days.

An article appeared in the COURIER JOURNAL on Thursday morning of this week entitled "Russia Call For Averting Atomic War". This article is as follows:

"Moscow, Oct. 24--Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, calling for a summit meeting, urged Wednesday that the United States stay its hand in the Cuban crisis to quench the threat of thermomuclear war.

The Soviet Union will take no reckless decisions, he said, but will act if the United States carries out "piratic action."

"As long as rocket nuclear weapons are not put into play it is still possible to avert war," he said.

Khrushchev Answers Bertrand Russell's Note

"The question of war and peace is so vital that we should consider useful a top-level meeting in order to discuss all problems which have arisen, to do everything possible to remove the danger of unleashing a thermomuclear war."

Khrushchev's comment came in a message to Bertrand Russell, British philosopher, who had sent a message to the Soviet leader appealing to him "not to be provoked by the unjustifiable action of the United States in Cuba."

Russell also had sent a message to President John F. Kennedy calling the U.S. quarantine action a threat to human survival and urging him to "end this madness."

Upon receipt of Khrushchev's message, the 90-year old philosopher sent another telegram from London urging the Soviet Premier to "hold back ships in Cuban waters long enough to secure American agreement to your proposal."

Russell also called on Kennedy in a second message to "make a conciliatory reply to Mr. Khrushchev's vital overture and avoid clash with Russian ships long enough to make meeting and negotiations possible."

Russell told Khrushchev, "The whole world will bless you if you succeed in avoiding war."

Khrushchev's reply did not discuss the central issue raised by the United States--the announced establishment of missile bases in Cuba under Soviet auspices. But he accused the U. S. Government of hatred of the Cuban people and of "election-campaign considerations."

There was no immediate reaction from the State Department in Washington. One source said no conclusion should be formed from Khrushchev's words until it was known how Russian ships would meet the U. S. naval blockade.

Khrushchev has sent a letter to Kennedy which, informed sources said Wednesday, denounced the U. S. blockade of Cuba as leading toward a nuclear war.

The word from qualified sources was that the note contained nothing of a different tone or nature than an official Soviet statement Tuesday. The note thus did not propose a summit meeting.

Kennedy received news reports on what Khrushchev told Russell, but the White House had no reaction.

White House press secretary Pierre Salinger, asked if there had been a new note from Khrushchev, told reporters there had been none beyond the one which arrived Tuesday morning.

In Khrushchev's message, broadcast by Radio Moscow the Russian leader said the Soviet Union will take no reckless decisions or "be provoked by unwarranted actions of the United States."

"We will do everything in our power to prevent war," he said.

Khrushchev used these words in calling for Washington to reverse itself on the quarantine:

"The Soviet Government considers that the Government of the United States must display reserve and stay the execution of its piratical threats, which are fraught with the most serious consequences.

"We fully realize that if war should break out, it would be a nuclear war from the very first hours. This is very clear to us. But evidently it is not clear to the Government of the United States of America."

Hinting at resistance to any U. S. Navy search of Soviet merchantmen, he said that if the United States persists in its "piratic actions," then "we, of course, will have to resort to means of defense against the aggressor!"

"We have no other way out," he asserted.

Before the Cuban situation reached a crisis, Kennedy said he would welcome talks with Khrushchev if the Premier went to the United States for meetings of the United Nations General Assembly.

Diplomatic sources in Washington suggested there had been feelers from Washington on the subject.

There were indications in London Wednesday that Prime Minister Harold Macmillan was considering a flight to Washington to see Kennedy.

There has been no four-power summit meeting since Kennedy took office, but Kennedy has met separately with Khrushchev, Macmillan, and President Charles de Gaulle of France.

A four-power meeting involving former President Dwight D. Eisenhower blew up over the issue of the U-2 spy plane after the four leaders had gathered in Paris.

After speaking of the alleged Washington hatred of the Cuban people and of what he called "preelection hullabaloo" in the United States, the Soviet leader said in his message to Russell "But this is insanity that could lead the world to the catastrophe of nuclear war."

The American policy, Khrushchev said, might have to be paid for "with the lives of millions of people."

Another article appeared in the same edition entitled "Soviets May Test With Grain Vessel".

Washington, Oct. 24 --Some Soviet-bloc ships heading for Cuba have altered course, the Defense Department said Wednesday. They thus avoided immediate contact with United States naval forces blockading the island.

Other Communist-bloc vessels, however, were still coming on the Department added.

There was speculation here that the Russians were holding back vessels carrying military goods and maneuvering to make their first approach to the blockade line with a ship carrying wheat or other innocent cargo. Administration sources refused to comment on these reports.

"No intercept has yet been necessary," a Defense Department spokesman said.

The meager information dispersed by the Government dispelled little of the mystery of the whereabouts and intentions of 25 Soviet vessels reportedly bound for Cuba. They were believed to be laden with more offensive missiles and bombers which the United States has proclaimed it will turn back, with force, if necessary.

Arthur Sylvester, assistance secretary of defense, told a news conference that instructions have gone out to have submarines traveling submerged in the quarantine area surface on a specific signal to be identified.

The order has been issued to all warships, with copies transmitted to 'interested' foreign governments. Sylvester said he did not know whether Russia was one of the interested nations.

The signal to rise will be sent by ships which detect submarines on sonar listening gear. It will be accompanied by an international code message on sonar.

Receiving notice, the submarine is to surface and be headed on an easterly course.

Sylvester indicated that if a submarine was of foreign nationality it would be subject to the same search procedure used for surface ships.

Still missing was any evidence of whether the Soviet Union might now or later order some or all of the ships into a full test of the American quarantine on offensive arms shipments into Prime Minister Fidel Castro's encircled island.

President John F. Kennedy has said both medium- and intermediate-range Soviet missiles threatening the entire hemisphere are already in Cuba, plus long-range bombers. Kennedy's quarantine order went into effect at 10 a.m. E.D.T. Wednesday.

Tension had built up earlier over the impending arrival of the Soviet-bloc vessels in the blockade area because of reports that Russian Embassy officials in Washington were claiming that no Soviet ships would heed orders of U.S. warships.

A persistent report was that the Administration now expects a grain-bearing Soviet ship to become the first vessel to be intercepted. Whether Moscow's intention then would be to try to run the blockade to provoke a forcible diversion or boarding was anyone's guess.

Some officials thought the Soviet Union would try to establish itself as the aggrieved party by permitting interference with an unarmed vessel carrying nonmilitary goods. The incident could then become the basis of charges of "aggression" and a prolonged diplomatic effort.

Others, however, thought the Russians might submit to the search of innocent cargo and continue to supply Cuba with oil and other vital goods while countermoves are attempted at the United Nations and elsewhere.

The Navy warned all merchant ships to stay out of Cuban waters.

A passenger on the cruise ship Victoria, carrying 400 passengers on a chartered cruise of the Caribbean, said Wednesday that a U. S. Navy plane warned the vessel to stay 15 miles offshore from Cuba.

The passenger, retired Air Force Lt. Col. Kenneth E. Carpenter of Fort Lauderdale, said the Victoria was steaming about seven miles off the Cuban coast Monday evening.

A few minutes after President Kennedy's broadcast calling for a blockade, he said the plane flew over the ship and radioed a warning to move farther offshore."

* * *

October 24, 1962

I have been back in the district since Thursday a week ago. Made a speech in Henderson and have travelled to Louisville and Murray with former President Harry S. Truman, who was in Kentucky campaigning for the Democratic ticket. Speak in Madisonville on Thursday night of this week, Bowling Green on Friday and Edmonton at 2:00 P.M. on Saturday. This will continue until after the election and then I will travel some seven to eight thousand miles in the district.

President John F. Kennedy on Monday night of this week imposed a Naval and Air quarantine on the shipment of offensive military equipment to Cuba. In a speech of extraordinary gravity he told the American people that the Soviet Union, contrary to express promises, was building offensive missile and bomber bases in Cuba. He said the bases could handle missile carrying nuclear warheads up to 2000 miles. The President made clear that this country would not stop short of military action to end what he called a reckless threat to world peace.

I have completed my 9th year as a Member of the House. During this time I have answered every roll call vote. So far I have answered 1,719 votes. As far as I know, no other Member of the House has a four-year consecutive record. A short editorial appeared in the PARK CITY DAILY NEWS on October 23 entitled "Commendable Record." This editorial is as follows:

"One reason REP. WILLIAM H. NATCHER is being returned to Congress this November without Republican opposition is his devotion to duty.

The Bowling Green Democrat now has served nine years in Congress, a span during which 1,179 roll calls have been recorded. CONGRESSMAN NATCHER has answered on every occasion, a record which even his most outspoken political enemies must find admirable. This year alone, he answered 293 roll calls.

His attendance record is a commendable one, and we extend our congratulations on the successful completion of another year.

* * *

An article appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL on Wednesday a week ago entitled "Nine-Year Mark". This article is as follows:

"Washington, Oct. 16--REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM H. NATCHER has got through another two-year session of Congress without missing a roll call, thus keeping intact a nine-year record during which he has never failed to be recorded.

During his tenure here, the Congressman from Bowling Green, Ky., has answered the House clerk all 1,719 times. For the 87th Congress that adjourned last week, he responded to all 293 calls.

"I don't think a perfect attendance record is the main criterion of a good congressman," NATCHER said, "but I believe every Member should stand up and be counted on every issue."

* * *

October 30, 1962

On Monday night of this week our government ordered the Cuban blockade lifted for the next two days. This blockade was suspended at the request of acting United Nations Secretary U. Thant. The United Nations leaders will go to Cuba today in connection with the Soviet Union's agreement to withdraw its missiles in Cuba under United Nations supervision.

After our blockade was established Khrushchev announced that the Soviet Union would not make any rash moves and this statement certainly relieved the tension throughout this country. We simply called his bluff and he did a complete about face. The Soviet press and radios on Monday began an effort to save face on the pull-back in Cuba. One theme is that Khrushchev acted to preserve peace so there would be no Russian backdown before the show of firmness on the part of our country. For several days now it appeared that we might be in another war and although our people were behind President Kennedy to the utmost, tenseness nevertheless prevailed throughout the fifty states.

My heart bleeds for India. Here we have one of our neutralist nations who have received billions of dollars of foreign aid from our country and who on every occasion decide against us in the United Nations Organization. They are now in a boundary fight with the Chinese Communist troops and so far some 2500 Indians have been killed. The fight is taking place near the Kashmir border. Now India has called upon the United States for arms to make their fight. For over five years now neutralist India has been all pious, but is now up against the realities of life.

I presume that we will furnish the necessary arms within the next few days.

October 31, 1962

Intelligence services since late in August have been warning that the build-up of Soviet weapons in Cuba constituted an increasing danger to the safety of the United States. However, as late as the week of October 15, this country's top-ranking diplomats were giving background briefings to newspapermen in which they stated flatly that Soviet weapons in Cuba were purely 'defensive'; that there would be no blockade; that Berlin, not Cuba, was still the world's No. 1 danger spot.

* * *

Military men wonder how the diplomats are able to distinguish so positively between what they classify as 'weapons of defense; and 'weapons of offense.' It is pointed out that any weapon--including a foot soldier's rifle--in enemy hands can kill an American.

* * *

Cuba's Castro in late August--when Soviet missiles began to arrive for installation--arrested many of the key officers in his armed services who could not be trusted to work with the Russians. The Russians then moved to take over Cuba.

* * *

"Russian experts" of the U.S. Department of State have been firm in their advice that Khrushche never would place nuclear missiles in Cuba, because he never had placed such weapons on territory of other satellites. One diplomat said that, when photographs showed Russian missiles in place, "the entire Russian staff was in a state of shock. They wouldn't believe the pictures until there had been a retake."

* * *

Military officials say that, if Khrushchev had been allowed to have another three weeks to complete his missile network, with equipment on hand, he would have been in a position to kill between 25 and 50 million Americans with a single order. Until those missiles are removed or destroyed they remain a threat to U.S.

November 13, 1962

On Tuesday, November 6, 1962, Wilson W. Wyatt was defeated by Thruston B. Morton. The majority in the state totaled some 43,000. Morton carried five of the seven Congressional Districts. Wyatt carried the First and Seventh Districts. In my home county of Warren, I received 6,419 votes with Wyatt receiving 4,992 and Morton 5,971. In the largest Democratic County in our District, I received 891 votes more than Wyatt. This was in Daviess County. I also received the largest number in Hopkins, Henderson and nearly all of the other counties.

Several months before Wyatt announced for the Senate, he came to Washington and at that time we very frankly informed him that he was making a mistake to run for the Senate.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt died on Wednesday, November 7. She was 78 years of age and was the widow of our 32nd President. She was one of the great ladies in the history of this country and her loss will be deeply felt by all of America.

November 21, 1962

I am still traveling in my district. I have made speeches to Chambers of Commerce, Future Farmers of America Organizations, Young Democratic Clubs, Civic Clubs and other groups.

Beginning next week, I will go into the four new counties - Metcalfe, Barron, Hart and Meade. I have made speeches in three of these counties so far this year and after going into the new counties will then go back into all of the old counties and see as many people as possible.

George Maurer, Chief reading Clerk in the House died suddenly yesterday of a heart attack. He was in his early 50's and had one of the best voices for his work in the country. He was able to call the roll in twenty minutes and could read a 90 page bill using only a few words in each paragraph and make them connect in such a way that it sounded like he was reading the bill word for word. An outstanding employee of the House and certainly my good friend. He was the only one in the House that had the voice, poise and experience for this particular job. In the Senate we have a man by the name of Neal McCown who has the same type of voice and is just as outstanding on his side.

I advanced three places on my Committee on Appropriations by virtue of the defeat of Dan Magnuson for reelection to the House, Sidney Yates for election to the Senate and by virtue of Fred Marshall of Minnesota retiring. I am now No. 16 and one of the twelve Subcommittee Chairmen. If I ever decide to make the race for the Senate, I would give up a lot more influence than I probably would ever obtain in the Senate.

For a number of months now a drive has been under way to reorganize the Congress. The following editorial from the Washington Post sets forth some of the argument as to why this should take place at the present time. This editorial is entitled "New Tools For Congress"

"The 88th Congress will face the problem of improving its operational machinery in addition to a heavy agenda of legislation. Because of the pressure of policy questions, it may be tempted to postpone the needed reforms in its own organization, but this would be shortsighted because better procedures and controls could greatly facilitate its work. Fortunately, the path toward a more effective Congress is well marked out, and substantial groups in both the Senate and House are eager to launch the venture. Senator Clark's resolution calling for a Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress has 22 sponsors. On the House side Representative Reuss and others are seeking the same objective.

The movement that is thus taking shape is similar to that which led to the creation of the LaFollette-Monroney Committee in 1945. That joint Senate-House Committee conducted extensive hearings and brought in a program of reforms which notably improved the performance of Congress. Not all of the weak spots in the congressional system were attended to, however, and since that day the burdens that fall upon Congress have been multiplied. Further modernization of its machinery has become one of its foremost responsibilities.

Such a committee would undoubtedly give attention to the tyranny of the Rules Committee in the House, the continued cluttering of the legislative mill by trivia, the increased need for experts in many field, and similar problems. We hope that it would also address itself to the major problem that bedevils both houses -- the arbitrary dispersal of power which makes it impossible even to bring some important Administration measures to a vote.

If anyone is in doubt about the critical problem that Congress has created for itself, he should study the distribution of committee chairmanships, which will be much the same in the new Congress as it was in the old. In the House 12 of the 20 committees will be headed by chairmen from the South and border states. A similar situation prevails in the Senate. Not all of these chairmen are antagonistic toward the Administration's program and out of step with the leaders of the two houses, but enough are to create some very serious problems. For the power of leadership does not reside in any cohesive body or group in either house but is recklessly dispersed among committee chairmen.

This diffusion of power stems from the revolt against Speaker Cannon in 1910. "Czar" Cannon, as he was often called, had made himself the dictator of the House. His tyrannies finally became intolerable, and a coalition of Democrats and insurgent Republicans stripped him of his chairmanship of the Rules Committee and of the power to appoint the standing committees and their chairmen. While these reforms had many salutary effects, most observers of the congressional scene now agree that they went too far.

Certainly there should be no return to Cannonism or any other form of one-man rule in the House or Senate. But it is quite feasible to give the present leaders new tools of leadership without running that risk. In our opinion, the making of a legislative program and the decisions as to what bills should be brought to a vote should be in the hands of the central leaders and not left to individual committee chairman or the Rules Committee. These are logical tasks for the policy or steering committees operating in close cooperation with the Speaker and majority leader in the House and the majority leader and his aides in the Senate.

Would it not be feasible to authorize the policy committees, or the central leaders operating through those committees, to direct legislative committees to conduct hearings on Administrative bills that had been stalled or discarded by balky chairmen? A committee could be given 60 days to move on an important bill, and if it failed to act the central leadership could then bring it to the floor for a vote without the consent of the obstructionists. This would be a wholly democratic procedure. It would relieve Congress of much contempt because it permits arbitrary little czars to thwart the will of a majority of its own members as well as the will of the Nation.

There are many ways in which the power structure of Congress could be brought into line with its current responsibilities. Revival of the 21-day rule and reform of the Rules Committee also hold out a great deal of promise. Specific methods are less important than objectives. What is most urgently needed is to give the leaders of both houses additional leverage to control their agenda and to break the stranglehold of recalcitrant committee chairmen when necessary. Congress will not be equal to the task of legislating for a dynamic and forward-looking Nation of 185,000,000 people until it overcomes this handicap.

Roscoe Drummond has recently written an editorial entitled "Political Center" which sets out why some of the Democratic candidates continue to win.

"Some political commentators are saying that personality made the difference between winning or losing in this year's elections.

This is only part of the truth.

What needs to be realized is that the biggest thing in national politics today is not a personality, but a party; that the biggest and winningest thing in American politics today is the Democratic Party.

What makes this important is not that it is new, but that it is a powerful political constant.

First, let me put the phenomenon precisely. It is this:

Since the end of the Roosevelt era--in every presidential election from 1948 through 1960--the Democratic Party has been stronger at the polls than any of its presidential nominees (from Truman to Kennedy) and the Republican presidential nominees (from Dewey to Nixon) have run stronger than the Republican Party.

Most Democratic congressional and senatorial candidates have for 14 years run ahead of every Democratic presidential nominee, whether he was winner or loser.

The Republican presidential nominees, whether losing or winning, have run ahead of most Republican congressional and senatorial candidates.

When President Truman won in 1948 and President Kennedy won in 1960, nearly all winning Democratic congressional candidates were piling up larger majorities in their districts. It was the party that pulled in its presidential nominee.

When President Eisenhower was scoring massive majorities in 1952 and 1956, the Republican congressional candidates were never able to win a majority of the national vote and from 1954 through 1958 lost three consecutive elections with a Republican in the White House.

When Adlai Stevenson lost the election by nearly nine million votes in 1956, the Democratic party won Congress. When Stevenson wasn't on the ticket two years later, the Democrats won Congress even more decisively.

When Mr. Kennedy was on the ticket in 1960, the Democrats retained Congress but lost 21 seats in the House. When Mr. Kennedy was not on the ticket this year, the Democrats won even more decisively and gained seats.

Why is the Democratic Party consistently stronger than the Democratic presidential nominees? Why are the Republican presidential nominees consistently stronger than the Republican party?

Opinions will certainly differ. It seems to me that one explanation is this:

The congressional side of the Republican Party is appreciably to the right of the political center of the Nation and hence loses one congressional election after another.

But every Republican National Convention from 1940 on has chosen a Republican presidential nominee to the left of the center of the Republican Party in Congress. These G.O.P. presidential nominees come very near to paralleling the political center of the Nation--as did President Eisenhower.

On the other hand, the congressional side of the Democratic Party while left of the Republican Party, is more conservative than any of its presidential nominees from Truman to Stevenson to Kennedy. This is why I believe the Democratic congressional candidates consistently run stronger than the Democratic presidential nominees.

On balance, the Democratic Party in Congress undoubtedly comes very near to reflecting the political center of the Nation.

* * *

The Administration now states that the Federal deficit for the current fiscal year will be \$7,800,000,000. This is the second highest in peace-time history and certainly is a serious matter.

The Cuban situation is still uppermost in the minds of the American people. A resume from the SUNDAY STAR is as follows:

"The Cuban Crisis moved to a new stage last week as the Soviet Union dragged its feet on the question of removing its jet bombers from the island and Castro threatened to shoot down American reconnaissance planes.

It has been four weeks since President Kennedy announced his blockade of offensive arms to Cuba and demanded that the Soviet Union remove the ballistic missiles and bombers it sneaked into the Communist - dominated Caribbean Island.

The missiles apparently have now been dismantled and shipped back to the USSR. At least, Washington is inclined to believe, on the basis of air reconnaissance photographs of the bases and "close-up" (but not on-board) inspection of some of outbound Soviet cargo ships, that the medium range rockets actually have been removed from Cuba.

The missiles, however, are only part of the story. Mr. Kennedy, in his October 22 challenge, mentioned Soviet jet bombers (IL-28's), which he said "are now being uncrated and assembled in Cuba."

While he did not at that time specifically call for the elimination of the bombers, he demanded that all "offensive" weapons be removed. Since then, it is understood, he has made it clear to Soviet Premier Khrushchev and to Fidel Castro, the Cuban dictator, that he means the bombers must be removed before the United States and other Western Hemisphere states can consider the threat of newly introduced offensive weapons ended.

This means, of course, that the United States is determined to continue its blockade of Cuba--and perhaps extend it to cover more than offensive weapons--and to withhold the guarantee Messrs. Khrushchev and Castro want against any United States invasion of Cuba until its demands are met.

The Soviet Union, in an apparent move to convince Mr. Castro to co-operate on Mr. Khrushchev's promise to Mr. Kennedy, sent its foremost trouble-shooter, "Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan, to Cuba for talks.

Mr. Mikoyan, it seems, has been playing a dual role. He has tried to assist Mr. Khrushchev's subsequent attempt to bargain on inspection and the removal of the bombers while trying to convince Mr. Castro that the planes eventually would have to go.

In the process, the Russian backed the Cuban leader's "five conditional demands" upon the United States. These demands, which Mr. Castro has continued to press and which we have rejected utterly, are:

1. Evacuation of Guantanamo Naval Base by the United States.
2. Lifting of United States trade restrictions against Cuba.
3. Cessation of raids against Cuba by refugee Cuban groups.
4. Cessation of United States-directed subversion within Cuba.
5. Lifting of the United States blockade and cessation of overflights of the island.

This Soviet backing of the above demands have been regarded here -- perhaps optimistically -- as simply an effort to win a few crumbs from a losing game.

But a little hard information has been released by the Kennedy Administration on its communications with the Soviet Union on the Cuban matter-- and there apparently have been a raft of personal letters exchanged between Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Khrushchev.

It has been difficult, therefore, to state precisely what agreements or understandings have been reached between the two leaders of the superpowers.

But developments last week indicated that regardless of any United States-Soviet agreements, Mr. Castro still has to be reckoned with.

Certainly, the fact that Mr. Mikoyan, a lofty figure in the Kremlin, has spent more than two weeks in Cuba--a time during which his wife died and was buried in the USSR--without any demonstrable progress, indicates that he has been having difficulty with Mr. Castro.

Then, on Friday, the United Nations released a letter from Mr. Castro to U.N. Secretary General U Thant in which the Cuban dictator denounced the United States and threatened to shoot down any American planes which flew over the island.

He reiterated his refusal to allow "unilateral inspection by any body, national or international", on Cuban territory and again pressed his five demands.

"A powerful military force could annihilate us but it could never make us yield and we should first demand a very high price of the pirates who dared to invade the soil of the Cuban fatherland," he declared.

Is this tough line by Castro set forth with the connivance of the Kremlin, or is he acting purely on his own as a puppet who feels he has been let down by his big Communist brother? Does it mean that Castro and Cuba will side with the Red Chinese against the Soviet Union in the widening split between the two Communist giants?

These are questions which apparently no American official is willing, at this point, to answer publicly or to think out loud about.

The Castro note to the U.N. has been summarily rejected by the State Department in Washington and at the U.N. This means that the next move is up to Mr. Castro--if he wants to play with fire and shoot at our planes.

Arthur H. Dean, the United States representative, told the General Assembly's political committee on Friday that this country is acting in accordance with directives of the Organization of American States in carrying on its surveillance of Cuba. He said:

"Until the entire provisions of the agreement between the United States and the USSR providing for United Nation inspection of withdrawal of offensive weapons from Cuba has been completely and properly implemented, the United States will be forced to continue to take its own appropriate measures to assure against the possibility that the people of the Western Hemisphere may be threatened from Cuban soil."

Washington officials made it clear that American planes would shoot down any aircraft and attack any missile bases whose weapons attempted to interrupt our reconnaissance efforts.

At the same time, Washington and the U.N. have been buzzing with suggestions that if the Soviet jet bombers are removed the United States might be prepared to be patient and perhaps compromising on its demand for on-site inspection in Cuba. There was nothing official on this, however.

There have been no statements to the American people by Mr. Kennedy since his two-minute pre-election statement on the Cuban crisis. He has held no news conferences for nine weeks, but has set one for Tuesday evening.

The President has been busy behind closed doors, however. On Friday he met with ranking military and diplomatic advisers on the new developments. And Adlai Stevenson, our U.N. Ambassador, met frequently with top Soviet officials at the U.N. in New York last week.

* * *

December 1, 1962

A great many changes will take place in the House and the Senate. An article appeared in the "Roll Call" newspaper on November 21 concerning this matter. This article is as follows:

"Although many people across the country have expressed concern at a bouncing young brother of the President getting elected to the Senate, the Congressional dynasty is a grand old American tradition dating back to the Continental Congress.

At the same time pink-cheeked Sen. Edward M. (Teddy) Kennedy, 30, was elected to Capitol Hill's august "upper chamber," little attention was paid to a corps of other dynasty members also chosen by the voters. Their ranks include:

Robert Taft, Jr., new Congressman-at-large from Ohio, viewed as a possible successor to his father, the famed Ohio Senator called "Mr. Republican."

Oliver P. Bolton, who rejoining his mother, Rep. Frances P. Bolton (Ohio) in Congress to perpetuate the dynasty which began with his father, former Rep. Chester C. Bolton (Ohio) and his great-grandfather, Henry B. Payne.

Rogers C. B. Morton, new Congressman from Maryland and brother of Sen. Thruston B. Morton (Ky.).

Gillis Long, former Capitol Hill staffer, who is taking his place among the stream of his kin-folks Louisiana has dispatched to the nation's capital.

Congressional bids of Fife Symington, a relation of Missouri's Sen. Stuart Symington, and Rep. J. Edgar Chenoweth's (Colo) son William Chenoweth were rejected, to prove that a famous names is not by itself sufficient qualification for office.

As for criticism of Teddy's budding youth, Democrats could point to another incumbent Long as furnishing precedent for a 30-year old Senator. Sen. Russell B. Long (La.) was first elected on Nov. 2, 1948, a day before his 30th birthday.

All in all, this year's elections only served to illustrate once again that U. S. voters have a strong liking for candidates whose relatives proved their worth in jobs of public trust. Such election is like a reward for good and faithful service.

Massachusetts, a leader among the original colonies, is especially partial to dynasties -- as illustrated by the fact that names like McCormack, Hughes, Lodge and Curtis were also seeking the post which a Kennedy won. The Bay State political scene has always been livened by competition among these dynasties, but the pattern was set even before they come to prominence.

To fully appreciate the extent of Massachusetts dynasties, one has to go back to two brothers, John and Samuel Adams, who were in the Continental Congress when it opened in 1774 in Philadelphia, Pa. Born in 1735, John signed the Declaration of Independence and was later the nation's first Vice-President and second President. His last act as President was to appoint John Marshall as chief justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

John Adams' son John Quincy graduated from Harvard College and was a Senator and Representative from Massachusetts before becoming President in his own right -- a trick Bobby or Teddy Kennedy are still far from accomplishing.

After 1825-29 service in the White House, John Quincy was in the House from 1831 to 1848 and died in the Capitol Building. This dramatic event may have helped his son, Charles Francis, get elected to Congress in 1859 after losing a Vice-Presidential bid on Martin Van Buren's Free Soil ticket in 1848.

This wasn't the last of the Adams' since Samuel's grandson Charles Allen and his nephew Joseph Allen were elected to the House.

Thus, Jack and Teddy Kennedy weren't the first to establish a chain of command running from Congress to the White House, though the appointment of brother Bobby as Attorney General was a neat twist not before accomplished.

Another example of Presidential relatives in Congress is offered by William Henry Harrison, former Representative and Senator from Ohio who became the Whig President of the U. S. in 1841. He was the son of Benjamin Harrison, a Continental Congress delegate from Virginia, brother of Rep. Carter B. Harrison (Va.), father of Rep. James Scott Harrison (Ohio), grandfather of Indiana

Senator and President (1888-93) Benjamin Harrison, and great-great grandfather of Rep. William Henry Harrison, a present Congressman from Wyoming. Rounding off this imposing list is Alvin Saunders, a former Senator from Nebraska, the Congressman's grandfather.

Some dynasty buffs might even mention Rep.-elect Taft's political heritage. As well as being son of a former Senator, he is grandson of President William Howard Taft and grand-nephew of Rep. Charles P. Taft of Ohio. The State also had another Senator Taft during 1946-47, not related.

Compared with some of these monumental family trees, the Kennedy strain in Congress seems almost undernourished. The first member of the family on Capitol Hill was John Francis Fitzgerald, the President's grandfather, who was a Representative from Massachusetts during 1895-1901. John F. was the next Bay State Kennedy, with House service during 1947-53 and Senate duty from 1953 to 1960.

Anti-Teddy candidate George Cabot Lodge, on the other hand, could point to George Cabot, a Massachusetts Senator during 1791-96, a great-grandfather of Rep. and Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, in office during 1893-1921. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., his grandson, was Senator from 1937 to 1944 and 1947-53. John Davis Lodge, brother of Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. was a Connecticut Congressman during 1947-51. Another member of the clan was Augustus P. Gardner (Mass.) an uncle of Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. and John Davis Lodge.

Proving that Dynasties can flourish in other States as well is a line founded by Rep. Thomas Claiborne (Va) during 1793-99. His sons, Thomas and John became Congressmen from Virginia and Tennessee.

In the early 1800's Nathaniel H. Claiborne and his brother William Charles Claiborne served in Congress from the same States. Their nephew, John F. H. Claiborne, was a Representative from Mississippi during 1837-38 and was a great-grandfather of former Rep. Herbert Claiborne Pell, Jr. (N.Y).

The latter was father of Claiborne de Borda Pell and Claiborne Pell, the present junior Senator from Rhode Island. In addition, Rhode Island's Pells have held State office for many years.

One of the nation's longest dynasties was started by Frederick Frelinghuysen, a New Jersey lawyer who was a Continental Congress delegate during 1778-83 and later a Federalist Senator. His son Theodore was an Adams Democrat in the Senate during 1829-35, and in 1844 an unsuccessful Whig candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Henry Clay.

Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen, nephew and adopted son of Theodore, became a Republican Senator from New Jersey during 1866-69 and 1871-77, later joined President Arthur's Cabinet as Secretary of State. He was president of the American Bible Society in 1884 and 1885, following similar service by Theodore Frelinghuysen during 1846-61.

In 1917, New Jersey sent Frederick T.'s nephew Joseph S. to the Senate. He was a cousin of Peter Hood Ballantine Frelinghuysen, Jr., a present Congressman from the State who is also a great-great-great nephew of Theodore and a great-great-great-grandson of Frederick.

Frelinghuysen still displays in his Capitol Hill office campaign signs used by his relatives in past campaigns.

Pennsylvania boasts a dynasty which started when Frederick A. C. Muhlenberg was a Continental Congress delegate and his brother John P. G. was a Representative and Senator. John P. G. was father of Rep. Frances Swain Muhlenberg (Ohio) and the cousin of Henry A. P., a Pennsylvania Congressman. Henry A. P., in turn, sired Rep. Henry Augustus Muhlenberg. A sixth was Frederick Augustus, a great-great-grandson of Frederick A. C. in Congress during 1947-49. Another member of the clan was Rep. Joseph Hiester (Pa), grandfather of H. Augustus Muhlenberg. There also were four other Hiesters in in Congress over the years.

Coming up to more present history, dynasty buffs find that many incumbent solons are related to past Members. Rep. Thomas W. Ludlow Ashley (Ohio). Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (Va.) is the nephew of former Reps. Henry de La Warr Flood (Va) and Joel West Flood (Va.)

North Dakota's Sen. Quentin N. Burdick is the son of former Rep. Usher L. Burdick (S.D.) and brother-in-law of former Rep. Robert W. Levering (Ohio) whose re-election attempt failed this month. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (Ill) followed in Congress his wife, a Illinois Congresswoman during 1945-47. Sen. Samuel Ervin's Jr. (N.C.), brother Joseph W. Ervin was a Congressman from his State until his death in 1945.

Rep. Robert Witherspoon Hemphill (SC) is a great-great nephew of former Sen. John Hemphill (SC), great-nephew of Rep. John James Hemphill (SC) and Rep. William Huggins Brawley (SC) and great-great grandson of former Rep. Robert Witherspoon (SC). Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (Mass) is the great-grandson of a former Bay State Congressman of the same name.

Rep. William W. Scranton (Pa.), who is moving up to Governor of his State, had two forebears in Congress, George W. and Joseph A. Scranton, in the 1800's. Sen. George Smathers (Fla) is a nephew of former Sen. William H. Smathers (NJ).

Many present solons followed their fathers, husbands, or brothers to Congress. Sen. Maurine Newberger, a successful teacher, writer and photographer, was one widow who didn't need a job when her Senator-husband died in 1960. But to carry on his objectives she was elected to succeed him.

Such Congresswomen as Elizabeth Kee (WVA) and Leonor K. Sullivan followed their late husbands in office. Special elections in the 87th Congress showed that a widow is nearly unbeatable to succeed her husband, as Reps. Louise G. Reece, Catherine D. Norrell and also Corinne Riley won election.

Among Congressmen who followed their fathers in office are Reps. John D. Dingell (Mich), George Huddleston (Ala), Charles Raper Jonas (NC), David S. King (Utah), John Lesinski, Jr. (Mich) and Paul G. Rogers (Fla.) Rep. Morris Udall (Ariz) succeeded his brother Stewart in a special election last year.

It appears that critics of Teddy Kennedy's election will find it difficult to argue against a dynasty in Congress. Voters have sent Roosevelts, Rockefellers, DuPonts, Stevensons and members of other distinguished families to Capitol Hill in a steady flow -- and they show no signs of stopping now.

* * *

Another article appeared in the Roll Call concerning the battle for Committee seats. This article is as follows:

"With 67 Members of the 87th Congress departing, a behind-the-scenes battle over choice House committee spots will be waged between now and January.

Some Congressmen-elect are already trickling into Washington to check on possible assignments. The warfare will grow intense since the freshmen can't pursue their major interests unless they get on the right committees.

Among the major committees, there are the following Democratic vacancies: four on Agriculture, five on Appropriations, four on Armed Services, two on Foreign Affairs, and two on Ways and Means. The in-fighting will probably be most intense for the Ways and Means spots, vacated by Reps. Burr Harrison (Va) and James B. Frazier (Tenn), but younger Congressmen on less-important committees are already jostling for the other seats.

Due to the departure of Rep. Noah M. Mason (R.-Ill), Republicans will have a seat open on Ways and Means, the tax-writing group of the House, Illinois hopes to keep this spot, as well as at least one of the two GOP posts the State loses on Foreign Affairs.

The mass-GOP exodus from Foreign Affairs takes away six of that group's 14 minority members. Rep. E. Ross Adair (R-Ind) will find himself moving from sixth to second member on the Committee, and Rep. William S. Mailliard will move up from eighth to third.

Members of the relatively-new House Committee on Science and Astronautics have been soaring upward with almost the speed of some of the rockets under their jurisdiction, Rep. Joseph E. Karth (D-Minn), who has only been in Congress for two terms, will be third of the 17 Democrats, and Rep. J. Edward Roush (D-Ind) will move up from ninth to sixth as his third term starts.

Republican attrition on Public Works is heavy this year, with five of the 14 members leaving. Rep. William C. Cramer (R-Fla), who has been growing in influence among young GOP Congressmen, takes over second minority spot on the group from retiring Rep. Gordon H. Scherer (R-Ohio). Others leaving are Reps. Edwin B. Dooley (NY), Perkins Bass (NH), Walter McVey (Kans) and Louise G. Reece (Tenn).

Democrats also lose five members from Public Works, though most have low rank.

The only House Committee whose membership survived this year intact is the Committee on Rules, dominated by Rep. Howard W. Smith (D.Va.) Republican ranks on Veterans Affairs are also intact, but that group lost Democratic Frank Boykin (Ala).

The 67 new Members coming to the House will mostly land posts on committees less vital than the top five ones. Senior Congressmen will claim spots on committees they've been eyeing for years.

Two-term members, who've been having a relatively-easy time so far, will find the going rougher

in their third terms as they acquire subcommittee chairmanships and other new responsibilities.

* * *

In Kentucky, Stubblefield, Siler, Watts and I had no opposition. Frank W. Burke was defeated by M. G. Snyder with the vote being 93,627 to 91,062. Frank Chelf defeated Middleton with the vote being 55,727 to 49,273. Perkins defeated Parker with the vote being 64,674 to 48,014.

December 12, 1962

We are having sub-zero weather at the present time, and for that reason have been unable to finish traveling in the district. I have been into all of the counties in the district at least one time, and am now in the process of going back through the sixteen counties to spend a day or longer. In this way, I get to see a lot of people and talk with them about matters that they have on their minds.

I have received a number of compliments on the portrait which was presented to me by John Courtney in Morganfield. This young man served approximately eight years in Leavenworth Penitentiary and while he was in the penitentiary received letters from his mother and family from time to time about matters about which we were working on in the district such as Camp Breckinridge. He wrote a letter to his mother and asked her to send a picture of me. Will Tom Wathen an attorney in Morganfield wrote me a letter and asked me to send him a picture which I did. Courtney painted a portrait from the picture. It is 20 x 24 inches and is excellent.

Virginia disagrees and says that it is not too good, but to me it is just as good as the picture that he used which, by the way, is a glassy-eyed picture that I had made several years ago. When I spoke in Morganfield at the close of the speech, this young man who had spent over two years in Leavenworth painting this picture, presented it to me and I am right proud of it.

On Friday of this week, I speak in Madisonville and will use as my subject "Reorganization of the Congress."

December 13, 1962

Two of the most unusual men in the House during the 87th Congress were Clarence Cannon of Missouri, the Chairman of my Committee on Appropriations, and John Taber of New York, the ranking minority member of our committee. Both of these gentlemen are 84 years of age. Mr. Taber decided last year to retire and he will not be with us in the 88th Congress.

Mr. Cannon is a man who says just what he thinks and regardless of his age is still one of the outstanding Members in Congress. During the closing days of the session he made a speech on the floor concerning our present fiscal policy and acknowledged the great service rendered to our country by John Taber who was retiring. This speech is as follows:

Congressman Cannon said: ...

"Mr. Speaker, objection has been made to sending to conference a supplementary appropriation bill carrying more than one-half billion dollars in needless appropriations. If there is any question as to its need, the chairman of the subcommittee which reported the bill advises that there is nothing in the bill of immediate

emergency. Such items as may in the future require consideration can very well go over to the next Congress.

Mr. Speaker, as Thomas Jefferson said in that immortal document: "A just consideration for the opinion of mankind requires that we give reason for our action."

So, I give you here today the reason why this action is taken.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York (Mr. Taber), one of the great men of the House of Representatives, is leaving his congressional service with the end of this session. If I had my way I would keep him here because I think he is needed . . .

At a dinner tendered him as a tribute to his distinguished service and as a token of the warm affection in which he is universally held, statistics were quoted of the national situation at the beginning and close of his service, as follows:

The year Mr. Taber came here (1923), the total annual public expenditure was \$3 billion. The first year that he was here Congress spent \$3 billion. We are spending this year \$115 billion, the largest amount ever spent in a peacetime year in the history of the American Congress.

Gentleman, when you go home you can attract special attention by saying, "I have just come from a \$100 billion Congress" You are the first man ever to come back to your congressional district from a \$100 billion Congress in all its history.

