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JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. NATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

2ND DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME XIV

The fact that House Speaker McCormack, 72, and Senate President Pro Tem Hayden, 85, are next in line to the presidency continued to worry political commentators last week. Both men declined to give up their present jobs. Hearings on new presidential succession proposals are scheduled next month.

" . . . I believe that we should re-examine the line of succession with a view to proving the least disrupting transition of the presidential power," Gen. Eisenhower wrote in the Saturday Evening Post last week.

What the former President urged is a return to the pre-1947 custom. In that era, the law provided the reins of power would go from Vice President to cabinet officers beginning with Secretary of State.

As one who had the problem thrust upon his consciousness dramatically by his heart attack in 1955, Mr. Eisenhower has thought long about it. And he dislikes the present law.

"It doesn't insure," he wrote, "that the party selected by the people to head the executive branch of the Government will continue to do so for that four-year period .... True, the Speaker of the House and

the President Pro Tempore are elected officials, but the first has been elected by a district and the second by a State; neither necessarily reflects the will of the whole electorate."

What really bothers the former President is that unlike the British system, the American Congress can go galloping off in a different direction from the administration, and the present law seems to encourage this by taking the line of succession away from a President's cabinet.

But this is not the sole or even the chief worry being whispered at Washington's cocktail parties this season. Again and again, personalities dominate the talk.

The blunt fact is that many observers do not consider House Speaker McCormack or Senator Hayden up to the enormous pressures and responsibilities of the White House.

James Reston of the New York Times put it as kindly as he knew how. Terming Mr. McCormack industrious and competent in many ways, he gently suggested the Massachusetts septuagenarian need not even resign his Speaker's post, just offer a bill to name another man in line for the presidency.

Not so tactful last week was Sarah McClendon, correspondent for a string of newspapers and so blunt at press conferences that she was once described as President Eisenhower's crown of thorns.

Would Mr. McCormack give up his job? she inquired.

I am amazed you would ask such a question, retorted the Speaker. "Is there no limit of decency?" And after stalking redfaced away from reporters, he wheeled and declared,

"I was elected Speaker and I'm going to remain Speaker."

The same day, Senator Hayden let it be known that despite press gallery gossip he did not intend resigning to pave the way for Senator Mansfield's election as President Pro Tem.

That still left unanswered the alternative idea that Mr. McCormack suggest some other successor without resigning. Because President Johnson suffered a heart attack eight years ago, the question of succession must be faced.

By the week's end, several other proposals were being aired. Senator Javits of New York suggested a

constitutional amendment under which Congress would elect a new Vice President whenever that office became vacant.

Senator Keating another New York Republican, proposed that each party elect two Vice Presidents every four years. And even more complicated was a scheme by Representative Ayres of Ohio whereby the House would name an acting Vice President while States amended the Constitution.

The amendment would let the Senate elect a new Vice President each time a vacancy occurred.

Two of the above three ideas would let Congress play a major role in the transfer of power at the White House, but some critics think Capitol Hill should stay out of the picture. The Baltimore Sun editorialized last week that if the question is re-opened, Washington should seek a formula which "transmits executive responsibility within the executive branch and minimizes Congressional involvement."

Last Thursday, Chairman Bayh of a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments announced that he would begin hearings early next year on the bills. Similar hearings will be held by the House Judiciary Committee.

And Senator Humphrey disclosed that he is polling 50 prominent political scientists to help with Washington's dilemma.

In a separate move, Senator Bayh, an Indiana Democrat, said he plans to ask President Johnson himself for his views on the problems of presidential succession and disability.

The Senator said the White House advice would be part of next year's study. President Johnson has not commented on various succession proposals made since he assumed the post as Chief Executive.

Observers feel that as a practical matter, the arrangement to have the House Speaker and Senate President Pro Tem next in line will remain in force through 1964 for one major reason: It would take a year to push a Constitutional amendment through, even if it carried less controversy than the one in question. Such a measure must be approved by Congress and then ratified by three fourths of the states.

Then too, Mr. McCormack likes the succession law as it now stands. Few of his colleagues feel inclined to affront him by taking him out of the line now.

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December 17, 1963

We are closing out this Session of Congress. It now appears that we will adjourn on Friday of this week.

For the past few days we have been in conference with the Senate on the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1964. An article appeared in yesterday's EVENING STAR entitled "District Still Lacks Budget For Fiscal '64". This article is as follows:

"The District still is without a budget as Congress heads into the final week of this session.

House-Senate conferees again failed to complete action on the spending and revenue package during a meeting Friday. The conference committee, headed by Representative NATCHER, Democrat of Kentucky, is scheduled to meet again tomorrow.

The budget proposals before the conferees are for the fiscal year that began July 1.

The conferees have been in disagreement over a number of items.

Mr. NATCHER yesterday refused to comment on either the general or specific progress of the conference committee.

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The Washington newspapers are real cute. In the District of Columbia budget struggle, the following editorial appeared in the



EVENING STAR entitled "Budget Struggle".

House and Senate conferees on the District budget are finding agreement somewhat difficult, and this is quite natural. The revised budget passed by the Senate is some \$35 million larger than the stripped-down version which the House approved last summer. And it is highly unusual, to say the least, for the conferees of either house to accept in conference any bill in which the disparity appears so great.

The disparity, however, is not real. It is actually the predictable result of the weird budget procedure which was forced upon Congress this year by the District's fiscal crisis. As originally approved by the House, the so-called "A" budget reflected only the limited revenues then available to the city. Since that time, additional revenues have been provided, and the Senate bill is a more accurate reflection of the kind of budget which the House would have been likely to have passed if sufficient funds had been available.

Even though this is the procedure agreed upon earlier in the year, it will require, of course, a full explanation in the House. In the meantime, we hope that the House conferees, under the able leadership of Representative NATCHER of Kentucky, do not feel constrained to insist upon a lesser amount than the District requires. The principal items reportedly at issue involve additional school teachers and urgently-needed welfare workers. These expenditures are clearly in the areas of greatest need. It would be tragic for the city if they were to be lost.

We finally resolved our differences in Conference and the Conference Report will be filed today. In reporting the Conference Report, I will make the following statement:

MR. SPEAKER: On July 11, the House passed the "A" Budget of the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1964. We considered estimates totaling \$289,581,800 submitted in a separate budget message by the President on January 16, 1963. This submission commonly referred to as the "A" Budget was based on current authorizations and did not take into consideration pending legislation to increase the Federal contribution and to provide additional loan authority for the financing of capital outlay projects. The House approved the sum of \$284,286,800.

The Federal contribution at this time provided for a maximum of \$32,000,000 and the House approved a Federal contribution of \$30,000,000.

Subsequent to the passage of the "A" Budget, the Congress passed Public Law 88-104, which was approved on August 27, 1963. Under this Act the Federal payment was increased to a maximum of \$50 million and the loan authority for financing of capital outlay projects was increased to \$175,000,000.

After the passage of Public Law 88-104 and before the Senate Appropriations Committee started hearings on the House bill, the Bureau of the Budget sent up Senate Documents 32, 37 and 41 which totalled \$39,142,200. The amount contained in the Senate Documents was then referred to as the "B" Budget.

The Appropriations Committee in the Senate then had before it the "A" and "B" Budgets and after hearings presented a bill providing for the sum of \$319,582,825. This was an increase of \$35,296,025 over the House Bill. The amount of the Federal payment approved by the Senate was \$45,000,000. The amount of borrowing authority approved by the Senate in addition to the \$8,000,000 approved by the House was \$12,800,000.

The Senate bill provided for 1,468 new employees and a great number of these were unbudgeted. The managers on the part of the House refused to yield on the unbudgeted employees and unbudgeted items and projects in the Senate bill. This Conference Report strikes all of the unbudgeted employees, items and projects and reduces the Federal payment from \$45,000,000 to \$37,500,000. The total amount of the bill as agreed upon in Conference is \$313,093,424.

Three hundred forty-three new teachers were approved and one hundred police officers and twenty-five man-dog teams were also approved.

The hearings on both sides disclosed that in the District of Columbia we are faced with a large Public Welfare caseload, a difficult crime situation and increasing Governmentals costs. In addition, we need teachers, police officers and additional classrooms. All of these problems are serious but not insurmountable.

We receded on a number of items but with the exception of only a few items those upon which we receded were in the "B" Budget.

During the hearings it appeared that the partisans of Rapid Transit and the proponents of the highway program are using every possible source of opposition to bring about confusion and disorder.

The recent action of the House is the best example that I can give concerning confusion and disorder at this time insofar as a proposal for a Rapid Transit System is concerned. Rivalry between these two groups is dangerous and certainly not in the best interest of our Capitol City.

We will continue to have problems insofar as our Welfare Department is concerned. Under no circumstances should we permit the children in the Nation's Capitol to go hungry. I would like to call to your attention the fact that since fiscal year 1961 the cost of operating expenses in the Investigation and Collection Sections of the Welfare Department has increased from \$261,300 to \$1,504,800. This is an increase of \$1,243,500. The cost of operating the Public Assistance Division has increased \$192,900; the cost of operating the Child Welfare Division has increased \$951,800; the cost of payments for board and care have increased \$647,400; the cost of operating Junior Village has increased \$1,440,500 and the Building Program at Junior Village has increased \$1,825,400.

The operation of the Welfare Department is of great importance at this time and we must carefully consider any and all new proposals concerning the operation of this Department.

It has been a pleasure serving with the Members of this Subcommittee and it is always

a pleasure to serve with the Members of the other body in Conference.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I yield to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Wilson.

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During this Session in the House, we have passed a tax cut and reform act; extended corporate excise taxes for another year; increased the debt limit; passed medical school assistance bill; a medical health bill for retarded children; a college aid bill; a resolution settling the railroad strike; a cotton subsidy bill; a feed grain bill; a civil defense shelters bill and all of the appropriation bills.

December 18, 1963

Tobacco is in serious trouble. An editorial appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL on Sunday of last week entitled "The Facts About The Tobacco Scare". This editorial is as follows:

"Anything that shakes the tobacco market shakes Kentucky, and the market has been shaken twice recently. Prices of burley in Kentucky have been lower and sales slower than predicted. And the report of Dr. E. Cuyler Hammond of the American Cancer Society, linking cigarettes to lung cancer and other diseases, has sent tremors throughout the industry.

There is no evidence that the Hammond report had anything to do with the drop in burley prices, or with the failure of some of the big companies to buy as heavily as

growers thought they would. Actually, the market has been bad only in relation to the pre-market optimism of the growers. Prices are only slightly under last year's highs, and volume is heavy. The trouble is that so much of the tobacco is going into the government pool because it is failing to bring prices above those guaranteed by the government.

Some growers and warehousemen are angrily blaming the tobacco companies for the low prices, which is one way to waste time. There is no sense in arguing with the customer. The companies are going to buy as much as they need and the quality they want. And the unfortunate fact seems to be that too much of this year's heavy crop is of relatively poor quality--low grade, heavy, coarse leaf, high in nicotine content.

Whether this is due to the use of MH-30, no one seems willing to say, though there is considerable evidence that it is. MH-30 is a chemical spray that checks the growth of suckers, and thus saves the grower one of his worst and most costly chores. But tobacco companies and the Department of Agriculture say it produces a heavier, coarser leaf, and last year asked growers to quit using it. Many growers, say the buyers, didn't, and as a result this leaf is low-quality and is going into the pool.

This is challenged by burley men and officials at the University of Kentucky. They contend that high-quality tobacco is going into the pool because two of the biggest companies, hedging against a possible "cancer scare" as a result of the Hammond report, are

not buying as much as usual. If this is so, it could mark a trend of disturbing proportions for Kentucky. It is worth noting, however, that three other big buyers are not cutting their purchases, which would surely be the case if the industry in general feared a wide slump in smoking. And it is hard to believe that the Hammond report by itself will be enough to change the nation's smoking habits permanently and substantially.

The project on which the Hammond report was based studied men between the ages of 40 and 89 for almost three years, using for comparison 36,975 men who smoked and 36,975 other men as similar as possible who did not. It found that death rates increase with smoking, that 50 percent more of the smokers wound up in hospitals than the non-smokers, and that lung cancer and heart trouble were appreciably higher among smokers.

Significantly, the American Medical Association announced, almost simultaneously with the first releases of the Hammond report, that it would begin its own study of the possible relationship between smoking and cancer, which amounted almost to a vote of non-satisfaction. For while the Cancer Society study was sound, and produced a lot of information on smokers, it had several basic short-comings.

First, it is reasonable to ask whether a comparison of smokers and non-smokers can really prove anything. Admittedly, the study showed that smokers got sick (went to the hospital, got cancer, died early) more often than non-smokers. But did they get sick because they smoked, or because they were of a certain nervous, psychological type that not only tends to smoke more but to be more susceptible to disease? Were they, in other words, of a different neuro-psychological type

that not only tends to smoke more but to be more susceptible to disease? Were they, in other words, of a different neuro-psychological type from the non-smokers? Would the non-smokers, had they smoked the same amount, have reacted differently?

Medical science has produced evidence that alcoholics, for example, get sick more often and die earlier than non-drinkers. But the evidence also indicates that they not only get sick because they drink, but drink because they are the type to get sick. In other words, the neuro-psychological characteristics that lead them to drink may also lead them to disease, characteristics not present in non-drinkers. Isn't it reasonable to suspect that the same thing applies to excessive smokers--that they not only get sick because they smoke, but smoke because they are of a type that get sick more often than those whose systems do not lead them to smoking?

Furthermore, the Hammond report fails to specify what it is about tobacco or smoking habits that causes cancer and other diseases, or to suggest, as any truly conclusive study must, how the harmful substance in tobacco, if there is a particular harmful agent, can be removed. It admits that pipe and cigar smokers do not seem subject to the troubles of the cigarette smoker, though both smoke tobacco. And if the trouble lies with inhaling smoke, as this implied, it would be helpful to know how the experience of filter smokers compares with that of smokers of unfiltered cigarettes.

Until we know what causes cancer and how it develops, it may be possible only to hit



around the edges of the matter, as does the Hammond report. And as the British experience with cancer scares indicates, this is not going to be enough to stop people from smoking. The British Royal College of Surgeons said in 1962 that cancer rates would drop sharply if smoking stopped. Cigarette smoking immediately declined 12 percent, but then rose to a point higher than before the warning was issued. It is reasonable to expect that the American reaction will be no more drastic until a more conclusive report than this is issued.

To be truly helpful, a real cancer study should show what it is in tobacco, if anything, that contributes to cancer; how it contributes and under what conditions, and how it can be removed. Because as long as the overwhelming majority of people smoke, enjoy it and do not get cancer from it, they are going to keep on smoking, and the mild jitters that the burley market is experiencing will be only temporary.

December 20, 1963

We are now in the process of adjourning this Session of Congress. It now appears that we will adjourn late tonight or sometime during the day tomorrow.

As a Member of the Committee on Appropriations, I serve on three subcommittees. On two of these subcommittees, I automatically serve as a conferee and in one of the two, I am the Chairman of the subcommittee. On Foreign Aid Appropriations with only 5 of the 11 Members serving as conferees, I do not serve as a conferee. The Foreign Aid bill this year has been under attack all year long and has created more coverage in the newspaper and the news media than any other legislative matter

next to civil rights. My chairman, Mr. Cannon of Missouri is automatically a conferee and since he decided to go home yesterday named me as a conferee to serve in his place. President Lyndon Johnson has been up on the Hill three times in the last few days seeing Members about this particular bill, and serving as a conferee at this time is a right difficult matter.

We finally resolved the District of Columbia Bill for Fiscal Year 1964 and an editorial appeared in the WASHINGTON POST yesterday entitled "Stalemate in Welfare". This editorial is as follows:

"Senator Byrd of West Virginia has again proved that he can veto the Administration's welfare policy for the District. The House has now proved that it can veto Senator Byrd's policy. As a result the final budget leaves the District with no welfare policy at all.

The Administration, wisely, wanted to expand the city's relief to indigent children, maintaining them wherever possible in their own homes, keeping them wherever possible with their own parents. Senator Byrd, conversely, is convinced that relief is morally wicked, that the parents of indigent children must not be permitted to live together, and that the city must seize every pretext for taking children out of their homes.

Senator Byrd, the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee on the District, has successfully ensured the narrowest possible regulation of the relief program. Mr. Natcher, the chairman of the House Subcommittee, has at least forestalled the Senator's accelerated expansion of the facilities for taking children out of their homes. For this he deserves real gratitude. But the budget does not tell us

how the city will care for the additional children to become its wards as a consequence of Senator Byrd's relief rules.

The budget achieves a measure of progress in the schools by providing the District Commissioners' full request of 343 additional teachers. An additional 69 teachers proposed by Senator Byrd were casualties of the battle over welfare, a matter of regret but not despair. The House opposed all hiring, in fact, beyond the Commissioners' requests. The proper response for the Commissioners is obvious. They will presumably abandon their hat-in-hand timidity and ask Congress for all that they need. Their opportunity to recoup this year's losses is at hand, for the next budget goes to Congress in January and must be passed by midsummer.

The Commissioners will also, of course, repeat their request for public relief for the unfortunate children of unemployed parents. Mr. Natcher has stoutly supported the Administration and the city. Does the Senate intend to continue forever indulging one member's eccentricity, denying to this city what it has already offered to every Senator's own state? A heavy share of the blame in this year's defeat for welfare lies with the Democratic leadership, and particularly Senator Mansfield, who supported Senator Byrd's error in a misguided excess of institutional loyalty. The Senate's Democratic leaders loftily explain that they are too busy with the affairs of the great world to devote time to Washington's parochial troubles. But they have scant right to counsel the world, when they let children go hungry in their own Capital.

December 23, 1963

During the past week Premier Chou En-lai of Red China began a trip through Africa hoping to strengthen his country's ties with many of the new nations on that continent.

Foreign and defense ministers from the 15 North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations ended a Paris meeting a day early without discussing serious internal problems threatening the alliance.

Many West Berlin residents began passing through openings in the Berlin wall to visit relatives on the Communist-run side of the troubled city. The East Berlin Communist boss, Walter Ulbricht, apparently was pressured by Russia into permitting the Christmas visits during a 17-day period.

The United Nations General Assembly ended its 18th session without taking any action about members who refuse to pay their dues and assessments. Russia, under the U.N. charter, loses her Assembly vote on Jan. 1 if she doesn't settle up past debts.

A Louisiana dock worker has lived for six weeks with kidneys transplanted from a chimpanzee. Though medical men are still cautious about chances of long-term success of the transplant, the operation is a major medical triumph.

Los Angeles officials tried to find ways to ease the losses of hundreds of persons whose homes were destroyed or damaged when a reservoir dam burst. Few of the victims have flood insurance.

The Italian government gained stability, at least for the immediate future, as a new four-party coalition government won a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies and in the Senate.

President Johnson gave Thomas C. Mann czar-like powers to formulate U. S. policy for Latin America. Mr. Mann is to become both assistant Secretary of State for inter-American affairs and a Presidential assistant on Latin American matters.

As a Member of the Committee on Appropriations, I was appointed as one of the conferees on the Foreign Aid Bill. We have really had a session!

The 88th Congress, ending its first session with wrangling on foreign aid, heads for a Christmas recess after the longest session since the Korean War. The test ban treaty, college aid and mental health bills, are among its achievements, but far outnumbering them are many issues left untouched.

The year 1963 will not be remembered as one of the more distinguished examples of Congress at work.

The Nation's lawmakers took longer and accomplished less than usual. Not since 1951 had Congress remained in session so late, yet the list of major legislation sent to the White House was much shorter than in the last two years.

Still awaiting floor debate in both houses was the civil rights issue, the overwhelming social problem of the year and subject of the greatest Negro agitation in a century.

Also left dangling in the Senate was the tax revision measure, a bill first proposed by the late President in 1961. And several other major programs President Kennedy sought, such as medical care for the aged through Social Security, a Cabinet Department of Urban Affairs, and a domestic Peace Corps, all remained unborn.

Generally speaking, the White House fared best on those proposals contained few innovations, such as extensions of the draft law, feed grain program, Civil Rights Commission, and corporate and excise tax levels. In education, it scored encouraging gains.

But even some routine business ran into strange trouble. The annual money bills for the various Federal departments bogged down. As December began, five months after the Government year began, only four of 12 regular appropriations had been cleared. The Senate was obliged to stay in session yesterday, a day beyond its finally agreed adjournment date, to pass a farm appropriation bill at the request of President Johnson and act on foreign aid.

In a display of bad tempers, last-minute absenteeism and obvious disenchantment with the session, House members wound up the week with a noisy battle on foreign aid.

The trouble began when the Senate struck down a House-passed curb on sales of wheat to the Soviet Union last Thursday and then passed an appropriation of more than \$3.2 billion for the program.

Their move seemingly killed a House ban on underwriting private credit sales of wheat through the Export-Import Bank. President Johnson had personally attacked the ban, saying "it makes no sense" to jeopardize benefits to farmers and shippers by this credit clause.

But Senators had not reckoned on the alarming rate of truancy in the House. Drifting out of town by scores Friday, Democratic Representatives weakened their party's vote so badly that a coalition was able to send the aid bill back to a conference committee, insisting on the credit ban.

The bill's supporters also failed to judge accurately the stubbornness of Representative Otto E. Passman, Democrat of Louisiana, and chief of House negotiators on the appropriation measure.

An avowed foe of foreign aid for years, Mr. Passman stormed out of a Senate-House conference Friday declaring he would go home for Christmas without any bill rather than agree to more than \$3 billion.

Although President Johnson told Senate Democrats that anything less than \$3.1 billion would create a "perilous situation" for the administration, the final figure approved by the conference Friday was \$3 billion. The news was considered a victory for Mr. Passman and a setback for the White House.

The G.O.P. victory in putting the wheat credit clause back into the House bill came before dawn yesterday. After an all-night session, Representatives in a roll call vote

approved, 141 to 136, returning the foreign aid bill to the conference committee with the measure barring credit to the Soviets in wheat purchases. Weary lawmakers quit at 5:45 a.m. yesterday in the House and at 6:43 a.m. in the Senate, but by noon an attempt was in the works to call another vote on the credit issue. The device was to change its wording slightly in conference, then send it to the floor.

Late yesterday afternoon, the lawmakers gave up and decided to postpone final action until tomorrow, after it became apparent that the House Rules Committee, with Chairman Smith of Virginia gone home for the day, would not clear the measure for a vote.

The final \$3 billion represented the highest percentage cut in foreign aid money requests (about 34 per cent) since the program began in 1948.

President Kennedy early this year had started out by asking Congress for \$4.9 billion for foreign aid. He later reduced this to \$4.5 billion after a special committee headed by Gen. Lucius D. Clay issued a report critical of the program. Signs that aid was in big trouble emerged this month when the Senate, normally more friendly to the program than the House, approved only \$3.7 billion authorization ceiling. In the actual appropriation process which follows, lawmakers always regard this initial figure as an outside, maximum estimate.

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December 30, 1963

During the past week President Johnson announced that a Pentagon committee will study the possibility of closing even more defense installations in his Administration's continuing drive to cut the defense budget. Military chiefs will meet with the President in Texas this week to fight several contemplated cuts and press for new projects.

Mr. Johnson named a top-level panel to review the fundamentals of foreign aid and recommend changes in the program. The Senate is expected this week to pass the House-approved \$3 billion foreign-aid appropriations bill.

Bulgarians rioted at the U.S. legation in Sofia, following a confession by a Bulgarian diplomat that he spied for the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency. The United States denied that it had employed the diplomat, a former member of the Communist country's delegation at the United Nations.

A fragile cease-fire ended a week of sporadic fighting between Greek and Turkish descendants on Cyprus. Turkish Cypriots charge that they will be deprived of their minority rights under proposed changes in the island's constitution.

Greece prepared an investigation into the disastrous blaze aboard the cruise-liner Lakonia. The ship caught fire on a holiday cruise 180 miles north of the Portuguese island of Madeira. The toll of dead and missing: 155.

The First Session of the 88th Congress adjourned sine die today.

As far as the House was concerned the last official business took place on December 24. The House Members then left Washington and after the Senate passed upon the Foreign Aid Conference Report, they adjourned.

This has been the longest session of Congress in peacetime. I believe that the 2nd Session of the 88th Congress will also be a long one and that we will be unable to complete our business before the National Conventions take place. It would appear that we will adjourn and the conventions will be held and then we will return to Washington to complete the program.

