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JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. NATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

2ND DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME XIII

June 3, 1963

An article pertaining to the Kentucky election written by John Ed Pearce entitled "End of Kentucky Era" is as follows:

LOUISVILLE -- A boisterous, colorful era in Kentucky politics ended here Tuesday, when A. B. (Happy) Chandler lost the Democratic gubernatorial primary to 38-year-old newcomer Edward T. (Ned) Breathitt in an astonishing upset.

Breathitt, making his first state-wide race, jumped into an early lead over the 64-year-old Chandler, former Senator, Baseball Commissioner and twice Governor, and romped to a 65,000-vote landslide victory.

For 35 years Chandler has been as much a part of Kentucky politics as bourbon and bluegrass, but both the size and the nature of Tuesday's vote clearly marked the end of his remarkable career. And with his passing goes the last of the old Southern courthouse campaigners, the crossroads orators who combined shrewd appeals to the moneyed classes with a magical sway over the rural voter.

In board rooms and country clubs, Happy's appeal was logical and reasoned, but it was out in the "hills and hollers" that he built the loyal rural following that made him almost invincible.

Shouting, singing, praying and promising, heaping scorn and ridicule on his enemies and calling down the wrath of heaven on the oppressors of his people, Happy gave them a show, and they loved it. He had an unerring instinct for local wounds into which to rub political salt.

A product of poverty (he was reared by relatives, worked from childhood, did not see his mother until he was 30), he knew how to appeal to Kentucky's too-numerous poor, how to speak their language. It was a knack that sent him to the Governor's mansion at 38 and enabled him to win all but one of his 13 races -- until this one.

Breathitt is of the new school. He relies heavily on television and serious, even tedious, discussions of the issues, though he showed no reluctance to slug it out with Chandler in what was probably the bitterest campaign in Kentucky history.

In the final analysis, however, it was neither Breathitt's youth and good looks nor Chandler's battle scars that proved the difference. The fact is that Chandler completely misinterpreted the mood of the voters; he failed to see that with the change that time inexorably brings, the needs and wants of the voter had changed too.

Happy aimed his pitch not only against a 3 per cent sales tax enacted under present Gov. Bert Combs, but against Combs himself. It was a fatal mistake. Neither Combs, a serious, self-effacing former mountain judge, nor his administration made an easy target.

Using the revenues from the sales tax, Combs has increased school expenditures more proportionately than any other state. He has built community colleges and vocational schools, raised teachers' pay by more than 25 per cent, financed a huge parks-expansion program, pushed rural roads into all parts of the state, and built toll roads where no Federal money was available for freeways.

Combs has sometimes been called "the best Governor and the worst politician Kentucky has ever had." But throughout his years in office, the image of effort, honesty and sincerity has come through too clearly to be obscured by campaign oratory.

And it was Combs who chose Breathitt, Boy Scout leader, Sunday School teacher and his former personnel director, as successor. Professional politicians made a stampede to Chandler when Combs announced his decision, and the stampede grew when Breathitt began a vigorous defense of the sales tax and the things it made possible.

Much of Kentucky is depressed area, and the old pros could not imagine that a defender of the sales tax could stand against the wrath of poor taxpayers and the Chandler magic.

No one shared that belief more deeply than Happy himself, and it proved his undoing.

Somewhere during the past three years, the people had decided that the sales tax was not too high a price to pay for the things that Kentucky needed. And Happy's concentration on the Combs administration served only to remind the voters of what it had brought them and what they might lose by a change.

The result was a middle-class revolt, in which Breathitt carried the very "luncheon club" voters that have in the past given Happy vital votes and financial support.

Merchants, fearing that the sales tax paid by the consumer might be replaced by an increase in income taxes, joined teachers and parents in a rush to Breathitt, with the result that he carried all but Chandler's home district in his sweeping upset.

Strangely, in his defeat, Happy carried down with him the man who had for 30 years been his bitterest political enemy--former Governor and Senator Earle C. Clements.

Clements, who helped put Combs in office four years ago over Chandler's handpicked candidate, became embittered when he was forced to resign as Combs' Highway Commissioner and threw in his lot with his old enemy Chandler, in an effort to get revenge on Combs.

It was also a bleak day for the powerful Third District (Louisville) Democratic organization, usually anti-Chandler, which had thought so little of Breathitt's chances

that it tried to sit out the race. As a result, its leaders may follow Chandler and Clements into oblivion.

It was, all in all, a bad day for the old order.

Francis E. Walter died on Saturday morning of last week. He has been a Member of the House since 1933 and to me was one of the five outstanding Members of the House. He was one of the better lawyers and had as much influence with the Members as any one man that I know of at this time.

Pope John continues at the point of death. Pope John XXIII, 81, was at death's door last night, suffering from what is believed to be cancer.

When Angelo Cardinal Roncalli was elected on October 28, 1958 to succeed the deceased Pius XII, one of the great pontiffs of modern times, the speculation was heavy that the College of Cardinals had chosen -- on the 11th ballot -- an interim, or caretaker, Pope.

If that were truly the view of the majority of electors, the new pontiff, who took the name John XXIII, did not share it. He quickly made it plain that despite his nearly 77 years he would be no standpatter, that he had ideas of his own he meant to see carried out.

Within three months of his coronation he called an Ecumenical Council, only the 21st in the nearly 2,000-year history of the Roman Catholic Church. Its main purposes: To renew the Church's spirit by bringing it into closer touch with the modern world and to promote Christian unity.

He showed himself to be the innovator when he: Consecrated a Bishop using the ancient Green rite; suppressed a number of saints who had been venerated in many parts of the world; visited the inmates of a Roman jail; refused, as tradition demanded, to dine alone; became the first Pope to receive an American President (Dwight Eisenhower in 1959) and the first to receive a top Communist official (Premier Khrushchev's son-in-law and daughter earlier this year).

Pope John is considered one of the most popular pontiffs in history, both within the Church, the largest in the world with 900 million members, and without.

He won this good feeling, for himself and for his church, by his words, deeds and attitudes. Of peasant stock (the aloof, scholarly Pius XII was a patrician), Pope John is an extraordinarily warm person and one with considerable wit.

He thrust out his hand in friendship to Protestants, Jews, members of the Eastern Orthodox Church, in fact, to all human beings, and won a warm response. This was evident during his dying days of the last couple weeks when leading

Protestant and Jewish clergymen in the United States asked their congregations to pray for him.

Pope John's two major encyclicals, one of the social order, the other on peace, were hailed in virtually every section of the world, demonstrating again how close he has been to humanity. Even the Communists welcomed his eloquent call for peace and disarmament.

Pope John's mark in papal history is perhaps tied to the Ecumenical Council, which has, in the first part of its meeting, brought forth the voices of the more liberable elements in the church. This is just what the pontiff wanted.

Important changes could take place affecting the Roman Catholic position in the modern world and affecting the chances of closer co-operation, if not unity, among Protestant, Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic segments of Christianity.

But Pope John's death would cast a shroud of uncertainty over the council. Scheduled to meet again on September 8, it would be, in the event, automatically suspended. It would be up to the new pontiff to decide whether he wants the council continued.

The College of Cardinals is believed very likely to elect another Italian as successor to Pope John. Of the 82 cardinals in the college, 32 are Italian.

Ever since Hadrian VI of Holland, 1522-23, the Pope has been Italian.

If Giovanni Battista Cardinal Montini, the "liberal" Archbishop of Milan, were selected, the council most likely would be continued. Cardinal Montini reportedly is the choice of Pope John. But whoever is selected, much of the Christian world will be hoping that the council will be allowed and encouraged to finish its work.

June 4, 1963

Yesterday we started our hearings on our District of Columbia Budget. An articles appeared in the EVENING STAR concerning this matter. This article is as follows:

"The District Commissioners went into closed House Budget hearings today with more revenue than they had expected in January, but not enough to pull the city out of the red next year.

Some \$8 million has been found in additional tax revenues and savings since the city budget was submitted to Congress.

Yet, a request for spending of this wind-fall -- slated mostly for schools -- cannot be discussed officially before the District Appropriations Subcommittee headed by Representative NATCHER, Democrat of Kentucky. Expanded spending is to be tacked into a second budget, withheld until Congress acts on increased Federal payments and loans.

Chairman NATCHER is taking testimony on the first, so-called "A" budget, now totalling \$288.8 million.

The second, or "B" budget, amounts to \$39.3 million.

The total of the two, \$328.1 million, is about \$24 million more than revenues in sight to finance a city government with 40 separate agencies.

Mr. NATCHER has indicated that he will limit consideration to the first budget until revenue legislation "reaches the point" where added spending merits study. This point could be when House District Committee members indicate informally to Appropriations committeemen what Federal payments or loans, if any, will be recommended to the House.

A flat, annual Federal payment between \$40 and \$45 million and a loan ceiling of \$75 million appeared to be favored by District committeemen over President Kennedy's recommendation for a payment and loan formula gearing Federal aid to local tax rates.

"We will give careful consideration to every department request and report an adequate budget for the District to the House," Chairman NATCHER said, before hearings opened.

He has promised repeatedly to demand proof from city officials that at least two highway projects -- the Three Sisters Bridge and Potomac River Freeway -- should be delayed before he will agree to their absence from the budget. President Kennedy has asked for a delay of the two projects until they can be assessed with administration proposals for a co-ordinated transit system for the Metropolitan Area.

Acting Welfare Director Donald Brewer and Building and Grounds Director James Blaser accompanied Commissioners Walter N. Tobriner, John Duncan and Frederick J. Clark and their budget aides into the House

hearing. This indicated that discussion will center on planned new construction of a 20-room cottage at Children's Center, a new school, three cottages and a storage building at Junior Village, four cottages at the District Training School and other facilities at the Maple Glen and Cedar Knoll School.

Edward R. Carr, appearing for the Washington Convention and Visitors Bureau, asked for \$25,000 to help promote tourism in the Nation's Capital. Local businessmen have promised to match appropriated funds five to one. Similar partnerships between Congress and the community for the past two years have yielded a return from visitors here of \$1,400 for every dollar invested, Mr. Carr said. He recommended the appropriation as "one of the finest investments this committee could make for the District of Columbia."

* * *

The Second Congressional District gave Edward T. Breathitt 41,010 votes and A. B. Chandler 35,120. The counties and the totals are as follows:

2nd Dist.	TP	PR	ETB	ABC
Barren	27	27	3387	2281
Breckinridge	15	15	1672	1358
Daviess	58	58	7472	4652
Edmonson	9	9	490	580
Grayson	17	17	1449	946
Hancock	7	7	534	446
Hart	16	16	1357	1829
Henderson	29		3605	4810
Hopkins	30	30	5654	3613
McLean	8	8	1164	1094
Meade	12	12	1540	1371
Metcalf	11	11	704	1211
Ohio	19	19	1088	1148

2nd District results cont'd

	TP	PR	ETB	ABC
Union	16	16	2610	1964
Warren	41	41	6153	5600
Webster	14	14	2131	2217
Totals	329	329	41,010	35,120

June 5, 1963

On Monday of this week Pope John XXIII died. He was the 261st ruler of the Roman Catholic Church.

We have the District of Columbia hearings under way and of course the Washington newspapers are following along right close. In today's WASHINGTON POST appears an editorial "The Two Budgets". This editorial is as follows:

"The hearings on Washington's municipal budget opened on Monday in circumstances of the most opaque confusion. It is not merely that the budget, drawn up last autumn for the year beginning July 1, will not be passed before next autumn.

Worse than that, the city has two budgets and no one knows which one is really under consideration. In the jargon of the District Building, the A Budget is the one that has been trimmed, or more accurately amputated in the most bloodily procrustean fashion, to lie within the city's present insufficient revenues. The B Budget, somewhat larger, assumes hopefully that the President's bill for additional revenue will be passed. The District Commissioners

very much want to obtain the B Budget, but so far they have testified only on the A Budget. They believe themselves to be bound by a rule prohibiting testimony on local appropriations for which there is no revenue. The origin of this rule, like so many of the city's fiscal customs, is obscure. The chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee, Mr. NATCHER, is under the impression that the Budget Bureau enforces the rule, while the Budget Bureau believes that the Appropriations Committee promulgated it. In any case, it remains in effect and efficiently prevents the Commissioners from talking about the true needs of their city.

MR. NATCHER, who always deals in good faith with the people of Washington, has been left in an extremely difficult position. His subcommittee must sit in judgment upon a budget of which they have heard only the most stilted testimony from men who are convinced of its dangerous inadequacy. The subcommittee does not know whether, months from now, its report will not require sudden and substantial revision with the passage of the revenue bill. By deliberately delaying its consideration of the revenue bill, the House District Committee has made virtually impossible any systematic consideration of the city's budget. Once again it will be patched together, in great haste, in the last weary weeks of the session.

June 6, 1963

We are still fighting off attempts to destroy our research laboratory for tobacco in Kentucky. An article appeared in Tuesday's COURIER-JOURNAL entitled "House Group Doubles Leaf-Research-Center Fund To \$410,000. This article is as follows:

Washington, June 3--The House Appropriation Committee voted Monday to almost double the federal contribution to the National Tobacco Research Center at Lexington, Ky.

At the same time it wrecked North Carolina's hopes for a federal laboratory that would specialize in studying flue-cured tobacco.

The committee approved a \$410,000 Agriculture Department appropriation for the University of Kentucky-affiliated facilities for the fiscal year beginning July 1. This is a \$200,000 increase over this year's study funds.

Representative William Natcher (D. Ky.) said the higher figure drew a unanimous vote in both subcommittee and full committee deliberations.

Both groups also unanimously refused a five-state request for a \$3,200,000 tobacco laboratory at Raleigh, N. C. Instead the Appropriations Committee voted an extra \$200,000 for flue-cured-leaf research at existing facilities in North Carolina.

NATCHER said the Committee "realizes that flue-cured tobacco is in serious trouble today." But he added that funds for its study were voted only after the Kentucky center's appropriation had been increased.

He said the committee agreed with him that

the proposed North Carolina laboratory would "simply duplicate work under way in Kentucky."

NATCHER said the group noted that the Kentucky Legislature appropriated \$1,000,000 in 1960 for construction of the center and asked only \$250,000 in federal money to start the laboratory.

"Kentucky's action was commended by all on the committee for this," he added.

In contrast, NATCHER said, North Carolina Governor Terry Sanford "very clearly indicated" in his subcommittee hearings that his State "did not intend to appropriate any money for a building to be used in research."

The Kentuckian said supporters of the new facility might try to have the Senate include laboratory-construction funds in its Agriculture Department money bill.

"But even if they succeed, it will be knocked out in conference and the \$200,000 extra for flue-cured tobacco might go, too," he said.

He would be a member of the conference committee that would iron out any differences in the House and Senate bills.

NATCHER has been joined in his tough stand against a new leaf-study center by the Kentucky Congressional delegation. Support for the facility has come from five states, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, and Florida.

In addition to the initial fund-request setback, these backers learned the Appropriations Committee is likely to frown on future request for a new tobacco-study center.

The group's report explaining its money bill noted that the Agricultural Research Service is conducting studies at 228 locations and that agricultural marketing-research programs are under way at another 45 places.

"These 273 facilities have all made and are making valuable contributions to research," the report said. "They should be able to meet future research needs by re-directing present personnel and facilities, with expansion where necessary."

"Also, it must be kept in mind that the backbone of research carried on with the land-grant colleges. The Federal Government should not weaken this cooperative approach by establishing too many federal laboratories."

The committee said: "A new laboratory approach to pressing research problems means on the average at least five years before any valuable results can be obtained." It added that this usually came "from experienced personnel transferred from other locations."

* * *

We are continuing our fight to preserve the highway system here in Washington and in yesterday's EVENING STAR appeared an article "Kennedy Asks New Study of D. C. Highways". This article is as follows:

"President Kennedy has sent a special letter to Walter N. Tobriner, president of the District Board of Commissioners, spelling out guidelines for re-examination of portions of the city highway program.

Mr. Kennedy said in his letter, it was learned today, that a "re-examination" of a part of the highway program "should be started immediately and concluded as promptly as possible."

"A re-examination," the President said, "should focus on the sections of the highway plan which have from the beginning been the most uncertain and the most controversial-- the north leg of the inner loop and the Three Sisters Bridge, both of which involve the manner in which traffic is to be moved across the near Northwest part of the District.

"This will necessarily involve a restudy of those additional portions of the plan which are directly affected by the conclusions reached in the re-examination."

The President asked Mr. Tobriner to "advise" Charles A. H_orsky, presidential adviser for National Capital affairs, of "an appropriate timetable" for the re-examination.

The June 1 letter also called for "periodic reports" on progress to Mr. H_orsky.

District officials differed in their interpretation of the letter. Some questioned whether it added much to the President's message to Congress. Others said they regarded it as a clear indication that the President is concerned about adverse reaction by some key Congressmen to a delay on some aspects of the highway program.

Representative NATCHER, Democrat of Kentucky, chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the District, has said it is a "serious mistake" to bring important highway projects "to a complete halt."

The President's letter points up the fact that Mr. Horsky will have a major voice in the final decision on the highway program.

Mr. Kennedy said, "While I am aware, as I stated to Congress, that there are wide differences of opinion on these controversial portions of the highway program, a major objective of the re-examination should be a consensus which can command general support."

The President said re-examination of certain aspects of the highway program "should assume a full mass transit system approximating that proposed in the transit development program, and should make full use of all data which have been accumulated by the National Capital Transportation Agency."

In addition, Mr. Kennedy said that, "to insure that economic, social and aesthetic considerations are fully taken into account and related to broader community development plans, your re-examination should enlist the co-operation" of a number of other agencies and departments.

Those listed in the letter included the Department of Commerce, Department of Interior, the Housing and Home Financing Agency, the National Capital Planning Commission, the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Transportation Agency.

The President said Mr. Horsky will be available to arrange appropriate liaison with the other agencies.

"Regional and local authorities in Maryland and Virginia should, of course, be consulted," Mr. Kennedy said, "to the extent necessary to insure co-ordination of transportation plans and policies within the entire National Capital area."

Harold Aitken, director of the Highway Department, said no timetable has been prepared yet for the highway re-examination.

"No funds are available at this time to finance the re-examination," Mr. Aitken said. "The matter is under discussion with members of both the House and Senate."

Mr. Aitken said that the study would require "a substantial amount of money" but he declined to make a specific estimate.

He said that the re-examination would include a re-check of traffic estimates, preparing of models and alternate plans and an examination of whether air space over freeways could be used for office buildings and apartments.

Meanwhile, Federal Government agencies were asked again for advice on President Kennedy's proposed metropolitan transit system.

This time, the requests came from the Senate District Committee.

To brief the President earlier, agency heads sent their criticism of the system envisioned by the National Capital Transportation Agency to Mr. Horsky.

Senate District Committee Chairman Bible, Democrat of Nevada, introduced the legislation yesterday. He hopes for joint hearings with the House District Committee. There, Representative Broyhill, Republican of Virginia, introduced the bill sent by his political enemy in the White House.

The Bible committee wants agency comments on the legislation itself, not on the 10-year transit development program it would authorize. The bill grants sweeping powers to Agency Director C. Darwin Stolzenbach.

Some streamlined transit service is a must, Senator Bible claimed.

* * *

June 7, 1963

We passed the Agricultural Appropriations Bill for FY 1964 yesterday. A great number of amendments were offered and we really had to close our ranks in order to defeat these amendments. This bill carries an additional \$200,000 for tobacco research at our National Research Laboratory in Kentucky. The total carried for this research laboratory is \$410,000. \$210,000 was in the budget at my request and I put in \$200,000 additional. An editorial appeared in Wednesday's COURIER JOURNAL entitled "Natcher Brings The Bacon Home."

The House Appropriations Committee gave Kentucky a double measure of good news this week when it voted \$410,000 for the National Tobacco Research Center in Lexington.

This means that the University of Kentucky's new agricultural research center, with which the Tobacco Research Center will be affiliated, will be one of the most complete and modern facilities of its kind in America. And in voting the money to speed construction of the center, the House committee made it plain that the University center has been chosen as the tobacco study center of the nation.

The committee action, which is expected to be approved by Congress, as is usual in such cases, is a considerable tribute to Kentucky Congressman WILLIAM NATCHER, who has made a long and stubborn fight for the tobacco research facility against huge odds. For Kentucky was not the only state that wanted this center. North Carolina made a spirited fight for it, and argues, when it appeared that Kentucky was sure of at least part of the federal support, that the funds should be divided, with North Carolina getting enough to build a center for the study of flue-cured tobacco.

The North Carolina proposal was supported by Virginia, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina. But Mr. Natcher argued persuasively that Kentucky could handle research into flue-cured tobacco as well as burley, and that a unified, completely-equipped center could do a better overall job for the tobacco industry than two centers with limited aims and limited facilities.

He was helped, of course, by the fact that the 1960 Kentucky General Assembly voted \$1,000,000 for construction of the center, whereas North Carolina's Governor Terry Sanford was obliged to admit to the House committee that his state

had no plans for such an appropriation. Obviously Kentucky not only had the better case but was willing to back it up with state support.

That, combined with Mr. NATCHER's good work, has won for Kentucky assurance of a center that will be of tremendous value to the state's long-range prosperity, as well as to the nation's tobacco growers.

June 10, 1963

During the past week Pope John XXIII died in the Vatican at age 81. Cardinals from all over the world began gathering in Rome and set June 19 for the opening of a conclave to choose a new pontiff.

Congress and the President maneuvered over emergency civil rights legislation as racial unrest continued throughout the country. A white garage mechanic was killed by a rifle shot fired into a crowd during race riots in Lexington, N. C.

The Supreme Court settled the Colorado River dispute, ending a 40-year struggle between California and Arizona. California lost its bid for a greater share of the river's water.

President Kennedy and British Prime Minister Macmillan agreed to meet for talks on June 29. The Macmillan government, preparing for a national election, was stunned by confirmation of a scandal involving its secretary of war and a young model.

A committee of the Organization of American States reported that Cuban-based Communist subversion has increased sharply in Latin America. Red terrorists in Venezuela attacked an American military mission in Caracas.

The government of President Ngo Dinh Diem faced a weakening of its drive against Red guerrillas because of mounting anti-government unrest among the population. Troops put down a new series of demonstrations by Buddhists protesting religious restrictions by the Diem government.

Iranian government troops put down riots led by Moslem leaders protesting land reform and women's emancipation.

American and Soviet negotiators at Geneva agreed on a "hot line" communications link between Washington and Moscow.

From time to time some of the new members on our Committee decide to tackle my chairman. The inside report which appears from time to time in the WASHINGTON REPORT carried this article:

"Crusty Old Clarence Cannon hasn't had the slightest trouble brushing aside New Frontier infiltration of his House Appropriations Committee.

The Committee that initiates Government spending bills functions today as it always has: a closed corporation oblivious to the wishes of the White House and under the thumb of Chairman Cannon, the 84-year-old curmudgeon from Missouri.

There were signs in January that Cannon's absolutism might be declining. The House Democratic leadership didn't even consult him in naming five liberal Democrats to the Committee though two of the five vacant seats has been held by Southern conservatives. The committee's long-dominant conservative coalition was being whittled down.

But at the Committee's first closed-door meeting this year (it never meets openly), Cannon made it clear he would tolerate no pro-Kennedy partisanship from the new members. "This is the Appropriations Committee," he intoned. "There are no Republicans or Democrats here."

To reinforce this point, both Cannon and Republican Rep. Ben Franklin Jensen of Iowa delivered pep talks denouncing deficit spending and urging deep slashes in President Kennedy's budget.

But Cannon's significant reply to liberal infiltration of his Committee was by deed, not word. He consigned the freshman liberals to the most trivial subcommittees (Rep. Joseph P. Addabbo of New York City whose Queens district is covered with apartment buildings, was given a seat on the Agriculture subcommittee.) And as the liberals were soon to discover, the Appropriations Committee functions exclusively through its subcommittees.

Most sessions of the 50-member Committee are as ritualistic and meaningless as a gathering of the Supreme Soviet in Moscow. A subcommittee's report on a bill isn't even seen

by the full Committee until members file into the meeting room. Before they have a chance to glance at the report, Cannon gavels the bill through. The entire process takes about five minutes.

The system makes it impossible for a Committee member to influence the contents of a spending bill unless he happens to be a member of the subcommittee involved -- with one little exception. The exception is Clarence Cannon himself, who wanders in and out of all subcommittee meetings, making a suggestion here and influencing a decision there. He and only he is familiar with the full scope of the Committee's work.

At one of the full Committee's first meetings this year, one of the freshmen members had the effrontery to question the wisdom of this procedure.

"I'm new here," Rep. Charles Joelson of New Jersey explained, "but I wondered whether we could get subcommittee reports about 48 hours in advance so we could study them"

Rep. Mike Kirwan of Ohio, chairman of the subcommittee handling that day's bill, turned on the newcomer.

"You must be new here," snapped Kirwan. "If we put those reports out early, they would get out and subject you to pressure from the lobbyists."

In a kindlier tone Cannon advised Joelson he could learn about the bill by reading the subcommittee's voluminous transcript of hearings which is like trying to find out who's who in New York City by reading the phone book.

Nobody on the Committee backed up Joelson. Nor did he get anywhere later in a private conversation with Cannon. Nor did he enlist a single comrade-in-arms when he proposed a series of speeches on the House floor exposing the Cannon dictatorship.

And so, it's been a placid winter and spring for Joelson and his fellow freshmen. Joelson's lone assignment is a seat on the subcommittee that considers the housekeeping budget for Congress itself and contemplates such high policy matters as the price of the blue-plate special in the House cafe.

The only asset of these liberals is time. For example, Joelson was born in 1916, Cannon in 1879. Even while Cannon remains chairman, his power may be eroded gradually if House Democratic leaders keep filling vacancies with liberals.

But for now, King Clarence reigns over the Appropriations Committee as absolutely as ever.

* * *

The nation's civil rights battle, fought for months in the streets and the courts, began to edge last week into the corridors of Congress.

Democrats were waiting impatiently for President Kennedy's aides to finish drafting an emergency civil rights bill. The President had promised to send Congress new legislation last Tuesday; dissatisfied with the language of the bill, he delayed any formal message until

this week. At the same time, Republicans worked furiously to persuade the public that they alone have a program to ease the current crisis and forestall another one.

And strategists on both sides began planning ahead for the struggle that will come once any new legislation is introduced. The Southerners have been strangely quiet so far, but their powers are intact and their leaders resourceful. Indeed, the possibility that new civil rights measures will be defeated by parliamentary tactics in the House and by filibuster in the Senate is so great that leaders from both parties began building a "bipartisan coalition" for civil rights.

* * *

From time to time we have complaints concerning infringement upon the rights of individuals. A poem appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD somewhat along this line entitled "What Kind of a Nut Is He?"

He wants to run his own business.

He wants to select his own doctor.

He wants to make his own bargains.

He wants to buy his own insurance.

He wants to select his own reading matter.

He wants to provide for his own old age.

He wants to make his own contracts.

He wants to select his own charities.

He wants to educate his children as he wishes.

He wants to make his own investments.

He wants to select his own friends.

He wants to compete freely in the market place.

He wants to grow by his own efforts.
He wants to profit from his own errors.
He wants to take part in the competition of ideas.

He wants to be a man of good will.

What kind of a nut is he? He's an American who understands and believes in the Declaration of Independence, that's what kind.

Aren't you glad you are too? And don't you wonder why so many of our fellow Americans are trying so hard to destroy the kind of life that has made us the aim and the envy of every other people on earth?

The question is: What kind of nuts are they?

June 14, 1963

We have just about completed hearings on the District of Columbia Budget for Fiscal Year 1964. During the hearings we have given considerable time to the amounts requested for schools, Metropolitan Police and Department of Highways. The President continues to advise that the highway program be held in abeyance until after he finally succeeds in forcing the District of Columbia and the Congress to accept his proposal for a rapid transit system here in the District. This system will cost a little over \$1 billion and certainly is not to the best interests of the District when you consider the fact that they want to stop the inner loop program completely.

My Grandfather Natcher knew very little about his family. It seems that when he was a boy his family separated and he and his brothers and sisters never were able to locate each other. From time to time I hear of a Natcher and find that they too know very little about their family. From time to time I have heard that a Catholic Nun by the name of Sister Sabina Natcher was in Tennessee and several days ago I secured her address and wrote her a letter and asked her if she knew anything about the NATCHERS. She knows very little more than the rest of us. I received the following letter, which by the way should go back to that portion of the Journal beginning on Page 1 of the Second Half of Volume 7. This letter is as follows:

Dominican Sisters
302 North High Street
Winchester, Tennessee
May 23rd, 1963

The Hon. William H. Natcher,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Natcher,

Your much appreciated letter along with the photograph and copy of the Pictorial Congressional Record came today. To say that "I am thrilled", would be putting it mildly, indeed.

I have often wished I could see you and talk with you.

I had quite a pleasant conversation on the phone with Mr. S. Z. Natcher, while visiting in Los Angeles back in 1954. He was the

only Natcher listed in the L. A. phone book, and I took a chance and called him. He told me of seeing you and like you, he was interested in getting facts about the NATCHERS.

Of course I know much more about your branch of the "Family Tree" being a small leaf of it myself. I was born in Gallatin and lived there 'till I was eleven. I remember my Grandfather Joseph Natcher, very well and also your grandfather, Wm. Houston Natcher, who lived in Bowling Green. He visited us often in those days as Grandpa lived with us after Grandmother died. We were fond of his daughter, Lorrell and his son Joseph. Before Grandpa died, Uncle William moved to Denver, Colorado. My father, Morgan Natcher died in 1895. My mother and her three children moved to Nashville. I remember hearing, about 1902, that our Uncle William had been elected a member of the state legislature in Colorado. That was the last I heard of your family until your picture appeared in LIFE MAGAZINE at the time of your installation. When the Air Force sent my nephew, Charles Morgan Natcher to study at Colorado College of Education, in '51, I wrote him to inquire about Uncle Williams's family in Denver. He wrote back that there wasn't a Natcher in the Denver Directory; so, when your election was published, I reasoned that the family had gone back to Bowling Green.

No doubt you remember meeting my nephew while he was studying at Bowling Green College of Commerce. He graduated there in '58 or '59.

He is married now and lives in Nashville. Has a very fine wife and two precious children. His sister Carol Natcher lives in Bowling Green now. Her husband, Donald Perry who is with the Gulf Oil Co. was transferred to Bowling Green last year. I hope you and Mrs. Natcher will meet them when you are in B. C. They built in the Crestmore Subdivision and live at 131 Leslie Drive.

I've been a nun at St. Cecilia Convent, Nashville since I was fifteen. I'm now seventy-seven and still teaching. Have taught at Winchester Academy for the past three years. We have schools in Nashville, Chattanooga, Memphis, Jackson, Clarksville, Gallatin and also one in Cincinnati and two in Virginia: Phoenix and Warwick.

To go back to the Natchers: Grandpa called himself a "Pennsylvania Dutchman", tho' he must have had French in him for the name was originally "Natchez", I learned from my father.

Grandpa came to Gallatin as a young man and married a Miss Lawrence. They had four sons and four daughters. My father, Morgan Natcher was named for the famous Ky. Raider, John H. Morgan, who was a personal friend of Grandpa's. Grandpa had fought in the Mexican War and rec'd a pension until he died. It was always a gayla day at our house when Grandpa's check from Washington arrived.

Your grandfather was loved and respected by all who knew him in Gallatin. My father was very proud of him and we knew he was our father's favorite brother. I can remember his handsome face and distinguished bearing. May I say that your picture resembles him. As you can see my letter is too long now, so I'll close with best regards to you and your lovely wife, whom I've heard spoken of as "a most gracious person."

Sincerely,

Your Cousin

Sister Sabina Natcher

P. S.

Am leaving for St. Cecilia Convent this coming week, so I'll be in Nashville all summer.

Sister S.

June 17, 1963

During the past week Russia hurled its fifth cosmonaut into orbit on a flight that may last eight days. The world watched to see whether the Soviets also would send another cosmonaut aloft, possibly a woman, to attempt a historic rendezvous of two space ships.

Police in Jackson, Miss., pressed their search for the murdered of Medgar Evers, a leader of the NAACP in Mississippi. Three Negro students enrolled without violence for summer courses at the University of Alabama.

President Kennedy went on nationwide television to plead for racial equality.

Government and Buddhist leaders in South Vietnam neared agreement that would end a religious dispute that threatened the government of President Ngo Dinh Diem. American officials feared the clash would destroy efforts to drive Red guerrillas from the country.

President Kennedy pledged the United States would refrain from atmospheric nuclear tests as long as other nations also refrained. He also announced that high-level representatives of the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union would meet in Moscow next month in a new effort to reach a nuclear test ban agreement.

The United States announced the end of its one-man Mercury space flights in favor of two-man Gemini flights. D. Brainerd Holmes, who had clashed several times with space agency chief James E. Webb, resigned as director of the nation's program to land a man on the moon.

Prime Minister Macmillan prepared for a crucial vote of confidence in Britain's Parliament over the Profumo scandal. Findings of an official investigation said there was no espionage involved in the scandal, but opposition parties pressed for a full-scale inquiry by the House of Commons.

Yesterday at noon the Soviet Union announced that they had placed into orbit a woman. This is the first woman ever placed in orbit and again the Soviet Union has the first to its credit.

June 18, 1963

Former President Herbert C. Hoover, 88, is seriously ill. He is confined to his suite in the Waldorf Towers of New York City.

Prime Minister Harold Macmillan won a vote of confidence from Parliament in the dispute over Britain's sex and security scandal yesterday. Former War Minister John Profumo deliberately lied in Parliament about his relations with a call girl. This scandal has stirred them up in England.

The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that it is unconstitutional for State officials to require that classes in the Public Schools be opened with devotional exercises including bible reading and prayer. The plaintiff in this law suit was an Atheist from Baltimore who now states that she will have to leave the City of Baltimore due to the suit. Sometimes I wonder just who writes the opinions for the Court and what law they are using.

June 24, 1963

During the past week, the Sacred College of Cardinals, on the second day of balloting chose Giovanni Cardinal Montini, 65, to succeed Pope John XXIII. The new ruler of the world's Roman Catholics, who had been archbishop of Milan, took the name of Paul VI and promised to continue Pope John's efforts toward Christian unity.

President Kennedy asked Congress for a broad civil rights program. His legislative package seeks authority for the Justice Department to file suits to speed desegregation of public schools. In its most controversial section, the program seeks equal access for Negroes to places of public accommodation.

The Supreme Court ruled, 8 to 1, that it is unconstitutional for a state or any governmental unit to require devotional Bible reading and prayer in public schools. The Court made clear that Bible and religion may be studied in public schools "when presented objectively as part of a secular program of education."

The United Steelworkers and 11 big steel producers reached an agreement guaranteeing 22 more months of labor peace in the key industry. The accord gives senior steelworkers 13-week paid vacations every five years, a major victory in labor's war on unemployment.

Prime Minister Harold Macmillan remained in office after weathering a parliamentary vote of confidence on the Profumo scandal. But there were signs Mr. Macmillan would retire soon, turning his post over to another Conservative.

An editorial appeared in the Sunday "New York Times" entitled "Land of the Free". This editorial is as follows:

"The battle that is just beginning in Congress over President Kennedy's civil rights program is not the Negroes' battle; it is the battle of all Americans who believe that racial distinctions have no place in American life or law.

The central issue is justice, and there can be no justice for any of us while one-tenth of our people are kept in a state of second-class citizenship. If the indivisibility of justice remains our touchstone through all the weary weeks of Congressional discussion, the outcome must be a strong new shield to defend and make real the constitutional guarantees of equal treatment for every citizen.

How far the Negro now is from fully possessing his birthright of equality was graphically set forth by the President in his call to conscience earlier this month: "The Negro baby born in America today, regardless of the section or the state in which he is born, has about one-half as much chance of completing high school as a white baby, born in the same place, on the same day; one-third as much chance of completing college; one-third as much chance of becoming a professional man; twice as much chance

of becoming unemployed; about one-seventh as much chance of earning \$10,000 a year; a life expectancy which is seven years shorter and the prospects of earning only half as much."

This is the grinding price of discrimination for the Negro, even when his lot is not made more insufferable by the "Keep out" signs -- open or covert -- that so often block his access to a job, a place to live or even a place to eat a sandwich or see a movie. All the barriers that have been removed to the Negro's advancement, all the avenues of opportunity opened up for the first time in recent years, simply accent how many more barriers are still in place and how monumental an effort will be required to level them all.

Obviously, this is a task that far transcends the adoption of a civil rights law. The basic need is for a national assault on poverty and illiteracy, coupled with a reassessment of individual attitudes and practices. But the start for remaking this country into a "land of the free" for all its citizens lies in legislation of the kind the President seeks, to bar discrimination in employment, voting and access to stores, restaurants and other places of public assembly.

Congress has been the laggard thus far in the great civil rights revolution that is shaking the nation. The President has put forward a bold and inspiring program; it must now be considered with gravity and urgency. We do not agree with all aspects of it, and we certainly believe it should be soberly debated; but there is neither need nor excuse for hippodrome tactics on or off Capitol Hill,

for or against the measure. This is a great national test; it must be met in the spirit of a nation proud of its traditions and prouder still of its respect for the dignity of every human being.

President Kennedy sent to Congress on Wednesday a broad legislative program designed to extend Negroes' civil rights to end national crisis in race relations.