When Mr. Taber came here the number of employees of the Federal Government was 536,000. Today it is 2,514,000.

When he came here the public debt was \$22 billion. Today it is 302 billion. It is now past the high water mark. It is the largest debt in the history of the United States. It is the largest debt ever owed by any nation in any country in the history of the world. And we are still busily adding to it as fast as we can.

That is why the purchasing power of the dollar is down to less than half. That is why the cost of living for every family of the United States is up. That is why our gold is dwindling at Fort Knox. We are spending at the rate of \$115 billion a year.

We are still taxing the people at wartime rates. In the past we have repealed war taxes levied to keep the troops in the field as soon as peace was declared. But not this time. We are today levying every tax dollar we can draw out of the American people. We are still exacting the same taxes we levied to keep our armies fighting in Europe. And with all that extra revenue we are spending more than we take in.

An instance is the item we just passed. Although congressional expenditures are already larger than ever before we have just added a program which will cost a fabulous sum before it is completed for a project rejected by every authority we consulted.

This must be added to the public debt already of record-breaking proportions. From your vote it is evident that all you gentlemen favor increasing the public debt. When you go home tell

your people you voted today to increase the public debt; that you believe the public debt is too small, that you believe we ought to owe more money; that you believe that the purchasing power of the dollar should be depreciated; that the American people are living too cheaply; that the cost of living ought to be higher, so you vote to raise it.

That is what you voted for just now.

The supplemental bill to which we are objecting will add more than half a billion dollars to the national debt. I know you high-cost-of-living gentlemen will be disappointed that you will not have an opportunity to add it to the bill you have just voted through. The name of every Congressman who voted for it is right here in this yea-and-nay vote. Why not send it back home to be posted in every voting poll in your district?

The chairman of the committee who wrote the bill objected to it and the chairman of the committee who reported it says it is not necessary. he says it will in no way discommode the Government if you fail to pass it this year. So we are adhering to the refusal to permit it to go to conference. We are adhering to the refusal to permit you to add to the taxes of your already over-burdened taxpayers.

Surely, gentlemen, we ought to be satisfied with a debt of \$302 billion. Why insist on owing more money? Why add to it? That is what you voted to do just now. And will you tell us what your people and your district gets out of it. Nothing but more taxes.

There is many a taxpayer out on a small farm, a small businessman in the local town, a workman here who has a hard time paying even a few dollars of taxes. But when the Internal Revenue men bring it to Washington we spend it all; we spend it as you have spent it today.

Today, gentlemen, you have voted to increase the annual expenditures of the Nation although the Government is already spending the largest amount ever spent in one peacetime year in the history of any nation on earth.

You have today added to the number of Government employees when they are falling over each other in every department. Competent men tell us that if they only had one-third the number of employees in the Pentagon, they could do better work. That is true of every department of the Government. You have today voted to increase the national debt already so large that it staggers the imagination. I was in Germany after the war. At one time the German mark was an unassailable standard of value throughout Europe. Then Germany followed this primrose path until eventually the depositor had to carry his money to the bank in a basket. When they got to the bank, the bank did not count the money. It just distributed the bills by denomination and weighed it.

In 1936 when a housewife took a dollar downtown to the grocery store, she got \$1.07 worth of groceries for that dollar. Nations all over the world were scrambling for that dollar. They wanted hard cash. But now they are not so keen about it. Today it is only worth ⁴⁴ cents.

Many a man who must earn his living by the sweat of his brow is having a hard time buying school shoes for his children. He is having a hard time filling the plates on the breakfast table. But when we send the tax collector around, he has to ante up. Here today you are telling that man to let his children wear their shoes a little longer after they are already worn out.

You are telling the parents of some of those children to send them to school without an egg for breakfast or without a slice of bacon so that they will have enough to pay the taxes you voted on this morning.

"Mr. Speaker, the summer has waxed and waned; the birds have nested and flown; the leaves are falling in the autumn breeze, but Congress still stays on.

We should have been home long ago. . .

We should have had an opportunity to go home. . . Someone is ready to comment that the last bill here this morning is an appropriation bill. It must be the Appropriations Committee. Why did you not hurry up?

I remind you that early in the session we reminded the leadership that we would not process appropriation bills until we had authorization. Happily, under the American Constitution, you cannot appropriate a dollar that is not authorized by law. The legislative committees hold the whip hand. The delay on the pending bill is due to the fact that we did not have authorizations. That has been true of most of our bills. We have been here from January to October, but the last authorization bill came in last night. . .

Before the change in the Constitution, we went home every other year on the 4th of March. Every bill had been passed, everything was done that needed to be done. There was never a year in which we failed to complete the legislative program in ample time to adjourn by March 4. Why did we not go home in March of this year, or at least in July, according to law? . . . Congress ought to go home. Congressmen ought to stay in touch with the people and find out what they need, what they are talking about, what their sentiments are. If Members had kept in touch with the voters we would not have had the vote we had here just now. . . .

Mr. Speaker, following the customary practice, for the information of Members and the country I am summarizing the appropriation record of the session and including sundry tabulations and data on the appropriations work of the 2d session of the 87th Congress with statements summarizing the fiscal condition of the Government.

A tabulation of the identified back-door appropriation provisions in legislative bills of the session outside traditional appropriation channels is also included. . .

Mr. Speaker, the President's original budget, submitted in January, proposed total new obligat- ing authority- annual appropriations, permanent appropriations. Treasury borrowing, contract authority, reappropriations--everything constitut- ing an obligation against the Treasury--of \$99,303,000,000 for fiscal year 1963 and \$3,778,000,000 as supplements to fiscal year 1962-- a total of \$103,081,000,000 for the session, and the first time in peacetime history the asking price has exceeded \$100,000,000,000.

Subsequent amendments from the President have raised the total request by an amount not immediately available, but substantial. There will be supplements to fiscal 1963 submitted early in the next Congress. The executive budget review will articulate the whole situation. But the principal portion of the spending side of the budget -- that portion subject to annual congres- sional action -- has been disposed of in the bills processed through the Committee on Appropriations. Not counting backdoor bills, 14 appropriation bills have been processed in this session -- 2 having to do primarily with fiscal year 1962 and 12 primarily with the current fiscal year 1963. The last supplemental passed both Houses but did not become law.

As disclosed by the tabulations which follow, budget estimates of appropriations submitted to the House for action this session in bills from the Committee on Appropriations total \$95,639,477,405. As noted, this does not include permanent appropriations --estimated tentatively in the January budget at \$9,996,000,000 -- which recur automatically under previous law without annual action by the Congress; \$9,300,000,000 was for annual interest on our rising national debt. . .

The total of the bills sent to the House floor was \$91,199,482,870, a reduction of \$4,439,994,535. Every bill was reported below corresponding budget requests. The great bulk of the cut represents substantial savings.

From the debate presenting the rule creating the Committee in March 1865:

The proposed Committee on Appropriations have, under this amendment, the examination of the estimates of the departments, and exclusively the consideration of all appropriations. I need not dilate upon the importance of having hereafter one committee to investigate with nicest heed all matters connected with the economy. The tendency of the time is to extravagance in private and in public. We require of this new committee their whole labor in the restraint of extravagant and illegal appropriations.

Mr. Speaker, the original character stands unchanged. The mandate is still there--and it is more urgent today than ever. The necessities of the times demand more fiscal restraint; that we stop this senseless spiral of an ever-increasing public debt, of living beyond income, most of it for non-defense purposes.

The House made only minor changes: Committee recommendations were raised by \$13,857,000. As sent to the other body, the bills totaled \$91,213,339,870; that is \$4,426,137,535 below budget estimates considered by the House.

Budget estimates of appropriations considered in the other body total \$96,928,562,615, or \$1,289,085,210 above the total on which the House acted. This is customarily the situation in every session. The President sends supplements to the Senate after the bills have passed the House; the largest single item this year was the \$900,000,000 for accelerated public works spending authorized in Public Law 87-658.

The other body adopted a total of \$93,561,420,330, or \$3,367,142,285 below the budget amounts considered by it and \$2,348,080,460 above the House bills. Three bills were below the House amounts but debate discloses this to be almost entirely a deferral of appropriation rather than retrenchment of expenditure. Eleven of the bills exceeded the House allowances. One was unchanged from the House amount. Last year, the other body raised the total of every House bill.

I feel certain the country would be glad to see the other body cooperate more closely than in former years in holding to amounts not in excess of those in the House bills, and even constructively reducing them wherever possible--and there are many places it is possible, especially in the nondefense items.

The second session bills, as finally enacted aggregate \$92,266,154,659. That is \$4,662,407,956 below the total budget estimates of \$96,928,562,615. Every bill sent to the President with the single exception of the main defense bill is below the budget requests. By far the largest part of this reduction is hard savings below the budget proposals

; there are in every session a handful of cuts in the nature of deferrals or adjustments.

As previously noted, permanent appropriations recurring automatically and chargeable to the General Treasury, estimated in the January budget at \$9,996,000,000, would be in addition; subject to slight refinement of the latter figure, total appropriations would therefore approximate \$102,000,000,000--the first peacetime year in history that general budget appropriations have gone that much above \$100 billion.

The grand total is approximately \$6 billion above corresponding appropriations in the session last year. And last year was some \$12 billion above the year before. . .

This year, we owe more money than we did last year -- about \$10,000,000,000 more. We are deeper in debt--deeper than we have ever been.

This year, on August 15, for the first time in history, the national debt crossed the \$300,000,000,000 mark and is going higher.

This year, we took more taxes from the people than ever before -- in time of war or peace -- and still went deeper in debt.

This year, budget expenditures were higher than ever before, in war or peace, with the single exception of 1 year in World War II, and we are on the verge of passing even that high peak. We spent more in fiscal 1962 than ever before in any peacetime year.

This year, the deficit is larger than last year --63 percent larger--in fiscal 1962 than in 1961. And every sign points to a substantial recurrence in the current fiscal year 1963--a deficit in the

order of \$6,000,000,000 to \$8,000,000,000 on the present basis (\$7.8 Billion! Editor).

This year, the regular appropriations for the first year in time of peace crossed the \$100,000,000,000 mark--billions above last session and even more billions above the year before. The back-door bills are in addition.

This year, we added another year to the long string of years of living beyond national revenues--in 26 of the last 32 years we haven't balanced the budget. Not even in times of unprecedented national prosperity have we been willing to pay as we go along. We have yet to demonstrate any determination to do so.

Mr. Speaker, subject to unnoticed last-minute action, identified back-door appropriation provisions dropped to a mere fraction of the past several years. Executive requests in 11 such bills last year totaled \$28,670,000,000 plus; some \$19,673,000,000 plus was enacted into law. In this session apparently, only 2 bills with back-door provisions were adopted, and these carrying \$437,400,000 are both above the corresponding executive requests. And, Mr. Speaker, you will recall that on adjournment night last year the Congress barred the back door on four new programs. This year, without known dissent, the back door remained closed.

It is the most significant sign of results from past efforts to alert the Congress and the country to this indefensible and irresponsible way of legislating the finances of the Government. It is to be especially hoped the House will not further indulge the practice. And that the next budget will make no such recommendations. . . .

Back-door appropriating serves the purposes of special interests and pleaders who do not want to abide by the rule. The left hand does not know what the right hand is doing -- and the back-door approach serves to keep it from knowing.

Moreover, as so well demonstrated, the practice flirts dangerously with the constitutional prerogatives and supremacy of the House in money matters. The other body has never been reluctant to attempt arrogation of the appropriating powers. It has indulged heavily in recent years in origination of back-door bills. And the precedents are heavy with the record of attempts to originate other appropriation bills. But the writings of the prominent drafters of the Constitution clearly show the design and the intent, and that has been reinforced by the practice from the beginning. The House, for all time, ought to plug the back-door loophole opened by default in the last few years. . .

Mr. Speaker, we cannot live indefinitely beyond our national revenues. Somewhere we must discontinue spending more than we take in. We have lived beyond income in 26 of the last 32 years and we are again in that unhappy situation for the current year. The House, the press, and the country are becoming increasingly aware of the fact that it is rising nondefense expenditures that have unbalanced the budgets and expanded the national debt and, in consequence, precipitated foreign holders of our once peerless dollar to demand gold. We lack the self-discipline to live within our income, to pay our way as we go. That is the genesis of our present tenuous fiscal situation.

In the 8 years, fiscal 1954 through 1961, the level of national defense expenditures remained virtually unchanged, but the nondefense budget in that time increased \$13,470 million -- and that does not include the highway program, erroneously labeled as a "trust" fund and therefore no longer counted in general "budget" totals.

Again when fiscal 1962 closed on June 30 last, budget expenditures had risen \$6,153 million above 1961 -- \$3,575 million for national defense and \$2,578 million for nondefense. . . .

Mr. Speaker, for nondefense purposes we were faced with propositions to spend at a level 17 percent above 1961 and, incredible as it may seem, 94 percent above 1954. And this largely on borrowed money.

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.

The final responsibility for these ever-increasing expenditures paid for in substantial degree with borrowed money rest in the Halls of Congress. Not a dollar can be removed from the Treasury for any purpose, at any time, by anyone without the prior obligating authority from Congress. They call it new obligational authority. Once you obligate, you have to spend to pay the obligation. Of course, the executive branch recommends, urges, pressures, promises, but only Congress can make the appropriations. Budgets of recent years have been record-breakers. And they continue to be recordbreakers. Every year the budget asks for

more, principally more for nondefense. And every year Congress appropriates more, including more for nondefense. And practically every year it has carried us deeper into debt. The spenders and special pleaders are on both sides of the aisle and in both administrations.

Our gold reserve dwindles sharply. We have lost \$6,682,699,970 since the run on it started in 1958. Our persistent deficit in balance of international payments, now showing some improvement, laid the groundwork, but out every-mounting public debt and the ever-declining value of the dollar continues to precipitate the draft on our gold. Foreign holders of our dollars are apprehensive. They are apprehensive about our unwillingness to live within the national income.

Notwithstanding this alarming situation we still refuse to exercise national self-discipline. We still refuse to live within our national revenues. We refuse to adopt elementary business routine and pay as we go. Instead, year after year, we continue to spend more and more money we do not have, much for nondefense items--and load part of the cost on generations not yet here to call us to account.

But, Mr. Speaker, there are others to perform that very essential duty and call us to account--and the clamor becomes more insistent. Unless we show more respect for the value of the dollar--already down to 45 cents--they will, beyond reasonable doubt, call in the notes and demand payment on the mortgage. Foreign nations are in position to haul us up short if we continue to ignore the lessons of history, the plain trend of the times. They hold the mortgage, callable on demand. Foreign claims against our diminished,

and diminishing gold supply now exceed \$20,000,000,000. We have only \$16,000,000,000 in gold and about \$11,800,000,000 of it committed by law as a 25 percent backing of our money supply. We are hanging on the ragged edge.

If anyone thinks that it cannot happen here, then these statements only last June by two of the highest Treasury officials should be noted.

Under-Secretary Fowler:

All our efforts to restore international stability will be undermined if we are unable to continue to maintain reasonable price stability. European bankers today are aware of this. They are not seriously concerned--

He did not say they were not concerned, only that they were not "seriously" concerned--

about our fiscal policy provided it is disciplined and controlled and is not allowed to contribute to an inflationary surge. They do, however, have considerable concern over our capacity to maintain price stability, and what failure in this area could do to our payments position.

. . . On the same day Under-Secretary Roosa implied that if any tax cut--which would deepen the deficit--were accompanied by further spending beyond the \$92.5 billion originally budgeted for fiscal 1963, European dollar holders might well demand gold in lieu. And he suggested they would much prefer a ceiling on Federal spending to a ceiling on the Federal debt.

They are watching us because vital interests are at stake. And it would be to the interest of every American if Congress -- every Member of both Houses -- watched the situation as closely and did more about it . . .

We are trying to delude ourselves with the statistic that the Federal spending does not today take a larger share of the national production than it did a few years ago--that the \$300 billion plus Federal debt is less, per person, than it was a few years ago.

We are continuously and consistently spending more than we take in, much of it for nondefense purposes, and loading it on our grandchildren and their children's children.

We are toying with the idea of changing from a budget theory that has never worked to one that might sweep the whole bothersome business of deficits under the rug and out of sight--at least for a while.

We are continuing to ignore the inescapable lesson of history that debasement of currency leads to fiscal chaos.

But though we may obscure, Mr. Speaker, we cannot escape the truth. We may delude ourselves a while longer, but we cannot mislead those who hold the claims on our gold. They will still know:

First. That the average American, today, owes more public debt on a per capital basis than he did 10 years and 20 years ago. The people who owe the Federal debt also owe the State and local public debt--we must include all three. The average American does not owe less--he owes more.

Second. That the official cost-of-living index is at an all-time high.

Third. That we have indicated no serious inclination to live within our income.

Fourth. And, perhaps most important of all, the buying power--the purchasing value--of the U.S. dollar is less than half what it was just prior to World War II.

Every factory worker, every office worker, every farmer, every businessman, every family, feels the pinch of meeting their expenses with a dollar that buys less and less. The cost of living index keeps creeping up. And the value of the dollar keeps falling. In 5 of the first 7 months of calendar 1962, the index reached new high water marks. And the buying power of the dollar dropped further: it is now down to 45-9 cents--a new low. . .

There is now a growing tendency to explain, to justify ever-increasing budgets in statistical relationship to the gross national product--the national production of goods and services; growth of the produce justifies growth of the budget. Similar comparison of the enlarged, and constantly enlarging Federal debt tends to obscure, to minimize the situation. Obviously, steady growth of population generates more demands, requires a larger volume of total public services, and boosts the national product. But it cannot justify living beyond our means or unwillingness to tax ourselves to pay the cost . . .

The tabulation included shows that budget spending has kept pace with the rising national product--122 percent to 121 percent, using the tentative figure for 1962. But the Federal debt; on the same basis, rose \$45.4 billion. And it is going up again in the current fiscal year. The policy did not work. And the cost of living has risen 27 percent in the same period. The buying power of the dollar--every paycheck, every savings, every bond, every pension--dropped by 21 percent; just since 1949--the 1939 dollar is now worth less than 46 cents.

So, Mr. Speaker, when we fail to pay our way--when we live beyond income--when we pay for immediate necessities by borrowing from the distant future, as we have been doing and continue to do, then we find ourselves in difficulty. Khrushchev is waiting for us to spend ourselves into bankruptcy. No government can indefinitely spend more than it takes in without risking disaster.

In the final analysis, the key question is: Do we owe more or do we owe less--regardless of the amount spent or for what spent? Here again, as some say, Federal debt, on a per person basis, has dropped since World War II. True, because the population has grown faster than the Federal debt. Simple arithmetic. But there is only one population; the same population also owes the State and local government debts; the same population has only one pocket, one pay-check from which to support all levels of government expense and all levels of public debt. And according to available published figures, on a per person basis and despite a rising population, the American people owed 4 times more total public debt in 1960 than they did in 1940; they owed more in 1960 than in 1950; and more in 1960 than in 1953.

Mr. Speaker, as will be noted, and as a conclusive reminder of the results of our profligacy, and of our precarious and worsening financial situation, foreign holders of our dollars and claims on our gold have been calling for gold. They are apprehensive. We cannot expect them to maintain faith in our dollar when we ourselves so heedlessly and so consistently continue to depreciate it. . .

Jefferson's admonition is particularly applicable in this emergency:

I place economy among the first and most important virtues and public debt as the greatest 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 comforts, in our labors and in 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.

Mr. Speaker, but for the indefatigable labor and sound business judgment of the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. Taber) and others who have stood with him during his 40 years of dedicated service to the reduction of the budgets, the national debt, frightening and dangerous as it is--the national debt would be even billions and billions higher today.

The inescapable consequences in store for us if this trend continues indefinitely are unpredictable. In this situation we are not in position to further expand the Federal establishment or undertake additional obligations beyond those absolutely essential. On the contrary it is high time we took carefully considered measures to retrench expenditures, put in motion efforts to reduce surplus activities, reduce the cost of living, and adopt a program for methodical and periodical reduction of public debt."

Income and Outgo In Eleven Years

(In million of dollars)

Fiscal Yr.	Net budget receipts	Net budget expendi- tures	Surplus (+) or deficit (-)
1953			
(Korean War)	\$64,671	\$74,120	-\$9,449
1954	64,420	67,537	- 3,117
1955	60,209	64,389	- 4,180
1956	67,850	66,224	+ 1,626
1957	70,562	68,966	+ 1,596
1958	68,550	71,369	- 2,819
1959	67,915	80,342	-12,427
1960	77,763	76,539	+ 1,224
1961	77,659	81,515	- 3,856
8 years			
1954-61..	554,928	576,881	-21,953
1962	81,360	87,667	- 6,307
1963	85,900	93,687	- 7,787
Total 11 years,			
1953-63	786,859	832,355	-45,496

The 1963 figures and the 11-year total are based on the executive midyear review issued shortly after election day.

December 22, 1962

Charles Laughton, one of the great American actors, died this past week of cancer. He was only 63 years of age. His death is a loss to the English speaking people of both sides of the Atlantic.

Mona Lisa is now in this country. The news that the French government would loan Leonardo de Vinci's Mona Lisa to the National Gallery of Art has pleased the people in this country no end. This picture has always been a mystery. The identity of the subject is not absolutely certain and, of course, Leonardo de Vinci in the Sixteenth Century was not only a military engineer and painter, but he was a great inventor.

December 27, 1962

We are closing out a good year of 1962, and a Christmas prayer that would be appropriate is as follows:

"Let us pray that strength and courage abundant be given to all who work for a world of reason and understanding! that the good that lies in every man's heart may day by day be magnified! that men will come to see more clearly not that which divides them, but that which unites them! that each hour may bring us closer to a final victory, not of nation over nation, but of man over his own evils and weaknesses! that the true spirit of this Christmas Season - its joy, its beauty, its hope, and above all its abiding faith - may live among us! that the blessings of peace be ours - the peace to build and grow, to live in harmony and sympathy with others, and to plan for the future with confidence."

January 4, 1963

The fact that President Kennedy took Robert McNamara, the Secretary of Defense, with him to Bermuda for a meeting with Harold Macmillan, British Prime Minister, and did not take Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, has started tongues wagging again both in Washington and in Europe.

* * *

Robert Kennedy, U. S. Attorney General and the President's brother, while in Brazil for 18 hours bluntly warned Joao Goulart, Brazilian President, that the U. S. would not continue to pour in dollars to bolster the Goulart regime unless positive steps were taken to improve Brazil's finances and to end an anti-American orientation of the Government.

* * *

The President's youngest brother, incoming Senator Edward Kennedy, is described by the Senate staff as being "very prudent" in asking for committee assignment. The young Senator does want a place on the Senate Labor Committee, which he is expected to get. His older brother John, when in the Senate, made a name on that Committee.

* * *

There is talk among Congressmen that the White House will favor a pay increase for Cabinet members to \$35,000 a year, from the present \$25,000, and for members of Congress from 22,500 to from \$30,000 to \$35,000. -- This, to me, would be a mistake!

President Kennedy and Adlai Stevenson are said to have sought, in a recent White House meeting with Negro leaders, to induce those leaders to shift their strategy from one of boycotts, sit-ins and other lines of attack on racial barriers to one stressing the responsibilities of Negroes to measure up to their new role in U.S. and the world. Some politicians are reported to feel that present Negro policies may backfire politically on Northern Democrats.

* * *

The way the White House handled the decision to abandon the Skybolt missile, on which Great Britain had depended -- letting the news "leak" without any preparation of the minds of the British public--is described by British diplomats as a "colossal diplomatic blunder." The idea was that no attention was paid to interests or sensibilities of the No. 1 U. S. ally.

* * *

General de Gaulle is said to have made the following comment about the American shift of Charles Bohlen for James Gavin as U. S. Ambassador to France and of Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer for Gen. Lauris Norstad to be the Supreme Commander of NATO forces: "First they sent us a tranquil ambassador and a restless general; now they've sent us a restless ambassador and a tranquil general."

* * *

The White House is in the thick of maneuvering to keep 15 members on the powerful House Rules Committee, thus assuring a majority that would be inclined to approve a good deal of

New Frontier legislation. A return of the membership to 12 would leave a majority inclined to turn down much of the legislation that the Administration favors.

January 8, 1963

We are just about ready to start the 88th Congress.

Today a Democratic Caucus was held and was unusually peaceful. My chairman, Mr. Cannon of Missouri, prepared and offered a great many of the resolutions. After the reading of the call by the secretary, the Caucus Chairman was elected. For the 88th Congress, our Caucus Chairman will be Francis Walter of Pa. Mr. Walter is one of the outstanding members of the House and served as Caucus Chairman during the 87th Congress. Next, the Speaker of the House, John W. McCormack, was re-elected as Speaker in the Caucus and Carl Albert of Okla. was elected Majority Leader. Of course, these two names must be submitted tomorrow when the House convenes and with the Democratic majority of 258 Members they will both be elected. Hale Boggs of New Orleans will be re-appointed by the leadership as Majority Whip. After the Deans of the Delegations presented the new Members, we adjourned.

Tomorrow will be the first day of the 88th Congress and one of the first orders of business will be the adoption or rejection of a resolution providing for an increase in the Rules Committee of from 12 Members to 15 Members. We had the same procedure two years ago and on a roll call vote, the Rules Committee was increased three (3) members by a vote of 217 to 212.

The vote tomorrow will be almost as close and is one that none of the Members are looking forward to with any degree of pride. Howard Smith of Virginia is Chairman of the Rules Committee and on a number of occasions has refused to permit important bills out of his Committee due to the fact that he was against the bills. This arbitrary attitude forced our late Speaker, Sam Rayburn, to go to the well and fight for the adoption of an increase in the Committee. With all of his prestige, Mr. Rayburn was only able to win by five (5) votes. President Kennedy in a review of his first two-years in office by television stated quite frankly that unless the Rules Committee is expanded, his Administration has no chance to enact important legislation sponsored by the Administration. Mr. Smith will be joined by nearly all the Republican Members on a roll call vote tomorrow. Charles Halleck, the Minority Leader in the House will muster his entire membership with the exception possibly of some twenty (20) votes.

This is a right rough way to start a Session of Congress.

From October 15 to December 28, I travelled some 6900 miles in my District. I made approximately 70 speeches and shook hands with thousands of people. I visited all four of the new counties -- Metcalfe, Barren, Meade and Hart on several occasions. In addition, I travelled through the 12 old counties and feel that my travelling in the District this time was the most successful tour since I have been a Member of Congress.

I was exceedingly fortunate in having no primary or general election opposition. Notwithstanding the fact that I had no opponent in November, I ran ahead of Wilson W. Wyatt, the losing candidate who was the Democrat, and in all of the counties with the exception of the strong Republican counties ran ahead of Morton. In several of the Republican counties, I received almost as many votes as Morton who was the winner. In my own county with Morton the winner, I carried the county some 2,000 votes over Wyatt and 1400 over Morton. With voting machines and no opposition, this condition prevailed throughout all of the Democratic counties and was a little unusual, to say the least!

January 10, 1963

During the past year the undeclared war started on the border between Red China and India. The struggle between South Vietnam Government and Communist Reds continues. The University of Mississippi episode over the admission of James Meredith has continued on for months. The Cuban crisis forces Russia to remove missiles and bombers from Cuba. The 3-orbit space trip of Astronaut John H. Glenn, Jr. was one of the top news stories of the year. The Berlin Wall still stands but from time to time throughout the year sections were broken and promptly repaired by East Germany. Fighting continues in the Congo with the United Nations troops engaged in Katanga. Trouble broke out in Yemen and Mohammed Al Badr was overthrown. During the year Cosmonauts Nikolayev and Popovich made a duel orbital flight.

James Reston of the NEW YORK TIMES has written an right interesting article entitled "The Trouble With Congress". This article is as follows:

"Washington--The Congress is now returning to Washington, and when the Congress comes back, all political discussion changes in strange and important ways.

Everything becomes more personal. The primary questions raised are not whether the President's program will be acceptable to the nation, or the Republican Party, or even the Congress as a whole, but whether Virginia's Howard Smith of the Rules Committee or Arkansas's Wilbur Mills of the Ways and Means Committee or some other powerful committee chairman will approve or disapprove.

The death this week of Robert S. Kerr, the powerful Democratic member of the Senate Finance Committee, hit Washington like the collapse of a powerful political nation. He was so important to President Kennedy's legislative program in the last Congress that the President negotiated with him as if he were the head of a sovereign state, and even made a pilgrimage to Kerr's ranch in Oklahoma in the forlorn hope of winning Kerr over to the Administration's Medicare bill.

Personality and rank in the Congress are power, and everything with the return of the Congress suddenly becomes more technical and even mathematical.

The topic of discussion is no longer whether the balance of power in the world has changed since Cuba and the Chinese Communist attack on India, but whether, since the election, the

balance of power in the committees has changed and whether Judge Smith is stronger or weaker, whether he has a Rules Committee of 12 members which he may be able to control or whether the Rules Committee has 15 members which he may not be able to control.

This sounds crazy, but listen to the President:

"I hope," he said in his review of his first two years in office, "that the Rules Committee is kept to its present number (15) because we can't function if it isn't. We are through if we lose, if they try to change the rules (to make the committee 12 instead of 15). Nothing controversial in that case which come to the floor of the Congress. Our whole program, in my opinion, would be emasculated."

This is an extraordinary statement. The President says that if there are 15 members of the Rules Committee, maybe he will have a chance to get his program accepted, but if the committee is reduced to 12 members, "we are through," and his conception of what to do for the well-being and development of the nation would be defeated.

Of course, honest men may differ whether his program should be defeated or accepted, but the President didn't raise that question. He didn't argue the philosophical or political question; the substance of the program was not even discussed. He merely took for granted--as if it were a fact of nature--that a 15-man Rules Committee of the House of Representatives might enable him to get a vote on his program, but a 12-man committee would not, and there was very little he could do about it.

Even more surprising than this, the press, radio, television, with all their power, accepted all this as if it were a report on the weather. They wouldn't take this attitude about the State or Defense Departments. They are always putting intelligent reporters to work analyzing whether these departments are organized effectively, but there is very little analysis of why the Congress acts as it does or whether, like the President's office, or the State Department, it should be reorganized and brought up to date to deal with its contemporary problems.

In no other free country of the world is this true. Under the parliamentary system of government, there is logic, form, and discipline at the start of a new session of the Congress. The head of the Government states his program, as President Kennedy will do in the State-of-the-Union Message, but the head of the opposition also defines how his party sees the condition of the nation, and outlines his party's program in the name of the whole opposition party.

In Washington, the President can speak for himself, and in some questions of foreign policy, for the nation, but he cannot speak for his party, and nobody speaks for the opposition. As a result, a few powerful members of the House of Representatives tend to speak for the Congress, mainly in the language of opposition. They do not say what they are for: they merely preside over their committees and in many cases exercise the power of veto without ever consulting the Congress.

This was recognized, ironically, at the very beginning of the American union. In the 58th and 62d Federalist Papers, the problem was clearly defined:

"In all legislative bodies," the Federalist Papers said, "the greater the number composing them may be, the fewer will be the men who will in fact direct their proceedings. In the first place, the more numerous an assembly may be, the greater is known to be the ascendancy of passion over reason. In the next place, the larger the number, the greater will be the proportion of members of limited information and of weak capacities. . ."

With the passage of time, the seniority system of picking committee chairman and the increasing complexity of issues have added to this supremacy of the few, so that the return of the Congress immediately raises, not questions of substance, but conflicts of personality.

Fortunately, a number of reflective men in both parties are beginning to worry about this and propose changes in the present system. In his first State-of-the Union Message, President Kennedy said: "We shall have to test anew whether a nation organized and governed such as ours can endure. The outcome is by no means certain. The answers are by no means clear..."

Recently President Eisenhower has been talking in private about radical changes in the method of electing and promoting and ending the service of Congressmen.

Accordingly, in this forthcoming meeting of the 88th Congress, we may see a more critical evaluation of the work of that body. It is working to the satisfaction of very few serious observers here today, and hopefully, in the coming months, it will be tested, not in individual terms, but in institutional terms, to see whether it measures up to the critical function it is called upon to perform.

* * *

At the Rules Committee fight yesterday on a vote of 235 to 196, the Rules Committee was increased to 15 Members. This was a 39-vote majority. The Five (5) Democrats from Kentucky voted to increase the Committee and the Two (2) Republicans voted against the increase.

* * *

The Ten Most Famous People admired by the majority of the people of this country during the year 1962 were:

1. President Kennedy
2. Dwight D. Eisenhower
3. Sir Winston Churchill
4. Dr. Albert Schweitzer
5. Herbert C. Hoover
6. Douglas MacArthur
7. Harry S. Truman
8. Pope John XXIII
9. Adlai E. Stevenson
10. The Rev. Billy Graham

The French Government has loaned the famous painting "MONA LISA" to this country and it is now on exhibit at the Art Gallery. On Tuesday night of this week President Kennedy invited the Members of Congress to view this wonderful painting. At the ceremony Andre Malraux, the famed writer and art historian made the following statement:

"Mr. President, Here, then, is the most famous painting in the world.

Mysterious glory, which does not derive from genius alone.

Other illustrious portraits can be compared to this one. But every year a few poor deluded women think they are Mona Lisa, yet not one ever thinks she is a figure by Raphael, by Titian or by Rembrandt. When the liner France left the Havre, among usual bouquets sent aboard for the living lady passengers one bore a card, unsigned that read "for Mona Lisa..."

The list of those whom this painting has troubled is a long one, and begins with its creator. Leonardo, who speaks of his own paintings with such moderation, wrote only once; "It was given to me to paint a truly divine work..."

There are many possibly explanations. I shall suggest only one.

The antiquity which Italy revived proposed an idealization of forms, but the world of classical statues, being a world without sight, was also a world without a soul. Sight, soul,

spirituality--that was Christian art, and Leonardo had found this illustrious smile for the face of the virgin. Using it to transfigure a profane countenance, Leonardo gave to woman's soul that idealization which Greece had given to her features. The mortal being with the divine gaze triumphs over the sightless goddesses. It is the first expression of what Goethe was to call the eternal feminine.

That the possession of masterpieces, today, imposes great responsibilities, everyone knows. You chose, Mr. President, to speak of an "historic loan," thinking perhaps of the sentiments to which it bears witness. It is historic, too, in another sense, which does you great honor. When, upon my return to France some peevish spirits will ask me, on the rostrum, "why was the Mona Lisa lent to the United States?" I shall answer: "because no other nation would have received her like the United States."

Through you, Mr. President -- and through Mrs. Kennedy, always present when art, the United States and my country are linked -- through you the world's most powerful nation pays today the most brilliant homage a work of art has ever received. All claim to you both in the name of living artists, and in the name of all the nameless artists who thank you perhaps out of the great darkness of mortality.

One Last word.

There has been talk of the risks this painting took by leaving the Louvre. They are real, though exaggerated. But the risks taken by the boys who landed one day at Arromanches--to say nothing of those who had preceded them

twenty-five years before -- were much more certain. To the humblest among them, who may be listening to me now, I want to say, without raising my voice, that the masterpiece to which you are paying historic homage this evening, Mr. President, is a painting which he has saved.

* * *

OWENSBORO COURT HOUSE -- Yesterday, I was notified that the Owensboro Court House application had been approved for an accelerated Public Works grant. I sent the following telegram:

Washington, D. C.
January 9, 1963

Judge T. B. Birkhead
Davless County Judge
Owensboro, Kentucky

Pleased to advise Community Facilities Administration, under Accelerated Public Works Program, has approved grant of \$375,000 to Davless County to provide half the cost of construction of a two-story county court house in Owensboro. Grant to be supplemented by County's funds totaling \$375,000. Project expected to be placed under construction within two months, providing estimated 400 man-months of local labor. Regards.

WILLIAM H. NATCHER, M.C.

Same telegram to the following: Messenger & Inquirer, Owensboro, Ky.; Radio Station WOMI, Owensboro, Ky.; Radio Station WVJS, Owensboro, Ky.

This is another milestone insofar as Davless County is concerned

Camp Breckinridge was formally declared surplus this week and it is now in the hands of General Services Administration. This was one of the hardest tasks that I have had to accomplish since I have been a Member of Congress. During the fall I visited Camp Breckinridge and saw the 47 paintings in the Officers Club which were painted by German prisoners of war during World War II. These paintings are magnificent. A short history of the paintings appeared in the HENDERSON GLEANER this past week entitled "Future of POW's Paintings at Breckinridge Seems Uncertain." This statement is as follows:

"Camp Breckinridge has many points of scenic interest, such as its lakes and outstanding golf course, but the most spectacular sight that greets the eye at the installation is the paintings that adorn the walls of the Officers Club.

These works of art, which number 47, completely surround the main room of the Club, and can also be found in the bar, the dining room, and even the kitchen.

They range in size from the massive castle scene that is directly over the entrance to the smaller paintings that surround the balcony.

The man responsible for these creations was Corporal Heinz Peter, one of a number of German Prisoners of War who were confined to the Camp during World War II.

While little is known about Peter, a plaque on the wall of the club tells that he began his work on the paintings, with the help of one or two unidentified prisoners, in August of 1944.

The work continued until the early part of 1945, when he was stricken with the pneumonia that ultimately took his life on March 21, 1945.

His final painting remains unfinished.

Perhaps the most outstanding feature of the paintings is the fact that they were done on the walls of the building itself, a feat which must have taken great patience as well as the talent that it so obviously displayed, as the walls must reach, in this writer's estimation, a height of at least 45 feet in the main room, and the castle scene reaches the top of the wall.

Corporal Peter's paints and other materials were furnished by the Club, and the scenes used bring to the memory pictures that have been seen in magazines of German landscape and buildings.

The scenes in the paintings vary with each one. From the magnificent castle, which is surrounded by a forest with a lake in front, to the ordinary fishing village with the fisherman seen hauling in his catch, each one tells of the artist and his love for his homeland.

With Camp Breckinridge being declared surplus by the government, the question posed in many minds is just what will become of these paintings which are of historic interest and value.

A group of people in Henderson have professed an interest in obtaining the building, when the Army turns it over to the General Services Agency for disposal. With the building, will naturally, come the paintings.

It is hoped by this group that if Henderson county is able to obtain the Officers Club, that it can be placed on the University of Kentucky Northwest Center grounds to be used by the students of the college as an activity and recreational center.

Dr. L. C. Alderman, jr., director of the Northwest Center said "We would like to have the Officers Club with the paints moved to the Center campus for a student activity center and approval to do this, if the building can be obtained, has been received from the University of Kentucky, at Lexington."

"The funds to do this will have to come from the citizens of the community interested in doing this," he further stated.

Mrs. L. B. Lawton, president of the Henderson County Democratic Women's Club, who also professes a deep interest in the activities of the Northwest Center, said, "The more people that show an interest in acquiring the building for the University, and if they will write their Congressman or anyone else that might be influential in the matter, and letting them know that the people of Henderson are interested in getting the building for the Northwest Center as a student activity center, the better chance we will have to get it."

Mrs. Lawton also stated "We do need a building of this type at the Center, as it will help to promote interest in the school and will aid in getting more students."

"It will also create a big interest as a tourist attraction," she added.

The exterior of the Officer's Club at Camp Breckinridge is made of wood, with the interior of the main room being designed in a rustic manner, with open beams and wood paneling. A fireplace is centered in one wall, with a balcony surrounding the area.

Another citizen of Henderson interested in obtaining the paintings and Officers Club for Henderson is the Reverend John Conn, who as Director of the Wesley Foundation at Northwest Center, is also interested in obtaining one of the chapels at the Camp for use at the Center.

He made the following statement last night:

"As Director of the Wesley Foundation, I see a very serious need for a building of some type where the Wesley Foundation students can have a place for recreation and worship.

"We are considering the possibility of looking into the situation, hoping that there might be a possibility for such a building, through securing one of the chapels at the Camp."

"No definite plans have been made on the matter," he added.

Dr. Alderman, Mrs. Lawton, and Rev. Conn stressed the fact that to get the paintings and the buildings in Henderson, it will take a community effort.

Corporal Peter, whose work has achieved great acclaim, is buried at Camp Breckinridge, along with four other fellow prisoners of war.