President Johnson is insisting upon passage of the tax reduction bill, civil rights and medicare. I believe that the tax reduction bill will pass in about the same form that the House approved it. The Civil Rights bill will probably pass the House with the accommodations provision, and after a lengthy filibuster in the Senate, the provision will be deleted.

I do not believe that medicare will come out of the House Ways and Means Committee this year.

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During the first session of the 88th Congress, the House passed the following important measures -- tax cut and reform; corporate excise tax extension; debt limit increase; foreign aid authorization; foreign aid appropriation; assistance to medical schools; assistance for mental health; college aid; rail settlement resolution; cotton bill; feed grains bill; civil defense shelters measure.

January 6, 1964

The Justice Department is reviewing wind-fall profits of millions of dollars made when some low-cost U.S. surplus feed grain was diverted from its intended destination in Austria and sold, instead, to European traders.

President Johnson and Soviet Premier Khrushchev issued a series of statements favoring renewed efforts to achieve peace. Washington doesn't think much of the Soviet call for a renunciation of force, believing it is intended chiefly to hamstring the West.

The 10-year old Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was terminated last week. Members Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia are to become independent nations. Southern Rhodesia remains a self-governing colony. They have been British territories.

A French court sentenced Antoine Argoud to life imprisonment for treason. The former French army officer was a leader in the opposition to President de Gaulle's plan giving Algeria independence.

President Johnson put the finishing touches on his first State of the Union message to be delivered Wednesday after the Second Session of the 88th Congress convenes.

A deal for the sale of \$78,500,000 worth of surplus U. S. wheat to Russia was concluded. It is the first such transaction since the late President Kennedy gave the green light last year for wheat sales to the Soviets.

Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona announced his candidacy for the GOP Presidential nomination. He said he would not change his beliefs to win votes and that he wished to offer voters "a choice, not an echo."

Pope Paul VI arrived in the Holy Land for a three-day visit. He was the first Pope to leave Italy since the early 19th Century.

A fire in a ballroom of a Jacksonville, Fla., hotel sent dense smoke pouring through the 14-story building. The fire killed 22 persons. Most of them died of suffocation. The cause of the fire remains unknown.

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January 7, 1964

Four Republican contenders arrive in Washington this week, coincidentally with national committee meetings of their party, and the speeches signal the real opening gun of the 1964 presidential race.

With President Johnson the obvious choice of Democrats, their party's attention is focused on the No. 2 spot with Senator Humphrey and Attorney General Kennedy among favorites.

Not in years has Washington seen so much presidential timber gathered in one spot.

In addition to the state-of-the-Union address to Congress Wednesday noon by President Johnson, which carries a built-in political campaign theme, the activities this week will include appearances here by Governors Rockefeller, Scranton, Romney and Senator Goldwater.

At a time when their first primary is still two months away (March 10 in New Hampshire), and the G.O.P. convention more than seven months off (July 13 in San Francisco), observers might well ask: What's up?

There are two big reasons for the flurry. For the Republicans, candidates like to be nearby when their committees sit down and make plans for the quadrennial circus. The G.O.P. National Committee gathering at the Mayflower Hotel Friday includes a session by its Arrangements Committee for the convention. And Wednesday the Republican State Chairmen's Advisory Committee will also meet at the same hotel.

Aside from trying to win friends and influence delegates at these sessions, the

Republican contenders also are seeking national exposure in campaigns thrown off schedule by President Kennedy's death.

The week opens with a luncheon address Tuesday by Michigan's Gov. Romney before the National Press Club. Gov. Rockefeller will make the club his forum Friday, meanwhile catching up on appearances in New Hampshire originally planned for last month.

The newest dark horse, Pennsylvania's Gov. Scranton, will pop into town ostensibly to visit a dinner for his State's congressional delegation. And Senator Goldwater, aside from his duties on Capitol Hill as the 88th Congress returns, will attend a dinner at the Women's National Press Club Thursday.

Congress resumes work with a joint session scheduled the following day to hear President Johnson. His first hurdle with lawmakers, on foreign aid, ended successfully last week but new clashes are ahead.

Within the next few days in January, a number of important messages will issue from the White House to Congress setting forth the President's program for 1964.

Premier Khrushchev, in a New Year's greeting to President Johnson last week urged better Russo-American relations. He also sent a note to world capitals proposing the renunciation of force in territorial disputes. Meanwhile, a White House spokesman said Mr. Johnson planned to wage a peace offensive in 1964.

For years Soviet Premier Khrushchev has eagerly challenged the United States, the world's most powerful and prosperous Nation, to "peaceful competition" across a broad spectrum of human activity.

And for years, through the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations and now that Lyndon B. Johnson is in the White House, American leaders have accepted the Soviet challenge.

Accordingly, despite the many serious, even dangerous, crises between the two countries in the last 10 years, they have vied heavily in many areas -- in space technology and exploration, trade, industrial development and aid to backward countries, to mention a few.

But last week, the peaceful competition turned, of all things, to peace itself. President Johnson and Mr. Khrushchev appeared to be trying to outdo themselves in declaring their willingness to devote their all to peace. Here's what they did or said:

On Sunday, the President signed a joint communique with Chancellor Erhard, after two days of face-to-face talks at the LBJ ranch in Texas, in which he and the West German leader pledged "to explore all opportunities for the improvements of East-West relations" and easing cold war tensions.

On Monday, Mr. Khrushchev and Soviet President Brezhnev sent Mr. Johnson a New Year's message in which they expressed hope for peace gains in 1964.

Earlier in the day, the Soviet chief, replying to an American reporter's questions, repeated that the USSR is unilaterally reducing its armed forces and invited other nations to do the same.

Mr. Johnson kept the pace on peace and also on Monday, announced through Defense Secretary McNamara that the Pentagon would spend \$1 billion less in the coming fiscal year than it will in the year ending next June 30.

\* \* \*

January 8, 1964

Yesterday Virginia was involved in an automobile accident on Highway 68-80 just out of Columbia, Ky. While driving along at a slow rate of speed she hit an icy spot in the road and the car left the road turning completely over one or two times. A truck driver stopped and helped her out of the car and she was rushed to the Adair County Hospital. She suffered a slight cut above the hairline, a small bruise on the side of the face together with a compressed fracture of the first lumbar vertebrae. Shortly after receiving word I had her removed to the Bowling Green Hospital and she is getting along fine. Last night it was my intention to fly down but both Virginia and the Doctor said she would only be in the hospital for a few days and her injuries were not serious. She was really fortunate and the Lord was certainly on our side.

Pope Paul VI has returned to the Vatican city from his historic pilgrimage to the Holy Land. During the Holy Land visit the Pope met on several occasions with Patriarch Athenagoras I.



January 9, 1964

Yesterday our new President Lyndon B. Johnson delivered his first State of the Union Message to Congress. For a great many years I have heard that a leader can be happy when statesmanship and politics converge. The President certainly sounded happy yesterday. He offered a massive program to cut the nation's ills at home and keep the strength abroad. He wove into the program what the politicians like to call "pork chop" politics with spending to provide jobs which, in turn, generally create favorable voting habits. He said that it could all be done by this summer.

The State of the Union Message according to my information was rewritten 16 times and at the time it was delivered a portion was ad libed by the President. This message is as follows:

THE STATE OF THE UNION-ADDRESS OF THE  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H.  
DOC. NO. 251)

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of the House and Senate, my fellow Americans, I will be brief, for our time is necessarily short and our agenda is already long.

Last year's congressional session was the longest in peacetime history. With that foundation, let us work together to make this year's session the best in the Nation's history.

Let this session of Congress be known as the session which did more for civil rights

than the last hundred sessions combined; as the session which enacted the most far reaching tax cut of our time; as the session which declared all-out war on human poverty and unemployment in these United States; as the session which finally recognized the health needs of all of our older citizens; as the session which reformed our tangled transportation and transit policies; as the session which achieved the most effective, efficient, foreign aid program ever; and as the session which helped to build more homes and more schools and more libraries and more hospitals than any single session of Congress in the history of our Republic. All this and more can and must be done. It can be done by this summer.

And it can be done without any increase in spending. In fact, under the budget that I shall shortly submit, it can be done with an actual reduction in Federal expenditures and Federal employment.

We have in 1964 a unique opportunity and obligation--to prove the success of our system--to disprove those cynics and critics at home and abroad who question our purpose and our competence.

If we fail--if we fritter and fumble away our opportunity in needless, senseless quarrels between Democrats and Republicans, or between the House and the Senate, or between the South and the North, or between the Congress and the administration--then history will rightfully judge us harshly. But if we succeed--if we can achieve these goals by forging in this country a greater sense of union--then, and only then, can we take full satisfaction in the state of the Union.

Here in the Congress, you can demonstrate effective legislative leadership by discharging the public business with clarity and dispatch -- voting each important proposal up or voting it down but at least bringing it to a fair and a final vote.

Let us carry forward the plans and programs of John Fitzgerald Kennedy--not because of our sorrow or sympathy--but because they are right.

In his memory today, I especially ask all Members of my own political faith--in the election year--to put your country ahead of your party, and to always debate principles, never debate personalities,

For my part, I pledge a progressive administration which is efficient and honest and frugal.

The budget to be submitted to the Congress shortly is in full accord with this pledge. It will cut our deficit in half, from \$10 billion to \$4.9 billion. It will be, in proportion to our national output, the smallest budget since 1951. It will call for a substantial reduction in Federal employment, a feat accomplished only once before in the last 10 years. While maintaining the full strength of our combat defenses, it will call for the lowest number of civilian personnel in the Department of Defense since 1950.

It will call for total expenditures of \$97.9 billion--compared to \$98.4 for the current year, a reduction of more than \$500 million. It will call for new obligational authority of \$103.8 billion--a reduction of more than \$4 billion below last year's request of \$107.9 billion.

But it is not a standstill budget--for America cannot afford to stand still. Our population is growing. Our economy is more complex. Our people's needs are expanding. But by closing down obsolete installations, by curtailing less urgent programs, by cutting back where cutting back seems to be wise, by insisting on a dollar's worth for a dollar spent, I am able to recommend in this reduced budget the most Federal support in history for education, for health, for retaining the unemployed, and for helping the economically and the physically handicapped.

This budget, and this year's legislative program, are designed to help each and every American citizen fulfill his basic hopes: His hopes for a fair chance to make good; his hopes for fairplay from the law; his hopes for a full-time job on full-time pay; his hopes for a decent home for his family in a decent community; his hopes for a good school for his children with good teachers; and his hopes for security when faced with sickness, or unemployment, or old age.

Unfortunately many Americans live on the outskirts of hope--some because of their color, and all too many because of both. Our task is to help replace their despair with opportunity.

This administration today here and now declares unconditional war on poverty in America. I urge this Congress and all Americans to join with me in that effort.

It will not be a short or easy struggle--no single weapon or strategy will suffice--but we shall not rest until that war is won. The richest nation on earth can afford to win it. We cannot afford to lose it. One thousand dollars invested in salvaging an unemployable youth today can return \$40,000 or more in his lifetime. Poverty is a national problem, requiring improved national organization and support. But this attack, to be effective, must also be organized at the State and local level and must be supported and directed by State and local efforts.

For the war against poverty will not be won here in Washington. It must be won in the field--in every private home, in every public office, from the courthouse to the White House.

The program I shall propose will emphasize this cooperative approach to help that one-fifth of all American families with incomes too small to even meet their basic needs.

Our chief weapons in a more pinpointed attack will be better schools, and better health, and better homes, and better training, and better job opportunities to help more Americans--especially young Americans--escape from squalor and misery and unemployment rolls where other citizens help to carry them.

Very often a lack of jobs and money is not the cause of poverty but the symptom.

The cause may lie deeper--in our failure to give our fellow citizens a fair chance to develop their own capacities--in a lack of education and training, in a lack of medical care and housing, in a lack of decent communities in which to live and bring up their children.

But whatever the cause, our joint Federal-local effort must pursue poverty, pursue it wherever it exists, in city slums and small towns, in sharecropper shacks or in migrant worker camps, on Indian reservations, among whites as well as Negroes, among the young as well as the aged, in the boomtowns, and in the depressed areas.

Our aim is not only to relieve the symptoms of poverty but to cure it--and, above all, to prevent it. No single piece of legislation, however, is going to suffice. We will launch a special effort in the chronically distressed areas of Appalachia. We must expand our small but our successful area redevelopment program. We must enact youth employment legislation to put jobless aimless, hopeless youngsters to work on useful projects. We must distribute more food to the needy through a broader food stamp program. We must create a National Service Corps to help the economically handicapped of our own country as the Peace Corps now helps those abroad. We must modernize our unemployment insurance and establish a high level Commission on Automation. If we have the brainpower to invent these machines, we have the brainpower to make certain that they are a boon and not a bane to humanity. We must extend the coverage of our minimum wage laws to more than 2 million workers now lacking this basic protection

of purchasing power. We must, by including special school aid funds as part of our education program, improve the quality of teaching and training and counseling in our hardest hit areas. We must build more libraries in every area--and more hospitals and nursing homes under the Hill-Burton Act-- and train more nurses to staff them. We must provide hospital insurance for our older citizens, financed by every worker and his employer under social security contributing no more than \$1 a month during the employee's working career to protect him in his old age in a dignified manner, without cost to the Treasury, against the devastating hardship of prolonged or repeated illness. We must, as a part of a revised housing and urban renewal program, give more help to those displaced by slum clearance, provide more housing for our poor and our elderly, and seek as our ultimate goal in our free enterprise system a decent home for every American family. We must help obtain more modern mass transit without our communities as well as low-cost transportation between them. Above all, we must release \$11 billion of tax reduction into the private spending stream to create new jobs and new markets in every area of this land.

These programs are obviously not for the poor or the underprivileged alone. Every American will benefit by the extension of social security to cover the hospital costs of their aged parents. Every American community will benefit from the construction or modernization of schools, libraries, hospitals and nursing homes--and from the improvement of urban renewal and public transit. And every individual American taxpayer and every corporate taxpayer will benefit from the earliest

possible passage of the pending tax bill-- from both the new investment it will bring and the new jobs that it will create.

That tax bill has been thoroughly discussed for a year. Now we need action. The new budget clearly allows it. Our taxpayers surely deserve it. Our economy strongly demands it. And every month of delay dilutes its benefits in 1964 for consumption, for investment, and for employment. For until the bill is signed, its investment incentives cannot be deemed certain, and the withholding rate cannot be reduced-- and the most damaging and devastating thing you can do to any businessman in America is to keep him in doubt and to keep him guessing on what our tax policy is. And I say that we should now reduce to 14 percent instead of 15 percent our withholding rate. I, therefore, urge the Congress to take final action on this bill by the 1st of February if at all possible. For however proud we may be of the unprecedented progress of our free enterprise economy over the last 3 years, we should not and we cannot permit it to pause. In 1963, for the first time in history, we crossed the 70 million job mark--but we will soon need more than 75 million jobs. In 1963, our gross national product reached the \$600 billion level--\$100 billion higher than when we took office. But it easily could and it should be still \$30 billion higher today than it is. Wages and profits and family income are also at their highest levels in history--but I would remind you that 4 million workers and 13 percent of our industrial capacity are still idle today. We need a tax cut now to keep this country moving.



For our goal is not merely to spread the work. Our goal is to create more jobs. I believe the enactment of a 35-hour week would sharply increase costs, would invite inflation, would impair our ability to compete and merely share instead of creating employment. But I am equally opposed to the 45- or 50-hour week in those industries where consistently excessive use of overtime causes increased unemployment. So, therefore, I recommend legislation authorizing the creation of tripartite industry committees to determine, on an industry-by-industry basis, as to where a higher penalty rate for overtime would increase job openings without unduly increasing costs--and authorizing the establishment of such higher rates.

Let me make one principle of this administration abundantly clear: All of these increased opportunities--in employment, in education, in housing, and in every field--must be open to Americans of every color. As far as the writ of Federal law will run, we must abolish not some but all racial discrimination.

For this is not merely an economic issue--or a social, political or international issue. It is a moral issue--and it must be met by the passage this session of the bill now pending in the House.

All members of the public should have equal access to facilities open to the public. All members of the public should be equally eligible for Federal benefits that are financed by the public. All members of the public should have an equal chance to vote for public officials, and to send their children to good public schools, and to contribute their talents to the public good.

Today Americans of all races stand side by side in Berlin and in Vietnam. They died side by side in Korea. Surely they can work and eat and travel side by side in their own country.

We must also lift by legislation the bars of discrimination against those who seek entry into our country, particularly those with much-needed skills and those joining their families. In establishing preferences, a nation that was built by the immigrants of all lands can ask those who now seek admission: "What can you do for our country?" But we should not be asking: "In what country were you born?"

For our ultimate goal is a world without war, a world made safe for diversity, in which all men, goods, and ideas can freely move across every border and every boundary.

We must advance toward this goal in 1964 in at least 10 different ways, not as partisans but as patriots.

First, we must maintain--and our reduced defense budget will maintain--that margin of military safety and superiority obtained through 3 years of steadily increasing both the quality and the quantity of our strategic, our conventional and our antiguerilla forces. In 1964 we will be better prepared than ever before to defend the cause of freedom--whether it is threatened by outright aggression or by the infiltration practiced by those in Hanoi and Havana who ship arms and men across international borders to foment insurrection.

And we must continue to use that strength, as John Kennedy used it in the Cuban crisis and for the test ban treaty, to demonstrate both the futility of nuclear war and the possibilities of lasting peace.

Second, we must take new steps--and we shall make new proposals at Geneva--toward the control and the eventual abolition of arms. Even in the absence of agreement we must not stockpile arms beyond our needs or seek an excess of military power that could be provocative as well as wasteful. And it is in this spirit that in this fiscal year we are cutting back our production of enriched uranium by 25 percent. We are shutting down four plutonium piles. We are closing many nonessential military installations. And it is in this spirit that we today call on our adversaries to do the same.

Third, we must make increased use of our food as an instrument of peace, making it available--by sale, or trade, or loan or donation--to hungry people in all nations which tell us of their needs and accept proper conditions of distribution.

Fourth, we must assure our preeminence in the peaceful exploration of outer space, focusing on an expedition to the moon in this decade--in cooperation with other powers if possible, alone if necessary.

Fifth, we must expand world trade. Having recognized in the act of 1962 that we must buy as well as sell, we now expect our trading partners to recognize that we must sell as well as buy. We are willing to give them competitive access to our market -- asking only that they do the same for us.

Sixth, we must continue, through such measures as the interest equalization tax as well as the cooperation of other nations, our recent progress toward balancing our international accounts.

This administration must and will preserve the present gold value of the dollar.

Seventh, we must become better neighbors with the free states of the Americas--working with the councils of the OAS, with a stronger Alliance for Progress, and with all the men and women of this hemisphere who really believe in liberty and justice for all.

Eighth, we must strengthen the ability of free nations everywhere to develop their independence and raise their standard of living--and thereby frustrate those who prey on poverty and chaos. To do this, the rich must help the poor--and we must do our part. We must achieve a more rigorous administration of our development assistance, with larger roles for private investors, for other industrialized nations, and for international agencies and for the recipient nations themselves.

Ninth, we must strengthen our Atlantic and Pacific partnerships, maintain our alliances and make the United Nations a more effective instrument for national independence and international order.

Tenth, and finally, we must develop with our allies new means of bridging the gap between the East and the West, facing danger boldly wherever danger exists, but being equally bold in our search for new agreements which can enlarge the hopes of all while violating the interests of none.

In short, I would say to the Congress that we must be constantly prepared for the worst and constantly acting for the best.

We must be strong enough to win any war, and we must be wise enough to prevent one.

We shall neither act as aggressors nor tolerate acts of aggression.

We intend to bury no one--and we do not intend to be buried.

We can fight, if we must, as we have fought before--but we pray that we will never have to fight again.

My good friends and my fellow Americans, in these last 7 sorrowful weeks we have learned anew that nothing is so enduring as faith and nothing is so degrading as hate.

John Kennedy was a victim of hate, but he was also a great builder of faith, faith in our fellow Americans, whatever their creed or their color or their station in life; and faith in the future of man, whatever his divisions and differences.

This faith was echoed in all parts of the world. On every continent and in every land in which Mrs. Johnson and I traveled, we found faith and hope and love toward this land of America and toward our people

So I ask you now, in the Congress and in the country, to join with me in expressing and fulfilling that faith--in working for a nation--a nation that is free from want and a world that is free from hate--a world

of peace and justice, and freedom and abundance, for our time and for all time to come.

# # #

Some say that the shortest thing in the world is the public's memory. I know that during my lifetime some of the greatest men in politics, sports and public affairs generally are soon forgotten. One of those who has been well received all down the years is Jack Dempsey. Many people believed that he is the greatest fighter of all time. Recently, his former manager, Jack Kearns in his memoirs recently published in "SPORTS ILLUSTRATED" said that Dempsey used loaded gloves in 1919 when he won the World Heavy-weight boxing title from Jess Willard. Jack Kearns served as Dempsey's manager for a number of years and also managed other champions. According to this story, Kearns claimed that he used plaster of paris and water in bandages in Dempsey's hands to insure a 10 to 1 bet of \$10,000 that Dempsey would win in one round. Dempsey won in 3 rounds and Kearns lost the bet. Upon reading the stories, Willard, who is now 82 years old and living in California, said that Dempsey cut him all to pieces and hammered his eyes closed. Dempsey denied the story.

January 14, 1964

During the past week Panama broke diplomatic relations with the United States and demanded revision of the 1903 treaty giving the United States control of the Canal Zone. The rupture followed shooting and rioting involving U.S. troops and Panamanians at the Canal Zone border.

President Johnson, in his first State of the Union message, told Congress that his budget for the next fiscal year would call for spending of \$97.9 billion, \$500,000,000 less than spending for the current year. He outlined a broad program to fight U. S. poverty and announced a cutback in the production of nuclear explosives.

Sen. Barry Goldwater charged that U. S. long-range missiles aren't "dependable." Defense Secretary McNamara countered that the charge was misleading and "damaging to the national security."

India's Prime Minister Nehru, a victim of high blood pressure and overwork, fell ill and was ordered to take several weeks' rest. Several Indian newspapers urged the 74-year-old leader to resign because of his health, but Mr. Nehru has given little attention to grooming a successor.

A special Government committee on smoking and health issued a long-awaited report linking cigaret smoking with lung cancer and heart and circulation ailments.

Panama broke diplomatic relations with the United States and moved to scrap the canal treaties last week after rioting over the display of national flags left 20 dead and more than 300 wounded.

More than 60 years ago, on November 18, 1903, to be exact, the United States signed a treaty with the newly established Republic of Panama which granted us a 10-mile-wide canal zone and extraterritorial rights, in perpetuity, as follows:

"...All the right, power and authority within the zone...which the United States would possess and exercise if it were the sovereign...to the entire exclusion of the exercise by the Republic of Panama of any sovereign rights, power or authority."

This language has rankled Panamanian nationalists since the first day it saw light and the treaty and the canal, the "big ditch." have often strained United-States-Panama relations. In recent years, with the days of gunboat diplomacy long gone, the nationalism, fed by demagogic politicians and Communist provocateurs has become more aggressive. The 1959 riots over Panama's right to fly its flag in the United States-controlled canal zone was a case in point.

But last week the lid really blew off and, with the situation still extremely tense and uncertain, rioting produced the following results: Three American soldiers killed, 85 Americans wounded; 20 Panamanians killed and more than 200 wounded.

There is some difference of opinion over exactly how the rioting erupted, but it followed the defiance Tuesday by American students of an American order, based on a



United States-Panama agreement, not to fly the Stars and Stripes outside the Balboa High School.

The event was headlined in Panamanian newspapers and angry Panamanian students crossed into the Canal Zone on Thursday night and planted their country's flag next to the American. Some minor scuffling was reported, but the Panamanians left the high school grounds and the Canal Zone, breaking street lights and overturning garbage cans on the way.

All this seemed almost like pranks of schoolboys. But at some point outside the Zone, the students were joined by groups of adults, some of whom were armed with rifles. American troop guards on the border were fired upon and after four were hit, they began returning the fire. Mobs stoned the United States Embassy and American officials burned secret papers.

Whether Communists or agents of Cuban Dictator Fidel Castro helped provoke the rioting, as some American congressmen suspect, is not certain. But it is clear that Moscow's and Havana's interests have been served by it. Russian and Cuban newspapers and radios moved quickly to exploit the situation with attacks on United States "brutalities."