The court decisions, political speeches and street demonstrations had about run their course. Progress was noted in the drive for more Negro rights; but it was limited progress. What was needed was something to make discrimination not only undesirable but also against the law. Last week President Kennedy moved to provide this.

It was true that something like 30 States had laws against racial discrimination. The Federal Government itself had some. But none of these were sufficiently effective. There was some pending legislation introduced by the administration as early as last February but it hadn't been acted on. It was perfectly apparent from everything that had happened in recent weeks -- from the thousands of incidents and the millions of words -- that the country was ready to take the step "to insure the blessings of liberty for all Americans and their posterity -- not merely for reasons of economic efficiency, world diplomacy and domestic tranquility -- but, above all, because it is right."

The step was actually contained in two documents: a message to Congress on the whole racial situation by President Kennedy and a draft of new legislation which went to both House and Senate.

The legislation called for these things:

A legal guarantee to all citizens that they would have access to the services and facilities of hotels, restaurants, theaters and retail stores of all kinds in interstate commerce.

Authority for the Attorney General to start legal proceedings in Federal courts against public schools on written complaints that students were denied equal protection of the laws.

Authority for the Federal Government to deny assistance to any aid program in which racial discrimination occurs.

Provision for more educational and employment opportunities for Negroes and the establishment of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity on a permanent basis with enforcement powers.

Creation of a Community Relations Service to act as a mediation agency to relieve racial tensions by working with regional, State or local committees. This would encourage voluntary solutions to racial disputes before they hit the courts.

Voting protection for Negroes and other minority groups, including a provision that completion of the sixth grade in school creates a presumption that the applicant is qualified to vote. This is aimed at States with literacy tests.

The most controversial of these provisions is the one which would outlaw discrimination in public accommodations -- stores, hotels, etc. Here the varying conceptions of public rights vs. private property came into conflict. There was grave doubt that this part of the program would be enacted, no doubt that if it is enacted, the courts will be called upon to pass upon it.

The Kennedy proposal was based largely on the Federal Government's right to regulate interstate commerce but it also invoked the equal-protection-of-the-laws clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The wording of the proposal was that the businesses would have to offer their services to everybody if a substantial portion of their goods moved in interstate commerce, or that their activities or operations substantially affect interstate travel or interstate movement of goods in commerce or that they are an integral part of a parent organization affected in any such way. There was little doubt that this would include almost all commercial activity in the States.

It was pointed out, also, that such a law would shift the line of sit-in cases. Hitherto, the charge has been that the Negro was breaking the law by refusing to serve him.

June 28, 1963

Air Force Captain Robert A. Rushworth earned his astronaut wings yesterday by flying the X-15 rocket plane more than 50 miles high. He flew the plane an estimated 3600 miles an hour more than 264,000 feet high. His previous record was 223,000 feet.

Serving on the Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Appropriations is really an unusual assignment. This is one of the three subcommittees on the Committee on Appropriations that I am a member of and the chairman of this subcommittee is Otto E. Passman of Monroe, Louisiana.

Mr. Passman is 60 years of age and is probably the best-dressed Member of Congress. He has some 40 to 50 suits, over \$10,000 worth of accessories such as cuff links and beautiful tie pins. He has no children and was born on a share cropper's farm with a number of brothers and sisters. He is the owner of a supply business in Monroe and has accumulated about a \$1 million. As chairman on the Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Appropriations, he is always against every dollar in this program. He takes them all on including the President. Several days ago Sargent Shriver, a brother-in-law of President Kennedy, appeared before our Subcommittee in behalf of the Peace Corps funds for fiscal year 1964. Our chairman rapped the gavel and called the Committee to order and informed Mr. Shriver that regardless of the fact that he had right important relatives down town, under no circumstances would he, as Chairman of the Subcommittee, recommend an increase

in the Peace Corps funds of from \$58 million per year to \$108 million. He then turned to Mr. Shriver and asked him if he had any sort of answer. Mr. Shriver, of course, did not like the opening statement of the chairman - but knowing the chairman as he did - he knew that his answer was all-important. He said that he hoped the justification made before the Committee would be substantial and would justify an increase up to \$108 million.

My chairman and the Secretary of Defense, Mr. McNamara, are the bitterest of enemies. They start out like two mountain goats -- back up with eyes closed and jump at each other, and this continues for several days at a time.

President Kennedy is really having a field day! After visiting the Berlin Wall and certain sections in West Germany, he travelled over to Ireland. Here he met his kissin' cousin, Mrs. Mary Ryan, and several other members of the Kennedy Clan and the Irish really had a field day! All of the television companies are carrying the President's journey and this publicity of course is not harmful.

Yesterday, we marked up the District of Columbia Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1964. The bill will go to the Floor on July 11. The District will not be pleased with one or two parts of the bill, but this cannot be helped. Several weeks ago the President insisted that three sections of the highway program here in the District be

eliminated and re-studied. This advice is from the proponents of the Rapid Transit System. The President has received some right poor advice and he will not be pleased with the report I will prepare to go with my bill. Under no circumstances will we permit the highway program to be destroyed here in the District of Columbia.

July 1, 1963

During the past week President Kennedy drew thundering crowds as he toured West Germany and Ireland, promising American defense of Western Europe and campaigning for Atlantic unity. France warned Europeans against relying completely and indefinitely on the United States for military defense.

Attorney General Kennedy, testifying at the opening of House hearings on the Administration's civil rights bill, said the bill's ban on discrimination by businesses need not apply to very small establishments. The softening of the Administration's stand was designed to lessen opposition to the equal accommodations section of the bill.

The Administration's distressed-areas program, due to run out of money by the end of the year, got new hope for life when the Senate voted an additional \$455,000 for the Area Redevelopment Administration. The measure goes to the House, which defeated a similar bill earlier in the month by a narrow margin.

Pope Paul VI moved quickly into his new duties, receiving visitors from throughout the world and setting Sept. 29 as the date for reconvening the Vatican's Ecumenical Council. The date is only three weeks later than set by his predecessor, Pope John XXIII.

An article appeared in one of our magazines recently entitled "The Federal Cities and Capitols of the United States". This article is as follows:

"The earliest attempt at a union of the British-American colonies was made at Albany, in 1754, which was, except for Jamestown, Va., the oldest settlement in the original thirteen colonies. Here assembled the first convention for the union of the colonies with Franklin as its presiding officer. The ostensible object of the convention was the defense of the colonies against the savages, but the plan of union then drawn up and adopted was the first recorded in the history of the country.

England had decided upon taxing the colonists directly and, in spite of their protests, the Stamp Act became law in 1765. This Act declared that every document used in trade or legal proceedings, in order to be valid, must have affixed to it a stamp. To enforce the Act, Parliament authorized the Ministry to send as many troops as they saw proper to America, for whom the colonies were required to find "quarters, fuel, cider or rum, candles and other necessaries."

The Massachusetts Legislature invited all the colonies to send delegates to a Congress at New York. The Congress drew up a declaration of rights and a petition to the King, in which they claimed the right of being taxed only by their own representatives. This led to the repeal of the Stamp Act.

The people of thirteen of the colonies appointed delegates to attend a general Congress in Philadelphia on September 5th, 1774. It is known as the "First Continental Congress" and the first organized representation of the thirteen colonies who founded our present national Union.

This body assembled in Carpenters' Hall, a place of meeting occupied by the associated carpenters of Philadelphia. Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, was chosen president of the Congress, and Charles Thomson, secretary. They adopted a plan of commercial non-intercourse with Great Britain, and recorded their opposition to the slave-trade, horse-racing, and all extravagance in living and they proclaimed to the people of England, "If you are determined that your ministers shall wantonly sport with the rights of mankind -- if neither the voice of justice, the dictates of law, the principles of the Constitution, nor the suggestions of humanity can restrain your hands from shedding human blood in such an impious cause, we must then tell you that we will never submit to any ministry or nation in the world."

On October 26th the Congress dissolved with provisions to meet at the same place in the May following.

While Great Britain stretched that portion of controlling supremacy which the colonists were disposed to allow here, the way was fast opening for a total renunciation of her sovereignty. The coercive measures adopted excited the colonies to extend their claims, which impelled Great Britain to coerce them still more.

The trifling tax of three pence per pound on tea roused the inhabitants of Boston to throw 340 chests of it into the ocean. This provokes the British Parliament to shut up their port, which excited twelve of the colonies to stop all trade with Great Britain, Ireland and the West Indies. Their action gave birth to the restraining Acts of Parliament and nine of the colonies were forbidden all other trade but that from which they had voluntarily excluded themselves; and four of the nine were further devoted to famine by being forbidden to fish on their own coasts.

Hatred took the place of affection and the calamities of war loomed on the horizon. In April, 1775, the British military commanders in Massachusetts shed the first blood of the Revolution, at Lexington and Concord. Then throughout Virginia was heard the war-cry first uttered by Patrick Henry, "Give my liberty or give me death!"

At the north, Ethan Allen with his Ver-
monters captured Ticonderoga. Twenty
thousand Americans encamped around the
British army in Boston.

On May 10th, 1775, the second Contin-
ental Congress convened at Philadelphia.
They assembled in the colonial State House,
erected in 1729, which still stands. The
Congress lost no time in preparing for the
conflict. It voted to raise a Continental
army and, on June 15th, chose George Wash-
ington the Commander-in-Chief. Two days
later came the battle of Bunker Hill, then
the advance into Canada, the fall of Mont-
gomery, the siege of Boston by Washington's
army, and its capture in the Spring of
1776. The Congress remained in continued
session. New York was menaced by a fresh
British army, aided by 17,000 Hessians who
landed on Staten Island.

The provincial assemblies had already
declared in favor of independence, and
on the 4th of July the Declaration was
voted, which made the thirteen colonies
free and independent as the United States
of America. The State House bell then
rang out the peal which made that building
the first Capitol of the nation.

The adverse events which befell Wash-
ington's army during the Summer of 1776,
his retreat across New Jersey, and the
advance of the British forces to the Dela-
ware, compelled the Congress to adjourn
on December 12th from Philadelphia to
Baltimore where they convened in the large
three-story building which became known
as the Congress House.

The brilliant triumphs of Washington at Trenton and Princeton, and the subsequent release of New Jersey from British occupation enabled the Congress to begin their sessions again at the State House in Philadelphia on March 4th, 1777. The campaign of that year opened with the headquarters of Washington at Morristown, New Jersey. The British general, Howe, was maneuvering to reach Philadelphia. Burgoyne was preparing to invade the country from the north by way of the Hudson. On September 11th, the battle of Brandywine was fought. Two weeks later Howe occupied Philadelphia, and the Congress hastily adjourned, first to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where they remained only one day and then to the old manor town of York, on September 30th, 1777, where sessions were held in the Court House. Their official papers were brought round by way of Reading, to avoid the enemy's advanced patrols.

On the 1st of November, John Hancock resigned as President of the Congress and Henry Laurens, of South Carolina, was chosen. The Congress completed and passed the Articles of Confederation on November 15th.

On June 18th, 1778, Sir Henry Clinton, who had succeeded Howe in command, withdrew the British army from Philadelphia. The Congress had adjourned at York on the 27th, and met in Philadelphia again on July 2nd, in the State House. There they continued their sessions during the varying fortunes of the war, which virtually ended with the capture of Cornwallis, on October 19th, 1781. In the Spring of 1783 discontent about arrears in pay had been created among the camps of Washington at Newburgh, N. Y., by

one of the field officers and some bodies of troops went to Philadelphia to threaten the Congress. They declared the menace an insult to their authority and adjourned to Princeton, where they assembled on June 30th.

Elias Boudinot was then President of the Congress, and the sessions were held in Nassau Hall, which was erected in 1760 for the College of New Jersey. It was partially destroyed by fire in 1802.

Princeton is forty miles northeast of Philadelphia, and eleven east of Trenton. Princeton is the seat of Princeton College in New Jersey. Princeton's Nassau Hall, dedicated "to the immortal memory of the glorious King William the Third, of the illustrious House of Nassau" suffered greatly during the Revolution. The main portion was occupied as a barracks and a hospital both by the American and British troops. General Washington drove a detachment of British soldiers from it at the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777. General Washington presented fifty guineas to the College to repair the building, but the trustees appropriated the sum to the painting of a portrait of Washington by the elder Peale.

On November 26th the Congress assembled in Annapolis, Maryland, which is so rich in historical reminiscences that it is known as "ye ancient citye." The town was founded in 1649 and was selected as the most desirable site for "ye greate citye of ye Southe."

At the close of the Revolution, Maryland offered to cede Annapolis as the Federal Capital. During the negotiations for a permanent site it was resolved in 1783 that Congress should meet alternately at Annapolis and Trenton, the first session to be held at Annapolis. Congress met in the Colonial State House, situated on an elevation in the center of the city.

The Congress remained at Annapolis till June, 1784, when they adjourned to meet at Trenton, New Jersey. The building in which they convened there, on November 1st, is said to have been the Presbyterian Church, erected in 1726. It was taken down in 1804 and the First Presbyterian Church now occupies its site.

After a brief session, on December 24th, the Congress adjourned over the Christmas holidays, to meet at New York City on January 11th, 1785. There their sessions were held in the City Hall, at the head of Broad Street, built in 1700 and removed in 1812.

The Continental Congress remained at New York till its dissolution. A stronger system of government at that time was demanded, and a Convention of the States at Philadelphia had revised the Articles of Confederation and formed the present Federal Constitution. This was submitted to the Congress, who, after its ratification by the State Legislatures, directed an election for President and Vice-President of the United States. Washington and John Adams were chosen for these offices. Washington took the oath of office on April 30th, 1789, in the street gallery

of the City Hall in New York, and the First Congress under the Constitution began its sessions in the same building, which then was known as Federal Hall.

As early as 1783 the former Congress had been considering a permanent site for a Federal Capital, and the new Congress continued the question. By a compromise of policy between the North and the South, in July, 1790, it was settled that the Capital City should be fixed on the banks of the Potomac. The next year Washington selected the spot now bearing his name. The territory around had once borne the Indian name of Conocheague.

July 9, 1963

We reported our District of Columbia Budget Bill yesterday and in my report to the Committee, I made the following statements:

HIGHWAY PROGRAM

"The problems relating to the highway program in the District of Columbia were gone into very thoroughly, both with officials of the District and the Bureau of Public Roads.

Any effort to bring important highway projects in the District to a complete halt is a serious mistake. In order to meet the tremendous day-to-day growth of traffic in Washington, we must carry the highway program along with any and all proposals concerning a rapid transit system.

The highway program in the District of Columbia, with emphasis on the interstate system, is one of the major long-established activities of the District Government. Congress has followed a deliberate and positive course with reference to the interstate system. A procedure for designation of the system was established first in the enactment of legislation in 1944; and after years of painstaking analyses of trends of engineering and economic facts, it enacted the Federal Highway Act and the Highway Revenue Act of 1956 which authorized appropriations and levied taxes to construct the interstate system. From time to time various amendments have been added to the basic legislation but Congress has insisted on its original policy that this nation including the District of Columbia shall have an interstate system. In order to have such a system it must be continuous and to be acceptable under the law it must be properly designated. The interstate highway system will prove to be one of the most substantial and meritorious public works programs ever undertaken by this country. This program is equally important to the District of Columbia.

For five consecutive years beginning with 1959 and extending through the fiscal year 1963, Congress has appropriated funds for the Potomac River Freeway and funds have already been obligated on the Freeway in excess of \$17,000 million. Additional obligations in the sum of \$11 million are imminent. In fiscal years 1962 and 1963, Congress appropriated funds for the design and partial construction of the Three Sisters Bridge. These two projects are not

in the embryonic stage. They are consistent with and a part of the national program and have been reviewed repeatedly by the Congress. The District now has \$330,000 available for the Three Sisters Bridge and \$1,248,601 is unobligated and available from prior year appropriations for the Potomac River Freeway. The Committee approves the budget request of \$900,000 for the North Leg in fiscal year 1964. The Three Sisters Bridge, Potomac River Freeway and North Leg of the Inner Loop should proceed without further delay.

Crime Situation

Serious crime in the District climbed to new levels during fiscal year 1963. The people in Washington and the visitors to our Capital City are entitled to a system of law enforcement which will insure them the right to transact their business and traverse the streets at any time without fear of assault. The Metropolitan Police Department has the right to expect full cooperation from the citizens of the city and from our courts. When criminal charges are preferred and clearly established, adequate sentences should follow. Any deviation from this process makes a mockery of law enforcement and justice.

Each day more and more young people in the District are coming into conflict with the law. The unpleasant truth is that we are not even holding the line against juvenile delinquency. According to police records from July 1, 1962 through December 31, 1962 some 1,800 cases were referred

to Juvenile Court. Only 20 percent of the cases sent to Juvenile Court resulted in commitment of the suspected offender to either the District or Federal corrective institutions. They are turned back on the street before the police are aware of their release.

Education

Illiteracy

The percentage of people who are unable to read or write has risen in Washington during the past thirty years while illiteracy, generally, has decreased throughout the rest of our country. Problems relating to education are among the more serious in the District today.

School Lunch Program

During the hearings, it developed that there is only a 15.8 percent participation in the School Lunch Program in Washington. There is probably no place in our country where there are more hungry children who desperately need the benefits of this program than in the District of Columbia. This matter was brought to the attention of the Board of Education and the Board has since favorably reconsidered and approved an elementary school lunch program in the public schools. The Committee was advised that sufficient funds are available within the public building construction program for transfer to the Meyer and Garrison elementary school projects for

the addition of lunchroom facilities and that design changes can be made in the Green and Harris elementary school projects to include such accommodations. Approval of these transfers and design changes is recommended as well as the incorporation of such features in future construction.

Transit Service

The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission has general jurisdiction over the regulation and improvement of mass transportation in the Metropolitan District. There was discussion during the hearings that certain requirements of the Commission are not being met by the local bus companies, particularly in the following respects: (1) Overcrowding of buses; (2) exhaust fumes; and (3) utilization of air conditioned buses. The Commission is urged to continue its investigations in these areas and seek adherence to the regulations in effect.

Public Health

During the budget hearings for fiscal year 1963, the Committee ascertained that hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of drugs had been stolen from the District of Columbia General Hospital. The Committee insisted that new regulations should immediately be placed into effect to prevent such a practice. During the current hearings the new director and his staff presented the program now in effect to prevent the loss of drugs in the future. Every precaution should be taken to eliminate this thievery.

Control of venereal disease is one of the major health problems in the District. The gonorrhoea rate in Washington is eight times the national average, and the District ranks 12th among the states for primary and secondary syphilis cases. The Committee again urges that every effort be made to bring this serious problem under control.

Public Welfare

Washington continues to be faced with a large public welfare caseload. The Committee carefully reviewed the new program inaugurated by Congress which seeks to prevent ineligible persons from becoming welfare recipients of the District. Every precaution should be taken to see that welfare funds go only to eligible recipients and those in need.

July 10, 1963

Our District of Columbia Appropriations Bill goes to the Floor tomorrow and in yesterday's EVENING STAR appeared an editorial entitled "Meaningless Budget". This editorial is as follows:

"In the cautious parlance of District officials, the city budget reported by the House Appropriations Committee yesterday is an "incomplete action." More accurately it is a mess.

For the benefit of those who have lost contact with the unrealities of District financing, the spending requests laid at the feet of the House reflected only those

items which can be paid for by currently assured revenues. Some \$40 million worth of additional urgent needs have had to be withheld, pending the outcome of still-uncertain new revenue legislation. Thus, the position of the Appropriations Committee was roughly analogous to that of the housewife who, planning the family budget, hasn't the faintest idea of what next week's paycheck will bring.

Under the circumstances, the committee did extraordinarily well. A number of selective cuts are disturbing to local officials, but hardly catastrophic. The failure to appropriate the \$32 million maximum Federal payment now authorized was disappointing, but hardly surprising in the context of the situation.

Assuming that the revenue picture is clarified by then, the Senate Appropriations Committee should be in a position to develop a realistic budget by the time it holds hearings, probably next month. And presumably the House committee thereafter will bring itself up to date, either through conference sessions with the Senate or through further hearings of its own.

Either way, this is budgeting at its sloppiest. Certainly the House subcommittee headed by Representative NATCHER of Kentucky did not skimp on its obligations--as its 1,271 pages of hearings on the so-called "A" budget testify. The fault was in the system--and the only solution is for Congress to enact and abide by a permanent formula for determining the annual Federal payment which District officials henceforth can use as a firm basis for assessing future resources as well as future needs."

* * *

In today's WASHINGTON POST appeared an editorial entitled "The Pseudo-Budget". This editorial is as follows:

"The city budget now reported by the House Appropriations Committee is more than \$11 million less than last year's. No Congressman can fail to perceive the chief victim of that catastrophic reduction. Once again it is school construction that primarily suffers. Highway construction and sewer construction, with their special revenues, proceed approximately as before. But the appropriation for school buildings, in the range of \$8 million a year for the past two years, drops to \$2,212,000 in the budget. The public school enrollments, it will be remembered, are growing at a steady rate of about 4000 children a year, a rate comparable to that in the suburban counties where public officials have recognized the nature of the emergency and have put vast building programs under way.

Fortunately this budget, with its pittance for municipal building of any sort, is not seriously intended to be the city's real budget. It is an illustration, rather, of the unqualified necessity for new revenue legislation before Congress adjourns. When a revenue bill is passed, a whole new range of budget requests will then be laid before the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. Natcher, the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee for the District, can be counted upon to hear those requests with intelligence and good will. His deletions in operating programs are marginal and they evidently can be absorbed without

great trouble. It would have been a generous gesture, no doubt, to appropriate the full authorized Federal payment of \$32 million. But the authorization is about to be increased and all significant decisions must await the new future. For the time being, this pseudo-budget is hardly more than a disquieting warning of the city's prospect without a revenue bill.

* * *

July 15, 1963

During the past week President Kennedy averted a national rail strike by persuading railroads and unions to agree to a special study on the work rules dispute. The study will delay the threatened walkout until at least July 29.

Averell Harriman, Undersecretary of State, left for Moscow to confer with Russian negotiators on a treaty for a partial ban on nuclear tests. Mr. Harriman also was empowered to discuss other Cold War Issues with the Soviets.

The National Beard was ordered back into Cambridge, Md., after six white persons were shot in racial violence. Georgia state police moved into Savannah after several Negroes were injured in rioting.

The military ousted Ecuadorian President Arosemena and put him on a plane bound for Panama. For months opponents had been charging the president with drunkenness.

Backers of former dictator Juan Peron made a poor showing in the Argentina elections. But Washington feared that Dr. Arturo Illia, who is the most likely candidate for president when the complicated electoral process is completed, will be less friendly to U. S. investment in the country.

President Kennedy obtained an agreement last week from railroad labor and management to postpone until July 29 a showdown on the long-festering "featherbedding" and work rules dispute.

The threat of a Nation-wide railroad strike was postponed for 19 days last week, but the four-year dispute between the unions representing the men who operate the trains--engineers, firemen, trainmen, brakemen, switchman and conductors--and the managements of 196 major railroads remained unresolved as ever.

The President bought time in which to send Congress legislation to "dispose of the issues" in the dispute. This he promised to do on July 22. This would give Congress a week to act before another deadline would roll around when management would put into effect the work rules which the unions have vowed to strike against.

Mr. Kennedy did not indicate what he would propose to Congress. Compulsory arbitration and even seizure of the railroads by the Government have been mentioned as possibilities. But these have been regarded as repugnant to many members of Congress and

The administration may include a preliminary step of further mediation in its proposal with arbitration or seizure to be used if this fails.

While most members of Congress refused to comment on how they view various legislative solutions to the rail controversy, it is believed that compulsory arbitration or seizure legislation would meet with stiff resistance.

Senator Magnuson, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, said in a NBC television interview that he thought these measures were repugnant to the President "if there's any other possible way" of working the dispute out. It appeared, however, that faced with a strike, the administration would propose arbitration or seizure or a combination of both.

The Republican Congressional leadership did not take a position on possible legislative solutions, but said that Congress would not "duck" its responsibility if President Kennedy asked for legislation. Nevertheless, Representative Halleck of Indiana, House Minority Leader, said Congress is not going to be "stampeded into action that cannot be justified."

Meanwhile, a six-man labor-management-Government panel, including Labor Secretary Wirtz as chairman and Commerce Secretary Hodges as vice chairman, began studying the long-standing dispute to prepare a report to Congress. The panel was appointed by the President when he obtained the truce in the rail dispute.

The outlook for a voluntary solution before July 29 is dim. The positions of the two contending parties have so hardened that pressure is mounting for an outside party with power to enforce a settlement. At least the real threat of this may be needed to make one or both parties more flexible.

At present, the basic power situation among the three participants in the rail drama is this:

Management backed in principle by two presidentially appointed study groups and a Supreme Court decision saying it has the legal right to do so, is ready to start eliminating about 40,000 firemen's jobs and making work-rule changes unilaterally.

Unions representing about 200,000 employes are ready to strike if management takes the above action. The effects of such strike on the railroads and the Nation, if prolonged more than a few weeks, would be crippling.

The administration has indicated it will not tolerate a lengthy strike and has thrown its weight behind arbitration as a method to prevent it. The President can propose laws to impose this means of settlement, but Congress must pass them and many members appear hesitant about passing further laws to meddle in the bargaining process between labor and management.

The key to the dispute would appear to be arbitration, but this is what the unions have refused to accept. They turned down an offer by the President to appoint Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg as a mediator and arbitrator.

Their rejection made clear that they did not care who the arbitrator was. Arbitration, they said, is "the one procedure we cannot accept as a matter of deepest principle." To do so would be agreeing to change their contracts for "some uncertain and indefinite lesser benefit" and "could pave the avenue to future compulsory arbitration by custom or practice."

The key use of the arbitration proposed has been in connection with the elimination of firemen's jobs. But the unions, beyond offering to bargain on about 8,000 of the jobs, have refused to accept this proposal.

The recommendation of the last presidential study board on the rail deadlock stated: "The next 30 days will be important not only to the parties but also to the Nation and to the future of collective bargaining as an effective method of disputes settlement." This was in mid-May.

Last week's development appeared to indicate that the machinery of railroad bargaining has broken down. The legislation Mr. Kennedy proposes may be designed to take care of the rail dispute only, but the significance of the first resort to such special legislation may be far broader in labor-management relations.

We may be here until the snow flies.

We are in the 7th month of the current Session and have only enacted some 23 bills. Many of these bills are minor bills and only one appropriation bill so far has come out of conference. This is the Treasury and Post Office Bill.

This week we have very little of importance up for action in the House. With racial demonstrations in the House^{SENATE} and elsewhere throughout the country, the Civil Rights legislation now pending before the Committee must be acted upon before we adjourn. The tax revision bill is still in Committee; and, it now appears that it will be there until August. Bills such as the Youth Conservation Corps, Aid to Education, Domestic Peace Corps and others simply have no chance at all during the present Session. The Civil Rights now an important issue and with the condition, generally, throughout the country about ready to explode, we now have the railroad strike. At least the strike has been postponed until July 29 and will be serious before it is over.

July 17, 1963

The Federal Reserve Board yesterday raised the price of money as the opening round in a new Government campaign to stem the flow of dollars overseas. The Board lifted the tax rate from 3% to 3½%. The rate is the price that the nation's central bank charges commercial banks for loans. The increase is expected to be transmitted promptly to the rates that the commercial

banks charge their business customers for short-term borrowings. On Thursday of this week further steps in the Administration's drive to trim the deficit in the balance of payments will be disclosed by the President in a Special Message to Congress.

On Tuesday President Kennedy invited 14 House Members down to the White House for coffee. We arrived at 5:30 and had a very enjoyable visit for about an hour and a half. The meeting was held on the second story balcony porch which faces the Washington Monument. This is the most beautiful side of the White House and the weather was ideal. As soon as we had all gathered, the President came out with Larry O'Brien, one of his Administrative Assistants. He proceeded to shake hands with each of us and then we sat down and his first statement was made to me. He said "Congressman, I really enjoyed your answer to Mr. Gross' question on Thursday of last week during the debate of the District of Columbia Appropriations Bill. Mr. Gross of Iowa asked "If there were any funds in the bill for the Cultural Center?" My answer was "no" and this is the Center that Mrs. Kennedy is very much interested in at this time. I laughed and all the other Members present laughed and I said "Mr. President, you must read everything under the sun because when you have time to read general debate set forth in this Record, this means that you really must read a lot." He laughed and said he could tell me some other things that transpired such as O'Hara (of Ill.) inquiry concerning the Soldiers and Sailors Home, which is being closed this year. I was absolutely

amazed at his second statement and then it occurred to me he might have been checking the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to see what I said on highways. We are in disagreement on this one point but it is a friendly disagreement.

During the session with the President, we discussed generally major legislation that the Administration is insisting be enacted before we adjourn. The major bill, of course, is tax revision, and then it is followed by civil rights. One or two of the members from the cities who were present pointed out very frankly that they could not vote for seizure of the railroads or for compulsory arbitration. According to what the President said ~~we~~ assumed that on Thursday of this week his message will contain recommendations for a moratorium only. I, too, would have extreme trouble justifying a vote to seize the railroads or for compulsory arbitration.

Yesterday, the House eulogized Carl Vinson, Democrat of Georgia, generally known as Admiral Vinson. A former chairman of the Naval Affairs for years and now Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Mr. Vinson is approaching his 80th birthday and has been a Congressman since Nov. 3, 1914. This means that he has been a Member for 48 years, 8 months and 13 days. Yesterday, he surpassed the longevity record of the late Speaker Sam Rayburn.

Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona began his service in 1913 in the House when Arizona was admitted to the Union. Counting his House service and his Senate service, he has the longevity record from the standpoint of the Congress generally.

I do not believe that any House Member in the history of the United States will ever surpass the record established yesterday by Admiral Vinson. Times have changed. Salaries, duties and political pressures are such today that no man, in my opinion, will ever be able to establish such a record again.

July 19, 1963

Each year I prepare a statement eulogizing the Future Home Makers of America, Future Farmers of America, 4H Clubs and the Boy and Girl Scouts. I extend my remarks in the permanent record and in this way give these organizations a little credit for their outstanding work with young people. I have always followed this practice and several months ago the national organization of the Future Homemakers of America informed me that I had been selected for their national award this year. Briefly the award is outlined in an article which appeared in the newspapers. This article is as follows:

"U.S. Rep. WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Bowling Green, yesterday became the eighth man to be awarded a national honorary membership in the Future Homemakers of America.

The awards were made during the 18th birthday banquet which concluded the 1963 FHA national meeting in the Municipal Auditorium in Kansas City, Mo.

The other male recipient of the national honor was Romaine Smith, youngfolks editor of the Progressive Farmer. Others who received the award were Miss Gladys Short, head of home economics teacher education at Southwest Texas State College; Mrs. Isabella Jones, director of the National Committee on Children and Youth; and Mrs. Beuna Mockmore Steinmetz, president of the Oregon Home Economics Association.

Each of the new national honorary members was recognized for his contributions to the advancement of the homemaking program and his outstanding service to this national organization of home economics students in 10,715 high schools throughout the United States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

The four-day meeting concluded last night with the installation of the newly-elected national officers for 1963-64."

Today I received in the mail a beautiful gold key and according to my information will be awarded the Kentucky State Award this fall.

On Tuesday of this week, I received a letter from Ralph R. Roberts, Clerk of the House of Representatives, which is as follows.

Ralph R. Roberts
Clerk

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C.

July 16, 1963

Honorable William H. Natcher
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Natcher:

After a careful check of your voting record, from the day that you were sworn in on January 6, 1954 to the present date. I hereby certify that you never missed a Yea and Nay vote on legislation from the 83rd Congress 2nd Session through July 16, 1963 of the 88th Congress as follows:

83rd Congress 2nd Session,	76 Yea and Nay Votes
84th Congress 1st Session,	76 Yea and Nay Votes
84th Congress 2nd Session,	73 Yea and Nay Votes
85th Congress 1st Session,	100 Yea and Nay Votes
85th Congress 2nd Session,	93 Yea and Nay Votes
86th Congress 1st Session,	87 Yea and Nay Votes
86th Congress 2nd Session,	93 Yea and Nay Votes
87th Congress 1st Session,	116 Yea and Nay Votes
87th Congress 2nd Session,	124 Yea and Nay Votes
88th Congress to 7-16-63,	43 Yea and Nay Votes
Total	<u>891 Yea and Nay votes</u>

The above shows that you have a perfect Voting Record on Legislation. I know of no other Member who has a comparable record.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ RALPH R. ROBERTS
Clerk, U. S. House of Representatives

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A news story was carried in the papers which follows:

NATCHER RECORD IS 100 PER CENT

Rep. WILLIAM H. NATCHER (D-Ky.) is credited with having participated in every roll-call vote on legislation since he came to Congress Jan. 6, 1954.

Ralph R. Roberts, clerk of the House, informed NATCHER that a check of the Kentuckian's voting showed a perfect record.

"I know of no other member who has a comparable record," Roberts said.

The survey shows NATCHER voted in 891 yea and nay roll calls from the time he was sworn in through last Tuesday, the day the survey was completed.

* * *

The Civil Rights Bill now before Congress and the disturbances taking place daily throughout the United States between white and colored people have reached the serious point. I have never seen as much resentment among the people during my lifetime other than the times when we were engaged in World wars. One side of this story appears in an editorial in today's WASHINGTON POST, entitled "Rights, Wrongs and Remedies"

"President Kennedy, at his Wednesday news conference, wisely separated the current civil rights discussions into the three elements that now are involved. He took up the question of peaceful demonstrations such as the one planned for Washington, and correctly welcomed them as exercises of the right to petition for redress of grievances. He appraised the tumult and riot of other disturbances as dangerous and damaging to the cause of civil rights. He forcefully pointed out that the way to deal with the whole issue is to right the wrongs of which the Negro community justly complains, to pass the civil rights legislation he has proposed, and particularly the public accommodations law for which he has asked.

Those who are given to fear the current disturbances as veritable sedition would do well to remember the remarkable injunction of Francis Bacon who said: "the surest way to prevent seditious is to take away the matter of them." Those honestly concerned about the threats to public order ought to be the first to urge private citizens and government to hasten the removal of every form of discrimination.

It would be well for all of us, at the same time, to rid our minds of the notion that legislative remedies are something to be given a part of our society as a reward for tranquil behavior or withheld from it as a punishment for transgressions. The measures which the President has proposed, and the nondiscriminatory practices he recommends to private citizens, are not contemplated as a reward to the leaders of the Negro community or as a boon to the

demonstrators who assemble here or elsewhere, or even as a gift to citizens of Negro descent.

The legislation contemplated and the private measures envisioned promise to confer their boon upon all citizens, of every race, creed and color, for the evils of discrimination are not borne by any one race only, but by the society entire which suffers throughout from the blind hates, the psychotic fears and the dread neurosis of racism in all its forms. It is not in the behalf of the Negro alone that we must now, at long last, extirpate from our society that remnant of an infection that has ever been an affront to our declaration that all men are created equal.

As a practical matter, demonstrations bordering on disorder will complicate instead of simplify our problems, and defer the adoption of sound private and public policies. As a matter of principle, the number and the nature of the demonstrations neither diminish nor increase the necessity for the speediest possible remedy of long-standing wrongs.

Now that the President has given his blessing to the peaceful demonstration planned for Washington, it is more than ever important that this gathering proceed without untoward incident. The propensity of a large assemblage of people, upon some contagious impulse of anger, fear or curiosity, to transform itself into a panic-stricken mob is not necessarily diminished by the nobility of the cause which bring the participants together.

The assembly and dispersal of a hundred thousand people or more is a challenging logistical problem even when trained and disciplined troops are involved; it is to be hoped that the managers of the march and the police officers involved fully respect the dimensions of their task. All of the well-known and long-established safety measures must be invoked.

All the points of assembly must be given appropriate protection. The central point of concentration must be prepared in advance by the installation of every essential device. The sanitary facilities must be adequately provided and policed. The first-aid points must be numerous and well attended. The meeting ground must be suitably divided by temporary barriers of sufficient strength to forestall the threat hanging over every large public gathering--the sudden, inexplicable surge of a large crowd. The details of the dispersal must be worked out in advance and they must be followed with fidelity. The conferences that have been commenced give reason to hope that such elementary considerations are not being neglected.

The price of any neglect could well be the damage of a good cause, the disgrace of this capital city and the shame of the Nation. The nature of these hazards should never be absent from the minds of those responsible for bringing these thousands of people together, or from the minds of those officially responsible for their safety while they are assembled here.

July 20, 1963

Air Space Pilot James M. Walker flew the X-15 to an altitude of 350,000 ft. This is nearly 67 miles. During the flight he had a top speed of 3886 miles an hour. This took place on Friday of this week.

Premier Khrushchev entered the East West negotiations yesterday with a proposal to back up a nuclear test ban with a non-aggressive pact and a system of airfield and railroad inspections to prevent surprise attack.

During the week Astronaut John H. Glenn, Jr. denied that he was considering at this time his entry into politics. A rumor started to the effect that he might run for the United States Senate from Ohio next year.

Racial turmoil continues throughout certain sections of our country. The white people are now very much embittered.

In 1932, 2,196,000 people received a monthly check from the Federal Government. Today 40,000,000 are receiving monthly checks from the Government.