Three other paintings, which are of a religious nature, were also done by German prisoners of war, and according to the plaque which hangs at the Officers Club, their work is now in storage at Our Lady of Mercy hospital in Morganfield.

* * *

Rogers Hornsby died this past week. He was the greatest right-handed hitter baseball produced in the 20th Century. He won the National League batting crown seven times, six times in succession in the 1920s. In 1924 he set the modern batting-percentage record of .424, and during a 5-year span his average was .402.

* * *

The 88th Congress during this first Session will deal with legislative issues for the most part which are inherited matters from the 2nd Session of the 87th Congress. Tax reduction will be one of the major issues and the size and shape of the Foreign Aid program will be another.

In the Republican caucus this week Jerry Ford of Michigan unseated Hoeven of Iowa in a secret ballot vote of 86 to 78. The young "rebels" on the GOP side certainly threw a fast ball past their conservative old-time leaders.

January 15, 1963

President Kennedy delivered his State of the Union message yesterday to Congress and generally speaking he had a good reception. His message contained proposals for a tax reduction over the next three year period. This was the most important part of his message and will be one of the highly controversial issues during this Session of Congress.

Mona Lisa played hostess yesterday to the largest number of persons ever to visit the National Gallery of Art in a single day. She received 35,872 visitors.

Katangese secessionist leader Moise Tshombe fled from Elisabethville to Ndola, Northern Rhodesia today and was allowed by British colonial authorities to charter a plane believed destined for Kolweze. Trouble still continues in the Congo.

President Kennedy will deliver a separate message to Congress on the District of Columbia budget. This message was to be delivered tomorrow to be one day before the regular budget is submitted. Since we adjourned over until Thursday, the President's message will not be read ahead of the general budget message. This procedure according to the newspapers was for the purpose of focusing attention on the plight of the District of Columbia. As I understand, the President will make a number of proposals concerning the District of Columbia which may not be accepted.

In considering a tax reduction at this time, I sincerely believe that we should keep in mind that during the past 33 years we have had 26 deficits. Further a drop in the purchasing

power of the dollar from 100 cents in 1941 is now down to 46 cents in 1962. We had an increase in the national debt from \$269.4 billion at the close of World War II to \$298 billion last year and with the amount at the present time being approximately \$300 billion. We must further remember that the lack of the foreign confidence in the dollar has led short-term creditors abroad to demand gold in place of our paper money.

January 17, 1963

The Members in the House represent a great many occupations and professions. An editorial appeared in the MADISONVILLE MESSENGER entitled "Computer View of the 88th Congress. This editorial is as follows:

"With the 88th Congress under way and monopolizing the space in the newspapers with showdown stories and speculations upon this or that measure sought to be passed or sought to be beaten, it is interesting to the average citizen to learn what a "typical" congressman is like.

Most people know what their own congressman is like. For instance, in our Second Congressional District, most people know what popular Rep. William H. Natcher looks like, and many have heard him speak, as he did recently in the U. S. Senate race. But many do not know what the typical congressman is like.

Answering such a question for the citizen is CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY. The publication fed all the data on members of the house and senate into a computer, which digested it and came up with the following:

The typical member of the 88th Congress is 52 years of age, White, male, a lawyer, and a Methodist. He also has a record for military service.

The average senator is 56.8 years old, while the average age of new senators is 43.7 and this lowered the overall age.

Since averages are about as false as anything can be, there really is no such thing as an average congressman, there being an array of un-average talent in the congress which defies being bracketed together, even by a computer.

Broken down, then, here is the picture of the congress.

Professional background: 316 members of the house of representatives are lawyers. 158 members are businessmen or bankers. 61 are farmers, 50 are teachers, and which surprised us and may surprise many--39 members are journalists. Once upon a time journalists vied with lawyers for seats in congress, but for many years there has been no real competition.

There are 13 women--two in the senate and 11 in the house, which marks a decline of seven congresswomen from the last congress, which was the 87th. The women members, the CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY shows, tend to offer for publication in the directory unrecognizable school girl pictures, though it might be tossed in here that many male senators and representatives fill the DIRECTORY with old pictures showing them as they once were and as they prefer to believe they still are.

Senate Republican leader Dirksen of our neighbor state, Illinois, is said to have set a record of some sort in this type of vanity, turning in a painting of himself which he used in last year's literature and on campaign posters. Now Senator Dirksen is not a handsome man, albeit a rugged-looking one, and it should be said for the campaign portrait that it takes off quite a few years and fairly shouts wisdom, integrity, experience and firmness. Dirksen is an old hand at these things, and has become quite an institution in Washington, where he is on pleasant terms with the White House.

There are five Negroes in the 88th Congress, all members of the house.

By religion, members are listed by CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY as follows: Methodists, 102; Roman Catholics, 99 (83 Democrats and 16 Republicans); Baptists, mostly from the South, 61; Episcopalians, 60; Jews, 11; Unitarians, 10; Mormons, 8; Quakers, 2. The rest are chiefly of various Protestant denominations.

There is one former labor union official in the congress. There are three doctors and two ministers (if you can count the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell of Harlem, whose conduct is very unlike that of the traditional clergyman.)

The youngest senator is of course Teddy Kennedy, who turned 30 last year, and the oldest is Carl Hayden of Arizona, who is 85.

The youngest representative is the freshman from Texas, Ed Foreman, who is 28. Oldest is Thomas J. O'Brien, from neighboring Illinois, who is 84.

All of this data adds up to the fact that there is not now, nor will there ever be, such a thing as a "typical" member of house or senate. Praise the Lord for the diversity, for if members of congress ever tended to run to type, it would mark the beginning of the end for the republic.

* * *

January 17, 1963

The President's budget was released today. Proposals made by the President for Public Works, which in the main are acceptable. \$7,517,000 recommended for continuation of construction of Barren River Reservoir; \$9,871,000 for continuation of construction of Hawesville-Cannelton Locks and Dam; \$35,000 for continuation of investigation on reconstruction of Locks and Dams Nos. 3 and 4 on Green River; \$2,000,000 for continuation of construction on Upper Green River Reservoir; \$25,000 for continuation of survey of Newburgh Locks and Dam; \$200,000 for continuation of survey of Uniontown Lock and Dam. No additional funds necessary for completion of survey of Uniontown Lock and Dam. No additional funds necessary for completion of construction of Nolin River Reservoir. Our Committee on Appropriations in the House will soon begin hearings and if additional funds or projects are necessary I believe my Committee will grant our requests.

The Budget this day released makes certain recommendations for water resource development projects in Kentucky for fiscal year 1964.

The Budget recommends the following amounts for Kentucky projects in Kentucky for fiscal year 1964.

The Budget recommends the following amounts for Kentucky projects:

I.	
<u>Hawesville-Cannelton Locks & Dam</u> ...	\$ 9,871,000
II.	
<u>McAlpine Lock & Dam</u>	4,220,000
III.	
<u>Newburgh Locks & Dam</u>	250,000
IV.	
<u>Uniontown Locks & Dam</u>	200,000
V.	
<u>Barkley Dam</u>	27,000,000
VI.	
<u>Barren River Reservoir</u>	7,517,000
VII.	
<u>Big Sandy River</u>	40,300
VIII.	
<u>Capt. Anthony Meldahl Locks & Dam</u>	9,200,000
IX.	
<u>Carr Fork Reservoir</u>	100,000
X.	
<u>Cave Run Reservoir</u>	150,000

XI.

Celina Dam..... 75,000

XII.

Corbin..... 270,000

XIII.

Bunches Creek (Cumberland River)..... 19,000

XIV.

Fishtrap Reservoir8,250,000

XV.

Grayson Reservoir1,000,000

XVI.

Green & Barren Rivers
Locks & Dams Nos. 3 & 4
on Green River..... 35,000

XVII.

Green River Reservoir..... 2,000,000

XVIII.

Humphrey Creek..... 30,000

XIX.

Kinniconick Creek..... 17,000

XX.

Licking River 40,000

XXI.

Little Sandy River-Tygarts Creek.... 20,000

XXII.

Rockcastle River..... 8,000

XXIII.

Salt River..... 16,000

The following projects are under Construction:

Hawesville-Cannelton Locks and Dam; McAlpine Locks and Dam; Barkley Dam; Barren River Reservoir; Capt. Anthony Meldahl Locks and Dam; Corbin; Fishtrap Reservoir; Grayson Reservoir; and Green River Reservoir.

The Newburgh Locks and Dam are under 2nd year of Advance Engineering and Design; Uniontown Locks and Dam under 3rd year of Advance Engineering and Design; Carr Fork Reservoir, 1st year of Advance Engineering and Design; Cave Run Reservoir, 2nd year of Advance Engineering and Design; Celina Dam, 1st year of Advance Engineering and Design.

Big Sandy River is under the 3rd year of Survey; Bunches Creek, 3rd year of Survey; Green and Barren Rivers, 3rd year of Survey; Humphrey Creek, 2nd year of Survey; Kimmiconick Creek, 3rd year of Survey; Licking River, 2nd year of Survey; Little Sandy River, 2nd year of Survey.

Counting the Ohio River projects, since the Ohio River is owned by the State of Kentucky, the total amount carried in the Budget for fiscal year 1964 for Kentucky is \$70,253,300.

The Cave Run Reservoir is on the Licking River in Rowan, Bath, Morgan and Menfee Counties. This project is one of two in the Corps of Engineers' plan for the Licking River basin. The Celina Dam would be located on the Cumberland River in Monroe County, 5 miles above Celina, Tennessee.

No program submitted to Congress is more important than the water resource development program. Development of our water resources is an important factor insofar as the security of this nation is concerned, and money appropriated for navigation, flood control, and multi-purpose projects is money well invested.

The Budget will now go to the House Committee on Appropriations and hearings will subsequently follow.

The State of Washington receives the sum of \$93,477,000. This is the largest amount for civil functions in the United States this year. Next to Washington is Arkansas with \$83,134,000 and then Texas with \$73,112,000. Next to Texas is Kentucky with \$70,253,300.

* * *

January 18, 1963

President Kennedy yesterday presented Congress with a record \$98.9 billion budget which the government estimates will result in a 11.9 billion dollar deficit in the year ending June 30, 1964. For peacetime, this deficit would be second only to the 12.4 billion dollar deficit suffered in the recovery year of 1958 under President Eisenhower. The greatest deficit in our country's history was in 1945 during the war when the deficit totaled nearly 54 billion dollars. The same year also set a record of 98.3 billion dollars in actual expenditures.

The Administration estimates that budget receipts for 1964 will total 86.9 billion and that expenditures will amount to 98.8 billion. Including trust fund receipts and deductions for intra-governmental transactions, the total Federal receipts are estimated to be 112.2 billion.

Federal payments including administrative expenditures, trust fund expenditures and deductions for intra-governmental transactions are estimated to total \$122.5 billion.

38 percent of the income will come from individual taxpayers; 19 percent from corporation income taxes; 14 percent from employment taxes; 11 percent from excise taxes and 18 percent from other sources.

National defense and the space program will receive 51¢ of every dollar; social security and other trust funds 23%; 6% will go for interest upon our national debt; 5% to veterans; 5% to agriculture; and 10% to other sources.

* * *

The President also submitted to Congress the largest District of Columbia budget in the history of this country. The 320 million is approximately 31 million more than the amount we approved last year. For instance, the President proposes a Federal payment of 53 million instead of the authorized limit of 32 million. In addition, he proposes borrowing authority to be increased from 75 million to approximately 223 million.

The budget now goes to my Committee on Appropriations and I sincerely hope that we cut everywhere possible. This, I intend to do on my subcommittee over which I preside as Chairman, and shall assist with the other two subcommittees that I serve upon as a Member.

On Monday, the press inquired as to how we felt about a tax reduction and I stated that a tax reduction across the board would be acceptable if it is proceeded by recommendations for reductions in domestic expenditures.

* * *

The Republican Party in Kentucky has suddenly gone off into orbit. The Mayor of Louisville, William O. Cowger and Jefferson County Judge Marlow Cook issued a blast at Morton, Snyder and Siler. They stated that the Republican nominee for Governor on the Republican side would not be selected in Washington and that Snyder's election over Burke had given him the "big head" and that "his hat could hardly be measured". In addition, Cowger stated that Gene Siler was strictly "a phony". The Republicans are acting like the Democrats now!

January 19, 1963

Sometimes I just don't understand President Kennedy. In his message on the District of Columbia Budget, he requested everything under the sun and simply followed all of the requests made by the pressure groups downtown. Just in order that they would understand that the picture was not as rosy as they might think, I issued the following statement:

Washington, D.C., January 18, 1963: I have carefully examined the suggestions made by the President concerning the District of Columbia budget for fiscal year 1964. Every consideration will be given by our Committee to the suggestions made and, in my opinion, the House will pass and send to the Senate an adequate budget for our Capital City.

Washington continues to be faced with a large public welfare caseload, a very difficult crime situation, an immediate need for additional classrooms in our primary and secondary schools and increasing governmental costs.

The amount requested for the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1964 is the largest request ever made for the operation of our Capital City. I believe that serious consideration should be given to any additional increases in real estate tax and certain other taxes which might have the effect of causing a more rapid move to the suburbs of large numbers of middle and upper income families.

The District is called upon to carry certain responsibilities which should have never been placed upon the taxpayers of this city. The responsibility of paying \$19.8 million for the new District of Columbia Stadium is one good example. This "white elephant" should be removed from the backs of the taxpayers of our Capital City and I hoped that the President would make certain suggestions along this line. We must repay a minimum of \$765 thousand plus interest on the Stadium during the fiscal year of 1964 and this payment includes \$416 thousand borrowed from the Treasury Department by the Commissioners last June for use in paying interest on the Stadium bond issue. In addition, we are faced with the prospect of having to borrow some \$359 thousand for the third interest payment. The taxpayers of this city were not informed at the time of the authorizing legislation that this Stadium would cost \$19.8 million. Most of the people here believed that the cost of the Stadium would total some 7 or 8 million dollars.

For the first time in many years our Committee established an adequate reserve for both the general fund and for the highway fund for fiscal year 1963. We approved a total surplus in reserve of \$4,548,544. This amount was increased by the other House and such action clearly indicates that more money is not the answer in every instance to the many problems confronting the District of Columbia.

We will carefully consider the proposals made concerning the rapid transit system. The rivalry between the partisans of rapid transit and the proponents of the highway program continues to be a stumbling block in the future development of our city. This should not be a political issue and the confusion and disorder brought about by the pressure groups will, in my opinion, never accomplish the results desired. I am very much interested in ascertaining just how the people in Washington who pay the taxes feel about the controversy between the rapid transit proposals and the highway system program which up to the time of the budget suggestions for fiscal year 1964 seemed to be moving along in an orderly fashion. I, for one, do not believe that the methods now used for selling such a system to the taxpayers of this city should be based upon the killing off of certain important highway construction projects which should continue underway. I further do not believe that the establishment of a rapid transit system will mean that automobile traffic into the downtown section will decline as our Capital City grows. The taxpayers should be fully informed as to the cost of a rapid transit system. It now appears that some \$60 million must be paid by the taxpayers of the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia and \$120 million must come from the Federal Government before this

system starts under construction. Further proposals are made to the effect that \$530 million worth of bonds insured by the Federal Government would be sold and, in addition, recommendations would be made that the bonds would be tax-exempt and federally insured. Further, the general assemblies of Virginia and Maryland have certain important matters to decide before any such system starts under construction. This rapid transit system costing some \$793 million would not be completed for several years and, in fact, if such a system started in fiscal year 1964, it would not be completed until 1973. During the hearings on the District Budget, we will carefully consider all proposals made concerning rapid transit and a freeway system.

* * *

An article appeared in the EVENING STAR entitled "Natcher Is Skeptical On Taxes and Transit."

"The Congressman who handles the District budget today made clear that he would have to be convinced the city should have added property taxes and rapid transit that endangers highways.

The statement came from Representative NATCHER, Democrat of Kentucky, as the President's message on the District was being read to the House. Mr. Natcher is chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee for the District.

He said he had carefully examined President Kennedy's budget suggestions.

"The House will pass and send to the Senate an adequate budget for our Capital City," he said.

He agreed that Washington faced large welfare case loads, a difficult crime situation and an immediate need for additional classrooms and primary and secondary schools.

But he cautioned that the new budget carried the largest request ever made for operation of the city.

"I believe that serious consideration should be given to any additional increases in real estate tax and certain other taxes which might have the effect of causing a more rapid move to the suburbs of large numbers of middle and upper income families," Mr. Natcher said.

A real estate tax is the major proposal in a \$9 million tax package District Commissioners plan to give Congress, with presidential sanction. Commissioners can raise real estate taxes, however, without seeking additional authorization from Congress.

Mr. Natcher also questioned whether "important highway construction projects" should be killed as a means of selling an expensive rapid-transit system to the taxpayers of the city.

President Kennedy withheld requests for construction of highways opposed by the National Capital Transportation Agency until he gives Congress his own recommendations on an agency's rapid-rail plan.

"I, for one, do not believe that the methods now used for selling such a system to the taxpayers of this city should be based upon the killing off of certain important highway construction projects which should continue under way," Chairman NATCHER said.

I further do not believe that the establishment of a rapid-transit system will mean that automobile traffic into the downtown section will decline as our Capital City grows," he added.

Mr. NATCHER said taxpayers should be fully informed about costs of a rapid transit-system.

Some \$60 million must be paid by District, Maryland and Virginia taxpayers, he estimated. And \$120 million must come from the Federal Government before construction can begin.

He cited further proposals that \$530 million in bonds insured by the Federal Government be sold.

"This rapid transit system costing some \$793 million would not be completed for several years, and, in fact, if such a system were started in fiscal 1964, it would not be completed until 1973," Mr. NATCHER pointed out.

He promised careful committee consideration of all rapid transit and freeway proposals. But he deplored the rivalry between partisans of rail and road transit.

"The rivalry...continues to be a stumbling block in the future development of our city," he said. "This should not be a political issue and the confusion and disorder brought about by the pressure groups, will, in my opinion, never accomplish the results desired."

The D. C. Stadium was a "white elephant" to Representative NATCHER. He said the costs of the giant arena should be removed from the "backs of the taxpayers of our capital city and I hope that the President would make certain suggestions along this line."

Instead, the President asked local taxpayers to start repaying the Federal Government for advances which covered the interest on bonds sold to the public to help build the stadium.

"The taxpayers of this city were not informed at the time of the authorizing legislation that this stadium would cost \$19.8 million," Mr. NATCHER noted. "Most of the people here believed the cost would total some \$7 or \$8 million."

Not only are city taxpayers faced with repayment of \$755,000 plus interest on the stadium through fiscal 1964, according to the Congressman. They also are faced with the prospect of having to borrow some \$359,000 for the third interest payment.

In the Senate, District Committee Chairman Bible, Democrat of Nevada, promised "complete support" of the President's budget message. Committeeman Morse, Democrat of Oregon, was for the President's objectives, but said he would analyze carefully and demand full justification for any proposed local tax increases.

House District Committee Chairman McMillan, Democrat of South Carolina, deferred to the House Appropriations Committee, saying, however, that any legislative authority required for the budget would be given "such consideration as it merits."

* * *

January 22, 1963

During the past week President Kennedy, in his State of the Union message, called for individual and corporate income tax cuts to be accompanied by tax cuts to be accompanied by tax "reforms."

On Thursday, he sent his 1964 budget to Congress, calling for expenditures of \$98.8 billion, a record. The anticipated deficit would be \$11.9 billion.

At Brussels, Belgium, the long, agonizing negotiations over Great Britain's entry into the Common Market appeared to flounder over new French intransigence. French negotiators said they could see no reason to continue the talks. The United States wants Britain in the market.

Earlier, French President de Gaulle rejected an American appeal for a tighter NATO force equipped with nuclear weapons. De Gaulle still insists on creating his own nuclear force.

In London, Labor Party leader Hugh Gaitskell died of a mysterious virus infection just as he seemed to be reaching the apex of his career. His death is expected to throw his Labor Party into chaos.

One of Africa's little band of experienced, responsible statesmen, President Sylvanus Olympio of Togo, was assassinated just outside the United States embassy in Togo's capital, Lome.

The Navy recently stated that before too long we will have the necessary weapons and Naval equipment to divert storms toward enemy communications bringing about destructive weather phenomena to help in any future military assault.

January 24, 1963

Tobacco is in trouble. For a number of years we have had a lot of suggestions made but very little action along the line which would be beneficial not only to the public but to the tobacco growers. On Monday of this week at the allotment meeting at the Department of Agriculture, I decided that it would be a good time to very frankly discuss not only the question of acreage allotment but the emergency situation now existing with tobacco. An editorial appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal entitled "Lawmakers Requested To Back Broader U.S. Research On Tobacco". This editorial is as follows:

Washington, Jan. 21--Congressional delegations from 22 tobacco-raising states were urged Monday to join forces to bring about a broader federal tobacco-research program.

A call for immediate action came from Representative WILLIAM H. NATCHER (D., Ky.) at a hearing at which 13 senators and representatives went on record for a continuation of present marketing quotas for burley, air-cured, and fire-cured tobaccos.

Horace Godfrey, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation administrator, said he hoped Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman would be able to announce 1963 quotas this week.

Testimony to guide him was taken from the lawmakers at a hearing at the Agriculture Department administration building.

Their recommendation for holding the line on acreage allotments for this year's crop followed similar suggestions from growers and farm-organization officials at Lexington, Ky., last week.

At the hearing, NATCHER told colleagues from Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, and North Carolina that the tobacco industry is "at the crossroads. It needs a lot of help."

He said "vigilant protection" of the tobacco program was needed in both the House and the Senate with special effort needed to provide adequate research.

NATCHER said later that the National Tobacco Research Laboratory at the University of Kentucky was "about ready to move." He said its facilities should be used to study all types of tobaccos and all phases of the industry--cultivation, harvesting, and marketing.

Of primary concern should be a utilization program of research that would find more uses for tobacco and its by-products," he said. "We also must find better methods of production so that our industry will be in a better position to compete with tobacco being grown in other countries.

Other Congressional delegations have been "ever vigilant" to give legislative support to the products of their states, NATCHER noted. He said representatives from tobacco-growing areas must "work all year to see that the interests of the tobacco industry are protected."

Bipartisan Kentucky support for continuing the 1962 marketing quotas came at Monday's hearing from Republican Senator John Sherman Cooper and Democratic Representative John C. Watts, Carl D. Perkins, Frank A. Stubblefield, and NATCHER.

Also put on record as taking the same stand were Republican Senator Thruston B. Morton and Representatives Frank L. Chelf, Democrat, and Eugene Siler, Republican, of the Kentucky delegation.

Other representatives at the hearing were Winfield K. Denton (D. Ind.) James H. Quillen (R. Tenn) and Roy A. Taylor (D., N.C.)

Cooper noted that total use of burley tobacco last year was 21,000,000 pounds larger than the previous year's record 549,000,000 pounds. "So I think the opportunity for burley growers to continue to expand their markets - for which many of us have been working for a number of years -- is very good," he added.

He told Agriculture Department officials that a reduction in acreage "would bring pressure on farmers to boost their yield in ways you don't recommend--the use of more fertilizer and chemicals close planting, and less desirable varieties."

Watts cited department figures showing that the present supply of burley tobacco, 1,779,000,000 pounds, is about 3 times the expected disappearance for the current marketing year. But he said since the "normal supply level" is 2.8 times disappearance, "the balance is pretty close."

He said he had found on trips to Kentucky that because of a big 1962 crop, "Those farmers who raised good tobacco had a sales advantage due to the selectivity available to buyers."

"The last time we had what might be called a runaway crop in size was in 1954, "Watts said. But he said domestic use and exports were rising, "So I think the quota should be kept where it is."

Perkins said he had talked with hundreds of farmers in his Seventh District and 90 percent of them feel that acreage allotments should be unchanged.

"There is no guarantee that the 1963 crop will be as successful as last year's," he said "And there is no evidence anywhere that the large size of the 1962 crop will damage the markets."

Stubblefield said he felt the "status quo is justified" on dark fire-cured and air-cured tobacco. He cited the agreement of that point at the Lexington hearings. "Also exports are up, production is under disappearance. So I recommend no change," he said.

In a letter to Freeman, Morton said he felt the increased production in 1961 and 1962 had "strengthened burley's position in the marketplace" by providing volume and selectivity.

"It is better, in my opinion, to risk having burley stocks a little out of line to satisfy burley's customers rather than have limited offerings force the trade to buy elsewhere," he added.

Quillen noted that he is a freshman congressman, but said "The chief complaint in East Tennessee after marketing the crop this year seemed to be that growers want to see prices stabilized as well as acreage. Prices were off from the crop in 1961."

"All of us are interested in seeing prices go as high as possible," Watts said. "But as far as the Government is concerned, the support price did go up last year and another increase is scheduled this year. I think that's about all the Government can do."

He was supported by Cooper and Perkins.

"The legislative and administrative branches have got a pretty good support program," Cooper said. "It seems the top price is up to the farmer."

Perkins said he thought Congress would have trouble trying to justify a higher support price on tobacco. "If you jerk out one crop for special consideration, I don't think it would ever pass," he said.

* * *

January 25, 1963

Yesterday, President Kennedy sent Congress a message recommending an 18 percent tax cut over the next 3-year period. He estimated that individual income taxes during this time would be reduced 8.6 billion and corporation tax payments would be reduced 900 million. According to the President the most urgent task facing our nation today is to stop unemployment and prevent waste of resources. He is of the opinion that we should not be timid or slow. In my opinion, Congress will be unusually slow and right dogmatic at the time of a rollcall vote.

Day before yesterday not only in Bowling Green and throughout Kentucky but here in Washington we suffered from the coldest day since 1942. The temperature dropped way below zero and continued on down through the south into Georgia and Florida.

One phase of the Estes episode is over. Billie Sol Estes, the bankrupt promoter, was sentenced to 8 years in prison by a Texas District Judge. The case now goes to the Court of Criminal Appeals. In addition, to this particular trial there are several federal indictments pending and it now appears that Estes will either serve in the State or the Federal penitentiary.

The French Cabinet continues to refuse the admission of Great Britain into the common market. De Gaulle is holding firm and maintains that there will be no change in his position concerning England. England is insisting that she be admitted to the common market and we, in turn, are doing everything we can to see that Great Britain is admitted.

Yesterday, we began taking out Jupiter missiles from Turkey and Italy. Some 30 Jupiters are being removed from Italy and 15 from Turkey. In addition, 60 Thor missiles will be removed from Great Britain. Upon removal of these missiles there will be no more deep-striking land-based missiles in the NATO countries, and aimed at the targets in Russia. Instead the NATO alliance will rely on the Polaris submarine. The missiles carried by the Polaris submarines have a 1800 mile range with the Jupiters and Thors having a range of 1500 miles. Removal of these missiles at this time causes everyone to surmise that maybe this was part of the discussion with Khrushchev at the time he agreed to remove the missiles from "Cuber". I do hope that we are travelling the right road.

Yesterday, one of the Assistant Secretaries of State dropped by and gave me a briefing on the situation in India. He discussed the border difficulty with the Red Chinese and was urging that our Subcommittee on Foreign Aid appropriate the necessary funds to back up the State Department's position.

Our full Committee on Appropriations had their first organization meeting today and during the first part of next week our chairman will announce the subcommittees with the five (5) new Democratic Members and the 3 on the Republican side receiving their assignments. Five very liberal Democrats were placed on the Democratic side much to the disgust of my chairman, Mr. Cannon. One of these members is Mrs. Hansen from the State of Washington. Since Magnuson, a Member from Washington was defeated, Mrs. Hansen claimed the seat and succeeded in being named by the Committee on Ways and Means. She is not quite as liberal or wild-eyed as the other four members - so, therefore, I hope to draw her to fill the vacancy on my subcommittee. She is a lovely lady and is probably the second woman ever to serve on the Committee on Appropriations. It seems that one other lady served back through the early part of this century for a short time.

January 28, 1963

At the present time we owe \$298.2 billion. The property owned by the Government in this country is valued at \$299.4 billion.

772 million acres of land is owned by the Government with 11,283.7 acres located in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Cannon, our chairman, pursuant to authority granted on Friday of last week announced the subcommittees today. We have 13 subcommittees with 30 Democratic Members serving on the 13. Twenty Republican Members serve on the 13 subcommittees and they are selected by the ranking minority member, Mr. Jensen of Iowa. Whitten, NATCHER, Sikes, Thomas, Kirwan, Rooney, and Boland are the seven (7) Democratic members who serve on three (3) subcommittees and the rest of the Democratic members serve on either one or two subcommittees.

Some of the statements from Members of the House concerning the program for the 1st Session of the 88th Congress remind me of the quote that I read in one of the papers not long ago to the effect, "the uncertain trumpet does not bring anyone forward and ready for battle".

January 30, 1963

Robert Frost, dean of American poets, died yesterday at the age of 88. He was a four-time Pulitzer Prize winner and was not only a great poet but was also an outstanding man.

The District Commissioners finally decided to exercise a little courage and have unequivocally endorsed the construction of the 3 Sisters bridge in defiance of the National Capital Transit Agency's report and the President's representative, Mr. Horsky. This, to me, is good.

President Kennedy yesterday called for action upon proposed legislation for aid to education. His 24-point program was wrapped up in a single bill providing aid to education from the elementary through the post graduate

level in a variety of ways. It made no provision for direct aid to private or parochial schools. The bill provides for grants to states for building junior colleges, federal insurance for loans to college students and grants to help finance part-time campus jobs for needy college students. The comprehensive program called for a new obligational authority of \$1.2 billion and the program carries a price tag of \$2.5 billion for four years. This legislation will have a rough time in the House at this time.

February 1, 1963

Two years ago Congress authorized a National Capital Transportation Agency for the District of Columbia. This Agency has for its main duty the recommendation of a proper transportation facility for the City of Washington. At the time the Agency was authorized, it was naturally expected to make certain recommendations concerning a rapid-transit system. In September and October of last year, the Agency recommended a rapid-transit system costing \$793 and extending for some 82 miles in the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia. Less than 30 miles of the transit system is under ground. The proposal would cost in addition to the original cost some \$550 million in interest and upkeep pending retirement of bonds. \$20 million under the proposal comes from the District, \$20 million from the State of Virginia and \$20 million from the State of Maryland. \$120 million comes from the Federal Government as a grant. The balance is ascertained by bonds guaranteed by the Federal Government and tax-exempt. The Transportation Agency in recommending the rapid-transit system further recommended that Three Sisters Bridge

~~and~~ the freeway now in the planning stage be held in abeyance. This action, of course, was the direct result of the Transportation Agency's desire to force the rapid-transit system through Congress. While all of this was pending, the President suddenly named a Washington attorney by the name of Charles Horsky as his representative in the White House for the District of Columbia. This man Horsky is very much against the highway system in the District and is for the rapid-transit agency's entire proposal.

Before my Subcommittee on the District of Columbia Budget finally presented the Conference Report last year, we had a deadlock with the Senate over this very question. We refused to yield and the deleted highway projects were carried in the bill with the necessary funds. The President in December directed that the money appropriated for the highway projects was to be held in abeyance and not expended pending his report and recommendation concerning the rapid-transit system which is to be made to Congress within the next 30 days. The action of the National Capital Transportation Agency is strictly a "hard sell" endeavor and not to the best interests of the District of Columbia. A huge lobby is now in operation downtown and every stone is being turned to force this transit system through Congress. Companies who construct the cars and other parts of the equipment are very much in evidence here in the city and pressure has been exerted from every source on the Members of my Subcommittee and on me as Chairman. After President Kennedy sent his budget message to Congress on the District of Columbia, which, by the way, is the first time it was separate and apart from his general budget message, I issued a statement concerning the killing-off of

the highway program just to force rapid-transit system through Congress. This statement, of course, did not meet with the approval of the people downtown and yesterday one of the President's assistants called me and said that the President wanted to see me at 10 o'clock on next Tuesday. I will go down and talk to the President and will listen carefully to what he has to say about this matter. I presume that Mr. Horsky and all of the pressure groups have now informed the President that it is time to talk to me and to put me on the right side. This, of course, will be right difficult to accomplish and I am very much interested in finding out just how much the President really knows about what is going on.

February 4, 1963

During the war I enjoyed hearing Mayor LaGuardia read the comics over the radio at the time the New York papers were on strike. The same condition is in existence today insofar as the New York papers are concerned and the strike has now been extended for a period of nine weeks. I was somewhat amused yesterday in watching television and especially that part of the program pertaining to a summary of the news of New York City by the NEW YORK TIMES. The gentleman who represented the editorial staff of the TIMES in his part of the program stated that the announcement by the President of his appointment of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. as an Under Secretary of Commerce could not be endorsed by the TIMES. When I got back into the Brooklyn Naval Yard during the New York papers strike, I always tried to hear the Mayor read the comics.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. lives in Washington at the present time although his address was given in the papers as New York. He had his driver's license cancelled by the District of Columbia officials several days ago due to an accumulation of points. It seems that early in the morning he was involved in a collision and his ability to drive was questioned. The announcement carried in the paper stated that as Under Secretary of Commerce, he would not have to drive an automobile since he would have a chauffeur-driven automobile furnished to him. This is to me a bad appointment and should have never been made.

February 5, 1963

At the invitation of the President, I discussed with him today a number of important matters concerning the District of Columbia. In addition to me, the President invited Senator Robert Byrd, the Chairman of the Subcommittee of the District of Columbia Budget in the Senate, Senator Alan Bible, the Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the District of Columbia in the Senate; and Representative John McMillan, the Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the District of Columbia in the House. We appeared at 10 o'clock expecting to be in the President's office from 15 to 20 minutes instead we were there for an hour and 10 minutes and after the meeting with the President which was one of the best meetings I ever attended, the newspaper and television people then wanted to take our pictures and get statements concerning the meeting. This took 10 or 15 minutes. In discussing several important matters concerning our Capital City, the President very frankly called upon us for suggestions and asked our opinions. This, to me, was good and gave all of us a chance to tell him how we stood concerning certain proposed legislation and just what chance we believed this legislation had in the House and Senate.

The President was not only interested but he was unusually nice in the discussion and agreed that we should have a unified front and if the program proposed was just more than could be adopted at this time then reasonable changes should be made. This is the first time that a President has invited down to the White House the chairmen of the District of Columbia matters and, of course, will be played up considerably in the Washington newspapers. An article appeared in the EVENING STAR entitled "4 D.C. Lawmakers Talk With Kennedy". This article is as follows:

"President Kennedy has invited four members of Congress to the White House today to talk over the relationship of the Federal Government to the Capital City area.

Specifically, he wants to sell his financing, education, welfare, health, anti-delinquency and transportation programs to this Congress.

But the session may herald a more significant new era of active, personal interest by a President in the long-range development of the Washington region.

Invited are legislators who make up the Democratic leadership for the District in Congress.

They are Senators Bible of Nevada and Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia and Representatives McMillan of South Carolina and NATCHER of Kentucky. These men head legislative committees and budgeting subcommittees for the District in their respective houses.

The President has asked for a Federal payment formula amounting to \$54 million in the next year. Payment would be based on revenue lost here because the Federal plant is tax-free.

This revenue proposal will be handled first by the District Committees of Senator Bible and Representative McMillan. If it is authorized by Congress, then the Byrd-NATCHER subcommittees will be asked to recommend that funds be freed for the city in its annual budget.

The President wants a local tax increase and a balanced District budget of \$380 million. He would, however, extend borrowing authority, limited to 6 per cent of the 10-year average of assessed value of real and personal property, both private and Federally owned, or about \$225 million now. The tax boost of about \$6 million and the loan authorization also face scrutiny of the Bible-McMillan committees. But the subcommittees of Senator Byrd and REPRESENTATIVE NATCHER will recommend specific amounts of tax and loan revenue allowed in the budget.

Another priority legislative proposal, still under study at the White House, is the President's idea of a balanced transportation program for the area. He may discuss with these key District specialists his own reaction to the \$793 million rapid rail transit system proposed by the National Capital Transportation Agency. The presidentially appointed Commissioners oppose elements of the plan, especially its deletions of projects like the Three Sisters Bridge across the Potomac.

The President's appeals to Senator Byrd and Representative NATCHER are expected to fall in the social service field.

He wants special school classes for slow learners and handicapped youngsters and funds to deal with behavior and academic problems stemming from desegregation of schools.

Aside from the specifics, the President is expected to invite a frank discussion of the District's problems. He is interested in what he can do for the District, his aides say.

All of the participants will be aware that no other President in their recollection has initiated such a work conference. The President's interest ranges beyond the borders of the city into the suburban areas of Maryland and Virginia which, he made it clear in his message to Congress, he regards as the national capital region."

* * *

During this past week Canada bristled over State Department criticism of its failure to accept American nuclear weapons. The nuclear weapon issue threatened to turn out Prime Minister Diefenbaker's regime.

European unity suffered a setback as France rejected Britain's bid to join the Common Market. The move may temporarily paralyze some activities of the present six-nation economic group.

Negro Harvey Gantt registered peacefully at South Carolina's Clemson College. South Carolina was the only state that had not desegregated at least one school.

Walter Reuther disclosed plans for labor's biggest organizing drive in years. His AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department will spend \$4,000,000 over the next 18 months on the drive.

President Kennedy sent Congress an all-in-one five-year \$5.2 billion aid-to-education bill. It's doubtful either house will act on it as a single measure because of heavy opposition to many of its provisions.

Two planes collided over Ankara, and the flaming wreckage plunged into the Turkist Capital's main square. Close to 80 persons died and more than 130 were injured.

Russia broke off nuclear test ban talks with the United States and Britain. Discussions will resume at the 17-nation Geneva Disarmament Conference on Feb. 12.

Robert Frost, America's unofficial poet laureate died in Boston at the age of 88.

February 6, 1963

A story appeared in the EVENING STAR of February 5 entitled "Kennedy Helps Draft D.C. Financial Formula". This story is as follows:

"President Kennedy and four key members of Congress today agreed on strategy for seeking increased Federal payments and loans to the to the District.

The President pledged his personal leadership.

In return, Senate and House District Committee Chairmen Bible of Nevada and McMillan of South South Carolina promised to schedule hearings promptly on bills to authorize formulas for a Federal payment of \$53 million and loans up to \$225 million next year.

Consideration of the city's budget will be delayed until Congress has a chance to act on authorizations.

House hearings probably will begin at the end of April, Representative NATCHER, Democrat of Kentucky, said. Senator Byrd of West Virginia, chairman of the Senate District Appropriations Subcommittee, will follow up, perhaps in June.

These fiscal matters were stressed at a White House conference this morning. Mr. Kennedy initiated the meeting, the first of its kind in the recollection of any of the congressional participants. Charles Horsky, presidential assistant was present.

The President was told by the Senate-House delegation that money alone will not solve all the city's problems.

A dispute between highway and rapid transit backers threatens a balanced transportation system, he was advised. The District legislators warned that city administration must be more efficient, particularly in welfare and health.

Juvenile delinquency both in and out of school demands a co-ordinated attack, the President and lawmakers agreed.

"I pointed out to the President that there was a place both for rapid transit and a freeway system in Metropolitan Washington," Mr. NATCHER said, after the meeting.

"Killing off one system to build the other is not the right approach."

He said the President gave assurance that "careful consideration" would be given to both transit and highways before any area transportation program is sent to Congress from the White House.

The President expects to relay his recommendations in a month after studying agency reaction to a rail-dominated system urged by the National Capital Transportation Agency.

Mr. NATCHER's suggestion was considered particularly meaningful because Mr. Horsky is believed on Capitol Hill to be a transit partisan. Mr. Horsky is perhaps the President's closest adviser on District affairs. But Mr. NATCHER, who spearheads the District Budget through the House, probably has more to say than any other one man about how money should be spent and raised here.

Mr. NATCHER's counterpart in the Senate-- Robert C. Byrd--had these comments:

"There was a general understanding that more money is not the answer to all our problems. There was an agreement that we must have more sufficient administration of many programs."

Specifically, Senator Byrd said that he thought that the District Welfare Department was "moving entirely too slowly." But he stressed that he wanted to put no pressure on the Department. Rather, welfare officials should work with the tools Congress gave them. Budget hearings could assess the results, he indicated.