While the immediate spark which set off the bloody rioting again involved the display of national flags, the underlying source of Panamanian discontent concerns United States control of the Canal and the Canal Zone, Panama wants the pertinent treaties renegotiated. She wants equal job opportunities for her nations in the Zone and equal pay for those who already work there.

The long awaited Federal report on cigarette smoking was released on Saturday by the Surgeon General. On the basis of the study, the Surgeon General bluntly advised smokers to quit. The report said that the cigarette hazard, with a death rate for smokers of 1.7 times higher than that of non smokers, warranted remedial action. The tobacco industry in this country today amounts to about \$8 billion. Last year some 523 billion cigarettes were sold.

The Federal and State Governments are receiving a little over \$3 billion in taxes from this commodity.

Now is the time for more intensive research in the National Research Laboratory for Tobacco at Lexington, Kentucky.

January 20, 1964

During the past week political pressures built up against Panamanian President Chiari to demand a new Canal Zone treaty with the United States. A Panamanian agreement to resume diplomatic relations with the United States collapsed.

France formally notified the United States that she would recognize Communist China. President de Gaulle's government is expected to make the announcement before Jan. 21.

Africans sympathetic to Communist China helped engineer a successful revolt against the government of newly independent Zanzibar. The new regime, angry over failure of the United States to grant it recognition, arrested-- and later released--two American diplomats.

A vending-machine operator testified at Senate hearings that he paid Robert G. Baker, former Senate Democratic secretary, \$5600 for Mr. Baker's help in obtaining a contract with a defense subcontractor. Another witness testified that Mr. Baker took part in a Florida land deal with Democratic Sen. George Smathers.

Hoffa's Teamsters negotiated the first nationwide labor agreement in the trucking industry. The agreement calls for a package wage increase of an estimated 45 cents an hour over three years for 450,000 employees.

Egypt's President Nasser achieved remarkable harmony among the Arab nations at a 13-nation summit conference in Cairo, and he emerged as the ranking ruler of the Arab world.

Astronaut John Glenn quit the space program to seek the Democratic nomination for the U. S. Senate from Ohio. He will oppose Sen. Stephen Young for the nomination

The situation in Panama is certainly not good to say the least. Whatever happens in Panama two things are clear: The United States has become amazingly ignorant of Latin America during the past quarter-century of obsession with Europe. And the great "detente" with the Soviet Union of recent months is an ephemeral as Mr. Khrushchev's smile.

This is not to say that events in Panama constitute a "crisis" even though they are made to appear so. All the words of Panamanian President Chiari, trapped as he is in his previous words, do not make it so. All the missile rattling of Mr. Khrushchev, grabbing as he is for a propaganda victory, do not make it so. For neither Mr. Chiari nor Chairman Khrushchev have, nor can, upset very much President Johnson, the Leaders of Congress, or the majority of the American people.

The truth of the matter is, neither Chiari nor Khrushchev is really worth bothering about when they play the present game. Khrushchev has his missiles and Chiari a certain amount of justice. But missiles and justice are not all on one side. Indeed, the balance of both is on the side of the United States, so far as the present dispute is concerned.

But these are passing things. More to the point is how did we arrive at our ignorance of Latin America? And will the belief continue that Mr. Khrushchev really wants peace on anything but his own terms?

We arrived at ignorance of the Latins-- which for some centuries did not exist--by sentimentally reading them as extensions of ourselves during the past three decades. This they are not. In fact, the Latins remember those earlier centuries of conflict well, and continue it in every-day tradition. They nurture this hostility; once the balance of power, wealth, and hope for the future was on their side, and this has not been forgotten south of Florida.

Nothing could have won from Latins the love of North America. But ignoring them, except for an occasional dash of Yankee largess or enterprise, brought on the worst. The United States, with its roots in Western Europe, lavished its monies on that region after World War II. This only infuriated the Latins who wondered why they weren't getting theirs. Mr. Chiari and his countrymen have profited well because the United States built a Canal in their backyard. But they want more, and there is plenty of precedent for demanding that they have it.

In essence, this is the appeal of Castro, who not so incidentally was embraced by Panamanians in their self-created "crisis". Poverty in Latin America may enhance envy of North America. But it did not create it. Envy is at least as rampant among the rich rulers, like Chiari, as among the poor. And one sentimental notion the United States must rid itself of, is that aid which invariably ends up in the hands of these rulers, whatever their label, can really change the face of Latin America.

The Panama experience, fortunately, is not the total experience of our relations with Latin America. Every nation, including Panama, has citizens who dissent from all out avarice and Yankee baiting. Venezuela, somehow, is groping toward something like North American institutions. Interestingly, like Panama, its resources brought an influx of North American capital, people, and ideas. But the status of Venezuela today may not be the status tomorrow, any more than what happens in Panama this week, may be the final determinant of the shape of that little land two years from now.

But what happened last week end in Moscow ought to influence United States attitudes -- two years from now and beyond. For in his rocket threats Khrushchev again has dropped the mask he wears as a benign friend of peace.

Here is the same Khrushchev who, among other things, massacred Ukrainian peasants, betrayed and suppressed with tanks the popular uprising in Hungary, who put missiles into Cuba and brought the world to the brink of nuclear war. It was inevitable that he would have to have his "test" of President Johnson. But in getting it, he ought to have awakened those in this country who still believe in his benignity, though we doubt it.

The United States has a lot of reawakening to do. And because the clatter of Panamanian events may have helped bring this about, it may prove of more import than the events themselves.

I attended a meeting with the Department of Agriculture this morning to discuss generally acreage allotments for tobacco to be produced in 1964. So much tobacco was produced by the farmers that we are now forced to cut acreage allotments. The recent report of the Surgeon General has brought trouble to tobacco generally. If cigaret smoking is harmful to health--and evidence continues to mount that it is--why do sensible people keep puffing away?

Habit, for one thing, as a survey in this issue suggests. Another is that some people obviously enjoy smoking, and they're willing to accept this possible health risk in a world where some risks always exist. Others can't tell you why they smoke, they just do. And they're probably going to continue, despite the rage abuilding against smoking.

To the non-smoker, of course, smoking is patent foolishness. On the apparent assumption that all people act rationally, or should, the argument against smoking has elementary logic: Everybody wants to protect his health, smoking seems to be bad for it, so it's smart to quit. What gets the good people who see this so clearly is the seeming perversity of the smokers. They'll admit at least some logic, then go on smoking. It seems a pity.

That a drive to discourage smoking, particularly among youngsters, has merit, is beyond

question. While the tobacco industry may continue to claim that the link between smoking and disease is not firmly established and more research is required, enough now is known to command determined action, preferably by the industry itself, in curbing advertising excesses and conceding that there may be truth in the indictment of cigarets. Failing that, the industry, and smokers, leave themselves increasingly vulnerable--to more offensive types of direct government policing.

This, too, is a pity. Smoking, or not smoking--like drinking, or eating foods with too much cholesterol, or just eating too much, or not getting enough exercise--are matters for personal adult decision.

But this country has a long history of one group getting the law on another, or at least trying to, in the name of what's good for them; it is the essence of our puritanism. And plainly the country is in for another bout with this sort of thing.

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The President's Budget Message will be received tomorrow.

There are no drastic cuts. But there is a trimming back from the rapid rate of growth that has prevailed. Congress itself started the trend a year ago. But as reported on page one of this newspaper, the President's cuts nonetheless are certain to rouse spirited debate.

Mr. Johnson's approach is interesting for a couple of reasons. One concerns the President himself. As Vice President, he had been an enthusiastic advocate of expanding space efforts; evidently the responsibility of total budget making has made him less so, another indication of adaptability to his new role.

Another reason concerns the fact that the President feels he can propose a cut. There is wide popular support for such a move. A few years ago, the nation was in the grip of space race mania, as reflected in the original program for a crash campaign to get to the moon. More recently, a wide variety of interests have been urging a slowdown.

As Congress begins to contemplate the new budget, it ought to keep the space experience in mind. Doubtless some of this year's new programs will seem a little less urgent, too, with the perspective of a little more time.

January 22, 1964

President Johnson has submitted his budget for Fiscal Year 1964. The total amount of this budget is \$97.9 billion. 50¢ of every dollar will come from income taxes; 26¢ in corporation income taxes; 11¢ from excise taxes; 8¢ from other sources and 5¢ from borrowing authority. Of this amount 62¢ will go to defense; 5¢ to agriculture; 5¢ to veterans; 11¢ to payment of interest on the national debt; 6¢ to health, labor and welfare and 11¢ for other purposes.



Our President is taking a chance with his first Federal Budget. He is counting on a spectacular test of the theory that tax cuts will make the economy surge ahead. In addition, he is gambling that curtailment of Federal spending will not cancel the impact of tax reductions.

The District of Columbia Budget was submitted yesterday and much to my surprise this budget is \$16.7 million out of balance.

An article appeared in the WASHINGTON POST entitled "D. C. Budget Put at \$355.8 Million." This article is as follows:

"A \$355.8-million budget proposed for Washington for fiscal 1965 went to Congress yesterday accompanied by recommendations for higher taxes and a fatter Federal payment.

President Johnson renewed the plea for adoption of a Federal payment formula proposed by President Kennedy last year.

He also called for enactment of tax increases sought in 1963, together with an added proposal to boost the gasoline tax by 1 cent a gallon.

The proposed budget, which asks \$42.8 million more than Congress appropriated for this fiscal year, is balanced precariously on the assumption that Congress will approve both the formula and the tax package.

If Congress says no, the District would have to dig deeper into its borrowing power to finance the proposed spending program.

Rep. WILLIAM H. NATCHER (D.-Ky.), chairman of the District Appropriations Subcommittee, said he was "very disappointed" to get an unbalanced budget which depends on approval of new taxation. NATCHER predicted that the money bill would be through the House before any revenue legislation could be enacted.

The Subcommittee will meet the City's needs, said NATCHER, but it does not intend "to compound the problems of the District with the imposition of an unbalanced budget."

However, Sen. Alan Bible (D.-Nev), chairman of the Senate District Committee, pledged his "full support" for the budget proposal.

As outlined by the President, the City's general fund revenues will fall \$14.7 million budgeted for the year starting July 1.

The Federal payment formula would help close the gap by providing \$4.8 million more than the \$50 million payment authorized by Congress last year (of which \$37.5 million was appropriated).

The formula would key the annual Federal contribution to the amount the Government would pay if taxed as a private business. Revenues from the tax increases proposed to Congress last year would include:

\* \$900,000 in fiscal 1965 (and \$3.6 million in fiscal 1966) by raising the District income tax rates next Jan. 1.

\* \$1.8 million by increasing the cigarette tax 1 cent to 3 cents a pack.

\*\$1.8 million by imposing the 3 per cent sales tax on cigarettes and telephone bills.

If Congress approves those boosts, the Commissioners will raise the real estate tax rate 20 cents to \$2.70 on each \$100 of assessed valuation. That would produce an additional \$5.4 million in fiscal 1965.

The Commissioners can change the real estate rate without congressional approval, but they do not want to raise taxes on property unless Congress acts on other rates.

The proposed 1 cent gas tax increase, raising the rate to 7 cents a gallon, is aimed at keeping the highway fund solvent in coming years.

On the basis of that added income, the President asked Congress to increase the borrowing authorization for road construction from \$50.2 million to \$85.2 million.

Over-all, the City will go into a new fiscal year in a healthier financial condition than the rash of proposed tax raises would indicate.

Along with raising the payment authorization last year, Congress increased the City's borrowing power for general construction projects from \$75 million to \$175 million.

The proposed budget calls for borrowing \$8.6 million in the coming fiscal year, but the City's money experts would not panic if this was raised to \$20 million. The bigger loan would nearly cover the anticipated "deficit".

President Johnson and District officials want the formula and the tax increases approved this year, however, so fiscal 1966 will not find the City once again teetering on the edge of crisis.

January 24, 1964

The Bobby Baker hearings continues on before the Rules Committee in the Senate. This man while serving as Secretary to the Majority in the Senate certainly had his finger in many pies. Apparently he has made over a million dollars by virtue of misusing his friends and using his influence as the Secretary to the Majority illegally. During the past week it developed that President Lyndon B. Johnson accepted a Hi Fi set costing approximately \$600 which was delivered to his home while he was in the Senate and serving as Majority Leader. It seems that an insurance broker in Maryland finally succeeded in securing the necessary insurance on the life of the Senator shortly after his heart attack with the loss payable clause made payable to the LBJ Television and Radio Station in Texas. Approximately \$200,000 of insurance was sold and Baker apparently put this deal through. Shortly thereafter the Hi Fi set was ordered and received by Senator and Mrs. Johnson. Yesterday President Johnson issued a statement to the effect that he accepted the Hi Fi set assuming that it was a present from Bobby Baker, one of his long time friends. He further stated that he and Baker had exchanged gifts on many occasions. Nothing was said about a contract to advertise over the LBJ Company in Texas which took place shortly after the life insurance policies

were sold. A \$1200 contract was entered into with the station to advertise for the products.

In addition to involving the President somewhat, the hearings also developed this past week that Matt McCloskey, the contractor, who has underway more buildings in the District than any other contractor with one being the new House Office Building, which is costing approximately \$111 million. It seems that McCloskey got the contract to build the District of Columbia stadium and the same insurance man involved in the Hi Fi set was given the insurance for the contractor's bond. The Department of Justice is now recommending that McCloskey be sued for several million dollars for the result of defects of a VA Hospital in Massachusetts. It seems that bricks in the wall from point to point nearly up to the top of the building are falling out and creating quite a hazard. On and on it goes and where it ends, no one apparently knows!

January 27, 1964

During this past week Army mutinies and other violence exploded throughout Africa following the successful revolt in Zanzibar. U.S. officials saw no connection between the Zanzibar revolt, staged by Cuba-trained Africans, and violence that followed on the continent.

Testimony of a suburban Washington insurance salesman brought President Johnson's name directly into the Robert G. Baker hearings for the first time. The salesman said that he purchased a stereo phonograph for Mr. Johnson at a time when he was selling insurance on Mr. Johnson's life to a Johnson-owned company.

President Johnson blueprinted budget plans for 1964-65, calling for reductions in Federal spending. The budget proposes spending of \$97.9 billion, leaving a deficit of \$4.9 billion, half of the estimated deficit for the current fiscal year.

President Charles de Gaulle of France resisted U. S. efforts to talk him out of his decision to recognize Communist China. The French government announced that de Gaulle would visit Brazil, probably late this year.

The Senate Finance Committee, which completed work on the Administration's tax-cut bill, rejected an amendment that would give a tax break to persons paying college expenses. Sen. Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut said he would push for the amendment on the Senate floor.

Ohio Democratic leaders were pressing Sen. Stephen Young to withdraw his bid for re-election and permit astronaut John Glenn to seek the party's nomination uncontested. The Democratic pre-primary convention refused to endorse either Young or Glenn.

A Presidential commission recommended that the Bureau of Narcotics be abolished as part of the Treasury Department and its law-enforcement functions transferred to the Department of Justice. The commission urged that narcotics agents be permitted to use wiretapping.

Surgeons in Jackson, Miss., successfully carried out the first known human heart transplant, only to have the organ fail an hour later because it was too small for the man who received it.

A jury was selected for the jury-tampering trial of Teamster President James R. Hoffa in Tennessee. Elaborate security precautions were ordered to shield the jurors from possible outside influence.

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Former British East Africa continued in turmoil last week, with army mutinies in Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya. London sent warships and commandoes to help restore order.

In the space of a fortnight, the independent nations which once made up most of what was British East Africa, appear to have found themselves in danger of becoming unglued. While admittedly lacking full facts, both London and Washington worried about the possibility of rising Communist influence in the area.

The situation, like several others in the underdeveloped part of the world, was ripe for Communist exploitation. The countries involved, Zanzibar, Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya, all have within the last two years gained their complete freedom. All face the danger that black nationalism, with its threat to the skilled whites and Asians among them, will run rampant. All face the possibility that many of their citizens will become "bored with freedom and tired of work," as one British reporter has put it.

Here briefly is what happened in East Africa in the last two weeks:

On January 12, a force of leftist-oriented blacks, aided by a score or more guerrillas trained in Communist Cuba, overthrew the Arab-dominated government of Zanzibar, the spice island off the coast of Tanganyika. The United States has a space tracking station on the island, but there are now no Americans left there to run it. There is no hard information as to the present condition of the station.

Last Monday, a battalion of the Tanganyika Rifles mutinied against their British officers and took control of the capital city of Dar es Salaam (an Arabic name which translates into "haven of peace"). The next day a second battalion followed suit.

The Tanganyikan troops said they took the action because of low pay and a desire to be led by black men. After nearly two days of turmoil, including lootings of shops and killings of civilians, a settlement was worked out with the government. President Nyerere, a moderate, came out of hiding. But although he referred to the whole affair as "a national disgrace," some observers believe that he no longer has his old power and is firmly under the thumb of the army.

Like a rapidly spreading epidemic, the turmoil hit Uganda on Thursday and Kenya on Friday. Again, in both case, it was a matter of allegedly poor pay for the army.

The uprising in Uganda was short-lived, as the British, at the Uganda government's request, flew in 400 troops from Kenya.



The Thursday mutiny caused jitters in Nairobi and Prime Minister Kenyatta, himself a one-time Mau Mau terrorist leader, asked Britain for help.

He guessed correctly that trouble was brewing; it came to the boiling point on Friday when members of the Kenya Rifles rebelled. British commandoes promptly put down the mutiny. Other British troops, flown off the Royal Navy aircraft carrier Centaur, landed in Tanganyika and quelled a new flareup of trouble there.

# # #

President Johnson, calling for a broad, strong peace pact, proposed to the Soviet Union last weekend that "indirect" as well as "direct" aggression be outlawed. On Tuesday, Mr. Johnson offered a five-point program to the Geneva disarmament conference.

If one is tempted to become distressed at the number of areas of violence in the world today--and it is easy to do so--there is comfort in the fact that the two super powers, the owners of the largest nuclear arsenals, are continuing what many are now calling "the peace race".

At the beginning of the new year, Kremlin sources let it be known that Premier Khrushchev was determined to wage a "massive" peace offensive. At the same time, White House spokesmen declared just as strongly that President Johnson planned an "unrelenting" peace offensive.

January 28, 1964

Drew Pearson's article yesterday was entitled "CONGRESSMEN WHO STAY ON JOB". This article is as follows:

"Mail received by this column shows an overwhelming sentiment in favor of strict attendance by Congressmen to their work in Washington. Junkets around the world, absence from votes on key measures, and the frequent vacations of Congress have left a sour note in the minds of the public.

However, to be fair to the Congressmen who work at the job, I should like to point out that there are many who seldom miss an important vote. Four such, whom I missed noting in earlier columns, are Rep. James C. Cleveland (R. N.H.), who missed only one roll call out of 256 last year; Rep. WILLIAM NATCHER (D.Ky.) whose perfect attendance record spans 10 years; Rep. Arnold Olsen (D.-Mont.) who has missed only one vote in three years; and Rep. Charles Bennett (D.-Fla.), who has one of the finest attendance records in Congress.

Bennett, who contracted polio while leading guerrillas on Luzon, hasn't missed a vote in 14 years, the longest continuous record in history. His punctuality, however, was almost marred twice last year, once when his wife was in the process of presenting him with a baby girl.

"They're getting ready to vote on the House Floor," he told the doctor, and took off. Bennett made the House roll call and just got back to the hospital in time for the arrival of his daughter.

Two days before Christmas, his voting record almost ended in a Washington snow-storm during the roll call on the foreign aid bill. Bennett's car stalled in the snow. He hitched a ride to a bus stop, then rode on the bus to downtown Washington, and had to walk the rest of the way to the Capitol with the help of his cane, falling down twice in the snow--but he made it.

NOTE--In reporting the idea of Rep. H. R. Gross (R. Iowa) the watchdog of Congress, on docking Congressmen for absenteeism, this column made an error. Section 6, Article 1 of the Constitution does not provide for docking Congressmen and Senators who do not show up for work. What the Congressman from Iowa was referring to was not the Constitution, but rather the House Rules and Manual which is based on the above section of the Constitution and which provides that members who are absent for reasons other than illness shall have their pay docked. The rule has not been honored, but Gross now proposes that it be enforced.

France recognized Red China yesterday. The two governments have agreed to establish diplomatic relations and to exchange ambassadors within three months.

Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine announced her candidacy yesterday for the Republican nomination for President. Mrs. Smith, 66 years of age, has been a member of the Senate since 1948. Prior to that time she served 8 years in the House. Mrs. Smith is quite a demagogue and this effort, of course, will not hurt her with her people.

January 31, 1964

The voting records of the Members of the House and Senate were released day before yesterday by the Congressional Quarterly. An article appeared in the Louisville BOURIER-JOURNAL entitled "Kentuckian Sets Example In Congress."

Washington--Representative WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Bowling Green, whose great pride is that he has never missed a roll call in the decade he has been in Congress, was one of 14 House members who kept their records clear during 1963.

Second place among Kentuckians went to Carl D. Perkins, Hindman. He scored 98 percent answering to the 119 times the roll was called during the 12-month session.

Scores given to other Kentuckians in the compilation made by Congressional Quarterly, a private research publication, were:

Frank L. Chelf, Lebanon, 90; Frank A. Stubblefield, Murray, 85; John C. Watts, Nicholasville, 84; Eugene Siler, Williamsburg, 85, and M. G. Snyder, Louisville, 95.

Senator John Sherman Cooper was marked 80 percent for his votes on 229 Senate roll calls in 1963. Senator Thruston B. Morton scored 72 percent.

\* \* \*

An editorial appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL of Thursday, January 30, 1964 entitled "Diligence Earns Praise For Natcher". This editorial is as follows:

"Representative WILLIAM H. NATCHER, a native son of Bowling Green and Kentucky's Second District Congressman, is one of a handful of House members who scored a perfect attendance record for 1963. This is not new for Mr. NATCHER, who has never missed a roll call in the ten years he has been in Congress, but it is a mark of conscientiousness Kentuckians will note with pride.

Runners-up who also deserve note for their attention to duty are Representatives Perkins of the Seventh District, with 98 percent attendance, and Snyder, of Jefferson County's Third District, with 95 percent.

Mr. NATCHER was commended in another field last week, by THE WASHINGTON POST.

As chairman of the District appropriations subcommittee, he called his group together. THE POST says, "unprecedentedly early", in order to devise a "rational and orderly" budget for Washington's multifarious governmental needs. Last year, THE POST notes, hearings on the District of Columbia budget were started in June, just 26 days before the new fiscal year began, and the appropriations bill was not signed until six months of the new year had passed.

Mr. NATCHER's firm guidance has started the budget framers on their work six months before the new fiscal year begins, with plenty of time for discussion and orderly Senate action.

February 3, 1964

During the past week Russians downed an American trainer plane over East Germany killing all three Air Force men aboard. The Soviets contended that the plane had violated Communist territory; the United States strongly protested the incident.

Lt. Gen. Nguyen Khanh ousted Maj. Gen. Duong Van Minh as head of the ruling junta in South Vietnam, Washington, surprised by the coup, feared continuing political instability in Saigon would hamper further the already lagging war against Red guerrillas.

Red China protested that the terms of its agreement to establish diplomatic relations with France specified that the French would discontinue their recognition of the Nationalist government on Formosa. France contended that the agreement did not require the French to sever relations with the Nationalists.

The United States put a record payload into orbit with the long-awaited successful firing of a Saturn 1 rocket. A day later the U.S. space agency hurled a Ranger spacecraft toward the moon on a mission to photograph the lunar surface.

Panama brought its charges of aggression against the United States before the Council of the Organization of American States (OAS). Diplomatic efforts by a committee of the OAS failed to settle differences between the two countries.

House debate began on the Administration's civil-rights bill, with passage by that body expected by Lincoln's birthday.

Sen. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine announced her candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination. She became the first woman to seek the nomination from a major party.

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Panama's game is political blackmail, pure and simple. Ever since the violence there three weeks ago, Panama has been threatening to smear this country with formal charges of "aggression" unless Washington paid off--preferably with a blank check. President Johnson rightly refused, so the Panamanians scampered off to the Organization of American States last week to begin the campaign of vilification.

To what end? It's inconceivable that the OAS or any other body looking at the facts in the Panama case would fairly come

to a conclusion of guilt. True, the nastiness in charges and countercharges will do nothing to enhance Uncle Sam's image in Latin America, which surely needs enhancing. But Panama gains nothing that it says it wants: Sovereignty over the Canal Zone, higher rental payments, a new canal treaty. These can be granted only by the United States, and certainly only by negotiation after passions cool.