July 22, 1963

During the past week Khrushchev delivered a blistering speech attacking Red China, daring Peking to take the Sino-Soviet dispute to the people. He expressed optimism about the chances for agreement on a limited nuclear test ban as a result of three-power talks under way in Moscow.

A staff report of the Securities and Exchange Commission advocated sweeping changes in stock market operations. Securities industry leaders called many of the proposals "unduly severe" and "unworkable."

President Kennedy proposed a tax on investment by Americans in overseas enterprises, a move to stem the outflow of American capital. The Federal Reserve Board raised the discount rate to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent from 3 per cent, a step aimed at raising interest rates in the United States and keeping more dollars from being invested abroad.

Gov. Nelson Rockefeller assailed supporters of Sen. Barry Goldwater for the GOP Presidential nomination, clearly indicating his candidacy for the nomination. But the attack failed to gain much support from stop-Goldwater forces in the party.

Senate Republicans called for an investigation of how 24,000,000 tons of American surplus feed grain disappeared en route to Austria in exchange for strategic materials. The mysteriously diverted grain was worth \$32,000,000.

In two moves to curb the dollar drain, President Kennedy last week requested a new tax on purchase of foreign securities and the discount rate was raised. An SEC study also found Wall Street lax in protecting investors.

The financial developments left the stock markets unsteady, with prices down.

The Nation's supply of gold is now at about \$15.6 billion, the lowest level since 1939. Trying to halt the steady flow of this monetary gold out of the country has been one of the most nagging problems of the Kennedy administration.

Gold is a generally accepted means of payment between nations, and it functions also as reserve money for the Federal Reserve Banks, affecting the use of their credit. That is why the United States is still on a "modified gold standard," even though the man in the street has been forbidden since the 1934 Gold Reserve Act to hold any gold in monetary form.

Movements of gold from one country to another are the ultimate means by which international debts are settled. After all sale of goods, services and other assets have taken place between, say, the United States and Britain, if a balance is still due to Britain, it may be settled by sending gold to that nation. Hence the outflow.

The Kennedy administration did not originate the current gold problem. It first began to show up in the Eisenhower administration in early 1958, after nearly a decade of a steady gold supply that ranged from \$22 billion in the mid-1950s to \$24.8 billion back in 1948.

Aggravated by heavy foreign aid spending, the cost of United States troops abroad, plus booming and competitive economies overseas, our favorable balance of payment has eroded the gold stocks at Fort Knox from \$22.9 billion at the close of 1957 to \$17.8 billion when Mr. Kennedy took office in 1961 to \$16.1 billion at the end of last year.

Last Tuesday the Federal Reserve Board, in a move aimed at stemming the flow of capital (and therefore of gold) abroad, raised the discount rate to 3.5 per cent from 3 per cent. This is the basic rate at which the Federal Reserve lends money to member banks, and the general effect of a rise is to increase the rates that banks charge their borrowers.

The "Fed" said the move was designed to minimize the short-term capital outflow prompted by higher interest rates in other countries. In other words, if lenders can get about as much interest on their short-term loans here, they'll do less lending abroad. The move will not affect interest on savings accounts, home mortgages or other long-term consumer loans.

Thursday the President proposed another dollar-conserving measure that jolted the financial community: Impose a temporary tax, to expire in 1965, of 15 per cent on foreign stocks bought by Americans. He also asked Congress to approve graduated taxes of 2.75 to 15 per cent on foreign bonds, based on their length of maturity.

As a further symptom of the United States weakness in its balance of payments position, Mr. Kennedy announced that the Government had obtained standby permission for the first time to borrow up to \$500 million in the next 12 months from the International Monetary Fund.

The combined effect of the tax, discount rate increase, and plans to cut Federal spending abroad by \$900 million a year in the next 18 months will reduce the United States payments balance by \$2 billion a year, Mr. Kennedy said. (The deficit this year is expected to be around \$3 billion.)

The announcements had an immediate effect on financial centers. Prices of the British pound and Canadian dollar declined and security prices sagged both on New York exchanges and in Canada. The latter is one of the biggest foreign markets for United States investors, who bought more than half a billion dollars worth of Canadian stocks and bonds last year.

Wall Street also was disturbed last week by a blunt, critical report on American securities markets. The second in a three-part study by the Securities and Exchange Commission, the 2,100-page document made sweeping recommendations. Among them:

Abolish floor traders, put stiffer rules on speciality traders, overhaul the vast, unregulated over-the-counter securities market, and charge more reasonable commissions on stock purchases, especially odd lots (less than 100 share blocks).

Like its predecessor report issued last April, the study insisted the findings "should not impair public confidence in the securities markets but should strengthen it as suggestions for raising standards are put into practice."

In the long run, this probably would be true, but the market's immediate reaction was weakness. By Friday night the Dow-Jones index of 30 industrial stocks had declined to about 693 from 708 a week earlier.

The Pentagon last week backed away from an Air Force order allowing off-duty servicemen in civilian clothes to join racial demonstrations. A new directive banned this where violence threatens. As civil rights hearings continued, President Kennedy endorsed the August 28 march on Washington.

Although its part of the civil rights opus deals with serving Negroes at public accommodations, the Senate Commerce Committee already has heard testimony drift far off the theme into dissonance.

Last week was a good example. The Air Force, Alabama's bantamweight Gov. George C. Wallace told the Senators, is encouraging its men to join "rioting mobs." It even offers training credits as an inducement he said.

Chairman Magnuson raised an eyebrow and replied he knew of no instance where the Air Force "ordered its personnel to riot," but the argument continued.

LOCKS AND DAMS

At the time I appeared before the Public Works Subcommittee, I made the following request:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1. Cannelton Locks and Dam.....	\$9,871,000
2. McAlpine Locks and Dam.....	4,220,000
3. Newburgh Locks and Dam.....	250,000
4. Uniontown Locks and Dam.....	200,000
5. Capt. Anthony Meldahl Locks and Dam.....	9,200,000
6. Barkley Dam.....	27,000,000
7. Barren River Reservoir.....	7,517,000
8. Fishtrap Reservoir.....	9,500,000
9. Corbin.....	270,000
10. Grayson Reservoir.....	1,000,000
11. Green River Reservoir.....	2,000,000
12. Big Sandy River.....	40,300
13. Bunches Creek.....	19,000
14. Green and Barren Rivers.....	35,000
15. Humphrey Creek.....	30,000
16. Kinniconick Creek.....	17,000
17. Licking River.....	40,000
18. Little Sandy River-Tygarts Creek	20,000
19. Rockcastle River.....	8,000
20. Salt River.....	16,000
21. Carr Fork Reservoir.....	150,000
22. Cave Run Reservoir.....	220,000
23. Celina Dam.....	75,000
24. Cumberland on the Upper Cumberland River.....	40,000
25. Red River Reservoir.....	50,000
26. Upper Cumberland and Kentucky River Basins.....	100,000

July 23, 1963

Boxing may be on the way out. Last night I attending the closed TV Circuit showing of the heavy weight match between Sonny Liston and Floyd Patterson. Liston is really slowing down. It took him 2 minutes and 10 seconds in the first round to knock out Patterson. This was 4 seconds slower than their last fight. Patterson is the only heavy weight champion so far to win the title, lose it and then regain it. You would never know that he had been heavy-weight champion. Somehow boxing today does not appeal to me and is more like a circus in some instances than wrestling.

July 24, 1963

Last week Representative Hjalmar C. Nygaard of North Dakota died of a heart attack in the Doctor's office of the Capitol. He was a good Member and his death was quite a shock to the House.

July 26, 1963

An editorial appeared in the newspapers in my District concerning my voting record. This editorial is entitled "Savory Statistics" and is as follows:

"Rep. WILLIAM H. NATCHER'S voting record as a Member of Congress is an enviable and commendable one.

From the time he went to Congress on Jan. 6, 1954, through last Tuesday, he has never missed a roll call vote. During that span, he has participated in a total of 891

roll call votes, a record which Ralph R. Roberts, Clerk of the House, describes as unduplicated among the present membership of the lower chamber.

This perfect record is a matter in which the Bowling Green Democrat takes pardonable pride.

Doubtless at one time or another, practically all of Congressman Natcher's constituents have found themselves in disagreement with one or more of his votes. But even those most often in disagreement surely must admire the devotion to duty which his voting record reflects.

July 29, 1963

During the past week the United States, Britain, and Russia initiated a draft treaty in Moscow calling for a partial ban on nuclear tests. President Kennedy called the treaty "an important first step toward peace," but warned that the Communist threat continues.

The President asked Congress to arm the Interstate Commerce Commission with power to force a temporary settlement of the railroad featherbedding dispute over a two-year period. The railroads agreed to postpone until Aug. 29 work rule changes which would threaten a nationwide strike.

Mr. Kennedy asked Congress to liberalize U.S. immigration laws, scrapping the national quota system. The President said the legislation would "help eliminate discrimination between people and nations."

The National Governors' Conference abolished its resolutions committee to choke off a civil rights resolution sponsored by New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller. The governors thus avoided voting on a politically explosive issue.

Postmaster General J. Edward Day resigned to head the Washington office of a Chicago law firm.

Thousands perished in an earthquake that devastated Skopje, an industrial city in southeastern Yugoslavia.

July 30, 1963

The treaty now pending before the Senate pertaining to nuclear test ban agreement is causing quite a bit of discussion. An article appeared in one of the Washington papers entitled "The Test Ban Story". This article is as follows:

"The nuclear test ban agreement is a punctuation point in the cold war.

It does not herald the coming of peace, but it could lead to successful negotiations on a number of other outstanding East-West issues.

It does mark the end of one Communist offensive, but it does not preclude the start of another.

These are the views of policy planners and Russian specialists in the Kennedy administration.

They don't contend the Red offensive ended in failure. Nor do they believe United States countermoves were responsible for the end of the offensive, but they think they helped.

In reviewing the last few years of Russian-United States relations that led to the initialing of the test ban treaty yesterday in Moscow, administration officials think the Kremlin was forced to end its offensive far short of its early optimistic goals.

And although they credit their own policies for much of this, they give even more credit to the inexorable pressures of economics, politics, the cost of the arms race, nationalism and a heart attack in the Kremlin hierarchy.

Somewhat surprisingly, perhaps, Russia's split with Red China is considered a relatively minor factor. And the intricate and prolonged negotiations over a test ban are thought to have had the least bearing on the outcome.

Numerous officials were asked what went into yesterday's settlement. This is an account of what they said about the cold war events that preceded the treaty, the internal problems that plague Russia and the outlook for future world security.

Historians will trace the course of the most recent Russian cold war offensive from the first Sputnik, through the gains and losses of Laos, Viet Nam, Guinea, the Congo, Berlin, Cuba and finally, the test ban.

But administration leaders say the key date is May 3, 1961, less than four months after President Kennedy took office. On that day, Mr. Kennedy paused in a purposeful stride toward war in Laos.

The new President had ordered a military showdown with Russia, kept secret from the public until today, to show the Kremlin that this country was ready and willing to fight for its vital interests.

The threat of war did these things, officials say:

It produced a cease fire in Laos on May 3, and a compromise settlement at Geneva two weeks later that permitted the United States to disband a massive invasion force.

But also--and this goes directly to yesterday's test ban agreement--it gave the Russians direct evidence that their latest cold war offensive had to slow down or lead to a nuclear war. It gave administration planners confidence they were on the right track in combating communism.

The new administration's broad program was designed to take advantage of natural forces that were working to steer Russia away from a policy based on aggression. It tried to show Russian leaders that:

1. They would not be permitted to have a great enough military advantage over the United States to make a military settlement of a problem reasonable.

2. They would not be permitted to have their own way in underdeveloped nations.

3. It is in Russia's own interest to accept peaceful offers made by the United States as an alternative to an arms race or surrender.

The Laotian confrontation helped demonstrate the three points to the Russians.

As long as the West continues to demonstrate them, officials believe, Russia should continue to find it in its interest to temper further cold war offensives.

The limited test ban treaty is considered a reasonably happy end to this round of the cold war, but administration insiders are not ready to predict that there will not be other rough rounds.

Round one began in 1945 with the end of World War II. Stalin was too tempted by a prostrate Europe and a demobilized America to pay attention to allied overtures for friendship.

The round ended in 1947 when the United States started to counter Moscow's pressure with the Marshall Plan, Greek-Turkish aid, NATO, the Berlin airlift and, finally, the defense of Korea in 1950.

Western resistance showed Russia that the United States would defend the free world and that Europe could be revived economically, psychologically and politically.

The cold war bumped along unevenly until about 1957.

Then came Round Two.

As the new leadership of Russia, in the person of Nikita Khrushchev, consolidated its power, Mr. Khrushchev saw a rosy Red future: He had a headstart over the United States in long-range ballistic missiles; he had mid-range missiles to train on Europe; he had Sputniks, a spectacular symbol of what he thought was a new balance of power.

So Russia began a double-barrelled effort to get communism moving again.

First, she tried blackmail. NATO countries were threatened with a hail of missiles if they did not drop their defenses; Berlin was demanded on a silver platter; and the islands in the Formosa Straits were shelled. Mr. Khrushchev strutted about the world, telling the capitalists their burial was about to begin.

Second, Russia tried to move in underdeveloped countries. The Kremlin apparently believed, quite sincerely, that most of Africa, Asia and Latin America would prefer the Communist path to prosperity, even if given a free choice.

There were some successes: The fighting in Laos and the Congo, trouble in Guinea, the Castro revolution in Cuba, Red ties with Egypt and trouble between Indonesia and the Netherlands.

There also were setbacks--American forces intervened to protect Quemoy and Matsu in the Formosa Straits and troops landed in Lebanon.

But by January 1961, when President Kennedy took office, the Russian offensive was moving forward. The new President and his advisers went to work.

They increased the military budget by several billion dollars, primarily for long-range thermonuclear weapons.

August 1, 1963

This is my Tenth Anniversary as a Member of the House of Representatives. I was elected in a Special Election of August 1, 1953.

The ladies in my office gave me a nice card noting the fact that I had served 10 years and, in addition, we had a little cake and ice cream party. It seems a long time in some ways and in others the 10 years have passed right quickly.

Today too many of our young people are not adequately prepared by their elementary and secondary school education to do satisfactory college level work. More than at any time during the past 20 years the colleges and universities are forced to extend remedial work. This costs money and takes time that should not be necessary.

August 5, 1963

During the past week shooting incidents near the demilitarized zone in Korea brought a State Department warning that Red China might be trying to stir up tensions in Asia.

A North Korean patrol ambushed and killed three American GIs in South Korean territory early in the week, and three days later American and Red soldiers exchanged fire on the truce line.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk led the American delegation to Moscow for the signing this week of a three-power treaty banning some nuclear tests. Mr. Rusk planned to stay in Moscow a few days to confer with Khrushchev on further East-West agreements.

Hearing on President Kennedy's proposed civil rights legislation droned on in Congressional committees while racial agitation continued in many cities. Civil rights demonstrations in New York protested alleged discrimination on construction jobs, and rioting followed the move of a Negro family into a previously all-white neighborhood on Chicago's South Side.

The U.N. Security Council, with the United States abstaining, passed a resolution urgently requesting that Portugal grant its African territories independence. The United States announced that it will ban sales of military equipment to South Africa as a step to reduce friction in the area over South Africa's racial policies.

Indonesian and Malayan leaders conferred on their dispute over the proposed Malaysian Federation. The dispute has centered on the method for determining whether the residents of North Borneo and Sarawak, British possessions, wished to join the federation.

President Kennedy last week conceded civil rights demonstrations have entered a breathing period, adding he would push his program even though it may hurt him at the polls next year. Meanwhile, hearings on the civil rights legislation asked by the administration continued in Congress.

Is the racial struggle in the United States costing John F. Kennedy votes in 1964? And if so, is the issue, as one reporter asked last week "worth an election?"

To the first press conference question, the President replied that "what you say is probably right." There was no direct response to the second but there was a broad declaration: Whoever is President will meet his responsibilities, and both parties know they must protect every citizen's rights.

No one had any illusions that these calm words would take the issue out of politics, but they offered a frank, direct instance of the pressures operating on the White House between conscience and political survival.

Mr. Kennedy did not want or expect this issue to be thrust upon him in the long, hot summer of 1963. "I don't think anyone would have anticipated the exact form of this particular crisis. Maybe last winter we were dealing with other matters," he said. "But I think it's come and we're going to deal with it."

With the same firm, almost emotionless voice he displayed in the tension of the 1960 television debates and last fall's Cuban crisis, the President declared his administration's gauntlet had been cast down long ago to challenge segregationists.

The pace of street demonstrations has slackened, he agreed last week, "but that does not mean that we should go to sleep and forget the problem. Because that is no solution."

An unexpected assist came at midweek from former President Eisenhower. Interviewed aboard the Queen Elizabeth before sailing to England, he endorsed freedom marches "as the rightful discontent of a minority."

"If they call attention to their discontent by proper demonstrations, I feel that it is all right," he commented, but warned, "I do not agree with anything that is so violent it has a contrary effect."

If the man in the street is sometimes confused by the way Congress is handling civil rights legislation, it's understandable.

The mischief began when the White House decided to assault the problems on a broad front with an omnibus bill, instead of taking each item separately. The result was a document to uproot discrimination in public facilities, schools and employment.

Senate leadership further complicated matters in its anxiety to get at least a portion of this reported to the floor for a vote. It split the highly controversial "public accommodations" section off and handed it to the more liberal Commerce Committee, headed by Washington's Senator Magnuson.

The rest of the program went to the Senate Judiciary Committee, a bastion of Old South conservatism and the burial ground for countless civil rights measures. So hearings are continuing in two separate panels, with Attorney General Kennedy visiting both in the New Senate Office Building.

Secretary of State Rusk flew to Moscow on Friday to sign a partial nuclear test ban treaty tomorrow. In Washington the Senate Foreign Relations Committee prepared to hold ratification hearings. While in the USSR, Mr. Rusk will explore with Premier Khushchev the Soviet non-aggression pact proposal and other ideas for lessening tensions.

Both President Kennedy and Prime Minister Macmillan have cautioned their peoples about the limitations of the meaning of the limited nuclear test ban treaty and President de Gaulle, employing an Olympian disdain, observed in a widely reported press conference on Monday that the agreement "has in no way changed" the threat to the world of a nuclear holocaust.

Despite these expressions by Western leaders, there appeared to be a rising tide of "great expectations" in the United States and Great Britain for further easing of the cold war which has divided the Free World and the Soviet Bloc virtually since the end of World War II and wearied the peoples of both sides.

The strong psychological effect of this "first step" breakthrough, as some administration officials regard the Anglo-American-Soviet nuclear test pact has, accordingly, focused great attention on Secretary Rusk's current mission in Moscow. He is there, of course, to sign the agreement previously initiated by Undersecretary of State Harriman.

August 6, 1963

The Supreme Court has been under attack now for a period of about five years. The recent decision concerning prayer in the public schools has met with the disapproval of the majority of the people. The fine line of distinction is not understood generally. To add to the woes of the Supreme Court now we have Supreme Court Justice W. O. Douglas, age 64 marrying Miss Joan Carol Martin, age 23. They married in Buffalo, New York yesterday and left for a honeymoon in the Montana mountains. Miss Martin met the Justice two years ago while doing a senior research paper on his political philosophy. This is the Justice's third wife and he has children by his first wife. Justice Douglas observed his 24th anniversary on the Supreme Court last April and if I had my way, he would not complete his 25th anniversary.

From time to time in the Government of our country we have individuals who frighten me. One of these was Philip L. Graham, editor and publisher of the WASHINGTON POST. Age 48 and the son of a wealthy realtor, a graduate of Harvard and later marrying the daughter of Eugene Meyer, the owner and publisher of the WASHINGTON POST. This man was as far to the left as you can possibly go and was in and out of the White House almost daily. His influence over the President and the Attorney General was somewhat amazing. As I understand for a matter of well over a year, this man has been mentally unsound and on Saturday he took a shotgun and killed himself. The background, training and general mentality of a lot of these braintrusters trotting around Washington today confuses me generally.

A good newspaper is one that is completely independent, fixed with a love of liberty, capable of indignation over injustices and aware of the destiny and responsibility of the United States as a world leader.

August 8, 1963

A boy was born yesterday to President and Mrs. Kennedy in a standby operating room at Otis Air Force Base, Cape Cod. The child was christened Patrick Bouvier Kennedy. The child was premature and was placed in an ambulance and driven to Bookline Hospital in Boston. The child was having trouble breathing and was placed in an incubator.

Speaker John W. McCormack yesterday promised Negro and White Integrationists that Congress would stay in Session this year until it acts on President Kennedy's Civil Rights program.

We are having more trouble in Haiti. President Duvalier's Regime claimed yesterday that its troops had crushed a rebel invading force. The invaders are presumed to be from the Dominican Republic.

Sometimes I wonder about accomplishments as a Member of Congress. Since I have been a Member I have personally placed money in appropriations bills to start studies and advance engineering on 17 locks and dams, flood control reservoirs and multi-purpose projects. Later, I have placed the necessary money in the bills to see that construction started. These projects are located not only in the Second Congressional District but all over Kentucky. In addition, we have some 15 new post office buildings in the District I represent, and have 8 watershed projects under way. The research tobacco laboratory for Kentucky is a first and I fought this battle. Armed Services and National Guard Armories have been built in the 2nd District and so far some 18 projects for sewerage, water, courthouse, and pollution projects have been approved under the Accelerated Public Works Program. Before this Program is over, I hope to obtain some 30 projects. There are several other projects and programs of great concern to the 2nd District and to Kentucky generally that have been obtained by me and all of these, of course, are important.

Notwithstanding the fact that I have never missed a vote since I have been a Member of Congress creates more excitement not only in my District but throughout the United States. For some reason people remember this and more people know about it than all of the other items put together. In today's mail I received a letter from a gentleman in Ohio enclosing a clipping from the COLUMBUS DISPATCH concerning the fact that I have missed no votes. This AP story was carried throughout the U.S. Speaker McCormack and the leadership seem to be of the opinion that the best way to handle the program for this Session of Congress is to let all of the Committees bring out the bills that are to be passed giving all of these bills ample time not only in legislative committees but in the Rules Committee and then during the last few months of the Session carry them all through. Speaker Rayburn believed that the best system was to take the major bills one by one and start them as soon as possible through the House; have the battles over the bills; and then march on to other legislation. This, to me, is probably the best system but where a Session is to extend all year as it now appears this one is destined to do may disclose the fact that the present leadership's plan will be successful. I have my doubts about a whole lot of the legislation that is brought up for a final push before we adjourn.

The Passman's Subcommittee on Foreign Aid is quite a committee. I have served on this committee now for about 9 years and there are no dull moments when the committee is in session. During one of our meetings a week ago, Passman, off the record, said to Mr. Gaud, one of the foreign aid officials, that he had been reading in the paper where Senator Morse's (Ore.) statements concerning foreign aid were very derogatory, and he was very much concerned over the Senator's action. He further stated that he wanted to be known as the biggest "son of a bitch" and he didn't want Senator Morse to steal his thunder. Of course, all the witnesses and members of the Committee laughed and Mr. Gaud spoke up and said "Mr. Chairman, I don't think you have anything to worry about. You are still the biggest son of a bitch". This was too good for someone in the room to keep and a leak occurred with the WASHINGTON POST carrying a short news story as follows:

"Members of Rep. Otto Passman's Appropriations Subcommittee are still chuckling over this exchange which took place in a recent executive session:

Passman--I'm fed up with that fellow Morse and his speeches attacking foreign aid. He's stealing my thunder. I want to be the only son of a bitch on foreign aid.

William Gaud, a regional administrator for the AID agency--Don't worry Mr. Passman. You're still the biggest son of a bitch."

This is the first time that I have ever seen a newspaper story where this horrible expression was spelled out in full. During the Truman Administration, when it was used quite frequently, it was abbreviated.

August 9, 1963

As chairman of the District of Columbia Budget Subcommittee I have maintained for well over a year that Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia was asking for trouble in his all-out fight to reduce the welfare appropriation. Certainly, I have agreed all along that the ineligible should be removed and any punishment of the adults met with my approval. At the same time, I have insisted that the children should not be penalized and certainly should not be permitted to go hungry in our Nation's Capital. Senator Byrd has been up on the big white horse riding for months and receiving publicity all over the country. A study of the families cut off from relief by an outstanding organization shows the present results in today's WASHINGTON POST editorial entitled "The Ineligibles". This editorial is as follows:

"No force for human misery is more potent than moral reform gone askew. Whatever transgressions may have been committed in the past by mothers on relief, they are now being repaid with a vengeance. In June 1962, Washington was supporting 18,133 children through relief. Last June, as the direct result of Senator Robert C. Byrd's demands for the literal enforcement of the city's perverse and eccentric eligibility rules, the number of children had fallen to 15,163.

If Senator Byrd were right, those several thousand children would have had no need of relief in the first place and could now be found living in at least modest comfort. The reality is dreadfully otherwise. At the request of the city's private charities, which are being swamped by the sudden reductions in public assistance, the highly reputable Bureau of Social Science Research has studied 50 of the families recently ruled ineligible. Nearly all of them are living in fear and desperation, burdened by heavy debts, periodically suffering eviction, eating irregularly. Many of these children have missed school for want of clothes. Other children have missed the city's free medical care for want of carfare to reach the clinics. Most of these mothers have been forced, in effect, to go begging. A few have turned to prostitution. The Bureau's report concluded:

Though a few of the women found economically productive work, the majority had to depend on relief from private agencies or handouts from friends or relatives, on illicit activities, or on the unintended largess of the business community in permitting the accumulation of debts. The price the families paid so far was an increase in the precariousness of their stratagems for dealing with poverty and a decrease in their ability to plan their lives rationally. ...the strict application of the existing eligibility rules has apparently not succeeded in separating those families who are able to go it on their own from those who are not.

Even though our study concentrated on a relatively stable group of terminated cases, only a handful were able to get back to the subsistence level. Most were left worse off than before and still dependent on the community.

Senator Byrd is plainly and demonstrably mistaken when he argues, as he did on Tuesday, that the nature of the District's notorious welfare rules is unrelated to the high rates of ineligibility here. If the eligibility rules prohibit public assistance to absolutely indigent mothers struggling to keep their children together, then those rules are profoundly wrong.

For the past year a panic-stricken Welfare Department has used every technicality available to shake off its dependents, without regard to their destitution, or their ability to rescue themselves from it, or to their children's hopes of a more substantial life. This city is acquiring a load of moral blame from which it will not easily escape.

* * *

Patrick Kennedy died during the night. He lived 39 hours and 12 minutes and had an up-hill battle all the way. The nation mourns this loss and certainly the President and his lovely wife have the sympathy of all the people.

August 12, 1963

During the past week President Kennedy's new son, baptized Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, died a day and a half after his premature birth in an Air Force hospital in Massachusetts. Doctors failed in their efforts to get the baby's insufficiently developed lungs to function adequately.

Bandits fled with an estimated \$8,000,000 after holding up a mail train on the outskirts of London. The holdup was the biggest train robbery in history.

The Securities and Exchange Commission released the final instalment of a staff study of the securities industry. The study criticized alleged high-pressure tactics by salesmen of mutual fund shares.

President Kennedy sent the treaty on a partial nuclear test ban to the Senate for confirmation. Close to 50 nations had joined Britain, Russia, and the United States in signing the document.

The Administration made plans to raise tariffs on some European products in retaliation for high tariffs by the Common Market on American pountry products. The Common Market charged that the contemplated U. S. action was illegal under international trade agreements.

Lt. Gov. Paul B. Johnson and former Gov. J. P. Coleman will be opponents in an Aug. 27 runoff for the Mississippi governorship. Mr. Johnson led Mr. Coleman in Democratic primary balloting last week, but failed to win a majority.

Sen. Estes Kefauver, 60, Tennessee Democrat, died in Washington of a heart attack.

After more than seven months of inaction, the House and Senate began showing signs of life last week, passing half a dozen measures. Among them was a \$1.2 billion military pay raise.

"It is said that it has sunk in public esteem, that it retains only residual control over the Administration, that the populace knows less and cares less about what is going on there, that its procedures are time-wasting and obsolete, that it is out of touch, that it is hag-ridden by the (party) whips, that it is unsuited to grapple with or even to identify the real problems confronting society, that it is almost wholly deficient in scientific understanding, that the quality of its members has declined, and that they lead a dog's life anyway."

If it's any consolation to members of Congress, the above words appeared recently in the London Times and described not Capitol Hill but the British House of Commons.

As if jabbed into action by its conscience however, the American legislature began passing bills last week after an incredibly arid 1963. One of the most important was a pay hike to bolster sagging morale among servicemen.

Secretary of State Rusk signed the partial nuclear test ban treaty in Moscow on Monday and met with Premier Khrushchev on Friday to discuss new ways to ease cold war tensions. Other nations began signing the pact on Thursday as President Kennedy sent a copy to the Senate and urged ratification. Senate hearings open tomorrow.

"While it will not end the threat of nuclear war or outlaw the use of nuclear weapons, it can reduce world tensions, open a way to further agreements and thereby help to ease the threat of war.:

This was one of a number of promises President Kennedy held out to the Senate in a message accompanying a certified copy of the partial nuclear test ban treaty he sent to that body for its "advice and consent" to ratification.

A day after the Senate heard the promise, Secretary of State Rusk was visiting Premier Khrushchev at the latter's holiday retreat at Gagra on the Black Sea to sound out the Soviet leader on his ideas for taking a new or "second" step in easing tensions between East (or the non-Red Chinese part of it) and West.

The Secretary originally was to have seen Mr. Khrushchev on both Thursday and Friday, but when he arrived in Gagra he was informed that the Premier would meet with him only on Friday. No particular significance was attached to this development, some observers believing that Mr. Khrushchev first wanted to be briefed by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko on the latter's earlier conversations with Mr. Rusk and British Foreign Secretary Lord Home.

August 19, 1963

During the past week the House Ways and Means Committee approved a tax revision bill that would mean the largest tax cut in history for millions of Americans. If Congress passes the committee's version two-thirds of the cut would take effect on 1964 income, the remainder in 1965.

A parade of Administration officials went before members of key Senate committees to urge ratification of a partial ban on nuclear tests. But Dr. Edward Teller, a leading nuclear physicist, warned that the treaty would seriously jeopardize American defenses.

Unions and management accepted a Government proposal for arbitration on two key issues of their work rules dispute, increasing chances that a nation-wide strike could be averted. The unions accepted the proposal on the condition that management agree on procedures to deal with other issues in the dispute.

Free, privately financed classes were organized for 1,600 Negro children in Prince Edward County, Virginia, where public schools were closed in 1959 to prevent integration. White children, who will be eligible for free classes, are expected to return to all-white classes in private schools.

Civil rights resumed the top spot in national attention last week. A new plan to educate Negro children in Prince Edward

County, Va., was announced; a lawyers committee formed to help in the racial crisis; and discord erupted among AFL-CIO leaders over the issue.

In schools, construction, labor, law and housing, the question that will not go away continued to haunt the American scene.

Though Southern leadership appeared to have temporarily stalled the administration's civil rights bill in the Senate Judiciary Committee, the movement was busy elsewhere.

Perhaps the most hopeful sign to Negroes came Wednesday with the announcement that free schools would be offered this fall in Prince Edward County, Va., where Negroes have gone virtually without education for four years.

Prince Edward abandoned its public schools in 1959 to avoid court-ordered desegregation. White parents immediately formed a private foundation to operate schools for their youngsters, but the Negro children have been without schools ever since.

After weeks of behind-the-scenes negotiations, a privately financed plan to offer free education in Prince Edward was announced by Virginia's Governor Harrison. The schools, which will operate in buildings leased from the closed public school system, will be open to both races, although it is expected to serve the Negroes primarily. A special assistant to the attorney general, William Vanden Heuvel, played an important role in

arranging the free classes, and Governor Harrison announced the plans although the schools will function privately and not as part of the State public school system.

The instrument to break the deadlock is the Prince Edward Free School Association. Privately financed, the non-profit corporation expects to begin teaching the county's 1,700 Negro children next month. It already has a Washington address -- P. O. Box 2000 -- to accept contributions.

Still up in the air, however, is a lawsuit brought by attorneys for Negro children there to force county schools to reopen. A Federal court of appeals last Monday refused to order them reopened, ruling that Virginia's own court must pass on the question first.

One of the unforeseen problems of the Negro in some Southern States is obtaining a lawyer to represent him in racial protest arrests.

In Clarksdale, Miss., for example, no white lawyer could be found to represent any Negro involved in a rights demonstration, a symptom of the community pressure at work.

Last Tuesday a group of the Nation's leading lawyers formed a non-profit corporation in Chicago, the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, to remedy this evil. "We want to serve as the conscience of the lawyers of America, to make sure they play their role in this crisis," said Bernard G. Segal, a Philadelphia lawyer and co-chairman of the group.

The committee will supply lawyers in selected cases, encourage local biracial groups and help educate the public on legal issues in race relations. It is being financed initially by donations from a dozen major legal firms.

Secretaries Rusk and McNamara last week led in presenting the administration's case for a partial nuclear test ban treaty to the Senate. The United States, meanwhile, continued its schedule of underground nuclear explosions.

After a week of hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the ratification of the partial nuclear test ban pact recently signed by the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, it was clear that the administration had made a good beginning.

Led by Secretary of State Rusk, who appeared on Monday, a chorus of top Government leaders sang a soothing song for the Senators, some of whom seemed eager to have their lingering doubts over entering into a treaty with a Communist dictatorship overcome by official assurances. Not a single discordant note was sounded as Defense Secretary McNamara, Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, and John A. McCone, Director of Central Intelligence, added their supporting voices to Mr. Rusk's.

Clearly, the administration had done its homework and it appeared to be paying off. All major questions were anticipated and the answers given to them were regarded as satisfactory by most of the Senators. Nothing in the first week's hearings -- the questioning may go on for two more weeks -- has caused any change in the consensus that the treaty would be ratified with a comfortable margin above the necessary two-thirds of those Senators present and voting. On the contrary, this feeling was buttressed.

August 26, 1963

During the past week President Ngo Dinh Diem declared a state of siege in South Vietnam after his troops seized all Buddhist temples in the country. Several members of Diem's official family, including his ambassador to the United States, resigned in protest over the regime's persecution of Buddhists.

The House lopped \$585,000,000 from President Kennedy's \$4.1 billion foreign-aid request for this year. Mr. Kennedy denounced the action and Administration leaders planned strategy for restoring some of the cut in the Senate.

The Senate Commerce Committee approved a bill that would set up a seven-member board to compel a settlement of the railroad work-rules dispute. Congressional approval of the measure was not likely before August 29, when the railroads have said they would put

work-rule changes into effect and when the rail unions said they would call a nationwide strike.

Khrushchev toured Yugoslavia, conferring with President Tito and strengthening the recently renewed ties between that country and Russia. The Kremlin announced that it was ending all military aid to Red China and accused the Peking regime of stealing Soviet atomic secrets.

Despite a continuing flow of often contradictory testimony, the Senate appeared set to ratify the treaty banning some nuclear tests. Ratification is expected after Labor Day.

On Friday of last week the Kentucky Delegation on both sides of the aisle voted for a motion to recommit, with instructions that \$585 million be cut out of the Foreign Aid Bill. For a number of years now I have served on the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations and know that hundreds of millions of our dollars have been squandered in this program. The President was very unhappy and immediately appeared on television and radio, blasting the 66 Democrats who joined the Republicans in bringing about this cut. He said this reduction was shortsighted, irresponsible, and dangerously partisan. He will get over his mad spell.

The first two telegrams that I received today pertained to my vote on the reduction. The first one that I opened was from the League of Women Voters of Kentucky, stating

that the League of Women Voters of Kentucky were extremely disappointed in the vote of the Kentucky Delegation on foreign aid. The next three telegrams commended me on casting the vote of our District for the reduction. The second telegram was from Tyler Mumford, Editor and Publisher of the Union County Advocate, of Morganfield, Kentucky, which stated that most favorable comment was heard in Morganfield on my vote cutting foreign aid.

August 28, 1963

A hundred years of history caught up with the nation today. In the shadow of the Lincoln Memorial, men and women from many parts of the country gathered for the greatest demonstration in the city's history. The march, itself, actually began about half an hour ahead of schedule. Police estimated the crowd at between 175,000 and 200,000. As the crowd moved down Constitution Avenue, with occasional bursts of singing and chanting, it looked like a sea of signs. There was a two-hour program of speeches, prayers and music, and before the march started, a number of the leaders met with President Kennedy and came up on the Hill to see their Congressmen.

There were only a very few incidents that caused any difficulty, and it is almost a miracle that trouble did not ensue as a result of this Rights March.

The threat of a nationwide rail strike completely faded out today. Last night the Senate passed a resolution which will prevent a strike for at least six months. This resolution will prohibit the railways from putting job-cutting work rules into effect at midnight and forbids the Unions to strike over work rules. This legislation will establish a seven-member arbitration board to make binding decisions within ninety days on the two key issues in the four-year dispute over work rules. These issues involve management demands for authority to remove firemen from freight and yard diesel engines, and to reduce the size of train crews.

September 3, 1963

During the past week an estimated 200,000 persons, both Negro and white, marched on Washington in a mass civil-rights demonstration. Negro leaders urged the immediate granting of demands ranging from equal job opportunity to complete school integration, but the demonstration was expected to have little effect on Congress when it acts on the Administration's civil-rights bill.