Senator Byrd's inquiry into welfare free loading has been followed by disclosure of several loose welfare operations. The latest, involving surplus food distributions, apparently did not enter into White House discussions.

Senator Bible and Representative McMillan were lavish in their praise of the President for calling managers of District legislation to the White House. They called the meeting historic. They were hopeful that, from time to time, members of Congress would have other opportunities to discuss the problems of the District with the President.

Home rule was not mentioned by the President or any of the Capitol Hill spokesmen.

Mr. Kennedy favors home rule. Its absence from discussions may have been a courtesy to Mr. Millan, who would not substitute an elected city government for congressional and White House rule of the Nation's Capital. The President also made no mention of home rule in his special message to Congress this year. So far, he has ignored the issue, putting emphasis instead on fiscal, transportation, school, welfare health and antidelinquency reforms.

These programs outlined in his special message would require spending of \$320 million in the city through the year beginning July 1. Until Congress authorizes new revenue sources, the President has only asked for a spending budget of \$289 million.

* * *

Since I have been a Member of Congress I have attended several meetings with the President in the White House. During President Eisenhower's term, I not only went to the Congressional Balls but was invited down for lunch on several occasions and called in at different times to discuss appropriation matters. I have received a number of invitations since President Kennedy has been in the White House and yesterday's meeting with the President was very much unlike the other meetings that I have attended.

The President invited Senator Alan Bible, the Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee in the Senate; Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia Budget; Representative John McMillan, Chairman of the House District

of Columbia Committee and me, the Representative from the Committee on Appropriations in the House who serves as Chairman of the District of Columbia Budget Subcommittee. The four of us arrived at the White House at 10 minutes before the hour of ten and were cordially greeted; and after our hats and coats were placed, we were escorted into the Cabinet Room which adjoins the President's private office. We were sitting at the Cabinet table when a beautiful young lady from the State of New York, who is in charge of photography in the White House, came in and took our names and a description of our suits and ties so that there would be no mistake in the names used at the time the pictures were made and statements issued for the press and television. We were somewhat amused at the great precaution this young lady was taking to prevent any confusion. Shortly thereafter the President opened his door from his private office and came in with a big smile on his face and greeted us in a very cordial manner. We then went into the President's office for the conference. Immediately in front of the President's desk is a rocking chair with cushions on the arm, the seat and back and it faces a beautiful antique round table. I learned that this table is so situated as to make it convenient for the President to put his feet on it. Immediately on both sides of the rocking chair is a white couch and which, by the way, is very uncomfortable. Two of us sat on each couch and discussed the problems confronting the District of Columbia. The President was exceedingly nice to us and clearly showed that his information was not fully adequate on a number of matters under discussion because naturally he has to rely upon his assistants for this information.

After he made a brief statement, he called upon us to express our views - and this we did. The President has a large picture of Caroline rushing up to him at the airport and grabbing him around the knees and welcoming him home. This is the best picture I have ever seen of the President and Caroline. On the wall some six feet away, there is another picture of the President sitting in front of the cradle looking at his son John. This, too, is a wonderful picture. After we had our conference the President said that he wanted to take pictures and we stepped out of the President's office into an adjoining room and all of the television cameras and photographers were ready and the picture process began. It lasted for about 10 minutes and then we were escorted into the television room which adjoins; and each of the four of us made a statement of our interview with the President. The television cameras were going full blast and I was somewhat amused by all of this procedure because this goes on by the hour, and the President certainly enjoyed this part of the program! While we were having our conference, the President turned to John McMillan and said "John, I should know a lot more about the District than I do because, as you well know, I served on your Committee for four years in the House." He laughed and said to us that his good friend, John McCormack said that he would take good care of him and had him placed on the District of Columbia Committee. We all laughed at this fine assignment. The President went on to say that as we all knew he was later placed on the Committee on Education and Labor. While serving on the District of Columbia Committee according to the Members, the President attended very few meetings.

In leaving the White House, John McMillan offered me a ride back up to the "Hill" and on the way back he remarked that when John Kennedy was a member of his committee, he was as skinny as a rail and he never combed his hair. He said further that he was almost green in color and from time to time he asked Jack Kennedy what was the trouble and Jack said that it was the fever he contracted while in the Pacific. John McMillan very frankly informed me that very little did he know at that time that Jack Kennedy would ever be President of the United States.

Before leaving the White House I had an opportunity to speak to the social secretary and she laughed and said before too long we are going to get you down here for a dinner with the President. In my letter book, I have a number of invitations during the past year inviting me for very formal dinners with the President and Mrs. Kennedy and these were not accepted because the invitations always arrived just before we were marking up appropriation bills. This was always very disappointing to me but maybe Virginia and I should have gone any way.

The Roosevelt appointment is being discussed considerably at this time. In Monday's WASHINGTON POST appeared an editorial entitled "What's In a Name". This editorial is as follows:

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. is an amiable politician who happened to help President Kennedy win the Democratic nomination in 1960. If he has other qualifications for the post of Under Secretary of Commerce, to which he has just been appointed, they are indeed hard to discover. For the past few years, Mr. Roosevelt has sold foreign cars in the District

of Columbia. His other business experience includes a year's service as a foreign agent of the late Dominican dictator, Rafael Trujillo. His law partner then was Charles Patrick Clark, a long-time lobbyist for Generalissimo Franco of Spain.

During his year as a Dominican agent, for which he received \$60,000, Mr. Roosevelt vehemently defended his employer from the charge that Trujillo was in any way involved in the disappearance of Jesus de Galindez, the Columbia University scholar who vanished from the streets of New York. Mr. Roosevelt also ornamented Dominican cocktail parties.

With this rich background in business experience, Mr. Roosevelt has been named to a post just below the Secretary of Commerce. His nomination must go to Congress, where a Senate investigation of foreign lobbying has just begun. It might be a service to ask whether Mr. Roosevelt's qualifications fit the high standards which the Kennedy Administration has set in appointments. This country cannot afford the luxury of royal families, in which a name alone is sufficient to entitle the bearer to high public responsibility.

* * *

Canada headed today for an election campaign after the overthrow of Prime Minister John Diefenbaker's conservative government. Mr. Diefenbaker's government was the second in nearly 100 years of Canadian confederation to be defeated on a no-confidence vote. Diefenbaker's refusal to enter into negotiations with our country for nuclear weapons as a matter of defense of the Western Hemisphere brought about his downfall.

The boiling controversy over Soviet military strength in Cuba appeared to be heading for a climax today. President Kennedy has instructed Central Intelligence Agency Director, John A. McCone to make public an intelligence report on the degree of the military build-up in Cuba.

Congress officially gets down to business today on President Kennedy's proposal for a 10.2 billion net tax cut. Secretary of the Treasury Dillon was slated to be the first witness today before the Committee on Ways and Means.

February 7, 1963

Shortly after I was elected to Congress I decided that we should establish a tobacco research laboratory in this country. For a number of years Congressmen and Senators from tobacco states had attempted to secure a laboratory but were not successful. After I was elected a member on the Committee on Appropriations, I, for a period of three years, pointed out to my Committee that tobacco paid in taxes approximately \$2,500,000,000 annually and that tobacco was in trouble and needed research. Secretary Benson was in charge at that time and he was against the tobacco program. Finally in the year 1960, I secured enough votes on my Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations to place in the bill for fiscal year 1961 the sum of \$250,000 to begin and to establish a National Research Laboratory for tobacco at Lexington. Since that time the officials at the University and in Frankfort have been dragging their feet.

Now North Carolina is making a move to obtain a Laboratory which would simply mean that we would end up with 5 or 6 laboratories and no one of which would accomplish the desired results. An article appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL on February 6 entitled "Delegation to Explain State's Role Fulfilled On Tobacco Research". This article is as follows:

"Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 5--Governor Bert T. Combs said Tuesday that he will lead a delegation to Washington to explain to Agriculture Department officials, senators, congressmen, and 'maybe' the White House, how Kentucky has more than fulfilled its agreement with the Federal Government on tobacco research.

Combs made the statement while meeting with University of Kentucky, farm, and business leaders who expressed concern that, as the result of a bill introduced recently in the House of Representatives, the National Tobacco Research Laboratory at U. K. may become just a regional facility for burley and dark tobaccos only.

The bill, introduced by Representative Harold Cooley (D., N.C.), chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, called for establishment by the United States Department of Agriculture of a \$2,500,000 flue-cured tobacco research center at Raleigh, N.C. Support for the center has come from a number of sources in the North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia flue-cured belt.

Congress established the National Tobacco Research Laboratory at U. of K. in 1960 and voted \$250,000 to help equip it and hire personnel. This was after Representative William MATCHER, Bowling Green, a member of the House

agriculture appropriations subcommittee, explained that the Kentucky General Assembly had just voted \$1,000,000 for such a center.

The laboratory is to be housed primarily in the \$8,500,000 center now being built on Nicholasville Road near the U.K. Medical Center. \$4,500,000 has been made available for the center.

Since that appropriation Congress voted an additional \$215,000 for the center in 1961 and \$210,000 in 1962.

University officials pointed out Tuesday that they have not been waiting for the completion of the center to start research. Already basic and fundamental research with all types of tobacco has been going on in the agronomy department and in the agricultural engineering department.

Dr. Stanley Wall, associate dean of the College of Agriculture, who has been in charge of planning the center, told Combs Tuesday that the U. S. Department of Agriculture has eight tobacco research people working with U. of K. agricultural engineers and at least one man working in the agronomy department. He explained there would be more but finding qualified agronomy researchers is difficult.

Congressman NATCHER is known to be dissatisfied with progress of the center, and at each hearing on the Agriculture Department budget has strongly defended the research grant.

He is a strong advocate of tobacco research. A number of times he has explained that until the laboratory was conceived, the federal, State, and local governments collect annually some \$2,500,000,000 in taxes from tobacco products while the only research going on is a Philadelphia project studying the chemical content of the leaf.

For years congressmen and senators from tobacco states have tried to get such a research facility in their states, but NATCHER's federal-State co-operation plan is believed to be what sold fellow congressmen.

Combs said the very nature of the project causes 'ulcers, gray hairs, and everything else.' He said he often gets impatient with the pace of progress, explaining that 'it sometimes takes three weeks to get a piece of paper across the river to Henry Ward, and then it's usually wrong.' Ward is highway commissioner.

Combs appointed Adjutant General A. Y. Lloyd, widely known tobacco farmer and warehouseman, to serve as secretary of the group and work out details for the Washington trip."

* * *

February 8, 1963

Since our meeting with the President, a number of articles have been written concerning the problems in the District of Columbia. An editorial appeared in today's EVENING STAR entitled "Mr. Kennedy and the D. C." This editorial is as follows:

"Although all details of the discussion are not known, the unprecedented session which President Kennedy held with congressional leaders on District of Columbia problems the other day quite obviously accomplished several gratifying and highly beneficial results.

First Senator Bible and Representative McMillan, the chairmen respectively of the Senate and House District Committees, promised to schedule prompt hearings on the President's request for legislation to authorize an equitable 'formula' for the Federal payment, a flexible authority for the city to borrow money, and a selective raise in local taxes. In a related decision, Representative NATCHER and Senator Byrd of West Virginia agreed to delay action by their appropriation subcommittees on the District budget until the revenue legislation is settled.

This timing is vital. Too often in recent years the appropriation committees have been forced to determine city expenditures without knowing how much revenue would be available to support them. Fiscally, the result has been chaotic. And invariably the city has been shortchanged. The current procedure affords at the very least a sensible and orderly means of handling the budget in Congress.

For their part, the Commissioners have properly ordered drafts of the legislation which will form the basis of a portion of the possible tax boosts. They were wise, however, to withhold a final decision on a real-estate tax increase until they learn how the remainder of the revenue program fares. For local taxation alone can do little to alleviate the present fiscal dilemma. The urgent needs cited by the President in the budget will be met only if Congress also will grant a truly fair

Federal payment and an orderly program of loans.

Apart from finances, Mr. NATCHER took the opportunity at the White House conference to stress the need for both freeways and rapid transit in Washington, to warn the President, in short, that "killing off one system (highways) to build the other is not the right approach." It most assuredly is not, and Mr. NATCHER's advice was timely in view of the recommendations which Mr. Kennedy soon will make on local transportation expenditures. Similarly, Senator Byrd made the valid point that the solution to District financial problems does not lie alone in higher appropriations, but also in more efficient administration and the reduction of waste.

The most encouraging aspect of the conference, however, was its indication that Mr. Kennedy intends to follow up the commendable interest in the Nation's Capital which he displayed by sending Congress a special message on its needs. His congressional visitors expressed the hope that further meetings may be held at critical periods later in the session. We second that hope. There is much that his able assistant on Washington affairs, Charles Horsky, can do. There is no substitute, however, for the continued personal interest of the President."

* * *

Cuba is still causing a furor. Some of the Senators and one or two House Members continue to contest the statements made by the Secretary of Defense and the CIA as to just what position Cuba is in from the standpoint of offensive weapons. The question of defensive weapons seems to be quite clear but the contest continues as to offensive weapons.

February 11, 1963

Rebel firing squads executed Iraq's Premier, Abdel Kassem this past week. This execution took place after the capture of Kassem and several of his aides by army rebels.

Spain is now demanding that we renegotiate on the use of bases which we have in that country and, of course, is demanding more money.

Our Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Foy D. Kohler, conferred with President Kennedy and Secretary of State Rusk this past weekend in preparation for his return to Moscow. The meeting followed a report last Friday night that President Kennedy would demand that the Soviet Union carry out its agreements concerning the removal of troops from Cuba.

From time to time I receive clippings and letters concerning my grandfather Natcher. I was named after my grandfather and today my mother mailed me a clipping which she received from one of our cousins in Nashville concerning our grandfather and grandmother's marriage. This article appeared in an old Bowling Green newspaper and is as follows:

NATCHER-McNEAL

Wednesday evening, December 28th, at half-past seven, Mr. William Natcher and Miss Nannie McNeal were united in marriage, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Jas. McNeal. Rev. T. W. Penick performed the ceremony eloquently and gracefully. Mr. Charles Drake and Miss Maggie Cooke were the attendants.

The young couple have gone to housekeeping over the store of Natcher & Frost, of which firm the groom is a member. Mr. Natcher is a native of Gallatin, Tenn., but has been a resident of Bowling Green for several years, and stands very high in the estimation of the people as a young gentleman possessing the rarest manly virtues. The bride is an amiable, handsome and intelligent young lady, entirely worthy the gallant groom. We extend our heartiest congratulations.

* * *

February 12, 1963

President Kennedy is engaged in a growing correspondence with Nikita Khrushchev. The exchange of letters that started in the midst of the Cuban crisis in October, 1962, now involves many thousands of words. An aide said: "Letters yes, but progress, no." Khrushchev doesn't "give."

The U. S. President is reported to have warned Khrushchev that the "fishing port" he is building in Cuba had better be nothing more than a fishing port, or action will be taken to make sure it isn't used. Missile-launching submarines, supplied from Cuba, could present U.S. with a new problem.

An official of a foreign government, coming out of Cuba, makes this assessment: "The Cuban people are 30 per cent anti-Castro, 20 per cent pro-Castro, and 50 per cent on the fence waiting to see who is going to be the winner."

President Kennedy is pictured as surprised and a little annoyed that the public seems to be more interested in Russian troops in Cuba than in the White House plans for a tax cut coupled with tax "reform". For some reason, people in the United States don't seem happy to have Russians occupying Cuba.

An important official in Italy gives this advice to the U. S. President: "Politically, Western Europe is sick right now. Give Europe a few months of peace and quiet and a chance to sort things out by itself. It's just not the time for the U. S. to put pressure on Europe. That would only make the patient sicker. You must remember that there is much latent anti-Americanism which it would not be wise to arouse."

Some of the President's advisers feel it is a mistake for Mr. Kennedy to make an extended visit to Europe in May or June. They say history shows that American Presidents going abroad leave there misunderstandings, troublesome agreements and a lot of hard feelings. Presidents are pictured, however, as hungering for the acclaim and attention that they get when they go overseas.

Insiders say Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., wanted to be Secretary of the Navy--or Assistant Secretary, the job that gave his father and great-uncle, Theodore Roosevelt, their starts in Washington. Defense Secretary McNamara is reported to have vetoed that idea. FDR, Jr., wound up with an appointment as Under Secretary of Commerce.

Luther Hodges has told close friends that he has no intention of stepping out of his cabinet post as Secretary of Commerce. Some Washington officials have been predicting his departure from the job.

Oklahoma is to see a rough, tough Senate race in 1964 between Robert Kerr, Jr., son of the late Senator, and J. Howard Edmondson, the former Governor who succeeded to Senator Kerr's seat by appointment. Friends of the younger Kerr say in Oklahoma that firm plans are being made for him to get into the race and stay there.

Adam Clayton Powell, the controversial colored Representative from Harlem, New York is in the news again. David Lawrence in an article entitled "Senator Points Finger at Powell" has this to say about the Representative:

"Equal opportunity" now has given way here to "preferential opportunity." A Negro Congressman who is chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor is apparently being given favors that white citizens generally do not get.

Senator John J. Williams, Republican of Delaware, has just made a comprehensive report on the situation which was published in the Congressional Record. He charges that agencies of the Government are 'shoveling out the taxpayers' dollars' to Adam Clayton Powell, chairman of the all-important House Committee on Education and Labor, while Mr. Powell himself is "delinquent" in his Federal income taxes for the year 1949 through 1955. The Delaware Senator made public a letter he received from the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service listing a total of \$13,000 as a "fraud penalty" imposed on Mr. Powell. Senator Williams added:

"While the Treasury Department accepted a compromise for the settling of these taxes, I find no evidence where the department is really trying to collect the money."

Senator Williams pointed out in his speech other favors or preferential opportunities allegedly given Representative Powell, and said:

"Notwithstanding this tax delinquency, three agencies of the Government were vying with each other as to which could curry the most favor with Mr. Powell by opening the doors of the Federal Treasury.

"The State Department, with no strings attached, freely financed Mr. Powell's tour of the nightclubs in Europe.

"The Department of Health, Education and Welfare tapped a fund which had been approved by the Congress for the control of juvenile delinquency, and made an outright grant of \$250,000 to a foundation which Mr. Powell and his administrative assistant, Mr. Wingate, had organized just eight days before the receipt of the gift.

"The officials of the agency were not quite clear as to whether they thought Mr. Powell would spend this money in studying the juvenile delinquency problem or whether he would use it to organize a domestic Peace Corps in Harlem. There is one point on which they did agree--that the money would be spent at Mr. Powell's discretion, and apparently without any exercise of control by the Federal Government.

"The Housing and Home Finance Agency, the third Government agency, was equally generous; it approved three loans totaling nearly \$11 million on property which was being purchased for approximately \$8.5 million, and, as further evidence of the administration's philanthropy, it indorsed a bill which would provide complete exemption from all real estate taxes on one of these properties as long as it was owned and controlled by Mr. Powell's outfit."

(Editor's note: Officials say the request was for mortgage insurance, not loans, and that no final action has been taken.)

The question that is being asked here is whether anybody else has gotten or could still get such favors from the Kennedy administration, and whether the rule of "equal opportunity" will be followed hereafter. It will be interesting to see whether the House of Representatives institutes a full investigation of the whole series of charges made by a member of the Senate. While each house is the sole judge of the behavior of its own members, either house has a right to investigate just what the Federal agencies did and what pressures, if any, were brought to bear and by whom to grant Mr. Powell the requests that he made for Federal funds.

Before making his speech, Senator Williams wrote to all the Federal agencies involved and received general information concerning the grants. In his address, he made this further comment:

"During the past 12 months various agencies of the Government have been scrambling around to see who could give Mr. Powell the most favorable deal. . .

"I cite an example of Mr. Powell's influence with this administration under the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Long-term loans totaling nearly \$11 million at interest rates as low as three and one-eighth per cent have been approved to Mr. Powell and his associates.

. . .

"Not only were these loans sufficient to cover 100 per cent of the acquisition cost of the properties in question, but in one instance the loan approved was for exactly double the acquisition price."

This is something which will certainly cause an arching of eyebrows among those citizens who have applied for loans but have not been given more than the acquisition price. The real point is not whether any fault lies with an applicant who seeks to get all he can, but whether the Federal agencies--anxious to "curry favor" with Chairman Powell, for instance, as Senator Williams describes it, have overstepped the bounds of propriety. Political scandals in past administrations have proved injurious at the polls to the party in power.

* * *

BUDGETS -- Budgets all down through the years have been difficult matters to solve.

During the Administration of President Benjamin Harrison, 1889-1893, the Congress was called a billion dollar Congress. The Democratic Speaker replied that this is a billion-dollar country.

Our founding fathers tried to finance this new nation by voluntary contributions from the states. This idea almost destroyed our new country before it was started. Without tax revenues the Continental Congress could not pay its wartime bills except by printing money. This caused prices to soar and never in this country have we had such wild inflation as existed at the end of the Revolution. Money was worth practically nothing and we had the expression at that time "not worth a continental" meaning not worth a dollar issued by the Continental Congress.

The Constitution of the United States went into effect in 1789 and ended the fiscal chaos of war time by empowering the Federal Government to raise revenues chiefly by customs duties. The income tax now by far the chief source of revenue did not come until adoption of the 16th Amendment in 1913, although an income tax was levied in the Civil War but later repealed.

In 1792 according to Treasury records, our new Republic had a debt of about \$80 million which was due to the states, France and other foreign countries. Hamilton was determined that the Federal Government should assume the war time debts of the states and he got the necessary votes in Congress for this action in a log-rolling deal with Thomas Jefferson, the pay-off was an agreement to establish the National Capital on the banks of the Potomac. In 1900 after the Spanish American War, the national debt was \$1,263,000,000. For the next 17 years it fluctuated up and down and in 1915 was \$1,191,000,000. After the U.S. was drawn in World War I in 1917, the national debt skyrocketed to \$25,485,000,000. In 1930 our debt was down to \$16,185,000,000.

In 1940, it was \$42,968,000,000.

World War II brought on the heavy spending; the national debt rose from \$42,968,000,000 in 1940 to \$269,422,000,000 at the close of the World War II. Of this amount \$2 billion was spent in developing the atomic bomb.

In 1959 under President Eisenhower we had the largest budget deficit in our peace-time history - this deficit totalled \$12,427,000,000.

The national debt continued to climb during the Eisenhower Administration and ended up in fiscal year 1960 in the total amount of \$286,331,000.

The Kennedy Administration estimated that the national debt at the end of the present fiscal year will be \$303,494,000,000 and that at the end of the 1964 fiscal year it will have reached \$313,604,000,000.

Over the years Treasury watch dogs have cried out against spending and demanded a reduction in the national debt. They have never seemed to exert much influence either in Congress or on the public generally. The reason, of course, is that Americans know that they live in a dangerous age and they also know that the great bulk of the national debt has resulted from wars and for spending to keep the nation strong so that it will never be second-best in any future war.

* * *

BUDGET TOTALS AND PUBLIC DEBT, 1789-1964
(In Millions of Dollars)

FY	Budget Receipts	Budget Exp.	+ or -	Debt
1789-1849....	1,160	1,090	+70	63
1850-1899....	13,985	14,932	-1,037	1,437
1900....	567	521	+46	1,263
1901....	588	525	+63	1,222
1902....	562	485	+77	1,178
1903....	562	517	+45	1,159

Budget Totals and Public Debt - Cont'd

	Budget	Budget	+	
FY	Receipts	Exp.	or -	Debt
1904	541	584	-43	1,136
1905	544	567	-23	1,132
1906	595	570	+25	1,143
1907	666	579	+87	1,147
1908	602	659	-57	1,178
1909	604	694	-89	1,148
1910	676	694	-18	1,147
1911	702	691	+11	1,154
1912	693	690	+3	1,194
1913	714	715	.*	1,193
1914	725	725	.*	1,188
1915	683	746	-63	1,191
1916	762	713	+48	1,225
1917	1,100	1,954	-853	2,976
1918	3,630	12,662	-9,032	12,455
1919	5,085	18,448	-13,363	25,485
1920	6,649	6,357	+291	24,299

*-less than one-half million dollars

Budget Totals and Public Debt - Contd

FY	Budget Receipts	Budget Exp.	+ or -	Debt
1921	5,567	5,058	+509	23,977
1922	4,021	3,285	+736	22,963
1923	3,849	3,137	+713	22,350
1924	3,853	2,890	+963	21,251
1925	3,598	2,881	+717	20,516
1926	3,753	2,888	+865	19,643
1927	3,992	2,837	+1,155	18,512
1928	3,872	2,933	+939	17,604
1929	3,861	3,127	+734	16,931
1930	4,058	3,320	+738	16,185
1931	3,116	3,577	-462	16,801
1932	1,924	4,659	-2,735	19,487
1933	1,997	4,598	-2,602	22,539
1934	3,015	6,645	-3,630	27,053
1935	3,706	6,497	-2,791	28,701
1936	3,997	8,422	-4,425	33,779
1937	4,956	7,733	-2,777	36,425
1938	5,588	6,765	-1,177	37,165
1939	4,979	8,841	-3,862	40,440

Budget Totals and Public Debt - Contd

FY	Budget Receipts	Budget Exp.	+ or -	Debt
1940.....	5,137	9,055	-3,918	42,968
1941.....	7,096	13,255	-6,159	48,961
1942.....	12,547	34,037	-21,490	72,422
1943.....	21,947	79,368	-57,420	136,696
1944.....	43,563	94,986	-51,423	201,003
1945.....	44,362	98,303	-53,941	258,682
1946.....	39,650	60,326	-20,676	269,422
1947.....	39,677	38,923	+ 754	258,286
1948.....	41,375	32,955	+8,419	252,292
1949.....	37,663	39,474	-1,811	252,770
1950.....	36,422	39,544	-3,122	257,357
1951.....	47,480	43,970	+3,510	255,222
1952.....	61,287	65,303	-4,017	259,105
1953.....	64,671	74,120	-9,449	266,071
1954.....	64,420	67,537	-3,117	271,260
1955.....	60,209	64,389	-4,180	274,374
1956.....	67,850	66,224	+1,626	272,751
1957.....	70,562	68,966	+1,596	270,527
1958.....	68,550	71,369	-2,819	276,343
1959.....	67,915	80,342	-12,427	284,706

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Budget Totals and Public Debt - Contd

	Budget FY Receipts	Budget Exp.	+ or -	Debt
1960....	77,763	76,539	+1,224	286,331
1961....	77,659	81,515	-3,856	288,971
1962....	81,409	87,787	-6,378	298,201
1963 est.	85,500	94,311	-8,811	303,494
1964 est.	86,900	98,802	-11,902	315,604

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

(Amounts in billions of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Gross National Product
1942.....	140.5
1943.....	178.4
1944.....	202.8
1945.....	218.3
1946.....	202.8
1947.....	223.3
1948.....	246.6
1949.....	261.6
1950.....	263.8
1951.....	310.8
1952.....	338.8
1953.....	359.7

Gross National Product - Contd
(Amts. in billions of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Gross National Product
1954.....	362.0
1955.....	377.0
1956.....	408.5
1957.....	433.0
1958.....	440.2
1959.....	466.5
1960.....	494.8
1961.....	505.5
1962.....	539.0
1963 (estimate)	564.5

February 15, 1963

For a period of three years a great many radicals in this country have insisted that we get out of the UN Organization. This, to me, would be a serious mistake and would then place us in a position where we have no forum. Sometimes we have our failures in the UN Organization and certain actions of the organization are right hard to explain. For instance, this week the UN decided to grant agricultural aid to Cuba in a move, that, to me, will add fuel to the attacks now being made by certain Members of Congress and others in regard to our Cuban policy.

The Tobacco Research Laboratory strongly continues with an editorial in yesterday's COURIER-JOURNAL entitled "Will Congress Waste Money On a Half-Way Job?" This editorial is as follows:

"If the Government spends one penny on a tobacco research center in North Carolina it will be a penny politically spent and needlessly wasted. The project is a political boondoggle pure and simple. It is not needed, could serve no useful purpose and cannot be justified.

The Carolina laboratory is being promoted by North Carolina Congressman Harold Cooley to conduct research into the problems of flue-cured tobacco growers. A research laboratory is not needed for this. Congress has already approved, and Kentucky is not building, an agricultural research center at the University of Kentucky that will conduct research for all tobacco growers, including the growers of flue-cured, as well as for all other farmers. Two years ago it voted to establish a National Tobacco Research Center at Lexington as part of the University's \$8,500,000 science center, and has already approved \$650,000 for it. There is no possible justification for duplicating these research facilities in a smaller, single-purpose laboratory at Raleigh. The University of Kentucky center will be prepared to carry out research into all phases of tobacco culture long before the Carolina laboratory could be finished.

In fact, it is likely that the University already has in use facilities for flue-cured research equal to any that North Carolina will have available in its single-shot laboratory.

Congressman Cooley and some of his flue-cured growers complain that Kentucky has been too slow in completing its research center. The truth is that Kentucky had a choice between building a tobacco research laboratory on a speed-up basis or making it an integral part of a combined research center with the finest facilities available for all types of agricultural research. It wisely chose the latter course. But while construction was going on, the University has gone ahead with tobacco research in a special greenhouse and a research building set aside for this purpose until the new facilities are available. The proposed laboratory at Raleigh could do little that the University of Kentucky is not already doing, and could do nothing that the Lexington research center, when completed, will not be able to do better.

No one would take the North Carolina project seriously except that it is being pushed by Congressman Cooley, powerful head of the House Agriculture Committee. Mr. Cooley's hand is currently strengthened by the fact that the President is depending on him to carry the fight for the Administration's farm bill in the House. He also reportedly has a back-scratching agreement with Georgia's Senator Russell, whereby he will get the influential Georgian's support, and Russell will get a peanut-research lab for Dawson, Georgia, another project that would duplicate facilities at Lexington.

In addition, Mr. Cooley has the support of congressmen from the five states where flue-cured tobacco is grown. The growers of flue-cured are in a panic because last year's crop was of such poor quality that 17 per-cent of it went into the government pool when it could not bring even the minimum government support price, and are crying

for research to do something about it. The trouble is that the poor quality was due directly to bad weather and some heavy, untimely rains. And unless Mr. Cooley has influence in higher circles than we suspect, it is doubtful that he and his researchers can harbor any realistic hopes of correcting this situation.

They may, however, divert funds that could make possible a splendid research center that could be of inestimable value to all farmers, in favor of one that might eventually be able to do a half-way job for a few. Let's hope Congress has more sense.

* * *

February 16, 1963

For over three years now we have been in the process of constructing the Rayburn House Office Building. This is the third house office building and will accommodate some 214 of the Members. The two present buildings do not have trains in the subway but the new house office building will have the necessary train. This is the same arrangement that they have for the Senate Office buildings. It now appears that this new office building will cost in the neighborhood of \$115 million which is considerably more than the \$83 million expended for the Pentagon, which by the way is the world's largest office building and houses about 35 times as many people as the new House Office Building will house.

February 18, 1963

Christopher Lee Lewter arrived on Saturday morning weighing 8 lbs. 4 ozs. Of course, Grandma is in Kentucky and can hardly wait until they are moved home so she can go up and take charge.

February 20, 1963

On Monday of this week we started our hearings of the Agricultural Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1964. The amount requested this year is a little over \$7 billion and this is \$414 million more than the amount requested for last year. Each year it becomes a little more difficult to pass our Agricultural Appropriations Bill due to the fact that a great many of our Members from the cities feel that the farmer is being subsidized. The amount for CCC funds and Public Law 480 funds totals approximately \$2½ billion and this is the money that is used in the Surplus Commodity program. Here is where we have the most difficulty.

Russia has informed the United States that several thousand Soviet troops will be withdrawn from Cuba in the next three weeks. The Members of the House and the Senate are insisting that this action take place.

February 22, 1963

An article appeared in the Washington papers today stating that Eddie Cantor who is suffering from a heart ailment was granted \$5000 monthly from his late wife's estate to pay his medical expenses. Here is another case where a man

suffering from heart trouble believed that his wife would outlive him and in transferring over to her his entire estate to avoid inheritance taxes probably is now in an embarrassing position financially.

Further, I see where Mrs. Frank Hague, the widow of the Jersey City, New Jersey political boss left an estate valued at \$5 million. The people of this country generally have their misgivings about such large sums of money.

In Marion, Kentucky, a 14-year old girl who only recently had been buried in one of the local cemeteries, was removed from the casket and placed on top of the wooden box surrounding the casket, and then the grave filled back in with dirt.

Douglas Dillon, Treasury Secretary and former New York investment banker, has written a "reform" into his new tax bill that farm-State Congressmen say will effectively dry up nonfarm investment in the farming business. The cattle-raising industry and fruit growing, in particular would be hit.

The White House is not at all happy with the degree of support it is getting from Democrats in Congress in backing up the President's policies as they affect Cuba, the Congo and other parts of the world.

Intelligence sources now indicate that the figure of 17,000 for foreign Reds in Cuba covers only Russians, and does not cover Czechs, other East Europeans and Red Chinese. The Communist-bloc total thus would come to many more than the 17,000 officially reported.

Leaders in Congress are beginning to express the view that the present session will run through the whole year, with brief periods out for holidays.

Forecasters already are predicting that the April 8 election in Canada will end up with neither major party having a clear majority in Parliament. A line-up of this kind is seen as possible: Liberals: 100 seats. Conservatives: 95 seats. Social Credit: 50 seats. New Democratic Party: 20 seats. Result: more instability.

Persistent reports from Cuba say that some Russian soldiers have deserted, taking to the hills. The total is said to be small, but large enough to cause concern to the Russian commanders.

White House liaison aides dealing with Congress were astonished at the resentment encountered among Senate Democrats when an attempt was made to "pack" the Senate's Finance Committee--the Committee headed by Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia and in charge of tax legislation. Mike Mansfield, Senate Majority Leader, tried to save face for the White House by withdrawing the plan. But too much pressure already had been put on for the Administration to look good in defeat.

Christian Herter, U. S. negotiator who is to seek to bring about lower tariffs, is described as not at all optimistic about great success after taking his first soundings in Europe.

Harold Macmillan, Britain's Prime Minister, is cautioning the United States to move slowly in pushing its idea for a nuclear force under control of nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The Prime Minister feels that, if it is pushed too hard, West Europeans will react with suspicion.

Lyndon Johnson, Vice President, continues to enjoy strong support in the Senate--a fact that Senate "liberals" learned when they tried to challenge the Vice President.

Dean Rusk, U. S. Secretary of State, is reported resigned to the prospect that the West German Parliament will ratify the French-German treaty, which the United States dislikes. The State Department hopes, however, that the West German Parliament will adopt a special declaration committing the Germans to work for a United Europe of the kind U. S. wants.

Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York is said to be making plans for closer relations with New York's congressional delegation. The idea is to keep the New York Governor informed on national issues.

February 25, 1963

From time to time visitors from Kentucky see the spots on the stairway on the House side leading to the first floor of the Capitol near the House Restaurant Room Door. Here a Kentuckian was killed by the name of William Preston Taulbee. He was the Representative from Louisville and was an ordained Methodist Minister. This took place on February 1890 and the man who killed him was a newspaper reporter.

Other stories pertaining to certain events in the House are as follows:

DANGER --Congress At Work

It has been less than 10 years since the peace of a spring day on Capitol Hill was shattered by the sound of gunfire in a fantastic attack in the House of Representatives chamber. A group of Puerto Rican nationalist fanatics were using the hall as a political shooting gallery, spraying bullets from the gallery at unbelieving Congressmen below.

Five Members were shot by the crazed assassins as others scrambled for safety. A pitched battle with police brought a sudden end to the wild confusion, the most shocking display of violence ever to occur in the Capitol.

First-term Rep. Alvin Bentley (R.Mich), a former Foreign Service Officer, was the most seriously wounded lawmaker. A .30 caliber bullet from one of the nationalists' machine pistols pierced his lung, stomach, and diaphragm and lodged in his liver. Bentley was given only a 50-50 chance to live, but was released from the hospital just 27 days later--crediting his recovery to prayers from thousands of well-wishers across the country outraged by the Capitol crime. Rep. Kenneth Roberts (D. Ala.) suffered wounds which confined him to an auto-scooter and crutches for a long period.

The famous attack, which came on March 1, 1954, is the most notorious of many incidents of violence which have occurred in the Capitol. America's millions view the venerable, dome-topped structure as a tranquil symbol of our nation's grand heritage, but the daily clash of opposing views there does not always follow the august dignity of parliamentary procedure.

Physical encounters have marked the lives of American legislators since the days of the Continental Congress, when free-swinging fire-brands from the hinterlands sometimes strapped weapons to their sides before venturing into a debate.

One bit of gumplay occurred on May 16, 1777, when Delegate Burton Gwinnett of Georgia was killed in a duel with Gen. Lachlan McIntosh near Savannah, Ga.

Personal justice was still in vogue in 1838, when Rep. Jonathan Gilley (D-me) was killed by Rep. William J. Greves (Whig-Ky) in a duel on the Marlboro Pike near Washington, D. C.

Though the casualty rate from dueling has declined in recent years, lawmakers now are frequently older than were the "founding fathers" in their heyday. They are more often victims of natural illness while speechmaking or otherwise engaged.

In the 87th Congress, seven Senators died of natural cause. Though they all were away from Capitol Hill at the time, the seven percent mortality rate showed a high vulnerability among solons.

One of the most famous members whose life ended in the Capitol was President John Quincy Adams. After service as a Senator, Adams was chosen by the House as President (1825-29). Following his term as Chief Executive he became the only former President elected to the House, being named as a Whig to the 22nd and eight succeeding Congresses.

During Adams' day the House met in a Capitol chamber now known as Statuary Hall. It was here that, on Feb. 23, 1848, the indomitable old Puritan was stricken with apoplexy while speaking after a roll call.

Rep. Thomas O. Edwards (Whig-Ohio), a doctor, attended the 81-year-old Adams but the latter died in his arms. A brass marker in Statuary Hall still shows the spot--and by coincidence it is also where a whisper may be bounced off the ceiling and heard across the chamber.

Probably the most bizarre attack on a Lawmaker occurred in the Senate chamber on May 22, 1856, when Sen. Charles Sumner (Whig-Mass) was beaten over the head with a cane by Rep. Preston Brooks (D-S.C.) The hapless Sumner fell unconscious, injured for life.

Two days before, Sumner had made a speech on the Kansas-Nebraska Act. It portrayed Kansas as making in its first years of settlement a greater contribution to the Nation than South Carolina since the arrival of its first colony.

He said Sen. Butler of South Carolina (who was not present) was a Don Quixote paying homage to the "harlot, slavery."

Young Brooks, a nephew of Butler, was so enraged that he approached Sumner at the close of the momentous session, waited politely for two lady visitors to leave, and then proceeded to lambast the Senator with his cane.

Heeding this clue that Southern courtesy lasts only so long, northern partisans have used more temperate language in recent civil rights spectacles.

Congress has developed rules to cope with its most belligerent members. In 1828 an assault on the President's secretary in the Capitol produced a question as to the House's power to punish for contempt. In 1832 the House censured Sam Houston, then a citizen of Texas, for assault on a Member for words spoken in debate.

In 1865 the House arrested and censured a citizen for attempted intimidation and assault on a member, and in 1866 it arrested a person who assaulted a committee clerk in the Capitol. In 1870, a man named Woods was arrested on a warrant of the Speaker after assaulting a Member on his way to the House. Woods was arraigned at the bar of the House and imprisoned for a term extending beyond the adjournment of the session, though not the end of the Congress.

Despite the efforts at strict order, the Capital was still not the safest place to hold a tea party. Rep. William Preston Paulbee (D.Ky), an ordained Methodist minister, found this out when he shot by Charles E. Kincaid in the Capitol on Feb. 28, 1890.

Deaths from natural causes have come as early as 1798, when Sen. Joshua Clayton (Del) expired while attending a session of the Senate in Philadelphia. Rep. Lawrence H. Smith (R. Wis), an eight-termer, died in the Capitol on Jan. 22, 1958, at the age of 65.

Rep. and Sen. Francis Malbone (R.I.) keeled over on the steps of the Capitol on June 4, 1809, at the age of 50, and Sen. Henry Wilson (R-Mass), a former shoemaker who was Vice-President under President Grant, died in the Capitol on November 22, 1875.