The suspicion arises that the Panamanians, in the midst of their presidential election campaign, really don't want to damp down yet because Uncle Sam makes such a convenient patsy.

\* \* \*

The curtain rose on the final act for tax cut and civil rights bills last week as floor debate began on both in Congress. The tax measure is expected to become law by March 1, but the rights bill still faces talkathons in both chambers.

One of the ironies of the 88th Congress is that these two programs, the keystones of the majority party in power, have encountered so much trouble from Democrats. The bills will reach President Johnson's desk before the party's political convention in Atlantic City August 24 (Congressional leaders think the House-passed tax cut will clear the Senate before Lincoln's Birthday), but it's largely due to White House pressure.

In the nature of the legislative process, the tax measure has been changed during its journey across Capitol Hill. The Kennedy administration originally called for an \$11 billion cut in taxes for individuals plus \$2.6 billion corporate tax reductions, effective in 1965, but recouped \$3.4 billion



by tax reforms to leave a net reduction of \$10.2 billion.

The version to reach the floor last week shrank the cut for individuals down to approximately \$9.2 billion, the cut for corporations to \$2.4 billion, and made so few reforms that their net effect was to recoup only \$75 million. The bill now stands at slightly less than \$11.6 billion.

Even among other Democrats on the Senate Finance Committee, there is criticism and disappointment at the bill. Senator Douglas of Illinois, who found "many good features" in it, lamented the "loopholes and truck-holes" that were not closed.

As it now stands, low income citizens must pay high taxes, he declared, "because the laws have been so shaped that a minority are able, by avoidance and evasion and counseled by highly paid and able tax attorneys, to take advantage of every twisting and turning of the law."

\* \* \*

What House members will be considering this week on the rights front are 10 sections involving a spectrum of activities protecting Negroes in restaurants, hotels, voting booths, courts, schools and hiring practices.

The most controversial section remains the so-called public accommodations, i.e., those offering lodging places, entertainment and meals. The bill would allow the Justice Department or a Negro complainant to bring

civil suit in discrimination cases, and spells out many retail establishments which would be covered.

Other main provisions would:

Prohibit discrimination in Federal elections by plugging loopholes in previous civil rights acts, and permit the Attorney General to speed voting suits via a special panel of judges;

Permit Justice Department to bring suits in school segregation;

Make the Civil Rights Commission permanent;

Ban Federal funds to State programs practicing segregation;

Set up a Fair Employment Commission and ban racial discrimination by employers or unions.

\* \* \*

The military junta which overthrew the Diem regime in South Viet Nam was itself deposed on Thursday by a group of dissident generals.

Defense Secretary McNamara on Monday called this situation in South Viet Nam "grave" and said the United States should take all necessary measures" to bar a Communist victory.

Last summer when sections of United States and world opinion were turning against President Diem of South Viet Nam for his suppression of various opposition forces and factions usually called "the Buddhists," Washington began a serious study of the effect of this strife on the prosecution of the war against the Communist guerrillas.

The Southeast Asian country of 14 million persons is extremely important to the free world strategically and this is witnessed by the fact that we have been spending a million dollars a day or more there for several years and maintain a military force, mostly Army, of 15,500 men in its fields and cities.

The late President Kennedy first tried to talk, then pressure Mr. Diem into mollifying the opposition and courting its favor by generous gestures. Neither method worked. Mr. Kennedy finally decided that the Diem regime must go if the war was to be won. But the word was that the United States could find no leader popular enough or able enough to take over the government and step up the military campaign.

And so, the unfortunate relationship continued: We were allied in the war against the Reds, but Washington had made it plain that it had given the Diem regime a vote of no-confidence.

February 7, 1964

We have the Civil Rights Bill under general debate at the present time. Debate started on Tuesday of last week and from every indication will continue until Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. This bill contains two provisions that are clearly unconstitutional but the proponents of the bill in the House have sufficient votes to pass the bill just as it was reported out of Committee.

I voted for the Civil Rights bill in 1957 and have voted for the Civil Rights Commission and all extensions since I have been a Member of Congress. I am having considerable difficulty with the present Civil Rights Bill and my people are very much alarmed over the contents of the bill.

I am not in favor of second class citizens and believe that everyone should have the right to vote and have equal rights. I do not believe that Congress has the right to attempt to amend the Constitution in a bill such as the one under discussion by granting superior rights. That provision of the bill pertaining to the Attorney General's power and to Public Accommodations was debated generally in Kentucky during the Governor's race last fall and it appeared for several weeks that the Democratic candidate for Governor, Ned Breathitt would be defeated. His predecessor, Bert Combs, issued an Executive Order providing for public accommodations and with the Order stating that all places of business operating under a State license must comply. The issue became so explosive that the Governor

backed away from his order and the new Governor, Ned Breathitt, simply stated that he would submit it to the Kentucky Legislature in the next regular session. The marches, sit downs and other demonstrations held throughout the United States have created quite a bit of dissension not only in the South but throughout the country generally. This little kitten now is a big tiger. President Kennedy and his brother Robert Kennedy, the Attorney General, started tossing a different civil rights policy back and forth and finally it became too large to control and now our new President Lyndon B. Johnson has inherited a severe headache.

I am always concerned over the action of some of the Members in the House and the Senate pertaining to purchases of stocks and bonds with the purchases made from information obtained as a result of a Committee assignment. The Bobby Baker case continues to blossom forth and now Senator John Sparkman of Alabama together with Andrews, Grant, Elliott, Jones and Selden are all on the front page of the Washington papers as the result of purchases in a new National Bank here in Washington. It just so appears that Senator Sparkman is the second ranking Majority Member on the Banking and Currency Committee in the Senate and this Committee, of course, controls legislation pertaining to the Comptroller of the Currency. Certificates must come from the Comptroller of the Currency. It seems that Sparkman purchased 700 shares and each of the House Members 100 shares. The Bobby Baker case will take down a number of Senators and Representatives and although I feel sorry for these men they were all too smart to enter into such operations.

Yesterday we concluded executive hearings on the District of Columbia budget for fiscal year 1965. Next week I will have outside witnesses at night and then we will mark the bill up for submission to the full committee on February 28. As Chairman of this Subcommittee I really have my hands full. As a Member of the Subcommittees on Agricultural Appropriations and Foreign Aid Appropriations, I do not have the responsibility of carrying the bill through to final passage.

Virginia is doing just fine and so far has had no trouble with her back. Since being released from the hospital, she is wearing a brace and every time I think about this accident, I realize more and more that we were extremely fortunate.

February 10, 1964

During the past week Castro cut off the water supply to the U. S. Naval Base at Guantanamo. Defense Secretary McNamara took steps to assure the base control of its own water supplies and ordered a reduction in the number of Cubans employed at the base.

The Senate passed an \$11.6 billion tax-cut bill, differing only slightly from a bill passed earlier by the House. A compromise between the two houses is certain in time to put the cut into effect March 1.

The defense in the jury-tampering trial of Teamster boss James R. Hoffa subpoenaed Attorney General Kennedy and FBI Director Hoover to appear as witnesses. The trial judge ruled they would not have to appear until further orders by the court.

Americans were evacuated from Cyprus following the bombing of the U. S. embassy on the strife-torn island. President Makarios rejected an American-British plan to settle fighting between Greek and Turkist Cypriots.

As the Administration's civil-rights bill moved toward passage, integration leaders planned in major Northern cities further classroom boycotts to protest racial imbalance in schools.

The jury hearing murder charges against Byron De La Beckwith, accused of slaying a Negro leader in Mississippi, failed to reach a verdict. The judge declared a mistrial.

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The Senate passed the biggest tax cut in history Friday, and the \$11.6 billion measure now goes to a House-Senate conference. It is expected to reach the President's desk before March.

\* \* \*

The United States last Sunday seized four Cuban boats fishing in our territorial waters. Premier Castro, in an alleged retaliation, cut off the fresh water supply to the Guantanamo Naval Base. The White House called the action "reckless" and moved to make the base "self-sufficient."

President Eisenhower was in the White House when Fidel Castro came to power in Cuba five years ago. After American businesses and assets were seized and an anti-American propaganda campaign was launched, the Communist

nature of the new regime became clearer. Mr. Eisenhower broke off diplomatic relations and instituted a partial economic boycott of the island.

When President Kennedy took office, he maintained the break in relations and the boycott. He also was involved in two showdowns with Cuba, the Bay of Pigs fiasco and the Soviet missile crisis. He tightened the economic boycott but, though he tried, he failed to prevent Mr. Castro from exporting Communist subversion in the hemisphere.

February 11, 1964

I voted against the Civil Rights Bill. 290 voted for the bill and 130 voted against the bill.

In reality this is not a Civil Rights Bill. I do not believe in second class citizens and further believe that everyone has the right to vote and to have all the rights and privileges guaranteed under the Constitution. I do not believe, however, that the Constitution vests in the Congress the right to legislate in regard to private lives, private business and individual activity within and among the several states that has nothing to do with inter-state commerce. To me, it is hypocrisy to contend that the Congress has the right to pass such a bill when the power to enact such a law was never given to the Federal Government in the Constitution. This is an unconstitutional extension of Federal power over the private rights of individual American citizens to live their private lives or conduct their private businesses as they please -- short of criminal offense -- and over the powers and rights reserved to the States and



to the peoples in the States to regulate the pattern of living within State borders, each unto each as the legislatures of each determine.

This bill contains two unconstitutional provisions. In Title II, which is called Public Accommodations, and in Title VII called Equal Employment Opportunity, we have unconstitutional provisions. This bill attempts by definition to declare that inns, motels, hotels, restaurants and other facilities selling food are interstate commerce upon a formula which has never been held to constitute interstate commerce by any court.

Of course the Louisville Kentucky Courier-Journal is very much incensed over the action of NATCHER, Chelf, Watts, Stubblefield and Snyder who voted against the bill. Siler was not here and did not vote. Perkins from the 7th Congressional District was the only Member from Kentucky voting for the bill. In today's Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL appears an article "Perkins Explains His Vote On Civil Rights". He goes on in this article to say there are several unconstitutional provisions that these provisions will be detrimental to his people and he moans and moans on with the article stating finally that all of the other Kentucky Members with the exception of Siler voted against the bill.

February 17, 1964

During the past week the House passed the Administration's civil-rights bill, 290 to 130. The measure is threatened by almost certain filibuster in the Senate.

President Johnson advocated new programs of hospital construction and nursing education. In a special health message to Congress, Mr. Johnson also renewed his plea for medicare to assist the aged, financed by Social Security.

Integration leaders staged school boycotts in three cities, and plans for boycotts in other cities proceeded despite growing discontent over the strategy. White students boycotted two Macon County, Alabama, high schools ordered integrated by a Federal court.

A Soviet state security officer assigned to the Russian delegation at the Geneva disarmament talks defected and obtained political asylum from the United States. The Reds protested mildly over the incident and were granted an interview with the defector in Washington.

Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus rejected an Anglo-American proposal for a NATO force to restore peace on the island. The Cypriot president plans to seek a peace-keeping force from the U. N.

President Johnson signed a library-aid bill authorizing increased Federal money for library services. The measure calls for expenditures of \$135,000,000 over three years.

Prime Minister Douglas-Home of Britain, visiting President Johnson in Washington, said British trade with Cuba is likely to increase despite U. S. objections. The British also prepared to extend long-term trade credits to Communist nations, over American objections.

The trial of Jack Ruby, accused of murdering President Kennedy's suspected assassin, will begin in Dallas this week with the attempt by lawyers to seat an impartial jury. The trial judge ruled against a defense motion for a change of venue.

The organization of African Unity set up a 13-nation committee to try to settle the border dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia. Six hundred troops from the two countries were killed in fighting last week.

Three explosions damaged Florida East Coast Railway trains. Railroad officials accused striking unions of sabotage; the unions denied any connection with the violence.

\* \* \*

By a heavy margin, the House last week passed the broadest civil rights bill in the Nation's history. The measure goes to the Senate tomorrow, where a filibuster is expected.

Rarely had Capitol Hill seen the intensity of the lobbying that went into successful passage last Monday of the bipartisan civil rights bill.

The forces behind it cut across religious, political and labor lines. Business interests stayed on the sidelines, occupied with the tax cut and other matters, thereby giving rights advocates a clear field against Southern conservatives.

At the end of nine days of debate, in which opponents failed to stitch a single significant amendment to the bill, the House went on to ram it through with a 290 to 120 vote.

Lobbying on both sides added up to at least \$400,000, most of it spent by the bill's backers. But far more important than money was the corridor bloodbouding that kept track of stray Congressmen until the results were in.

A prolonged battle lies ahead in the Senate where debate is not restrained by the maze of rules inhibiting House members. "Yes, I do expect a filibuster," remarked President Johnson when asked about the Senate's handling of the bill. But he emphasized: "I do not think it will have to be substantially trimmed."

As now written, the heart of the measure is the "public accommodations" section prohibiting discrimination against Negroes in hotels, motels, restaurants, gasoline stations serving foods, theaters and the like. A "Mrs. Murphy" clause exempts rooming houses occupied by the owner and with five or less rooms.

Other provisions would enforce voting rights of Negroes, grant the Attorney General the right to bring school desegregation suits, permit a cutoff of Federal funds to programs where discrimination exists, ban discrimination by labor unions, permit appeals from Southern State courts to Federal courts in civil rights cases, and set up a permanent Civil Rights Commission.

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Cyprus on Friday rejected the Anglo-American plan for an international force to restore peace to the island. On Saturday, Britain, in a surprise move, asked for an urgent meeting of the U. N. Security Council on the "dangerous situation" as Turkish military intervention was feared.

The tasks that the United States has to assume as leader of the free world are not always pleasant ones. In fact, they sometimes are grim and disagreeable. They are often thankless.

Surely Undersecretary of State George Ball could be counted upon to so testify today, after a week-long marathon of talk and travel aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the fratricidal strife which is tearing Cyprus apart and threatening a war between Greece and Turkey, two of our NATO allies.

Mr. Ball, after consultations with British officials in London, flew to Nicosia to meet with Archbishop Makarios, the President of Cyprus. The Undersecretary's mission was to convince the Archbishop that he should accept the Anglo-American plan, already backed by Greece and Turkey, for an international peace force for Cyprus free of United Nations' control.

In the Senate we have a man by the name of Williams who is a great crusader against sin. He is from the State of Delaware and is strictly a demagogue. During the Eisenhower Administration, it was generally known throughout the United States that some \$508,000 in cash gifts were made to President Eisenhower for his farm in Gettsburg. Nothing was said about these gifts but Williams has really been riding herd in the Bobby Baker case.

Speaking of Eisenhower, I noticed in the paper the other day that he has accepted a contract with the American Broadcasting Co. to be an Oncamera Consultant during the Republican Convention next July. I thought he had acquired enough money and would not go to this extreme.

February 18, 1964

I have received inquiries concerning the casting of my District's vote on the Civil Rights Bill. I have written a letter concerning this matter as follows:

"I cast our vote against the Civil Rights Bill because this legislation contains a number of unconstitutional sections and serious defects which I believe should be corrected before final enactment.

As you know, the bill, H. R. 7152, seeks to enforce the constitutional right to vote, to confer jurisdiction upon the District Courts of the United States to provide injunctive relief against discrimination in public accommodations, to authorize the

Attorney General to institute suits to protect constitutional rights in education, to establish a Community Relations Service, to extend for four years the Commission on Civil Rights, to prevent discrimination in federally assisted programs, to establish a Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity, and for other purposes.

One of the defects in this bill is the failure to make provision for jury trials in contempt proceedings except in Title II which concerns public accommodations. Proponents of the bill, when asked for instance why no jury trial provision was set forth in Title III relating to desegregation of public facilities, answered that defendants under this Title generally would be public officials and why give public officials a jury trial. This, to me, is a strange doctrine in legislation which is supposed to have some relationship to equal protection of the laws. Just because a man is a public official does not make an indeterminate jail sentence, at the hands of some arbitrary judge, any more equitable or palatable. Certainly the jury trial provision in the Civil Rights Act of 1957, which I voted for, should be incorporated into this new Civil Rights Bill.

Another serious defect in the legislation may be found under Title VI, which authorizes the cut-off of Federal funds as an aid to desegregation and fair treatment. This section vests enormous powers in the hands of the President and his subordinates. It could be outrageously abused by a politically minded and irresponsible President. This section of the bill should be more carefully

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drawn and the word "discrimination" which is not defined must be given a definition. This Title is a draftsman's horror because here other key terms are not defined. No standards of evidence are set forth to guide the Commission which would be created to administer the section. In the absence of standards, the Commission might readily fall back upon some form of quota system which by all means should be avoided. This section must be drastically overhauled, tightened up and clarified.

This Civil Rights Bill, in the form in which it passed the House of Representatives, would write into the U. S. Code one of the most drastic laws ever proposed in the Congress. Very few people understand the impact of this bill upon our Federal system or comprehend the bill's thrust into the private lives of Americans everywhere. This bill seeks to extend Federal powers and certainly our people have the right to expect the elimination of all unconstitutional provisions and sections and the correction of the major defects.

The Legislative branch of our government is undertaking to compel the courts to accept our interpretation of the Constitution which would, in essence, upset all of the cases heretofore decided by the courts. In my opinion, the Senate will not accept the steam roller tactics so effectively used by the Committee on Judiciary during the hearings on this bill. This bill is very much in need of an overhaul and after the bill has received careful consideration by the Senate with the unconstitutional provisions eliminated, then the legislation should be enacted into law.

In closing I want you to know that, as stated heretofore, I voted for the Civil Rights Commission. I am not in favor of second-class citizens and sincerely believe that there should be no discrimination by reason of race, color, religion, or national origin in our country. We must be ever vigilant to make sure that, in our zeal to accomplish a lessening of social injustice, we do not ignore the wisdom in the Constitution or, for that matter, the plain and simple truth that even the Federal government of the United States is one of limited powers."

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The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that the Constitution requires congressional districts to be as nearly equal in population as practicable.

In a 6 to 3 decision, the Court said the judiciary has power to see that state legislatures do not draw boundaries for those districts in such a way as to over-represent certain areas in the House of Representatives.

The landmark decision places a cloud over the boundaries of the district from which most of the 435 Representatives were elected in 1962. It will mean that those boundaries will have to be changed in many states. Inevitably, these changes will result in more Congressmen from urban and suburban areas and fewer from rural areas.

Justice Hugo L. Black wrote the Court's opinion in a case originating in the Nation's second largest congressional

district -- the Fifth of Georgia. The essence of his opinion was that the framers of the Constitution intended "that as nearly as is practicable one man's vote in a congressional election is to be worth as much as another's."

Black was joined in his opinion by Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices William O. Douglas, William J. Brennan, Byron R. White and Arthur J. Goldberg.

Justice John M. Harlan wrote a long dissent, arguing that the Court misread the intent of the founding fathers. He said the decision was a disservice to the basic political values of the Nation's system of government. Justice Potter Stewart joined in Harlan's basic argument.

Justice Tom C. Clark took a position somewhat in-between those of Black and Harlan.

February 24, 1964

During the past week the Supreme Court prodded states to redraw the boundaries of their Congressional districts to make the districts more equal in population. There was confusion in many states as they began steps to comply with the ruling.

Robert G. Baker refused to turn over his business records to Senate investigators. If the former secretary to Senate Democrats refuses to testify at an open hearing this week, the investigating committee could cite him for contempt of Congress.

Senate-House conferees approved the long awaited \$11.5 billion tax-cut bill, which will provide the nation's largest tax cut in history. Passage by both houses, a formality, is expected this week.

The United States decided to end its aid to Britain, France, and Yugoslavia, all involving minimal amounts, as a protest against their trade with Cuba. Washington also suspended new aid to Spain and Morocco, hoping to induce those countries to cut down shipping to the Communist island.

President Johnson, in his first major foreign-policy address, said the Communist world faces greater difficulty in international affairs than the United States.

French troops restored President Leon Mba to power in the tiny African republic of Gabon. The president was deposed two days earlier by rebels.

Britain announced it would send 1,500 more troops to Cyprus in an effort to end civil strife there. Russia supported the Cyprus government's request that the United Nations should provide a force to end fighting on the island.

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The Senate postponed debate on the civil rights bill this week to permit action on a farm bill. Meanwhile, House-Senate conferees approved a compromise \$11.5 billion tax cut which President Johnson is expected to sign early in March.

Politics seeps into everything that Congress does this season, and no clearer illustration could be seen last week than in a temporary sidetracking of the civil rights bill, itself a mighty political document.

Democratic leadership in the Senate, with an alarmed look at the commodity picture, decided last Thursday that there was one item that could justify a slight delay on rights: the farm bloc.

Accordingly, the proposed wheat and cotton legislation was stamped with top priority for Senate action after a huddle with President Johnson. The reason is that a sharp drop in farm income has been forecast this year unless new wheat and cotton legislation is approved--and that spells votes.

\* \* \*

President Johnson concentrated on "non-political" conferences last week while Gov. Rockefeller found an issue in Cuba, Sen. Goldwater claimed 450 convention votes, and Gov. Scranton persuaded Rocky to stay out of Pennsylvania.

It began as a week with lumps for everybody.

Critics from both sides of the aisle attacked President Johnson's new housing program. "The biggest and vaguest and most dangerous housing bill that has ever been presented to Congress," said Democratic Chairman Robertson of the Senate Banking Committee handling the bill. G.O.P. Representative Widnall warned it would cost more than \$6.5 billion in the years ahead and do little for the poor.

Governor Scranton of Pennsylvania, who earlier this month called for reforms in his State's unemployment insurance setup, drew a rumble of disapproval from AFL-CIO President George Meany.

"I doubt if labor would ever endorse a man who came out with this type of program," growled the labor chieftain, who also declined to pledge holding the wage line asked by President Johnson.

Senator Goldwater encountered new troubles in Florida, where two rival, bickering slates of Goldwater convention delegates were filed Tuesday. The lack of unity was symptomatic of his declining support throughout the South ever since the Kennedy assassination.

\* \* \*

Hopes rose last week for acceptance of a U. N. plan for an international peace force and mediator for settling the explosive situation in Cyprus.

The question haunting diplomats at the United Nations in New York, in NATO capitals and in Nicosia this week end is this:

Will U. N. Secretary General Thant have time to produce an acceptable peace plan for Cyprus before the impatient, bloodthirsty extremists in the camps of the Greek and Turkish Cypriots provoke open civil war?

Yesterday, reports out of U. N. headquarters were mildly optimistic that Mr. Thant, who has been engaging in a marathon of secret conferences with representatives of the 11 nations who sit on the Security Council and with the parties most directly concerned with Cyprus, is close to obtaining agreement on a formula which would require some compromise on all sides.

February 26, 1964

In the House we have a Spanish American War veteran, Barrett O'Hara of Chicago, Ill. He is over 80 years old and is right feeble. He is a Member of the Chicago District and he has been re-elected term after term. It seems that Mr. O'Hara bets on the races and is always thousands of dollars overdrawn; and has a bad habit of borrowing from his Colleagues. One of my good friends on my Committee on Appropriations felt sorry for him several months ago and made him a loan of \$1500. This may never be paid for in today's WASHINGTON POST appears an editorial to the effect that the Government has placed a tax lien on Mr. O'Hara's property for approximately \$4,000 in income tax which is past due.

Last night I attended a dinner at the Shoreham Hotel and after the dinner had the pleasure of seeing a fight that was definitely fixed. By closed television, we witnessed this fight. In the first round the heavy-weight champion of the world, Sonny Liston, chased Cassius Clay of Louisville all around the ring. It was a huge joke and everyone just roared laughing. In the second round, Liston hit Clay two or three times, a little harder than was planned apparently, and Clay almost went down. In the third round Clay hit Liston a number of good sound blows and Liston looked right bad. In the 4th round, Clay with his hands down at his side, danced all around the ring. In the 5th round, Clay apparently had something in his right eye and came out rubbing his eye with both hands, and his handlers kept shouting all during the round.

In the sixth round, they both traded a number of pretty good blows but the fight still looked bad. As the bell rang for the seventh, the heavyweight champion of the world failed to come out of his corner. A sudden announcement was made that the doctor stopped the fight. This morning, it was determined that he had a strained shoulder according to the doctors who examined him. This is the first time in the history of this country that a heavyweight champion refused to come out of his corner and after the fight was over, all of those in the Blue Room in the Shoreham stood up and booed.