Congress blocked a threatened railroad strike by directing that two key issues in the featherbedding dispute be resolved through binding arbitration. A seven-man independent board will arbitrate

the disputes over firemen's jobs and the composition of train crews.

Fifty young Americans who defied a U.S. ban on travel to Cuba returned to the United States via Madrid. The House Un-American Activities Committee will hold an inquiry into the trip, and the Justice Department was considering whether to file charges against the youths.

An explosion in a Utah potash mine killed 18 of the 25 miners trapped by the blast. Rescuers brought to safety two miners who had been trapped in a Pennsylvania coal mine, but gave up hope for a third miner.

Army leaders in South Vietnam rejected a veiled State Department appeal for a military takeover to end the civil strife between the Diem government and the country's Buddhists. President deGaulle took another slam at the United States by pledging that France would help the Vietnamese shake off foreign interference in internal affairs.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, by a 16-1 vote, approved the treaty limiting nuclear tests. The treaty will have little trouble obtaining the necessary two-thirds vote for ratification when it reaches the Senate floor on Sept. 9.

The U.N. Security Council received a resolution from the United States and Britain calling on the council to condemn

the "wanton murder" of two Israeli farmers near the Syrian border Aug. 19. The carefully worded resolution avoided blaming Syria directly for the killings.

India's Prime Minister Nehru reshuffled his cabinet to bring new blood into his government and send veteran leaders of his ruling Congress Party out to perk up the party at the grass roots.

At the civil-rights demonstration Martin Luther King delivered the following address:

" FIVE SCORE years ago a great American in whose symbolic shadow we stand today signed the Emancipation Proclamation. This momentous decree came as the great beacon light of hope to millions of Negro slaves, who had been seared in the flames of withering injustice.

It came as the joyous daybreak to end the long night of their captivity. But 100 years later the Negro still is not free. One hundred years later the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination. One hundred years later, the Negro lives on a lonely isle of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity. One hundred years later, the Negro is still languishing in the corners of American society and finds himself in exile in his own land.

So we have come here today to dramatize the shameful condition. In a sense

we have come to our nation's capital to cash a check. When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence they were signing a promissory note to which every American was to fall heir. This note was a promise that all men--yes, black men as well as white men--would be guaranteed the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

It is obvious today that America has defaulted on this promissory note insofar as her citizens of color are concerned. Instead of honoring this sacred obligation, America has given the Negro people a bad check, a check which has come back marked: Insufficient funds.

But we refuse to believe that the bank of justice is bankrupt. We refuse to believe that there are insufficient funds in the great vaults of opportunity of this nation. So we have come to cash this check, a check that will give us upon demand the riches of freedom and the security of justice.

We have also come to this hallowed spot to remind America of the fierce urgency of now. This is no time to engage in the luxury of cooling off or to take the tranquilizing drug of gradualism. Now is the time to make real the promise of democracy. Now is the time to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation to the sunlit path of racial justice. Now is the time to lift our nation from the

quicksands of racial injustice to the solid rock of brotherhood. Now is the time to make justice a reality for all of God's children.

It would be fatal for the nation to overlook the urgency of the moment. This sweltering summer of the Negro's legitimate discontent will not pass until there is an invigorating autumn of freedom and equality; 1963 is not an end but a beginning.

Those who hoped that the Negro needed to blow off steam, and will now be content, will have a rude awakening if the nation returns to business as usual.

There will be neither rest nor tranquility in America until the Negro is granted his citizenship rights. The whirlwinds of revolt will continue to shake the foundations of our nation until the bright day of justice emerges.

And there is something that I must say to my people who stand on the warm threshold which leads into the palace of justice. In the process of gaining our rightful place, we must not be guilty of wrongful deeds. Let us not seek to satisfy our thirst for freedom by drinking from the cup of bitterness and hatred.

We must forever conduct our struggle on the high plane of dignity and discipline. We must not allow our creative protests to degenerate into physical violence. Again and again, we must rise

to the majestic heights of meeting physical force with soul force.

The marvelous new militancy which has engulfed the Negro community must not lead us to a distrust of all white people. For many of our white brothers, as evidenced by their presence here today, have come to realize that their destiny is tied up with our destiny. And they have come to realize that their freedom is inextricably bound to our freedom. We cannot walk alone.

As we walk, we must make the pledge that we shall always march ahead. We cannot turn back. There are those who are asking the devotees of civil rights: When will you be satisfied? We can never be satisfied as long as the Negro is the victim of the unspeakable horrors of police brutality. We can never be satisfied as long as our bodies, heavy with the fatigue of travel, cannot gain lodging in the motels of the highways and the hotels of the cities. We cannot be satisfied as long as the Negro's basic mobility is from a smaller ghetto to a larger one. We can never be satisfied as long as our children are stripped of their selfhood and robbed of their dignity by signs stating "For Whites Only."

We cannot be satisfied as long as the Negro in Mississippi cannot vote and a Negro in New York believes he has nothing for which to vote. No, no we are not satisfied and we will not be satisfied until justice rolls down like waters and righteousness like a mighty stream.

I am not unmindful that some of you have come here out of great trials and tribulations. Some of you have come fresh from narrow jail cells. Some of you have come from areas where your quest for freedom left you battered by the storms of persecution and staggered by the winds of police brutality. You have been the veterans of creative suffering.

Continue to work with the faith that unearned suffering is redemptive. Go back to Mississippi, go back to Alabama, go back to South Carolina, go back to Georgia, go back to Louisiana, go back to the slums and ghettos of our Northern cities, knowing that somehow this situation can and will be changed. Let us not wallow in the valley of despair.

I say to you today, my friends, so even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream.

It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream. I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed. We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal.

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood . . . I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed

into an oasis of freedom and justice.

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character. I have a dream today. I have a dream that one day down in Alabama, with its vicious racists, with its governor having his lips dripping with words of interposition and nullification, one day right there in Alabama little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers. I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain and the crooked places will be made straight and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed and all shall see it together. This is our hope. This is our faith that I go back to the South with. With this faith, we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope. With this faith we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood. With this faith we will be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom together, knowing that we will be free one day.

This will be the day--this will be the day when all of God's children will

be able to sing with new meaning:

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of Liberty,
Of thee I sing.
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrims' pride,
From every mountainside
Let freedom ring.

And if America is to be a great nation, this must become true. So let freedom ring. From the prodigious hilltops of New Hampshire, let freedom ring. From the mighty mountains of New York, let freedom ring.

From the heightening Alleghenies of Pennsylvania, let freedom ring. From the snow-capped Rockies of Colorado, let freedom ring. From the curvaceous slopes of California,

But not only that; let freedom ring from Stone Mountain of Georgia. Let freedom ring from Lookout Mountain of Tennessee. Let freedom ring from every hill and molehill of Mississippi. From every mountainside, let freedom ring.

And when this happens, and when we allow freedom to ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual:

Free at last, free at last,
Thank God Almighty, we're free at
last."

I just wonder who prepared the above.

The biggest protest gathering in Washington's history last week confounded the experts with its peaceful, disciplined mood, climaxing a year of civil rights troubles. Observers doubted it changed any votes in an already-polarized Congress. But its impact on the Nation and the world was unmistakable in dramatizing the American Negro's goals.

Freedom, appropriately, takes many forms and so did the March on Washington last week, climaxing a summer of civil rights demonstrations throughout the country.

It was a solemn occasion, a time to present as living petition grievances of millions of Americans against racial discrimination. Some of the country's best orators and thinkers gave it voice.

It was a festive occasion with a cast of entertainers no entrepreneur could possibly have assembled for private profit.

It was a breathtaking occasion as a spectacle of 200,000 well-mannered people massed to make a single point.

It had been long anticipated and well organized. Beforehand the public

was sympathetic but apprehensive. One survey said nearly three out of four opposed the march. Many thought it was unnecessary. "It might get out of hand," said some. Even the marchers themselves, many of them veterans of street violence and arrests, knew the chance of trouble had to be reckoned with.

Mercifully the feared things never materialized. The march, silently helped by the presence of 5,000 police, National Guardsmen and reservists plus a riot-squad contingent from New York City, astonished the city with its placid, good-natured tone.

Predictions had put the throng at 100,000. It totalled more than double that number. Observers had warned of trouble from self-styled Nazi George Lincoln Rockwell. He soon faded out of sight with his small ragged band after one of his followers was arrested trying to make a speech without a license. Even District crime took a holiday, awed by the presence of so much law.

September 11, 1963

I am 54 years of age today and feel fine.

My father was 54 years old when he died. He was driving his automobile along the street, just pulled over to the curbing, turned off the ignition, folded his hands and died.

John J. Audubon, the famous artist and painter, lived in Henderson, Kentucky, during the early part of the 19th century. The Post Office Department decided recently to issue a commemorative stamp in his honor. The stamp will carry the painting of the Columbia Jays. This is a wonderful painting.

The people in Henderson requested that I help them secure the issuance of this stamp at the local post office. Audubon, New Jersey, and six or seven other towns and cities were in the running. The Post Office Department was not too enthused about my request and I decided to carry this request just a little higher and the White House joined with me and on Tuesday of last week the announcement was made that the stamp would be issued on Friday, November 29. A short editorial appeared in the Henderson Newspaper this week entitled "FIRSTEST WITH THE MOSTEST." This editorial is as follows:

"Hendersonians have proved once again that they can work together on a project that will benefit the entire community.

The decision by the Post Office Department to conduct the first day sale of the Audubon commemorative stamp here represents an important breakthrough for all of us.

It should be quite clear that when we, as a community, work together, we can get things done.

Who deserves credit for obtaining the first day sale? We should think that credit would have to go to the man who first started

painting birds 150 years ago, none other than John James Audubon.

Hendersonians are also indebted to Congressman William H. Natcher who developed interest in Washington, and Postmaster James R. Rash, Jr. in Henderson who initiated the idea here.

At Rash's request, many, many civic organizations, including the Labor Council, and many individuals, took the time to write letters urging that the first day sale be held here.

Now that the decision has been made to hold the sale here on November 29, more work confronts us as a community. Let's make this the best darn first day sale there ever was.

We know Hendersonians are fully capable of achieving the best.

The first day sale will be a splendid occasion to show folks that this is a town of great hospitality and friendliness."

We are back to the good old District of Columbia again and two editorials appeared in the Washington Newspapers this week concerning the "B" budget which must now come before the Appropriations Committee. The first editorial appeared in the Washington Post which is entitled "Symbolism and the Subway." This editorial is as follows:

"Congress flatly declines to arbitrate the heated and highly intricate disputes over highways and subways in Washington.

That message was first sent to the District Building 15 months ago, when Congressman Natcher suspended the funds for the East Leg of the Inner Loop until the city's administration, divided over the road's location, could make up its mind. The same message is now being repeated in stronger terms. The House District Committee does not propose to report the Washington subway bill until, apparently, the highway lobby can be induced to suspend its savage attack. And the Senate District Committee does not intend to hold hearings at all until the House passes the bill.

The city is now paying the predictable price for the grievous political error made two years ago by Mr. Stolzenbach, the administrator of the National Capital Transportation Agency, who succeeded in elevating two projects, the Three Sisters Bridge and the Inner Loop's North Leg, into symbols of the whole expressway system. He won a round last May when the President sent those two projects back to the District Commissioners for "re-examination." But the partisans of the highway, convinced that the White House means to hold up the entire road construction program, are retaliating against the subway bill with vehemence and effect.

Since we are now dealing with political symbolism rather than transportation technology, the result of the re-examination will be, we must hope, a compromise calculated to show that the White House supports both the full expressway system and the entire subway network. Perhaps the bridge could be shifted upstream or downstream to

remove the extraneous issue of the invasion of park land.

Unless the Administration makes up its mind on these two expressway projects within the next several weeks, there will be no further congressional action this year on the subway bill. And if the bill progresses no farther this year, it will be much less likely to attain passage next year. Failure of this Congress to pass the bill, and to begin construction of the urgently needed transit system on schedule, would constitute an unmitigated misfortune to this city."

The second editorial is entitled "Second-Stage Budget" and this one appeared in the Evening Star. The editorial is as follows:

"Only the most dedicated and not-very-well-informed optimist could work up much enthusiasm over the fact that the President finally has sent Congress an amended District appropriation request for the 1964 fiscal year. If a cheering section is heard, we will be among the missing.

For here it is September -- the "new" fiscal year already has ripened to one-sixth of its life span. How much more time will pass before the city is told how much money it can spend -- and for what -- during the 12 months which began last July 1? No one knows.

This disgraceful situation already has cost the District, and particularly its young people, dearly. Last week, its schools opened their doors with no more

teachers than they had last year, despite an increase of more than 5,000 pupils. Vital public construction projects have been -- and still are -- delayed. Certainly this is not the fault of Representative Natcher of Kentucky or Senator Byrd of West Virginia, the chairmen, respectively, of the House and Senate District Appropriation Subcommittees. The real culprit is congressional neglect -- a steadfast refusal over the years to approve a fiscal formula which would provide a basis for determining in advance the amounts of money which both District taxpayers and the Federal Government should contribute each year to the costs of running the city.

For the benefit of those who have lost track of the current rat-race (and who has not?), a shortage of revenues forced the House earlier this year to approve an initial District budget which was totally inadequate. In time, some weeks ago, Congress passed a bill authorizing additional revenues, including a Federal payment, of up to \$53 million. Now, in its own good time, the administration has taken the second catching-up step -- requesting appropriations which, based on the new revenue act, would add some \$43 million to the budget as passed by the House.

There is no complaint about the adequacy of the administration request. In essence, the White House has asked for precisely those expenditures which the Commissioners deemed most vital. For his part, Senator Byrd has promised to expedite hearings by his subcommittee and to give each of the needs thorough

consideration. We have no doubt he will do so.

The key decision, however, will be made later, when both the House and the Senate vote on the total appropriation. For the President's program requires the appropriation of a \$50-million Federal payment -- near the limit now authorized by law. Anything less would require the deletion of top-priority expenditures which already have been postponed too long, and which, if delayed again, merely would add to the backlog of other needs that already must be faced next year."

September 16, 1963

During the past week the treaty banning all but underground nuclear tests was assured of ratification by the Senate. But President Kennedy and his associates maneuvered to make the vote for ratification as large as possible.

The House Ways and Means Committee formally approved a bill providing more than \$11 billion in income tax cuts for individuals and corporations. Republicans on the committee opened a drive for outright defeat of the Administration-backed bill, charging that a slash in Federal revenues would be "morally and fiscally wrong" in the face of continued deficit spending.

Schools in three Alabama cities were desegregated after President Kennedy federalized 17,000 National Guardsmen, making them unavailable to Gov. George Wallace in his efforts to prevent integration.

The Kennedy Administration pondered whether to reduce aid to the government of South Vietnam as a means of bringing about reforms in the regime of President Ngo Dinh Diem.

President Kennedy named John Gronouski, Wisconsin state tax commissioner, to succeed J. Edward Day as Postmaster General.

The tax reduction bill which comes before the House in the next few days makes proposals for a 11.1 billion dollar reduction.

Personal income taxes would be cut an average of 20 per cent by 1965. Tax rates for individuals would range from 14 per cent in the lowest bracket to 70 per cent in the highest, compared with the present range of 20 to 91 per cent. Largest percentage savings would come in the lowest brackets. The corporate tax rate, now 52 per cent, would drop to 48 per cent.

Deductions for state and local taxes on gasoline, cigarets, liquor, auto tags, and license fees would no longer be allowed. But state and local levies on real estate income, personal property, and general sales and use taxes would still be deductible on Federal tax forms.

Persons who don't itemize deductions could take a \$300 standard deduction, plus an additional \$100 for each dependent. The present standard deduction: 10 per cent of income, with a \$1000 limit on the deduction. The change would remove 1,500,000 persons from tax rolls and give relief to other low-income families.

Persons who sell stocks and other property that has increased in value now pay a tax of 25 per cent of the profit. The proposed changes would reduce this rate to 21 per cent, but it would require that the seller have owned the property for two years, instead of the presently required six months.

The bill would revise a provision of the present law allowing a taxpayer to exclude from taxable income \$50 of income received from stock dividends and to subtract 4 per cent of the remaining dividend income from his total tax bill. The revised provision would allow him to exclude from his taxable income \$100 in dividends (\$200 for married couples), but reduce the amount he could subtract from his tax bill to 2 per cent of the remaining dividend income.

The bill would require corporation executives to hold stock purchased under option plans for three years in order to take advantage of the favorable capital-gains tax rate. Under present law they need hold the stock for only six months. Under a stock-option plan an executive receives from his company an option to buy a certain number of shares of the company's stock at a specified price. He may buy the stock at that price even though the market value of the stock may rise above it.

Taxpayers whose income is subject to year-to-year fluctuations could average their incomes over a five-year period. This provision would apply to actors, athletes, authors, and others whose income in the fifth year exceeds their average income in the four preceding years by one-third or more.

Last week the President was "in the bullseye," not only at his news conference but all during the week as virtually every major U. S. problem in the international and national sphere pressed in on him. Dominating all the rest were the issues of Vietnam and civil rights. It was a week of extraordinary activity at the White House with the President reaching a series of major decisions and taking steps to implement them. These were the main areas of action:

The President held a series of conferences with top aides during the week on the Vietnam crisis. Messages flowed back and forth between the White House and Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge in Saigon. In a TV interview, the President said, "We are using our influence to persuade the Government there to take those steps which will win back support." At his news conference he said the U. S. was for anything that would "help win the war"; against anything that would "handicap" that objective.

At conferences with Attorney General Robert Kennedy and others, the President worked out the strategy for dealing with Gov. George C. Wallace's attempts to block school desegregation in Alabama. Monday the President issued a statement saying the "Government will do whatever must be done to see that the orders of the courts are implemented." Tuesday morning he federalized the Alabama National Guard, withdrew them from the schools, and the Negroes enrolled.

At his news conference he praised "the courage and the responsibility" of those Southern leaders who had promoted "respect for law."

The President conferred with Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield and Minority Leader Everett Dirksen on ways for reducing opposition to the test ban treaty. He sent the Senate a letter giving "unqualified and unequivocal assurances" that U. S. security would be protected under the treaty. At his news conference he said he wanted "to stress again how important it is" that the Senate ratify the treaty, and that "future generations will honor the action that we took."

In a conference with U. N. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson and State Department aides, the President reached a decision to address the General Assembly next Friday. At his news conference he agreed that the main purpose of his speech would be--as the questioner put it--to help "the United Nations to develop as an instrument for strengthening the peace and cooperation among the states."

The President conferred with Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Under Secretary George W. Ball on the latter's recent mission to Pakistan. At his news conference he said that "there's nothing that has occupied our attention more over the last nine months" than the India-Pakistan problem. "My judgment is that, finally, Pakistan would not make an alliance with China," he said.

The President maintained pressure for his tax program which, in somewhat modified form, was approved last week by the House Ways and Means Committee. He told a businessmen's luncheon that the tax bill should be passed this year as "recession insurance."

At his news conference the President once again revealed his relish and skill at political jousting. To a question about whether the appointment of John A. Gronouski as Postmaster General was politically motivated, the President replied that "we just happen to be fortunate that his grandparents came from Poland." Would he care to comment on an attack on him by Senator Barry Goldwater? "Not yet, not yet." He noted ruefully that Governor Rockefeller and others had called the slumping stock market last year a "Kennedy market" but weren't using the term now that the market had reached new highs. The sections he had read of a book by Victor Lasky attacking him were not "as brilliant as I gather the rest of it is, from what they say about it."

The President had his usual quota of ceremonial and personal functions. In presenting a medal to comedian Bob Hope for his services in entertaining American troops, the President quipped: "This is the only bill we've gotten by lately." Thursday the President flew to Newport, R. I., to celebrate his tenth wedding anniversary and to spend the weekend.

The press of affairs last week was handled by the President under methods unique to the "Kennedy system" of operation.

He has devised a flexible and somewhat informal system for gathering the vast amount of information he requires and for arriving at decisions. Unlike former President Eisenhower, he convenes relatively few formal meetings of the full Cabinet. Instead, he gathers at the White House those aides whose information, advice or opinion he wants on a particular problem, sometimes expanding or contracting the National Security Council, cutting across department lines, mixing military with civilian aides and even persons outside the Government.

September 18, 1963

Quintuplets were born to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Fischer of Aberdeen, S. Dak. last week. The babies were premature but have all survived and apparently are getting along fine. 4 girls and 1 boy.

Leon Gavin of Pa. died on Saturday of last week. He was a good Member of the House and I was very fond of him.

Four Negro girls were blasted to death and 21 persons injured in the daylight bombing in a church in Birmingham on Sunday of last week. Shortly thereafter two other Negroes were killed in a shooting and 3 other persons wounded. On Sunday of this week, there will be a peaceful march in hundreds of cities throughout the U. S. by Negroes who will pay their silent respect to those who lost their lives in Birmingham on Sunday. This situation becomes worse.

September 20, 1963

Tomorrow I go to Louisville, Kentucky to attend the opening of the fall campaign for Governor. Our candidate is Edward Breathitt, and the Republican nominee is Louie Nunn. Nunn is from Barren County in the 2nd Congressional District and at one time served as County Judge. The Democrats fell out among themselves and the losing candidate in the Primary for County Judge joined forces to help elect the Republican. So far the campaign has been a mud-slinging affair. I believe Breathitt will win by about 15,000 to 65,000 majority. Politics generally in Kentucky today is somewhat confusing. The Primary campaign brought about a split in the Democratic Party and with a lot of people in Kentucky very much incensed over the race situation and with the Kennedy Administration generally almost anything could happen in the Commonwealth.

We are on our final spending spree in the APW Program. Like all of the other Members in the House and the Senate, I have attempted to obtain as many projects for my district as possible. This program has brought about a lot of trouble in Kentucky. In town after town trouble has arisen as a result of one section receiving a grant and another being refused. This Public Works Program is not necessary and should have never been initiated by Congress.

Ever so often I again refer back to Lincoln's statement concerning "Wisdom". It is as follows:

WISDOM

You cannot bring about prosperity by discouraging thrift. You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong. You cannot help the wage earner by pulling down the wage payer. You cannot further the brotherhood of man by encouraging class hatred. You cannot help the poor by destroying the rich. You cannot establish sound security on borrowed money. You cannot keep out of trouble by spending more than you earn. You cannot build character and courage by taking away man's initiative and independence. You cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves.

President Kennedy speaks at the UN today. A 1964 summit conference on disarmament and other world problems was proposed yesterday by Gromyko, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union in a speech before the U. N. This speech clearly indicated a major peace initiative drive by the Soviet Union. The speech was received with general enthusiasm and occasional skepticism.

September 24, 1963

The Nation mourned four Negro girls killed in a church bombing and two Negro boys later shot to death in Birmingham, Ala., last week. Negro leaders withdrew a demand for Federal troops, however, after President Kennedy named a two-man panel to try peace talks there.

The United Nations General Assembly has never met without a host of crushing problems concerning peace and war bearing down upon it. From the early days, in 1946, when the U. N. met at Flushing Meadow Park and Lake Success, until it moved to its great glass slab in Manhattan, this has been so.

It was so last week at the Assembly, now grown to 111 nations, launched its 18th annual session. But there is a difference which distinguishes the opening this year with those of previous ones. This difference is one of mood. If it is not quite euphoric, it is one of widespread hope and expectation for new progress in easing cold war tensions between East and West.

Dr. Carlos Sosa Rodriguez of Venezuela, who was elected President of the Assembly at Tuesday's opening session, sounded the hopeful note which nearly every other principal speaker of the week, including President Kennedy and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, echoed.

"Fortunately, this session opens in an auspicious atmosphere." Dr. Sosa told the delegates. "International tension has been reduced by the welcome signature of the Moscow (partial nuclear test ban) treaty, and in all parts of the world men's fears are replaced by hope."

In the last eight years, Negroes in Birmingham, Ala., have been the targets of 21 bombings. Up to last Sunday morning, 20 of them had been injured in such attacks. Since World War II, the Birmingham bombings have totalled about 50.

The hit-and-run technique of hurling dynamite has gained favor among segregationists because it leaves so few clues. Not one of the bombings has ever resulted in a conviction, and in only one case were whites even arrested. And in that instance, it was Negro volunteer guards, not Birmingham police, who seized the suspects.

So common have the explosions become, in fact, that one section has come to be called Dynamite Hill. Because the explosive is widely used in Birmingham industry, it is readily available.

Last Sunday morning at 10:25 a.m., an unknown hand lowered an estimated 10 sticks of dynamite into a stairwell outside the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham and lit a fuse.

The 18th session of the United Nations General Assembly opened last week and heard President Kennedy and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko call for new steps toward disarmament and easing of tensions.

September 26, 1963

The Test Ban Treaty was approved by the Senate on Monday of this week with the vote being 80 to 19.

Yesterday the House passed the tax reduction bill which provides across the board cuts totalling \$11,100,000,000.00. Instead of a 20% minimum tax and a 91% maximum income individual tax, we will now have a 14% minimum and a 70% maximum.

The bill passed the House by a vote of 271 to 155.

September 28, 1963

The tax revision bill which we passed last week is the most important domestic legislation that has been enacted in the past five years. Our leadership in the House today is very weak. Our Speaker, Mr. McCormack, is not too well and in his late 70s. Carl Albert, the Majority Leader, has had a heart attack and he is drinking entirely too much whiskey. Hale Boggs, the Majority Whip from New Orleans is so mean and arrogant that he has no following.

Just before the tax reduction bill was reported to the House, the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, requested the Administration to notify the leadership in the House that the only way to pass the bill was for the leadership to keep their hands off of the legislation. This action was very obvious when the bill was under general debate on the Floor. Boggs, as a Member of the Committee on Ways and Means, spoke on the Bill and almost lost a few votes. The only reason

that he was given time to speak was due to the fact that he was a Member on the Committee on Ways and Means. Instead of buttonholing Members and using pressure, the Speaker and the Majority Leader were merely spectators. The bill passed with a nice majority and is now in the Senate.

President Kennedy is on a 10-day tour of the West. He is inspecting certain conservation projects and at the same time is clipping much political hay as possible.

The Senate has finally decided to move and a number of bills have been passed in the last 10 days. Every piece of legislation this Session will be affected one way or another by the Civil Rights bill which will be reported to the House within the next two or three weeks.

Just before the tax reduction bill passed, the stock market reached an all-time high and then after the bill was enacted there was a drop in the market. The economic pulse of this country is still controlled to a great extent from New York City.

Since I have been a Member of Congress nearly every project, regardless of whether it pertains to agriculture or locks and dams or navigation and flood control projects started in the House and from the Committee on Appropriations. The two Republican Senators have ridden hard on the same horse down through the past few years and during the past five months have been simply doing nothing

but just sitting on their hands. They each now have a 6-year term and neither one will ever be re-elected. This is known by the two Senators and they are simply resting on their laurels. Cooper apparently has a White House leak because in a number of instances he has announced certain projects in Kentucky at the same time that the Democratic House Members have received the information. In one instance Cong. Chelf's home town of Lebanon was involved.

Since I have been a Member of Congress, I have endeavored to work with the Senators regardless of their Party. This, to me, is the way it should be and I have at all times leaned over backwards to be non-partisan in all matters concerning the best interest of our State and the different Congressional districts.

I have worked just as hard for the Mountain Section of Kentucky as I have for the Western Section but the action of the two Senators now has just about "broken the camel's back". I have had almost as much as I can take and their "halos" may be removed!

September 30, 1963

During the past week the Senate ratified the treaty limiting nuclear tests, 80-19. The Kennedy Administration began seeking further ways to reduce East-West tensions.

A military coup in the Dominican Republic overthrew the seven-month-old government of Juan Bosch and installed an avowedly anti-Communist regime. The United States suspended relations with the new government and cut off, at least temporarily, economic aid to the country.

The House passed a tax-cut bill granting \$11.1 billion in income tax relief to individuals and corporations. The bill was passed after defeat of a Republican attempt to make a tax cut conditional on a reduction of Federal spending.

The Administration moved closer to a decision to approve the sale of American grain to the Soviet Union. Many businessmen thought such a move would open up new markets for other American markets behind the Iron Curtain.

Joseph Valachi, a hoodlum serving a Federal sentence for narcotics peddling, appeared before a Senate subcommittee to describe the operations of the nation's crime organization, Cosa Nostra. The subcommittee is conducting hearings on the Administration's request for tougher crime-busting laws.

Defense Secretary McNamara and Chairman Taylor of the Joint Chiefs of Staff arrived in South Vietnam to check on the progress of the war against Red guerrillas.

The proposal for a tax cut is the keystone of President Kennedy's legislative program. It has been given higher priority even than the civil rights bill. The President has argued that a tax cut is necessary to stave off a recession and that it would stimulate all areas of the economy.

The idea of a tax cut at a time of substantial Government deficits and particularly the idea that the cut might serve ultimately to reduce those deficits, is a fairly revolutionary one in American economic thinking. It is by no means a generally accepted idea. A tax cut, which presumably everyone favors in principle, and which for politicians ranks next in importance to mother-love, has become a highly controversial issue.

Last week, the Administration won its first big test on the measure with passage by the House of an \$11 billion tax reduction bill. But there is stormy weather ahead before the bill can be counted safely home.

The House bill calls for a reduction of \$8.7 billion in personal income taxes and \$2.3 billion for corporations in two stages during 1964 and 1965.

The vote was 271 to 155, with 223 Democrats and 48 Republicans voting for the bill, and 29 Democrats and 126 Republicans voting against. But the crucial vote came in the defeat of a

Republican amendment that could have cancelled the tax cuts unless Federal expenditures were curtailed. The vote against the proviso was 226 to 199. Only one Republican voted against the amendment; if the Republicans had been able to carry the votes of a sizable number of Southern Democrats, as they had hoped, the proviso would have passed. But only 23 Southern Democrats, out of a total of 95 from the 11 states of the old Confederacy, voted for the amendment, along with three Democrats from other sections of the country.

This was one of the most decisive defeats in recent years for Representative Howard W. Smith of Virginia, the leader of Southern conservative Democrats in the House. The failure of a Republican-Southern Democrat coalition to materialize was attributed to several factors.

Perhaps most important was the fact that the anti-spending rider had become a sharply partisan issue. The rider was formulated within Republican Party councils and had unanimous endorsement by House Republicans in party caucus. In such a situation, party loyalty and discipline among Democrats can usually be counted on. Even those Southerners who have been angered by the Administration's civil rights bill dislike siding with the Republicans when it comes to a party showdown.

It was also felt that intense Administration lobbying among economy-minded Southern Democrats had influenced a number of potential opponents of the tax bill. They were sensitive, it was said, to the Executive power of patronage and of placement of Government contracts.

Another important factor was that Representative Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, who has a great deal of personal influence among Southerners, spent many hours in private appealing for their support.

The tax bill, however, faces a decidedly uncertain future in the Senate. Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, chairman of the Finance Committee, has indicated that hearings on the bill will take about six weeks. Senator Byrd, however, is opposed to the bill and is reported to be behind a drive to set the measure aside until President Kennedy submits his next budget in January.

Apart from that obstacle, there is the danger of a filibuster on the civil rights bill preventing Senate action on taxes before the end of the session.

This has led to a change in Administration strategy which now calls for trying to bring up the tax bill in the Senate ahead of civil rights legislation.

As for the Administration's legislative program as a whole, only two of the major bills that have reached the President's desk for signature -- those providing aid for medical attention and alterations in the feed grain program -- are considered important parts of the Kennedy program. Among the remaining major measures, aid to education and hospital insurance for the aged under Social Security are considered down the drain as far as this session of Congress is concerned, while several other proposals such as those on urban mass transit, youth training and the domestic peace corps are in dire straits.

It seems to me that now is the time to stop a little of our moon-gazing and take another good hard look at the earth. A large part of the earth's surface is uninhabited and, at the same time, population is growing in other areas at a rapid pace. Certain sections of Canada, Alaska, South America and Africa are practically unoccupied. If population increases all over the globe pressures will grow for assistance of all kinds and we may reach the point where not enough food can be produced. In the past, famine and disease checked population growth, but today with our health programs and research generally, people are living longer and are much healthier. Our rapid population growth is one of the serious problems facing not only this country but the world today. It seems to me that if we reduced our moon program a few billion dollars and used this money for purposes which would tend to hold our population increases within line, we would be much better off at this time.

Today we have 2,515,008 civilian employees in the Government of the United States. Total Federal employment in civilian agencies is 1,462,223 and military agencies is 1,052,785. The overall figure of 2,515,008 includes some foreign nationals employed in Government activities abroad.

It seems, generally, that most of the people favor the tax reduction bill which the House passed last week. On the other hand, some of the Chambers of Commerce and others are firm in their belief that as badly as we need tax relief at this time, it does not make sense for the Federal Government to give the people a tax reduction of \$11.1 billion at a time when the Treasury is running deep in the red with no hope of a balanced budget for years. They argue that prosperity cannot be bought with borrowed money because this method would only lead to reduced purchasing power by inflation.

The Democratic Members in the House from Kentucky met yesterday to decide how we could assist the Democratic ticket in Kentucky in the November election. Several days ago, we thought that it would probably be best for the five of us to hold one or more meetings in each of the Congressional Districts. We would travel together and speak together. This idea was cooled off considerably when Governor Combs issued his blast at Morton for coming into Kentucky to help the Republican ticket.

Governor Combs, bless his heart, and he is my friend, said that he would not want to divert Morton's attention from national and international problems and he hoped that Morton would concentrate on these problems and permit the local politicians in Kentucky to have their election without interference in Washington. This statement has changed our plans considerably and we, of course, had to change because our travelling together might bring about the same criticism from the Republican Party. It now appears that we will try to go in on weekends and travel through our districts helping as much as we can.

Rough River Reservoir had a successful first summer's operation with attendance totalling 271,516 during the months of June, July and August. This is one of the main reasons I was very much interested in seeing that this Reservoir was constructed.

October 4, 1963

For the past several years a number of tobacco producing states have attempted to secure a research laboratory since Kentucky received one in 1960. It has been a real struggle to keep our laboratory and I have received very little if any assistance from the two senators. For nine years now Senator Cooper and Senator Morton have been riding easy in the Senate making lot of claims and in reality doing very little as far as the Commonwealth of Kentucky is concerned.

All of the locks and dams and reservoirs and flood control projects constructed during the past 9 years started in the House in the main and all of the increases were made with few exceptions in the House. In most instances the Bureau of the Budget failed to include the projects and the Committee on Appropriations in the House added them to the Bill. Now we are down to the tobacco research laboratory and after placing \$200,000 additional money into the bill for fiscal year 1964 which makes a total of \$415,000 for the laboratory in Kentucky. The two senators simply sat on their haunches afraid to offer amendments to place the \$200,000 additional money back into the bill after the Senate Appropriations Committee deleted it. The Bill passed the Senate on Monday of this week and no move was made by either of our two Senators to do anything for Kentucky in the laboratory. An article appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL of October 1 entitled "U. K. Farm Center To Get Auditorium". This article is as follows:

"Governor Bert T. Combs announced here Monday that he is allotting \$400,000 from the State's capital construction account to build a 500-seat auditorium in the University of Kentucky's Agricultural Science Center, Lexington.

He also assigned to Dr. John W. Oswald, new president of the university, the task of working out a settlement to a dispute among some of the 50 farm leaders at the meeting over the amount of space to be devoted to the National Tobacco Research Laboratory at the center. The Center will

cost approximately \$8,500,000.

John M. Berry, New Castle, president of the Burley Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association, Lexington, sounded the first sour note in the meeting, when he told Combs that "Many (of us) in tobacco have some feeling that tobacco has not had the consideration nor the prominence that it was understood to have at the beginning (when the center was first planned about four years ago.)"

Berry read a letter from Representative William H. Natcher, Bowling Green Democrat who is a member of the House of Representatives agricultural appropriations subcommittee, critical of the slowness in constructing the center and the amount and kind of space assigned the National Tobacco Research Laboratory. The laboratory is to be part of the \$4,500,000 laboratory and office building now nearing completion.

Natcher's letter quoted a clerk for the subcommittee who visited the U. K. building as saying "tobacco has no more prominent place in the building than lespedeza hay."

Natcher was instrumental in getting the tobacco laboratory established in the center at U. K. and has guided through the House more than \$800,000 in appropriations for it over the past four years. He got the House to approve an additional \$200,000 for the laboratory in the fiscal year 1964 budget, but the Senate has knocked it out.

Natcher, reached in Washington by phone, said the laboratory in Kentucky will mean a regular appropriation of around \$500,000 each year when it is in full operation, and he noted that a number of other states--notably North Carolina -- have unsuccessfully tried to get Congress to appropriate funds for research centers for tobacco in their states.

Natcher said the slowness of construction at U. K. plus reports of spreading the laboratory all over the science center make it difficult for him to continue to get the present \$210,000 appropriation each year for Kentucky.

The 1960 session of the General Assembly appropriated \$1,050,000 as a start on the Agricultural Science Center and an additional \$3,600,000 has been added since through legislation and funds assigned by the Governor.

The Center is to include the four-story 140,000 square-foot laboratory and office building, 16 greenhouses and a headhouse, an auditorium, a seedhouse, a livestock areana, and a food and nutrition research building. It is located on the Nicholasville Road, south of the U. K. Medical School.

Combs told Oswald at Monday's meeting in his Cabinet room that "it would be tragic if the (Tobacco Research) center is moved from Kentucky." He added, "I

don't think the state should be caught in the squeeze between tobacco and dairy farming" in response to a statement by one of those attending that dairy farmers expect no special attention in the center.