The strain of trying to manage Federal budgets has sometimes proved overly exhausting. Rep. Martin B. Madden (R-Ill.) died at the age of 73 in the Appropriations Committee room of the Capitol, in 1928. Rep. Edward E. Eslick (D-Tenn.) died June 14, 1932, while addressing the House, and Rep. Samuel A. Kendall (R-Pa.) expired in the House Office Building in 1933.

Another to die during a House speech was Rep. Thomas T. Bouldin (D-Va) on Feb. 11, 1834. Rep. Morris M. Edelstein (D-N.Y.) succumbed on June 4, 1941, in the House cloakroom after delivering a speech in the chamber.

Rep. Russell V. Mack (R. Wash.) died on March 28, 1960 on the floor of the House, while Rep. Ralph E. Church (R-Ill), husband of former Rep. Marguerite Stitt Church (R-Ill), met his death March 21, 1950, while appearing before the Committee on Expenditures of the Executive Department in the House Office Building.

Despite its hazard, Congressional service is sometimes safer than Executive Branch duty, Rep. Thomas W. Gilmer (D-Va) learned this when he was named Secretary of Navy in President Taylor's Cabinet. Two weeks after accepting his new job, Gilmer was killed by the bursting of a gun on board the USS Princeton in the Potomac River near Washington.

Rep. Elisha H. Alein (Whig-Me), in Congress during 1841-43, became minister from the kingdom of Hawaii to the U. S. but met a sudden death in 1883 while attending a diplomatic reception given by President Chester A. Arthur in the White House.

On July 17, 1858, Rep. John A. Quitman (Miss.) died, presumably from poison secretly placed in food served at a Washington banquet during the inauguration of President Buchanan.

An even more secretive note was provided by Rep. John V. Creely (R-Pa.) a member of the Philadelphia City Council prior to election to the 42nd Congress in 1870. Before his term expired Creely simply disappeared.

Creely's sister Adelaide finally asked the Philadelphia Orphans Court to declare him legally dead. It did so on Sept. 28, 1900, and she was awarded his estate.

Despite its danger, the Capitol remains a beloved landmark for the nation's lawmakers. One Rep. and Sen. Henry Clay Hansbrough (R-N.D.) wanted to remain forever on its site. After his death on Nov. 16, 1933, Hansbrough's remains were cremated and scattered under an elm tree on the Capitol Grounds.

* * *

The Soviet Union's chief disarmament negotiator seems to be of the opinion that the Soviet Union should force Summit talks concerning disarmament. Negotiations have been under way in Geneva for many months and the Soviet Union has blocked every move for disarmament.

The 88th Congress is moving right slow. A newspaper article concerning this matter is as follows:

"President Kennedy last week sent to Congress a new message calling for medical aid to the aged under social security.

While slow starts are not unusual for a new Congress -- there is an inclination to wait for the parade of presidential messages and legislative recommendations -- the 88th is already one of the slowest.

The blame is not so much on the House. It has several committees busy on legislation, although Chairman Adam Clayton Powell's Education and Labor group has been at sixes and sevens because of his penchant for taking unscheduled holidays.

The Senate is another matter. More than six weeks after Congress convened the upper chamber has not yet been organized.

First there was the abortive effort by liberals in both parties to change the rules on debate so that it would be easier to kill any filibuster.

Then there is the still-alive dispute over committee assignments. Liberal Democrats believe they are discriminated against when it comes to appointments to the more powerful panels. They seek enlarged memberships for the Appropriations, Finance and Foreign Relations Committees.

By the end of last week, however, there were these developments which suggest that activity in the House will pick up and that the Senate will, at last, get down to legislative business:

The Lincoln Day holidays, which annually take most members, Democrats as well as Republicans, out of town, are over.

The argument over Senate committee assignments is due to be disposed of tomorrow in votes on the floor.

The House Ways and Means Committee, which heard Budget Director Gordon last week, will continue its important tax bill hearings tomorrow and take up the matter of the Federal debt limit in the next few days.

With two more messages last week, most of the President's major legislative recommendations for the year have been presented to Congress.

Mr. Kennedy's latest messages covered urban mass transit and aid for the aged. The recommendations in the messages were essentially the same as those he sent to the 87th Congress, which failed to enact them.

The President's transit proposal calls for appropriations of \$500 million over a three-year period for grants and loans to States and local agencies. Its purpose is to (1) assist in the development of improved mass transportation and (2) encourage planning and help finance the establishment of area-wide urban mass transportation systems.

Mass transit legislation was reported in both houses last year, but the Rules Committee held it up in the House and it got lost in the adjournment rush in the Senate after being switched from the Banking and Currency Committee to the Commerce Committee.

More controversial than mass transit, however, is the 36-point aid-for-the-aged proposal Mr. Kennedy made to Congress in a special message on Thursday.

The major item of interest in the proposal was the once-rejected medicare plan for hospital and nursing home insurance for our senior citizens.

The President did not attempt to make the proposal more attractive to a group of Liberal Republicans in the Senate by providing an option for private health insurance. These Republicans had introduced earlier in the week their own medicare bill containing such an option.

Why the administration plan did not now provide for participation by companies was not immediately made known. Last summer, the White House agreed to the option as part of a compromise bill which was only narrowly rejected by the Senate.

In his message, Mr. Kennedy also asked Congress for better housing for the elderly and greater employment opportunities, protection against medical quackery and more recreation for them. The cost of the whole program, over a five-year period, was estimated by administration aides at just under \$10 billion.

What are the prospects for the most controversial item in the omnibus plan--medicare under social security?

The President, who made a strong bid for popular support for the program at his news conference on Thursday, asserted that he believed it had a "good chance" for passage this year.

February 28, 1963

The surface of Venus is some 800° Fahrenheit. Much too hot for life as known on earth. This information was obtained from our Mariner-II Satellite which was sent up on December 2nd.

Recently the White House confirmed the fact that 4 American flyers were killed in the Bay-of-Pigs disaster.

March 4, 1963

During this past week President Kennedy and Nikita Khrushchev are reported to have exchanged more than 20 letters since the crisis in Cuba last October. It is said that this "pen pal" relationship is giving the two men a better understanding of each other.

* * *

A leader in Congress, referring to the tax plan sent to Congress by the White House, said this: "Those in the Treasury and White House who figured out the tax plan may be great professors, but they are lousy judges of human nature as it expresses itself in this country.

* * *

Troops of Red China and of Soviet Russia stationed along the frontier of those two countries have engaged in recent clashes that involved shooting. An outbreak of open hostilities is not expected by foreign observers, but the small-scale fighting indicates that the two Communist allies hardly trust one another.

Indonesia's Sukarno, helped to power by U.S. at the expense of American allies--the Dutch--no longer is a favorite of the White House. U. S. officials are not happy about the way the Indonesian dictator is threatening his neighbors with the 1 billion dollars' worth of arms that he obtained from Communist-bloc nations.

* * *

South American diplomats are wondering why President Romulo Betancourt of Venezuela does not ask the Organization of American States to take strong action against Cuba under the Rio Pact in retaliation for clearcut acts of sabotage. Venezuela, if it asked, could get enough Hemisphere votes for armed retaliation. Diplomatic speculation is that President Kennedy may have asked Betancourt not to demand such action because of Russia's promise to reduce its armed forces in Cuba.

* * *

Unfavorable reaction in America to election of Harold Wilson to lead Britains' Labor Party, which may win the next election, caused one of the Labor Party's leaders to express surprise. "After all", he said, "Harold Wilson and President Kennedy are much alike. Before he became President, Mr. Kennedy expressed no clear convictions or principles."

* * *

Another British leader had this to say: There are brilliant minds in the Kennedy Administration, but they suffer from one major weakness. They shape policies on the assumption that people will behave the way they should behave, not the way they sometimes do behave. These minds in the Administration completely failed to understand France's Gen. Charles de Gaulle."

Willard Wirtz, Secretary of Labor, is reported by labor leaders to have carried word to them from President Kennedy that they should go easy in pushing the White House to get back of new laws favored by the unions, because the Administration is in trouble with Congress over Cuba. The word was that for labor to press demands at this time would only add to White House troubles.

* * *

A good resume of the national scene today appeared in THE SUNDAY STAR as follows:

"President Kennedy said on Monday that it is essential to have a substantial tax cut this year, with or without reforms, if we are to avert a future recession.

Many of the sages of the ages, as Publilius at the time of Christ, have voiced the opinion that he who seeks to please everybody winds up pleasing nobody.

President Kennedy apparently came to the conclusion last week in regard to his proposed tax legislation, which he describes as the most important work for Congress this year.

In addressing the symposium on economic growth conducted by the American Bankers Assn. on Monday, he made it plain that while he still prefers a package which would combine tax reform with substantial tax reductions, the latter was the more important and he would take it alone if that were the decision of Congress.

"The important thing is to get the bill (\$10 billion in tax cuts) this year," he said. "Whatever is necessary to get that bill, I would support."

This was the pragmatic President at his most pragmatic. He had fought hard for his original package proposal, but the rising opposition in and out of Congress to his tax reforms dictated a retreat to a prepared position. He beat the retreat.

Mr. Kennedy's position has been and is a difficult one. Among the chief congressional proponents of reform is Chairman Mills of the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee. Neither he nor Chairman Byrd of the Senate Finance Committee is very enthusiastic, to put it mildly, about reductions unaccompanied by a slash in Federal spending. In the cabinet, Treasury Secretary Dillon is the banner-carrier for tax reforms.

Whether the President has been a reluctant advocate of combining reforms with cuts, as some sources report, the fact is that he has pushed for the package, and is still doing so, albeit with less vigor. Where he has run into trouble, more and more observers agree, is that the reforms were designed to please each of the major pressure groups and, as a result, wound up not entirely pleasing to any of them.

With the tax bill thus embattled, Mr. Kennedy has become increasingly concerned over whether Congress would give him an adequate tax cut if it were embroiled in a major dispute over reforms.

An indication of this concern came at a recent news conference when the President mentioned the possibility of a recession if the economy were not aided by a rise in consumer purchasing and corporate spending on plants which reductions in income taxes would provide.

Then, on Monday, before the Bankers' meeting, he sounded an even louder warning on a recession. He said that if no tax cut were enacted one of the things that would happen is this:

"The country will, in the not too distant future, be struck with its fifth postwar recession, with a heavy loss of jobs and profits, a record-breaking budget deficit and an increased burden of national debt."

When would the recession come? The President was not specific, but he hinted that it could come soon saying:

"I am not predicting a recession for 1963, but we cannot escape the fact that the period of expansion between the first and second postwar recessions lasted 45 months. The period between the second and third lasted 35 months. The period between the third and fourth lasted 25 months and the American economy is now in its 24th month of recovery from the fourth postwar recession."

Whether this presidential raising of the specter of recession will be credible to Congress and the business community remains to be seen. But the fact that Mr. Kennedy has begun to emphasize the bad things that could happen if the bill were not enacted, there was bound to be a feeling that he was using scare techniques to sell his product.

What is potentially more serious, in the opinion of some, is that recession talk, given the delicate matter of business confidence and psychology, might accelerate a skid into a new downturn.

Secretary Dillon on Wednesday tried to dampen recession talk when he told the Ways and Means Committee that in his view there is no "recession in the cards in the immediate foreseeable future." He also appeared to soften a bit his demands for reforms. While he again urged them, he acknowledged that "the important element" in the bill is tax reductions.

In his address to the bankers and in the question-answer period which followed, Mr. Kennedy did not stress reforms, but instead concentrated on the matter of reductions. He said what the economy needed was \$10 billion in cuts. In his original, still standing proposal, he urged \$13.6 billion in reductions and reforms which would recoup about \$3.3 billion.

The President has more than one fear -- that a squabble over reforms might jeopardize the entire tax bill. He has another gnawing worry -- that Congress might not provide enough in the way of reductions. He disclosed this when he said:

"Our concern is that they (Congress) might make us take a tax cut of less than \$10 billion . . . I would certainly err on the side of a large-enough tax cut (and) not go through this laborious, painful procedure which we are all going through and then bring forth a mouse."

What are the President's prospects? It seems likely that Mr. Kennedy has lost much of his leverage with Congress on the tax issue. He will have to take what Congress is willing to give him and last week it looked like the best he might get is a tax cut ranging from \$5 to \$10 billion plus a few minor reforms.

CIA Director McCone, in a report released Friday, told Congress that at least 1,000 Latin Americans went to Cuba in 1962 to train as guerrillas and that others have gone this year.

Defense Secretary McNamara said on Thursday the United States would not tolerate the use of Soviet troops to suppress an uprising in Cuba.

While the United States works and waits, apparently, for the Castro regime to die on the vine, Communist Cuba, the Hemisphere's festering sore, continued as a source of embarrassment and concern.

This was evident last week as demands for further action against Castro and his Soviet allies in Cuba again were heard on Capitol Hill and a report on guerrilla training on the island by John A. McCone, Director of Central Intelligence, was made public.

* * *

February 5, 1963

The crime situation is becoming more serious every day in the District of Columbia. With the majority of the people residing in the District now colored and 80% of the crime committed by colored people, we are really faced with a serious problem. Last week two 11-year old colored boys killed a guard in the District of Columbia warehouse just for his pistol. One of the boys is the son of another guard and the two boys had decided to run away from home. One had a pistol and the other one wanted one. After killing the guard, they took his pistol -- then both boys had a pistol. This case was solved in a matter of hours and the Police Dept. is certainly to be commended upon this achievement.

We are building a billion-dollar "spaceport" on a forty-mile stretch on swamp land 200 miles north of Miami, Florida. Officially it is known as "Complex 39" and is the springboard from which men will leap moonward late in the 60s.

Maury Maverick served in the House from Texas for three or four terms and he was the nephew of Ellen Maury Slayden, the widow of a Texas Congressman who served in Washington from 1897 to 1919. While here in Washington, Mrs. Slayden kept a journal and willed this to her nephew Maury Maverick. Several years after Mrs. Slayden's death Mr. Maverick attempted to have the journal published, but it was turned down. Now the widow of Maury Maverick has succeeded in having this journal published under the title of "WASHINGTON WIFE". Entries started in the journal in 1897 and continued while the Slaydens were residents of Washington. For instance, the February, 1897 entry is as follows:

"Our first experience of the obligations of congressional life was in entertaining W. J. Bryan, our defeated candidate for president. San Antonio thinks it the crowning glory of our hitherto obscure career, but it was really only a visit from a simple, cultivated gentleman of the kind--barring a few Western touches--that I have always been accustomed to.

Elected by Bryan's party, J. thought he should be our guest while he was here on his lecture tour, but when he accepted the invitation only two days before he was to arrive, I was a bit upset. We were dining at Jane's. Good sister that she is, she offered to have

pies, cake, and jelly made for me; and I drove at once to market to buy venison, quail and wild duck, so as to be prepared for much coming and going and feeding of hearty Democrats. Coming home through the back gate I ordered the killing of a big gobbler bought weeks before and named one in town. Could such a simple kindness be thought of in any society more formal than our frontier?

Before breakfast was over the gallery and front rooms were full of people waiting to see the lion, but Hogg was in some respects more the center of attraction than Bryan. Our biggest chair creaked under his weight, but he made Rena and Jessie Maverick sit on the arms and held little Mary Wilson in his lap. When I introduced him to my most punctilious friend, he reached around the children to shake hands with her, and said, "How'd' do, Mrs. Moore, I'm glad to know you," so heartily that she quite forgot his failure to rise.

The Dinner party strained the capacity of our dining room. Bryan never insisted upon leading but followed any person who introduced a subject worth while. His talk was easy, unpretentious, and amazingly humorous for such a dead-in-earnest person. He discussed his defeat without embarrassment or bitterness, told funny stories of the campaign, and read newspaper jokes at his own expense. His hair is too long--the usual weakness of Western statesmen--and his clothes of smooth black cloth and eccentric cut are queer, but I didn't notice them until he was on the stage. I saw only his clear, steel-blue eyes with black brows and lashes, very Irish, his straight uncompromising mouth, and well-kept teeth.

From dinner we hurried to Beethoven Hall where the mass of people shouting for Bryan, Hogg and Slayden almost carried us off our feet. When Bryan began to speak, I realized for the first time that he was a big man, not just a pleasant one.

He has the most perfect voice I ever heard. The audience went wild. When he finished people swarmed around him, shaking his hands, touching his shoulders, almost kissing the hem of his garment. How can a man retain his sanity amid such adulation?

Home again sitting around the fire, Bryan was only a quiet, genial guest, talking of his wife and children, of books and poetry. He repeated the "Ode to the Waterfowl" so beautifully that I felt as if I had never heard it before.

Privately Governor Hogg told me to prepare to stay a long time in Washington, giving some expert political reasons and some personal estimates of J. that almost brought tears to my eyes, but the future is in the lap of the gods. I shall not look too far forward.

Bryan was immensely taken with my sister and Albert Maverick and their eleven children. After his address to working men on Alamo Plaza at noon, J. took him to lunch with them, and the children hung around him with delight. My house is littered with queer presents people brought him, rare bits of stone, historical letters and documents, and old books of dubious interest. If he accumulates such stuff everywhere, I hope his house has an ample attic.

* * *

This is a right unusual notebook and journal that was kept by Mrs. Slayden. I am just wondering how mine compares?

March 6, 1963

We have a number of new faces in the House and Senate.

Alabama lost one seat and on a statewide run-off primary Frank Boykin was eliminated. The other Members in the House and the Senate are the same as in the 87th Congress. The ablest man in the House from Alabama is Albert Rains serving his 10th term. He is a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Alaska remains the same with two right weak Senators and a fair House Member.

Arizona picked up a seat and the new Member is George F. Senner, Jr., a Democrat. Senator Carl Hayden has represented the state since 1927 in the Senate and prior to that time served in the House when Arizona was first admitted to the Union in 1912. The other Senator is Barry Goldwater, the leading Conservative in our country at this time. The ablest Member in the House is John J. Rhodes, the one Republican Member who is serving his 6th term. He is a member on the Committee on Appropriations.

Arkansas lost two seats and the Senators and House Members remain the same with the exception of Mrs. Norrell and Dr. Alford who were eliminated. Wilbur D. Mills, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee is still the outstanding Member from Arkansas in either the House or the Senate.

California picked up 8 additional seats as a result of the 1960 census. The Senators are the same and the one or two of our new House Members are strictly mavericks. Probably the outstanding House Member from California is Chet Holifield, and the most controversial one, of course, is James Roosevelt.

Colorado exchanged a House Member for a Senator and now has 2 Republicans and 2 Democrats for House Members. Peter H. Dominick, a former Member of the House, was elected to the Senate and now both Colorado Senators are Republicans.

Connecticut remained the same and the new Senator is Abraham A. Ribicoff, former Secretary of HEW.

Delaware remains the same.

Florida picked up four new seats and now has two Republican Members in the House. Claude Pepper, a former United States Senator was elected to the House and he was one of the "New Dealers" under Roosevelt.

Georgia remained the same with the most controversial Member, James Davis, defeated in the primary. Carl Vinson is back in the House serving his 26th term. In July of this year, he will establish an all-time record.

Hawaii picked up one additional House seat and their one House Member, Daniel K. Inouye, was elected to the Senate. The two Senators are Senator Fong and Inouye.

Idaho remains the same with the exception of Gracie Post who was defeated in her race for the Senate. The new Senator is a Republican Len B. Jordan.

Illinois lost one seat and is about the same otherwise.

Indiana picked up a new Senator. Birch E. Bayh defeated Homer Capehart.

Iowa remains the same.

Kansas lost a seat and the one Democratic Member was the victim.

Kentucky lost a seat and our good friend, Brent Spence, is now living at the Congressional Hotel. Frank Burke from Louisville was defeated by Gene Snyder, a Republican.

Louisiana remains the same.

Maine remains the same.

Maryland picked up a seat. Daniel B. Brewster, a House Member, was elected to the Senate and Rogers C. B. Morton, the brother of Thruston B. Morton was elected to the House. His election was simply a fluke because he was elected on a Republican ticket in a large Democratic district. The Democrat was under indictment in Federal court.

Massachusetts lost two seats and gained Edward M. Kennedy, the President's brother, as the new Senator. The two outstanding men from Massachusetts, of course, are John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House, and Joseph W. Martin, former Speaker.

Michigan remains the same

Minnesota remains the same. With the exception of Fred Marshall and Judd who dropped by the wayside. Marshall retired and Judd was defeated.

Mississippi lost one seat. Jamie L. Whitten defeated Frank Smith.

Missouri remained the same and, of course, the outstanding Member is my chairman, Clarence Cannon.

Montana remained the same and I guess the outstanding Member is Mike Mansfield, the Majority Leader in the Senate.

Nebraska lost one seat and Beermann defeated Weaver.

Nevada remained the same.

New Hampshire picked up a new Senator who by the way is a Democrat. His name is Thomas J. McIntyre. We have two new House Members from New Hampshire because all of the House Members ran for the Senate and were defeated.

New Jersey remained the same.

New Mexico now has a Republican Senator. His name is Edwin L. Meechem. The Democrat, Senator Chavez died.

New York lost two seats, and John Taber was one of the great Members of the House.

North Carolina lost a seat and Jonas defeated Kitchin. In addition, Hugh Alexander was defeated by Republican, James T. Broyhill.

North Dakota remained the same.

Ohio returned Oliver P. Bolton who formerly served in the House and he and his mother are both Members again. Robert Taft, Jr. was elected from the State at Large. He is the additional Member and is the son of our former Senator, Robert Taft. Ohio has two "mavericks" for Senators.

Oklahoma picked up a new Senator. Senator Robert Kerr died and Governor Edmondson was named to fill the vacancy. Our majority leader, Carl Albert is probably the outstanding Member from Oklahoma.

Oregon remained the same.

Pennsylvania lost two seats and still has a mediocre crew.

Rhode Island remains the same.

South Carolina remains the same.

South Dakota remains the same.

Tennessee picked up three new Members. A Republican from Chattanooga defeated the Democrat nominee; Richard Fulton of Nashville defeated Carlton Loser, and James H. Quillen is serving in Carroll Reece's old seat.

Texas picked up one additional House Member. We certainly miss Mr. Rayburn!

Utah has two new Republican House Members.

Vermont remains the same.

Virginia picked up one new Member, John O. Marsh, Jr., who was elected to fill Burr Harrison's seat. Howard W. Smith is still the outstanding Member from Virginia.

The State of Washington picked up one additional Republican Member when Don Magnuson was defeated.

West Virginia lost a seat and Cleveland Bailey was defeated by Arch A. Moore, Jr.

Wisconsin remained the same.

Wyoming remained the same.

Antonio Fernos-Isern is still the Resident Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. He has been Commissioner since 1946.

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March 8, 1963

Another portion of the WASHINGTON WIFE Journal of Mrs. Slayden is as follows:

January 27, 1899

The world is wearing a path to the door of the Navy Department to see the Dewey sword. It lies in a large wood and glass case in a dimly lighted room and the atmosphere of a first-class funeral is heightened by the frequency with which you hear people

remark on "the elegance of the casket."
The inscription in gold letters runs almost the length of the blade--The gift of the Nation"--and the hilt is a cunningly contrived eagle in gold. The scabbard is decorated with Toledo work, wreaths of laurel enclosing stars, while tiny dolphins frisk along the edge to the point finished with two dolphins in heavy gold. (What would artists and poets do without dolphins? They have petted them from time immemorial. Venus rises from the foam driving them four-in-hand; they grin at you from every marble fountain, and figure in many poems. There are many just as pretty and just as good fish in the sea and yet custom lies upon us so heavily that the Dewey sword would lose something of romance if it were adorned with herrings or sardines.)

There is a Spanish flag in the room with the sword, so fresh and clean and cheap that it might have been brought on F St. yesterday instead of being "taken," as the legend tells, "from the Spanish ship Santo Domingo on the twelfth of July." A government card serves notice on the ubiquitous relic hunter that a fine of \$5000 or ten years' imprisonment is the penalty for mutilating it, but no one here would be surprised to see the yellow castle or the red lion cut out and carried off under the very nose of Secretary Long.

The Washington Monument--five hundred perpendicular feet of stone--is the only thing proof against the souvenir maniacs. Last spring a policeman arrived just in time to save one of the high relief figures on the bronze doors of the Rotunda from a head-hunting savage from Indiana; and in the last fortnight the statue of Pere Marquette

in Statuary Hall has been mutilated by vandals. In the bas-relief of Marquette preaching to the Indians the most striking figure was a warrior leaning forward resting his hands on a strung bow. The bow was stolen, and the warrior is left in a foolish attitude leaning on space. One of the heaviest expenses for the women who have supported Mount Vernon so many years is for policemen to keep American patriots from slipping off with the Washingtonians collected by the regents at a cost that often entailed serious personal sacrifice.

The Rotunda of the Capitol lately has been a gruesome or a laughable place according to how you were affected by seeing the statues of Jefferson, Hamilton, Lincoln, and a person named Baker standing on rough sleds, their arms and legs bound with ropes and a noose over their heads as if awaiting a quartet lynching. It would be better to hang some of the sculptors who perpetrated the statues, especially the one who no doubt told poor Mr. Baker to "look natural" in a frock coat and a toga. If he could divide his superfluous raiment with George Washington, left by Greenough out on the plaza naked and shamed, both would be more comfortable. Someone learned in the law discovered that only statues presented by states are entitled to a place in the grim circle of Statuary Hall, so these four gentlemen were trundled out. The law not indicating any place for such windfalls of art, the government was embarrassed until Congress decided to make the Rotunda--heretofore just a place for the wind to blow through--an asylum for homeless marble statesmen.

J. estimates our expenses in the following order: House rent, fuel, and visiting cards. This is the calling season, and in the afternoon from 3 to 7 flocks of little one-horse coupes, some shabby with a slovenly Negro driver and an old horse with ill-kept feet, others highly polished and with "two men on the box"--the acme of elegance--and a high-stepper with nickel-finished harness, fairly swarm around the big hotels and fashionable streets. Of course, there are many grander equipages, but the little ones predominate, and usually carry two women, one holding a list while the other does visiting cards up into little packs with a rubber band around them.

To an untutored Texan like myself it seems a foolish waste of cardboard and an insult to the intelligence of the person called on to leave so many. There is one for every adult female in the family called on from every adult female in the family making the call, which, with a scattering fire of them to and from the gentlemen, makes an appalling quantity. Sometimes I get packets of a dozen or more. Insatiate caller! Would not one suffice? One would make it perfectly clear who had called and save me the trouble of burning the others.

As official position regulates society, those who, like myself, live in houses 20 feet wide with a maid at the door have the same visitors as the neighbor in a palace with a dozen lackeys to guide you from the carriage to the upstairs drawing room.

The entertainment, except for richness of equipment, is about the same in both places. A number of women stand about in semi-evening dress and pass you from one to another with an aerial handshake (at the level of your nose is the latest fashion) as each one remarks, "So good of you to come." One gives you an ice with a rumcake, and another some sizzling tea, and after agreeing with all of them on the state of the weather and the prevalence of grippe you go out with a fugue of cheery "good mornings" following you into black night and rain or snow.

Officially it is morning until you have had dinner, and there is also some social distinction in having your dinner very late, or even being like the young man in "Patience" who "frequently breakfasts at 5 o'clock tea, and dines on the following day." The "good mornings" give me much inward satisfaction when I hear them come trippingly from the tongue of the lady from Nebraska or Alabama who never saw dinner later than 2 o'clock before in her life.

February 16, 1899

During the blizzard last week I never thought to make a note about it though we were shut up for two days shivering and wondering at a veritable inferno of cold more intense than any of us had ever known before. Perhaps my forgetfulness was due to the subconscious terror I feel whenever the elements swerve far from their common track, and never having seen a cyclone or an earthquake this is my worst

experience. As a child my spirits rose and fell with the weather, and like Elaine (but not because of any dallying Lancelot), I "mixed my fancies with the sorrowful glooms of evening, and the moaning of the wind."

They say that the temperature went as low as 22 degrees below zero. Sunday Frank Yoakum came to dinner, and after a long wait everything came up half done. Aunt Frances was humiliated but said, "De stove jus' wouldn't git hot." That night it began to snow, and by morning we were wrapped in the strangest silence, no news-boys, no milkmen, vehicles, or pedestrians except one man who looked as if he were fighting his way.

J. started to this office, got Noah's weary dove. The few men who reached the Capitol had to stay there twenty-four hours. The snow kept falling, the silence deepening until the sound of the servants rattling the furnace in the basement was a welcome interruption. From the window we saw all the familiar street lines smooth over, steps leveled by drifts, and even railings and shrubbery disappear. We began to be sorrowful over the inevitable suffering of the poor and to fear for the old folks at home in Virginia, not knowing for a day or two afterwards that Washington was the center and bore the brunt of the storm.

Next morning we opened the front door only to meet a wall of snow, but from the upper windows we could see men opening paths along the sidewalks and at last one signaled from the foot of our steps and began to work up as J., with the furnace shovel, worked down. It was a good half hour before they met. In the afternoon, I walked down Q Street through white corridors I could not see over and just wide enough for one person, but spreading out here and there so another could pass. The next afternoon I went through the corridors, sunken a little but not thawing, to O Street and saw drifts that reached the second stories of several houses.

The nights were eerie with the sound of doleful Negro voices calling "Co-o-al"-- it sounded like cold--that they were peddling from sacks on their backs, and sometimes the sobbing of Negro children as their mothers dragged them along to a little grocery near us to buy provisions.

The suffering has been terrible and there were many near catastrophes of women from the departments rescued and given shelter at police stations or sent home on trucks. The poor D.A. R.'s making their annual "demonstration in force" are so discouraged that I hear they will change their time of meeting to April or May.

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March 15, 1963

Last night I attended the Mike Kirwan's St. Patrick's Day dinner. Mike is a member of my Committee on Appropriations and is one of the most Irish of the Irish Members in the House. Starting some 12 or 14 years ago, Mike on each St. Patrick's Day week had a dinner for his friends. It started at Hall's Restaurant with some 20 or 30 members present and last night there were over 800. A great many Members of the House and Senate and friends of Mike Kirwan from all over the United States were there. President Kennedy and nearly all of the members of his Cabinet attended. Some five bars were in operation and all of the members were wearing green paper hats with large silver letters "Erin Go Bragh". The dessert was Shamrock Fantasy, and Phil Regan together with The Singing Sergeants of the United States Air Force Band provided the entertainment. I accumulated three of the hats for Celeste, Jimmy and Jeffery.

Today in the House we have 50 pages. The boys are divided for service on the Democratic and Republican sides and some are right unusual young gentlemen. You meet them in the halls and tunnel with their dark blue and black suits, shoes and tie, white shirts only and a great many of them have a sparkle in their eye indicating that they are enjoying every moment of their big experience in the Capital City of the greatest country in the world. A few just kind of shuffle along and apparently are not too much interested. These, in the main, are sons of Members and from families that have had considerable Washington experience.

We have one young gentleman from Brooklyn, New York who is as sharp as a tack. He is enjoying life to the fullest and is gaining experience that will be valuable for the future.

March 18, 1963

Former President Harry S. Truman agreed to write an article pertaining to the present situation in France. This article is as follows:

Independent, Mo., March 16--For one who has had something to do with the monumental task of helping to restore postwar Europe, I find it not very comforting to witness the gradual disintegration of the Western alliance.

Some of our allies tend to forget, all too soon, our so recent escape from a serious threat to our existence as free nations. We should not have to keep reminding ourselves that when we were faced by a common danger, we merged all of our resources and capabilities into one great force, determined to defeat the enemy regardless of the cost of lives and property.

The new threat we now face from a powerful and ruthless foe, armed with nuclear weapons, is as challenging and threatening as anything the Free World has yet had to face. The revival of nationalism, unless checked in time, could very well bring us once again to the brink of disaster.

Great advances in science and technology have brought about drastic changes in the affairs of human society. Far-reaching

revisions in our defense strategies had to be made. It is even possible to assume that so far as the United States is concerned, Europe need no longer be regarded as our first line of defense.

But this condition should by no means result in a withdrawal of the United States from a close working interest in the affairs of Europe. On the contrary, world trends call for even closer cooperation between us.

It seems tragic to see a return in some quarters to the rivalries and economic power plays of the pre-war years. There is something in a Franco-German alliance that strikes me as being out of step and out of date, if Europe is ever to evolve into a successful federation or confederation.

While I do not like to single out any one of our European friends to illustrate a point that I think needs to be made, I present here parts from the official record of our postwar relations with France which may throw some light on the recent complications between our two nations.

There is a famous French saying that "the more it changes, the more it remains the same thing." Perhaps as it concerns France that may be so.

I recall that when I asked President Roosevelt, upon his return from Casablanca, how things went there, he replied, "We did all right; but we have a prima donna on our hands in France."

My own experience, the problems of France and de Gaulle, dates back to the closing period of the war in Europe when I succeeded to the Presidency.

On April 13, 1945, my first full day as President, I received from the State Department the daily written briefing on the state of our relations with all other nations. This was a practice initiated by Franklin D. Roosevelt, which I asked to be continued.

On the subject of our relations with France I quote here from the document outlining the official United States foreign policy at that time:

"The best interests of the United States require that every effort be made by this Government to assist France, morally as well as physically, to regain her strength and her influence.

"It is recognized that the French Provisional Government and the French people are at present duly preoccupied, as a result of the military defeat of 1940 and the subsequent occupation of their country by the enemy, with questions of national prestige.

"They have consequently from time to time put forward requests which are out of all proportion to their present strength and have in certain cases, notably in connection with Indochina, shown unreasonable suspicions of American aims and motives.

"It is believed that it is in the interest of the United States to take full account of this psychological factor in the French mind

and to treat France in all respects on the basis of her potential power and influence rather than on the basis of her present strength.

"Positive American contributions toward the rebuilding of France include: Present and future rearming of the French army; support of French participation in the European Advisory Commission, the control and occupation of Germany, the Reparations Commission and other organizations, and the conclusions of a Lend-Lease Agreement.

DeGaulle has recently stated his appreciation of the necessity for the closest possible cooperation between France and the United States.

The desire of the French people to regain their lost power and prestige was understandable, and we found it easy to sympathize with them. De Gaulle's methods, however, were not always along peaceful lines and his tendency to use force in pressing national claims made for difficult situations.

For instance, there was the case of Stuttgart, where de Gaulle was determined to force our hand by staking out an occupation zone of his own, an act that made very little sense. On April 27, General Devers acted under instructions to order the French to evacuate, but the local French commander replied that he was under orders from General de Gaulle to remain. General Eisenhower's intervention failed to move de Gaulle, and the message I sent him on May 4 also proved unavailing.

I was compelled, therefore, to order that our supplies to the French troops be cut.

Stuttgart was, thereupon evacuated. De-Gaulle gained nothing by this show of force, as discussions were already taking place on the matter of setting up a French zone in Germany, and any such land-grabbing was out of order. As a matter of fact, the question of a French Zone had already been under consideration since the meeting at Yalta, and both the British and ourselves were working to restore France as a power.

General de Gaulle visited the United States on Aug. 22, 1945, and I had two meetings with him on that day. In our conversations, we covered the full range of French economic conditions and what help and cooperation by the United States were needed to improve her economy.

I shall only touch on a few of the items in a long list of items we discussed. In a friendly way, I directed General de-Gaulle's attention to the unfortunate effect that had been produced by a number of unjustified criticisms against the United States by the French press. I also mentioned that certain American businessmen had complained that they had been badly received by members of the French Government. The General replied that he thought that our information about criticism by the French press was grossly exaggerated and that in reality there was a profound affection for the United States, whose generosity toward the French was much appreciated.

DeGaulle then raised the German question saying that he was troubled about certain

decisions made at Potsdam, where France was not represented, and expressed his concern about an eventual resurgence of a German danger. He was particularly anxious about the possibility of a re-establishment of German unity.

He said that, although Germany was then a badly shattered nation, that in that state it might prove even more dangerous and conceivably could come under the influence of a strong and powerful Slav bloc, which was then being formed in Eastern Europe.

I observed to de Gaulle that the German danger should not be exaggerated, that I had recently visited Germany and had seen with my own eyes the extent of destruction throughout Germany, and that the possibility of a new German menace seemed somewhat remote.

General de Gaulle replied that, while admitting that Germany had become enfeebled, a unified Germany would still have enormous industrial potential.

He recalled that after the first World War the Allies had then taken steps to assure the disarmament of Germany and the control and limitation of the German military machine, but that, unfortunately, differences of opinion between the Allies allowed Germany to escape executing the clauses of the Treaty and permitted Germany to regain her military power.

He then went on to point out that there was no absolute guarantee that there would not be future dissensions between the Allied powers, of which Germany would take advantage to regain her strength. He then added that, and I quote his own words from the record, "the very fact that Germany is weakened makes that country all the more susceptible of becoming the political instrument of other powers."

He expressed the belief that Germany certainly will be tempted to play such a game.

I told de Gaulle that after the last war the Allies had acted unwisely and that the United States, for its part, was determined not again to commit the same errors. I went on to tell him that after the last war the German war industry was re-established with the complicity of industrialists within a number of Allied countries. In the archives of the German dye trust (Färbereiindustrie), which came into our possession, we found evidence that proved the extent of the complicity of certain British, American and French industrialists.

I then assured de Gaulle that the best guarantee of the security of France lay in devoting all of France's energies to the reconstruction of France, and that he could count on the friendship of the United States, and that the United States greatly desired for France to restore her full strength and prosperity.

General de Gaulle expressed his appreciation for this but again spoke of his fears of future developments in Germany. I told the General that the primary requisite for world security required a harmonious working understanding of the Allies, functioning as an effective international organization, and that our possessing the atomic bomb will give pause to countries which might be tempted to commit aggression.

And as one important safeguard, the world needed economic restoration as quickly as it could be managed by all of us pooling our resources.

In parting, I again expressed to de Gaulle that France and the United States have always been friends and that we expected that friendship to continue uninterruptedly, and that it was in our interest to do everything possible to help restore France to prosperity and well-being. I felt that we had reached a broad and cordial understanding.

Since those days, the world has passed through a series of crises without serious consequences, due in large part to the effectiveness of the United Nations.

In the meantime, we of the United States will continue to hope that some day, somehow, there will come into being a unified international community under the United Nations--devoted to the common good of all people. When that day comes to pass, I think the world will achieve its main objective of an enforceable peace.

We made one determined effort in that direction when we offered to place the control of atomic weapons under the United Nations. This was in the early beginnings of the development of the A-bomb, at a time when we had exclusive monopoly of the release of atomic energy.

This could have made a good beginning towards the establishment of an enforceable peace. Unhappily, the men in the Kremlin thwarted this effort by refusing to accept a requirement of "on-the-ground inspection" by the U. N.

Since we were dealing with a closed society--this was the only way we could prevent cheating. This failure--caused by Russian intransigence--if primarily responsible for the armament race which has plagued the world since.

But, as matters now stand, and as we keep on trying to organize the whole world for peace, we must remain alert to the realities of the situation--and that we live in a period of ruthless power.

Korea, Hungary, Tibet, East Germany, Poland and now Cuba, are but a few of the examples of the imposition of a will by dictatorships on vast populations through the use of military power.

We, on the other hand, have no wish to impose our way of life on any people. What is more, we have learned to live peacefully with people and governments based on ideologies differing from our own. We have been

able to get along in peace and harmony as they minded their own internal affairs.

It is of interest to note, as an illustration of the major changes in the economy of postwar Europe, that the nations there are enjoying unprecedented prosperity--without the benefit of their former colonies.

In Africa, too, vast changes are under way. Some of the new African nations are proving troublesome as they evolve into full national status. This is understandable, and we shall have to be patient. Yet, it would seem that there is a tendency to do a little trading by threatening to turn to the Kremlin if we do not quite go along on everything.

My own inclination would be, in the light of present circumstances, to tell them that although we would prefer to continue in friendly cooperation, that we will not be too disturbed if they should elect to go the other way.

As for the France of General de Gaulle, we can only hope and wait. Now that France has regained full restoration, I would like to believe that it is only a matter of time when she will recapture her sense of proportion as well as her perspective of history. It is to a permanently changed world to which all nations will find it necessary to adjust in time--a world with people everywhere moving toward a better life--and a life in peace. I dare say that it is not within the power of any living man to reverse--or even to arrest the course of man's progress so dramatically released during this century.