If I am correct about this fight both of these men should be sent to the penitentiary. Liston, of course, has been in the penitentiary and Clay is strictly a freak. Our young people have lost enough faith in our Government, sports and in life generally without having to go through an ordeal such as this one.

March 2, 1964

On Friday of last week I reported the District of Columbia Bill and so far the local papers seem to be fairly well pleased. An article appeared in Friday's EVENING STAR entitled "Aid to Children of Jobless in D. C. Voted by House Unit". This article is as follows:

Funds to give welfare aid in the District to children of the unemployed were voted today by the House Appropriations Committee.

The money measure also carries funds for enough additional classroom teachers to cut back the pupil-teacher ratios to levels sought by school officials.



At the same time, however, the committee's heaviest cuts were in public school construction projects. The requested \$25 million for school construction items was chopped to a little less than \$12 million. Most of the rejected projects were spending requests for acquisition of sites that the committee felt carried too high a price tag.

One of the major projects approved by the committee today was \$2,351,000 to buy land for a new downtown central library. The site is on Ninth Street, N. W. between G Street and G Place.

The committee approved almost all of the key interstate highway construction projects proposed by the District. In its report, the committee, repeating statements made in past years, said there should be no slowdown in city highway construction. Both highway and rapid transit systems are needed in the Washington area, the report said.

The District's campaign to clean up the Potomac River received a strong boost. The committee made no cuts at all in the \$21.7 million capital outlay request by the Department of Sanitary Engineering.

Another project that won committee clearance today was money to set up a police cadet corps. In its report, the committee said that the crime rate in Washington "is of great concern to the committee."

On the financing side, the committee recommended that the annual Federal grant to the District be held at \$37.5 million

The maximum authorized amount for the grant last year was raised from \$32 million to \$50 million. After listing this ceiling, House and Senate budget conferees last session agreed on \$37.5 million for the current fiscal period.

As was expected, the committee refused to go along with financing proposals that were carried in the budget sent to Congress by the White House last January. The objection, which was immediately voiced by Representative NATCHER, chairman of the House District Appropriations Subcommittee, was that the city's proposed budget was "unbalanced."

Under the plan by city officials, \$16.7 million in revenue was to come from enactment of pending money-raising bills along with an increase by the Commissioners in the real estate tax rate. Of this amount, \$14.7 million was earmarked for the general fund--the city's major bookkeeping category--and the \$2 million balance was for highway construction.

The position taken by Mr. NATCHER, Democrat of Kentucky, is that the amounts in the revenue column should be based on authorized income sources.

The city's major financing proposal is to link the Government's annual grant to Washington to property values, rather than to set the grant under a fixed-dollar ceiling.

Also pending before the city's legislative committee, the House District Committee, is a bill to raise the levies on personal income, cigarettes, and telephone service.

To feed the highway fund, the Commissioners are proposing an increase in the gasoline tax from six to seven cents a gallon.

Walter N. Tobriner, president of the Board of Commissioners, issued a statement today thanking the House Appropriations Committee for the "many constructive allowances" made in its recommendations, but expressing concern that the committee "could not see its way clear to allow more of the additional school buildings and sites that were requested."

The committee today "balanced" the budget by cutting spending requests, increasing borrowing amounts and by bookkeeping fund shifts.

Approval by the committee of \$310,400 to give relief payments to needy children of the unemployed would, if enacted, finance a major expansion of Washington's welfare services.

Last year, a similar proposal by District officials was killed by House-Senate budget conferees. The major opposition to the plan has come from Senator Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, who is the chairman of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee for the District.

The District's relief payments now go to needy children whose fathers are missing, dead or unable to work.

A family is ineligible now if there is an ablebodied "man in the house." A family also is not eligible if the mother is employable and can arrange for the care of the children during the day.

The \$310,400 would start the new program during the last half of the fiscal year. Federal matching money is available.

The committee also approved money to set up a community work-training program that would tie in with the welfare expansion project.

Also approved was money to increase foster home rates for children from six to 11 years from \$60 to \$70 a month, and for those 12 years or over, to \$75.

The city's request for 268 additional teachers was reduced by the committee to 234. The reductions, however, were not in the general classroom teacher category, but instead were in such special areas as art, music, health and physical education, and speech.

The committee approved enough additional teachers to meet expected enrollment increases, reduce the average pupil-teacher ratio in the elementary classes to 30-to-1 and hold the 25-to-1 balance in the secondary schools.

The committee also went along with spending requests for eight librarians in elementary schools--a new program--and approved the funds for 32 of the 47 new counselors requested.

The committee rejected the proposal by school officials to continue a project, begun with a Ford Foundation grant three years ago, to raise the language levels of "culturally deprived" children in 14 elementary schools.

In construction, a report by the committee noted that a number of school site acquisition requests were rejected. A rough rule of thumb used by the committee was to turn down the project if the land cost was close to the estimated school construction cost.

The committee told District officials to make a "thorough appraisal of the policies and procedures incident to site selection for these and all projects..." Greater efforts also should be made on co-ordination of plans and needs within the city government, the report said.

The committee rejected spending requests to acquire five elementary school sites, and for site and planning funds for seven other elementary schools and one junior high school. Also deleted was \$3.8 million for plans and construction of a junior high school at Bruce and Robinson streets, S.E.

The construction projects that cleared the committee included planning and construction funds for seven elementary schools, site and planning money for another elementary building, site and planning funds for two junior high schools and construction money for a junior high school at Sixtynth and Irving streets, N.W.

District officials lost their bid for planning money for two community help centers that would include facilities for the mentally ill and the mentally retarded. It was reported that members of Mr. NATCHER'S subcommittee considered the justification for the project too vague and decided to reject the spending item until health officials were able to offer specific details.

Turned down was a request for \$60,000 for the National Capital Downtown Committee, which is working to revitalize the city's downtown business district.

The appropriations bill is scheduled to come up for House floor action Tuesday. The Senate Appropriations subcommittee expects to complete its hearings on the budget within a few days.

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During this past week President Johnson signed the \$11.5 billion tax-cut bill. The measure's lower withholding rates go into effect March 5.

Defense Secretary McNamara journeys to South Vietnam this week to determine what steps the United States might take to extend the war against Red guerrillas.

Robert G. Baker again refused to tell Senate investigators about his business activities while he was secretary to Senate Democrats. Mr. Baker's secretary, Carole Tyler, told senators she was innocent of any wrongdoing, but refused to answer any questions about her connection with Mr. Baker.

An Eastern Air Lines jetliner crashed into a Louisiana lake, killing all 58 aboard. The four-engine plane disappeared from radar screens shortly after take-off from New Orleans.

Longshoremen agreed to end their boycott of American wheat shipments to Russia. The agreement was made in exchange for a pledge by President Johnson that all future export licenses covering wheat to Russia would be valid only if half the grain is shipped in American vessels.

Police in Princess Ann, Md., used police dogs and fire hoses to disperse 300 Negro college students demonstrating against segregated restaurants.

Cassius Clay won the heavyweight boxing championship from Sonny Liston on a technical knockout.

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Yesterday President Johnson announced that the United States has successfully developed an advanced experimental jet aircraft, the A-11, which has been tested in sustained flights at 2,000 miles per hour at altitude in excess of 70,000 feet. The performance of this plane exceeds that of any other aircraft in the world today.

\* \* \*

An excellent editorial appeared in Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES entitled "Foreign Policy in 1964". This editorial is as follows:

"There is a widespread awareness in the United States that the world has changed, that established patterns have been breaking up, and that many of the basic concepts on which American foreign policies are founded no longer fit the world of 1964.

The vulnerability of the United States, not only to nuclear missiles but to challenges from the weakest nations, like Cuba and Panama, and to the dangers of escalation from a local commitment to a nuclear war, as in Vietnam, is frightening. Old forces with new meanings and new emphasis--nationalism, overpopulation, racial and religious animosities, technological revolution, ideological conflicts, power politics--are transforming our age.

The world is no longer dominated by the two giants. We no longer have hegemony in the Western Hemisphere. Our era is, beyond question, the most revolutionary in all history. The United States, despite its unemployment and areas of poverty, is rich, powerful and fantastically productive. Politically it is democratic, mature, stable. No other nation in the West entirely fits this description; none in Asia except Japan; none in Africa or the Middle East. We, and much of Western Europe, are satisfied nations in a generally unsatisfied age.

We like the world--our world--and cling to it with all our strength, but the world has been slipping out of our grasp. There is what Prof. Denis Brogan long ago called "the illusion of American omnipotence," and since we are not all-powerful and cannot mold the world in our image, there is frustration, anger, criticism of the Government, a search for scapegoats.

Some find their answers in blaming Communism, yet no major Western power and no region outside the Communist bloc--Latin America, Africa, the Middle East, Asia--sees the Communist menace in American terms. When our allies insist on trading with Cuba, we are shocked. Yet they are anti-Communist, too. And we forget that our policies, our way of life, our capitalistic system, our civic rights are more revolutionary than Communism ever was or ever will be.

The materials with which to build a strong, trusted, influential foreign policy are all there. The power of the United States is still unrivaled. What has to be learned is a way to use that power in a world which no



longer accepts dictation or even leadership. Understanding, flexibility, adaptation, initiative -- these are qualities the United States has not greatly needed in the past, yet they are the keys to peace, security, self-interest and prestige in today's world.

March 4, 1964

As Chairman of the District of Columbia Budget Subcommittee, I presented the budget for fiscal year 1965 to the Members of the House yesterday. We succeeded in passing the Bill without an amendment.

The amount requested was \$357,700,000. The amount that we approved was \$338,200,000. This Bill establishes at least four milestones. 26 requests for capital outlay projects were requested by the Department of Sanitary Engineering. Our Committee approved 26 projects. These sewer projects will go a long way toward controlling pollution of the Potomac River. In the main, most of the projects pertain to separation of the storm and sanitary sewers in our Capital City. The next milestone is the establishment of a Police Cadet Corps for the Metropolitan Police. Here we have young men and women 17 to 19 years of age for positions in the Police Force. The next item which I believe will be a milestone is the purchase of the site for the new Central Library at 9th and G Streets, N. W. This will cost \$2,700,000. The present Central Library is not located in a good section and the building was constructed in 1903 with Carnegie funds. The fourth milestone

In the general election  
held on Nov 3 - 1964  
Mr Schumaker  
opponent made the  
campaign on the  
issue of the removal  
of Mr Schumaker  
in the election  
and the fact that  
to this date of the  
removal of the  
people - was  
Schumaker was  
defeated.

that I believe will be of great benefit to the City is the adoption of the welfare program for children of unemployed parents.

In the House, we have a Representative from Iowa by the name of Schwengel who is nothing but a demagog. He is always moaning over what is being done to the Capital City and, of course, makes his speech looking back up at the Press to make sure that the Washington reporters are breaking pencil points. Yesterday, he moaned and moaned over a slight reduction in the school construction program and very briefly stated that he would offer an amendment when the bill was to be ready for amendments placing \$17 million in the bill for additional school construction. When the time for general debate had expired, I requested that the Clerk read the bill for amendments; Mr. Schwengel had one of his friends make a point of no quorum. He then proceeded to go to the telephone to obtain additional information, I presume, concerning his amendment. A count was made and 104 Members were present, thereby avoiding a quorum call. The Clerk started reading and I immediately said that the balance of the bill would be considered as read and open to amendment at any point. The Members then looked around for Schwengel to see if he was ready for his big amendment. He was still at the telephone and with no amendments being offered, I immediately asked that the Committee rise and report the bill back for final passage. The Speaker then took over and Mr. Schwengel salled down the aisle all out of breath trying to offer an amendment. Of course, he was too late and some of the Members kidded me over the fact that I would not send a page back to inform him that we were saving \$17 million for the taxpayers of this country.

Of course the newspapers do not always agree with everything that is done, but the WASHINGTON POST this morning carries an editorial that is not too bad. This editorial is entitled "Money For The School" and is as follows:

"The new budget season is off to a relatively hopeful beginning. With one very important exception, the House Appropriations Subcommittee has reported a budget for the District that reflects a solid comprehension of the city's requirements. Where there are defects, the Senate still has an opportunity to amend them.

The exception is, of course, the Subcommittee's thoroughly unfortunate decision to reduce the money for school construction from the \$25 million asked by the city to \$12 million. The Congressmen are apparently reacting reflexively to the sudden jump in the need for classrooms, a demonstration of the worst kind of cracker-barrel thriftiness. The Subcommittee does not challenge the need for the schools, and the longer they are delayed the more grievous the overcrowding. Very nearly the entire list of new schools can be undertaken with neither new taxes nor increased borrowing, if Congress will only appropriate the full Federal payment of \$50 million that it authorized last year. The Subcommittee has gratuitously cut the Federal payment to \$37.5 million, a sum that represents a clear default upon the national Government's acknowledged responsibility to its Capital.

If the worst of the House appropriation is in the school budget, the best of it is to be found in the same place. The Subcommittee has allowed an unprecedented increase in teaching staff, the most vital item in the entire document, to bring pupil-teacher ratios down to standard throughout the system. It has provided librarians for the elementary schools, counsellors and, a matter of particularly sharp concern, all of the teachers' requests for retarded and handicapped children.

The Subcommittee staunchly supports the principle of relief for the families of unemployed parents, a program essential to the Welfare Department's attempt to bring broken and dependent families back together. The budget would give too few additional staff to the overburdened Child Welfare Division, but the payments to foster parents would be raised to \$75 a month for children over 12, a great help in getting homeless children out of the deadening life of the orphanage

There is money for a new central library at 9th and G Sts., NW., and there is money for a new public swimming pool. There is money to put all of the remaining sections of the Inner Loop into one stage or another of development. There is money to increase the Metropolitan Police even beyond the Commissioners' request, and the men are needed.

The Subcommittee offers the city many of the benefits that were lost last December in the final collision between the House and the Senate. Mr. NATCHER and his colleagues

have reported a budget entirely defensible in every major respect but one. If the Senate responds to the city's urgent request for a larger and better school plant, we hope that the House will have the generosity to reconsider its mistaken decision there.

March 6, 1964

We are now in a controversy with the Senate over the question of welfare payments for children of unemployed parents. An editorial appeared in the WASHINGTON POST entitled "Relief for the Jobless". This editorial is as follows:

"The annual battle is now joined over the District's attempt to conform to the policy of the Federal Government in giving relief to the indigent families of unemployed parents. The House Appropriations Committee, led by Congressman NATCHER has voted for it and the House has sustained them.

But Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, who fought relief to the unemployed with a bitter zeal and total success in 1962 and 1963, has made it clear that his opposition remains untouched by time or reason or national policy. Once again he intends to delete the money from the District's budget. And once again Senator Ribicoff of Connecticut, the former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, intends to lead the fight on the Senate floor to restore that essential money.

The outcome will largely rest upon the support that Mr. NATCHER and Senator Ribicoff are given by the Administration and by the city itself. In the past the District Commissioners' lukewarm and distant attitude has generated speculation, particularly

among the Senators, that perhaps the city government had no real interest in the program.

The Commissioners have an immediate responsibility to demonstrate their commitment to aid for the unemployed, and to demonstrate its necessity both persuasively and audibly. To be merely on record in its favor, passively, is not nearly enough. The President also favors the program, but it would be immensely helpful if he were to say so again, at this critical moment.

Relief to unemployed parents is right because forcing fathers to desert their hungry children in order to qualify them for aid is wrong. If the Federal Government can spend \$1.2 million a month for relief to the unemployed in West Virginia, then Senator Byrd can justifiably permit the District to spend \$310,375 a year of its own money to the same purpose here. It is a point that the Commissioners might usefully carry to the 99 Senators who did not hear all of the city's testimony before Senator Byrd."

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March 9, 1964

During this past week a Federal jury in Chattanooga found James R. Hoffa guilty of jury-tempering charges. The Teamster president, who will appeal the verdict, could draw a maximum sentence of 10 years and a fine of up to \$10,000.

The United Nations Security Council approved for a peace plan for Cyprus. The plan calls for an international peace-keeping force and appointment of a mediator to end the civil strife between Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

The prosecution presented its case in the Jack Ruby murder trial in Dallas. State witnesses gave testimony contending that Mr. Ruby's killing of Lee Harvey Oswald was a premeditated act.

The Supreme Court upheld a lower court ruling that hospitals receiving Federal aid could not maintain segregated facilities and staffs. The ruling struck out a section of the Hill-Burton Act, the law authorizing hospital aid, which permitted assistance to institutions with "separate but equal" facilities.

The Senate passed the Administration's wheat-cotton support bill and cleared the way to move into the civil-rights battle. The wheat section of the bill remains to be acted on by the House.

Five vacationing Peace Corps girls caused a sensation in Algiers by hiking alone through the Sahara.

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The costly much-publicized Republican presidential primary in New Hampshire will be climaxed with voting Tuesday. No clear victory is expected for any of the half-dozen entries, but a belated write-in surge in the Democratic primary may help Robert F. Kennedy.

By one estimate, well over a third of a million dollars is being spent by the Republicans hopefuls in the New Hampshire race.



Limited by State law in the amounts they can spend to \$25,000 per candidate, the entrants have been using various devices to bypass this limit. The Rockefeller and Goldwater forces are innovating with remote control, beaming political messages from a Boston TV station. Money is being handed to delegates on behalf of the chief. Political mail is pouring in from south of the border.

Within recent memory, the only other primary to generate such furious activity and public attention was the Kennedy-Humphrey contest in West Virginia in 1960. But that came as a climax to other primaries, tested a Catholic's power in a heavily Protestant region, and amounted to a final playoff between two men for the nomination.

By contrast, the New Hampshire picture is diffuse, with half a dozen Republican entries and 15 other State primaries to go before their national convention begins July 13 in San Francisco.

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Defense Secretary McNamara flew to South Viet Nam Thursday night to assess the political-economic-military situation in that embattled nation after telling a Pentagon news conference that the Viet Cong Guerrillas are armed with new Red Chinese weapons.

The difficulties of the American position in South Viet Nam are clear. We are spending \$500 million a year there in economic and military aid, we support a small army of 15,000 advisors with the local troops and we still must wonder whether we are holding our own.

While the grim struggle against the Viet Cong guerrillas is being prosecuted, our French allies are promoting a neutralization of Southeast Asia, including Viet Nam, and this is having an adverse affect on the military effort as more and more war-weary Viet Nameese appear to be grasping at the made-in-Paris straw.

Meanwhile, the Johnson administration, as did the Kennedy administration before it, is putting its best facts forward, perhaps to counter some of the more pessimistic reports emanating from American correspondents in Saigon.

On top of all this, Republican presidential candidates, with a campaign for their party's top nomination fully under way, are increasing their attacks on the administration's handling (they say "mishandling") of Viet Nam policy.

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U.N. in Cyprus -- For centuries, the Greeks and Turks of Cyprus lived together free of deep intercommunal animosities. There were Greek villages and Turkist villages, but there were also villages where Greeks and Turks intermingled. There were differences in religion, education and national loyalty, but there were also common ties to the land and to a simple, peasant life.

Now the question for Cyprus is whether it can ever return to that old life. The question arises in the aftermath of the communal strife that broke out between the 500,000 Greeks and 100,000 Turks last December. Full-scale civil

war was forestalled by 7,000 soldiers from Britain, which under a 1960 treaty shares with Greece and Turkey the right to intervene militarily to protect the island's peace and freedom. The Constitution, carefully designed to protect the minority rights of the Turks, broke down. Britain, NATO and U.N. Secretary General U Thant all failed to end the bitter dispute. Then ten days ago, five non-permanent members of the Security Council -- Ivory Coast, Brazil, Bolivia, Morocco and Norway -- undertook to draft a resolution on Cyprus.

Last week the five Security Council members offered a compromise resolution. In a vaguely worded preamble, the resolution skirted the question that had stymied Mr. Thant -- whether, as the Greek Cypriotes argues, Security Council approval should be required for Turkey to exercise its treaty power to intervene on behalf of the Turkist Cypriotes, or whether, as Turkey argues, its treaty power should be reaffirmed. The resolution took neither position, and that was acceptable to everyone. It passed, 11 to 0.

Under the resolution, the Secretary General was authorized to organize a U. N. peace force to patrol Cyprus for three months; to satisfy Russia's desire for some voice in the operation, Mr. Thant will have to report periodically to the Security Council. The nations contributing to the force will pay their own expenses. Brazil, Canada, Finland, Austria, Ireland and Sweden were asked to send troops. Only Sweden has said yes; Brazil said she could not afford the obligation, and the others said they wanted to think it over. Mr. Thant was also authorized under the resolution to appoint a mediator; he has yet to announce his choice.

March 11, 1964

Henry Cabot Lodge, the man who is not here, won a spectacular write-in victory in the New Hampshire Primary yesterday. Mr. Lodge is our Ambassador to South Vietnam and for months now Senator Goldwater and Governor Rockefeller have been campaigning in the snow in New Hampshire. With a write-in vote Mr. Lodge received more votes than Goldwater and still more than Rockefeller. Richard Nixon was No. 4 and he also was a write-in candidate.

I have maintained for several years now this man Goldwater is strictly a demagogue. Off the cuff answers to questions which rarely turn out to be true and glib remarks have succeeded so far in placing this man in the Senate but will never place him in the White House.

A third son was born yesterday to Queen Elizabeth and Prince Phillip. He now becomes third in line for the throne behind Prince Charles, 15; Prince Andrew, 4; and Princess Ann, 13.

Fighting still continues in Cyprus and this situation is rapidly deteriorating.

In the New Hampshire Primary yesterday there was a big write-in vote for Robert Kennedy, the Attorney General on the Democratic ticket for Vice President. He did not receive as many votes as President Johnson but this effort clearly shows a move to have him on the ticket in August.

This, to me, would not be to the best interests of the Democratic Party.

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In the House today we have a number of unusual people. Man for man the House is much stronger today than the Senate and this is a little unusual but follows somewhat the early membership of the Congress.

Alabama's two Senators are fair - Lister Hill and John J. Sparkman; and Albert Rains of Gadsden, Alabama is the outstanding House Member. The House Members from Alabama are having to run a second time for the State-at-large and several days ago Rains announced he would not be a candidate for re-election. This type of election is an awful thing to have happen to you.

Alaska's two Senators E. L. Bartlett and Ernest Gruening are only fair and the one Representative Ralph J. Rivers is in the same category.

In Arizona we have the Dean of the Congress, Carl Hayden, in the Senate, who is serving his 52nd year. He began in the House in 1912 at the time Arizona entered the Union, and for a number of terms now has been in the Senate. Barry Goldwater, the other Senator, is right well known but simply is a demagogue. The three Representatives are all hard workers from this State.

Arkansas's two Senators McClellan and Fulbright are a little above the average with Fulbright probably being an outstanding man.

In the House Wilbur D. Mills, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, is the outstanding Member from Arkansas and Oren Harris, the Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, is also a good Member.

California's two Senators Kuchel and Engle are just fair and there is not a single outstanding Representative from this State. Most of these men are ultra liberal such as James Roosevelt, the son of former President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Cecil R. King is one of the authors of the King-Anderson Bill. Probably one of the outstanding Members from California is Chet Holifield.

You never hear about Colorado's two Senators: Gordon Allott and Peter H. Dominick. In the House, Wayne N. Aspinwall is Chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and probably is the outstanding Member of this State.

Former Secretary of HEW, Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut is an outstanding Senator. The other Senator Thomas J. Dodd was a former Member of the House. All of the Representatives of this State are either Italian or Polish and are just fair Members.

From Delaware we have John J. Williams and J. Caleb Boggs in the Senate with Williams being very pious and a great crusader. The one Representative Harris B. McDowell is a fair House Member.

From Florida we have Spessard L. Holland and George A. Smathers in the Senate with Holland being a former Governor and a right good Senator. Of the 12 House Members Robert Silkes is an outstanding Member. Claude Pepper

is now one of the House Members from Florida and he formerly served in the Senate.

Georgia can pride itself on having an outstanding Senator in the Senate today - Richard B. Russell; and the other Senator Herman E. Talmadge is a demagogue. Carl Vinson is the outstanding Representative from Georgia and he is serving his 50th year in the House.

Hawaii has Hiram L. Fong and Daniel K. Inouye in the Senate and these two men are only fair. The two Representatives are new Members and both are trying hard.

Frank Church and Len B. Jordan are the two Senators from Idaho and White and Harding are the two Representatives. All four are good men but are not outstanding.