Albert G. Clay, Mount Sterling, president of the Burley Auction Warehouse Association, said Natcher won the tobacco laboratory for Kentucky in 1960 because he sold Congress on the idea that it would be a cooperative project with Kentucky, which has just appropriated \$1,050,000 for the center.

He said other states had been working for 15 years to get a federal tobacco-research facility within their borders and that Natcher sold the program to Congress on the basis that the tobacco laboratory would all be in one building. It originally was planned that way, but later the tobacco laboratory was incorporated into an overall science-center plan, he said.

Clay said he feels the problem could be solved if one section of the new building could be designated the National Tobacco Research Laboratory.

Dr. Stanley Wall, associated dean of the U. K. College of Agriculture, in charge of plans for the center, said no laboratory has been assigned to

lespedeza research and expressed surprise that the House clerk, Ross P. Pope, would indicate there was.

He said the National Tobacco Research Laboratory now is functioning with agricultural engineers and plant pathologists already at work in their respective departments at the University. Some of the funds made available for the tobacco research laboratory have been used to redesign and furnish these laboratories.

In Washington, Natcher said he is constantly battling for funds for the tobacco laboratory and said the university could help solve his problem if it would:

1. Move the center along and give the tobacco laboratory a prominent place in the physical facilities of the center.

2. Establish the laboratory as truly national in scope by doing research that involves all types of tobaccos setting up a promotion program to make other tobacco interests aware of such research.

Oswald said he was unaware of the problem spelled out in the meeting and assured Combs he'll try immediately to find a solution.

October 7, 1963

During this past week the United States, Britain, and Russia agreed that

nuclear weapons in space should be banned. Foreign ministers of the three nations said they hoped the ban could be put into a formal pact soon.

The armed forces in Honduras overthrew the government of President Villeda Morales and deported him to Costa Rica. The United States suspended aid to the country and withdrew aid personnel.

The U. S. Government stated that American troops should be able to pull out of South Vietnam by late 1965. But this statement warned that internal strife between the government and many of the country's Buddhists could hinder the war against the Red guerrillas.

Algerian President Ben Bella assumed full emergency power to deal with the Berber revolt against his Arab-dominated government. The Berbers rejected Ben Bella's tentative offer to negotiate.

Ten of the world's most powerful industrial nations, including the United States, will undertake a study for reform of the world financial system. The decision was reached at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Alabama State Police arrested three men in Birmingham and charged them with illegal possession of dynamite, a misdemeanor. The police made the arrests without notifying Federal and local officials, who also were investigating the recent bombings there.

Two Government reports charged waste and shoddy workmanship by the space agency and contractors in the space program.

While the nation's attention has focused on relations with Russia and other cold war problems as distant as Vietnam, a dangerous and perplexing situation has been boiling up directly to the south among the other Americas. Twice in nine days, military coups have overthrown governments that Washington had counted as partners in the Alliance for Progress. The chain reaction against civilian rule that has brought down six regimes in 18 months appeared to be accelerating.

The sixth to fall was Honduras. There last Thursday the military seized power in a swift coup. The aim apparently was to forestall elections scheduled for next Sunday.

The coup, following hard upon the military takeover in the Dominican Republic the week before, caused grave concern in Washington. It threatened to undercut the basic premise of the Alliance for Progress -- the premise that the best hope for the impoverished Latin American peoples is economic reform under democratic rule and with United States aid. The fear is that the military roadblocks against reform will persuade Latins to turn instead to the revolutionary course of Castro of Cuba.

Former Governor A. B. Chandler said last Wednesday that his faction of the Democratic Party is not pledged to support Ned Breathitt in his bid for the governorship. Breathitt defeated Chandler in the primary and according to rumor Chandler is doing everything he can to help the Republican candidate, Louie Nunn, in his race for the governorship. One of Chandler's main complaints is that his campaign chairman, Mack Walters, and his longtime friend and adviser, Joe J. Leary and his candidate for Lt. Governor, Harry Lee Waterfield had sold him out during the primary. This man, all of his life, has been a very vindictive man and now simply cannot take it.

October 9, 1963

On Monday of this week we had up for consideration in the House a Resolution which provides for a one-year extension of the Civil Rights Commission. This Commission, of course, was a right controversial issue in the South. Our Majority Whip, Hale Boggs, is from New Orleans and he very carefully failed to vote on a roll call vote. He has followed this line on a number of occasions since he became Majority Whip and certainly to me this is a right mean thing to do to your people. In addition to Boggs, we had two from Tennessee, several from Maryland and two or three from the border states who also were conspicuously absent. Since I have been a Member of the House, I have seen a number of Members miss roll call votes due to the fact that regardless of how they cast the vote of their people, they felt there would be considerable criticism.

Beginning on Thursday of this week and for each weekend thereafter until after the November election is over in Kentucky, I will travel back and forth doing what I can to help our candidates. We have a good ticket, and I believe there is no reason why we should not have a good majority in November.

Virginia is on her way back to Kentucky happy as a lark. She will meet me in Nashville and then drive me back to Nashville each weekend so that I may make my plane connections. A certain amount of Washington has been just about all Virginia has wanted and bless her heart when she has an opportunity to go home, she just sails!

October 10, 1963

For many years Congress has been under attack from certain newspapers and ultra-liberals who believe that the Legislative Branch should be completely subservient to the Executive Branch of our Government. Our people all down through the years starting back to the 19th Century have believed that the Members of Congress are elected and sent to Washington merely for the purpose of following the wishes of the President who, in turn, must carry out the platform of his Party. As we all know platforms are in the main beautiful pictures painted under pressure and full of promises. An article appeared in the Washington EVENING STAR of October 9 entitled "Attacks on Congress Assailed. This article is written by William S. White and is as follows:

This country could one day face nothing less than a constitutional crisis in the incessant degrading now going on of Congress as an institution expressly charged by that Constitution to go its independent way.

This curiously uninformed and almost hysterical attack upon Congress has, of course, been going on for some years. Almost invariably it comes from left-wing so-called intellectuals and "political scientists" who seem not to have the faintest notion that that thing up on Capitol Hill was deliberately set up to be no President's stooge but every President's checkrein.

Still, none of the past howling from these quarters has been remotely comparable to its present shrill volume. Members of Congress from either party who dare go onto some television panels must be prepared actually to apologize for the fact that Congress is performing its Constitutional function.

They must actively defend the gall of the place in refusing to abdicate its sworn duties by giving automatic - and instant - assent to whatever is asked of it by the administration. Careful inquiry into this or that bill or proposal, which is the root reason for Congress' very being, is presented by eager critics as blind and irresponsible "obstructionism." Final and outright congressional refusal of this or that program is described as hardly short of treason to "the people's welfare."

Sometimes, indeed, the attitude of the interrogator suggests that a Member of Congress is in the dock on a criminal charge: Explain at once -- as soon as you have quit hitting your grandmother with that spade -- what ugly motive has caused Congress is full of louts and conspirators against the good life?

Pundits and professors fill the egghead magazines, and don't wholly neglect the daily press, with automatic assumptions that Congress is invariably wrong or stupid, or perhaps actually evil, in any contest with a President -- so long as he is a "liberal" President. It is only fair to say, parenthetically, that the present President who is the intended beneficiary of the screaming, John F. Kennedy, does not welcome such juvenile "support." He has read the Constitution and is satisfied with it the way it is.

The most exasperating thing of all, perhaps, is that all this nonsense comes, with rare exceptions, from people whose actual knowledge of a single reality in Congress is as patently and absurdly limited as, say, my knowledge of nuclear physics.

A whole new meaning for words -- and a whole new system of unthink -- would be required to grasp their approach to public affairs. When, say, a Senator votes his convictions and proper State interests, after prolonged study of the right thing to do, he is a matchless hero if he goes

with the administration and a knuckle-headed cretin if he goes the other way. The more time and care he puts into his decisions the more intolerably wrong they are -- for the screamers take a very dim view of "time-wasting debate." The higher his earned respect from among the most informed of all critics, his colleagues, the less respect he gets from the reformers -- unless, of course, his record is agreeable to their notions of the moment.

And this is in fact a pointless "unless." For, as might rationally be expected, no member becomes a Great Man of Congress by spending all of his time denying the proper independence of his own place in order to run after some President as a docile stooge.

At bottom, this business is an attack on no less a thing than representative government. This is so because Congress is the only part of the Government which is literally and precisely representative in structure and character.

What the screamers, therefore, are really reaching for, whether they know it or not, is a kind of People's Republic where public policy would be exclusively in the hands of a President who, though quite democratically and lawfully elected, would thereafter be under no real check at all.

Here on the Hill We have a small newspaper entitled ROLL CALL. This is the

newspaper of Capitol Hill and is published by a gentleman who started out on the Hill. In this week's ROLL CALL paper appears an article written by Joseph McCaffrey entitled "In Defense of Congress". This article is as follows:

"I'd like to say a few words in defense of Congress -- and I'll be the first to admit that my side of the field isn't very crowded.

Everyone is criticizing Congress, never before has such a stack of words and phrases been written critical of the national legislative system.

I have collected since February a three-foot stack of newspapers, periodicals and pamphlets containing articles pointing out what is wrong with Congress, yet no two writers seem to agree on what should be done, or how it should be done.

One of the most oft-heard complaints is that Congress is meeting too long... "Here it is October and Congress is still in session."

Well, the day of the six-months Congress is gone.

The Reorganization Act of 1947 provided for Congress to wrap up by July 31st. But many things have happened since then, to name only one: back in 1947 there was mighty little money spent on space, yet now in fiscal 1964 space accounts for more than \$5 billion in the federal budget.

Today, we are a nation of 190 million people, the problems facing the federal government range from domestic to international to space and it is impossible to cope with these problems in six months time.

But Congress -- and the American people have never faced up to this, yet I think the day is coming -- probably a year from January at the beginning of the 89th Congress when it will face up to this.

I think at that time Congress will adopt a resolution providing for a working schedule which will allow for a recess from July 15 to August 15 or September 1 and a target date for adjournment of November 1 or November 15.

There is criticism of the seniority system.

Yet in my three-foot stack of material I have yet to find one workable substitute for the seniority system.

The fact is that Congress has, is now and will continue to operate on the basis that the longer you serve as a member the better your chances of being a Congressional mother hen. Until the day comes when there is a better way to pick Congressional mother hens, the present system of picking them on the basis of seniority will stay in force.

There is much complaint, too, about the rules of the House and Senate. Yet the rules are based on control of the two houses by the majority. If the Democratic party had

a NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY majority, then the present rules would be adequate. The trouble today -- with the Rules Committee cuddling Committee-approved legislation and with the Senate threatening a filibuster on civil rights -- is that the Democratic majority is merely a paper majority.

This, combined with the fact that Congress is the mill of the gods and grinds slowly, doesn't mean that Congress cannot, as history proves, move rapidly on new-born emergencies -- such as the threatened rail strike. But on the other problems which have been political sores, Congress moves more slowly.

It is not the Executive department which is the "doer." Congress does not administer, Congress cannot "enforce."

Strangely enough, the greatest power of the Congress is a negative power: it can slow down, it can dilute, but it cannot, of itself, administer.

Thus, when Congress is charged with "not moving fast enough," Congress, actually, is exercising its strongest power.

Yet, when a clear, screaming majority of the American people demand the passage of a certain piece of legislation, the Congress is responsive.

But its real role, as it has been, is that of moving slowly, of considering, debating, halting, pondering -- UNTIL such time as the mandate of the American people is shrill in the ears of the Members.

Congress is no more hesitant, no slower, nor reluctant than the constituency it represents, the rank and file of the American people.

October 15, 1963

Another article which recently appeared concerning criticism of Congress was in the NEWSWEEK magazine and is entitled "The Critics of Congress". This article is as follows:

"In the past months we have witnessed a great deal of criticism of Congress as an institution because of its failure to act upon the multitude of Presidential recommendations and requests which have been made this year and also in 1961 and 1962. Newspaper editorials, columns, books by professors, and a book by senators have echoed the theme. Congress must be reorganized, "streamlined," so that it will promptly act when the President gives an order.

It is interesting to note that most of these people who would relegate Congress to a merely nominal role in our government also loudly denounce military or executive take-overs from representative governments abroad.

Hence, while they denounce authoritarian governments abroad, they call for one here.

Much of the criticism of Congress centers upon the House, because that body has been less responsive to Presidents over the past few decades.

In a scholarly and deeply penetrating book, "The Forge of Democracy" (496 pages, David McKay, \$6.75), Neil MacNeil has pointed out that with a minimum of windy debate and a maximum of laborious committee work the House, at least in recent years, has more truly reflected the collective wisdom of the nation than has the Senate.

MacNeil says that the Senate "has tended to be more sympathetic to the President...the House...has tended to be more parsimonious than the Senate with tax-payers' money, more insistent on reducing the President's requests for higher taxes and larger spending...less responsive to 'bullet-vote' activist pressure groups... That has made the House reflect, less than the Senate, labor unions, ethnic and urban minorities, and the liberal causes these groups have normally espoused."

In the present Congress, however, the Senate as well as the House has been reluctant to subordinate itself to the President's wishes. According to a compilation by the Congressional Quarterly covering the seven months prior to July 31, the President had sent 403 requests to

Congress. Of these, only nineteen went in that period to the White House for the President's signature. Thirty-eight had passed one house or the other. Five had passed both houses but awaited final Congressional action. Nothing at all had been done about 154. Fifteen had been rejected either by committee action or on the floor. Nineteen had been reported or approved by a committee but had not come up for a vote. One hundred and fifty-three had received committee attention but no approval. Thus the Presidential score was 5 per cent.

To consider and act upon the 1963 Kennedy requests would take five years. But there are other reasons for the President's low score.

This is a Congress with overwhelming majorities of the President's party. Republicans plus Southern Democrats could not alone have stopped this legislation. The failure to act has been because of the reluctance of members who expect to run in 1964 on a ticket headed by the President. They don't want to go on record against him.

Early in 1961 the President and Speaker Rayburn "packed" the House Rules Committee after some of the most rugged and unscrupulous uses of pressure ever seen in Congress. But even after the enlargement of the committee, the gate was not opened. Members realized that without the restraint of the Rules Committee there would be chaos.

Why have all these requests withered on the vine? Because members realize that there is no popular demand for them. Not only are members closer to the American people -- except on television -- than the President, but a large number of them are better equipped to judge the wisdom and need of such legislation than is the Chief Executive. Moreover a large number doubt the President's sincerity in most of his proposals. They believe he is merely piling up a record to satisfy minorities upon which he must depend for re-election in 1964.

The worth of Congress cannot be judged only by what it passes. Equally important is what it rejects.

The pace of presidential politics quickened in both parties last week as prospective rivals for the 1964 contest sharpened their attacks and tested public sentiment on a variety of issues.

One sure symptom of campaign fever is the politician's itch to get away from his office and out among the people, where there are votes to be made. By that yardstick, the fever last week seemed to be reaching epidemic proportions.

President Kennedy, just back from a 10,000-mile tour of the West and a side trip to Arkansas, announced he would soon be junketing through Texas, flying to Chicago to see a football game and showing himself,

on one pretext or another, to voters in other key areas. Senator Goldwater, the front-running Republican, took a trans-continental speaking tour that carried him from Hershey, Pa., to San Antonio to Salem, Ore., there, his path crossed that of Gov. Rockefeller of New York, home from a quick tour of Europe and back in hot pursuit of the G.O.P. nomination.

Two factors lay behind the acceleration of the campaign. First was the growing belief that foreign policy reverses and the back-lash of the civil rights struggle might make Mr. Kennedy vulnerable to defeat in next year's election. Second was the widespread realization that Senator Goldwater has moved so far in front in the Republican race that the next few months may determine whether he will go all the way or be stopped.

October 21, 1963

During this past week Conservative Party leaders chose Lord Home, Britain's foreign secretary, to succeed Harold Macmillan as prime minister. The selection brought criticism from some Tories, who contend Lord Home lacks the political experience necessary to lead the party in the forthcoming elections.

A drought continued to plague the eastern half of the United States, inflicting hardships on agriculture and industry. A leading meteorologist says the condition has been aggravated by an artificial radiation belt caused by nuclear testing in space.

Algerian and Moroccan troops fought over rival claims to a mineral-rich area in the Sahara. The conflict is the second threat within a month to the regime of President Admed Ben Bella, whose army also has been battling a revolt by Berber tribesmen.

The Senate Finance Committee opened hearings on the Administration's tax-cut bill with growing signs that Congressional action on the measure would not come before the end of the year. Treasury Secretary Dillon warned that a recession is possible next year if a tax reduction is not enacted soon.

Yugoslavia's President Tito arrived in Washington following a month-long tour of Latin America. He conferred with President Kennedy and urged closer East-West ties.

The Administration last week modified its position on two major programs, the tax cut and civil rights, in an effort to speed enactment. A Senate committee meanwhile, approved a measure banning foreign aid to any junta which overthrows a democratic regime.

The sense of accommodation that two New Frontiersmen displayed before Congress last week demonstrated a new flexibility on the political scene.

The stage was set earlier this year when a House Judiciary subcommittee reported a civil rights bill going far beyond Administration requests in its liberal provisions.

After one look at it (the bill, for example, would allow the Attorney General to file suits in such matters as censorship and church-state disputes), the Administration decided this was not the art of the possible.

The result was a huddle last Thursday with Northern Democrats on the full Judiciary Committee by Attorney General Kennedy, who took the unusual stance of refusing new powers. He did not want new Federal police activity, he told members. Nor did Justice think that broadening the original bill's public accommodations section was wise. If adopted, he said, it could embroil Uncle Sam in segregation disputes over private schools, since they are licensed by States just as restaurants are.

October 22, 1963

Today we will airlift an armored division of 15,000 men from the United States to Germany.

This will take place in 72 hours and is a test of how successful such a move could be in case of hostilities. The Division will land in West Germany and may make a major change in American military foreign policy. It appears that the objective is to maintain allied unity and at the same time decrease the expense of the American people with respect to the maintenance of United States troops in Europe which cost about \$1 billion a year. Our country has spent at least \$50 billion for the defense

of Europe since World War II ended. There are still more than one million Americans which include soldiers and their families abroad. It seems to me that the time has arrived for us to persuade Western Europe, which has a population of 250 million and a booming economy, that the time to begin taking over more of the military load and the expense from our country should take place.

One of our main problems today from the standpoint of foreign policy is the problem of keeping limited war from becoming unlimited war.

Great Britain has selected a new Prime Minister. Harold Macmillan has been on very shaky ground for some time and an operation has placed him in a position where he can gracefully retire. His successor will be Lord Home.

During the First Session of the 88th Congress, we have enacted legislation providing for a tax cut in the House; civil rights is before the Committees in the House and the Senate; the Senate has approved the Test Ban Treaty; the Senate has enacted the Youth Conservation Corps which would give employment to 65,000 jobless young people on public projects; the Manpower Training program bill has been passed by the Senate and the Senate and the House has passed the Vocational Training bill which will give high school students better training for jobs; the Senate has passed the Area Redevelopment Expansion bill;

the House has passed a \$1 billion loan bill for grants to colleges and universities; both the House and the Senate have passed a medical and dental school bill which provides grants and loans totalling some \$30 million; both the House and the Senate have enacted a Mental Bill which provides for several hundred millions of dollars in grants to construct mental health centers and also provide research and the training of teachers for retarded children; the Senate has enacted legislation providing for Public Defenders for U. S. District Courts. The Senate has passed a mass transit bill which provides for some \$370 million for metropolitan centers to help them develop public transportation systems to meet their present day needs; the House has enacted the Foreign Aid Authorization Bill and both the Senate and the House have passed the Railroad Arbitration Bill which outlaws the strike for a period of 180 days while arbitrators attempt to settle national issues.

The above record certainly is not too good considering all the time that we have spent here so far. In addition to the above, the House has passed all of the Appropriation Bills with the exception of Foreign Aid and Public Works.

October 24, 1963

We hear more about the Republican nominee for President in Washington today than most any other subject. I still believe that before the Convention is adjourned in California, the Republicans will again nominate Richard Nixon.

Under one set of circumstances, Nixon could be nominated for the Presidency in 1964 and under another set of circumstances, Barry Goldwater could be nominated. A final choice, I believe, depends upon the dominance of particular issues eight months from now.

Last fall I received an invitation from Robert G. Baker, the Senate Majority Secretary, to attend the opening of a magnificent motel in Ocean City, Md., which is owned by Mr. Baker.

Baker rose from Page boy to Senate Majority Secretary, which, by the way, is the Senate's most influential staff position. I did not accept the invitation, and at the time wondered where this man was getting all of his money. Several weeks ago a suit was filed against Baker maintaining that he had used his influence as the Senate Majority Secretary in securing certain concessions at military installations. As soon as this suit was publicized, it was agreed in the Senate that Baker should be called before the Majority and Minority leadership to explain his transactions. He resigned immediately and it now appears that one of his many financial transactions involves a Howard Johnson Restaurant in North Carolina which is owned by Baker and Secretary of Commerce, Luther Hodges, together with one or two other individuals. In addition, Senator B. Everett Jordan of North Carolina, the Chairman of the Senate Rules Committee, that is now investigating Bobby Baker, is also a partner with Baker in a Howard Johnson Motel at Durham-Chapel Hill.

Now, I am just wondering where the investigation will lead to next!

October 28, 1963

During the past week, the United States completed an airlift of some 16,000 troops from Texas to West Germany in an exercise to determine how fast this country could reinforce Atlantic Alliance troops already on the line. If the airlift is deemed a success, the Administration is expected to withdraw some of its force in Europe to reduce the flow of dollars abroad.

The Kennedy Administration fought to tone down a tough civil-rights bill that has the backing of liberal Democrats and many Republicans. Some GOP forces offered to support a more moderate measure if the White House would permit Republicans to claim authorship of the bill.

New Algerian-Moroccan fighting erupted along their border. Arab and African groups moved in to mediate the dispute, but a solution to the deep and traditional problems dividing the two countries remained out of sight.

Britain's new prime minister shed his title, ~~Became~~ Sir Alec Douglas-Home, and planned to seek a seat in the House of Commons in a special election. Bitterness over his selection continued among some Conservative Party leaders, and two Tories who held high posts under former Prime Minister Macmillan refused to join the new government.

About a quarter of a million pupils stayed home from classes in a one-day boycott directed by civil-rights groups against Chicago's public school system. The protesters sought the resignation of Superintendent Benjamin Willis, charging that his policies blocked racial integration in the schools.

President Kennedy recalled Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge from Saigon for a conference in early November on the situation in South Vietnam. The Administration suspended aid to all special service troops not engaged in fighting Communist guerrillas, the second aid cutback in recent weeks.

The United States last week cut off financial aid to Ngo Dinh Nhu's Special Forces troops not in combat against Red guerrillas in South Viet Nam. The State Department, meanwhile, announced that Ambassador Lodge would return home soon for consultations.

Replying to a press conference question on September 2, President Kennedy expressed the view that President Diem of South Viet Nam could recapture popular support if he brought about "changes in policy and perhaps (in) personnel."

Today, nearly two months later, Mr. Kennedy (and the State Department) probably wish he had never made that statement. It indicated that we meant to "persuade" Mr. Diem to bring about the changes (which were not publicly specified) swiftly. We have,

of course, been unsuccessful in this regard. As a consequence, the situation in South Viet Nam and American policy there have become increasingly confused.

Some Americans believe that we have not been forceful enough in pushing for domestic reforms. Others contend that heavy-handed efforts to make South Viet Nam conform to American democratic procedures would be ridiculous and doomed to failure. Curiously enough, all assert that their concern is that the war against the Communist Viet Cong guerrillas is in danger of being weakened because their respective and conflicting views are not being heeded.

Mr. Kennedy appears to be walking a tightrope between the extremists of both groups. Sometimes he leans to one side, then to the other. But his aim, though not realized as yet, is plain: He seeks internal political reforms in South Viet Nam while at the same time successfully prosecuting the war against the Reds.

A classic example of the Kennedy strategy was provided last week. The United States, it was disclosed by American Government sources in Saigon, has told the commander of South Viet Nam's 10,000-man Special Forces organization that his troops would not be paid in the future unless they were engaged in combat against the guerrillas.

The Special Forces are under the overall control of Ngo Dinh Nhu, Mr. Diem's brother-in-law and chief political adviser.

Some of these troops have been used almost exclusively in political and security missions. Special Forces units were used, for example, to raid the Buddhist pagodas last August.

What effect the new United States action will have remains to be seen. American officials, however, are reportedly surprised at the comparatively mild reaction it provoked from the Diem regime. The action is regarded here as another turn of the screw by Washington. Many observers believe, however, that Mr. Nhu will find a way to pay the troops he needs and keep them in Saigon. Without the Special Forces, the danger to the Diem regime from dissident groups who would overthrow it would, of course, increase substantially.

Mr. Kennedy is to get a first-hand briefing soon on the political and military situation in South Viet Nam from Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge. The State Department announced on Wednesday that Mr. Lodge, the Republican Vice Presidential candidate in 1960, would return to Washington at the end of October or early in November for discussions.

No urgency for the consultations was cited, it being said simply that Mr. Lodge had indicated even before he set out for Saigon a desire to report personally to Mr. Kennedy after a respectable amount of time in South Viet Nam.

A group of American officials -- members of the Far East subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee -- returned to Washington from South Viet Nam on Thursday with their own ideas on how things are going in that tormented land.

Tom Connally of Texas died here yesterday. His black bow tie, long silvery hair, and stern countenance will long familiarize him in the U. S. Senate. Although he described himself as a country lawyer, his dress, stature and demeanor often singled him out as the Senator who more than any of his colleagues looked the part. He served in the Senate for a great number of years and during World War II was chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

October 30, 1963

Some of our Republican friends in the House are members of the John Birch Society and are so far to the right that they believe that other Members who are more moderate have voting records which will finally destroy our country. Since I have been a Member, I have seen a number of these Republican Members defeated and others will drop by the wayside before too long. One of these Members is a man from Texas by the name of Foreman, who in a speech recently said that his colleague from Texas, Rep. Gonzalez had a voting record which had helped the Socialist-Communist cause. Gonzalez confronted him on the floor yesterday and after a few words invited him out to the Speaker's Lobby. When they reached the Speaker's Lobby, Gonzalez hit Foreman and for a few minutes it looked like there might be serious trouble. Last night on television Foreman again repeated his statement about Gonzalez and this, of course, probably will bring on more trouble.

Since January of 1954 I have secured approval of 9 watershed projects in the 2nd Congressional District; some 19 new post office buildings and a new armory at Madisonville, Owensboro and Bowling Green. In addition, since becoming a Member of the Committee on Appropriations, I have placed in appropriations bills sufficient funds to reconstruct locks and dams No. 1 and No. 2 on Green River; canalized Green River beginning at the mouth and extending to mile 103 with the channel now 9 ft. deep and 200 ft. wide; construct the Rough River Reservoir in Grayson and Breckinridge Counties; construct the Nolin River Reservoir in Edmonson County; construct the Barren River Reservoir in Allen and Barren Counties; start construction on the Upper Green River Reservoir which is the 4th in the series for the Green River Valley; complete the Cypress Creek Drainage Project; and continue the survey for reconstruction of locks and dams 3 and 4 on Green River together with the survey for the Sturgis Kentucky Floodwall and the Panther Creek Drainage Project. Today, in Kentucky we have some 27 projects on navigation and flood control either under construction or in the advance planning stages. In addition to the above named projects we have constructed or have under construction and in the final planning stages 5 new locks and dams on the Ohio River at Louisville, Hawesville, Newburgh, Uniontown and Mound City.

Projects such as the Jackson-Kentucky Cut-off, Buckhorn Reservoir, Fishtrap, Barbourville Floodwall and others are either completed or in the final planning stages.

Also the Tobacco Research Laboratory at Kentucky and the following APW projects:

F E D E R A L P R O J E C T S

Secured for the Second Congressional District under the Accelerated Public Works Program and similar emergency programs for sections qualifying under the depressed area sections of the law.

These projects and locations are as follows:

BARREN COUNTY

Date Announced	City	Type	Dept.	Amt of Grant/Loan	Total Cost
5-28-62	Barren Co. & Hart	Green River Valley Water Dist.	CFA L	\$930,000	\$961,200
11-13-62	Cave City	Sewerage Facilities	APW - CFA	142,175	611,175
			CFA L	313,000	
11-19-62	" "	Sewage Treatment Facilities	HEW	156,000	
			HEW	94,800	
11-21-62	Glasgow	Prelim. plans - 122 low-rent homes	HHFA L	23,300	
11-26-62	"	Land acquisition - recre- ational field	HHFA	4,860	16,200
11-28-62	"	St. & Sewer Construction	APW- CFA	26,850	55,000

Date Announced	City	Type	Dept.	Amt of Grant/Loan	Total Cost
1-11-63	Glasgow	Waste Treatment Works	APW HEW	\$87,000	\$174,000
2-5-63	Cave City	Sewage Treatment Fac	<u>APW</u> HEW	63,200	316,000
4-19-63	Park City - high sch	Tng-20 Farm Hands (20 wks)	HEW	5,419	
5-7-63	Cave City	Urban Planning	HHFA	4,561	6,841
6-8-63	Glasgow	Extend sewers for new plant	ARA	L 90,000	177,000
7-1-63	"	98 low-rent homes	HHFA	L 1,303,721	
"	" voc sch	Tng-15 Clerk-Stenos (44 wks)	HEW	13,317	
"	" " "	Tng-24 Sew Mach Repair- men (32 wks)	HEW	21,338	
8-19-63	" " "	Prefab. Storage & Ofc Bldg	APW-CFA	9,000	18,000
"	" " "	Storm Sewer & St Constr.	APW-CFA	60,000	120,000
8-29-63	"	Court House	APW-CFA	225,000	450,000

(Barren Co. Contd)

BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY

Date	City	Type	Dept.	Amt of Grant/Loan	Total Cost
1-27-62	Breckinridge Co.	Schs	Fed Aid	HEW	\$14,904/FY \$21,600
11-6-62	Hardinsburg		water & sewer fac	CFA L	177,000
1-11-63	Cloverport		waste treatment wks	APW-HEW	88,818 177,636
1-31-63	Breckinridge Co.	Schs	Fed Aid	HEW	15,603/FY 20,805
5-7-63	Hardinsburg		Urban Planning	HHFA	4,960 7,440
7-2-63	Breckinridge Co.		Hospital	HEW	250,000 500,000
8-19-63	Cloverport		Sewer Facilities	APW-CFA	130,000 438,800
10-18-63	Hardinsburg		Sewer Facilities	APW-HEW	25,000 50,000

DAVIESS COUNTY

8-1-62	Owensboro		Airport Improvements	FAA	200,500	
9-20-62	" (Ky Wes)		Men's Dormitory	CFA L	560,000	
12-5-62	" (voc schs)		Tng 18 Tool & Diemakers	HEW	49,816	49,816
12-18-62	" " "		Tng 18 Clk-Stenos	HEW	16,014	16,014
1-9-63	"		Court House	APW-CFA	375,000	750,000
1-29-63	" (voc.schs)		Tng-18 woodworkers	HEW	13,800	13,800
2-28-63	"		Urban planning(DouglasPk)	HHFA Adv.	113,016	1,959,592(Reserved)
4-2-63	"		Urban planning(Cent.Bus. Dist)	HHFA Adv.	38,593	890,465(Reserved)

(DAVLESS COUNTY - Contd)

Date Announced	City	Type	Dept.	Amt of Grant/Loan	Total Cost
5-16-63	Owensboro	Prelim plans -70 low-rent homes	HHFA L	14,000	
7-1-63	" (voc sch)	Tng 18 ofc Machine Wkrs.	HEW	17,945	
"	" " "	Tng 14 welders	HEW	28,057	
8-20-63	" " "	Hospital	APW - HEW	950,000	\$1,900,000

EDMONSON COUNTY

1-27-62	Edmonson Co. Schs	Fed Aid	HEW	8,692/FY'62	\$12,598
3-12-63	" " "	" "	HEW	8,186/FY'63	\$10,915
4-1-63	" " (MARCO)	Tourist Center & Recreation- al Area	ARA L	640,000	1,110,000
10-18-63	Brownsville	Water & sewer facilities	APW-CFA	63,000	84,000

GRAYSON COUNTY

3-20-62	Grayson County Schools	Federal Aid	HEW	9,936/FY'62	\$14,400
6-11-62	Leitchfield	Planning-30 low rent homes	HHFA L	6,000	
12-7-62	" School Dist.	Federal Aid	HEW	3,878/FY'62	5,171
3-12-63	Grayson Co. Schs	" "	HEW	9,120/FY'63	12,160
8-21-63	Clarkson	Sewer Facilities	APW-HEW	80,900	161,800
9-12-63	Caneyville	Water System	APW-CFA	141,000	306,600

HANCOCK COUNTY

Date Announced	City	Type	Dept.	Amt of Grant/Loan	Total Cost
8-28-63	Hawesville	Water System	APW - CFA	97,000	246,000

HART COUNTY

5-30-62	Hart Co & Barren	Green River Valley Water Dist.	CFA L	930,000	961,200
12-3-62	Munfordville	Water & sewer facilities	APW-CFA	211,900	553,000
1-11-63	"	Waste Treatment Works	APW-HEW	58,700	117,400
1-31-63	"	Plant & water expansion	APW-ARA	40,000	
		(Louisville Bedding Co. portion)	L	199,680	
			L	170,000	
4-30-63	Horse Cave	Sewer Facilities	APW-CFA L	546,000	684,900
7-5-63	Hart Co. Schools	Federal Aid	HEW	6,891	9,189

HENDERSON COUNTY

11-5-62	Henderson	water & sewers	APW-CFA	229,000	796,300
11-21-62	"	planning-130 low rent homes	HHFA L	24,500	
11-28-62	"	Fire & Police Sta., Court, etc	CFA	88,943	177,886
1-28-63	"	sewage facilities	APW-HEW	165,750	331,500
4-30-63	"	urban planning	HHFA	13,837	17,849
7-3-63	"	130 low rent homes	HHFA L	1,637,098	
8-13-63	"	Urban Planning (N. Green St.)	HHFA	60,000	Adv.

HOPKINS COUNTY

Date				Amt of	Total
Announced	City	Type	Dept.	Grant/Loan	Cost
5-1-62	Dawson Springs	Water & Sewer Facilities	CFA L	\$351,000	\$424,000
7-19-62	" "	Sewage Treatment Works	HEW	61,260	256,870
7-20-62	Madisonville	Tng-50 Clerk-Stenos	HEW	9,204	
			Labor	24,000	
1-24-63	Madisonville	Fire Station	APW - CFA	37,500	80,000
3-1-63	"	Tng-18 Auto Mech.	HEW	24,649	
3-27-63	"	Water & sewer fac	ARA	148,000	211,000
			ARA L	63,000	
			HHFA	3,350	4,467
4-3-63	Dawson Springs	Urban Planning	HHFA	3,446	4,595
4-3-63	Earlington	Urban Planning			
4-22-63	Dawson Springs	Federal Aid	HEW	1,911	2,548 FY63
	Ind. School				
6-10-63	Hopkins Co. (& Muhlenberg)	Tng-39 nurses aids	HEW	3,204	
			Labor	7,254	
6-24-63	Madisonville	Tng-40 General Clerks	HEW	12,919	12,919
7-31-63	"	Tng-20 Practical Nurses	HEW	19,429	

Date

Announced

City

Type

Dept.