Another portion of the WASHINGTON WIFE journal is as follows:

January 8, 1908

Sitting on steps of members' gallery in the House. Such a crowd no seats to be had. Diplomatic, executive and press galleries are full to hear a special committee's reply to President's annual message in which he insinuated that Congress withheld appropriation for Secret Service because they were afraid of being investigated themselves.

Cannon is in the chair, Miss Cannon, in panoply of war, in her gallery seat. Every woman I know in the Congressional circle is here. When the President is criticized there is applause from both sides of the chamber. After the first two speeches two clerks came stiffly down the middle aisle, presaging, "Mr. Speaker, a message from the Senate," but instead it was a "message from the President," and the House roared; it was so opportune. There is nothing so rare as a day without a message from him. Mrs. Roosevelt of Massachusetts sits by me and applauds with vim.

Talking of T. R.'s being metaphorically "thrown to the Lions," I said a friend of mine had a lion staked out in Africa starving into an appetite for him, and her lips tightened as she expressed the pious hope that he might be lost in the jungle forever.

January 12

Another letter from Charles Francis Adams this morning. They always come to the house so I read them before J. does and he pretends to be displeased by it, but he does the same with my letters. It is fortunate we have no secrets.

Mr. A. says:

Herewith, under another cover, I send you a copy of the speech made at Richmond during the last presidential canvass.

The speech in question was by no means "purely political," nor did it deal only "with topics of interest at the moment." On the contrary, I therein remotely tried my hand at what I regard as the most serious question now confronting the American people, to wit: the great Afrè-American Problem... I regret extremely to say that, according to such light as I am at present enjoying, the outlook for the Afrè-American Race is far from encouraging. I greatly fear that emancipation will prove to be by no means the benefit which we who brought it about once anticipated. On the contrary, I fear that the figures of the coming census will reveal a condition of affairs the reverse of hopeful.

However, in taking this view of the subject, I may be borrowing trouble.

How wise and big and modest, too, Mr. Adams always is! Not many men who, as he says, "brought emancipation about" are willing to the possibility of its being a mistake;

though, heaven knows I am grateful to them for doing it.

How horrible slavery would be today. Mother always says it was the white people of the South, not the Negroes, who were emancipated.

February 18

Clubwomen, the "earnest" kind, tell me that a club fills a real need in every woman's life. I am convinced of it. I was appointed to receive and entertain from 3:00 to 6:00 p.m. yesterday at the New Congressional Club, but 3:30 caught me leaving my own door, and I reached the club (the old Gorman house at 15th and I) almost breathless. The maid's welcome was gratifying, and when I asked, "How many are here?" she looked puzzled, and said, "Dey ain't nobody here." "What time", I asked, "do they usually come?" "Dey don't come, 'less sometimes dey has friends."

The reading room was sunny and quiet and I read the restful Delineator for a while, then sat by the big window, but I got to feeling like the dummy of an exclusive tailor shop, so I lay down on the sofa. Soothed by the regular creaking of the satin lining of my best frock, I fell asleep and did not wake till after five when the bell rang. I jumped up, put on my best receiving and entertaining manner and met my good friend, Mr. Fairchild, with a visitor from New York who wanted to see "our quarters" on her way to the train. I came home a convert to the need of a club for a tired woman.

Whether the new club is to fill a long-felt want or be just one more burden of Congressional life is still a question, though the reception rooms are furnished (scantily), sandwiches and tea are on tap, and frilly little curtains, mirrors, comb, brush and powder upstairs. Mrs. _____'s already expansive chest grew broader as she swelled with indignation about it. She thought the "doors" too high. "I have some dear little friends in the House (her husband has been in the Senate about a month) who can ill afford it," she said. "I only joined to show I was not antagonistic, but saw I could not avoid accepting an office, so I let them put me on the 'Advisory' Board."

March 2

Rain has poured all day, getting ready, no doubt, for the proverbial inauguration weather. The inauguration of William Howard Taft. I am glad we are leaving. J. for Texas and I to see Mother. The town is at its worst, crowded and ugly. Every space on the avenue from the White House to the Capitol is filled with scaffoldings for seats, most of them crude and unsightly, but every year they improve a little. The "Court of Honor" in front of the Treasury is well done--big white columns garlanded with green, and festooned with colored lights at night. The 15th Street side is cluttered with machinery for hoisting the new columns into place.

On Southern train,
March 3

The grand new railroad station is justifying itself. The inauguration crown is

already immense, but there was room to spare in the cavernous concourse, and we got through the gates with ease. The weather is frightful. It rained all night, and this morning the poor bedraggled flags and bunting are whipped into rags by a savage east wind.

This train is late, and I never remember a darker day. We cannot see fifty yards from the track. Poor Washington and the holidaymakers!

Piedmont, March 4

It is bright here but bitter cold, and we hear by telephone that Washington is almost cut off from the world. Trains from Baltimore were eight hours late, and those from the north and west never arrived. I hope J. is well on his way to Texas. Sitting here by the purring wood fire, it is hard to realize such cold and confusion.

We are making merry, too, over the fact that the jungle is yawning for Teddy, and we shall hear no more of him for a while. Everyone is so tired of the din he makes.

* * *

March 20, 1963

During this past week the U. S. Air Force, losing out on a number of issues, now is convinced that the Dyna-Soar manned space plane is going the way of the RS-70 supersonic bomber and the Skybolt missile, to land on what some Air Force men are calling the "McNamara scrap heap."

Robert McNamara, Defense Secretary, not long ago rated by members of Congress

as the most highly regarded Cabinet officer, at present finds himself on the defensive before Congress, where many members say that the Secretary is inclined to "know all the answers" in a field so vast that there are no pat answers.

An important member of the British Parliament, back home after spending some time in Washington, commented that the Kennedy Administration seems to be well supplied with officials who are very smart, but who lack the wisdom that experience can help supply and out of which good judgment tends to flow.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, President of France, keeps telling close associates that he is not anti-American and that he believes in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. General de Gaulle says that what he wants is a unified Europe "associated" with the United States.

Adlai Stevenson, if French officials are right, may be sent to Paris to talk with the French President. These officials say that Mr. Stevenson is the last man who should undertake a mission of that kind, owing to anti-French positions he has taken in the United Nations. It is said in Paris the President Kennedy would like De Gaulle to attend a U.N. session in New York, where a de Gaulle-Kennedy meeting could be held.

The idea of a fleet of freighters armed with nuclear weapons and manned by crews made up from the United States and its allies is getting lip service from political leaders in Great Britain who do not want to offend Americans who back the proposal. In private, the idea is regarded by the British as rather impractical, unnecessary and untimely.

Some White House aides talk hopefully about how much they expect to get from Congress in a second Kennedy Administration. They point out that Theodore Roosevelt got much more co-operation from Congress in his second term as President than in his first.

Richard Nixon plans to take a more active part in Republican politics from now on, although not as a candidate for office. The 1960 Republican presidential nominee is reported to have a high regard for George Romney, Michigan Governor, and to consider Mr. Romney to be one who may go far in the party.

* * *

March 25, 1963

Sometimes I wonder just what has happened to States' rights! From time to time, the Supreme Court whacks off another chunk and we have gotten so used to this procedure that very little is heard from Congress any more. A Constitutional revolution has taken place in the last 30 years. One of the reasons for this is the growing power of the Federal Government over the Nation's economic and social affairs. Another is the growing application of the rights guaranteed to individuals by the first eight amendments to the Constitution.

A short resume of the national scene at the present time is as follows:

President Kennedy returned on Wednesday after three days of talks with Central America's Leaders in Costa Rica.

On his return, he received a high-level report recommending reductions in the United States' world-wide foreign aid program.

President Kennedy's three-day visit to Costa Rica apparently accomplished all that could have been expected. Not only did his personal magnetism -- his "machismo"-- win over thousands of cheering fans, but at the conference table, Mr. Kennedy received another affirmation of the lofty goals of the Alliance for Progress.

Even dictators like Nicaragua's Luis Somoza who might be toppled if the Alliance was implemented, agreed to a "dynamic, economic and social development program . . . within the framework of principles that govern our democratic institutions."

In return, Mr. Kennedy promised that needed capital funds would be soon forthcoming from Uncle Sam, the freest spending individual in world history. Since World War II, nearly \$100 billion has been sent around the world by the United States, a truly enormous total.

The aid has come in all sorts of packages: Military, technical assistance, surplus food, direct economic grants, and loans at low interest. Until recently, Latin

America has been at the bottom of recipients (with Central America the lowest of the Americas). Ever since Mr. Kennedy's Alliance for Progress speech, two years ago last week, more funds and a great deal more attention have been directed south of the border.

Over the years, the United States has given about \$6.7 billion to Latin America, about two-thirds of what the Middle East has received, and a third of what has been given to Far Eastern countries. Part of the reason for the discrepancy was traditional blindness by American leaders to Latin American problems.

But more causal was the feeling that communism would not come to this hemisphere. Castro's embracing of communism changed this evaluation, and ever since, the Red threat to the Americas has been high on the list of United States problems.

The Alliance has benefited from our past experience with aid programs. After years of seeing millions of dollars of aid being wasted the United States has insisted that money given to Latin America must be matched by efforts in the individual countries to wipe out social, political and economic inequities.

Part and parcel of the Alliance is a demand for land reform, a tax system that works, and democratic governments. These progressive goals, however, have sometimes run into conflict with the political problems of preserving stability.

For instance, there are several military governments in Latin America, just as there are such one-party juntas in the rest of the world. Should the United States withhold aid to these countries until reforms are instituted, even though by withholding it, the United States might cause economic distress in the country involved? This might open the country to communism.

It is obvious that in the current cold war atmosphere, aid is a very important weapon in the West's arsenal. Supporters of aid programs point to the tremendous success brought by the Marshall Plan to Western Europe, an aid program that cost the United States about \$40 billion.

The critics, however, say that now that Europe is on her feet, she should pay more of the load; the United States should reduce, rather than increase its efforts. The critics have had considerable support in Congress during recent sessions. Where once, only the isolationists on the Hill voted against aid, now very respected figures have deep questions about the extent of the American effort--about \$4 billion a year (of which \$1.5 is in military aid).

Mr. Kennedy had so much trouble getting his aid bill passed last year that he appointed a committee called "The Committee to Strengthen the Security of the Free World" to look into the problems of the aid program.

The first task of the 10-man group, headed by Gen. Lucius D. Clay, was to determine whether aid programs were "contributing to the optimum security of the United States and the economic and political stability in the free world." The report, siding with the critics, touches on all aspects of the various aid programs, and comes up with the general conclusion that "we are indeed attempting too much for too many and that a higher quality and reduced quantity of our diffuse aid effort in certain countries could accomplish more.

It says that the present aid program to 95 nations is too large -- that "substantial tightening up and sharpened objectives in terms of our national interests are necessary."

The report--signed by nine members, with a dissent by George Meany, head of the AFL-CIO--attacked granting of aid which we know will be used inefficiently. It urged the administrators to press for broader understanding in the recipient countries of American techniques and American economic policies.

* * *

April 2, 1963.

During this past week Attorney General Robert Kennedy was given the job of trying to make peace between Defense Secretary Robert McNamara and Senator John L. McClellan, who has been investigating the contract for the controversial TFX aircraft. "Bobby" Kennedy once worked for Senator McClellan in the investigation of labor rackets.

James Meredith, the Negro student whose admission to the University of Mississippi was forced by the Federal Government, is still being guarded by 327 U. S. troops. The cost to the Army alone for guarding him has risen to well above 4 million dollars.

Some Democratic Senators from Western States express themselves as increasingly unhappy over growing White House attention to big urban centers where most political power lies when spending plans are shaped. A West-South coalition could develop on some issues.

Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona is under increasing pressure to try for the Republican presidential nomination in 1964. The South, Midwest, Mountain States and parts of the Northeast show strong Goldwater sentiment.

High officials in France say that if President Kennedy does deliberately exclude Paris from his coming visit to Europe, it will be considered an uncalled-for and personal slap at President Charles de Gaulle.

The French Ministry of Defense, in its monthly magazine, says that the U. S. agreed to withdraw its missiles from Turkey and Italy in return for Soviet withdrawal of missiles from Cuba.

April 3, 1963

The Russians announced they had fired an unmanned 3,130 pound research vehicle toward the moon yesterday. A Soviet Astronomer indicated it might land a robot observatory on the moon's surface. This is part of the Soviet's preliminary work in a race with the United States to be the first to land a man on the moon.

President Kennedy reduced his foreign aid budget yesterday by \$400 million in a special message to Congress. This follows the Clay report which was very critical of the Foreign Aid program.

Sir Winston Churchill is delighted with his honorary citizenship of the United States. The old gentleman is 88 years old and is one of the great men in this world today.

April 8, 1963

President Kennedy on Tuesday cut his foreign aid request \$420 million to a new total of \$4.5 billion. The move brought mixed reactions on Capitol Hill, with many Congressmen predicting further reductions there.

It has been plainly evident for many weeks that one of the places congressional budget-cutters would concentrate on this year would be foreign aid. Of course, foreign aid has always been a favorite target of those who believe that income and outgo should balance. But this year, President Kennedy is demanding a \$10.3 billion net income tax reduction and is flirting with a record peacetime budget deficit in the process.

Accordingly, all spending requests are being examined even more closely than usual on Capitol Hill and the largest-lensed microscope is focused on foreign aid. The Republicans have declared war on Kennedy spending requests and they have powerful Democratic allies in Chairman Cannon of the House Appropriations Committee and Byrd of the Senate Finance Committee, among others.

Without fear of contradiction, therefore, it may be said that the President's prospects for getting all he requests this year are exceedingly dim. He asked \$4.9 billion last year and got \$3.9 billion.

The tight-fisted mood of Congress--and of the country, too, it would seem, called for slightly different tactics this year on the part of the President in his pitch to Congress. That and his acceptance of the main thrust of the recommendations made by the so-called Clay Committee, which recently completed a comprehensive study of foreign aid for Mr. Kennedy.

The new tactics, which had been rumored for a couple weeks, were revealed on Tuesday when the President sent his foreign aid message to Congress. They embraced a new sales approach and a new action.

In his January budget message, Mr. Kennedy asked for the second year in a row a total of \$4.9 billion for foreign aid. Last week, he cut his request \$420 million -- more than 8 per cent.

This unusual move, the tactical wisdom of which has been questioned within the executive branch and by congressional supporters of a big program, drew a mixed reaction on Capitol Hill. Administration spokesmen contended that the President was heeding the Clay recommendations for tighter administrative control and stricter standards for the giving of aid. Foes said that further cuts could and would be made.

The President's 6,000 - word message contained the familiar warnings of the need to combat communism by strengthening our allies and supporting social and economic progress in the under-developed countries.

But this year, Mr. Kennedy's emphasis on the role private enterprise could play in helping the United States reach the goals of its foreign aid program was noteworthy.

"Economic and social growth cannot be accomplished by governments alone," he said. "The effective participation of an enlightened United States businessman, especially in partnership with private interests in the developing country, brings not only his investment but his technological and management skills into the process of development.

To help promote this participation, one of six stated objectives in his program, the President proposed that American taxpayers, for an unspecified trial period, be granted a tax credit for new investments of plant and equipment in underdeveloped countries. He also proposed a large expansion of the investment-guarantee programs of the Agency for International Development (AID), which protect investors against a wide variety of risks.

The other objectives listed by Mr. Kennedy are:

To apply stricter standards of selectivity and self-help in aiding developing countries.

To achieve a reduction and ultimate elimination of United States assistance by enabling nations to stand on their own as rapidly as possible.

To obtain the increased participation of other industrialized nations in sharing the cost of international development assistance.

To lighten any adverse impact of the aid program on our own balance of payments and economy. (This would be done by increasing the percentage of commitments being spent in the United States--it is now more than 80 per cent.)

To continue to assist in the defense of countries under threat of external and internal Communist attack.

The President's new request is divided this year: \$3.1 billion for economic assistance and \$1.4 billion for military aid.

Few will find fault with the objectives of Mr. Kennedy's program. But popular objectives and a stream of eloquent words to explain them, do not necessarily mean that the \$4.5 billion in hard-cash requests to carry out the program are rockbottom, in the view of Congress.

The President's request is still \$600 million more than was voted last year. Mr. Kennedy stressed at length the success of the program over the last 17 years -- and in nearly all of them Congress cut the President's request, whether the President was a Democrat or a Republican.

It would thus seem likely, and Mr. Kennedy probably would privately agree, that Congress will wind up voting something less than \$4 billion this year.

In fact, if Mr. Kennedy's lead-off witness before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, doesn't square himself with the House, the final appropriation could be substantially less than \$4 billion.

Mr. Rusk on Friday had this to say to Congressmen who expect to wield a sharp knife on the President's request.

"If we Yanks come home, the Communists will begin to take over. Why any American would want to co-operate with the global Communist strategy is beyond my understanding. But that is what sharp cuts in our foreign aid programs would mean."

This sounded close to accusing some congressmen of aiding Communist objectives. And some Congressmen, indeed, interpreted the Secretary's statement that way. Mr. Rusk later apologized for the abrasiveness of his remarks.

Chairman Passman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Appropriations, an old foe of large foreign aid programs was angered by the Rusk statement. "Congress will never give him a dollar in foreign aid if he makes statements like that," Mr. Passman declared.

April 16, 1963

The nuclear-powered submarine, U.S.S. Thresher with 129 aboard was lost at sea during test dives in the Atlantic on Wednesday of last week. This submarine was the pride and joy of the submarine force with it being the fastest, deepest, diving undersea ship in the world. She was shark-shaped, nuclear-powered and weighed 3,750 tons on the surface. She was lost in water about 8,400 ft. deep -- although, it is a secret as to the depth this submarine can travel. It is generally understood that this submarine, nor any other one at this time, can safely go down below 4,000 feet. In one of the test dives, the submarine failed to function for some unknown reason and went down in this 8,400 feet of water with the submarine completely crushed and all life immediately wiped out.

The Senate and the House recessed this week and I thought for a while that I would have an opportunity to go home but my Committee assignment prevents me from leaving at this time.

Steel prices again are going up and the White House is following this matter carefully.

Another event of great interest in Washington today was announced yesterday. Mrs. Kennedy is to have her third child and will cancel all Washington engagements until after the birth of her child which is expected in August.

Lester Pearson, Liberal Party, won a plurality in the Canadian election last Monday.

According to the press, the Public Works victory last week involving the \$450 million Accelerated Public Works money was especially sweet for the President because the House chambers reversed the defeat inflicted on the measure by the House Appropriations Committee. Our chairman, Mr. Cannon, together with four other Democrats joined a solid line of Republicans and in Committee the vote was 22 to 19 to take out the \$450 million.

Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany has now publicly stated for the first time that he will retire to private life in the fall. He is 87 years of age and these are big shoes to fill.

Woodrow Wilson once said that "the history of liberty is the history of the limitation of Government power, not the increase of it." Each day this becomes more true.

Today in Washington, there are some 19 States who have representatives with offices who are subservient to the Federal Government and merely sitting around seeing that their State receives its share of public funds. The throne becomes larger and the States together with the people throughout the United States apparently are in a race to make the Federal Government all predominant.

President Kennedy was guided by his more "conservative" advisers in his statement on price policy in steel and in other industries, in which he accepted gradual and selective upward adjustments that are the result of supply and demand at work in the market place.

Some White House aides, with an eye on 1964 and the elections, point out that price firmness reflecting an improving demand for goods could be helpful to the party in power. These aides feel that it is highly unlikely that the President will take any dramatic action to prevent rises in some key prices.

Congressmen are being promised simpler explanations of what they can and cannot deduct from their own incomes for tax purposes, along with a restudy and maybe clarification of rules related to expenses of wives.

Henry M. Jackson, Senator from Washington State and a leading Democrat, is reported to be concerned about the "disenchantment" he notices back home with the Kennedy Administration. People seem irritated by high taxes, the numbering of taxpayers for tax purposes, expense-account rules and rising living costs.

Republican leaders privately express some surprise at the grass-roots strength in the party for Senator Goldwater as Republican nominee to oppose John Kennedy for the Presidency in 1964. If these leaders are right, there is much resentment at the idea that only a "liberal" can be nominated in an effort to outbid Democrats in big-city States.

Nelson Rockefeller, New York Governor, remains out front among potentials for the Republican nomination. One party professional, however, says this: "Perhaps for the first time a 'moderate liberal,' such as Rockefeller, will go into the Convention with the same tag that in the past has plagued 'conservatives' such as Taft: 'He can't win.'"

April 18, 1963

Each year the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia Budget holds hearings in the Caucus Room on the third floor of the Old House Office Building for outside witnesses. After the commissioners, and the heads of the Departments of the District Government present their request for the new fiscal year, then we hear from the Highway Assn., Parent Teachers groups and other interested organizations and individuals who want to be heard concerning conditions in the District of Columbia and generally for increased amounts in the budget for the new fiscal year. Last year, late one night, a witness's name was called and down the long aisle in the Caucus Room marched a very small colored boy by the name of Eugene Rudder. He was

thirteen years old at that time and very small for his age. Eugene took the witness stand and instead of proceeding to read a 5-minute statement to the Committee, looked up at me and in a very clear distinct tone of voice stated why the new branch library, known as the Palisades Branch, should be approved. Without notes, he made the finest statement that was made during the hearings by outside witnesses. I commended him as soon as he had finished and stated that I, for one, would be inclined to go along with his request and if the Subcommittee approved this branch library, the people in the community should name it for him for certainly he had done more to impress the Committee than all the other witnesses who favored this particular branch library. The hearings of outside witnesses are open to the public and the press is always present. After Eugene Rudder's statement and my comments were made, an article appeared in the Washington papers concerning this particular boy's testimony and the fact that he was commended by the Chairman for his presentation. Never have I heard a better witness! And I was amazed since this boy was only 13 years of age.

On Monday of this week, a Mrs. Rudder called and requested an appointment for the purpose of discussing with me some problems concerning her son, Eugene Rudder. This was a right unusual request, but remembering the boy's testimony and his fine appearance before our Committee, I immediately agreed to the appointment.

Yesterday, Mrs. Rudder together with her son Eugene and her other boy and 3 small daughters appeared in my office. I recalled distinctly that Eugene Rudder was a colored boy and the night he testified, he was accompanied by his father who was colored. His father is dark-complexioned - more of a dark brown. Much to my amazement, Mrs. Rudder is a white woman and an unusually intelligent woman. She has nice features, carries herself well and is a very vivacious sort of person. The 3 little daughters are very much colored and Eugene and his brother look a little more like their mother and not quite as dark as their 3 sisters. Finally, in discussing with Mrs. Rudder her request about Eugene, I simply asked her what nationality she was, and with a smile said she was a Jewess, born and reared in New York City and that her husband was colored. She told me that she did not attend any church regularly but that she and her children celebrated the Jewish holidays, but when they did go to church went to the Presbyterian Church which is the church her husband attends. Mrs. Rudder informed me that Eugene, in addition to being an unusually intelligent boy like his brother and 3 sisters, also was a talented musician. For a period of 7 years now, he has played the piano and has reached the stage where he must have advanced training. This requires a private teacher and also a piano because very few teachers want to spend time with their pupil unless the pupil either owns or has access to one for practice. Eugene Rudder has no piano and his mother is requesting my assistance in obtaining

any type of piano which is in fair condition and may be used by him for his practice sessions. The Lord only knows how I am going to obtain a piano for Eugene, but certainly I intend to make the effort.

April 19, 1963

During the past two years not only the press but people generally have started poking fun at the President and certain members of his family. The album entitled "The First Family" has sold over 5 million copies and a great portion of this album is ridicule. In coming back from the Barber Shop a few minutes ago, I noticed a sticker on an automobile parked on the side of the OHOB with the following words "Cuber requires a little more vigah". In pronouncing the word Cuba, the President makes it sound like Cuber and uses the word vigor with great "vigah". Another sign appeared on a car in the House Office Building garage with the words "Don't worry - they're still 90 miles away". This, of course, refers to the situation in Cuba and the fact that there are some 15 or 17 thousand Russians there at this time. Other car stickers appear on the street every day with the words "Don't blame me, I voted G.O.P."

It seems to me we have more of this now than at any other time since I have been in Washington and a great many stories are told and repeated on members of the first family. It seems that the latest story goes something like this.

Late at night Mrs. Kennedy missed the President and started out on a room-to-room search through the White House. She found him in the Lincoln Room standing before President Lincoln's portrait talking out loud with statements to the effect that "with all of my problems in Cuba, Laos, Korea, and with the present Democratic Congress, what should I do?" The story goes that the portrait spoke and said: "Have you tried the Theatre?" This is the roughest of the stories going around, and I presume it will get worse as time passes.

Another right peculiar story, to say the least, is the one pertaining to the colored girl from Philadelphia who was arrested for attempting to go to the dance with her boy friend dressed only in a pearl necklace. She kept screaming "You know, Mrs. Kennedy said that 'all black with a pearl necklace is chic!'"

The Easter recess is almost over and I am about ready to start Foreign Aid hearings and District of Columbia Budget. We have a long way to go before we adjourn.

April 20, 1963

Last year we had a bill before the House which provided for payment of \$76 million for Philippine war damages. The payments were to be made direct to the individual and to the company in the Philippines where the damage was suffered. Some time before this bill was up for consideration, approximately \$400 million had been paid by our country and the Philippine War Damage Commission which operated from 1947 to 1951 approved of such claims.

A Washington lawyer by the name of John A. O'Donnell was a member of the Philippine War Damage Commission up to 1951 and since that time as a Lobbyist. He is doing everything within his power to see that the \$76 million was approved by Congress.

I heard all the general debate on this bill and was present under the five-minute rule when the bill was read for amendment. There was considerable doubt in my mind about a lot of matters pertaining to this legislation and I voted against the bill. Shortly thereafter the White House began the usual pressure system and since then the President of the Philippines had announced a cancellation of his visit to our country as a result of the action of Congress. The bill was brought up again in the House and on a voice vote passed. It quickly passed the Senate and was signed by the President.

During the past week the Fulbright Committee in the Senate has determined that O'Donnell scattered campaign contributions throughout the House and Senate in order to have this bill passed. Some of the more pious members of the House who are very strong for motherhood, country and flag were recipients of large amounts. For instance, men like Zablocki, McIntire, Jennings of Va., Joe Martin of Mass, Edward McCormack, the nephew of the Speaker in his race for Attorney General in Mass., Keogh, Judd, O'Neill, Guie, Miller of Calif. and others. In the Senate were McFarlane of Mich., Humphrey of Minnesota, Douglas of Illinois, Smathers and several other Senators participated.

This is one of the main reasons why the press seems to want to destroy the legislative branch of our Government. The editorials and articles that have been written by some of the papers in the past three years are not only insulting, bitter and politically motivated, but are certainly not to the best interests of our Government. For men to act as the men acted in the Philippine War Damage bill, maybe this entitled the press to call up other matters which are not of great importance since flagrant violations appear from time to time. President Kennedy warned yesterday that severe budget cutting would retard the economy and eliminate essential services. The intention of our Committee to cut \$5 billion out of the \$98.8 billion requested seems to have disturbed the President.

April 23, 1963

Laos is about gone. This is the first country that the Communists have succeeded in taking over in the past ten years. This Administration is very much disturbed and for several mornings now the Joint Chiefs of Staff have been holding meetings concerning this matter and a number of our ships are sailing in the general direction today. It seems to me that we have let this country go by default to a certain extent.

Several days ago I purchased two pairs of cuff links from Brentano's here in the District. The cuff links consist of four Roman coins minted during the Constantine era. They were not too costly because at the time they were discovered a great many were found and all with the exception of a few were used for cuff links and other accessories.

Europe's first mint was established in the late seventh or sixth century B.C. on the hilly island of Aegina, about 12 miles south of Athens. The coins of Aegina bear the likeness of a turtle.

April 25, 1963

I go to dinners from time to time that are just as boring as they can be. Last night I attended one of the other kind. This was the Home Builders Annual Banquet and we had a number of good people here from Kentucky. The Thompson brothers from Owensboro were present and the dinner was followed by a wonderful floor show. No speeches, but the best floor show I have seen in many years! Bert Wheeler, who is in his late 70s and still one of the great vaudeville actors of all time, was simply wonderful. I recall during the war being present in Radio City at a vaudeville containing 20 of the old timers -- W. J. Fields, Sophie Tucker and all of the old ones in their late 60s and 70s, and one or two 80 years old, still with the voice to carry through the audience the personality and agility to really perform.

The National Institutes of Health budget for the coming year will provide about \$4 million of additional funds for research on the biology of human reproduction. Our first Catholic President of the United States was recently asked by a fellow Catholic, Dr. John Rock of Harvard, to initiate a National Medical Research Program to enable man to bring his fertility under rational and moral

control. Recently, Dr. Rock in his book entitled "The Time Has Come: A Catholic Doctor's Proposals To End The Battle Over Birth Control" was released. Many of our people today in this country and throughout the world say that this is one of the great problems facing the world today.

Congressional sources said yesterday that three of the 27 prisoners released by Cuba's Castro in exchange for 4 Cubans here in the United States were Agents of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The United States will send a battle group of about 1500 Infantry men to Communist threatened Thailand next month for maneuvers. Although the move had been planned for months, it will come as another show of American forces in the troubled Southeast Asian area. Laos is about gone and every effort must be made to bring a stop to the advance of Communism.

Yesterday we passed in the House H.R. 12 which provides for loans and grants for medical facilities at colleges where our additional doctors and dentists which are necessary today will be educated. This, to me, was a step in the right direction.

Today, we take up the bill which provides for an extension of our feed grain program and, of course, we will have a battle. It seems that all legislation offered pertaining to agriculture now is similar to the ringing of a bell in a prize-fight ring.

April 29, 1963

In the Bronx Zoo they have a large steel bar window with a mirror directly behind the bars and printed at the foundation section are the following words: "You are looking at the most dangerous animal in the world. It alone of all the animals that ever lived can exterminate the entire species of animals. Now it has achieved the power to wipe out all the life on earth.

Castro is visiting in Moscow at the present time. The Soviet Newspaper Agency Tass said thousands greeted the girded Cuban on his arrival.

Congress and the Administration are working on a new formula for holding down the Federal debt ceiling. The formula might allow Congress to lower the ceiling in an almost painless way.

Birth control is still receiving much publicity and probably before too long, we will have a program underway in the U. N. Organization.

A brief review of the situation at home and abroad takes note of the fact that President Kennedy is taking issue with some critics concerning his legislative program.

John F. Kennedy, a most pragmatic President, is not one to be pushed into a fight with Congress as the leftwing of his party would like, nor is he inclined very often to submit to the temptation even to criticize the legislative body.

John F. Kennedy, a most pragmatic President, is not one to be pushed into a fight with Congress as the leftwing of his party would like, nor is he inclined very often to submit to the temptation even to criticize the legislative body.

Perhaps it's because both the House and Senate have thumping Democratic majorities and are led by former colleagues. More likely he finds that compromise and persuasion are more durable and effective tools than the straight power play, particularly when there is no crashing popular support for some of the items on his legislative program.

The President has assumed a posture of patience with the pace of Congress. He hasn't found it useful to prod too soon or too often. And he does not believe in concentrating on too many items at any one time.

Shortly before Congress informally recessed for the 10-day Easter holidays, he was asked about the slow gait and lack of progress on Capitol Hill. He dismissed the query with the comment that he is used to pre-Easter newspaper stories to that effect and post-Easter articles citing spurts in Congressional activity.

Last week, he told a questioner at his news conference that he is also used to what he called the annual Wall Street Journal survey story that returning Congressmen find apathy at the grass roots for the President's program.

Then, far from playing the role of a critic of Congress, he became its stout defender.

Mr. Kennedy pointed to "five or six important votes" in the past month in the House and Senate and predicted, correctly, that every day of the House would pass his bill to aid in the building of medical schools. "We're going to pass other programs," he declared with some feeling.

But lest he give the impression that all will be clear sailing, Mr. Kennedy found a villain to contend with: The House Rules Committee, the legislative traffic cop which controls the flow of bills to the floor for debate. The committee was enlarged from 12 to 15 members in January in an administration move to ease the way for welfare legislation, but things have not always worked out that way.

"The only thing that's ever concerned me is whether the Rules Committee...will release it for a vote...If they (do) I think that the members of the House will make very clear that the American people are still committed to progress on all these fronts..."

By the end of the week, the President could point to two victories in the House to support his contention.

The administration measure setting up a three-year, \$175 million program to build medical and dental schools and a \$30 million student loan plan was approved, 288 to 122, on Wednesday after a Republican-led attempt to knock out the loan provisions was defeated, 239 to 171.

The Democratic leaders kept their ranks remarkably well together; only a few Southerners voted in opposition. The bill is aimed at overcoming the growing shortage of physicians, dentists and other medical specialists. Prospects for passage by the Senate are considered good.

In a closer fight, the administration's bill to extend, with some modifications, the present feed grains program was approved on Thursday, 208 to 196. Only one of 169 Republicans voting sides with the administration.

Mr. Kennedy did not mention it last week, but he has a perennial problem, which he frequently overcomes, with another House committee, the one on Appropriations. Representative Cannon of Missouri is chairman of that group and there are few fiercer foes of big Federal spending.

On Thursday, for example, the Cannon-led group slashed \$309 million from the \$5.7 billion administration request for the fiscal 1964 needs of the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare.

About half the cut came in grants to States for public assistance. But even the National Institutes of Health and the Public Health Service felt the committee surgery. The approved funds for all health items together, however, runs \$33 million above last year's. Some of the cuts may be restored on the House floor.

There were storm signals, too, for administration appropriation requests last week in the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Gen. Lucius D. Clay, head of an advisory panel appointed by Mr. Kennedy to study foreign aid, recommended additional cuts of \$200 million in the President's program, to bring it to a total of \$4.3 billion. He promised the committee to give it a country-by-country breakdown to pinpoint those he thinks should be cut.

After receiving the Clay panel's report a few weeks ago, the President himself lopped \$400 million off his original request of \$4.9 billion. Most Capitol Hill observers believe that Congress will wind up voting no more than \$3.9 billion and perhaps even less.

April 30, 1963

In addition to the amounts set forth beginning on page 2133 for navigation and flood control projects, we have now a supplemental fund sent to Congress on Monday of this week. An additional \$1,560,000 for flood control in Eastern Kentucky is requested for fiscal year 1964. \$1,250,000 of this amount is to be added to the construction funds totalling \$8,250,000 for the Fishtrap Reservoir making a total of \$9,500,000. Local flood-protection facilities at Cumberland on the Upper Cumberland River provides for \$40,000; Carrs Fork reservoir on the Kentucky River, \$50,000; Cave Run reservoir on the Licking River, \$70,000; and the Red River Reservoir, \$50,000. In addition, \$100,000 was requested for surveys of flood control needs in the Upper Cumberland and Kentucky River basins. An extra \$500,000 was requested for the North Fork of Pound reservoir in the State of Virginia.

The above amounts were part of a change of allocations totalling \$3,513,000 recommended for the Army Corps of Engineers for areas in Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia and West Virginia that were flooded recently.

May 6, 1963

I have just returned from West Point. This is the third year that I have served as a member of the Board of Visitors at West Point. For two years I served on the Board of Visitors at Annapolis.

Each year the Board of Visitors consisting of 4 Representatives, 3 Senators and 3 Presidential appointees meet at West Point for the annual inspection of the buildings, cadets, curriculum and future expansion programs for the Academy. West Point contains 16,000 acres and was started in the year 1802. The first class consisted of two graduates, a man by the name of Swift and a man by the name of Levy. Swift succeeded in persuading Sylvanus Thayer to accept the position of Superintendent of the Academy and Mr. Thayer served as Superintendent from July 28, 1817 to July 1, 1833. He established principles of the soldier-scholar which have maintained to this day. Mr. Thayer is known as the "Father of the United States Military Academy. He was one of seven children and he left home at the age of nine. He worked as a teacher in Washington, New Hampshire and graduated from Dartmouth College. In 1807 in his senior year at Dartmouth, he left just before graduation ceremony and accepted an appointment by President Thomas Jefferson to West Point.

He graduated from the Academy in February of 1808.

The present Superintendent of the Academy is Major General W. C. Westmoreland - one of the out standing young soldiers of World War II. Seventy-three graduates of West Point received the Medal of Honor. Among this list we have many famous names including Douglas MacArthur, J. M. Wainwright and others. In certain instances the "goat" received the Medal of Honor. The term "goat" is given to the man who graduates last in his class. Douglas MacArthur, one of the great generals of World War II, graduated first in his class at West Point and served as Superintendent of the Academy. The oldest living graduate of West Point is Colonel Hodges, age 103 years.

After 2½ days of inspection we prepared our final report to the President of the United States. A copy of this report also goes to Congress. After we had prepared our report, we called the Superintendent of the Academy and informed him that it was completed; then the Superintendent presented me with a beautiful plaque for my 3 years service as a Board Member. This was quite unusual and may start the custom of giving a plaque to each member after he has served 3 years. This plaque is on walnut wood with the U. S. military insignia and a brass plate noting the fact that I had served three years as a member of the Board of Visitors. The kit I received at West Point this time has considerable information concerning the Academy and also a record of General MacArthur's speech to the Cadets at West Point last year. This is a masterpiece.

Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller married Mrs. Margaretta F. Murphy on Saturday of last week. This marriage takes place 34 days after Mrs. Murphy's divorce. Governor Rockefeller was divorced by his wife, mother of his five children, after 31 years of marriage. There is considerable discussion at this time as to whether or not this will hurt his chances next year in his ambition to be President of the United States.

Improved business conditions according to Secretary Dillon may increase \$1 billion next year, in our revenue total.

Tensions in Haiti were high last week following a protest by the Dominican Republic to the Organization of American States on violations of its diplomatic immunity in Port au Prince. The United States believes that this is an explosive situation.

Premier Fanfani's Christian Democrats suffered a setback last week in the Italian elections. In spite of gains by the communists, the center-left coalition still has a majority. The Pope issued a statement prior to the election which according to my friend John Rooney was a mistake.

The situation in Laos is still no better.

On Friday of last week an American succeeded in conquering Mt. Everest. The American flag was planted at the summit and this is the first American to climb the 29 1/2 miles which is 29,028 feet.

May 8, 1963

I certainly have Byrd trouble. For some reason or other this fellow still wants to be Mayor of Washington and continues to travel in this direction. In yesterday's WASHINGTON POST appeared an article entitled "Welfare Job Candidate, Byrd Clash". This article is as follows:

"The front-running candidate for the job as Washington's Welfare director was ready to withdraw his application yesterday after an hour-long conference with Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D-W.Va.).

William B. Tollen, chief of Pennsylvania's relief programs, said after the meeting with Byrd that no "decent, humane welfare administrator" could work under the rules laid down by Byrd.

Tollen said he was going to ask District Commissioner John B. Duncan to permit him to withdraw his application. But he came out of Duncan's office later and said he had agreed to reconsider that decision.

Before talking to Duncan, Tollen had frankly discussed the "unbridgeable chasm" which he said separates Byrd's position on welfare systems from his own.

Tollen had come to Washington to meet Byrd, chairman of the Senate District Appropriations Subcommittee, and Byrd's House counterpart, Rep. WILLIAM H. NATCHER (D-Ky.).

This mutual "sizing-up" was expected to be followed by an early announcement of Tollen's appointment to the Welfare post.

But Byrd and Tollen found themselves in sharp conflict on two issues, the Pennsylvanian reported.

"Sen. Byrd is, as he put it, unalterably opposed to any modification of the 'man in the house' rule," said Tollen. "He is unalterably opposed to any extension of the aid to dependent children program to children of the unemployed. I am unshakably in favor of those programs.

"We mutually agreed that with this unbridgeable chasm between us in our basic philosophy it wouldn't be fruitful for me to be director of the welfare program in the District."

Tollen pointed out that Congress has authorized welfare assistance to children of the unemployed nationally, and said he believes that the same program must be adopted in the District.

The White House has proposed the program here, but Tollen reported that Byrd seemed confident he can block it.

"I do not believe any constructive improvement in the welfare program is possible while Sen. Byrd's views prevail and while he maintains control over the welfare program," said Tollen.