Illinois has one of the outstanding Senators. His name is Everett McKinley Dirksen and the other Senator is Paul Douglas, a former college professor and an ultra liberal. William L. Dawson, one of the outstanding colored Members of the House is from Chicago and he is chairman of the Committee on Government Operations. Thomas J. O'Brien and former sheriff of Chicago is serving in the House and is a right wealthy man. Of the 24 House Members from Illinois, William L. Dawson is the outstanding Member.

Indiana has Hartke and Bayh in the Senate and both are just fair. In the House Charles A. Halleck is the Minority Leader and an able man -- right mean and a rugged fighter. Ray J. Madden is probably the outstanding Democrat and he is a member of the Rules Committee.

From Iowa we have Bourke B. Hickenlooper and Jark R. Miller in the Senate. Hickenlooper is a right good Senator and House Members with the one exception are all demagogues and the exception is Neal Smith.

Kansas has Frank Carlson and James B. Pearson in the Senate and Carlson is a good Senator. The House Members are all good men but here we have no outstanding Member

From Kentucky we have John S. Cooper and Thruston B. Morton in the Senate and Frank A. Stubblefield, William H. Natcher, M. G. "Gene" Snyder, Frank Chelf, Eugene Siler, John Watts and Carl D. Perkins in the House.

Louisiana has a good Senator - Allen J. Ellender. The other Senator is Russell B. Long, the son of Huey Long. The Majority Whip is Hale Boggs from Louisiana and he is a man with a lot of ability, but he is arrogant. Otto E. Passman is probably the best known Representative from Louisiana due to his foreign aid battles.

Margaret Chase Smith and Edmund S. Muskie are the two Senators from Maine. Mrs. Smith is right well known and a hard worker. Muskie is a former Governor and is just a Member. Clifford G. McIntire is the outstanding House Member from Maine.

Maryland has J. Glenn Beall and Daniel B. Brewster in the Senate with both being just Senators. The 8 House Members are hard workers but none are outstanding.



Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts is one of the outstanding Senators. The other Senator is Edward M. Kennedy, the brother of former President Jack F. Kennedy. The outstanding House Member from Massachusetts is our Speaker, John W. McCormack. Joseph W. Martin is also an outstanding Member from Massachusetts and former Speaker. Edward P. Boland is one of the young members from Massachusetts and a man with a lot of ability.

Michigan has Pat McNamara and Phillip A. Hart in the Senate with both being just fair. Robert T. Griffin, Gerald R. Ford are the two outstanding House Members from Michigan.

From Minnesota we have the Democratic Whip. Hubert H. Humphrey, the most liberal man in the Senate and Eugene J. McCarthy, a former House Member. In the House the outstanding man from Minnesota is John A. Blatnik.

From Mississippi we have James O. Eastland and John Stennis in the Senate with both just fair members. Jamie L. Whitten is the outstanding House Member - a man with a lot of ability and a high ranking Member on the Committee on Appropriations.

Stuart Symington is the outstanding Senator from Missouri and does a right good job. The other Senator is Edward B. Long. My Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Clarence Cannon is head and shoulders above all the other Representatives of Missouri.

Montana has two Senators: Mike Mansfield, the Majority Leader and Lee Metcalf. Lee Metcalf could reach the heights some day.

The two Members from Montana are both hard working Members.

Nebraska has Roman L. Hruska and Carl T. Curtis in the Senate with both being just fair Members. The three Members in the House from this State are all good Members but none are outstanding.

Nevada has Alan Bible and Howard W. Cannon in the Senate and Walter S. Baring, a Representative (At Large) in the House.

New Hampshire has Norris Cotton and Thomas J. McIntyre in the Senate and the outstanding Member in the House from this State is Louis C. Wyman.

Senator Clifford P. Case and Senator Harrison A. Williams, Representatives of New Jersey-- both are hard working Senators and are considered above average. The outstanding House Member from this State is Peter Frelinghuysen, who hails from a long line of politicians.

Clinton P. Anderson is an outstanding Senator and he comes from New Mexico. The other Senator is Edwin L. Meechem. The House Members, Montoya and Morris, are both hard workers.

Senators Jacob K. Javits and Kenneth B. Keating from New York are fast talkers and both hard workers. It would be exceedingly hard to unseat either one of these Republicans. Emanuel Celler, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, John J. Rooney, John V. Lindsay, Ogden R. Reid, Katherine St. George,

Leo W. O'Brien are the outstanding House Members from New York.

Senators Sam J. Ervin and B. Everett Jordan of North Carolina are both quiet, easy-going individuals. Bonner, Cooley, and Jonas are the outstanding House Members.

Senator Milton R. Young is the outstanding Senator from North Dakota. Their other Senator is Quentin N. Burdick and the two House Members are Mark Andrews and Don L. Short.

From Oklahoma we have Mike Monroney, a good Senator and J. Howard Edmondson, a new one. Ed Edmondson and Carl Albert are the outstanding Members in the House from Oklahoma. Carl Albert is a right unusual man and is our Majority Leader.

Wayne Morse is a man with many talents, one of which is demagogery. He is an outstanding Senator from Oregon and serves with Maurine B. Neuberger. Edith Green is right mean but is the outstanding Member in the House from Oregon.

Joseph S. Clark and Hugh Scott are both good Members from Pennsylvania and John P. Saylor and Thomas E. Morgan are the outstanding Members from this State in the House.

Senator John O. Pastore is a good Senator and he hails from Rhode Island. The other Senator is Claiborne Pell. John E. Fogarty is an outstanding House Member and he is from Rhode Island.

Olin D. Johnston and Strom Thurmond are the Senators from South Carolina. L. Mendel Rivers is an unusual House Member of this State and next year will be Chairman of the Armed Services Committee.

Karl E. Mundt and George S. McGovern are the two Senators from South Dakota and both are hard working Members. Ben Reifel and E. Y. Berry are the two Representatives. Mr. Reifel at one time served in the Indian Affairs Department and is a right unusual Member, a full blooded Indian and one who comes in to the Floor and sits down and never moves.

Albert Gore is a hard working Senator from Tennessee. The new Senator is Herbert S. Walters. He took Kefauver's place. Tennessee's Members in the House at this time do not meet the standards set by Jere Cooper who died several years ago.

Ralph Yarborough and John G. Tower are the two Senators from Texas, and Wright Patman, Olin Teague, Albert Thomas, W. R. Poague, Omar Burleson are the outstanding Members in the House from this State and all of these Members are good ones.

Utah's two Senators are Wallace F. Bennett and Frank E. Moss and the two Representatives are Laurence J. Burton and Sherman P. Lloyd.

George D. Aiken is one of the outstanding Senators and he comes from the State of Vermont. The other Senator is Winston L. Prouty. The Representative at large is Robert T. Stafford.

Virginia is well represented, in the Senate by Harry F. Byrd. He is a <sup>fair</sup> ~~first~~ Senator and the other Senator is Willis Robertson. The outstanding Member in the House from Virginia is Howard W. Smith.

Warren G. Magnuson and Henry M. Jackson are the two young outstanding Senators from Washington, both good ones. Walt Horan is the outstanding House Member from this State.

Jennings Randolph and Robert C. Byrd are the two Senators from West Virginia and John M. Slack is the outstanding House Member from this State.

William Proxmire and Gaylord Nelson are the two Senators from Wisconsin and Henry S. Reuss and Melvin R. Laird are the two outstanding House Members from Wisconsin.

Gale W. McGee and Milward L. Simpson are the two Senators from Wyoming and William Henry Harrison is the Representative.

Antonio Fernos-Isern' is the Resident Commissioner and he is a nice little man from Porta Rica.

March 13, 1964

James R. Hoffa was sentenced yesterday to 8 years in prison and fined \$10,000 for jury tampering. District Judge Frank Wilson in Chattanooga, Tenn. imposed this sentence and this may be the last of Mr. Hoffa.

A funeral for the King of Greece was held yesterday and among those attending the funeral was Mrs. Lyndon Johnson, former President, Harry S. Truman and John Brademas, a Representative from Indiana.

*e*  
This pay increase provided for a raise of \$10,000 to Members of Congress and other increases in the Government were along the same line. I voted against the bill.

March 16, 1964

During this past week Jack Ruby was found guilty of the murder, with malice, of Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy. The jury sentenced Ruby to death in the electric chair.

As first U.N. peace-keeping troops set out for Cyprus, Turkey warned it would intervene on the island if the "massacre" of Turkist Cypriots did not cease. But the Turks denied their warning meant an attack was imminent.

Henry Cabot Lodge, a write-in candidate, polled the largest vote in the New Hampshire Presidential primary and won all 14 of the state's delegates. But Mr. Lodge said he had no plans to resign as U. S. Ambassador in South Vietnam.

Republicans charged that the Democratic majority on the Senate Rules Committee sought an end to the Bobby Baker investigation before hearing all pertinent evidence about the former Senate aide's business activities. An accountant swore in an affidavit that his name was forged on tax returns submitted by Mr. Baker.

Debate that may last months opened in the Senate over the House-passed civil-rights bill, with the bill's supporters confident a strong measure will eventually pass.

Southerners fought a delaying action that will keep the bill from formally reaching the Senate floor until sometime this week.

The Johnson Administration now favors strengthening present strategy in the anti-Red war in South Vietnam, Defense Secretary McNamara, back from a visit to the country, advises against a dramatic shift in the U.S.-backed fight that would take the battle on a large scale into North Vietnam.

President Johnson flew along the flooded Ohio River valley to survey the millions of dollars in damage to the area.

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On Tuesday night of last week I attended the Veterans of Foreign Wars and heard Senator Hayden accept the first Congressional Award made by this Service Organization. In accepting the award he made the following statement:

"I thank you for this wonderful award and the kind words that went with it. Certainly there is no group in America whose good opinion I value more highly than that of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

I am particularly glad to be here with the winners in the Voice of Democracy contest. These young people are able to speak out for America. They guarantee that we will have some good voices saying some sensible things for many years to come.

As the recipient of its first Annual Congressional Award, I believe that it is due to the members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars to make known to them the background of the man who is receiving it for the first time.

I am the son of Charles Trumbull Hayden, a Connecticut Yankee, born in 1825, whose grandfather served in the War of the Revolution and who, as a boy, talked with veterans of that conflict which made our Nation possible. As a young man, he went West and in 1848, left Independence, Missouri, with an ox train, the wagons loaded with goods to establish a mercantile business in Santa Fe. En route he met Illinois and Missouri veterans returning from the War With Mexico, and some of his supplies were requisitioned to meet their needs.

Ten years later, after the Gadsden Purchase, he hauled a stock of goods to Tucson to establish a business there. On one occasion, in Southwestern New Mexico, his parked wagon train was besieged by a large band of Apache Indians who were driven off by the arrival of a troop of cavalry.

The Confederate invasion of New Mexico made it impossible to bring merchandise from Independence, so my father had to drive across the plains, purchase goods in the East and ship them by sailing vessels around Cape Horn to San Francisco, and then trans-ship them to San Diego or Guaymas, where he sent his mule teams to get them.

He would be driven between Tucson and San Francisco in his own wagon train and it



was on one such trip that he met my mother who was teaching school in Visalia, California. Her uncle, who was a 49'er, wrote that there was a need for school teachers in California. On her way out, the then Union Pacific Railroad train had to stop twice to let herds of buffalo cross the tracks.

My mother, Sally Calvert Davis, was a native of Arkansas, whose ancestors also fought in the War of the Revolution. One of them served as a sailor on a privateer out of Baltimore in the War of 1812. She had two brothers in the Confederate Army, one of them was killed in the battle of Shiloh, one of the bloodiest battles of the War between the States. A Union Regiment camped on my grandfather's farm, and burned his fence rails for their camp fires. She said that she owed a debt to the Confederacy which could be paid by marrying a Yankee and fixing him for life. He liked the fixing and took her to Arizona--where I was born.

I can add that my mother's first cousin, Andrew Jackson Halbert, was badly wounded at the battle of Shiloh. When I was a boy, I was walking up the street with him one day when we met Tom Gregory, a Union veteran. Cousin Jack said, "Tom, do you know what day this is?" Tom didn't know. Cousin Jack then said, "This is the anniversary of the battle of Shiloh. We were killing Yankees that day. We had about 5,000 killed by this time that morning."

During most of my boyhood in Arizona the Apaches were on the warpath. I can remember seeing their signal fires on the mountain peaks, and also remember when a sword was presented to General Nelson A. Miles at Tucson in gratitude for the capture and deportation to Florida of Geronimo and his band of hostile Apaches. Why the name of that murderous old villain was shouted by paratroopers when they jumped is a mystery to me.

I was a student at Stanford University when war was declared against Spain in 1898. I learned that Maj. Alexander O. Brodie, a graduate of West Point, had been chosen by Theodore Roosevelt to raise a squadron of the 1st United States Volunteer Cavalry (later known as the "Rough Riders") in the territory of Arizona, and I hurried home to enlist. Before I arrived, the quota had been filled, which was lucky for me because the troop which I wanted to join was left in Tampa, Fla., to take care of the horses, and suffered from malarial fever, while the rest of the regiment went on to Cuba to win the battle of San Juan Hill.

When Col. Roosevelt became President of the United States he appointed Col. Brodie to be the Governor of the Territory of Arizona. One day in 1904, when I was managing our flour mill and general merchandise store in my native town of Tempe, I received a letter from Gov. Brodie inviting me to see him when I came to Phoenix. When I met him the Governor said that the National Guard company in Tempe was in a bad way and that unless I became its captain it would be mustered out of service. When I protested that I had no military experience to qualify me to be a captain, his reply was, "You are a gentleman."

I talked it over with my young friends and 32 of us enlisted at the same time in Company C, 1st Regiment of Infantry, National Guard of Arizona. Shortly afterwards I was elected by them to be its captain. We soon learned about the national rifle matches at Camp Perry, Ohio and proceeded to clear off the sagebrush for a 1,000-yard rifle range. Our rifle practice paid off because thereafter about half of the Arizona team at Camp Perry were members of my company.

At Camp Perry I shot a target with a Springfield rifle. I hit the bull's eye 15 consecutive times at 900 yards. I can add that it was with the help of the members of the National Guard of Arizona that I was first elected to Congress in 1911.

As a Member of the House of Representatives, I voted to declare war on Germany in April, 1917. Not long afterwards three members of that body entered military service. Augustus Gardner of Massachusetts became a major of infantry and died in the service in January, 1918. Royal Johnson of South Dakota, as a Lieutenant of Infantry, was wounded in the Argonne. Fiorello La Guardia of New York, who went to the public school in Prescott, Arizona, and whose father was an Army bandmaster, became a major in the Army Air Service and rendered excellent service in Italy. He afterwards became the Mayor of New York City.

Shortly after their departure from the House, President Wilson issued an order forbidding Members of Congress from entering the armed forces. But in 1918, Newton D. Baker, the Secretary of War, went to Europe

to look over the battle fronts. The Assistant Secretary, was not aware of the President's order so four of us members of the House entered the service before the lid was again put on.

Tom Connally of Texas became captain and adjutant of infantry, Marvin Jones of Texas was a private in the Tank Corps, and Albert Johnson of Washington, a captain in the Chemical Warfare Service.

I was made a major of infantry and assigned to duty at Camp Lewis in the State of Washington. At the age of 41, I had a hard time keeping up with the younger men in my battalion, but the division was ready to go overseas when the Armistice was declared. Like all others who had completed training, we said that the Kaiser heard we were coming and decided that it was time to end the war.

So in January, 1919, I returned to the House of Representatives, and it was not long until those who had served in the First World War and their widows and orphans asked for help to adjust their grievances. This I did with the aid of an able secretary, Jack Gavin, who had served in Gen. Pershing's headquarters at Chaumont and was a stenographer at the Peace Conference at Versailles.

By 1924, a number of the veterans of the War with Germany had been elected to the House of Representatives. They joined in a demand that a committee for World War Veterans be created. When this was done, John Garner, the Democratic Minority Leader, came to my office and insisted that I resign from the Committee on Public Lands and become the ranking minority member of the new Committee.

I objected to making the change and Garner said, "Are you bigger than the Democratic Party?" He then explained that some of the new Congressmen who were veterans violently objected to the selection of a Tammany Democrat, who was not a veteran, to be the ranking Democratic member of the Committee, and that I was the only Democrat who had longer Congressional service than he.

So I became the ranking Democratic member of the House Committee on World War Veterans Legislation on January 14, 1924, and upon which I served until I was elected to the Senate in November, 1926. From the start it was a busy Committee which aided in the enactment of legislation beneficial to veterans and to their widows and orphans.

In 1934, I made a trip to the Far East. In China there were armed guards on all of the railroad trains and soldiers everywhere one went. The Japanese had recently conquered Manchuria and I did not see a railroad bridge without a machine gun emplacement or a railroad station that was not surrounded by a barbed wire entanglement.

Previously, I had been in Europe where I saw the Carabineros in pairs all over Spain, and the Blackshirts everywhere in Italy. On my return to Arizona I told my people that from what I had seen and what I had heard of the actions of Hitler in Germany, it was evident that we were heading into another World War and that I was ready to vote for more battleships and every other form of preparedness for a war that was sure to come.

The Second World War did come and those who served in it, and in Korea, make up most of the membership of the Veterans of Foreign

Wars, that great organization whose award I am honored to receive this night.

No words can ever say how much I appreciate being the first to receive this high honor, but I know you will agree there is a higher honor and you all share it with me. Yes, the real award for serving America is the knowledge that you have served her, and you never finish with that kind of service. It runs from the cradle to the grave, gives purpose and direction to our lives.

Today we stand firm against the forces of communism and will keep right on standing firm. With men like you on the alert we have the assurance of constant support and maintenance of a strong military establishment. At the same time, we know that this generation and those to come will not only defend America, but will keep her forever worth defending. Again I am grateful for the Veterans of Foreign Wars Congressional Award. I am honored to accept it on behalf of all Members of Congress and all citizens of the Nation who foster the American spirit in war and in peace. I thank you."

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Several days ago I received a real nice letter from the Editorial Chairman of the EVENING STAR. This letter is as follows:

March 6, 1964

Personal

Dear Mr. Natcher:

As a member of the Board of Trustees of the District Public Library for the past seventeen years, I write to express my deep gratification of your committee's action in approving the Central Library site purchase. In some forty-four years on The Star, seventeen of them as Editor, I have followed with more than nominal interest the ups and the downs of our library system. I want to tell you how much I have been impressed, along with other members of the Board of Trustees and the Library administrators, by your consistently helpful and understanding interest in the Library. Some of your distinguished predecessors on the appropriations subcommittee have given the Library administrators a pretty tough row to hoe. I remember very well how grateful Mr. Peterson was, after his first appearance before your committee, for your great courtesy and sympathy.

There seems to be, but I hope it is not serious, some uncertainty about the attitude of the Senate committee toward the site purchase. I think it would be a great mistake, after all these years, if anybody's objection to the location would cause additional delay in doing something that should have been done thirty years ago. But the purpose of this letter is to express my own appreciation for your attitude toward District matters that has marked your service as chairman -- and that extends to many things other than the library site.

Yours sincerely,

/sgd) B. M. McKelway  
Editorial Chairman

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

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In Sunday's EVENING STAR appeared an article entitled "Milestone". This editorial is as follows:

"In his presentation of the District budget, Representative NATCHER termed the \$21.6-million appropriation for sewage improvements next year "a milestone" in the long campaign to clean up the Potomac River.

It was an apt description. Perhaps technology one day will provide an easier, more efficient way to complete the job of removing pollution entirely from the Potomac. In the meantime, District sanitary engineers, under the direction of David V. Auld, have managed to accomplish an amazing amount of progress toward that goal during the last several years.

The \$21.6 million, as approved by the House, would make possible the largest stride of all. These funds would complete "Project C," the \$50 million-plus package of improvements which includes the construction of continuous trunk sewer lines along the Potomac all the way from Chair Bridge to the treatment plant at Blue Plains. At the upriver end,



these sewers will connect with lines already in place (including the giant Dulles interceptor), having sufficient capacity to meet the needs of suburban growth through the year 2000. Other parts of the pending appropriation would reduce by roughly three-fourths the sewage which spills into the Potomac from the District's remaining number of combined sanitary-storm sewers.

Representative Sickles of Maryland, complimenting Mr. NATCHER for his recommendation of the full appropriation requested by the District, commented during the House debate that sewer improvement "never sounds too glamorous." He is right-- about sewers. We can imagine nothing more glamorous, however, than the clean, sparkling Potomac which residents of the Washington area will enjoy one day as the result of just such projects as these.

\* \* \*

Turkey on Friday threatened to intervene in Cyprus, but the crisis eased when the U. N. Security Council urged restraint and the first elements of an international peace force headed for the island.

For a few hours Friday the Thirteenth looked as though it would indeed be a Black Friday. With the time-bomb ticking away on tormented Cyprus and U.N. Secretary General Thant still experiencing difficulty in rounding up a peacekeeping force for the island, a diplomatic note came out of Turkey that cast an immediate threat of war over the Mediterranean.

Addressed to the Greek-dominated government of Cyprus, the Ankara communication declared that the Greek Cypriots were bent upon the massacre of Turks on the island and warned that unless all kinds of "aggression" are halted, Turkey would use its right of unilateral intervention granted by the 1960 treaty of Cypriot independence.

Greece immediately pledged support of the Greek Cypriots and told Turkey, in effect, that if she intervened it would mean war. President Makarios, the Greek president of Cyprus, said his people would fight to the last man to repel any Turkish "invasion."

\* \* \*

Defense Secretary McNamara returned on Friday from a five-day inspection visit to South Viet Nam where he pledged full United States support to the new Premier, Gen. Khanh. Step-up in American economic and military aid seen, but no extension of the war to North Viet Nam for the present.

"We fully support General Khanh. We fully support his government. We fully support the people of Viet Nam."

Then the bespectacled American raised his arms in the air and shouted three times in Viet Namese: "Long live Viet Nam!"

Defense Secretary McNamara was the speaker and cheerleader. It was on this enthusiastic, optimistic note that he wound up his latest inspection visit to South Viet Nam on Thursday, as thousands responded wildly at the Saigon airport.

Actually the farewell was pretty much like the beginning and the middle of the tour. It was as though Mr. McNamara--a new Mr. McNamara, not the cool calculator familiar to Washingtonians--had had a mission to buck up the morale of the embattled Viet Nameese people and build their confidence in the new Premier, Maj. Gen. Nguyen Khanh.

\* \* \*

Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge upset a slate of rivals by winning the New Hampshire G.O.P. primary last week. The returns seemed to suggest the party will choose a moderate at its convention.

"New England has a harsh climate," said the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in an 1884 address, "a barren soil, a rough and stormy coast, and yet we love it, even with a love passing that of dwellers in more favored regions."

A New England state reciprocated the sentiments last week in a typically independent way. It handed Senator Lodge's grandson a write-in victory of more than 33,000 votes in the New Hampshire Republican primary.

The whole campaign had defied political custom. Begun with Gov. Rockefeller's declaration November 7, it was silenced for a month by the mourning for President Kennedy, then abruptly renewed with a flood of candidates.

Both the politicians and political commentators lavished efforts on it all out of proportion to its significance. By one estimate, the candidates spent a total of \$6 for every vote cast.

I gave Virginia a picture carved on wood for her birthday. This is a right unusual picture and was carved by an old gentleman from Finland who has been in this country only a short time. He took my last picture and used it as a guide for the wood carving.

On Thursday night of last week a huge banquet was held in honor of Jimmy Morrison of Louisiana. This banquet was planned many weeks in advance and was a victory banquet for Representative Morrison. He is the author of the Pay Increase Bill which was defeated by 38 votes on a roll call vote on Thursday and for that reason the victory banquet turned into a crowd eating arrangement. It is my understanding that 700 paid \$100 per ticket to attend his banquet with this money delivered to Rep. Morrison for his campaign. Morrison is the Representative that receives treatment by Drew Pearson ever so often. On Wednesday of last week Jim Willis and George Wilson were here attending the National Editorial Association. Both of these men are newspaper men and I showed them my Journal. They were very much impressed and were very complimentary.

During the past week we have had the third worst flood in Kentucky since the one of 1937. Millions of dollars in damage will result and the Mayor of Louisville will have a very difficult time explaining why the necessary gates were not installed in the floodwall thereby preventing considerable damage in Louisville.

On Thursday of last week I filed for re-election.

March 23, 1964

During the past week President Johnson outlined his anti-poverty campaign in a message to Congress. The blueprint calls for first-year appropriations of \$963,000,000 for new programs.