Amt of

Grant/Loan

Total

Cost

Date	City	Type	APW	HEW	CFA	ARA	L	Amt of Grant/Loan	Total Cost
8-21-63	Earlington	Sewage Facilities	APW	HEW				199,975	399,950
9-24-63	"	Water & sewer fac	APW	CFA				239,000	478,000
9-10-63	Dawson Springs	Water & sewer fac				ARA	L	78,000	

McLEAN COUNTY

2-13-62	McLean County Schools	Fed Aid		HEW				10,059	14,580 FY62
3-25-63	"	"	"	"				4,631	6,175 FY63

MEADE COUNTY

11-29-62	Brandenburg	Sewage Treatment Plant		HEW				103,000	871,500
5-7-63	"	Urban Planning		HHFA				2,284	3,045
7-30-63	"	Over-run on Sewage Project	APW-CFA					36,000	925,000

METCALFE COUNTY

4-5-63	Metcalfe Co.	Public Health Center		HEW				25,000	50,000
8-19-63	Edmonton	Water Facilities	APW-	CFA				165,608	521,000
8-21-63	"	Sewer Facilities	APW-	HEW				62,462	124,924

2300

OHIO COUNTY

Date Announced	City	Type	Dept.	Amt of Grant/Loan	Total Cost
7-30-63	Hartford	Water Plant Expansion	APW CFA	71,000	142,000
9-9-63	"	Sewage Facilities	APW HEW	58,865	117,730

UNION COUNTY

9-3-63	Sturgis	Water Facilities	APW CFA	111,000	224,000
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WEBSTER COUNTY

3-6-63	Dixon	Water Facilities	APW CFA	63,000	126,000
7-31-63	Providence Ind Assn	Plastics Plant Expansion	ARA	L 63,000	
8-21-63	Sebroe	Sewage Facilities	APW HEW	L 124,500	193,000
8-29-63	"	Water & Sewers	APW CFA	60,250	
			CFA	53,000	233,234
				L 120,000	

WARREN COUNTY

4-16-62	Bowling Green	National Guard Armory	Mil. Const. Bill	144,000	
"	"	Army Reserve Center	" " "	221,000	

WARREN COUNTY - 1963

Date Announced	City	Type	Dept	Amt of Grant/Loan	Total Cost
5-25-63	Bowling Green & Warren Co.	Health Center Expansion	HEW	40,000	80,000
7-17-62	"	Urban Renewal Plans-Jonesville	HHFA Adv	45,000	630,140 reserv
"	"	" " " -Northside	HHFA "	50,245	1,229,919 "
7-31-62	"	Airport Land Acquisition	FAA	45,019	
10-3-62	"	Western St Col - Men's Dormitory	CFA L	1,382,000	
10-29-62	"	Sewage Treatment Works	HEW	600,000	7,365,000
11-28-62	Richardsville Water Dist.	Water Facilities	APW CFA	46,800	94,600
12-18-62	Bowling Green (voc sch)	Tng -24 auto&Metal Repair-men	HEW	27,362	27,362
1-11-63	Bowling Green	Water & sewer facilities	APW CFA	301,430	4,173,900
1-31-63	"	Urban Planning	HHFA	9,912	14,868
2-1-63	"	Tng-15 Nurses Aids	HEW	744	744
2-1-63	"	Prelim plans-190 low rent homes	HHFA L	33,500	
2-27-63	"	Tng-28 woodwork Mach. Operators	HEW	1,539	
4-26-63	Warren Co.(& Logan)	Tng-54 Nurses Aids	Labor	3,360	
			HEW	3,683	
5-9-63	Richardsville Water Dist.	Add Fund on Water Proj	Labor	10,044	
			APW-CFA	21,550	

WARREN COUNTY - Contd

Date	City	Type	Dept.	Amt of Grant/Loan	Total Cost
5-13-63	Bowling Green	(Western Col) Women's Dormitory	CFA L	800,000	
6-10-63	Warren County	Tng-20 Clerk Stenos	HEW	4,191	
7-1-63	Bowling Green	190 low rent homes	Labor	9,920	
7-12-63	" "	Urban Plan-Parker Bennet Sch.Area	HHFA L	2,569,639	
7-18-63	" "	College Union Addition	HHFA Adv.	96,263	1,776,947-Resei
8-19-63	" "	(&Warren Co.) Apt-relocate flt. sv sta.	CFA L	1,200,000	
9-12-63	Warren Co.-Northside	Water Dist. - Expansion	APW-CFA	42,050	84,100
9-27-63	Bowling Green	Part I Contract-Parker Bennett School	APW-CFA	205,360	417,720
			HHFA	(2,254,110)	frm amt reserved
			L & Grant Contract		

- 2541 -

November 4, 1963

During the past week, the House Judiciary Committee reached bipartisan accord on a softened civil rights bill last week with favorable floor action expected this month. An administration move developed to bar the issue from next year's election campaign as President Kennedy met a cool welcome in strife-torn Philadelphia.

"After it is passed," Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy told a crowd at the Women's National Democratic Club last week, "it should disappear as a campaign issue."

The object of this wishful thinking is the civil rights bill, recently rescued from a weird Halloween coalition of extreme liberals and conservatives in the House Judiciary Committee.

But the rights issue will not go away. It hung like a dark cloud over President Kennedy's visit to Philadelphia last week. Along some of the shabby streets coursed by the motorcade, a sparse turnout of Negroes and whites watched sullenly, without placards. An egg hurtled through the air at one point, splattering over a press bus in the parade.

Other parts of the City of Brotherly Love gave him the expected applause, but observers agreed it was one of the worst receptions in his White House career. Behind the mood lay months of anti-segregation demonstrations in Philadelphia, with emotions still festering. It was a sad anti-

climax in a city where President Kennedy won by a huge 331,000 vote majority three years ago.

Asked later at his press conference whether the issue might affect Tuesday's mayoralty race there, President Kennedy said that it could. Racial matters last week even intruded into the President's old and sometimes stormy relations with President Roger Blough of United States Steel Corp. A questioner asked how Mr. Kennedy felt about Mr. Blough's refusal to use economic pressure to improve the Negro-white climate in Birmingham, Ala.

Refusing to be mouse-trapped, the President said the steel executive had been "helpful" on some Birmingham cases and hoped he would use his influence to bring peace.

(Mr. Blough, in an On the Record interview published in The Star last Sunday, noted that about 30 per cent of his company's employes in Birmingham are colored.)

If any doubts remained that the race issue would not keep bubbling next year, a fracas within G.O.P. ranks dispelled that last week. Sixty-eight House Republicans met in a protest against the way their chieftain, Representative Charles Halleck, had engineered a compromise with Democrats on the rights bill.

Insisting that the quarrel was over procedure, not the issue itself, the insurgents made it clear they thought Mr. Halleck has missed a chance to embarrass the administration.

What happened was a legislative plate of spaghetti so tangled that the entire House leadership had to sit down with the administration to find a strand they all liked.

Fearing that an extremist rights bill written by liberals in a Judiciary Subcommittee last month would face certain death on the House floor, the administration spent days urging leaders to substitute the milder White House version.

But Republicans were jealous, wanting some credit in the civil rights fight, and resented an off-hand wisecrack by Robert Kennedy that he hadn't bothered to read the G.O.P. version last summer.

What came out of the peace talks finally was a version stronger than the administration bill in some ways, but eliminating other sections of the subcommittee bill that critics had called unconstitutional. It included a number of G.O.P. suggestions, and was also influenced by an unusual coalition of church and labor leaders lobbying hard to get adequate rights guarantees for Negroes.

Masterminded by Judiciary Chairman Emanuel Celler and ranking G.O.P. member William McCulloch, the bill probably will be reported within a week or so, and should reach a floor vote some time in late November.

Among its provisions:

A ban on subjective literacy tests to bar Negro voters in presidential elections (vs. all State elections as well in the subcommittee version);

A ban on discrimination in public accommodations with a "Mrs. Murphy" clause exempting rooming houses with fewer than six rooms. (Dropped was a sweeping clause covering all licensed establishments, which critics warned could include even private schools).

Authority for the Attorney General to bring suits over racial or religious discrimination, once private parties launch such suits. (Eliminated was far broader authority for Justice to sue on violation of any constitutional right).

Permanent extension of the Civil Rights Commission, and softened authority for a fair employment practices commission, subject to court review. Other sections authorize the Government to gather statistics on voting abuses and would permit civil rights defendants to shift their cases to Federal courts from hostile State courts.

A military coup overthrew the regime of President Diem of South Viet Nam last week. Mr. Diem and his powerful brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu, were reported dead. The Kennedy administration said the United States played no role in the revolt.

There had been reports of an impending anti-Diem coup in Saigon for weeks. The increasingly unpopular regime had charged that the United States, which spends about \$1.5 million a day in South Viet Nam and has 16,500 military men stationed there, to aid in the war against Communist guerrillas, was engineering one.

Washington persistently denied the charges, but it was no secret that the Kennedy administration had been wishing for a coup and had been making plain its distaste for Mr. Diem by putting increasing economic pressure on the Saigon government.

Still the American public was taken by surprise when word came here early Friday morning that a force of Viet Namese Marines had spearheaded a military revolt. It soon became clear that the coup d'etat was a broad-based military one, with 14 Army generals and 10 colonels members of the junta. The Air Force participated, too. Only the small Viet Namese Navy and the Special Forces (secret police) remained loyal to Mr. Diem.

The revolt was bloody, but swift. It was all over in 18 hours. The rebels quickly seized the Saigon international airport, police compounds, the radio station, the defense ministry and navy headquarters. They then launched the decisive attack on the presidential palace.

Early reports on the surrender and status of Mr. Diem and his chief adviser and brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu, were confusing. First it was

said that Mr. Diem was a prisoner and Mr. Nhu had been killed. Then came word that both were being held captive. Finally, the junta said that both had committed suicide.

Administration sources in Washington indicated strongly that they believed the military junta--this one they liked--was pro-American, anti-Communist and would seek to redress the grievances of the Buddhist majority in South Viet Nam. Quick United States recognition of the new regime was indicated.

It was a Diem regime massacre of a group of Buddhists in the city of Hue in May which set off the antigovernment drive by the monks, a drive which soon became political, with all anti-Diem groups taking part.

When Special Forces units, under the command of Mr. Nhu, raided Buddhist pagodas and killed and arrested a number of monks on August 21, the opposition to Mr. Diem mounted. President Kennedy then decided that he must work for "changes in policy and perhaps in personnel" in South Viet Nam's government.

Washington's confidence in the coup is nourished by the fact that its leader is pro-American and non-political and that the man chosen by the junta to be provisional President is a respected politician who had no stomach for the repressive measures of the Diem regime although he was a member of it. These men, in order are:

Major Gen. Duong Van Minh, 47, an old acquaintance of Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, chairman of our Joint Chiefs of Staff, and a South Viet Nameese hero of the war against the private armies of the powerful Binh Xuyen sect in 1955. He had lately been military adviser to Mr. Diem, but he was largely ignored by the latter, who was said to have feared his popularity. The tall and plump general is known as "Big Minh" and Beo (Fat Boy).

Nguyen Ngoc Tho, about 55, was Vice President under Mr. Diem and the ranking Buddhist in the deposed government. He was regarded as a leader in a campaign to conciliate South Viet Nam's dissident Buddhist majority. He is known to be a close friend of "Big Minh's." His acceptance of the provisional Presidency will tend to give a cloak of legality to the revolutionary regime.

It appears to me that our hands are bloody. I will never be convinced that we had nothing to do with this Coup and will always believe that we, in withdrawing our Foreign Aid money, insisted that the change take place immediately. Of course, I do not believe that we concurred in the death of these two men but in the eyes of the world, we will not come out of this situation "simon pure".

Madame Nhu while in this country has travelled from one section to another and criticizing our policy. Today she leaves San Francisco for Rome, Italy where her

other three children will join her. This is a sad occasion and one that we will hear about more often as time passes.

In addition, the South Vietnamese regime of President Ngo Dinh Diem collapsed, victim of a coup by pro-American military leaders. Gen. Duong Van Minh of the army led the revolt. Kennedy administration officials consider the proposed leader of the new provisional government, Vice President Nguyen Ngoc Tho, well-qualified to lead the South Vietnamese struggle against Communist guerrillas.

More than 60 persons were killed and nearly 400 injured when an explosion of bottled gas wrecked an Indianapolis arena during an ice show. Investigators said the gas was being used to operate popcorn machines.

The House Judiciary Committee approved a compromise civil-rights bill that is milder than a version backed by liberal House members but stronger than the bill proposed by the Administration. The Committee bill, however, is still too tough for most Southern lawmakers and will encounter heavy opposition on the House floor.

President Kennedy said the United States planned no withdrawal of combat troops from Western Europe. He didn't rule out some shuffling of forces, however, and said some supply units would be brought home.

Senate Democratic leaders, bending under attacks against the foreign-aid program, agreed to cuts of \$385,000,000 from the Kennedy Administration's \$4.2 billion foreign-aid authorization bill. Critics of the program failed, however, to get the bill sent back to the Foreign Relations Committee for drastic rewriting.

Algeria and Morocco agreed to a cease-fire in their fight over disputed territory in the Sahara. Some fighting continued after the agreement, however, indicating that efforts to solve the problems dividing the two countries faced severe difficulties.

The Vatican Ecumenical Council, passing the halfway mark in its second session, approved the principle that Catholic bishops share authority over the church with the Pope. The vote is expected to lead to more local autonomy for bishops.

November 6, 1963

Edward T. Breathitt appears to have won a very close Governor's race in Kentucky. His opponent Louie Nunn conceded about 10 o'clock last night and then later on changed his mind and withdrew his admission of defeat. He now maintains that certain irregularities took place and he is planning on contesting the election. The majority is in the neighborhood of about 17,000. I thought the majority would be about 65,000, which by the way is not a big majority in Kentucky. For the past four weekends beginning on Thursday night, I have travelled in the 2nd Congressional District making speeches and doing everything within my power to help the ticket.

Two other Democratic Members from Kentucky did the same thing and I will always believe that our efforts saved Breathitt. My own precinct is the only one in my District that held up. The vote was 290 to 82. Nunn had no platform or program to speak of and made a bitter scurrilous campaign against the Kennedy family and the civil rights proposal. He maintained that Governor Bert Comb's Executive Order should never have been issued and that it was up to the people in Kentucky to decide this matter and not the Legislature. The outcome of this contest will bear considerably on the Members in the House from Kentucky in casting their votes on the Civil Rights legislation and other legislation that will be up before we adjourn.

The Democrats, generally, did not have too bad a day yesterday. Mayor James Tate of Philadelphia who ran with the active support of President Kennedy defeated his Republican opponent James T. McDermott by some 65,000 votes.

Democrats won in the Governor's race in Mississippi and for Mayor in Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, New Haven and Youngstown.

November 8, 1963

The Republican candidate for Governor, Louie Nunn, is asking for a recount of the votes in the 115 counties where voting machines are used. He, of course, is praying for an earthquake.

Mrs. Nhu is still in California and, as I understand from the press reports, her three children in Rome will be flown to this country. If the John Birchers in California take over Madam Nhu, she will be spouting for months to come.

We are about ready to take up the second budget request for the District of Columbia. We passed the "A" Budget approving a total of \$284,200,000 for the District of Columbia, and the Senate Appropriations Committee this week approved a total of \$319.5 million which includes the "A" and "B" Budgets. The amount of the "B" Budget request totals some \$38 million, and 3 or 4 days of hearings will be necessary to receive testimony on the additional amount requested.

By 8 votes the House yesterday extended the debt limit from \$307 billion to \$315 billion. This is a temporary extension and will automatically go back to the basic amount of \$285 billion on July 1 of next year. The Republicans, almost to a man, voted against the lifting of the debt ceiling, and it was a tempting vote from the standpoint of pure politics. A great number of the people in this country believe that a vote against the debt ceiling is the proper vote, but if they only realized the consequences of our Government being in an insolvent condition by some 6 or 7 billion dollars for some months to come, then the picture would be different.

Next week, we only have two little bills up for consideration in the House. One extends

the authorization for the Peace Corps and the other pertains to the International Coffee Agreement Act of 1963. We really need stronger leadership in both the House and the Senate.

We have a salary increase bill pending before the House which provides in addition to the postal pay increases a salary increase of \$10,000 for Members of Congress. This would make a total salary of \$32,500. I intend to vote against this bill if it reaches the floor of the House.

November 12, 1963

During the past week the U. S. recognized South Vietnam's new regime, which overthrew the late President Diem's government a week earlier. The generals heading the government promised they would stay in power only until they could turn the country over to a democratically elected civilian administration.

Russia's Khrushchev said the American-Soviet incident on the East German autobahn could have led to war. The Russians allowed an American troop convoy to pass after a 41-hour delay.

Lt. Gov. Paul Johnson, a Democrat segregationist, defeated Republican Rubel Phillips for the governorship of Mississippi. Democrat James Tate was elected mayor of Philadelphia, but by a margin smaller than the Democrats usually gain.

New York Governor Rockefeller formally announced his candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination. Following his announcement he went to New Hampshire to campaign for the first of several primaries he plans to enter.

The United States and Russia reached agreement to clear the way for the sale of U. S. wheat to Soviet-bloc countries. Under terms of the agreement, only half the wheat sold need be transported in American ships, and then only if the ships are available.

The Federal Reserve Board increased the margin requirement -- the down payment required for stock purchased on credit--to 70 per cent from 50 per cent of the purchase price. The board noted it was acting under its authority to prevent "excessive use of credit for the purchase or carrying of securities."

Both the civil rights and tax cut bills are virtually dead in Congress for 1963 because of extended hearings and delays, the timetable revealed last week. By pushing rights debate into 1964, lawmakers almost guaranteed it will be an issue in next year's national elections.

Last Tuesday Vermont's liberal Republican Senator Aiken, with a eye on some 60 pending amendments to the foreign aid bill, warned that squabbling was getting out of hand. If it goes on much longer, he declared, the floor fight may kill all hope for a civil rights bill in 1963.

His words proved accurate prophecy. By Friday night, the words was out. Both rights and the tax cut were hopelessly stalled, and the schedule now seems to put them as the first items of business next year.

Chairman Byrd of the Senate Finance Committee, no friend of the bill, made it official with an announcement that his panel will hold hearings on the tax cut until December 13. Although 70 witnesses already have had their say, 107 more are scheduled.

That put the bill into an impossible squeeze. The Senate plans to recess December 20 for the Christmas holidays, returning January 3, and anyone with a knowledge of its leisurely ways could see that the legislation would never reach a floor vote this year.

Democratic strategy on the civil rights bill was equally frustrated. Leaders planned to sidestep the Senate Judiciary Committee, which has the bill in a death clutch, by speeding a bipartisan version through the House and reporting it directly to the Senate floor.

The scheme began falling apart last week as the House Judiciary Committee continued writing its formal bill and was not expected to report the measure until November 18. Even more formidable, the House Rules Committee must schedule it, and Chairman Smith has a reputation for being absent when civil rights measures await a decision in his panel. Observers anticipate at least two more weeks of delay in this committee.

With a Southern filibuster promised still in the Senate, the odds look hopeless now for any action in 1963.

Even more alarming to Democrats is the certainty of Negro demonstrations and protest next year accompanying the debate on the civil rights bill. Already the bi-partisan version has been termed a "sellout" by some Negro leaders. The effect of the controversy on the November presidential elections remains an elusive and menacing worry to the President's party.

Perhaps symptomatic of the Senate's anguish over the failure of Congress to enact more programs this year was a soul-searching debate prompted by Connecticut's Democratic Senator Dodd last week.

Although he changed nothing, Senator Dodd threw the chamber into an uproar with charges that Majority Leader Mansfield should "behave more like a leader" and chided the G.O.P. opposition as "weak" and "decadent."

Senator Dodd later apologized but the scene aired a good many hitherto unspoken feelings and frustration. Now scheduled to stay in session until January except for some days off on three holidays, the lawmakers are still debating money bills for a fiscal year that began more than four months ago. Nearly \$35 billion in Government operating funds remain blocked in committee.

Foreign aid is in big trouble this year, as the stacks of amendments indicate, the culmination of years of attacks. Among criticisms:

The handouts go on year after year, with no end in view.

Western Europe is not carrying her share of the burden.

The gold and dollar drain, and heavy Federal deficits, argue against continued propping of other economies.

The so-called Clay report, a study prompted by the administration itself, called for cuts and said America was "attempting too much for too many."

Although the leadership of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee agrees with some of these points, it won a bipartisan agreement last week to trim \$685 million from the original \$4.5 billion requested by President Kennedy for fiscal 1964, in hopes of heading off deeper cuts on the Senate floor.

But the strategy floundered. Lawmakers began breaking party ranks, perhaps encouraged by the fact that the House already has whittled the authorization down to \$3.5 billion.

The first crack in unity came last Tuesday when they backed an amendment by Senator Morse, Democrat of Oregon, and wiped out a \$975 million development loan authorization for the next two years, plus a \$25 million cut in long-term loans.

The next day Senators slashed the President's contingency fund from \$300 million proposed by the coalition to \$175 million, then tacked \$75 million of the cut onto the Alliance for Progress program. Net loss: \$50 million for the day.

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The total amount now approved by the Senate for the Alliance is \$600 million. Although it is \$50 million shy of what the President asked, the total is surprisingly high in the face of four palace revolutions within a year in Latin American countries, where this aid was supposed to stabilize economies. Since the House has only approved \$450 million the final sum probably will be a compromise.

Soviet troops last week halted an American military convoy on road to Berlin for 41 hours and then released it after a Western Big 3 protest.

The issue of Berlin, the sorest of the sore spots infecting relations between the Soviet Union and the West, had been rather quiescent for more than a year.

This is not to say that either side had forgotten about the divided city, even temporarily, or the firmness and rigidity of its position with respect to it. To be sure, the leaders of the Western Big 3--the United States, Great Britain and France--and their strong ally, West Germany, have spoken many times of the city and the problems it dramatizes. So have the Russians.

But not since early last fall has Berlin occupied front-stage-center in world affairs. Soviet Premier Khrushchev then eased concern by a gesture some observers considered magnanimous at the time: He would not press the Berlin issue further until after the American congressional elections.

The uninitiated soon learned of Communist "maganamimity." Mr. Khrushchev was caught trying to sneak nuclear missiles into Cuba, the homeland of his somewhat reluctant puppet, Fidel Castro. Shaken by the threat of nuclear war apparent in President Kennedy's tough demand that the Soviet weapons be removed from the island, Mr. Khrushchev fell back to regroup his forces and fortunes in world affairs. It was Washington's belief that the Soviet leader had installed the missiles in Cuba in order to increase his leverage on Berlin in future talks with the West.

Yesterday afternoon Virginia and I went down to the St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church at 3500 Massachusetts Avenue to see the famous Ikon. This sacred picture has more than 1000 precious stones of great value. It has diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires and pearls. It was in the Kazan Cathedral in Moscow from 1630 until the Bolshevik revolution of 1917 when it was sold to private interests. This Ikon is now on tour of the U.S. and Canada. This is the "Our Lady of Kazan" Ikon, one of the most magnificent of the old Russian ikons.

In the House Restaurant, we have a head waiter by the name of Ernest Petinaud. Beginning in 1922 he started working in the Restaurant as a waiter and last year was named as head waiter. He has the best memory of any head waiter I have ever seen and is always kind and considerate to the Members. All of the House Members are very fond of him and during the past week he received some of the wrong kind of publicity.

An article appeared on the front page of the NEW YORK TIMES "House Head Waiter Went to NATO Talk With Congressmen". This article is as follows:

Washington, Nov. 9--The head waiter in the House dining room was disclosed today to have accompanied a group of Representatives attending the NATO parliamentarians' conference in Paris.

Ernest Petinaud, the head waiter, made the trip as a guest of Representative Wayne L. Hays, Democrat of Ohio, The Washington Daily News reported. Mr. Hays is a member of the House Administration Committee, which serves as a watch-dog over Congressional junkets.

There was no immediate confirmation here or in Paris that the waiter had been the guest of Mr. Hays. It was reported from Paris that both Mr. Hays and Mr. Petinaud checked out of their hotel there today. Their destination was reported to be Bonn, West Germany.

The delegation, which flew to Paris Nov. 1, included nine Representatives, the wives of seven of them, and two women employes in Mr. Hays' office.

The meeting of members of the parliaments of the member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization began Monday and ended last night.

In Washington, a secretary in Mr. Hays' office said she had no information about when the group would return to the Capitol.

Representative Omar Burleson, chairman of the House Administration Committee, said today in a telephone interview, "I can't imagine what Petinaud is doing on such a trip.

Here again some of the House Members have made a serious mistake and this like the Adam Clayton Powell affairs certainly is not complimentary to the House Members generally.

In the Bobby Baker case we have more recent developments. In the House, the ranking Member on the Committee on Ways and Means, is John Byrnes of Wisconsin. In addition, he is Chairman of the Republican Policy Committee in the House and is one of the most influential House Members. This weekend, it was disclosed that he had purchased \$2300 worth of stock in 1960 in an insurance company. The stock he now owns is worth more than 26,000 dollars. This is the same company that Bobby Baker has been involved with and in which he owns hundreds of thousands of dollars of stock purchased shortly before the stock reached the public generally. I know the Republicans must be furious because the Bobby Baker case was just what they needed for next year.

November 14, 1963

The Peace Corps has been the most active instrument in our Foreign Aid Program since the days of the Marshall Plan. On three occasions, we have had authorization bills before the House pertaining to the Peace Corps and yesterday a bill was up which increases the appropriation from \$60 million to \$102 million. I have presided over the House on each occasion the Peace Corps bill has been up for action and yesterday I presided again.

November 18, 1963

During the past week Argentina annulled the contracts of eight American oil companies that had been operating in the country for five years. The threat of similar action in Peru stirred new fears for the future of foreign investment in Latin America and for the Alliance for Progress aid program.

The Senate passed a drastically trimmed foreign-aid bill, authorizing expenditures of \$3.7 billion. President Kennedy assailed the cutting of his aid requests.

Russia agreed to release Prof. Frederick C. Barghoorn, Yale University professor arrested in Moscow on spy charges. President Kennedy had vigorously protested the arrest and postponed American-Soviet talks on renewing cultural exchange agreements.

The President indicated he would back a plan drafted by a citizens' group for Federally sponsored medical care for the aged. The proposal would be financed through Social Security, but would leave room for participation by private insurance companies.

The International council of the Middle East's Baath Party took over control of the Iraqi government after a split among rival elements in the regime.

Soviet arrest of a Yale professor, announced on Tuesday, drew an unusually vigorous protest from President Kennedy, who ordered a postponement of negotiations for a new United States-Soviet cultural exchange pact. The Russians released the professor and sent him to London yesterday.

Thirty years ago last week President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, declaring that "two great nations like America and Russia should be on speaking terms," overrode widespread domestic opposition and recognized the 16-year-old Communist government of the Soviet Union.

The Soviets held a meeting in Moscow on Friday to hail the anniversary of their diplomatic acceptability to the United States. Mrs. Khrushchev, wife of the Soviet Premier, presided over it. Presumably she would repeat what Moscow radio had said earlier in a broadcast beamed to the United States.

"The Soviet people sincerely extend the hands of friendship to Americans, urging them to uphold the fine traditions of Soviet-American relations."

But American Embassy officials bruised by a fresh example of the Soviet's "fine traditions," boycotted the affair. Although they undoubtedly acted under instructions from Washington, they had an excellent reason: The secret arrest and imprisonment of a renowned American professor on "spy" charges.

The new--and major--disruptive incident involved Prof. Frederick C. Barghoorn, 52, of Yale, a Soviet affairs expert, author and political scientist. The professor was seized on the night of October 31 or the morning of November 1, shortly before he was to leave Moscow for Warsaw after a month's visit in the Soviet Union. The American Embassy was not notified of the arrest until November 12, on which date Tass, the Soviet government news agency, announced it publicly in a two-sentence dispatch.

American Ambassador Foy Kohler made six protests in the first 48 hours and went personally to the Soviet Foreign Office on the matter. He got no satisfaction; no American official was allowed to see Prof. Barghoorn, who reportedly was held in the notorious Lubianka Prison.

The Soviet action and attitude provoked the anger of President Kennedy like it has not been provoked before by these so-called "spy" cases involving Americans in the USSR. And a deluge of protests by American intellectual and university groups hardly encouraged a cooling-off period in the White House.

The President's mood was demonstrated at his Thursday morning news conference. The second question posed to him was on his attitude toward the Soviet action and what he was going to do about getting the professor released.

"The United States Government is deeply concerned about the unwarranted and unjustified arrest of Prof. Barghoorn," came the stern reply. "He was not on an intelligence mission of any kind."

Mr. Kennedy did not limit his reaction to words. He ordered the indefinite postponement of a meeting between American and Soviet officials, originally slated for Moscow on Tuesday for the purpose of hammering out a new two-year pact on cultural exchanges.

With a dismal record on passing legislation, the 88th Congress seems destined next year to be an election issue itself. Some critics liken it to the "Do-Nothing 80th" back in 1947-48. Last week the question haunting Washington was: Why?

Since 1955 the Democrats have been the majority party in Congress, and spurred by the twin crises of Sputnik and a recession, they also managed in 1958 to pass bills with the frenzy of the first 100 days of Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration.

But times have changed. No longer exhorted by a Senate majority leader named Lyndon B. Johnson or House Speaker Sam Rayburn; no longer impelled by any grave national crisis, and beset by some embarrassing internal peccadillos, the lawmakers face criticism next year and already have been chiding themselves.

At this time in 1961 the 87th Congress had enacted 693 bills and gone home. Last week the 88th had passed a mere 266 and was stalled on major Kennedy administration programs.

Civil rights and the tax cut were considered dead for this calendar year. So was medicare. Foreign aid was taking a fearful beating. And billions of dollars were frozen because Congress had failed to enact eight of 13 annual appropriation bills for the fiscal year that began last July 1.

After three weeks of protracted debate and surgery, the Senate late Friday passed a \$3.7 billion foreign aid authorization, \$800 million less than what the President asked. Since the House already had approved a \$3.5 billion version, the final bill will end up around \$3.6 billion.

Chairman Fullbright of the Foreign Relations Committee termed the measure "emasculated now to the point of non-recognition," but even further cuts are ahead. In the budget process, an actual appropriation must follow the authority bill, which gives lawmakers a chance for more changes. Some freely predict the President will only get \$3 billion for aid this year.

Last Thursday, President Kennedy at his press conference repeatedly sought to head off criticism of Congress' record by noting that the 88th is only half over.

"My judgment is that by the time this Congress goes home, in the sense of next summer, that in the fields of education, mental health, taxes, civil rights, this is going to be a record," he declared, then quipped: "This is going to be an 18-month delivery."

What exasperates Democrats is their feeling of impotency despite a huge majority in both chambers. Although not their biggest in history (1937-38 holds the record with 76 Democrats to 16 Republicans in the Senate and 331 to 89 in the House), the party still claims 324 members to the G.O.P.'s 211 in Congress. Indeed, today there are more than twice as many Democrats as opposition members in the Senate.

But as a party grows larger, it becomes more unwieldy and difficult to control. Southern conservatives have joined with Republicans on key votes this year to stall and defeat

bills. Maverick Democrats such as Oregon's Senator Morse break party lines. Youthful Representatives staged a revolt against Chairman Vinson in the House Armed Services Committee early this year.

November 19, 1963

Today we appeared before the Bureau of the Budget in behalf of our navigation, flood control and multi-purpose projects. I requested the following:

1. GREEN AND BARREN RIVERS STUDY

For the current fiscal year the sum of \$35,000 is contained in the budget for continuation of this study. This is a determination to decide as to whether the existing obsolete navigation projects (Locks and Dams 3 and 4 on Green River) should be improved. I urge inclusion in the budget for fiscal year 1965 of the sum of \$35,000 to complete this study. This is a determination to decide as to whether the existing obsolete navigation projects (Locks and Dams 3 and 4 on Green River) should be improved. I urge inclusion in the budget for fiscal year 1965 of the sum of \$35,000 to complete this study.

2. CANNELTON LOCKS AND DAM

This lock and dam is now under construction on the Ohio River. I urge that the sum of \$20,000,000 be included in the budget for fiscal year 1965 to continue construction of this project.

3. NEWBURGH LOCKS AND DAM

This lock and dam is now in the pre-construction planning stage and is located on the Ohio River. The balance to complete pre-construction planning after fiscal year 1964 totals \$103,000. I urge inclusion of the sum of \$1,103,000 in the budget for fiscal year 1965 to complete the pre-construction planning and to place this project under construction.

4. UNIONTOWN LOCKS AND DAM

This project is located on the Ohio River and is in the third year of pre-construction planning. If the site selection is final, then an adequate amount should be placed in the bill to place this project under construction during fiscal year 1965.

5. McALPINE LOCKS AND DAM

This project is located on the Ohio River at Louisville, Kentucky, and is under construction. The sum of \$9,865,000 is required to complete construction of this project and I urge inclusion in the budget of this amount for fiscal year 1965.

6. CAPTAIN ANTHONY MELDAHL LOCKS AND DAM

This project is located on the Ohio River, in Bracken County, Kentucky, and is about 13 miles up stream from New Richmond, Ohio. This project is under construction and the sum of \$5,819,000 is required to complete construction. I urge inclusion of this amount in the budget for fiscal year 1965.

7. BARKLEY DAM

This project is located on the Cumberland River near Grand Rivers, Kentucky, and is under construction. The balance required to complete construction is \$26,444,000. I urge inclusion in the budget for fiscal year 1965 of this amount for completion of construction.

8. BARREN RIVER RESERVOIR

The amount contained for fiscal year 1964 of \$7,067,000 completes construction on this project. This project is located on Barren River in Allen and Barren Counties.

9. FISHTRAP RESERVOIR

This project is located on the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River, about 2.5 miles upstream from its confluence with Russell Fork, in Pike County, Kentucky. This project is now under construction and the sum of \$38,204,000 is required to complete construction. I urge inclusion in the budget of this amount for fiscal year 1965.

10. CORBIN

This project is located on Lynn Camp Creek, a tributary of Laurel River, at Corbin, Kentucky, and the amount contained in the bill for fiscal year 1964 completed this project.

11. GRAYSON RESERVOIR

This project is now under construction and is located on Little Sandy River, 48.5 miles above its confluence with the Ohio River and upstream from Grayson, in Carter County, Kentucky. I urge inclusion in the budget of the sum of \$7,000,000 to continue construction of this project.

12. GREEN RIVER RESERVOIR

This project is now under construction and is located 305.7 miles above the mouth of Green River. The site is about 8 miles south of Campbellsville, Kentucky, in Taylor County. This project is under construction and I urge inclusion of the sum of \$8,500,000 for fiscal year 1965 to continue construction.

13. BIG SANDY RIVER

The sum of \$40,300 is in the bill for fiscal year 1964 to complete this study. No additional funds for the study will be required for fiscal year 1965.

14. BUNCHES CREEK

The amount contained in the bill for fiscal year 1964 of \$19,000 completes this study.

15. HUMPHREY CREEK

The amount contained in the bill for fiscal year 1964 of \$30,000 completes this study.

16. KINNICONICK CREEK

The amount contained in the bill for fiscal year 1964 of \$17,000 completes this study.

17. LICKING RIVER

The amount contained in the bill for fiscal year 1964 of \$40,000 completes this study.

18. LITTLE SANDY RIVER - TYGARTS CREEK

The amount required to complete this study is \$20,000 and I urge inclusion in the budget for fiscal year 1965 of this amount.

19. ROCKCASTLE RIVER

The amount contained in the bill for fiscal year 1964 of \$8,000 completes this study.

20. SALT RIVER

The amount of \$70,000 is required to complete this study and I urge inclusion in the budget for fiscal year 1965 of this amount. This project is to determine improvements for flood control in the Salt River Basin.

21. CARR FORK RESERVOIR

This project would be located at Mile 8.8 on Carr Creek, a tributary of Kentucky River in Knott County, Kentucky. It provides for the construction of a dam and the sum of \$170,000 is required to complete pre-construction planning on this project. I urge inclusion in the budget of the amount of \$170,000 to complete pre-construction planning on this project and \$5,000,000 to place this project under construction. This is a total of \$5,170,000.

22. CAVE RUN RESERVOIR

This project is located on Licking River, approximately 3 miles above Farmers, in Bath County, Kentucky. The amount contained in the bill for fiscal year 1964 of \$220,000 completes pre-construction planning for this project. I urge inclusion in the budget of the sum of \$1,000,000 to start this project under construction.

23. CELINA DAM

The amount contained in the bill for fiscal year 1964 of \$75,000 completes the pre-construction planning on this project.

24. CUMBERLAND ON THE UPPER CUMBERLAND RIVER

I urge inclusion in the budget for fiscal year 1965 of the sum of \$450,000 for use in placing this project under construction during fiscal year 1965. This project is located at Cumberland, Kentucky.

25. UPPER CUMBERLAND AND KENTUCKY RIVER BASINS

I urge inclusion in the budget for fiscal year 1965 of the sum of \$67,500 to complete this study.

26. LAUREL RESERVOIR

I urge that the sum of \$1,000,000 be included in the budget for fiscal year 1965 to place this project under construction.

27. FRANKFORT FLOODWALL

I urge inclusion in the budget for fiscal year 1965 of an adequate amount that can be expended by the Corps of Engineers in placing this Floodwall at Frankfort, Kentucky under construction.

28. STURGIS FLOODWALL

This project is located at Sturgis, Kentucky, in Union County, and the question was approved on the Ballot on November 5th of this year and the report has been completed. I urge inclusion in the budget of the sum of \$1,790,000 to complete construction of this project.

29. OHIO RIVER SURVEY

I urge inclusion in the budget for fiscal year 1965 of the sum of \$500,000 to continue the survey for fiscal year 1965.

30. POUND AND FLANIGAN RESERVOIRS, IN VIRGINIA

I urge inclusion in the budget for fiscal year 1965 of an adequate amount to continue construction on these two Reservoirs in Virginia.

31. RED RIVER RESERVOIR

I urge inclusion in the budget for fiscal year 1965 of the sum of \$250,000 to continue the study on the Red River Reservoir.

31-A HUMPHREY CREEK

To complete the survey for Humphrey Creek, I urge that the sum of \$19,000 be included in the budget for fiscal year 1965.

*****x*****x*****

November 22, 1963

We are now on the District of Columbia Budget. This is known as the "B" Budget and since the calendar year is nearly over, it is right unusual to be still considering the District of Columbia Budget. The authorization committees simply do not function and this means that we have to wait before the money can be appropriated. Senator Byrd in presenting the District of Columbia bill in the Senate inserted in the RECORD exhibits, letters, and other matters substantiating his position concerning the welfare investigation

proposals and the aid to children of unemployed parents controversy in the total sum of \$13,000. This, I presume establishes an all-time record, and certainly was not necessary. An editorial appeared in the EVENING STAR on Wednesday of this week entitled "Budget Break". This editorial is as follows:

"The hearing on the revised District budget held by Representative Natcher's subcommittee today -- only two days after completion of action by the Senate -- raises hopes that Congress may now pass this bill in a sudden spurt of speed. We hope so. The involved fiscal mess this year already has delayed the availability of urgently needed funds, including those for additional school teachers, by nearly five months. Every day of further delay can only intensify the hardship.