He said the Senator told him assistance to the unemployed is justified in West Virginia,

with its 13 per cent unemployment rate, and in Pennsylvania, where 9 per cent are unemployed, but not in Washington, where only 2 per cent of the workers are unemployed.

"In my opinion," said Tollen, "the hunger of 2 per cent of the children of Washington is just as great as the hunger of 13 per cent in West Virginia or 9 per cent in Pennsylvania."

Tollen indicated that he does not agree with Byrd's emphasis on the issue of whether a mother on the relief rolls is living with a man who is not her husband.

"We don't allow children in Pennsylvania to starve or go hungry because of the actions of their mothers," he declared.

"Sen. Byrd seems to me to have a primary dedication to improving the morals of the poor people of Washington. He is interested in meeting suffering and need, but his interest in improving morals seems greater."

Tollen said his position is just the reverse.

"I have a dedication to meeting human need and I have an interest in improving human morals," he said.

If the moral conduct of a welfare recipient is not what it should be, there should be an effort to change it, but not at the expense of the children, said Tollen.

Byrd sees the extension of unemployment compensation as a solution for the children of the jobless, said Tollen, but the Senator did not have a "satisfactory answer" about what should be done when all unemployment benefits are exhausted.

After relating his conversation with Byrd, Tollen was closeted with Duncan at the District Building for a half hour. Walter N. Tobriner, president of the Board of Commissioners, also was in Duncan's office for a short time.

Neither of the Commissioners had any comment later, but Tollen said they had convinced him he should consider the matter further before withdrawing his application.

Tollen said he agreed, and that he would notify Duncan in a couple of days what he had decided.

He added that he may have been somewhat harsh in his earlier statements about Byrd, whom he described as "a very strong-minded young man."

Tollen said that perhaps it is still possible to convince Byrd to change his mind on aid to the unemployed, and speculated that it might be done "by showing him on the job what can be done."

He said his meeting with NATCHER was satisfactory.

"I consider Mr. Natcher a kind, thoughtful, humane personality," he said. "It would have been a pleasure to work under Mr. Natcher."

The fact that Tollen made the trip up Capitol Hill yesterday apparently means that any prospect for the director's job formerly held by Gerard M. Shea will have to be cleared by Byrd and Natcher, particularly the former.

Byrd has been an aggressive critic of the city's welfare program for the past two years. He has initiated several investigations that uncovered sizable numbers of ineligible on the welfare rolls. Byrd declined to comment on his meeting with Tollen."

* * *

The WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS carried an article "Job Candidate Ruffles Byrd's Feathers". This article is as follows:

"A welfare official from Pennsylvania, who said no "decent and humane" administrator could work in the District as long as Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D., W.Va.) "maintains control over it," late yesterday decided to reconsider his refusal to take the Welfare Director's post here.

William B. Tollen, 53, Pennsylvania's Commissioner of Public Assistance, came to Washington yesterday to discuss the job possibility with Sen. Byrd and Rep. WILLIAM H. NATCHER (D., Ky.), respective chairmen of the Senate and House Appropriations' District sub-committees.

Mr. Natcher, Mr. Tollen said, is a "kind, thoughtful, humane personality. It would have been a pleasure to work under Mr. Natcher."

But Mr. Tollen said, Sen. Byrd -- the chief Congressional critic of the District's welfare program -- "is unalterably opposed to any modification in the man-in-the-house rule and extension of the Aid to Dependent Children program to children of the unemployed...it was mutually agreed with this unbridgeable chasm in our basic philosophy it would not be profitable and it would not be fruitful for me to be director of the welfare program in the District."

So, he said, he had decided to withdraw his application.

"I do not believe any constructive improvement in the welfare program is possible while Sen. Byrd's views prevail and while he maintains his position of control. . . What kind of person would be acceptable to Sen. Byrd, I leave to Sen. Byrd to explain. . . There isn't any hope until Sen. Byrd no longer maintains control."

He said Sen. Byrd's "primary dedication is in improving the morals of the poor people of Washington" and secondly in meeting their needs.

"My own position is just the opposite. . . I'm prouder than ever of our program in Pennsylvania. We don't allow children to starve in Pennsylvania because of the acts of their parents or their mothers."

Mr. Tollen said he had lived in Northwest Washington for 16 years while he worked for the Federal Government, considers himself a Washingtonian and was "excited about the possibilities here. . ."

After his sessions on Capitol Hill, he returned to the District Building and announced his refusal to the press. He then went into a meeting with Commissioner John B. Duncan--who earlier in the day had called him the District's top candidate for the job which has been vacant since Welfare Director Gerard Shea stepped down to a lesser position Commissioner Walter N. Tobriner joined the session briefly.

When Mr. Tollen came out he announced he had agreed to reconsider his decision, probably until Monday.

He said he won't change his philosophical position "one iota" but I'm beginning to wonder whether it's possible to change Sen. Byrd's viewpoint. . . to show him what needs to be done here and what can be done."

"He can be frank. He's not working for the District, at least not yet," a top city official, who asked that his name not be used, said."

* * *

May 15, 1963

Astronaut Leroy Gordon Cooper raced through space today on the longest orbital flight ever undertaken by an American.

Suited in a silver uniform and encased in a tiny capsule he named "Faith-7," the 36-year old Air Force major was lifted off Launching Pad 14 here by a huge, three-engine Atlas Rocket at 9:04 a.m. (EDT).

In an impromptu news conference outside the Mercury Control Center about 1 p.m., Operations Chief Walter C. Williams said that the flight had produced the "most accurate orbit of the series" following a perfect launching. The orbit in which Maj. Cooper's space craft is traveling is "more than adequate" for a 22-orbit mission, Mr. Williams added.

As he zoomed above on his initial orbit, Maj. Cooper remarked in elation: "It feels good Buddy."

The launching was as perfect as a launching could be. After an initial burst of flame, the rocket hovered for a moment then shot straight into the sky. Twenty-five seconds afterward, Atlas No. 130D rolled over in a programmed maneuver and headed southeast to be lost in the glare of the sun.

At two minutes after launching, Maj. Cooper reported that he, too, was getting the sun in his eyes.

"BECO"--the booster engine cutoff--occurred promptly on schedule at 2 minutes and 13 seconds after liftoff. The escape tower was jettisoned 17 seconds later.

The signal to go for orbit was given at 9:08 a.m.

"SBCO"--sustainer engine cutoff--occurred 5 minutes and 3 seconds into the flight, and Maj. Cooper turned his capsule around into its flight attitude, blunt end first.

At 9:10 a.m., the "Voice of Mercury," Lt. Col. John A. Powers, said that all indications were that the Atlas booster rocket had performed "100 per cent."

The official and supposedly final word on Maj. Cooper's orbit came in an announcement made as the astronaut approached the California coast on his second orbit.

The orbit, according to these figures, ranges in altitude between 100.2 and 165.8 statute miles.

The average speed in orbit--somewhat faster when the craft is closest to earth and somewhat slower at its highest point, is 17,446 miles an hour.

At this rate, the capsule travels from its low point in orbit, or perigee, once around the earth and back to perigee again in 88.5 minutes.

About one-third of the way through the third orbit, Maj. Cooper fired a small "satellite's satellite" into space to start the first major scientific-engineering experiment of his flight.

This object, a small sphere with bright, flashing xenon strobe lights on it, is designed to give the spaceman an idea of what it will be like to observe a target vehicle in space during rendezvous operations scheduled for Project Gemini in 1965.

Maj. Cooper made no immediate comment about the beacon, which he will attempt to observe through the sixth orbit, ending about 6:30 tonight.

The launching followed a nearly flawless countdown that more than compensated for the disappointment of yesterday when two items of equipment stalled the first attempt to launch the rocket.

If all goes well, "Gordo" Cooper will orbit the earth 22 times before landing about 7:20 p.m. (EDT) tomorrow about 80 miles from Midway Island in the Pacific.

Planned duration of this Project Mercury swan song flight is 34 hours, 19 minutes, 37 seconds.

In this period of less than a day and a half, Maj. Cooper will travel nearly 600,000 miles at a constant velocity of almost five miles a second.

At 10:31 a.m., Maj. Cooper received from his fellow astronaut, Virgil I. (Gus) Grisson, a go-ahead signal that assured him of America's orbital space record, barring some unforeseeable emergency.

Maj. Grisson, on the ground at Guaymas, Mexico, relayed word from Mercury Control here that the flight was good for seven orbits. Decisions will be made later on extending the flight to 17 orbits and eventually the planned 22 orbits if all goes well.

Maj. Cooper completed two orbits at 12:11 p.m. -- right on schedule -- with early space suit trouble apparently straightening itself out as it had done in the flight of Walter Schirra in October.

Over the Island of Zanzibar during the second orbit at 11:09 a.m., instruments aboard the capsule indicated a space suit temperature of 60 degrees and a cabin temperature of 105 degrees. The former seemed a little chilly and the latter a little warm, but Maj. Cooper reported himself "very comfortable."

Earlier, wild fluctuations in space suit temperature readings, ranging from 58 to 92 degrees, and a cabin temperature reading of an oven-like 118 were reported. It was not known how much of this was actual readings and how much bad signals from the spaceships.

The first medical report on the Air Force test pilot was given about 2½ hours after he was launched. His heartbeat, which had been at a peak of 150 per minute during the stress of high acceleration after liftoff, was down to a comfortable 80 to 86.

His temperature, taken orally instead of rectally as on earlier flights, was 98.5 degrees, only a fraction of a degree above normal for humans. Blood pressure was around 120 systolic over 80 diastolic and respiration was ranging between 12 and 20 breaths per minute.

"I think he is in excellent physical shape," Lt. Col. Charles E. Berry, the chief medical officer for the astronaut team, said.

The astronaut apparently was managing his supply of "consumables" quite well. His fuel for steering the spacecraft remained at the 92 per cent mark on the automatic system and 96 on the manual.

The danger point at which serious consideration would be given toward bringing him back to early are 50 per cent automatic and 65 per cent manual.

In the 4½ hours following the time he was sealed in the capsule before blastoff. Maj. Cooper had used only 8 per cent of his oxygen supply, indicating that at this rate he would have oxygen to spare at the end of the planned 34-hour flight.

As Maj. Cooper's spacecraft passed over the East Coast at the start of the third orbit, Col. Powers remarked that he "sounds good." He said Maj. Cooper is "working up there as a competent, very carefully trained engineering test pilot."

Maj. Cooper "joined the club" as he passed over Perth, Australia and observed the lights turned on in greeting to him by residents of that friendly city. He also saw John H. Glenn's "fireflies" which have been determined to be particles of ice from the space craft.

One of the things he was sent up to observe--the 'haze layer' which girdles the earth--was seen early in the flight, Maj. Cooper reported. "It's been a full night," he remarked to Maj. Grissom after having passed through a period of darkness which lasted only about 45 minutes. The sunrise, he said, was "quite impressive."

Following the detailed flight plan for the mission, it was obvious that the flight was going along beautifully. Maj. Cooper checked into and out of contact with ground stations right on the minute.

Maj. Cooper was barely off the ground when the first television pictures of an American astronaut in space were relayed to a ground station. A TV camera mounted above the instrument panel beamed the pictures of Maj. Cooper, from the moment he lifted off until he was inserted into orbit, to a Cape Canaveral monitor.

The station reported reception was good, although the pictures were jerky because they were sent at a slow rate of one frame every 2 seconds, compared with 30 frames a second for commercial television.

Jerky TV films were relayed to a monitor at the Cape, Comdr. Schirra said to Maj. Cooper, "You look pretty casual up there."

"Boy, I am" Maj. Cooper replied.

There has never been such an ideal countdown and launching. Only one slight four-minute hitch developed in the $6\frac{1}{2}$ hour preparatory period that began about 2:30 a.m.

The weather, always a ticklish matter on a launching day, was unqualifiedly perfect. Not a cloud--or even the wispiest layer of haze--marred the blue Florida sky. The temperature was in the 80s, the humidity was unusually low, and only the gentlest breeze was stirring.

World traveler Cooper got off to an early start again today, rising at 3:30 a.m. after 6 hours of sleep. He ate the usual steak and eggs breakfast, no coffee and underwent a pre-flight examination which he passed without difficulty.

Dressed again in his silver flight garment, Maj. Cooper got into the air conditioned transfer van that takes astronauts from where they sleep to the launching pad.

He left the hangar at 5:55 a.m. and entered the gantry tower elevator at 6:27. Six minutes later Maj. Cooper was inside Faith-7 for the second time in two days.

Both the bulky diesel at pad 14 and the scrambled radar at Bermuda were working today. The diesel caused a delay of 2 hours and nine minutes in yesterday's countdown. Trouble during that delay developed in the radar, causing the flight to be postponed at 11:27 a.m.

Maj. Cooper had two disappointment yesterday-- on space and at sea. After climbing out of the ship and removing his space suit, he went fishing with two cronies, fellow Astronauts Schirra and Donald K. Slayton and Mr. Williams.

They borrowed a power boat from the Air Force at nearby Port Canaveral and went out to sea for Gulf fishing which is reported to be good. They did not catch anything. But Maj. Cooper reportedly took a nap.

Space dopesters who are as ~~manu~~ happy as baseball fans pointed out after Maj. Cooper's descent from Faith-7 that he had set a new record--time on pad without a launching. His 15 hours and 51 minutes in the capsule was the longest pre-launch period ever.

Record keepers also pointed out that the cancelation of the flight 13 minutes before its anticipated launching time yesterday was a record for the orbital phase of Project Mercury.

Actually it tied a record established January 27, 1962, when the first orbital astronaut, Col. Glenn, had his flight canceled because of weather at T minus 13.

Less trivial was the fact that Maj. Cooper lost one pound.

So delicately balanced are factors of space flight that this trifling difference would be reflected in the final speed of the space craft unless compensated for.

A pound of payload weight means 1 foot a second in terminal velocity, the less weight the more speed.

Every bit of excess velocity would result in an orbit different from the one planned for the flight. Thus, the Atlas rocket's power was cut off today a fraction of a second earlier than would have been the case yesterday.

After Maj. Cooper's weighing in this morning, the big computers whirred and cranked out a new set of retro rocket firing times. These are the times when Maj. Cooper will have to fire his retro rockets to bring Faith-7 to earth at the end of the flight.

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May 16, 1963

Cooper will go all the way. At 6:26 this morning Major L. Gordon Cooper radiod the ground station at Muehea, Australia to report that he had a pretty good night's sleep and went to sleep about 10 o'clock last night. He reported that everything in the spacecraft was normal and that he plans to finish his 22 orbit mission.

May 17, 1963

Astronaut L. Gordon Cooper orbited the earth 22.9 times in a day and a half and then dropped down into the Pacific Ocean 5 miles away from the Aircraft Carrier KEARSARGE. He travelled 575,000 miles which is more than enough for a round trip to the moon. He orbited the earth for a period of 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours, 20 minutes and 30 seconds.

I received my Whip Notice this morning and with the exception of the consent and private calender and two insignificant bills under suspension, there is no legislative program for next week. We are moving right slow.

* * *

President Kennedy not only raids the breadbox when he wants a snack, but he has even been known to take dinner guests into the kitchen while he ladles out their soup from the stove.

Guests who have been present at such informal evening meals say the Chief Executive often lets the servants leave early when the First Lady has departed for Glen Ora or Camp David or a weekend of shopping in New York. His food is left in warming containers to stay hot until he gets hungry or until he has rounded up a crony or two with their wives to eat with him.

One couple of old friends who got summoned on short notice for such an impromptu affair recently arrived in black-tie attire. That seemed appropriate to sit down in the sumptuous elegance of Mrs. Kennedy's early 19th Century dining room, with its costly antique wallpaper, Benjamin Franklin's sideboard and Andrew Jackson's silver.

But there was no butler to serve a French chef's gourmet menu in such a scene of candle-lit splendor. Instead, a shirt-sleeved President tied a tea towel around his middle and dished up the repast while chatting with his guests.

The husband was invited to loosen his tie and shed his jacket. And the wife, encouraged by such comfort, kicked off her shoes under the table.

This is NOT the way the evening meal is known to proceed when the First Lady sits as hostess at the other end of the mahogany Sheraton table. But she apparently displays a wifely tolerance for her husband's relaxed mode of entertaining. She called from Camp David while the evening described was in progress to put Caroline and John Jr. on the phone to say good night to their Daddy.

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May 20, 1963

The Washington EVENING STAR on Sunday carried the following editorial:

MR. NATCHER'S SOS

The decision by Representative Natcher of Kentucky to postpone the start of District budget hearings in the House for another two weeks, until June 3, is an effort to minimize the District's fiscal dilemma. As sent to his subcommittee, the city budget contains only a portion of the appropriation requests the Commissioners want and need for the coming year. Additions must be withheld, however, until Congress provides new revenues to pay for them. Mr. NATCHER hopes that this revenue legislation will at least begin to move forward during the brief breathing spell he has offered.

His thoughtful move will go for nought, however, unless the House and Senate District Committees proceed immediately with joint hearings on the complex variety of revenue proposals now pending. It had been hoped that these hearings would begin last week. That having failed, Chairmen McMillan and Bible now should bend every effort to schedule emergency sessions before this week is out.

* * *

Gordon Cooper will be received at the White House tomorrow and will address a Joint Session of Congress. A parade will be held in Washington and the following day a ticker tape parade will take place in New York City. An article entitled "Where Next in Space?" is as follows:

Cape Canaveral, Fla., May 18--Now that Astronaut L. Gordon Cooper is home safe it is time for a look at where the United States manned space flight effort stands and where it is going.

If the policy-makers in Washington have their way Cooper's flight will have brought Project Mercury to an end. This means that at least 18 months more will go by before another American is sent into space.

Project Mercury was a product of the national anxiety that followed the Soviet launching of Sputnik I on Oct. 4, 1957. As conceived at that time, Mercury was to be a simple space-craft system put

together with as many existing parts as possible and shot into space atop available military rockets modified for the task.

Of necessity the craft itself would be small and the degree of attainments possible would be limited. But at no time was the capsule to be anything more than an experimental spacecraft with the primary aim of demonstrating that an American could survive in space. The Mercury program achieved this aim and more.

Essentially, Mercury proved that the man is still superior to machine. But it also provided the means for trying out some of the equipment and techniques, spaceborne and earthbound, that will play a role in the Nation's more elaborate manned space flights.

Initially, the tight, little capsule was designed to orbit the earth three times over a period of four and one-half hours. But as each astronaut, in turn, demonstrated that man could not only survive but perform in space without ill affect, the capsule was modified for longer flights which were capped last week when Cooper traveled 22 times around the earth and stayed aloft for 34 hours.

Now Mercury Flight Director Christopher C. Kraft, Jr., says that he is confident the Mercury capsule can be modified to carry a man around the earth for six days or more. But whether National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials will authorize such a flight is now the center of a disagreement between these officials.

Along with the extension in the duration of Mercury flights, there also came a change in the philosophy of man's role in space. Originally, the Mercury capsule was designed around what Mercury official Robert R. Gilruth calls "the chimp mode." This is his way of noting that the early capsules were designed to be flown automatically with a chimpanzee at the controls.

Gradually, however, the automatic machine took a back seat to the Mercury man. Thus when Alan B. Shepard took his historic sub-orbital ride he served merely as a passenger aboard a "cannon ball." Cooper, on the other hand, now only piloted his capsule in most of his 22 orbits, but he became the first American astronaut to fly it through the earth's atmosphere.

Over the last two years, the Mercury effort has put six Americans into space: two in suborbital flight and four in orbital flight. In contrast, the Soviets have orbited four cosmonauts and it is anticipated that they will send still more aloft in the near future.

In terms of flight duration, the Soviets have been roughly two years ahead of Mercury. Cooper's 22 orbits were only a little better than the $17\frac{1}{2}$ traveled by Gherman Titov in August 1961. And Cooper's new American space flight record is far short of those set by Andrian Nikolayev and Pavel Popovich who, in August 1962, flew 64 and 48 orbits respectively.

The Soviets have been able to maintain this lead, and also to fly vehicles weighing two and one-half times more than the Mercury capsule, because they have far more

powerful rocket boosters. The United States is not expected to achieve or to surpass the Soviet booster lead until the end of this year.

In addition to its great propaganda value, the Soviet advantage had provided Russian space experts with other significant dividends, which they have been unwilling to share fully with Americans.

One such dividend is the medical knowledge of what happens to a man during prolonged periods of weightlessness, a phenomenon that cannot be duplicated on the earth for any appreciable length of time. Space agency officials will need this information if Americans are to fly to the moon in this decade.

Thus, for example, it has long been known that the bones of patients subjected to long bedrest will give up calcium; weightlessness simulated bed rest, and the Soviets have hinted that Nikolayev suffered calcium mobilization, as it is called.

Still, even Cooper's flight was too short for American medical experts to get adequate data on this potentially debilitating phenomenon.

It is this type of medical data, along with what happens to man's cardiovascular and other vital bodily systems, that Mercury medical experts still lack and still need.

In spite of its many shortcomings, Project Mercury was probably the best effort that could conceivably have been put together in a hurry in the frantic, early days of space

flight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ years ago. And it did serve two important functions: it boosted the Nation's morale and it has served as the first of three planned steps to get Americans to the moon, the others being Project Gemini and Project Apollo.

Gemini is the name given to a two-man capsule that will be boosted into space orbit atop a Titan II military rocket modified for the manned space flight. Essentially, the Gemini capsule will be a two-man enlargement of the Mercury capsule.

Unlike Mercury, the Gemini capsule will put even greater reliance on the astronauts. Unlike Mercury, too, it will be easier to change Gemini's basic nature so it can perform any of a number of different tasks. These will include: Keeping two men in earth orbit for periods up to two weeks; joining the Gemini capsule to another vehicle in space; permitting an astronaut to climb out of the capsule for short periods while in orbit; and allowing the craft to land on land.

Originally, the first Gemini flight was scheduled for late this year, but it has been falling behind schedule. Last week, NASA's manned space flight director D. Brainerd Holmes said: "The first manned Gemini flight is scheduled for next year. Rendezvous experiments are planned for 1965 and the vehicle will be operational in 1966.

Holmes also noted that Gemini "will be employed by the Air Force to investigate whether military applications of manned space flight are feasible."

Even before the Nation calls a halt to project Gemini, NASA officials expect that the "largest and most comprehensive" of its manned space flight programs will have carried three astronauts into space.

This effort, of course, is Project Apollo whose three-fold aim is to put three astronauts around the earth, then around the moon and finally, before the end of the decade, to land two Americans on the moon's surface and return them to the earth.

The Apollo spacecraft will be significantly different from that of the Mercury and Gemini capsules. And, for the first time, an American spacecraft will have its own booster, not one borrowed from the military. This will be the incredibly powerful Saturn capable of boosting payloads into earth orbit that will be 16 times as massive as anything the Soviets have put into space thus far.

Manned space flights with the first Apollos are now set to begin in 1965 with one version of the Saturn, and to be followed in 1966 with a much more powerful launch vehicle that is expected to provide the Nation not only with the means for the manned lunar landing but with a temporary, maneuverable space station around the earth.

Beyond Apollo NASA experts are giving "serious consideration" to three advanced manned space flight programs. These are: an orbital space station to circle the earth; a permanent moon camp, and an interplanetary spaceship to carry astronauts to Mars -- the most likely spot near the earth where extra-terrestrial life might exist.

May 21, 1963

I have served as a Member of the House of Representatives since August 1, 1953 and I am more convinced every day that the House is the agent of the American people in the Federal Government.

The Representatives have gathered every year since 1789 to decide the nature of American law and to set the course of the United States.

At the time of the Philadelphia Convention, James Madison of the Virginia delegation stated that no Government could exist without the confidence of the people and that a Democratic House should be established and this would inspire the confidence of the people in their new Government.

In the early days the President was elected by a few people and the Senate was chosen by the State Legislatures.

The delegates to the Philadelphia Convention also decided that the House should have exclusive jurisdiction over three fundamental areas of the Government -- the power to elect a President whenever a majority of the Presidential electors failed to do so; the power to impeach all federal officials; and the power to originate all revenue bills. By giving the House of Representatives the power to impeach all federal officials, the Philadelphia delegates gave the House primary jurisdiction to oversee the entire federal establishment. Also in giving the House

the power to originate all revenue legislation, the delegates gave the Representatives control of the national purse which by the way is the greatest power of all.

With all of its responsibilities, the House is sometimes sullen, sometimes whimsical, sometimes reckless, sometimes cautious, and is an institution of many moods and humors.

House Members from time to time have been very brave. In 1814 when the United States was at war with England and English troops were marching on Washington a proposal was made in the House that the Representatives march out of the Capitol in a body to meet the enemy. At this time Henry Clay of Kentucky was Speaker and he decided that under no circumstances would he lead such a disorderly body into battle. Sometimes the visitors in the galleries are very much confused over the action of the House. Confusion reigns at times and our visitors marvel at the fact that we are able to transact any business at all.

A number of unusual men have served in the House -- one of whom was Davy Crockett of Tennessee, the bear hunter who served 3 terms in the House in the 1820's and 1830's.

Visitors who come to Washington always go to the Smithsonian. Some people do not know that in 1846 a gift of \$500,000 was willed to the U. S. by James Smithson to use to build what later was to become the Smithsonian Institution. A number of Members of the House were indignant over the acceptance of such a request from an Englishman and a foreigner.

For a number of years now the press has attempted a hatchet job on the Congress, generally, and the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL together with other newspapers have been in the forefront.

For many years the House did not have a very good reputation with the American people. This, in part, has resulted from some of the Members elected to serve in the House. As early as 1794 there was evidence of low public opinion of a great many Members of the House. Men like Davy Crockett, who was simply a braggart; John Morrissey of New York's Tammany Hall, who was a strong-arm gambler and former heavy weight boxing champion of the world; Jeremiah "Sockless Jerry" Simpson of Kansas; James Watson of Indiana who wore wooden shoes and "front porch" Harmon, who, by the way has served since I have been a Member all injured the reputation of the House.

From time to time the drinking of whiskey and other beverages has caused a public scandal for the House. During the 19th Century it was not unusual to see Representatives intoxicated on the House Floor. In some instances, certain Members "liquored up" for the effort at a bar which has long since been closed that was located between the House and the Senate and designated as "Hole in the Wall". Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, one of the great Speakers to serve our body, said on one occasion that he had been a Member of the House for 20 years and during the whole of that time the House had been under under attack, denounced, despised, hunted, blamed and generally looked down upon. He said he had looked into history that Congress had been unpopular

for some time and was very unpopular when Lincoln was a Congressman. He said that the House was unpopular when John Quincy Adams was a Congressman and very unpopular when Henry Clay was a Congressman. For a great many years there has existed a rivalry between the House and the Senate. Representatives long have called the Senate the Upper House because they have constantly upped House appropriation bills. Our present Speaker, John McCormack of Massachusetts argues from time to time that the House received the designation "lower house" only because in the original Hall of Congress in New York the House of Representatives occupied the lower floor of the building and the Senate the upper floor. To back up his argument, our present Speaker says that the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787 repeatedly referred to the House of Representatives as the first branch of the legislature of the United States and treated the House first in the Constitution. Our former Speaker, Sam Rayburn, who also was one of the great Speakers along with Henry Clay, Joe Cannon, Nicholas Longworth and others rejected the idea of the inferiority of the House and I remember in 1957 he said that the highest theater that anyone plays in upon this earth today is the House of Representatives. He also said that the responsibility upon the shoulders of every Member of the House was great and that each Member must merit the confidence and the faith not only of our own people but of the people of the whole world because our country has been challenged to take the leadership of the free world.

The House has always relied on its own leaders to guide its course. The outstanding men on the Floor together with the Speaker have set the pattern down through the years.

Champ Clark of Missouri described the House of Representatives as a "training school for intellectual development unequalled anywhere else on the face of the earth". Men like James A. Garfield of Ohio and James G. Blaine of Maine always agreed that a man could not find a truer level as speedily anywhere in the world as in the House of Representatives. They were also of the opinion that there is no test of a man's ability and any department of public life more severe than service in the House of Representatives.

Sometimes I marvel at the favorable publicity that some Members are able to secure when they are generally ineffective Members of the House. The House that I know prefers to follow men who are diligent workers and specialists in their field.

The House of Representatives has always claimed its ancient right to speak for the American people. Not until the 17th Amendment was adopted were the Senators elected by the people. This took place during the 1912-1913 year period.

Strong Presidents like Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt to a certain extent humbled Congress. The House led by speakers such as Henry Clay, Joe Cannon, Thomas Reed mastered the President and the Senate. The Senate leaders such as Daniel Webster, Charles Sumner, Henry Cabot Lodge and Lyndon Johnson to a certain extent spoke for the whole nation.

A popular President such as Dwight Eisenhower who was twice elected by landslide proportions was never able to overawe the House of Representatives into giving him the legislation and appropriations he wanted. The Senate for a great many years has been far more famous than the House in spending Federal money.

Our present President John F. Kennedy soon learned that the Senate would ratify almost without amendment nearly all of his legislative proposals. No such approval came from the House. The House challenged Kennedy's domestic and foreign program at every point. Reluctantly, the House approved the minimum wage bill, the depressed area bill and the housing bill but refused to go along on school construction legislation, medical assistance to the aged and a number of farm proposals.

Another instance of the faith placed in the House of Representatives by the delegates at Philadelphia is the power which has not been used since 1885 of electing a President of the United States in the event that none of the candidates receive a majority of the votes cast in the electoral college.

At the time Thomas Jefferson was President a move was made to influence the selection of a Speaker. This temporarily upset the growing influence of the House and with Jefferson's influence Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina was elected Speaker. It was not until Henry Clay of Kentucky was elected Speaker in 1811 that the House finally cast aside the control of the President. Clay not only freed the House from the President's influence but also made the President James Madison subservient to the House. Clay was probably the outstanding Speaker of all time. Clay made himself the political leader of the House as well as the Speaker. By virtue of his influence over the House, he enacted a protective tariff; forced Congress and the President to accept his Missouri Compromise and just about took over the management of foreign affairs by forcing the President to recognize the newly created republics in South America. He engineered the election of John Quincy Adams as President in 1825 by the House of Representatives.

Along about this time the talented men of this country directed their ambitions to being Members of the House. James Madison won his fame in the House by writing the "Bill of Rights" Men like Gallatin of Pa., Quincy and Ames of Mass., Cheves, Calhoun, Webster and Clay were all great Members of the House. In 1830 the membership in the House expanded from 65 to 242.

Another great Speaker, James G. Blaine of Maine was elected in 1869. John Carlisle of Kentucky served as Speaker of the House. Speaker Thomas Reed of Maine was perhaps one of the two greatest Speakers of all time. The complete control of the House prevailed under Speaker Joseph Cannon of Illinois. He served until 1910 when the House rebelled and finally removed from the Speaker a great many of his powers. The Speaker Cannon was in control over the Rules Committee and also took over the appointment of all members to the different committees. Speaker Champ Clark of Missouri succeeded Joe Cannon and when President Wilson was elected he bypassed Speaker Clark and dealt directly with committee chairmen. At this time the House Floor Leader on the Republican side was Nicholas Longworth of Ohio who later became Speaker. In 1925 under Speaker Longworth, the House began to regain some of its prestige and power. Speaker Longworth announced generally after his election that he would be the political leader of the House and not its moderator.

The Senate down through the years has followed the President much oftener than the House. It was the House that eventually brought to a halt further enactment of President Roosevelt's New Deal measures. It was the House that buried the President's plan to pack the Supreme Court and then proceeded to block most of the other domestic bills.

President Roosevelt worked very closely with the Congressional leaders and was very strong for Alben Barkley for Majority Leader in the Senate and for Sam Rayburn as Majority Leader in the House.

Beginning in 1938 under the leadership of Sam Rayburn the Congressional leaders began their weekly meetings with the President. Sam Rayburn, of course, was succeeded by Joe Martin and then was back in as Speaker until he died in 1961. John McCormack, the present Speaker, of course does not compare with Reed, Clay, Cannon, Longworth and others. Joe Martin worked very closely with President Eisenhower and made every effort to carry out his program. Under Presidents Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy, liaison representatives function out of the White House. Today Lawrence O'Brien is the Congressional Liaison Chief and has a staff of four aides with offices in the White House.

In 1913 after the adoption of the 17th Amendment to the Constitution, Members of the Senate began to be elected by the people of their states. In time this changed the Senate's traditional conservative position. Today the House is the conservative body of Congress.

The House operated under rules which were first adopted in 1789 and together with the provisions of the Constitution, the Jefferson Manual, Cannon's procedure of former house decisions, the House continues to operate. The Jefferson Manual was prepared by Thomas Jefferson in 1800. He stated at that time that it was more material that there should be a rule to go by than what the rule is.

The original House of Representatives contained only 65 Members. In 1790, it was increased to 106; to 186 in 1810; to 242 in 1830; to 357 in 1890; and finally to 435 in 1910. The increases resulted both from the enormously expanding population of the United States and the inevitable admission of new states into the Federal Union.

From the very beginning the party with the votes to elect a Speaker and to control the organization of the House, of course, has a decisive advantage in the legislative struggles. The Majority Party, of course, automatically controls the scheduling of the House votes.

John Rankin of Mississippi was one of the House's most controversial Members during the 20th Century and also one of its ablest parliamentarians. He always believed that the average Member of the House did not want to be gagged on a measure he was against but did not mind being gagged on a measure that he was for.

My good friend, Mr. Rayburn, always believed that the House could work its will.

The first rules of the House drafted by the committee of which James Madison of Virginia was a Member provided for the handling of major legislation in the Committee of the whole House.

In the beginning there was no time limit on debate and a Representative from New York by the name of Barrent Gardenier of New York spoke continuously to the House for 24 hours attempting to block passage of a bill. In 1811, the

House took its first major step to cut up debate and under the influence of Henry Clay, the Speaker from Kentucky, the House approved the motion of the Previous Question as a means of blocking filibusters. In 1812 one of the Members was making a long-winded speech by the name of Alexander Smyth of Virginia and turned to the Speaker and said "you speak for the present generation, but I speak for posterity." Clay immediately replied "Yes, and you seem resolved to speak until the arrival of your audience."

Filibustering by talking a bill to death was curbed by adoption of the one-hour rule. In 1847, the House adopted another rule which provided for the 5-minute rule. Today no Member can speak longer than one-hour without securing unanimous consent and the 5-minute rule is still in force.

I am serving my 10th year and have never missed a roll call vote. I recall on one occasion when we had 17 roll calls in one day. This established a record for the past 20 years. In 1854 there were 101 roll calls in a single long legislative day.

Speaker Cannon was elected in 1903 and no bill could be passed without his advance permission. In addition to appointing every Member of the House to their committees, Mr. Cannon controlled all promotions in the House. In 1910 the revolt against Cannon was led by George Norris of Nebraska and Champ Clark of Missouri. They took away from him the absolute power to appoint House committees; his arbitrary authority

to decide who should make a speech; and his control of all legislation. Mr. Cannon, the most powerful of all speakers suddenly was made one of the very weakest.

Back in the early days considerable time was spent debating bills. In 1824, for example, the House spent almost 10 weeks debating and voting on that year's tariff bill. In 1962, the House again adopted a tariff bill with only two days allowed for floor debate and voting.

For the first 80 years of the House history the Clerk of the House in calling the roll called out the Members' full name. In 1879 the Clerk abbreviated this by calling the Members by their surnames without the title Mr. In 1911 for the sake of brevity began calling the Members by their surnames only.

In the 1860s only about 400 bills were introduced in each Congress. This was increased to 4000 by the 1870s; to 7000 by the 1880s and to 17,000 by the early 1900s.

Up until 1857, the House met in that section of the Capitol now known as Statuary Hall. The steadily increasing membership forced the House to build a new and larger chamber. Up until 1913 each Representative had his own desk on the Floor of the House but at that time the House had 435 Members and the space could no longer accommodate desks.

In 1908 the House built its first office building and the second office building now designated as the Longworth Building was completed in 1933. We have now under construction a still larger office building which will be designated as the Rayburn Building.

In the 19th Century a Representative had no staff. At the present time Members are entitled to employ up to 8 employees. The House rules are perhaps the most finely adjusted and highly technical rules of any parliamentary body in the world.

The Speaker of the House should be without exception one of the great leaders in the House. He is the embodiment of the House, its power and dignity. In power and prestige the Speaker can be compared with the President and the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. A Speaker like Henry Clay, Thomas Reed or Sam Rayburn could lead the House by force of his character to a commanding role in the determination of American international and domestic policy.

At the present time the Speaker receives a salary of \$35,000 plus a \$10,000 expense account. Each year the President recognizes the Speaker and gives a formal dinner in his honor.

In the 30 years after Longworth and during the Speakerships of John Nance Garner, Henry Rainey, Joseph Byrns, William Bankhead, Joseph Martin and Sam Rayburn the House overrules not a single decision of the Speaker.

One of the early Speakers from Kentucky, a man by the name of John White, delivered an eloquent address to the House at the end of the Session and later it was discovered that he had plagiarized almost the entire speech of Aaron Burr which was delivered 38 years before.

Some of the Speakers have reluctantly taken the Floor because they feared a loss of personal prestige in the House. This did not apply to Champ Clark who never hesitated in his 8 years as Speaker. He made a total of 68 speeches from the Floor of the House debating the various measures that came up for action. Sam Rayburn addressed the House on many occasions. At all times the Speaker has been given close attention by the Members when he is speaking from the Floor.

Mr. Rayburn certainly influenced to a great extent the membership on the important committees in the House. This especially applied to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Ways and Means. When I was first elected there was only one vacancy and that was on the the Committee on Veterans Affairs. I served on this Committee for one year and in the meantime had talked to the Speaker explaining to him that I wanted a better committee. I stressed the fact that my District was entitled to a better committee. He asked me what committee I wanted and I told him the Committee on Appropriations. He told me to come back in 5 or 6 years. I told him I would try to get enough votes and if I made a good start, I wanted him to help me. Later he helped me and I went on the committee.

During the 20th Century the House has depended less and less on party caucuses. The caucus today is held mainly for the purpose of agreeing upon a Speaker and a Majority Leader and the Members generally do not feel that it is proper to permit themselves to vote in a caucus on a bill which must be debated and come under the 5-minute rule in the House.

Sam Rayburn was a great party man. I have heard him say on many occasions that if you want to get along in the House, go along.

The earliest House rules stated that the Speaker should decide who would be recognized to speak and he had the right to decide who was to speak first. Beginning during the days of John Carlisle of Kentucky when he was Speaker in the 1880's the Speakers gained additional power through their position of being able to recognize certain Members to make motions or to address the House.

You only serve in the House for a short time until you understand that an able man and a clever politician in the chair soon controls the House in many instances. At one time a constituent asked his Representative for a copy of the House Rules and Regulations and the Member sent him a picture of the Speaker, Mr. Cannon of Ill.

Great friendships have developed on both sides of the aisle. When I arrived I soon learned that Sam Rayburn and Joe Martin were close friends. At one time Mr. Rayburn was asked to campaign in Massachusetts against Martin and Mr. Rayburn snapped that if he lived in Massachusetts he would vote for Joe Martin and certainly would not speak against him.

When Longworth was Speaker in 1925, he followed Speaker Cannon's procedure of establishing a commission of lieutenants -- men that he could call upon for votes on the Floor and men of influence.

Back in the old days a "Board of Education" room was established just under the House Chamber and there the Speaker would go to take a drink and to strike a blow for liberty. On occasions young Members would be called into the Board Room and according to John Garner, who served as Speaker for a number of years, and after giving them a drink he would then find out just how much support the new Member would give to certain legislation. John Garner and Speaker Longworth were close friends and they often would strike a blow for liberty and each evening Longworth took Garner to his hotel in the Speaker's official limousine which they both called "our car". Garner continued the "Board of Education" room following Longworth and this practice was continued by Mr. Rayburn. Former Harry S. Truman was in the Board Room discussing matters with Mr. Rayburn at the time he was informed of the death of President Roosevelt. This took place on April 12, 1945.

I have often heard Mr. Rayburn say that a Speaker must be fair otherwise they will tear him to pieces. The Speaker is the hub of the whole Congress not just the House.

At the close of each Session the Speaker is always thanked for his service and his fairness to the Members. Mr. Rayburn always said "He loved the House of Representatives and that it had been his life."