The President sent a foreign-aid message to Congress, requesting \$3.4 billion in military and economic assistance funds for the coming fiscal year. The Administration plans no major changes in the program, which has been under heavy fire from lawmakers in both parties.

President Johnson denied that a "meeting of the minds" was near in the dispute with Panama. An OAS mediation panel earlier had announced that the countries had agreed to resume diplomatic relations and confer on Panama Canal rights.

France and Mexico agreed to cooperate in several fields. The agreement was reached in a three-day visit to Mexico by President Charles de Gaulle, who seeks to expand French influence in Latin America.

Jack Ruby, sentenced to death for the murder of Lee Oswald, fired his chief defense counsel, Melvin Belli, and chose Houston lawyer Percy Foreman to lead his appeal. The president of the American Bar Association criticized Mr. Belli for outbursts following the conviction.

Pierre Salinger resigned as White House press secretary to run for the U. S. Senate from California. President Johnson named George Reedy, a Johnson aide for 13 years, to the press job.

General Motors announced that it will spend nearly \$2 billion in the next two years on new plant and equipment, increasing the company's car-making capacity in the United States and Canada by 20 per cent. GM predicted the program would make an additional 50,000 jobs available in the United States.

Brendan Behan, 41, Irish playwright, died in Dublin of diabetes, jaundice, and the ravages of heavy drinking.

Russia released one of the three American airmen downed over East Germany in a U. S. reconnaissance bomber.

\* \* \*

Secretary of State Rusk warned on Thursday of a worsening of United States-Soviet relations if the Russians make a "fuss" over the three Americans they shot down over East Germany on March 10. Yesterday the Russians released one of the three, an injured lieutenant.

When Prof. Frederick C. Barghoorn of Yale was arrested and held incommunicado in Moscow on spy charges last November, President Kennedy was outraged. Speaking to a televised news conference in a controlled fury, he demanded to know "what sense does it make" for the Soviet Union to talk of closer relations, cultural exchanges and the like in view of such an action.

"I want to get Prof. Barghoorn out of prison," he declared in "I-mean-business" tones.

The Russians got the message. They released the Professor within 48 hours because, they said, of Mr. Kennedy's "personal concern" in the case. The release came just one week before the President succumbed to an assassin's bullets in Dallas.

\* \* \*

President Johnson set forth his \$1 billion war on poverty in a message to Congress last week. It met immediate G.O.P. criticism.

As the Johnson administration reckons it, 35 million Americans are poor and they make up nearly one fifth of the Nation.

The figure sounds like an improvement over Franklin D. Roosevelt's famous words from his second Inaugural address in 1937, when he saw "one-third of a Nation ill-housed, ill-clad, ill nourished."

But to compare today's poor with those of the depression era is to indulge in a meaningless numbers game. By today's definition of poverty--a family with less than \$3,000 a year income--about two-thirds of Americans were poor back in 1937.

More important, the character of poverty has changed. In the threadbare '30s, it cut across occupational and cultural lines, a national disaster leaving few untouched. Curiously, it drove many back to school, and the typical explanation ran, "I couldn't find a job, so I figured I might as well use my savings getting a degree."

In today's poverty, lack of education has become a hallmark of the lowest fifth. Technological change, such as the shift from pickaxe to power scoop, has left many with a useless trade.

Today's poor also are a tenant class found in geographical pockets, surrounded by affluent regions. Poverty tends to be self-perpetuating from one generation to the next.

The Negro looms large among their numbers. And bad health is the result and cause of more poverty.

It is in response to the peculiar nature of 1964 poverty that the Johnson program has been tailored, some of it new, some of it borrowed from the Kennedy Administration.

The operation proposed to spend 1 per cent of the annual budget in limited specific ways, not as a national dole. Most important, it seeks to treat the disease, not the symptoms.

"The war on poverty," the President declared in a special message to Congress last week, "is not a struggle simply to support people to make them dependent on the generosity of others. It is a struggle to give people a chance."

The total of schemes detailed last week is \$962.5 million, all of it already in the budget for fiscal 1965.



Jack Ruby celebrates his 53rd birthday in the Dallas Jail today. He was convicted of killing Lee Oswald the assassin of President Kennedy and given a death sentence. His case is now on appeal and he has a new chief counsel.

East Tennessee has two House of Representative Districts. For a great many years Carroll Reece represented one of the Districts and at the time of his death his widow was elected to fill his unexpired term and then served one term. Recently Howard Baker died and now his widow has been elected to serve out his unexpired term.

March 26, 1964

The President's Budget Message submitted on January 21 contained the following projects and amounts for locks and dams in Kentucky:

Barkley Dam.....	\$15,400,000
Barren River Reservoir(maintenance)....	80,000
Big Sandy River.....	41,000
Booneville Reservoir.....	100,000
Cannelton Locks and Dam.....	12,000,000
Capt. Anthony Meldahl Locks & Dam.....	6,885,000
Carr Fork Reservoir.....	70,000
Cave Run Reservoir.....	1,300,000
Cumberland.....	490,000
Eagle Creek Reservoir.....	150,000
Fishtrap Reservoir.....	10,400,000
Frankfort Floodwall.....	130,000
Grayson Reservoir.....	4,200,000
Green and Barren Rivers.....	43,000
Green River Reservoir.....	3,200,000
Humphreys Creek to Columbus.....	22,000
Kentucky River & Tribs.....	75,000
Kentucky River Lock & Dam 10.....	(RMI) 70,000
McAlpine Lock & Dam.....	2,800,000
Newburgh Locks and Dam.....	110,000
Red River Reservoir.....	100,000
Salt River.....	40,000
Uniontown Locks & Dam.....	1,000,000
Upper Cumberland River.....	70,000

H. S. 950,000

March 30, 1964

During this past week an earthquake struck Alaska, inflicting heavy damage and loss of life in Anchorage. Tidal waves caused by the quake hit cities up and down the Pacific Coast.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said the United States should revise its policy toward Cuba and end its economic boycott of the island. The Arkansas Democrat, in a lengthy review of American foreign policy, also called for a prompt revision of the Panama Treaty.

The United States told poorer nations they should not expect major trade concessions from industrialized countries. Undersecretary of State George Ball, addressing a U.N. trade conference in Geneva, asserted that developing nations should adopt self-help programs to improve their economic condition.

The Senate Rules Committee ended hearings in the Bobby Baker case and began writing its report. Republicans charged that the wind-up was a Democratic "whitewash" of the Baker affair.

The Senate, after three weeks of Southern opposition, voted to take up the Administration civil-rights bill formally. Backers of the bill also beat back a move by Oregon's Senator Morse to send the measure to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

April 6, 1964

During this past week Rebel generals ousted Joao Goulart as president of Brazil and installed Ranieri Mazzilli to head the new government. Washington looked favorably on the revolt; Goulart's opponents said they moved against him because he was leading the country toward communism.

The United States and Panama reestablished diplomatic relations and agreed to seek means of resolving differences between them. The agreement came almost three months after Panamanians rioted in protest against the Panama Canal Treaty.

Khrushchev, visiting Hungary, denounced Red Chinese leaders as dangerous to the Communist movement. The kralin also issued a blistering attack on the Chinese, counter-attacking the latest Peking blast at Khrushchev as a revisionist.

A former associate of Roy Cohn testified that at Mr. Cohn's request he lied to a grand jury that indicted Mr. Cohn on charges of perjury and conspiracy to obstruct justice. The former aide to Sen. Joseph McCarthy is being tried on the charges in New York.

Racial demonstrations broke out in St. Augustine, Fla.; Mrs. Malcolm Peabody, mother of the governor of Massachusetts, was among the white and Negro demonstrators arrested.

A second earthquake struck Anchorage, Alaska about a week after a quake had inflicted heavy damage on that city and other Alaskan communities. The second tremor was of less intensity than the first one.

Brazil, largest and most populous nation in Latin America, has taken a sudden turn away from its flirtation with Castroism.

Last week, an army revolt drove its left-leaning President Goulart from the country. Mr. Goulart, elected as Vice President by a minority vote, had succeeded to the Presidency when the previous President resigned. Brazil moved steadily leftward during his regime. Communist sympathizers got important positions. In recent months, Mr. Goulart had been maneuvering to restrict the congress' power, opening the way to assumption of distatorial powers.

The developments are the best news this country has had from Brazil in a long time. No one in the United States is cheering because it had to be accomplished by military coup. But Brazil is not the United States. When a President like Goulart moves to restrict the Constitutional processes of his country, he invites equally illegal countermeasures. Successful representative institutions in any country require respect of those institutions by civil authorities as well as the military.

The Brazilian military, in fact, has a record of being at least as favorably disposed to constitutional government as most leading Brazilian politicians. Often, in the past, it has stepped in to block civilian dictatorships, or to remove them. And usually it has stepped aside when there was a chance representative institutions might successfully take over.

The new president, Ranieri Mazzilli, comes to the position with experience; he was president of the Chamber of Deputies when sworn in as president, and has been acting president

during earlier Brazilian political upheavals. Generally he is considered an honest but unambitious and unpromising caretaker. Yet in his willingness to step aside for elected presidents, he is obviously a respecter of representative institutions, something Brazil needs in a chief executive.

The tasks facing him are immense. There is a runaway inflation, badly aggravated--perhaps deliberately--by Mr. Goulart and his leftists. There are the problems of land reform, poverty, and corruption which appear all but insoluble under present circumstances.

And hanging over Brazil still, though much reduced, is the threat of Castro subversion. Fidel Castro, saddened though he was by developments, remains a force to be contended with. The main thing is that the new government will at least try to contend.

\* \* \*

Never has Nikita Khrushchev been so damnablely denounced nor so deliberately amiable.

When the Chinese Communists slapped the "Trotskyite" label on the Soviet leader last week, they reached for the worst epithet in the Communist argot. It's a bad, bad word, implying that Khrushchev is not only misguided but intentionally traitorous.

And what was Khrushchev's response? Why the cagey old Communist blithely tripped off to Budapest and began galking like a capitalist convert. Communists must not live by revolution alone, said he; there are other things to live for -- better schools, housing, the ballet, and (with that exquisite Khrushchevian touch) "good goulash."

He's a remarkable performer, this fellow Khrushchev. But then we've always thought so, ever since we saw him grinning in that Iowa cornfield and banging his shoe at the United Nations and scowling at the May Day parade in Moscow. He knows exactly what he's about, and we in this country should, too. For in our search for the "realities" of the world today we must not be misled by the many masks of Mr. Khrushchev.

\* \* \*

Relations with Panama have been restored, ambassadors are being exchanged, and perhaps that nasty little episode is on the way to being patched up.

We say, perhaps. For there has been a great deal of trouble with the Panamanians, not only over the Canal Treaty itself, but over the elemental niceties. Not only did Panamanians storm violently into the Canal Zone causing damage to life and property at the beginning of this incident. They turned around and charged the United States with "Aggression." Last week this peculiar logic was thrown down by both the organization for American States and the World Court.

Supposedly -- and we say supposedly because the riots were led by identifiable Communists -- what the Panamanians want is a revision of the 1903 Canal Treaty, revision that would reduce U. S. control over the Canal Zone and increase Panama's financial take from the operation. For not immediately rushing to meet the Panamanian demands, the United States has often been portrayed as wrong and stubbornly wrong.

And not only abroad. Senator Fulbright, in his now celebrated speech on foreign policy a week ago, reflected one variety of this view. "I see no reason -- certainly no reason of 'weakness' or 'dishonor'-- why the United States cannot put an end to the semantic debate over whether treaty revisions are to be negotiated' or 'discussed' by stating positively and clearly that it is prepared to negotiate revisions. . . ."

The reason why the U. S. got into a "semantic debate" was most simple, most elementary. One does not negotiate under duress--such as riots and Panama's absurd anti-American charges. This is partly a matter of honorable principle. But it also is a matter of elementary practicality. If the United States were to let the idea get around that the way to get what you want is through threats and violence, the United States would be promoting violence. The whole structure of resistance to first Hitlerian and now Communist aggression in the world was built on that principle.

Apparently the principle has been maintained. Now, perhaps, the United States can go ahead and grant Panama a higher rental. The fee does appear niggardly, for value received, compared with giveaways elsewhere.

But it remains to be seen whether the aggressive forces in the world, small and large, will interpret the move toward normal relations with Panama as our maintenance of standing principle. Or as an inviting tendency to give in under duress.

\* \* \*

One of America's great heroes died yesterday. General MacArthur, famed military commander in three wars died peacefully yesterday.

The 84-year old, five-star General succumbed at 2:39 p.m. to the complications of age and the strain of surgery. Doctors at Walter Reed Army Medical Center said his life had been prolonged by an extraordinary will to live.

Critically ill since the last of three major operations, Easter Sunday, Gen. MacArthur slipped into a deepening coma Friday evening and never regained consciousness. Death ultimately was attributed to acute kidney and liver failure.

Gen. MacArthur's wife, Jean, and son Arthur, were at his bedside. Also nearby was Maj. Gen. Courtney Whitney, longtime aide and friend.

As the White House flag was lowered to half staff, immediate steps were taken to implement the directive of President Johnson that the Old Soldier "be buried with all the honors a grateful Nation can bestow on a departed hero."

The body was placed in a hearse and taken by motorcade to New York City, where it will lie in state Tuesday in the 7th Regimental Armory.

On Wednesday the flag-draped casket will return to Washington by train arriving at 1:30 p.m. at Union Station. There will be a procession past the White House and back to the Rotunda of the Capitol.



In the Rotunda, which was the focal point of national mourning for President Kennedy, the body will lie in repose for ceremonies and an opportunity for the public to pay its respects. It will then be flown to Norfolk for burial Saturday at the MacArthur Memorial.

Gen. MacArthur entered Walter Reed on March 2 suffering from jaundice. In three operations doctors sought to correct common duct obstruction, esophagal bleeding and intestinal obstruction by the removal of vital organs. His health waned progressively despite expert medical attention and his determination, as he told his family, to "do the best I can" to survive.

Thus ended the brilliant and stormy career of the World War I battle hero whose "I shall return" promise kept hopes alive during the darkest days of the Pacific campaign a generation later in World War II.

Gen. MacArthur's leadership in the Pacific Theater was climaxed by his acceptance of the Japanese surrender and his presiding over the conversion of Japan to peacetime rule as chief of occupation forces.

His last military assignment, the direction of United Nations forces in the Korean War, was terminated by President Truman in 1951 after a headon clash over policy and civilian authority.

Following his famous "Old Soldiers Never Die" speech to the Senate and House, Gen. MacArthur keynoted the 1952 Republican National Convention and later became chairman of Sperry-Rand Corp. in New York. But he withdrew more and more from public life.

The General accepted his advancing years philosophically. He correctly predicted that his sentimental return to the Philippines in 1961 would be his last such journey.

However, at the request of President Kennedy, he left his seclusion in 1962 long enough to arbitrate a dispute between the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the Amateur Athletic Union over team composition for the 1964 Olympic Games.

April 9, 1964

We remained in session until 1:15 a.m. this morning -- a long hard session!

We had up for consideration the Food Stamp Bill and the Wheat-Cotton Farm Bill. It was a straight party line vote on each of these measures and the Republicans were very much incensed over losing the Food Stamp Bill by 40 votes and the Wheat-Cotton by only 28 votes. After passing upon a point of order, our Speaker, John W. McCormack, jovially said a few words about the Republicans pushing just as much as the Democrats at the well of the House to record their votes, and the Republicans boomed. This is the first time I have ever heard a Speaker boomed in the House of Representatives. The booms were not just from a few but from nearly all of the Republicans in the House.

April 13, 1964

During this past week in two previously unpublished interviews, the late Gen. Douglas MacArthur was quoted as saying his plans for winning the Korean war were turned down at the insistence of the British, that President Eisenhower rejected his plan for ending the Cold War, and that the British relayed his Korean-War strategy to the Communists.

President Johnson obtained two weeks' delay of a national railroad strike. Under the truce, the unions stopped a surprise strike against the Illinois Central Railroad. That strike had raised the threat of a nationwide walkout.

A white minister was accidentally crushed to death by a bulldozer in a Cleveland civil-rights demonstration. The outlook for racial peace in the city appeared dim despite a fragile truce in racial strife following the incident.

Pennsylvania Gov. William Scranton told a news conference he was making "one final effort" to convince people he has no desire to win the GOP Presidential nomination and no intention to seek it. But he reaffirmed his willingness to accept a convention draft.

British Prime Minister Douglas-Home called British national elections for this fall. The ruling Conservative Party suffered severe losses in local elections throughout Britain.

The Sino-Soviet border quarrel erupted again with the Russians charging the Red Chinese with "continuously and systematically" violating the frontier "for some time." Premier Khrushchev also charged that Red China had split the Communist movement.

Gov. George Wallace of Alabama polled about a fourth of the votes in Wisconsin's Democratic Presidential primary. Key lawmakers felt the governor's showing would result in a toning down of the civil-rights bill now before the Senate.

Two Belgian doctors were arrested following the death of a child during a strike by most of Belgium's 12,000 doctors. The doctors struck in protest against a new health-insurance law.

\* \* \*

Brazil's military, bypassing the Constitution, on Thursday proclaimed a "revolutionary state" and ordered a crackdown on Communists and fellow-travelers. Gen. Castelo Branco was named interim President by Congress yesterday.

Almost as soon as the deposed President, Joao Goulart, was reported to have fled across the border to Uruguay a week ago yesterday, leaders of Brazil's "anti-Communist" revolution and many of the nation's newspapers began to voice fears that oppositionist left-wing forces might rally to frustrate the coup.

A rolling demand for action swelled among the democratic moderates and conservatives and the military hierarchy. The cry became: "The revolution must be completed; it must not be allowed to fail. The pro-Communist, anti-democratic cancer must be exercised."

At first, it was believed that Congress would be called upon to pass an emergency law giving the provisional government of Ranieri Mazzilli, the former chief of the Chamber of Deputies, and the military the power to crack down on Reds and fellow-travelers within and outside the Congress and Federal employ.

However, on Thursday, for reasons not immediately explained, the military decided to bypass the Constitution and move on its own. The Ministers of War, Navy and Air Force signed a decree, called the Institutional Act, which proclaimed a revolutionary state and empowered the chiefs of the armed forces to dismiss Congressmen and members of state Legislatures and municipal councils and suspend any individual's political rights for as long as 10 years.

While the measure is aimed at Communists and leftist extremists, no proof of Red activities is required nor is any judicial appeal provided. By Friday 40 Congressmen were under arrest and several thousand other citizens were being held for questioning. Among those stripped of political rights were Mr. Goulart and his predecessor as President, Janio Quadros.

The Communist camp's war of words continued last week as Premier Khrushchev blasted the Peking Chinese as "idiots" who want war and Moscow pressed for support among Red parties throughout the world.

The unrelenting and extraordinarily ferocious Chinese challenge to the Soviet Union's leadership of the world Communist movement has finally provoked an all-out counter-attack.

That the Russians have abandoned the idea--at least for now--of convincing Peking politely that it should mend its ways and accept the line of peaceful co-existence with the capitalist nations, became crystal clear in these developments last week.

Premier Khrushchev denounced the Chinese regime by name and charged that its willingness to promote nuclear war was ~~idiotic~~ <sup>idiotic</sup> which would destroy half the world.

The leaders of the Communist Part of the Soviet Union began touring their country to educate lesser party officials of the issues between Peking and Moscow.

\* \* \*

Alabama's Gov. Wallace stunned civil rights supporters with his strong showing in the Wisconsin presidential primary last week. Liberals countered with speeches but many agreed a blow had been delivered against the movement.

As supporters of the historic civil rights bill in the Senate last week continued to engage the Nation's attention, the public also heard, via the ballot box, a voice from the other side.

Yesterday marked the 33d day since debate began in the Senate on the House-passed bill, with no sign that voting was near on any amendments. Some observers are talking of enactment in May, but others now suspect the dialogue may go until the Republicans open their convention in San Francisco July 13.

Meanwhile, the shadow of a Southern opponent has fallen across a Northern State, with promise that it will touch others including Indiana on May 5 and Maryland on May 19 when their presidential primaries occur.

In Wisconsin last week, both sides had underestimated the forces that Gov. George Corley Wallace of Alabama stirred with his segregation talk.

The Dairy State's Gov. John W. Reynolds, running scared, had warned that the Wallace tactics might pull as many as 100,000 votes in the Democratic primary.

The Dixie contender himself seemed content with the idea of 25,000 votes and claimed even this would "shake the eye teeth" of both party leaders.

Last Tuesday, however, he won an amazing 261,148. Not only did this account for 24.5 per cent of the total ballots cast by both parties, but was nearly 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent of the Democratic contest against Gov. Reynolds.

Doing their best to discount the results, many supporters of civil-rights legislation sought to shrug off the news. "Remnants of the old McCarthy vote," editorialized the Capitol Times in Madison, Wis.

But the facts hardly bore this out. He ran a poor third in the late Senator McCarthy's home stronghold and pulled a surprisingly even vote elsewhere across the State, upsetting other theories that only ethnic minorities or low-income city whites would endorse him.

Perhaps the most realistic statement came from James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality:

"This shows what we have been saying all along at CORE---that there are many prejudiced people in the North as well as in the South."

\* \* \*

The Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL finally slaps everyone in politics who fail to go along with their editorial demands. An article appeared in the COURIER on April 9 entitled "Cowger Calls Papers And WHAS Community's 'Greatest Problem'". This article is as follows:

Mayor William O. Cowger this afternoon called The Louisville Times, The Courier-Journal, and WHAS the community's greatest problem.



He said they "have, are, and will continue every attempt to downgrade this community."

He commented, "I guess when you get too rich and too pompous you just don't care about your city anymore."

Cowger's criticism of the newspapers and the broadcasting station came in a speech at the Louisville Kiwanis Club.

Specifically, Cowger charged that the newspapers were guilty of "intentional inaccurate reporting" during the flood.

And the Mayor charged that the newspapers downgraded the City's receipt two weeks ago of an All-America City Award.

He also said the newspapers tried to "nitpick" a Wall Street Journal and the City ran "to offset some of the bad publicity being put out by our local newspapers" during the flood.

And he criticized the papers for saying that Bemis Lawrence, 1963 Republican candidate for lieutenant governor, "had had no previous governmental experience," and then not correcting the statement until three months later.

Cowger also told the Kiwanians, "In another speech for the near future, I will tell you why the owners of these newspapers, the Bingham's, have fought against Louisville's progress.

"Then in yet another address, I will tell you what we intend to do about it."

April 14, 1964

In the House we have a hard-working Representative from Texas by the name of Wright Patman. He has served now for a number of years and is the Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency. This is the Committee that Brent Spence of Kentucky was chairman of for a great many years. Wright Patman during this period of time was the ranking majority member on the committee. From time to time he makes speeches on the Floor castigating the Federal Reserve System and maintains further that the big banks in the country are destroying the little banks. I have heard him make his Federal Reserve speech on more occasions than one. One afternoon Speaker Rayburn was sitting in the Speaker's Lounge and I went over and sat with him for a few minutes. During our conversation, Wright Patman passed by, and the Speaker told me that Wright Patman was one of the most able men in the House and that if he met one of the most beautiful blondes in Washington and she invited him over to see her, when he arrived he would inquire as to whether she knew just what the Federal Reserve System in this country was doing to the people.

Clair Engle, who is now running for re-election to the Senate in California, is a right sick man. Several months ago a tumor was removed from his brain and he can just barely walk and has considerable difficulty in speaking. He is very popular in California and established a wonderful record in the House. For a period of 20 years he served in the House and was serving as chairman on the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs at the time of his election to the Senate.

He has a second wife who is driving him and should be ashamed of herself. The California politicians who have always been close to Senator Engle are very much embarrassed over his attempt to make a race this year and strong opposition has developed in his own party. Yesterday with the assistance of two aides he was able to rise out of his seat on the Senate Floor to make a short request. He could only utter one word and could not speak further - and Senator McNamara of Michigan who was sitting close by offered to make his request, and upon receiving a nod from Senator Engle proceeded to do so. Here ~~was~~<sup>we</sup> have a pitiful case!

\* \* \*

These are indeed times that try men's souls. Our country is beset from within and from without.

On the World Front - we proceed from crisis to crisis, from catastrophe to catastrophe, from brinkmanship to brinkmanship.

In Vietnam - American soldiers are fighting and dying while governments topple.

The Undersecretary of State has just returned from a flying trip to Cypress where the Greeks and Turks are on the verge of all out war.