During his earlier hearings in the House, Mr. Natcher fortunately heard extensive testimony not only on the appropriation requests then pending, but on many of the additional needs approved by the Senate. As Mr. NATCHER has suggested, this fact may permit the House subcommittee to evaluate the total budget in a matter of days. If that proves to be the case, the bill should be able to clear a House-Senate conference and receive final approval by the end of the month.

From time to time Members in the House and Senate are exposed for some act which naturally cast aspersions on all other Members of Congress. Adam Clayton Powell of New York City is one of the chief offenders and recently the head waiter story which was backed up by my good friend,

the Speaker in the House, comes within the same category. John Byrnes, a very pious Member of the House and the ranking Minority Member on the Committee on Ways and Means holding in addition the position of Chairman of the Republican Caucus Committee was exposed recently for his maneuver in regard to a Wisconsin Company resulting in a net profit in stock of some \$23,000. Yesterday, he took the Floor of the House and tried to explain away his act and then informed the Members that a scholarship fund would be set up with the benefits made from this stock. This may clarify the matter for a few, but certainly is no explanation as far as I am concerned. An article appeared in the WASHINGTON POST today entitled "Tearfully Denies Any Impropriety", and as follows:

"His voice choked with emotion and his eyes brimming with tears, Rep. John W. Byrnes (R-Wis.) dramatically defended on the House floor yesterday his financial dealings with a Milwaukee insurance company.

Byrnes announced that he would sell his stock in the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Corp., and turn over his profits to a charitable scholarship fund.

Until yesterday, the Wisconsin Congressman told his House colleagues, he had planned to use the securities to finance college educations for his own five children. The stock which he bought in 1960 for \$2300, has earned "profits on paper" of about \$25,000. He acquired the stock after helping the firm obtain a favorable Federal tax ruling.

Byrnes said that if he had known the full background of the company's stock offering to him, "I swear before my God and this House. . . I would not have purchased the stock."

Byrnes spoke for more than an hour to a hushed House. When he finished, all but a few of his colleagues--Republicans and Democrats alike--rose to their feet and cheered him.

He began his impassioned defense by saying he was guilty neither of "unethical conduct" or of "conflict-of-interest" in his purchase of the stock.

"As far as I was concerned, the purchase had nothing to do with the tax matter," Byrnes said, his voice trembling.

In explaining his decision to dispose of his MGIC stock, Byrnes told the House that "the faith of my children that their father was willing to answer in any place for anything he had ever done is more important to them than any college degrees.

"The conviction of my wife that I have acted honorably is more important to her than any easing of her future sacrifices," he insisted. "The respect of this House and my friends means more to me than any worldly wealth."

The slight, dark-haired Congressman, a veteran of 20 years in the House, is being boomed in Wisconsin as a favorite-son candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination. His relations with MGIC have touched off a major political explosion in his home state, in which other prominent Wisconsin politicians also have been seared.

MGIC came to public attention in the Senate's current investigation of the Bobby Baker conflict-of-interest case. Byrnes denied that he was associated in any way with Baker in the MGIC case.

Before embarking on his detailed explanation of his dealings with the company which insures the top 20 per cent or high-risk portion of conventional home mortgages. Byrnes heatedly criticized press coverage of the case.

"I have been prosecuted, judged and hung by a powerful part of the public press," he said.

Byrnes singled out for criticism THE NEW YORK TIMES, THE WASHINGTON POST, THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL and THE MADISON CAPITAL TIMES as "self-appointed judges" of his conduct.

Byrnes explained to the House in detail his intercession with the Treasury Department in behalf of MGIC and subsequent purchase of stock in the company.

"I have told the press that I did what any Congressman would do under the circumstances," he related.

Byrnes said he was approached in December, 1959, by Paul J. Rogan, executive vice president of MGIC whom he described as "a very close and good friend. I had every faith in his integrity and his judgment."

Rogan, a former Wisconsin Insurance Commissioner until he joined MGIC, appealed for help in dealing with an Internal Revenue Service ruling that Byrnes said would have put the company out of business.

The ruling, which IRS upheld after two reviews of the case, was that the company had to pay taxes on current premium earnings. Wisconsin law required that these premiums be placed into a special 15-year reserve.

"An interpretation of the tax laws by Internal Revenue Service," Byrnes pointed out to his colleagues yesterday, "is not something handed down from Mount Sinai, immutable and invariably correct."

The Wisconsin Congressman said he referred the MGIC tax problem to the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, of which he is a member. Byrnes also is ranking Republican member of the House Ways and Means Committee, which writes tax legislation.

After it looked into the case, Byrnes reported, the Congressional committee concluded that the insurance company couldn't survive if it had to pay income taxes at a 52 per cent rate on premiums that would be frozen for 15 years.

Armed with this opinion, Byrnes made further contacts with the Treasury Department and finally introduced a bill on March 10, 1960, to give MGIC the requested tax relief.

"Those who have charged me with pressure, or threats, because I introduced a bill and in effect told the Treasury to 'fish or cut bait' should have the common courage to explain and prove their damnable accusation," Byrnes said.

Fifteen days after he introduced the measure, Byrnes was notified by Treasury that the bill wasn't needed. The case could be handled, Byrnes was told, under existing law.

"What I had done I had done openly, prepared to fight in public for what I believed right," Byrnes said. "There was no thought in my mind that I had acted improperly."

The following September, Byrnes recalled, he received a long distance call from Rogan. "He told me that the company was enjoying a splendid growth record" and that stock could be purchased from the company "at a good price."

The Congressman said he bought 100 shares of stock in MGIC and a subsidiary, the Guaranty Insurance Agency, with two checks totaling \$2,300. "These checks are available for examination at my office," he said.

Byrnes told the House that he subsequently learned "to my complete dismay" that the shares to be sold by the company were "supposed to be restricted and limited to 'selected executives of mortgage lending institutions'".

"I did not fall in that category," Byrnes said.

He **acknowledged** that "the company extended a **preference** to me which was supposed to be **available** only to executives of mortgage lending **Institutions** and that the price of this **restricted** stock was considerably less than the price at which the stock was being sold in **private** transactions."

Byrnes added:

"**These** facts should have been disclosed to me at the time the offer was made to me. They were not. I had no knowledge of them, then, nor did I have knowledge of them until I began an **investigation** of this matter early this week."

However, the Congressman pointed out that he has **sold** no shares and received no cash dividends. "While the papers refer to the profit I have made, let me point out that I have not received one red cent up to this time as a **result** of this investment," he said.

"Every bit of profit is a profit on paper only," **Byrnes** pointed out.

The **Wisconsin** Republican said he wrestled with the question of what to do with the stock on **Wednesday** night and reached the decision to turn **over** all but his initial investment to a **scholarship** fund in his home town of **Green Bay**.

Byrnes then turned on his press critics. He said he was "deeply and grievously hurt" by a **Scripps-Howard** syndicated columnist who wrote that "the **Bakers** and the **Byrneses** get rich."

"I do not know the **Bakers** and I would not presume to comment on them," said **Byrnes**.

I have just adjourned the District of Columbia hearings at 2:25 P.M. EST upon receiving word that President John F. Kennedy has just been shot and killed in Dallas, Texas. Governor Connally of Texas was riding in the car with the President and he, too, was shot and is in critical condition. Apparently Vice President Johnson was not hit. According to the radio and television reports reported in the last few minutes, President Kennedy never gained consciousness and was administered the last rites of the Catholic Church in the Emergency Room in the Hospital in Dallas, Texas. While riding in a car in Dallas, the President was assassinated.

November 25, 1963

Friday will be one of the most tragic days in the history of our country. I still cannot believe that President Kennedy is dead. A number of stories appeared in the Washington papers concerning the death of our President. Some of these stories follow herewith:

"President John F. Kennedy is dead.

He was shot at 12:30 p.m. CST (1:30 EST) today by an assassin, who sent a rifle bullet crashing into his right temple.

The 46-year-old Chief Executive, youngest man ever elected to the august office and the fourth holder

of it to be martyred by an assassin, was shot as he was riding in an open automobile through downtown Dallas.

He never regained consciousness, and was pronounced dead at 1 p.m.

Gov. John B. Connally of Texas, who was riding with the President, sitting just in front of him, was shot twice. One bullet went through his chest. Another fractured his right wrist. His condition was described as "satisfactory."

Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, who is now the 36th President of the United States, was riding three cars behind the president, and was not a target of the assassin.

The Texan was sworn in as Mr. Kennedy's successor at 2:39 CST at Love Field Airport on the outskirts of Dallas.

He stood in the cabin of Air Force One, the presidential plane, and repeated the oath before Federal Judge Sarah T. Hughes of the Northern District of Texas. An old leather-bound Bible was used.

Mrs. Kennedy wore the gay, raspberry-colored suit she had on as she and her husband flew into Dallas. Her left leg was splattered with blood and

her eyes were red from weeping.

After the swearing-in ceremony, Air Force One took off for Washington, carrying President Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Kennedy and members of the White House entourage. It also carried the body of the martyred John F. Kennedy.

The body will lie in the White House Saturday for private viewing by the family and dignitaries. It will be in the Capitol Rotunda for public mourning Sunday from 1 p.m. to 9 p.m. and Monday from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. A funeral mass will be offered at St. Matthew's Cathedral, 17th St. and Rhode Island Ave. nw., at noon Monday.

The assassination occurred just as the President's motorcade was leaving downtown Dallas at the end of a triumphal tour through the city's streets.

His special car -- with the protective glass bubble down -- was moving down an incline into an underpass that leads to a freeway route to the Dallas Trade Mart, where he was to speak.

Three shots reverberated and blood sprang from the President's face. He fell face downward. His wife clutched his head, crying, "Oh, no!"

Just a little while before he was assassinated, Jacqueline Kennedy

turned to her husband and said, "You can't say Dallas wasn't friendly to you." She made the remark as they rode past cheering crowds in Dallas.

Police shortly after arrested a 24-year-old man following the fatal shooting of a Dallas policeman. After several hours of questioning they charged him with murdering the President. He was identified as Lee Harvey Oswald of Fort Worth, who four years ago said he was applying for Russian citizenship. He has a Russian wife.

Oswald was identified as the chairman of a "Fair Play for Cuba Committee." Oswald, a former Marine, once renounced his American citizenship when he unsuccessfully sought to become a Soviet citizen. After two hours of questioning, Oswald denied any connection with the shooting.

The ghastly tragedy came with appalling suddenness, transforming gaiety into horror in a flash.

Mr. Kennedy was on his way to the Trade Mart to make a speech. It was to be a bold speech. Here in the stronghold of political conservatism, and before an audience made up largely of critics of New Frontier policies at home and abroad, he was going to accuse rightwing extremists of talking "just plain nonsense."

Mr. Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy were riding in the rear seat of a top-down Lincoln Continental. Gov. Connally was seated just in front of the President, and Mrs. Connally in front of the First Lady.

Thousands had cheered the First Family as the motorcade drove in from Love Field and started on a 10-mile journey to the Trade Mart.

The Presidential car was moving into a triple underpass at Commerce and Elm sts., and had slowed down to 25 miles an hour to make a turn, when a shot rang out. Then came two more shots.

The assassin was evidently a sharpshooter posted in the upper floor of a nearby building.

The first shot hit Mr. Kennedy and he slumped in his seat.

Mrs. Kennedy reached out for her husband. Later on she was seen to throw her body over his prostrate form.

Gov. Connally was hit right after the President, and Mrs. Connally put her arms around him.

This reporter, along with 40 or 50 others, was riding in a press bus in the motorcade. As we neared the turn

where the President and Governor were hit, we could see a Dallas policeman draw his pistol and start running across the grass. Another policeman, this one astride a motorcycle, charged up a hill. A man picked up a little girl and made a dash for safety.

A Secret Service agent, riding alongside the driver of the Presidential car, told the driver to speed to the Parkland Hospital nearby.

Vice President Johnson's car also sped to the hospital.

President Kennedy was on his back, and Mrs. Kennedy had his head in her arms. Blood was pouring from the President's temple.

The Vice President went into the hospital, and soon stretcher bearers came out to take Mr. Kennedy to the emergency room. Mrs. Kennedy helped put him on the stretcher.

The First Lady continued holding on to her husband as the stretcher bearers carried him inside.

The Rev. Oscar Huber, pastor of nearby Holy Trinity Church, was summoned to the hospital, and administered the last rites of the Catholic Church to the President.

After the President's body had been placed in a casket, Mrs. Kennedy was seen to remove a ring from her finger and place it on one of his fingers.

United States Sen. Ralph Yarborough had been riding with the Vice President -- something Mr. Kennedy had urged him to do to ease a feud among Texas Democrats -- and he talked to the reporters when they arrived at the Hospital in their bus.

"I couldn't see much," Yarborough said. "We were not far behind the President, but there was a car full of Secret Service men just in front of us.

"I heard three loud explosions that sounded like shots from a deer rifle. You could smell powder. It clung to our car all the way here." After the shots, a Secret Service man yelled to the Vice President, Mrs. Johnson and me: 'Get down, get down, get down.' The shots came from the right rear."

Malcolm Kilduff, associate White House press secretary, appeared before newsmen at 1:30 p.m. in the hospital and made the sad announcement:

"President John F. Kennedy died at approximately 1 p.m., Central Standard Time, today here in Dallas.

"He died of a gunshot wound in the brain."

An extraordinary Secret Service guard had been thrown around the Johnsons and went along with him to Love Field, where he took the oath of office as President in Air Force One.

Mrs. Connally, wife of the Governor remained at the hospital with her husband.

She said that the Kennedys, just before tragedy struck, were very happy about the big crowds in Dallas and the friendly cheers.

"I don't recall that the President said anything after he was shot," she said.

It was in Dallas last month that Adlai Stevenson, Ambassador to the United Nations, was roughed up and spat upon by demonstrators he later described as "superpatriots."

The Dallas police had made elaborate arrangements to guard the President against any indignities on this visit.

Rep. Henry Gonzalez, a liberal Democrat who represents the San Antonio district, said of the tragedy:

"This has been building up here.

They whipped up hate ... hate the administration ... hate this ... hate that ... unrestrained ... no bridle on it ... no muzzle ... no self-restraint. They are just as guilty as the guy that pulled the trigger, just like those people in Birmingham."

The hospital emergency room where Mr. Kennedy died was a place of frantic activity in the few brief minutes he remained alive.

Dr. Kemp Clark hazarded a guess that the President may have lived 40 minutes after he was carried into the room.

"But I was too busy to look at my watch," he said.

Dr. Malcolm Perry was working on Mr. Kennedy's neck wound when the Chief Executive died. He said a bullet tore through "at midline in the lower portion of his neck in front."

Asked if that was just below the Adam's apple, he said, "yes."

Clark said Kennedy also was wounded in the back of the head -- "a large gaping wound with considerable loss of tissue." He referred to brain tissue.

When Mrs. Kennedy entered the hospital, the stocking on her left leg was saturated with blood.

Inside, she went to the Lyndon Johnsons and the three grasped hands in deep emotion.

It seemed evident that there was some planning behind the assassination. In the Texas School Book Depository building, where the assassin awaited his victim, officers found an old German Mauser rifle with telescopic sights, spent cartridges and scraps of fried chicken. The rifle was partly hidden behind books on an upper stairwell of the seven-story building. The bullets had come at about a 45-degree angle from the sixth floor of the building.

The President's car was about halfway between Houston st. and an underpass and beginning to turn the corner. The gunman had about a 45-degree angle from the building to the President's car.

Bob Jackson, a Dallas Times Herald photographer, said he looked around as he heard the shots and saw the rifle barrel disappearing into the upper floor window. He did not see the gunman.

The President was here as part of a two-day political tour he was making in Texas.

He was scheduled to address the

Dallas Citizens Council and was on his way to Dallas's Trade Mart -- where hundreds of influential local citizens were eating Kansas strip steaks and baked potatoes while they awaited his arrival. The motorcade started from Love Field shortly before noon, and wound through the city's suburbs and downtown section for about eight miles, before the shooting occurred.

A red, white and blue Presidential plane, carrying Secretary of State Dean Rusk and five other Kennedy cabinet members toward Tokyo, turned around and headed toward Washington after being informed by radio of the President's assassination.

The party, on its way to a meeting with Japanese cabinet members, also included Secretary of Commerce Luther W. Hodges, Secretary of the Treasury C. Douglas Dillon, Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall and Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman.

Mrs. John Connally, wife of the wounded Governor of Texas, today said she thinks President Kennedy was shot first.

She told the story of the shooting to Julian Read, a Governor's aide.

She said the President was in the right rear seat of the open-top limousine. Mrs. Kennedy was at his left. Connally faced the President on a jump seat and Mrs. Connally faced the First Lady.

"They had just gone through town. They were pleased at the reception they had just received," Read said.

They got ready to go through the underpass. Mrs. Connally heard a shot. When the first shot was fired, Connally turned in his seat and almost instantly was hit.

She does not know about the third shot, but it may have been the one that hit the Governor's wrist.

Jackie grabbed the President and Mrs. Connally grabbed Connally and they both ducked down in the car.

Two secret service men were in the front of the telephone-equipped limousine.

A secret service man grabbed the telephone and said: "Let's go straight to the nearest hospital!"

Mrs. Connally does not remember her husband saying anything."

" Lee Harvey Oswald, 24, a pro-Castro Marxist, was charged tonight in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Police Chief Jesse Curry said the one-time U.S. Marine hid on the sixth floor of a textbook warehouse where he worked and snapped off the three quick shots that killed the President and wounded Gov. John B. Connally of Texas.

Earlier in the day, Oswald was charged with murdering Dallas policeman J. D. Tippitt, 38, who attempted to stop and question the man.

Oswald was arraigned on this charge before Justice of the Peace David Johnson and Curry said the case would be presented to the grand jury next week.

Curry told of the frenzied moments after the shooting when Oswald slipped through officers' hands as he fled the building.

"He apparently got out of the building during the time we were surrounding it," Curry said. As an officer rushed into the building Oswald rushed out. The policeman permitted him to pass after the building manager told the policeman that Oswald was an employe.

"He apparently lost himself in the crowd, then," Curry added.

The building from which the gunman fired on the President is the headquarters of the Texas School Book Depository. Police said that Oswald had worked there for about six weeks as a laborer.

The firm does work for the public schools in relation to textbooks but is privately owned, police said.

Oswald, chairman of a local "Fair Play for Cuba Committee," has denied being involved in any way in the President's slaying.

"I did not kill the President. I did not kill anyone," Oswald said.

He admitted being an employe of the book firm, police reported. The suspect has been unable to account for his whereabouts at the time of the shooting, police said.

Shortly after the assassination, Patrolman Tippitt stopped Oswald on the strength of a lookout which had been flashed for the man. Authorities apparently became suspicious of Oswald after the first officer told them he had fled the building.

When Tippitt stopped Oswald a short distance from the scene of the shooting, the suspect drew a gun and shot the policeman, police said. Then he

fled as witnesses notified police.

A short time later the cashier of a movie theater in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas, called police and told them that a man had run into the theater. The description matched that of Oswald.

The theater is located about five blocks from where Trippitt was killed.

Four policemen were dispatched to the theater. The movie was in progress, but only a dozen or so people were there. An usher led Patrolman M. N. MacDonald to where Oswald was sitting.

Oswald, according to police, jumped up and said, "This is it." He pulled a snub-nosed revolver and tried to shoot MacDonald but the gun misfired, police said. The four officers jumped on the suspect. He fought wildly until they handcuffed him and dragged him to a car.

Asked what tended to confirm police suspicion that Oswald was connected with the slaying, Chief Curry responded that as a speculative matter his background of criticism of the President's Cuban policy might have proved a motive.

Secondly, the Chief said, there was

"the opportunity he had. The fact that he worked there. He was seen to leave there immediately after it happened."

During the day, police brought to light the checkered career of Oswald which included an other than honorable discharge from the Marine Corps, defection to Russia in 1959 and his pro-Castro activities.

Police made several parafin tests on Oswald, including one on his cheek. They said this might prove whether he had fired a rifle recently. They did not announce the results of the test.

District Attorney Henry Wade declined to say whether fingerprints were found on the murder weapon.

After telling waiting reporters of the new charge against Oswald, police let the crewcut Fort Worth man of 5 feet 8 inches into an assembly room so that photographers and newsreel cameramen might photograph the man charged with the murder of President Kennedy.

Police said FBI agents questioned both Oswald and his brother, Robert, of Denton.

Oswald's Russian wife, who does not

speaking English, was brought to police headquarters and was questioned through interpreters. His wife lives in suburban Irving. Last Oct. 14 Oswald rented a box-like room for \$8 per week from Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Johnson in Dallas.

Mrs. R. C. Roberts, who works for the Johnsons, said that about 12:45 p.m. (CST) today she had just learned that Mr. Kennedy had been shot when Oswald rushed into the house.

"He ran to his room, came running back with a gray zipper jacket, and out the door."

Police found a leather pistol holster and some books on communism and political magazines in his 8-by-15-foot room.

As more details of Oswald's part became available police reported that they found a .765 German army Mauser rifle in the school book building where Oswald worked.

Beside it were three empty shells. One cartridge remained in the chamber of the rifle.

Oswald was born in New Orleans, Oct. 18, 1939. Twenty years later, on Oct. 30, 1959, he appeared at the

American Embassy in Moscow, telling officials that he wanted to renounce his American citizenship. At the time, he was reported to have told officials that "I am a Marxist."

The FBI confirmed that Oswald did go to Russia and had asked for Soviet citizenship. He had then recently been discharged from the Marine Corps.

Oswald told the Embassy officials that he planned to tell Soviet officials everything he learned while he was a radar operator during his three-year enlistment in the Marines. Embassy officials said Russia never granted Oswald's request for citizenship.

In February, 1962, he apparently had a change of heart. He wrote the Embassy asking for a passport to the United States. In the meantime he had married a Russian woman, Marina Nicholaevna, a hospital employe in the city of Minsk. They have one child.

Embassy officials reviewed his case. Since he had not been given Soviet citizenship, it was decided to give him a passport to the United States.

Government records show he left Moscow at the end of May, 1962. The Embassy advanced him \$435 to defray

the cost of his trip, a customary practice in the cases of Americans stranded in a foreign nation.

According to Carlos Bringuier of the Cuban Student Directory in New Orleans, Oswald was in the city two months ago as the chairman of a pro-Castro "Fair Play for Cuba Committee." He was reported to have been arrested for allegedly distributing pro-Communist propaganda on a street corner. The House Committee on Un-American Activities said Oswald "appears to be" the same man who headed a Fair Play for Cuba committee in New Orleans.

This year Oswald applied for another passport. He told the State Department he wanted to visit England, France, Germany, Holland, Finland, Italy, Poland, and the Soviet Union.

The passport was issued at New Orleans June 25, 1963. It is not clear, however, if Oswald ever repaid the money loaned for his passage back to the United States on his first trip."

"Lyndon Baines Johnson moved immediately to assume the responsibilities of his high office last night after promising the Nation to "do my best" as the 36th President of the

United States.

One of his first acts was to ask the entire Kennedy Cabinet to remain in office.

He also met with shocked Democratic and Republican congressional leaders to ask their "united support in the face of the tragedy that has befallen our country."

The leaders promptly assured him of their bipartisan cooperation.

The President then conferred by telephone with former Presidents Truman and Eisenhower and announced that he would meet Mr. Eisenhower here this morning. He likewise is expected to confer with Mr. Truman.

The President will hold his first meeting today with Secretary of State Dean Rusk, who was en route to Japan when Mr. Kennedy was shot.

Mr. Johnson returned to Washington from Dallas on the Air Force jet plane which bore John F. Kennedy's body. After a brief statement at Andrews Air Force Base at 6:10 p.m., President Johnson flew by helicopter to the White House south lawn.

He walked briefly through the White House offices but continued across

West Executive ave. to the Vice President's suite on the second floor of the Executive Office Building. There he held his first official meetings.

At Andrews, with Mrs. Johnson at his side, the President said:

"This is a sad time for all people. We have suffered a loss that cannot be weighed.

For me, it is a deep personal tragedy. I know that the world shares the sorrow that Mrs. Kennedy and her family bear.

I will do my best. That is all I can do. I ask for your help and God's."

That is all he said. Turning away from the microphones, he shook hands with more than a score of high officials on hand to greet him.

Among them were members of the Cabinet, Democratic and Republican congressional leaders, foreign Ambassadors, and White House aides.

The President spoke briefly to Acting Secretary of State George Ball and Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara. They boarded the helicopter with the President and Mrs. Johnson

for the flight to the White House south lawn.

Among those invited to confer with the President last night were Democratic and Republican congressional leaders and members of the Cabinet in the city.

The purpose of the Cabinet session was to ask all the members "to remain in their posts," Assistant White House press secretary Malcolm Kilduff announced.

Six Cabinet members, headed by Secretary of State Rusk, were on their way to Japan when they received word of President Kennedy's assassination. They immediately ordered their plane, which was an hour out of Hawaii, to return to Washington.

After a 45-minute meeting with House and Senate leaders of both parties, Associate House press secretary Andrew T. Hatcher said:

"The President has met with the legislative leaders and asked for their united support in the face of the tragedy that has befallen our country.

He said that it is more essential than ever before that this country be united.

The legislative leaders of both parties assured President Johnson of their bipartisan cooperation."

Sen. George A. Smathers (D-Fla.) described the new President as "stunned and shaken." He said Mr. Johnson received assurances of "complete and total help and cooperation" from the Congressional leadership of both parties.

Mr. Johnson took the oath of office at 2:39 p.m., CST, on the presidential plane at Love Field, Dallas, less than two hours after Mr. Kennedy died.

The oath was administered by Judge Sarah T. Hughes, 67-year-old Federal district judge appointed by Mr. Kennedy.

There were tears in her eyes and her voice faltered as she administered the oath and became the first woman ever to administer the oath of office to a President.

The President repeated the oath solemnly and almost inaudibly. His right hand was raised and his left hand rested on a small Bible. Mrs. Johnson stood at his right and Mrs. Kennedy at his left.

"I do solemnly swear that I will

faithfully execute the office of the President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," Mr. Johnson said.

There were nearly 30 people in the gold-upholstered presidential quarters on the big jet plane. Many had tears in their eyes.

After taking the oath, the President kissed his wife on the forehead, and Mrs. Johnson clasped Mrs. Kennedy's hands.

"The whole Nation mourns your husband," Mrs. Johnson said.

Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry, who had driven the Johnsons to the airport, turned to Mrs. Kennedy and said:

"God bless you, little lady, but you ought to go back and lie down."

Mrs. Kennedy did not do so, but she did go to the rear compartment where her husband's casket rested. With her were some of the late President's closest associates and warmest friends; Lawrence F. O'Brien, special assistant for congressional relations; Kenneth O'Donnell, special assistant for appointments; David Powers, White House receptionist and

constant companion of the late President.

The plane was airborne at 3:47 p.m. EST, and reached Andrews a few minutes after 6 p.m.

During the flight, President Johnson made a telephone call to Rose Kennedy, mother of the dead President. "I wish to God there was something I could do," he is reported to have said.

Mrs. Johnson also spoke to Rose Kennedy, and said; "We feel like the heart has been cut out of us. Our love and our prayers are with you."

The President also telephoned Mrs. John B. Connally, wife of the Texas Governor.

Immediately after Mr. Kennedy was taken to the hospital, Mr. Johnson was seen entering with his hand over his heart. This gave rise to a false report that he had suffered a heart attack.

He suffered a heart attack eight years ago, but he has been in robust health since then. He is capable of working at a furious pace over long hours.

Heart specialists predicted yes-

terday that the new President would be a vigorous~~ly~~ healthy one despite the attack.

They based their estimate on the vigorous life he has led since his recuperation in 1955, the same year former President Eisenhower was stricken.

"You could have no better proof of his complete recovery" than the rigorous life he has led, a leading heart specialist told United Press International.

Dr. J. Willis Hurst of Emory University, Atlanta, has treated Mr. Johnson in recent years and was understood to be en route to Washington last night.

A man who has had one heart attack has demonstrated his "susceptibility," one specialist said. But after he has recovered "this susceptibility can be minimized to zero by proper living."

An editorial appeared in the Washington Post on Saturday, Nov. 23 entitled "His Place In History". This editorial is as follows:

"President John F. Kennedy, throughout his political life exhibited that quality so conspicuously present in the ranks of the great men who founded this country in the eighteenth century -- an awareness, almost occult or uncanny, of the relation of their acts to unfolding American history.

The very first President of the United States, and those who brought the new Government into being, were marked by a curious sense of their own place in a human drama of profound and far-reaching consequences, not only to their own generation but to generations yet unborn.

President Kennedy had this sense of being a part of history. This colored his approach to the tasks of his great office with a seriousness and solemnity that was not obscured, but only heightened by an ebullient, cheerful and optimistic nature. Probably no President since Lincoln more frequently used a wry joke, a clever phrase, a witty rejoinder, in public or in private conversation, or more often employed them in the serious purposes of government. If there were some who thought him, on occasion, flippant or whimsical, as many thought Lincoln, they did not pause long enough to see how the current of his humor bore upon it the freight

of political argument and persuasion.

The White House, during his years, was a place where heavy tasks were undertaken with high hopes and light hearts, where hard work was made bearable by good cheer. The President proceeded toward his political purposes with a single-mindedness not often exceeded in public life in this country; but his concentration upon the purposes of politics was never so intense that he felt free to disregard the graceful and the artistic way of accomplishing his ends. He had, in the manner of the world's great parliamentary leaders, an urbane style of conducting public affairs. His facility, in this respect, was more reminiscent of the great English political leaders than of American predecessors.

The care he gave to the means of achieving his ends was a part of his profound understanding of the place of the presidential office in American history. He felt, and rightly felt, that public duties in the White House ought to be executed with grace.

The most extraordinary thing about the President was the extent to which he united in his person a sense of urgency and a willingness to accept the importance of maintaining a concurrent majority behind even the most

urgent purposes. If there is a single aspect of genius indispensable to the leader of a democratic people surely this must be it. But it is hard to combine such great impatience for furthering the national purpose with such great willingness to abide by democratic methods of collecting continuing majorities behind that purpose. And the strain of these conflicting forces beset President Kennedy.

He made his campaign for the Presidency a plea for greater vigor in the Nation's life; but he found that the speed with which the Nation can be moved is limited by factors so powerful that even the great office of the Presidency is not able to overcome the forces of inertia in our political system. Few men have come to the Presidency with more certainty in their minds about the direction in which they wished to move the national life, to shape the national destiny, in domestic and in foreign fields. Few Presidents have had a more settled philosophy, a more mature understanding of the national purpose, at the onset of their Administration.

The President tried hard to transform his conceptions into accepted policy, and he succeeded in many areas. At the same time, given his democratic methods, progress was not as rapid as he wished and it seemed likely that his

first term, to even more than the usual extent, would be the preparation for the second and more fruitful year of his regime. In a very, very tragic sense, he died at the end of noble beginnings that the future surely would have matured.

It was his misfortune to hold his high office at a time when divisions in the political life of the country were more on sectional than party lines, so that the party representation in Congress did not reflect the real but only the apparent power of a Democratic Administration. He had begun to cope with what amounted to a multi-party system and he had a thorough grasp of the nature of this difficulty.

It is not surprising that the long-accumulating consequences of congressional procedures and politics did not yield at once even to the political gifts of a President as abundantly endowed with this sort of insight and instinct as any occupant of the White House. It is sad to think that he will not have the opportunity to prove fully the effectiveness of his political methods; but we can hope that events will show in years to come, that he had laid well the foundations for a great period in American public life.

The whole Government felt the impact of his personality. American foreign policy became more agile and flexible. Military emphasis shifted to proficiency in a broader spectrum of weapons. In domestic economic affairs the push of the Administration was in the direction of swifter growth. In foreign economic policy, the American Government moved into a new period of expanded trade through lowered tariffs. In scientific fields the Administration proceeded with greater energy and sureness. The President, in many fields, had indeed begun to get the country moving again.

He did not live long enough to make his Administration a completed monument to his statesmanship. History, which never discloses its alternatives, will not divulge to us or our descendants how it might have been if he had lived.

When generations yet to be born turn back to these times, they may be unable to discover, in the dusty archives of the Nation, a real disclosure of how many high hopes and expectations were excited by the years that should have been only the beginning of a Kennedy era in American life. The youthful President, on Friday morning, rode forth in the very springtime of a public life that

promised to be long and fruitful.

Now others will largely determine the degree to which the future may fulfill the many hopes our young President had aroused, and fix his place in history. Whether these leaders are favored with fortune or failure, neither their success nor their reverses will wholly eclipse the national memory of a cheefful, courageous, imaginative and inspired young President whose every act was marked by a wish to achieve greatness and a desire to take a high and honorable place in the history of his country."

The mourning events for the weekend are as follows:

Saturday, November 23

The body lies in repose in the East Room of the White House for private viewing.

10--11 a.m. Members of the immediate family.

11--2 p.m. President Johnson; former President Eisenhower; Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren; House Speaker McCormack, members of the Executive branch holding Presidential appointments, and close personal friends.

2--2:30 p.m. Associate justices of the Supreme Court and members of the Federal judiciary.

2:30--5 p.m. Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives and the Governors of the States and Territories.

5--6 p.m. Members of the diplomatic corps.

Sunday, November 24

1 p.m. Body will be borne by official cortege down Pennsylvania avenue to the rotunda of the Capitol to be placed in state mourning.

1--9 p.m. Body lies in state, public viewing.

Monday, November 25

9--10 a.m. Public viewing.

11 a.m. Body transported to St. Matthew's Cathedral.

Noon. Pontifical requiem mass celebrated.

Some of President Kennedy's words which will go down in history are as follows:

On his inauguration day, January 20, 1961, President Kennedy declared:

"My fellow Americans: Ask not what your country will do for you --ask what you can do for your country.

My fellow citizens of the world: Ask not what America will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man."

This, perhaps, is the most memorable statement Mr. Kennedy made in his two years and 10 months in office. Some others of note:

"Our goal is not the victory of might, but the vindication of right --not peace at the expense of freedom, but both peace and freedom, here in this hemisphere, and, we hope, around the world. God willing, that goal will be achieved." -- October 22, 1962, on quarantine on offensive military equipment under shipment to Cuba.

"... Our Nation is founded on the principle that observance of the law is the central safeguard of liberty and defiance of the law is the surest road to tyranny. The law which we obey includes the final rulings of the courts, as well as the enactments of our legislative bodies. Even among law-abiding men few laws are universally loved, but they are uniformly respected and not resisted.

Americans are free, in short, to disagree with the law but not to disobey it ..." -- September 20, 1962, on the integration struggle at the University of Mississippi,

"... Persisting inequalities and tensions make it clear that Federal action must lead the way, providing both the Nation's standard and a Nationwide solution. ... The time has come for the Congress ... to join with the executive and judicial branches in making it clear to all that race has no place in American life or law." -- A message to Congress last June 19 urging enactment of civil rights program.

" ... Let me make it clear that this administration harbors no ill will against any individual, any industry, corporation, or segment of the American economy. Our goals of economic growth and price stability are dependent upon the success of both corporations, business, and labor and there can be no room on either side in this country at this time for any feelings of hostility or vindictiveness." -- April 18, 1962 on the steel industry's retraction of announced price rises under Mr. Kennedy's pressure.

" ... If someone thinks we should have a nuclear war in order to win,

I can inform them that there will not be winners in the next nuclear war, if there is one, and this country and other countries will suffer very heavy blows. So that we have to proceed with responsibility and with care in an age where the human race can obliterate itself ... " -- February 14, 1962, on cold war policy.

"... A strong America cannot neglect the aspirations of its citizens -- the welfare of the needy, the health care of the elderly, the education of the young. For we are not developing the Nation's wealth for its own sake. Wealth is the means -- and people are the ends. All our material riches will avail us little if we do not use them to expand the opportunities of our people." -- Message to Congress, January 11, 1962.

"If a free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich." -- Inaugural address, January 20, 1961.

On February 1, 1961, after just 13 days in office, he was asked at a news conference if he had encountered any one particular problem that he had not anticipated. His reply:

"... I think the problem, of course, is the difficulty in securing

the clear response between decisions that we might make here which affect the security of the United States and having them effectively instrumented in the field under varying circumstances. It's easier to sit with a map and talk about what ought to be done than to see it done ..."

On December 17, 1962, as he neared the end of two years in the White House, he gave this reply to a television and radio interview question about his experiences:

"Well, I think in the first place the problems are more difficult than I had imagined they were. Secondly, there is a limitation upon the ability of the United States to solve these problems ... "

And, a little more than three weeks ago, on October 31, he was asked at a news conference to appraise his job and whether he would wish to serve another term. His reply:

"Well, I find the work rewarding. Whether I am going to stay and what my intentions are and all of the rest, it seems to me it is still many months away. But as far as the job of President goes, it is rewarding and I have given before to this group the definition of happiness of the Greeks, and I will define it again.

- 2020 -

It is full use of your powers along lines of excellence. I find, therefore, the presidency provides some happiness."