The principal aide of the Speaker long has been the Floor Leader and he in turn is assisted by a party whip, and he, in turn, has assistant whips.

Close friendships on both sides of the aisle have demonstrated success on more than one occasion. For instance Joe Martin and Mr. Rayburn together with John McCormack, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Army Chief of Staff George C. Marshall agreed to secure an appropriation of \$1,600,000,000 to make the hydrogen bomb. This was a highly guarded secret and the Manhattan Project remained in that category until the bomb was actually dropped over Japan. John Taber on my committee and my chairman, Mr. Cannon, agreed to go along and build the bomb and this was all that was necessary to get the money.

The Majority Leader is more successful when he is in constant touch with the Minority Leader and they are friends. The Majority Leader must possess tact, patience, firmness, ability, courage and knowledge of the rules.

Up until 1865, the Committee on Ways and Means had jurisdiction over all tax matters as well as appropriations. At that time the Appropriations Committee was approved and the Banking and Currency Committee soon followed. Thaddeus Stevens was chairman of the Appropriations Committee and at that time also took over the duties of Floor Leader.

Swager Sherley of Louisville, Kentucky succeeded during the time that he was chairman of the Appropriations Committee in taking away from seven legislative committees rights which they retained to appropriate and which violated the resolution adopted in 1865. Sherley served as chairman of the committee for a number of years and was defeated in 1919. He was a Republican Member of the House. In 1910 when the House revolted against Speaker Cannon, the power to select the majority floor leader was taken away from the Speaker and given to the party caucus. From Longworth through McCormack every one of the eight speakers chosen had first led his party on the Floor of the House.

The whip today has additional duties over and above that of keeping track of the Members.

Perhaps the most effective tool of the House leaders at this time is the Rules Committee. A Speaker with influence in the Rules Committee, Ways and Means Committee and Appropriations Committee is strong enough to withstand an attack from any source.

On two occasions I have been called upon to cast a vote to increase the Rules Committee. On both occasions this was a difficult decision to make. I am personally fond of Howard Smith, the chairman of the Rules Committee and Mr. Rayburn, of course, was always my very good friend. By a majority of only 5 we increased the Rules Committee but the resolution provided for only a

two-year period. At the beginning of this Session we voted again to increase the Rules Committee. Mr. Smith on more than one occasion has said that his people did not elect him to Congress to be a traffic copy. He has served on the Rules Committee for a great many years and took over as chairman in 1955. The Rules Committee is not a legislative committee and under the rules of the House is not to decide the merits or demerits of any legislation. It decides when the bill is to go to the Floor and what type of rule is to be granted, either open or closed, together with the time for general debate. This in substance is the duty of the Rules Committee but under the chairmanship of my good friend Howard Smith he very frankly admits that he decides the merits of a bill before it ever passes out of his committee.

Prior to Mr. Smith's taking over as chairman, Leo Allen of Illinois was chairman. This was during the 83rd Congress when the Republicans were in power. For a great many years prior to 1952, Adolf Sabath of Illinois served as chairman. He was an able chairman and continuously had to fight Eugene Cox of Georgia, one of the great parliamentarians of the House.

During the time he served as Speaker, Joseph Martin had no difficulty with the Rules Committee. He had served on this committee for a great many years and worked very closely with the Members. From 1937 to 1953, Sam Rayburn depended to a great extent on his friend, Eugene Cox, who served for a long time on the Rules Committee.

The Rules Committee blocked a great portion of the new deal legislation. In 1936 the Democrats won 333 of the 435 seats. Still the Rules Committee took over and blocked a great portion of President Roosevelt's program.

From time to time a steering committee has been recognized in the House but strong speakers all down through the years have soon put such committees out of existence. Mr. Rayburn was very strong against caucuses. He always said you lose more votes in a caucus than you gain.

During my tenure as a Member I witnessed the overthrow of Joseph Martin by Charles Halleck. This was a bitter pill to the old line Members of the G.O.P.

A strong speaker and a strong majority leader have down through the years assisted members in securing committee assignments. This has given them a great deal of influence in critical matters.

During President Kennedy's election several of the Mississippi delegation refused to go along with the Democratic Party. They backed the State Rights Party in Mississippi and Mr. Rayburn in 1961 had to make the decision of just what takes place as far as these particular members are concerned. It was a question as to whether or not they might be permitted to serve on their committees as Democrats. Finally this skirmish subsides and no punitive action was taken. Both major political parties in the House have operated for a long period of time with campaign committees. At the present time,

William Miller, a Representative from New York is the Republican National Chairman and Robert Wilson of California is the House Congressional Chairman for the Republican Party. On the Democratic side we have Mike Kirwan of Ohio as the chairman. Each of these men raises money for use in campaigns and to a certain extent has considerable influence.

For a great number of years leaders from New York, Philadelphia and Chicago have controlled the city delegations. On one occasion John Carew, Tammany's boss of the New York's congressional delegation lined up his Democrats on the front row of the House and shook his fist in their faces informing them if they did not vote a certain way they would not come back. Tom O'Brien, the former sheriff of Cook County, has been the boss of the Chicago delegation for many years. I have seen him line them up on the Floor many times. William Green of Philadelphia is the boss of the Philadelphia delegation and you should see the Philadelphia delegation jump when Brother Green gives the word.

Floor leaders all down through the years have performed the duty of seeing that bad and unnecessary laws did not pass. This has been an important function of their office. In 1959 the leaders in the House believed that the Members had received a mandate from the people delegating them to Congress the duty of spending this nation out of a national economic recession. The Members did not go along and here again we have a good example of eloquence and power on one side and the rank and file

Members in the House today control the House in major matters.

House Members come to the House with varied personal backgrounds such as: lawyers, farmers, artists, economists, ranchers, truck drivers, journalists, military heroes, labor leaders, ministers, veterinarians, bankers, salesmen, coal miners, auctioneers, physicians, football players, aristocrats, teachers and industrialists. With such a conglomeration, naturally, you should expect excitement. The requirements for House Members are not high: 25 years of age and a citizen of the United States for 7 years and a resident of the State they represent. On many occasions we had Members with little or no education and today we have in the House older Members who through seniority are high on important committees with 4th and 5th grade education. A number of Members have been convicted of criminal charges such as Curley of Massachusetts; McDermott of Illinois; Mays of Kentucky; Lane of Massachusetts; and others.

One of our speakers, a man by the name of David Henderson of Iowa suddenly gave up his seat in the House and while serving as Speaker retired. It later developed that a Senator from one of the Western States said he would kill him on sight due to mistreatment of the Senator's daughter.

John Quincy Adams' career in the House established a record. Entering the House as a freshman Member in 1831 two years after leaving the presidency, Adams found great fame. In 1848 Adams collapsed on the Floor of the House and was carried to the Speakers Room where he died. Here we have a man who

served as United States Senator, negotiator of the Treaty of Ghent, U. S. Minister to Russia and England, Secretary of State, President and finally 17 years as Member of the House.

While Clay was Speaker of the House, Richard Johnson of Kentucky, Langdon Cheves of South Carolina; Daniel Webster of New Hampshire; and Philip Barbour of Virginia were outstanding Members. Members such as George Hoard of Massachusetts; Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar of Mississippi were all great Members.

Down through the years, House Members have received nicknames of all types and descriptions. Henry Clay was known as the "Mill Boy of the Slashes"; James Belford of Colorado was called the "Red Headed Rooster of the Rockies"; Richard Parks Bland of Missouri as "Silver Dick"; Speaker Joe Cannon was known as "Uncle Joe"; John Nance Garner was known as "Cactus Jack"; William Bankhead of Alabama was known as "Mr. Will"; Sam Rayburn of Texas as "Mr. Sam"; Carl Vinson of Georgia as the "Admiral"; Clarence Cannon of Missouri as the "Mole". On one occasion when my chairman was accused of being two-faced, he snapped back and said "if he had another face, don't you think I'd use it?" "Everything is Made for Love" Boykin of Alabama, who by the way today is under trial in Maryland in criminal court. Another was known as Randall "Front-Porch" Harmon of Indiana. John Quincy Adams was known as "Old Man Eloquence."

During the 20th Century the most effective men of the House have usually been those with the greatest seniority and therefore usually the older men.

In the 19th Century, a Representative's seniority counted for very little. Henry Clay was elected Speaker of the House on his first day as Member. The Speakers all through the 19th Century were young men. Clay was only 34 when he was elected Speaker; Robert Hunter was elected Speaker when he was 30; Robert Winthrop of Massachusetts was 38; and Nathaniel Banks also of Massachusetts was 39.

During the 19th Century the turn over in the House of Representatives was tremendous. More than half of the Members were new Members and took the oath of office for the first time. The average terms of Members in the 19th Century was only 4 years. "Pig Iron" Kelly served from 1861 to 1881. This was a long period of service in those days. In the House during the 87th Congress, 51 Members had served 20 years or more; 19 had served more than 25 years; 10 had served 30 years; 3 had been elected to their 20th 2-year term; and two others Sam Rayburn and Carl Vinson had been elected to the House for the 25th consecutive time. In 1961 the average service for Members of the House was almost 10 years. Mr. Rayburn always said that the Members serving in 1961 were smarter, better equipped and better educated than those he first met in the House in 1913.

During the 19th Century, many Congressional Districts deliberately rotated their House of Representatives in the House. It was considered as something of great value and two years in Washington was something that should be passed around to as many men as possible. For instance, Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1846 and from such a Congressional District in Illinois and although he wanted to run for re-election in 1848, the people sent another man. Gradually during the latter part of the 19th Century, it became more obvious that the longer a Representative served the better he could perform. Seniority was recognized. At one time in 1895, the Maine delegation in the House numbered only four men. They almost completely controlled the House. Thomas Reed was Speaker and Chairman of the Rules Committee; Nelson Dingley was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; and their majority floor leader; Charles Boutell was chairman of the National Affairs Committee; and Seth Milliken was chairman of the Public Buildings Committee. Each had served for a long time in the House and soon other states especially in the South learned the lesson that the State of Maine successfully used.

In 1843, Dixon Lewis of Alabama was the oldest Member of the House and he was only 41. In 1859 John Phelps of Missouri held the title "Father of the House" at the age of 45. Adolph Sabath of Illinois was 86 when he died in 1952; Mr. Rayburn when he died in 1961 was 79; Carl Vinson of Georgia is 78 and Brent Spence of Kentucky when he retired as a Member was 87. Howard Smith of Va., Clarence Cannon of Missouri, and Brent Spence of Ky. had served a total of 98 years at the time Mr. Spence dropped out as a Member.

It is generally known that a number of Senators were formerly House Members. In 1961, 43 out of the 100 formerly served in the House. Men like Sam Rayburn, Carl Vinson, Joe Martin and many others have had many opportunities to go to the Senate. Mr. Rayburn was elected a Member of the House at the age of 31 and became one of the great men in this country. Champ Clark always said that the best plan for a constituency to pursue was to pursue was to select a man of good sense, good habits and perfect integrity, young enough to learn, and re-elect him as long as he retains his faculties and is faithful to his trust. Such a man, Mr. Clark said gains power and position and soon is in a position to be of great service to his country.

A great many Members have always said that in order to make a great name in Congress, a man must be a specialist.

In the House today we have H. R. Gross of Iowa who has prevented many bills and many provisions in bills from passing which provided for millions of dollars of taxpayers money. This man is a small man physically and was a former radio commentator on a small radio station in Iowa.

During the 20th Century very few elections in the House have been contested. In 1895, for instance, there were 31 contests pending at one time.

Each ten years we hear the term used of "gerrymander". This term started in the administration of Elbridge Gerry, Governor of Massachusetts. After each census, districts in a great many states must be re-aligned and here the trouble starts. I know because since I have been a Member we have lost a Member from Kentucky. It has been common knowledge for a long time that every time Mr. Rayburn had an opponent, the Texas legislature would soon reduce the size of his district. Finally Mr. Rayburn's district was only the size of your hand and contained less than 250,000 people. Those persons of his district that caused trouble soon found their section in another congressional district. From time to time important Members in the House have been redistricted out, for instance, William McKinley of Ohio was redistricted out and that was a costly mistake for the Ohio Democrats. The people of Ohio resented this action and immediately elected McKinley Governor and next he was nominated and elected President.

From time to time Members receive mean letters. Some of the Members follow Mr. Rayburn's philosophy and return the letter with a short note stating that today a letter was received from some crackpot who is signing your name, and I thought you should have this information.

The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is quite an instrument for Members of Congress. Formerly it used to be known as the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

In 1960, the Members of the House received salaries of \$22,500 a year. In the first five years of the House of Representatives the Members received \$6 a day. The Speaker received \$12 a day. In 1816 the Members voted themselves salaries of \$1500 a year. There was so much howl as a result of this action that all of the members from Ohio, Delaware and Vermont were defeated and most of the Members from Georgia, Maryland, and South Carolina. The House immediately repealed pay increases next year setting the Members' salary at \$8 per day. In 1873 the House raised the Members' pay to \$7500 a year and across the land the howl started. This pay raise was again repealed, but not before a great many Members were defeated.

The career of a Member of the House is determined except in rare cases by his assignment to a committee. For every Member of the House, his assignment to a single committee of the House has been the crucial factor in his legislative career. The House Committee has often been called the eye, ear, hand and very often the brain of the House. In the beginning, the House appointed only select committees and limited each committee's responsibilities to a single bill or resolution. In the 3rd Congress, which was 1793-1794, 350 such committees existed -- today, we have 20 standing committees in the House. In 1885 the committees were reduced to 47. The newest committee in the House is the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

The Committee on Ways and Means and the Appropriations Committee have for a great many years controlled the bulk of the House's major legislation. Generally, a Representative who handles himself well and performs his Committee chores faithfully from time to time receives promotions and demands a more active role in the important business of the House.

Members have always tried for committee assignments to the best committees. For instance, John Nance Garner of Texas was in line for the chairmanship of the Foreign Affairs Committee but refused the chairmanship to go on the Committee on Ways and Means as one of the junior members. From time to time Members are kept in line by use of the Public Works Appropriations bill. This bill has been referred to a the "pork barrel" bill and is one of the last measures enacted by Congress each year.

Woodrow Wilson always said that the leaders of the House are the chairman of the principal committees and the chairman of the subcommittees of these principal committees.

From time to time men become chairmen of committees who are not qualified to serve. I recall Mr. Gordon of Illinois as Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Chipperfield of Illinois and others. In 1947 Mary Norton of New Jersey resigned from the Committee on Education and Labor when Fred Hartley of New Jersey took over as chairman. He only attended six committee meetings in the 10-year period before he was named as chairman.

When the seniority system in the House is placed under attack, we then hear the argument that basically no other system is better. To permit the committee members to choose their own chairmen would probably end up into a politicking contest only. The the Member with the knowledge would probably be sidetracked time after time.

Clarence Cannon of Missouri is now chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and he is as outstanding a man as Thaddeus Stevens, James Garfield or Joseph Cannon - who won national reputation as chairmen on this Committee.

The Members of the House know down deep in their hearts that they are the legislative speakers of the Congress and within their ranks are experts on all phases of the Government. The Senate by comparison has been slipslod in its legislative practices. Woodrow Wilson on more than one occasion said that the politicking of the House on legislation was often made worthless by the free-wheeling careless Senate.

The Ways and Means Committee and the Appropriations Committee by virtue of their fundamental jurisdiction have always been the elite committees of the House. However, there are others that carry great weights such as Banking and Currency, Armed Services, Agriculture and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment. Over the years the House has used this power very sparingly. Only 12 men have been charged and of these only four were actually convicted by a vote of the United States Senate. Under this system only the President, Vice President, and Members of the Federal Judiciary must be removed from their office by impeachment. All of the Members of the Executive Branch can be removed by the President and Members of the House and Senate can be expelled by a vote of their colleagues. No impeachment has been voted since 1936.

From time to time the Chief Executive and the Legislative Branch clash over the demand for certain records. George Washington said that it was essential in the administration of Government that the boundaries fixed by the Constitution between the different department should be preserved.

No President has ever had to deal with the opposition Party as long as President Eisenhower. President Eisenhower served 8 years in the White House and for 6 of these years the Congress was controlled by the Democratic Party. Occasionally a Member of the House will call the President a bad name. In 1957, Clive Bailey of W. Va. accused Eisenhower of being a "lousy liar", but when the White House was displeased at such language, he quickly denied that he had even spoken the words.

Congressional junkets have always been very displeasing to the American people and we are today being criticized for certain junkets.

Some of the early Speakers called upon lobbyists to assist them in corraling the vote. This in many instances magnified the importance of certain lobbyists. Today there are over 4,000 lobbyists here in Washington. We have conservative lobbies like the National Assn. of Mfrs. and the United States Chamber of Commerce and labor lobbies together with many others.

Today most of the responsible Members of the House go home at the close of the day and as many of the dinners as possible and nearly all of the cocktail parties are declined. Members of certain committees in the House naturally receive a great many invitations.

The Constitution, in theory, denied the President the authority to influence the decisions of the House of Representatives. Each year in his State of the Union Message suggestions are made to the House and the Senate. President Washington remained away from both Houses of Congress after paying a visit to the Senate urging action of approval of a treaty. The Senate declined to act hastily and Washington being quick to anger never again attempted to influence the Congress to any great extent. However, the chief lieutenants in his first Cabinet- Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson battled it out with both houses of Congress. Hamilton's influence in the House was so great that it has always been said that the House Ways and Means Committee was created to resist this influence. When Jefferson became President in 1801, he played a very persuasive role insofar as the House is concerned. President Kennedy learned

real soon that the House and the Senate are jealous of their prerogatives and do not intend to receive dictatorship. I often wonder if the Presidents are not glad when we adjourn. President Tyler at one time received a letter from one of his friends inquiring about his health and the President answered stating that he enjoyed good health and felt much better since Congress had finally adjourned. In the 19th Century it was not uncommon for congressional leaders to view the President with mild contempt. The office of President has been so altered with the nation's safety dependent upon the President's judgment that now leaders in the House and the Senate remain in close touch with the White House. In the early days after receiving the President's State of the Union message, the Vice President and the Speaker of the House replied to the President with a formal address of their own. This, of course, has been abandoned.

Probably no President has carried the Congress along with him like President Franklin D. Roosevelt did for the first 100 days of 1933.

The President with his constitutional right of veto, of course, is a contender. In the 72 years from George Washington's first inauguration to Lincoln's first which was 1789 to 1861 only 50 bills passed by Congress were vetoed. Seven Presidents including John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and Martin Van Buren vetoed not a single bill. In the next 100 years Presidents vetoed 2,095 bills. Grover Cleveland vetoed 583 and Franklin Roosevelt 633. Harry Truman vetoed 250 bills.

All down through the years minority groups have played important roles in our Government. President Kennedy has been severely criticized by Italian Catholics due to the fact that until Celebrezze was named, no Italian was in the Cabinet. President Kennedy finally corrected this complaint and, of course, will have many more. I sometimes wonder if we are not operating our Government for the minorities. The Democrats in the House have been unpredictable time after time leading more than one majority leader to distraction. Charles Crisp of Georgia was Majority Leader in the 1890's and he became so frustrated that he quit the House and ran for the Senate. For a number of year LaGuardia of New York controlled a section of the vote in the Eastern part of the United States with John Nance Garner, a portion in the South and so on down the line. When the leadership was able to corrale, the leader's victory was possible. The border states of Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Oklahoma have sent a breed of Democrats to the House of Representatives different in many respects politically from those from the South and the North-- a right independent vote and considered as such for many years.

During the past 9 years we have had the Halleck-Smith alliance. (Charles Halleck, minority leader and Howard D. Smith, chairman of the Rules Committee) On more than one occasion this alliance has been successful.

For a period of years many southern representatives carried pistols on their persons in the Chamber of the House. For years the South has sent two distinct types of men to the House, one the "fire-brands", and the other the more urbane "southern gentleman". The southerners have long gained under the seniority rule and today have the majority of the chairmanships.

The Southerners have, of course, played a major role in agriculture. Of the six major crops supported by Federal subsidies, four of them: cotton, tobacco, peanuts and rice are basically Southern crops.

We have many mavericks in the House. This word originated from the grandfather of Maury Maverick of Texas who served in the House for many years. His grandfather refused to brand his cattle and when a stray was found with no brand, it was called a "Maverick". Maverick, by the way, was the owners of the WASHINGTON ~~JOURNAL~~ which was later published. *DIARY*

From time to time pressure from the leaders and from lobbyists has been so great that Members have refused to vote. This simply means that hundreds of thousands of people are not represented.

Most of the Representatives make up their minds on how they intend to vote before the legislation reaches the Floor of the House. This is particularly true with major legislation.

Under the rules a Member may revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD. Some of the Members never change their remarks. For instance, Brent Spence of Kentucky was a forceful speaker and his statements read like essays. He never changed a word. Most of the speeches made on the Floor read considerably different in the RECORD. This, of course, is after the revising and extending.

Speakers from time to time become exasperated at the membership. Speaker Reed on one occasion said that the House of Representatives is no longer a deliberative body. Mr. Rayburn said on many occasions that if you have common sense, you have all the sense there is. He believed that a Member should use common sense and not be overpersuaded. Mr. Rayburn, by the way, from time to time made wonderful speeches. In paying tribute to Alben W. Barkley, he said "that out there somewhere, where the mighty spirits are gathered, the approach of Alben Barkley was received with open arms because he was the equal of the mightiest spirits that assemble wherever that land or that clime may be." He also said "God bless his memory, God comfort his loved ones, and God comfort me".

The Floor of the House has never been a place for the timid or the craven.

Duels were common before the Civil War and a great many Members of the House fought duels. Henry Clay fought one himself.

The House Members today have real comforts. Back in the old days with no air-conditioning and with the summer humidity here in Washington, the House Chamber was known as the "oven".

Shortly after I was elected, I remember distinctly that one of our Members, Mr. Dondero of Michigan, made a very profound speech on the Floor one day criticizing certain members for their manner of dress. He said every Representative should dress as gentlemen. This reminds me of a story that I heard about Speaker Reed, who one day sent a Page back to deliver a message to a Representative who had his white stockinged feet atop his desk: "Haul down those flags of truce!" Cliff Davis of Memphis, Tennessee should have heard this story because he was one of the five Members which were shot by the Puerto Ricans. He was shot in the calf of his leg and in the leg the he had up on one of the seats in front of him. Of course, his feet should have been on the floor. Time has changed many things -- one of which is the chewing of tobacco on the Floor of the House. Today to my knowledge only Admiral Vinson, Bryan Dorn, Phil Landrum still chew tobacco. Down through the years many fist fights have occurred on the Floor of the House or in the hallways adjacent to the Chamber. Representatives Sol Bloom, Odgen Mills, James Wickersham, John Rankin, Frank Hook, Clarence Cannon, Cleveland Bailey and Adam Clayton Powell have had fights.

Back in the early days the Members carefully silenced a Colleague who they did not want to hear by raising a clatter of noise to drown out his words. Today the House is so noisy generally that this must apply to all of the Members.

Some Members have a good voting record and others do not. I am serving my 10th year as a Member of Congress and I have never missed a vote since I have been a Member. When we went to Kentucky to vote, two quorum calls were ordered and 143 of us missed each one of the quorum calls. This was not a roll call vote.

Mr. Rayburn, of course, will go down in history as one of the great Members of the House. For 6 years he was chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. For 9 years, he was Majority Leader, and he served 17 years as Speaker.

Our present Speaker, Mr. MacCormack says that you don't compromise principles but you harmonize tactics to preserve unity.

Never in modern times has every Member of the House voted on every piece of legislation. From 1789 through the 1962 Session of the House, the highest total vote was cast during the Landrum labor legislation fight in 1959. On that vote 430 Members answered to their names. This made 5 absentees.

We still have the Tuesday and Thursday boys in the House. Even from the big cities, they do not get here until Tuesday and leave Thursday night.

We have had many eloquent speakers in the House. During my time speakers like Mr. Rayburn, Martin Dies, Hartley of New Jersey and many others. Back in the old days a man weighing about 100 lbs. was one of the great speakers. He was Alexander Stephens of Georgia. One of Stephen's opponents on one occasion, and by the way a huge man, roared that he would swallow Stephens whole. If you do said Stephens you will have more brains in your belly than you ever had in your head. Other eloquent speakers, of course, were William Jennings Bryan, Henry Clay, Josiah Quincy and the Randolphs.

As early as 1820 the majority of the Members of the House choked the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE as do the Members today with the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. At one time a lot of the material to be inserted was objected to by Champ Clark, who stated that he had finally changed his mind on the subject and he concluded that it was preferable to read the printed material rather than be compelled to listen to it.

New Members should bide their time before attempting to speak on the House Floor. Many Speakers have been heard to say that there is no telling what a new Member will say, therefore he had better not speak. Some of the speeches that I have heard on the Floor of the House have been right unusual. Shortly before I arrived, one of the Members was carefully reading and gesticulating a speech prepared by one of his administrative assistants. He came to a portion of the speech which read "pause for applause" and he just continued reading and read "pause for applause." The Members just howled!

Some of the new Members back in the old days tried to speak and objection was made. The Speaker would not recognize them. One new Member, John Allen of Mississippi was a freshman in 1885 and Speaker Randall refused to recognize him. Allen immediately requested that he then be permitted to print some remarks in the RECORD and to insert "laughter and applause" in appropriate places. Allen's request simply took the House and he was allowed to make his speech which he concluded by saying: Mr. Speaker, having fully answered all the arguments of my opponents, I will retire to the cloakroom for a few minutes to receive the congratulations of admiring friends. This speech set the House wild and from that time on Allen was one of the best known Members.

The House today takes quite a different attitude toward the freshmen. Mr. Rayburn closely watched the new men in his Party; and he carefully selected those who were leaders, gave them good assignments and was known for his proteges.

Speeches as a general rule do not sway many votes on the Floor of the House. Carter Glass, a former Member of the House, said that in his 28 years as a Member of the House and Senate he had never known a speech to change a vote.

In the early days of the House to be absent from a roll call vote placed the Member in a position to be censured by the House.

In the 1840's, the House occasionally refused to adjourn until the House Clerk brought in the absentees. The Representative who had a poor attendance record knows that it can be used against him by an energetic opponent. Under the rules of the House, no Member can legally absent himself from the House without the formal permission of the House. Every new Member should familiarize himself with the rules of the House. The Member who knows parliamentary procedure is the successful Member.

Man for man the House of Representatives today is much stronger than the Senate. Only two Senators have ever been elected as President of the United States; Warren Harding of Ohio and John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts. Henry Clay gave up his seat in the Senate to run for the House because he believed it was a more likely forum from which to give play to his national ambitions. In the first day in the House, he was elected as Speaker. In the decades that followed the prestige of the Senate increased somewhat and Clay returned to that body.

The House and the Senate have their battles from time to time over who has the right to initiate appropriation measures and who should preside at conference committees. Finally the House and the Senate agreed that conference committees insofar as appropriation bills were concerned would be held in a room half way between the two chambers and the Senate and the House subcommittee chairmen would alternate at the time of the conferences.

On three occasions the House has been confronted with crises on the election of a President.

The House of Representatives has played a primary and fundamental role and by so doing has helped create a nation more prosperous and powerful and more free than the world has ever know. It continues to remain today what it was in the beginning -- the representative of the people.

* * *

May 21, 1963

Today was a great day for Gordon Cooper. In his address before a Joint Session of Congress, he said:

"You cannot imagine what an honor it is for me to be invited here, and I thank you all very much. It is indeed a very great privilege and honor.

The other day when we came into Honolulu, coming back from the carrier, the U.S.S. KEARSARGE, it was Armed Forces Day, and flying in the helicopter from the carrier we deviated over by the U.S.S. ARIZONA and I threw a wreath out on the tomb and I thought as I did so of the many thousands of American military who fought and died and those who are still fighting and dying, and who will in the future fight and die that we might have a free country, a country free to conduct the research and development of a peaceful scientific program such as the one I am now in.

I think that this program is composed of many members of the military such as myself who are integral members of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration as well as the many civilians from all walks of life and from all avenues of endeavor. I don't think I have ever been with a team that was more dedicated, or striving harder, or was more completely sold on their product than the total space flight effort in which I am involved.

I think one thing that we are proving is that man is very definitely a primary part of the space vehicle system, of the manned space vehicle system in particular, that man can still function with his brain, his thoughts, his body, and aided by the various intricate parts of the hardware which we developed over the years, he can still accomplish his mission, take varied courses of action, and conduct research and explore space in all avenues. I think that the door to the manned space flight was opened by the gentlemen who appear here with me: Alan Shepard and his spacecraft FREEDOM 7. Shortly after this momentous occasion and still a man riding on top of the rocket and getting into space was Gus Grissom and his spacecraft LIBERTY BELL 7. Next there was a gentleman whom we certainly all know and the entire world knows and loves and respects, John Glenn and his spacecraft FRIENDSHIP 7. John is doing some ambassadorial work in Japan for us. He is out there with his wife Annie. He telephoned yesterday morning via long distance to extend his best wishes and to say that he wished he could be here and all his best wishes were with us, and to give you all his best. He was followed by Scotty Carpenter in his spacecraft AURORA 7. We then had a very complete systems wring-out, elongation of flight, an engineering test flight in Wally Schirra's SIGMA 7. And then followed by me in the spacecraft that I flew, FAITH 7.

I think of all things that I am constantly amazed at is the public's response to this program. I think it is tremendously impressive. I think examples of this are the parades that we have had--and more recently in Honolulu,

then the one we have had here in Washington. I think that these show that Americans want to express their feelings and their confidence that we as Americans can conduct peaceful research programs; that we can conduct them openly, honestly, and under the surveillance of every man, woman, and child in the entire world.

I think that in furtherance of this-- of the interest that is shown in the program--is my privilege of being invited to speak to you ladies and gentlemen here today.

I named my spacecraft FAITH 7 for three reasons: First, because I believe in God and country; second, because of the loyalty to organization, to the two organizations, actually, to which I belong and, third, because of the confidence in the entire space team.

I am not too much of a preacher, but while on the flight on the 17th orbit I felt so inclined to put a small prayer on the tape recorder in the spacecraft--it was over the middle of the Indian Ocean in the middle of the night. Things had been going so beautifully, everything had been working perfectly, and it was an ideal flight. I was encouraged to read a little transcript of this prayer as an ending.

I would like to take this time to say a little prayer for all the people, including myself, involved in this launch operation. Father, thank You, especially

for letting me fly this flight. Thank You for the privilege of being able to be in this position: to be up in this wondrous place, seeing all these many startling, wonderful things that You have created. Help guide and direct all of us that we may shape our lives to be much better Christians, trying to help one another, and to work with one another rather than fighting and bickering. Help us to complete this mission successfully. Help us in our future space endeavors that we may show the world that a democracy really can compete, and still are able to do things in a big way, and are able to do research, development, and can conduct many scientific and very technical programs. Be with all our families. Give them guidance and encouragement, and let them know that everything will be OK.

We ask in Thy name. Amen.

* * *

One of my comical friends sitting next to me said that Gordon Cooper was the bravest man in the world -- not only did he orbit the earth 22 times but he had enough nerve to pray before the Supreme Court!

May 27, 1963

Alabama, until recently fighting its own battles on desegregation, became a larger arena last week with legal tests on several points between Federal and State authorities. But peace hopes rose in Birmingham as moderates took office and 1,100 Negro pupils returned to school.

Like a stone tossed into a quiet pond, the demonstrations went almost unnoticed on their first day April 3 in Birmingham. But in ever-widening ripples they spread to the corners of the world.

At their peak, Moscow claimed that Alabama troopers were using police dogs especially trained to hate Negroes. In Africa, United States prestige sagged out of sight.

Last week, when the violence seemed to have been stilled, the crisis became a test of wills between Federal authority and Alabama's diminutive, stubborn Gov. George C. Wallace.

Mr. Wallace, who earlier had filed suit in the Supreme Court asking for restraining orders against use of Federal troops at Birmingham, made headlines Tuesday with a threat on another front.

"I embody the sovereignty of this State and I will be present to bar the entrance of any Negro who attempts to enroll at the University of Alabama," he declared. Two Negroes plan to enroll June 10.

On Thursday, the Federal Government filed an answer to the Governor's suit in Supreme Court, declaring its duty in preserving peace and protecting citizens' rights "could not be left dependent upon the wishes of State officials."

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court handed a separate victory to Negroes in a decision involving lunch-counter demonstrations. The tribunal said on Monday that a city with an official policy of segregation cannot prosecute Negroes for seeking service at privately owned stores.

The decision, involving 31 demonstrators of both races in four Southern States, was expected to prompt more sit-in demonstrations.

Another development in Washington was introduction by 20 Senators of two bills to speed school desegregation and halt discrimination in public business. Both would give the Attorney General authority to go into courts to enforce citizens' rights.

The bills would supply Federal officials with authority that President Kennedy in his Wednesday press conference said might be needed. Chances for enactment are not considered promising, however. The coalition of Southern Democrats and conservative Republicans in the House has been able to beat off similar bills in the past.

The President may try another tack this week to deal with racial matters. White House officials said the Justice Department may propose putting the Government into planning school desegregation and also may announce a method for handling segregation at lunch counters.

Congress now is considering an administration bill designed to speed legal attacks against voting discrimination. The bill also would provide Federal aid for school districts that desegregate.

One of the most sensitive points in a pact between Montgomery's merchants and the Negro community has been whether the city administration would honor it.

The terms, though modest, did not appear destined to survive the stormy riots accompanying their birth. A product of long sessions attended by Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall, they called for desegregation of lunch counters within 90 days, non-discriminatory hiring within 60 days.

But trouble at City Hall threatened to destroy the fragile truce. Montgomery actually had two Mayors. After putting in white supremacist Art Hanes as Mayor and Eugene "Bull" Connor as his commissioner, voters later abolished their form of government and elected a new set of officers in the bargain. A Hanes-Connor lawsuit kept two sets of officials in power, and the segregationists refused to recognize the compact with Negroes.

Last Thursday two events brought some security to the unhappy city. A State Supreme Court ruled Hanes and Connor must quit. They promptly did and in came new Mayor Albert Boutwell, a moderate on racial matters who seemed likely to let the contract stand.

Second a Federal Court order by Chief Judge Elbert P. Tuttle directed the Montgomery Board of Education to take back 1,100 pupils. The board had suspended them on grounds they had been charged with parading without a permit. Judge Tuttle replied that was their constitutional right.

Farmers sent the administration's wheat scheme to oblivion last Tuesday in a 597,776 to 547,151 vote against tight controls and high price props. The repercussions reached all the way from Canada to Red China.

In the State of Maine, President Kennedy won a clear victory for his price-propping wheat plan last week. The vote was 24 farmers in favor and 8 against.

That was about the best majority anywhere, but as Maine went, only a handful of tobacco-growing States followed. The rest of the Nation, including the wheat-growing States, handed the administration a smarting defeat.

Faced with this bag of chaff, the White House turned philosophical. "This is a free county," Mr. Kennedy remarked at his press conference. "Now the farmers have chosen to plant freely without controls and without that high support. We'll have to see what the effects will be."

An editorial appeared in the WASHINGTON POST entitled "Sound the Tocsin?". The editorial is as follows:

"Chief Justice Warren seems gently to chide the bar for its failure to become hot and bothered over certain proposals pending in State legislatures to amend the Constitution, by a method provided in Article V but never used.

These amendments, the Chief Justice says, could "radically change the character of our institutions." Had proposals of comparable magnitude been made in the early days of our country, "the voices of the lawyers of that time would have been heard from one end of our land to the other."

As a matter of coincidental fact, the American Bar Association's board of governors announced its opposition to two of the proposed amendments the day before the Chief Justice made his speech. The third amendment remains under study. But if lawyers generally have not indicated appropriate alarm over any dangers faced by "our institutions" it could be because they see little if any possibility that two thirds of the State legislatures are going to ask Congress to call a constitutional convention; that, if called, this convention would propose the constitutional amendments as described, or that, if the amendments were proposed, they ever would be ratified by three-fourths of the States. The Lawyers probably recognize the amendments for that they are--a form of propaganda designed to exploit the vanishing role of the States and the increasing role of the Supreme Court.

As for what might have happened in the early days of the Republic, we wonder what the lawyers of that time would have said had they been given a preview of how completely the Constitution could and would be amended by judicial interpretation. We doubt, under those circumstances, that the Constitution--as written--would have been ratified.

May 31, 1963

Pope John the XXIII is critically ill. The 81 year old Roman Catholic Pontiff is suffering from cancer or a serious stomach disorder.

We are still discussing the highway program in the District of Columbia and on Wednesday of this week an editorial appeared in the WASHINGTON EVENING STAR entitled "What About the Highways?" This editorial is as follows:

"In his assessment of the great need for a rapid transit system in Washington, President Kennedy has struck just the right note. The ultimate form of the transit authority need not, as he says, be decided now. Nor are even the debatable transit costs and revenue estimates of overriding importance at this moment. The significant point is that such a system is essential to the future of the Nation's Capital, and Congress should authorize a start during the current session.

But the President had an equal obligation in his transportation message to end the feud over urgently-needed freeways in Washington, and that he failed to do. With a whisk and a whistle, he pushed the whole controversy under the rug, offering only the lame suggestion that the Commissioners should "reexamine" the Three Sisters Bridge and its related freeway projects.

What are they to "reexamine"? Nothing of substance has changed since their last analysis. No doubt the Commissioners could pay a flock of consultants a million dollars or so to demonstrate once again that future traffic volumes and travel habits justify construction of the Three Sisters Bridge, the Potomac River expressway and the inner loop. Having done so, however, the city fathers and the same old highway antagonists would still be squaring off, backing away at each other and settling nothing.

The real problem, which Mr. Kennedy touched on but did nothing to resolve, is neither the bridge nor its connecting expressway along the Potomac. It is the type of road which would have to absorb traffic from these facilities and serve as the section of the inner loop to the north of downtown Washington. Admittedly an interstate highway through this north-central part of the city poses tremendous problems in aesthetics, in the disruption of property values and in the displacement of families.

The fallacy, however, is in viewing this route exclusively in terms of the ordinary cross-country expressway. The problems in this location are extraordinary, and the manner of construction and design must be no less so. It is likely that the Federal Bureau of Public Roads will have to relax its customary standards, perhaps drastically. It may well have to authorize greater expenditures than usual to achieve the required results. But this is not too much to ask in the Nation's Capital -- nor would it be the first time that the rules have been relaxed for this very purpose. Such a solution -- if one is to be reached at all -- will require more imagination than the run-of-the-mill highway engineer possesses. The best of talents will have to be brought into play. Finally, the basic policy decisions will have to be reached at the highest levels of the agencies concerned, just as a compromise agreement eventually was reached at the highest levels on the construction of the southern portion of the inner loop network to the south and east of the Lincoln Memorial.

The misfortune is that the White House was in a position to develop such a mechanism, and that it permitted the opportunity to slip through its fingers.

Consequently, we think that Congress should now direct--as it has done twice previously--that the Three Sisters Bridge and its related projects proceed, with the understanding that a satisfactory solution will be developed to preserve

the integrity of both the inner loop freeway and the interstate highway system in the Washington area. During their hearings, the able members of Congress who support these projects will have ample opportunity to make their intentions clear to the Federal and local officials involved.

As a practical matter, the Commissioners already have committed some millions of dollars to a portion of the Potomac River expressway which is designed to accommodate interstate traffic. Is this now to go down the drain? Moreover, Chairman KATCHEL of the House District Appropriations Subcommittee, who studied the problem exhaustively last year, already has expressed his displeasure at a further moratorium on needed highways in this vicinity. We think he is right.

One more thing. There is a very real danger of a knock-down drag-out fight on Capitol Hill between those who think that people will stop driving their cars if a transit system is built, and those who are so equally blind as to think that only automobiles count. Both sides are spoiling for a fight--not along to win their own points, but to do the other in.

If it comes to that, the Nation's Capital will be the loser. Washington needs rapid transit and freeways. Congress must see that it gets them both.

* * *

Edward T. Breathitt sounded the last hurrah for former Governor A. B. Chandler. On Tuesday of this week the 38-year old Hopkinsville attorney won a smashing victory over the seasoned 64-year old politician. The majority is up to 65,000 at the present time.