An editorial appeared in the Sunday Star entitled "The Assassins." This editorial is as follows:

"From a window in a book storehouse overlooking a street in Dallas, a rifle pointed downward. As the telescopic lens showed the head of the President of the United States, a finger squeezed the trigger. In half an hour John F. Kennedy lay dead, the fourth of our Presidents to die at an assassin's hand. The desolation Americans have felt since Friday afternoon is made more complete by our knowledge that such an act of murder has no rational relationship to the course of American politics, policy or history.

There have been times and places in human history when assassination seemed the only conceivable method of political change. That has never been so in this country. In other periods, including one as recent as Germany under Hitler, honorable men could reasonably conclude that patriotic duty impelled them to the assassin's ways of ambush and violence. Not here.

Hence it is that the American political assassin has invariably presented a problem in personal mental health rather than one in political conditions. In the United States more than in Europe, even more than in the Persian original, the very name of the political murderer has a grim, pathetic aptness. The original assassins were a medieval Islamic sect which practiced political murder throughout the Middle East. They were called hashishin, from the belief that the murderers drugged themselves with hashish before striking.

The political murderer in the United States, when he makes his rare appearances, similarly moves as if in a drugged dream. In every case, before the finger pulls the trigger, the mind has lost its hold on reality.

The killer of Lincoln, John Wilkes Booth, apparently thought of himself as an avenging angel, striking one last blow for the defeated South. Yet his murder of Lincoln made possible the excesses of the "Reconstruction," unleashing a spirit of vengeance and counter-revenge, the effects of which are with us still.

In 1881 Charles Guiteau shot and killed President Garfield because he had not given Guiteau the political

appointment the crazed killer thought he deserved. The direct result was the strengthening of the Civil Service and the removal of many Government jobs from the appointment procedure Guiteau invoked.

Leon Czolgosz, in 1901, shot and killed President McKinley as a matter of principle: He was an extreme anarchist who believed in killing heads of state as such. Czolgosz was not only in the wrong country; he set back the general cause of social amelioration by decades. The United States began the 20th century with the great disadvantage of regarding all concerned with social issues as radical-inspired and irresponsible.

Thus there has been, in the sporadic, heartbreaking history of assassination in America, an all but total lack of connection between cause and effect in the mind of the assassin. Whatever the killers have had in mind as political goals have suffered as a result of their acts of violence.

There is no reason to believe that anything different will result from the tragic assassination of President Kennedy. If, as the investigating authorities believe, the murder was done by a pro-Castro Marxist, it is certain that American attitudes

toward the Cuban leader will not be softened by that act.

Like his murdered predecessors, President Kennedy is a victim not of political thought but of the mental derangement of an individual. The final horror of the violent death of an American President is that in our system assassination is a political irrelevancy.

This is also our consolation.

Lee Harvey Oswald, 24, who was accused of the assassination of President Kennedy and the murder of a Dallas policeman, was fatally wounded by a night club owner today in the basement of the municipal police building.

The crime was committed before millions of viewers throughout the United States.

The Justice Department announced that President Johnson had ordered a full FBI investigation of the Oswald shooting, Associated Press reported. Meantime, District Attorney Henry Wade said in Dallas that Oswald's palm print was found on the rifle used to shoot President Kennedy.

Oswald died in the Parkland Hospital at 1:07 p.m. CST (2:07 EST). It was the same hospital where last Friday President Kennedy also breathed his last. Oswald's death came within 1 hour and 40 minutes of the dramatic shooting incident. The fatal wound was below the heart and was made by a single .38 caliber bullet.

The slayer, identified by police as Jack Ruby, or Rubenstein, was seized by several policemen within a second after firing the fatal shot. He was charged with murder before Justice of the Peace Pierce McBride. Ruby was held without bond.

"I did this because I have a deep sense of responsibility to Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy," Ruby reportedly told a Dallas policeman within minutes of his capture.

"I did it to spare Mrs. Kennedy the agony of a prolonged public trial."

Ruby is a former Chicagoan who came to Dallas 15 years ago and has been the owner of night spots and burlesque shows. Currently he operates the Club Vegas and a "girlie show" called the Carousel. He is known in Dallas as an emotional, unstable character who repeatedly

has been involved in night club fist fights and minor disorders.

He sought personal publicity with constant appearances at Dallas newspaper offices and liked to consort with Dallas policemen. On Saturday he spent the day with a policeman and newspaper group in police headquarters, where Oswald was confined and was being questioned.

Justice of the Peace David L. Johnston of Richardson, Tex., said Ruby was present Saturday morning when the press was allowed to ask Oswald questions. According to United Press International, Johnston said Ruby approached him, handed him a card that read: "I'm Jack Ruby -- Carousel" and said "come by and see me sometime."

The shooting today involved an incredible breach of police security. It occurred despite the fact that at least 60 policemen and deputy sheriffs were within several feet of Oswald at all times. It occurred within two seconds after Oswald was brought outside the inner security section of the building preparatory to his transfer to the Dallas County Jail.

This transfer was announced last night by police for 10 o'clock Sunday morning and everyone in the Dallas

area and those within reach of television and radio throughout the country knew the hour.

An armored car, one normally used in the collection of commercial funds, drove into the entrance to a ramp that led from a main street into the basement security area of the police building. Two other automobiles from a basement garage in the police building were placed in the same ramp, effectively filling and blocking that area.

The police security guard surrounded the center of this ramp from which a 10-foot-wide hallway extended to an inner police elevator. The entire hallway and the ramp area were lined with guards and with newspapermen, including television crews and television cameras. After a 20-minute pause during which police checked all entrances and determined that the area was clear, the inner police elevator opened and Capt. Will Fritz, chief of the Dallas police homicide unit, walked out alone.

Immediately behind Fritz were two burly policemen and behind them came Oswald, with hands manacled in front and with chains extending from his manacles to a policeman on both his right and left sides.

The procession walked straight toward the television cameras and the first automobile parked on the ramp. The driver of this car was gunning his engine and filling the confined, reverberating area with the roar. Oswald had a slight smile on his face and was squinting his eyes against the very bright television lights.

He took perhaps five paces forward when suddenly from a railing where mingled police, newspapermen, and television cameras were banked there was a movement. A man wearing a dark hat and a dark suit, crouching low, ran forward in five mincing steps, raised his right hand carrying a .38 caliber snub-nosed revolver and shoved it against Oswald's left abdomen just below the rib cage.

There was a sharp, booming explosion, and Oswald fell backward, doubling over his wound and moaning. Except for the moan, Oswald did not make a sound.

Within one second the gunman was overwhelmed by policemen who smashed him to the pavement face down, disarmed him, then hustled him into the elevator from which Oswald had just stepped.

Even in that instant detectives had recognized Ruby and one of them called out, "Jack, you son of a bitch", just before the shot was fired.

Oswald was straightened on the concrete floor of the basement where he had fallen. A doctor on emergency duty made a quick examination of the wound and called for an ambulance.

Later, detectives said the bullet, passed through Oswald's body in an angular track and came to rest just under the skin above his right hip.

At the Parkland Hospital, Dr. Harvey Shires, the chief surgeon, was waiting when the police ambulance arrived with Oswald. The doctor said there was "massive abdominal injury and massive hemorrhagging." Oswald was given blood transfusions, as was President Kennedy two days earlier.

Shires subsequently reported that Oswald's heart stopped beating about 1 p.m. (CST), but he was temporarily revived by manual heart massage. He died, however, seven minutes after the revival.

Ruby has been described by friends, acquaintances, and police as an "extremely nervous, quite unbalanced individual." He is not married and

lives in a \$125-a-month apartment with a friend, George Senator.

Senator is the proprietor of a Dallas picture postcard-printing concern. He was questioned by police today.

"I knew Jack was very upset by the President's assassination, but I had no idea that he could do anything like this," said Senator.

"He has been very morose since the President's shooting and repeatedly has wept and had an emotional storm at our apartment. When we got up this morning, the only thing he said was, 'Oh, that poor family,' referring to the Kennedys. He never said a word about Oswald."

Ruby's sister, Eva Grant, 55 visited him at the jail. He was overheard telling her, "... I couldn't help it," UPI reported. Mrs. Grant said her brother had been more upset about Mr. Kennedy's death than he was at the death of their father five years ago.

Ruby talked freely to the detectives who seized him and said that he had no motive except a general feeling for the Kennedy family.

Within an hour after the shooting,

two sets of attorneys appeared at the police building saying they expected to represent Ruby. One of them was C. A. Droby, who had appeared for Ruby in a recent night club assault case.

Droby stood around the corridors of the building for about an hour when detectives from the homicide interrogation room suddenly emerged and cornered him in earnest conversation for about three minutes.

Droby suddenly turned and ran to an inner office, where he picked up a telephone and called his own home. His wife, Betty, answered the phone and informed Droby that she had just received two threatening telephone calls.

"She told me," Droby said a few minutes later, "she had just received two successive telephone calls from a man with a broken accent who told her, 'Your husband will be the next to die if he represents Ruby.'"

Detectives were sent to the Droby home to escort Mrs. Droby and their two small children to the home of a friend in a Dallas neighborhood far removed from the Droby home.

Police reported receiving numerous threats during the night from persons

who claimed they would kill Oswald, Robert E. Thompson of the Los Angeles Times reported.

A man reportedly called police headquarters Saturday night and warned:

"We don't want any policemen to get hurt, but there's a group that's going to get that S.O.B."

Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry and other Dallas police officers were immediately under attack by citizens of the community for security lapses that resulted in the tragedies of the last three days. Curry said he was acutely aware of the deficiencies that both shootings emphasized.

Curry appeared at a hastily called conference in the police building to announce both the death of Oswald and the name of the man who had shot him.

Curry stood with stony face and unmoving lips facing a barrage of calls from his listeners.

"What possible excuse is there for this kind security?" was one demand.

"Why didn't you move this man early today without any public announcement?" was another.

"Was either one of these murders really necessary?" was yet another.

In the audience that gave these calls were local newspapermen, a number of prominent citizens who had come to the hall, businessmen, and representatives of Dallas and Fort Worth television stations.

Curry's normally ruddy face lost a little color. He looked stonily over the room and walked out without a word.

Capt. Fritz said that with the death of Oswald, there was no case in connection with the killing of Mr. Kennedy, United Press International reported. Police were certain Oswald was the assassin and that he had no accomplices.

However, Fritz said: "We never stop digging for evidence. Oswald said absolutely nothing before or after he was shot."

In Washington, the Justice Department immediately sent Assistant Attorney General Jack Miller Jr. to Dallas to confer with U.S. Attorney Barefoot Sanders, Jr., the Associated Press reported. Miller heads the department's criminal division.

Ed Guthman, information officer for

the Justice Department, said "very strong evidence points to Oswald as the assassin. The FBI will continue to investigate every lead and every bit of evidence."

The Los Angeles Times also reported from Dallas that the case against Oswald became almost complete Saturday night when the FBI found that Oswald had purchased the rifle believed to have killed Mr. Kennedy from a Chicago mail order house last March 20.

The FBI found that the handwriting on the mail order application matched Oswald's. They also learned that the return address of the mail order was a post office box that Oswald held under an assumed name.

In addition, police found a photograph in which Oswald had posed with the rifle and the revolver that is believed to have been used to kill Policeman J.D. Tippitt.

The photograph also shows Oswald holding two newspapers believed to be Communist publications. Oswald, after his capture, announced that he was a Marxist. He also claimed membership in a fair play for Cuba committee and had tried unsuccessfully to acquire Soviet citizenship.

Law enforcement officers have talked to many, many witnesses who have told them that Oswald was in the building from which the fatal shots were fired at Mr. Kennedy and that he had taken a wrapped package, which apparently was the rifle, into the building on Friday morning.

A writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Ruby was issued by Criminal District Judge Joseph B. Brown about three hours after the Oswald shooting.

Attorneys Thomas Howard and Collie Sullivan presented the writ to Curry and later reported that it is returnable at 11:30 Monday morning before Judge Brown.

Attorney Droby said he had not talked to Ruby and that relatives had asked him by telephone to go to the police building. He said later he apparently will not be the attorney of record in the case.

Curry said Ruby will be held incommunicado until he is produced in court Monday.

The Dallas Morning News said in a copyrighted story that officers who searched Lee Harvey Oswald's room found a map on which a line marked the path of the bullet which killed

President Kennedy.

The News quoted "a reliable source," as saying Oswald also had placed marks at major intersections along the motorcade route.

Officers theorized, The News said, that Oswald marked the other intersections while considering spots from which a sniper could get a good shot.

November 26, 1963

During the past week an assassin killed President John F. Kennedy in Dallas, and Lyndon B. Johnson became the 36th President of the United States.

Texas authorities charged Lee H. Oswald, an avowed Marxist, with the murder of Mr. Kennedy and a Dallas patrolman shot after the assassination.

Texas Gov. John Connally, who was riding in Mr. Kennedy's car at the time of the shooting, was seriously wounded in the chest.

Pro-Communists intensified their campaign of terror in Venezuela, aiming to force cancellation of Dec. 1 elections.

Deputy Defense Secretary Gilpatric appeared before a Senate subcommittee and vigorously denied that there was a conflict of interest in his recommendation to award the TFX airplane contract to General Dynamics Corp.

The Vatican Council approved the use of local languages in the administration of all sacraments and for parts of the Mass.

Premier Cyrille Adoula ordered all Soviet diplomats expelled from the country, charging that Russia was financing a plot to overthrow his government.

American Telephone & Telegraph announced plans to split its stock two for one next June, raise its quarterly dividend to \$1 from 90 cents, and offer stockholders rights to buy 12,250,000 shares of stock.

An editorial appeared in the UNION COUNTY ADVOCATE on November 21 entitled "Tough Assignment". This editorial is as follows:

"The Courier-Journal's Robert Riggs, writing from the paper's Washington bureau, says that "As a by-product of the Republican near-miss in the Kentucky race for governor, the national headquarters of the G.O.P. is looking to that state to send two more members to the House of Representatives next year."

The Riggs story identifies the two Republican targets as Congressman William H. Natcher and Congressman Frank Chelf. One reason for Republican interest in the Natcher district is that the area gave Breathitt only a 1,300 majority.

Republicans are likely to find that conditions existing in the Breathitt race and those that will be prevalent when Congressman Natcher runs next year are completely different. For one thing NATCHER is a fixture in the district.

He gets along with the two old party factions and he is well liked by rank and file Republicans. As a member of the House BILL NATCHER makes no distinction between party members.

More important, next year NATCHER will not be carrying the burden of an executive public accommodation order. Breathitt's near photo finish was in a large measure attributable to the Combs order. Without the order as a campaign issue the Breathitt majority could well have exceeded the 75,000 mark.

Within the Democratic party the Second District Congressman is not a controversial figure. He remains aloof from factional controversies. His office is geared to personal service to "the folks back home" and his voter acquaintance is far reaching.

Through diligence, hard work and intelligence the Second District Congressman has attained for himself and for his district a position of influence and importance as chairman of a subcommittee of the powerful House Appropriations Committee. Members of both parties in the district know this, and they are not likely to forget it on election day.

Regardless of the Riggs story its not likely that Republicans at either the national or state level have any real hope, and perhaps no real desire, to unseat Bill Natcher. As practical politicians they readily recognize that defeating the Second District Congressman would be a real tough assignment.

November 29, 1963

President Johnson delivered his first State of the Union message to Congress on Wednesday of this week. He received a big ovation and in a very brief message reaffirmed the Kennedy Program and called for passage of a Civil Rights Bill and a Tax Reduction Bill. He informed the Joint Session that he would gladly give everything that he had if he was not standing before us as the President. He further stated that the greatest leader of our time had been struck down by the foulest deed of our time.

Mrs. Johnson and her two daughters appeared in that section of the Gallery reserved for the President and the State Department and with them they had as their guests, Sargent Shriver, the brother-in-law of the President; former Governor David Lawrence of Pennsylvania; Abe Fortas, the President's attorney; and Mrs. Zephyr Wright, the Cook for the Johnsons over a great many years. Mrs. Wright sat on the step next to Mrs. Johnson and seemed to enjoy every minute of the Joint Session.

December 2, 1963

During the past week President Johnson moved surely into his new duties, assured the Soviet Union that the United States remained willing to negotiate Cold War problems, and urged Congress to take swift action in passing priority legislation submitted by President Kennedy.

A Texas Court of Inquiry and a Federal commission will investigate the assassination of President Kennedy. A Dallas grand jury indicted Jack Ruby, a strip-tease club operator, for the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald, accused of shooting Mr. Kennedy.

Pro-Castro terrorists kidnapped the deputy commander of the U. S. military mission in Caracas, another move in the Communists' efforts to force cancellation of Venezuela's presidential election.

The space agency successfully launched a Centaur rocket, the vehicle that is to be used in an attempt to land highly automated instruments on the moon in early 1965. The success is expected to inject new enthusiasm into the U. S. man-on-the-moon program.

The Senate rejected a bill that could have blocked wheat sales to Russia. The measure would have prohibited the Federal Government's Export-Import Bank from guaranteeing credit to the Soviets for the wheat purchase.

The rail arbitration board created by Congress to head off a nationwide strike authorized railroads to eliminate gradually most of the jobs of firemen on freight and yard diesels. Two unions said they would fight the ruling in court, however, and the possibility of a strike on other issues looms for early next year.

Stocks rebounded dramatically from the near-panic selling that followed the news of President Kennedy's assassination. The

Dow-Jones industrial average scored the biggest single-day advance on record when the New York Stock Exchange opened following the day of Mr. Kennedy's funeral.

President Lyndon B. Johnson finished his first week in office Friday with clear signs that he will be a vigorous, firm executive. The Nation paid its formal tributes to John F. Kennedy in a state funeral and in countless pilgrimages to his graveside in Arlington Cemetery.

"All I have I would have given gladly not to be standing here today."

Thus began Lyndon Baines Johnson, 36th President of the United States, in his first address last week to a joint session of Congress.

He was not yet really installed. He had not yet moved his family into the White House. For the first few days, he conducted affairs from the fort-like Executive Office Building west of the White House where his old vice presidential offices were located.

The masterful qualities that had flashed on so many occasions during his six-year reign as Democratic leader in the Senate could not be hidden for long. After recovering from the initial shock of the November 22 assassination, President Johnson moved with force into the terrible vacuum. The result was a reassuring image.

In quick contact with congressional leaders, in practiced and easy greeting to the scores of foreign visitors last week end, and in a dozen decisions President Johnson seemed tailored for his new job.

The reaction at home and abroad was immediate and favorable. Moscow permitted his speech before Congress to be broadcast unjammed in the Soviet Union. British newspapers hailed it as bold and courageous in the "Kennedy mold." Even before he spoke, Wall Street scored a \$15 billion gain in securities prices, the biggest one-day rally in history.

"Confidence in President Johnson" was the universal explanation by brokers.

Within his first few hours as President, the rangy Texan had in rapid succession: Directed an FBI investigation of the Dallas slaying of President Kennedy; talked to former Presidents Eisenhower and Truman about funeral plans; asked and got pledges of support from congressional leaders; issued a proclamation of national mourning; and began a long series of meetings with administration and foreign officials.

President Johnson last week pledged to pursue the foreign policies of his predecessor.

"This Nation will keep its commitments from South Viet Nam to West Berlin. We will be unceasing in the search for peace. . .

"From this chamber of representative government let all the world know, and none misunderstand, that I rededicate this Government to the unswerving support of the United Nations, to the honorable and determined execution of our commitments to our allies, to the maintenance of military strength second to none . . . to the expansion of our foreign trade to the reinforcement of our programs of mutual assistance and cooperation in Asia and Africa and to our Alliance for Progress in this hemisphere.

Thus did Lyndon Baines Johnson, in his first major speech since he succeeded the late President Kennedy as America's Chief Executive on November 22, set the broad course of foreign policy for his administration before a joint session of Congress last Wednesday.

This publicly stated Johnsonian pledge, which was advanced by Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson in an address to the United Nations, was aimed at reassuring friend and foe alike of the stability of the American system. It had been clear that there were uncertainties abroad in the wake of the transfer of power in the world's most powerful state.

Earlier in the week, on Monday and Tuesday, Mr. Johnson had given the same pledge privately to a number of outstanding governmental leaders or their representatives who had come to Washington for the state funeral of John F. Kennedy.

The tall Texan, who seems to be from another generation of men than his predecessor although he, too, is, at 55, a 20th century man, had informal conversations with a broad sampling of foreign officials. They ranged from Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, an authoritarian who nevertheless has a high ranking among the newly independent peoples of Africa, to President de Gaulle of France, a man whose lofty, long-range view of things has frequently clashed with United States policies within the Free World camp, to Anastas Mikoyan, First Deputy Premier of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Johnson had met some of these leaders before--on his trips abroad for Mr. Kennedy during the last three years. He had, it might be noted, traveled more extensively than his predecessor, having visited Senegal, South Viet Nam, the Phillippines, Formosa, Thailand, India, Pakistan, West Germany and Berlin, Sweden, France, Lebanon, Iran, Turkey, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, the Dominican Republic, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Belgium.

Even before his address to Congress, the new President made it clear that he fully supported two existing United States efforts abroad--the Alliance for Progress, which is aimed at improving the economic lot of Latin America and helping it toward democratic independence and freedom, and the program of economic and military aid to South Viet Nam, a nation under increasing attack by Communist Guerrillas.

December 5, 1963

Today we eulogize John Fitzgerald Kennedy in the House. The statement I will make is as follows:

MR. SPEAKER, the heart of our nation is heavy today. A great American is dead and a grateful nation bows in solemn tribute. The death of our President, John F. Kennedy, is too tragic for words.

Into a world darkened by ideological struggle and actual conflict, his clarity of vision, intellectual honesty and indomitable courage brought a clear shaft of light and hope. In these times when many of the problems confronting this country and the world seem almost incapable of solution, we can ill afford to lose a man with the experience, ability, integrity and statesmanship of our late President. He had no peer in his knowledge of public affairs. His honesty and fairness were proverbial. It was these qualities which led to his rise to power and to a position which commanded the confidence of millions of Americans.

The passing of this great American is a great loss to this nation and to the free world. To his grieving family we can offer only the comfort that John F. Kennedy won an assured place in history and a permanent resting place in the hearts of all good men.

We have finally completed hearings on the District of Columbia Budget for FY 1964.

Tomorrow afternoon we will go into Conference with the Senate and then the fun will start. In today's WASHINGTON POST appears an editorial entitled "Stand Firm". This editorial is as follows:

"The Senate, to protect one member's prestige, cut out of the city's budget the relief for hungry children of unemployed parents. The House, to protect the public interest, must now put it back in.

Although this relief program is one of the first pieces of legislation that President Kennedy sought, and although Congress has enthusiastically voted it for the 50 states, the Senate has once again refused to let this city join it. The budget limped back to the House for further hearings Before the House Appropriations subcommittee for the District. That subcommittee and its chairman, MR. NATCHER, have always shown a rational and unsentimental comprehension of Washington's requirements. We earnestly hope that the NATCHER subcommittee will restore to our budget the relief for the children of parents who cannot find jobs in this white collar city. We hope that the House will then support it, and that the House conferees will stand firm in its defense.

The principle is sound. Certainly there are many illegitimate children on relief, and many abandoned mothers. Modern welfare practice attempts to reunite families; in Washington we throw them off relief as soon as the father comes home, a custom that cripples our further remedial attempts.

The money is there. The Senate gratuitously appropriated \$5 million less than the Federal payments that Congress had authorized a few months earlier. This relief program, even at full stride, will cost only a minor fraction of that \$5 million.

No doubt, when the Senate and House conferees meet, the Senators will make it clear that insubordination by the Representatives will delay the whole city budget including the greatly needed school appropriations. But those school appropriations have already suffered five months' delay, a delay to which the Senate contributed generously, and the first half of the year has already been lost to overcrowding. A few more weeks of waiting now will make no significant difference, particularly since we are now approaching the longest vacation of the school year.

Washington's public welfare policy is being undermined by the Senate's perverse insistence that dependent children must have no fathers. We look to Mr. Natcher and the House to restore this money to the budget, and restore the Senate to reason. If the process of persuasion requires a further delay in the budget, that delay is not too much to pay for the opportunity to help, systematically and effectively, those children unfortunate enough to have unemployed fathers.

December 7, 1963

Twenty-two years ago today we had the sneak attack at Pearl Harbor. That period of our history, of course, was critical, but today we still have just as much confusion. In our own country we have more hatred and bitterness than at any time in the history of our nation -- more left-wing and right-wing groups who are out to destroy. Consequences do not enter into the picture; and although we have maintained peace throughout the world to a certain extent conditions are still very much unsettled.

The Department of the Army has allocated to the Kennedy family 3 acres of land in Arlington Cemetery. This land, of course, is in the choice section of the Cemetery just down the slope from the Custis Mansion. A number of inquiries have been made since the allocation was made due to the fact that land, of course, in the Arlington National Cemetery is at a premium, so much so that beginning in 1961 when a serviceman was buried, his grave was made deep enough in order that additional caskets could be placed on top of his casket. In a great many instances wives are now being buried in Arlington Cemetery with the caskets of their husbands. Of course, this is not a good arrangement and is right unusual, to say the least! During the past week the body of the deceased son of Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy together with the body of the little girl were placed on either side of the President in Arlington Cemetery. As I understand, the Kennedy family is in the process of having placed an unusual monument and mausoleum for the President's grave.

December 9, 1963

During the past week Chairman Howard W. Smith promised that the House Rules Committee would give early consideration to the Administration's civil-rights bill. Sen. Harry Byrd, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, also promised early committee action on the Administration's tax cut bill.

The Federal commission established to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy convened and prepared to ask Congress for subpoena power. A Texas Court of Inquiry into the slaying was canceled at the request of the Federal commission.

The new regime in Vietnam announced it would review the system of strategic hamlets established by the Diem government to counter Communist guerrillas. The United States began its previously announced reduction of troops in the Southeast Asian country.

The second session of the Vatican Ecumenical Council closed with an announcement from Pope Paul VI that he will visit the Holy Land in early January. The council will reconvene next fall.

Venezuelans elected Raul Leoni to succeed Romulo Betancourt as president. The voter turnout was heavy despite efforts by Communist terrorists to force cancellation of the election.

An American Cancer Society study showed a higher death for smokers than non-smokers in comparable age groups. The American Medical Association announced a scientific study of the effects of smoking on health.

Teamster boss James Hoffa's closest confidant, Harold Gibbons, quit as executive assistant in a row with Mr. Hoffa.

On Saturday Mrs. Kennedy directed a letter to the Secretary of Defense stating that 3 acres would not be necessary in Arlington Cemetery. She informed the Secretary that only a sufficient amount of ground for the Kennedy burial place would be necessary. This followed some criticism of the fact that some three acres had been set aside for the Kennedys.

The University of Kentucky Research Center was dedicated on Thursday of last week and an article entitled "U.K. Center Dedicated to 'Service'" appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL. This article is as follows:

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 5--Governor Bert T. Combs dedicated the first building of the University of Kentucky's new \$8,500,000 Agricultural Science Center Thursday "to the service of the people of Kentucky," and "to the discovery, preservation, transmission, and application of new knowledge."

Speaking to 1,000 farm and business leaders gathered on the first floor of the still incomplete \$4,000,000 laboratory and office building, Combs said arguments advanced for the center four years ago "were persuasive" to him.

He recalled that a group known as the Blueprint for Agriculture Committee called on him to urge creation of the center. Among its arguments was the fact that Kentucky's farm income was below the average for the rest of the nation.

"And they pointed out, too" said Combs, "that agriculture today is a rapidly changing industry; that as a result of technological developments it has changed from a subsistence operation to a mechanized and highly commercialized business requiring astonishingly high capital investments.

"Research is the first step, the most basic step in all phases of agricultural progress."

The science center is on the Nicholasville Road, south of the Medical Center. The first building's construction obviously was rushed so that the Governor might dedicate it before he leaves office next Tuesday.

Combs paid tribute to Congressman William H. Natcher, Bowling Green Democrat, who, as a ranking member of the House subcommittee on agricultural appropriations helped obtain the National Tobacco Research Laboratory for the center.

And he emphasized the word "national" in his talk, saying, "We have a firm commitment on that." He referred to the fact that the center has never been officially declared a national center by Congress or by the Department of Agriculture.

David H. Pritchett, State commissioner of finance, presented the new building to the university, calling it "another of Bert Combs' tracks."

Pritchett explained that Combs once remarked that he only wanted to be remembered as Governor by "the tracks I make."

Pritchett said the University of Kentucky has experienced a revolution in building programs in the past four years, and said construction of new law school and engineering college buildings is expected to begin early next year. He also said a \$13,500,000 dormitory complex to house 700 students is planned.

Pritchett said more than half of some \$60,000,000 in State construction projects in the past four years has been for institutions of higher education.

Dr. John W. Oswald, president of the university, accepted the four-story building, which contains 119 laboratories, 188 offices, six classrooms and seven combination rooms. He said it serves as a monument to the vision and planning of the designers, and added:

"There are great changes occurring in agriculture, and much of the past success is due to the scientific base of experiment stations of land-grant universities."

Oswald said he had been promised an office in the new center so that he might continue his professional interest as a plant pathologist.

The crowd at the dedication was swelled by several hundred County and home-demonstration agents in Lexington this week for their annual conference.

Other buildings planned for the center include an auditorium, a seed house, a livestock arena, and a food-technology building. Dedicated along with the main laboratory and office building Thursday were three greenhouses and a headhouse.

The Presidential succession is a real problem at the present time. Since John McCormack, the Speaker of the House is 72 years of age and Lyndon Johnson has had a severe heart attack, this subject is now under discussion. Prior to 1947, the line of succession proceeded down through the Cabinet with the Secretary of State first in order. Under the Act of 1947, the line of succession is now the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate. A great many people believe that the line of succession should go back to the Cabinet but I do not agree. I believe that the next man in line should be an elected official and ~~not~~^{an} appointive official.

Gen. de Gaulle clearly believes that no conventional war in Europe is likely and that should a war start out that way, nuclear weapons would quickly be brought into the battle. He, therefore, does not agree with the Kennedy-McNamara theory of "nuclear pause"--which proposes that any Soviet conventional attack should be met with conventional forces until the leaders of the warring sides have a chance to try for an agreement to halt hostilities.

The official NATO strategy is still one of "massive retaliation," as advanced by John Foster Dulles in 1956, although unofficially it is one of "nuclear pause" for the reason that the United States presently has a virtual monopoly of nuclear weapons on the free world side. But with Gaullist France rapidly assembling an atomic strike capability--and a determination to use it in the event of a Soviet attack on Europe--the "pause" theory, in French eyes, becomes rather academic.

Actually, the United States began moving away from "massive retaliation" in the closing years of the second Eisenhower administration, when we proposed to build a multilateral force of seabased Polaris missiles for and with NATO. Mr. Kennedy pushed the plan hard, after settling on a surface warship application, and Mr. Johnson recently pledged his support for it.

Evidence against Lee Harvey Oswald
continued to pile up last week, as an FBI
report on the Dallas slaying was completed

and a presidential commission began studying the case. A bill to make assassination of a President a Federal crime was delayed, pending Commission findings.

The accused killer of President Kennedy was, variously, one who tried to kill Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker last April; an innocent "scapegoat," according to his mother; one who loved dogs as a child; a schizoid personality at 13; an atheist; a bookworm; a classroom teaser; a Marxist; a quick learner, and a moody, hostile recluse.

Such is the kaleidoscopic and jumbled picture emerging from recollections of scores of persons interviewed since the November 22 assassination in Dallas.

The world may never know what really made Lee Oswald tick, for society was robbed of the chance to study him two days later by a night club operator, Jack Ruby, who killed him with one shot.

But the case against Oswald now contains a mass of circumstantial evidence. The American Civil Liberties Union last week claimed he could never have received a fair trial, having been tried on TV and in the press within hours of his capture. But even if the case were shifted to Afghanistan, a defense attorney would have to contend with these facts:

An Italian-made rifle was ordered from a Chicago mail-order house under an assumed name but in Oswald's handwriting. The

serial number was the same on the gun found at the book warehouse window in Dallas after the shooting. Ballistics tests proved bullets from the gun killed the President.

Oswald's fingerprints were on the murder gun. A snapshot of him holding a rifle of this type was found by police.

A map found in his room showed a line drawn from the book warehouse to the spot where the bullets struck. Witnesses said he was on the sixth floor of the building during the slaying.

A bus driver said a man with Oswald's description boarded his vehicle soon after the shooting and announced the President had been shot, then laughed.

Oswald's wife told the FBI her husband boasted to her last April 10 he had tried to kill Maj. Gen. Walker. She told police she had seen his rifle in their home.

December 16, 1963

During the past week President Johnson continued his campaign among Federal agencies to hold down spending requests in next year's national budget. Surprisingly little Congressional criticism followed the Pentagon's announcement that 33 military bases at home and abroad would be closed down over the next 3½ years.

The FBI arrested three men for the kidnaping of Frank Sinatra, Jr. Agents announced that they had recovered almost all of the \$240,000 paid to ransom the youth by his singer father.

President de Gaulle threatened to pull France out of the Common Market by the end of the year if the six nations could not agree on a common agricultural policy. The move would break up the economic union and have serious consequences for the Atlantic alliance.

Tin miners in Bolivia held 4 Americans and 15 others captive in retaliation against the Bolivian government's arrest of pro-Red leaders. The government moved 4,000 troops into the region where the captives were being held.

Premier Khrushchev announced a new plan for increasing Soviet agricultural output, concentrating on developing improved chemical fertilizers.

The Senate passed and sent to the White House a \$3.6 billion foreign-aid authorization bill, a deep cut from the \$4.9 billion originally requested by the Kennedy Administration.

Mrs. Molly Kazan, wife of a theatrical producer in New York, wrote the following JFK Memorial Poem:

"I think that what he gave us most was pride.

It felt good to have a President like that: bright, brave and funny and goodlooking.

I saw him once drive down East Seventy-second Street in an open car, in the autumn sun (as he drove yesterday in Dallas).

His thatch of brown hair looked as though it had grown extra thick the way our wood animals in Connecticut grow extra fur for winter.

And he looked as though it was fun to be alive, to be a politician, to be a President, to be a Kennedy, to be a man.

He revived our pride.

It felt good to have a President who read his mail, who read the papers, who read books and played touch football.

It was a pleasure and a cause for pride to watch him take the quizzing of the press with cameras grinding--take it in his stride, with zest. He'd parry, thrust, answer or duck, and fire a verbal shot on target,

hitting with the same answer, the segregationists in a Louisiana hamlet and a government in South East Asia.

He made you feel that he knew what was going on in both places.

He would come out of the quiz with an "A" in Economics, Military Science, Constitutional Law, Farm Problems and the moonshot program and still take time to appreciate Miss May Craig.

We were privileged to see him on the worst day (till yesterday), the Bay of Pigs day, and we marveled at his coolth and style and were amazed at an air (that plainly was habitual) of modesty and even diffidence.

It felt good to have a President who said, It was my fault. And went on from there.

It felt good to have a President who looked well in Vienna, Paris, Rome, Berlin and at the podium of the United Nations--and who would go to Dublin, put a wreath where it did the most good and leave unspoken the satisfaction of an Irishman en route to 10 Downing Street as head of the U. S. government.

What was spoken was spoken well.

What was unspoken needed to be unspoken.

It was none of our business if his back hurt.

He revived our pride.

He gave grist to our pride.

He was respectful of intellect, he was respectful of excellence; he was respectful of accomplishment and skill; he was respectful of the clear and subtle uses of our language; he was respectful of courage.

And all these things he cultivated in himself.

He was respectful of our heritage.
He is now part of it.

He affirmed our future.

Our future is more hopeful because of his work but our future is not safe nor sure.

He kept telling us that.

This is a very dangerous and uncertain world. I quote. He said that yesterday.

He respected facts.

And we must now live with the fact of his murder.

Our children cried when the news came. They phoned and we phoned and we cried and we were not ashamed of crying but we were ashamed of what had happened.

The youngest could not remember any other President, not clearly. She felt as if the world had stopped.

We said, It is a shame, a very deep shame. But this country will go

on more proudly and with a clearer sense of who we are and what we have it in us to become because we had a President like that.

He revived our pride.

We are lucky that we had him for three years."

The assassination probe of the death of President Kennedy has caused considerable comment abroad. The fact that the most unpopular man in the U. S. would be named as Chairman of the Committee is surprising. In addition our friends abroad are wondering why political leaders in the House and Senate who represent leadership with our respective parties were named. For instance; Hale Boggs in the House, the Democratic Whip was named. On the Republican side Jerry Ford, the Chairman of the Republican Caucus was named.

Premier Khrushchev on Monday announced a major shift in emphasis by the Soviet Union from durable to consumer goods, with particular attention on chemicals for farming.

In his decade at the summit of Soviet power and authority, Nikita Khrushchev has had, like other

political leaders, his share of successes and setbacks.

The Soviet Union has reaped world prestige with its advances and achievements in space technology and rocketry. It has built an enormous heavy industry, increased its output of petroleum products and doubtless has made significant strides in education and in providing new housing for many of its citizens.

But if there is one problem which has persistently bedeviled Mr. Khrushchev and strained his faith in the pure Leninist approach of its solution it is in agriculture--the production of food and fiber.

With all his talk and promises and genuine effort to increase Soviet farm output--his goal being to overtake the United States--he finds his country's agriculture today very nearly in a state of crisis. Even in wheat, which until recently was a large export item for the USSR, there has been failure. This year, the Soviet Union has already imported approximately 7 million tons and is trying to buy several million more from the United States.