Trouble flares anew in the Canal Zone.

The Attorney General of the United States has recently returned from a peace keeping effort to the New Federation of Malaysia.

Trouble still brews among the African nations and, of course, the Iron Curtain countries never cease their saber rattling.

Ninety miles from the coast of Florida, a bearded dictator continues harrasing tactics.

At Home -- Civil Rights problems continue to arise.

Within the past five months an event has occurred which is so horrendous that even now it seems almost beyond our comprehension. The President of the United States was assassinated before the eyes of thousands in Dallas, Texas.

Three days later his assassin was shot down in the Police Station in Dallas as millions watched on television. Today efforts are being made there to seat a jury for the trial of the man who killed the President's assassin.

Signs appear in our Nation which read "Impeach Earl Warren." Imagine that. Impeach the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. And what is the reason for this expression? Because some of our people disagree with the decisions of the Court.

On November 22, 1963, the day the President was assassinated, I am advised that a vituperative full page advertisement denouncing the President appeared in a Dallas newspaper. Could this have lent encouragement to his assassin? We will never know but it is quite possible that it did.

Never in my lifetime -- and I am sure never in the lifetime of any person in this city -- have our people been so divided. Never in my lifetime have the passions of so many reached the pitch at which they stand today.

If ever there was a time when moderating influences are needed in the World, in the Nation, in the States, and the Community, that time is now.

April 16, 1964

Thomas J. O'Brien, the oldest Member of the House, died on Monday of this week. Mr. O'Brien suffered a stroke in August of 1962 aboard the Presidential Yacht, Sequoia and has been in critical condition off and on since that time. If there ever was a man who controlled a delegation, it was Mr. O'Brien. The soft-spoken former Sheriff of Cook County carried the votes of the 14 Illinois Democrats in his hip pocket. He believed in going down the line for the Democratic Administration and in almost every instance took his delegation with him. During the caucus in each Congress when Mr. O'Brien presented a new Member, he would state emphatically that this man would vote for every measure favored by the Democratic Administration in a tone of voice that could be easily understood and especially by the new Member

The deadline for filing for Congress was midnight April 2. No Democrats announced against me and Rhodes Bratcher, a Republican, announced for Representative for the Second Congressional District. He is the son of A. J. Bratcher, Circuit Judge of Morgantown, Kentucky and after practicing law in Morgantown for several years moved to Owensboro, Ky. He has been practicing law there now for two or three years. I sincerely believe that the people will again honor me with their endorsement and this man will have extreme difficulty in carrying several of the Republican counties in the District.

April 20, 1964

During the past week the nation's output of goods and services rose to an annual rate of \$608.5 billion in the first three months of this year, President Johnson announced. However, the rate was only \$8.4 billion higher than the rate in the closing three months of 1963, a smaller increase than shown in the two previous quarters.

The President warned that extreme demonstrations and public disturbances by civil-rights groups would hinder chances for the rights bill now before the Senate. Leaders of major civil-rights organizations denounced plans by CORE's Brooklyn chapter to tie up New York World's Fair traffic this week.

Khrushchev, noting his 70th birthday in Moscow, said there would be no break in relations with Peking. But leaders of Soviet-bloc countries joined with the Russian leader in continued denunciation of the Red Chinese.

Gen. Curtis LeMay, Air Force chief of staff, charged that U. S. military superiority over Russia is narrowing. The Pentagon replied that the U.S. lead has increased, and released previously secret intelligence estimates on Soviet strength.

The second trial of Byron De La Beckwith on charges of slaying a Negro leader in Mississippi ended with a hung jury. It was uncertain whether the case would be brought to trial a third time.

Belgium's 18-day doctors' strike ended with a government agreement to negotiate possible changes in a new health-insurance law. Doctors had protested that the law was an attempt "to enslave" the medical profession.

President de Gaulle emerged in "very satisfactory condition" from prostate surgery. The operation on the 73-year-old French leader was kept a secret until it was completed.

Virgil Grisson, one of the seven original astronauts, and John Young, a newcomer to the space program, were chosen to make the first two-man orbital flight in the Project Gemini program. The flight is scheduled for late this year.

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April 23, 1964

President Johnson settled the railroad controversy late yesterday afternoon. This will prevent a nationwide strike and settles finally the 5-year-old railroad work rules dispute. This pact is still subject to translation into contract language and ratification by the five operating brotherhoods and will avert a nationwide strike which was scheduled for Friday at midnight of this week.

Yesterday President Johnson opened the New York City World's Fair notwithstanding the chants and civil rights demonstrators sprawled on the ground in front of him with signs calling for "freedom now" and "Jim Crow must go". These demonstrations are becoming more serious each day and the one that is underway in Cleveland has almost gotten completely out of hand.

It now appears that the Senate which is on its 35th day of filibuster will pass a Civil Rights bill, but the proponents of the bill have indicated that this bill should be amended to broaden jury trial provisions in contempt cases. This is the main objection I had to the bill at the time it was rammed through the House.

I have received several hundred cards and letters concerning the decision of the Supreme Court which ruled that prayer and Bible reading in the Public Schools on a mandatory basis was unconstitutional. The people in this country are really disturbed about this decision. After a discharge petition was placed



on the desk of the Clerk with some 166 Members having signed, Manny Celler, the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee decided that hearings should be held on the Joint Resolution which provides for a Constitutional Amendment permitting voluntary religious exercises in public schools. I have my doubts that the Committee will vote this Resolution out for action but much will be said in the meantime.

One of the most controversial figures in this country today is Elizabeth Taylor, the movie actress. She has been married some four or five times and only recently married Richard Burton, the famous English actor. They tell a story about her to the effect that the <sup>qu</sup>tiles in her bathroom instead of being marked "His" and "Hers" carry a marking which says: "His", "Hers" and "Next".

The Republicans are still very much in a controversy over the selection of their presidential nominee and judging from all of the polls recently taken President Johnson is running way ahead of the prospective candidates for President on the Republican ticket. Unless there is some national upheaval President Johnson should win his race with a tremendous majority. He is the great compromiser and probably one of the three outstanding politicians who has ever occupied the White House. The No. 1 politician of modern times, of course, would be Franklin D. Roosevelt.

We are still wrestling with the 97.8 billion dollars budget in the House. As one of the 12 Subcommittee Chairmen on the Committee on Appropriations, I have had my share of the difficulties pertaining to this particular budget. The Administration very carefully makes reductions throughout the Government in places that are of great concern to the people and especially to the Members of Congress. This is done, of course, knowing that amounts will be restored and at the same time the Administration cannot be charged with sending an excessive budget to the Congress. One of these days my Chairman, Mr. Cannon from Mo., will pass the word to the 12 Subcommittee Chairmen to refuse to restore any cuts, and then you should hear the howl from 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue!

We are in the process of marking up agricultural appropriations for Fiscal Year 1965. We are still having our battle with North Carolina over the Tobacco Research Laboratory and unless there is some change in our plans my request for \$2 million will be granted and all of same will be used at the Research Laboratory at the University of Kentucky in Lexington. Time will tell as to just how sound our position is in this matter.

April 27, 1964

During the past week President Johnson announced that rail unions and management had settled their dispute over work rules and wage changes. The agreement removed the threat of a nationwide strike, but left many key details to be worked out in further negotiations.

The United States, Russia, and Britain each announced cutbacks in nuclear-weapons materials. President Johnson said the U.S. cutback, the second announced this year, was possible because of more than adequate supplies of nuclear material for weapons.

Rightists staged a coup against Laos' neutralist Premier Souvanna Phouma, then asked him to form a new coalition government of rightist, pro-Communist, and neutralist elements. The United States opposed the coup, contending it would give pro-Reds an excuse to pull out of the Geneva accord setting up a coalition regime.

The World's Fair opened amid Negro demonstrations. But a planned transportation "stall-in" failed to materialize, indicating a lack of support among Negroes for extremists who planned to tieup traffic.

Republican leader Everett Dirksen offered the Senate major amendments to the controversial fair-employment section of the Administration civil-rights bill. The amendments steer a middle course between liberals who want the section unchanged and conservatives who would eliminate it.

Cuba warned of a new showdown if the United States continues flights over Castro's island. Washington feared that the withdrawal of the major part of Russia's contingent on the island, planned soon, would leave Soviet ground-to-air missiles in Cuba under Castro's control.

A Socialist government in Canada, the only one in North America, was thrown out of office in the province of Saskatchewan.

April 29, 1964

I appeared before the Public Works Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations in the House today in behalf of the public works projects for Kentucky.

I made the following statement:

"MR. CHAIRMAN, we appreciate the opportunity to appear at this time in behalf of the public works projects for the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Kentucky is a part of the Ohio River Watershed and contains as many miles of navigable streams as any state in our country. All of Kentucky, with the exception of 8 counties in the extreme southwest section, is in the flood danger zone, according to a study completed by the Corps of Engineers. We have suffered from floods during the past 25 years and only recently we suffered damages totaling millions of dollars.

The Budget for Fiscal Year 1965 makes certain recommendations for appropriations for projects under construction and in the advance engineering and design stages on the Ohio River which are chargeable to Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia.

All of these projects are of great benefit not only to Kentucky but to this section of the United States. I respectfully request that the amounts proposed for the following projects be approved:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1. Capt. Anthony Meldahl Locks and Dam.....	\$6,885,000
2. McAlpine Locks and Dam.....	2,800,000
3. Cannelton Locks and Dam.....	12,000,000
4. Uniontown Locks and Dam.....	1,000,000

In addition to the above projects, the Budget for Fiscal Year 1965 recommends \$110,000 for continuation of advance engineering and design on the Newburgh Locks and Dam. I respectfully request that the sum of \$1,110,000 be appropriated for this project, with the amount appropriated to be used to complete the advance engineering and design and to place this project under construction

The amount recommended in the Budget for Fiscal Year 1965 for the following projects should be approved:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1. Barkley Dam.....	\$15,400,000
2. Cave Run Reservoir.....	1,300,000
3. Cumberland.....	490,000
4. Grayson Reservoir.....	4,200,000
5. Green River Reservoir.....	3,200,000

The Budget recommends that the sum of \$70,000 be appropriated for the Carr Fork Reservoir, with this amount to be used to complete the advance engineering and design. I recommend that the sum of \$900,000 be appropriated for use in completing the advance engineering and design and for placing this project under construction.

The Budget recommends \$10,400,000 to continue construction of the Fishtrap Reservoir. I recommend that this amount be appropriated, together with any and all additional amounts which can be used by the Corps of Engineers at this time to settle the land claims with the railroad. The capability of the Corps of Engineers for this project for Fiscal Year 1965 is \$18,000,000.

The Budget recommends and I urge that the following projects and amounts be approved:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1. Big Sandy River.....	\$41,000
2. Eagle Creek Reservoir.....	150,000
3. Frankfort.....	130,000
4. Green and Barren Rivers....	43,000
5. Humphreys Creek.....	22,000
6. Kentucky River and Tributaries.....	75,000
7. Red River Reservoir.....	100,000
8. Upper Cumberland River.....	70,000

I urge that the sum of \$900,000 be appropriated for use in placing the Laurel River Reservoir under construction. The advance engineering and design have been completed for this project.

In 1960 the sum of \$10,000 was appropriated for use in making a re-study of the Sturgis, Kentucky, Floodwall project. The Corps of Engineers is now in the process of completing and reporting this project. If this report is favorable and in time, I urge that \$75,000 be appropriated for use in advance engineering and design of this project.

I further recommend that the sum of \$25,000 be appropriated for the Bellevue and Dayton, Kentucky, project. This amount would be used for general investigation.

The Budget for Fiscal Year 1965 recommends the sum of \$40,000 for the Salt River general investigation, and I recommend that the sum of \$109,000, which is the amount necessary to complete this investigation, be appropriated. This is one of the rivers that is now causing considerable flood damage annually.

I would like to join with the amounts recommended in the Budget for Fiscal Year 1965 in the sum of \$5,000,000 for the Flannagan Project, in Virginia, and for the Pound River Project, in Virginia, which totals \$3,000,000. These two projects are of great concern to the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

I further would recommend that the sum of \$175,000 be appropriated for advance engineering and design of the Mound City Lock and Dam, on the Ohio River, and further that the sum of \$375,000 be appropriated for the Ohio River Basin review.

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

April 30, 1964

An article appeared in Tuesday's COURIER-JOURNAL entitled "\$70 Million Asked For Water Jobs". This article is as follows:

"Washington--Kentuckians in Congress are seeking \$70 million in flood-control and other water-resource projects in the state for the 12-month period beginning July 1.

The request will be made when members of the Kentucky Congressional delegation appear before the appropriations subcommittees of the House tomorrow, and of the Senate on Thursday.

The sum to be sought was announced by Senators John Sherman Cooper and Thurston B. Morton and Representative WILLIAM H. NATCHER, of Bowling Green, NATCHER is a member of the House Appropriations Committee.

"The funds we will request will insure the continuing, orderly development of Kentucky's water resources and will be especially related to securing the necessary flood protection against flood disasters in many sections of the state," the three noted.

The delegation's recommendations involve projects under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers.

By river basins, the request will include:

Lower Cumberland -- \$15.4 million to continue construction on Barkley Dam.



Big Sandy -- \$14.5 million earmarked in the budget for construction on Fishtrap Reservoir, plus any additional funds within the \$18 million capability given by the corps; \$5 million for the Flannagan Reservoir, and \$3 million for North Fork Reservoir, to continue construction on both, and \$41,000 to complete survey of the Big Sandy River.

Kentucky River -- Red River Reservoir, \$100,000, and Eagle Creek Reservoir, \$150,000, to continue preconstruction planning; Booneville Reservoir, \$100,000 to initiate preconstruction planning; Frankfort floodwall, \$130,000, to initiate and complete planning; \$75,000 to continue Kentucky River survey; \$70,000 to complete planning on Carr Fork Reservoir in Knott County, and \$830,000 to start construction on Carr Fork.

Upper Cumberland -- \$90,000 to initiate and complete construction of local flood protection for Cumberland; \$70,000 to complete survey of upper Cumberland River; \$900,000 to initiate construction on the Laurel River Reservoir.

Green River -- \$3.2 million to continue construction on Green No. 2 reservoir; \$43,000 to complete survey.

Ohio River -- \$6,365,000 to complete construction of the Meldahl locks and dam; Camelton locks and dam, \$12 million, and McAlpine locks and dam; \$2.8 million to continue construction on both; \$1 million to initiate construction on the Uniontown locks and dam; \$1,110,000 to complete planning on the Newburg locks and dam; \$175,000 to initiate planning on the Mound City locks and dam; \$25,000 for an economic restudy of the Bellevue-Dayton floodwall, an authorized project; and \$375,000 to continue the Ohio River basin review.

Licking River -- \$1.3 million to initiate construction on the Cave Run reservoir.

Little Sandy River -- \$4.2 million to continue construction on the Grayson Reservoir.

Salt River -- \$65,000 to continue flood-control investigation. Although the President's budget provides \$40,000 for this study, an additional \$25,000 is being requested because of floods along the Salt earlier this year, members of the delegation said.

They also announced the subcommittees will be asked to consider allocating \$75,000 to initiate planning on a local flood-control project for Sturgis, and to appropriate \$22,000 to complete a survey along the east bank of the Mississippi River, which involves flood problems affecting land between Columbus, Ky., and Humphrey Creek.

The delegation said the additional funds being sought for the Fishtrap Reservoir in Pike County will permit construction to proceed without interruption, and allow the Corps of Engineers to complete its contract with the C. & O. Railway for removing tracks in the impounded area.

Included in the requests will be funds to initiate construction on the Carrs Fork Dam above Hazard, the Laurel River Reservoir, near Corbin, the Uniontown locks and dams, the Cave Run Reservoir on the Licking River, and for local flood protection at Cumberland.

May 4, 1964

During the past week Southerners agreed to permit the first Senate vote on the Administration's civil-rights bill this week. The vote will come on a group of jury-trial amendments to the bill.

James R. Hoffa, Teamsters Union president, went on trial in Chicago on charges of defrauding a union pension fund. The Teamster executive board withheld union funds for Hoffa's legal defense until it could determine whether such payments were legal.

Railroads won the green light from the Supreme Court to reduce train crews and began to send out termination notices. The Court declined to review the Constitutionalality of the compulsory arbitration law Congress enacted in August to head off a threatened railstrike.

President Johnson announced a delay in U. S. development of the supersonic transport plane. He appointed a special committee to review the project.

General Motors earned \$536,331,704 in the first three months of this year, the highest quarterly earnings for it or any other company in history. Profits in industry were generally higher, and the pace is expected to continue through the second quarter.

The Federal Communications Commission refused to reverse a ruling that favors the Johnson family TV station. The ruling upheld a competitive advantage enjoyed by an Austin, Texas, community-antenna company; Johnson interests hold a potentially valuable stock option in that company.

Major tobacco companies agreed to a code restricting cigaret advertising. The code was a response to stringent rules proposed by the Federal Trade Commission to govern cigaret ads.

Jack Ruby, convicted killer of Lee Harvey Oswald, was denied a request for a new trial. A judge will rule, probably this week, on a request by Ruby's family for a sanity trial.

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The debate over America's policy on trade with Communist nations entered a new stage last week after President Johnson said he would welcome all proposals to increase it.

Forging a clear, consistent and cogent national policy on trade with Communist countries is a complex business. It is sometimes exceedingly difficult to classify goods as being either strategic or non-strategic. The problems, while always serious, occasionally are faintly amusing. Right now the Secretary of Commerce is trying to decide whether lard -- in enormous quantities -- should really be regarded as food.

When the United States seeks to press its own determinations on its allies-- Western Europe and Japan, the principal industrial countries outside the Soviet bloc--the difficulties mount. One major reason is that our friends detect a bit of schizophrenia and unnecessary inflexibility on our part.

What is our policy or, perhaps it might be better to ask, what has been our policy?

First, no strategic goods are to be sold to the Soviet Union and its satellites and no long-term credits will be extended to them.

Second, there is to be a complete embargo on goods to Communist China, North Korea and North Viet Nam. There is to be no trade with Cuba except for foodstuffs and medicines.

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May 5, 1964

The report of Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare concerning "Tobacco and Cancer" has caused considerable discussion among the people. In Kentucky our people sincerely believe that if tobacco is a health hazard something should be done about it. Shortly after I became a Member on the Committee on Appropriations, I started discussing with the officials of the Department of Agriculture the question concerning additional research for tobacco. For a number of years

now we have seen this controversy approaching and all of us from tobacco states are very much concerned about this matter. In 1960 I succeeded in having the Governor provide the necessary funds for use in erecting a  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million dollar research building on the Campus at the University of Kentucky. For the first time a State agreed to put up all of the money for the erection of a research building which was to be used in whole or in part by the Federal Government for agricultural research. This established a precedence and certainly is very essential at this time. This building was dedicated in December of last year and is now ready for use. During the hearings before the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations I interrogated the Secretary of Agriculture concerning this matter. Before we present this bill I hope to add a million and one-half dollars for use in an expanded program for tobacco research. In discussing this matter with the Secretary, I made the following observations:

"Mr. NATCHER: Mr. Secretary, I believe that we must immediately expand the program of research into plant breeding, culture, production, and handling of tobacco. We must include studies of the factors which may be detrimental to health, and ascertain as soon as possible those quality factors and other characteristics which will preserve the desirable characteristics of tobacco and eliminate any factors which might be detrimental to health. As you well know, when tobacco is in trouble, my home State is in trouble. Forty-six percent of the total farm income from agricultural commodities in Kentucky is received from tobacco. The production of tobacco involves over 700,000 farm families and approximately 100,000 factory workers.

Tobacco is produced in 21 States and produces the fifth largest amount to our farmer of all agricultural commodities. This is an \$8 billion industry with the growers receiving about \$1.2 billion per year.

This commodity, Mr. Secretary, as you well know, produces some \$3.3 billion in taxes to our Federal, State, and local governments. As far as I know, the taxes from tobacco pay in more than all of the other agricultural commodities combined. Now I believe we must have an expanded program of study, of chemical constituents of tobacco, of all types. Because of the implications to the health of the consumer from the use of tobacco, with insecticidal residues, there is a continuing and urgent need for safer and yet more effective methods of control of insect pests of tobacco. Additional studies must be made on the effect of methods of application of insecticides.

Now that the report of the Surgeon General has been released, we must give added thought, I believe, to the problem of smoking and health, and planning future research in tobacco.

In testifying before the Tobacco Subcommittee of the House Committee on Agriculture on January 29, 1964, Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, stated in part as follows:

Under research: The second major category in our program is research. Three kinds of research are called for. First, we need to know much more about the relationship of smoking to certain diseases, as well as to overall mortality. Coronary artery disease, now the leading cause of death in this country, is a good example.

The committee was unable to reach a firm conclusion to the role smoking plays in causing or precipitating death from this disease. We need to find out for sure whether smoking is a factor in this disease or whether it should be exonerated.

2. Social and behavioral research is another important field. We need much more knowledge about why people start smoking, why they maintain this habit, how they can stop once started. We need to know more about the alleged beneficial effects of smoking. If such exists, we need to know how to measure them so that the benefit can be balanced against the hazard. This is one of our dilemmas in the smoking problem. In other areas, automobile and traffic accidents, pesticides and insecticides, we can at least approximate a balance of benefit against risk. We cannot do this with smoking because we can't measure the benefit.

3. The third research category is how to make smoking safer. There are a number of approaches which are feasible and definitely need increased support. We need to know much more about the substance in tobacco smoke which produced the health hazards.



Until we know more in this area, we will be handicapped in our efforts to remove the hazard. It is difficult to design a method of removing something if you don't know what it is. For example, you know substances in tobacco smoke can account for only a small portion of its cancer-producing power. We have no real clues as to what it is in tobacco smoke that influences coronary artery disease; if indeed it does. This would seem to be a fertile field for research, such as that proposed in the resolution now before this committee. In this specific context, I am sure the committee will realize that I must speak with some caution and reservations, since I am not an agricultural and horticultural expert. I still feel, nevertheless, that I can wholeheartedly support additional research of the types which the resolution would authorize and direct.

I believe you are acquainted with the resolution, Mr. Secretary, that was introduced not only by the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, Mr. Cooley, but by myself and other members from tobacco-producing States.

Secretary Freeman. Yes, Sir.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Secretary, continuing on with Dr. Terry's statement:

It is well known that strains of tobacco differ quite widely in various constituents. It is well known the levels of some of these constituents influence the amount of hazard dose or potentiality hazard dose substance in tobacco smoke. I would give a great deal to know whether the types of tobacco used

for pipes and cigars have anything to do with the lesser hazards associated with these modes of tobacco use. If tobacco behaves as other vegetables, I am sure that the amount of some of its constituents will vary with the conditions of the culture, soil, climate, fertilizer, and other agricultural practices. This suggests, however, another area of research. Any vegetable material, when burned under the conditions prevailing when tobacco is smoked will produce hazardous substances. Coal, oil, paper, even spinach, all produce benzo-pyrene, a potent cancer-producing substance when burned.

The efficiency of the combustion process makes a marked difference in the amount of this chemical in the smoke. As a matter of fact, most of the cancer-producing compounds identified in cigarette smoke are not present in the native tobacco leaf, but are formed during the burning process. These facts suggest that it will not be enough simply to develop better strains of tobacco and better methods of cultivation; we must also develop better methods of preventing the formation of these substances during the burning of tobacco, as well as of removing by filtration or other means the hazard dose substances that are formed. Both of these areas are promising after news for further development and have the potential of making smoking safer. It is well known that cigarettes can now be produced which yield quite low amounts of tars and nicotine, either by selection of the types of tobacco, by filters, or other means. It is relatively easy to measure

this quantitatively. What isn't so well known or so easy to measure is the biological significance to man of the substances which do come through. Tobacco smoke is an exceedingly complex mixture of many different substances. It is not the amount of tars and nicotine produced that counts, it is the type and amount of hazard dose substances that get into a man that is important.

In summary, gentlemen, the action which I have outlined has the common purpose of avoiding or minimizing the intake of hazard dose substances by the American people. Action on many fronts is urgently needed. The Public Health Service intends to do what it can. This important and complex problem also calls for appropriate action by other Federal agencies, by State and local agencies, by nongovernmental organizations, and by the tobacco industry.

Mr. Secretary, I wanted to read this portion of the testimony of Dr. Terry into the record to give you some idea as to just what he said at the time he appeared before the Subcommittee on Tobacco of the House Committee on Agriculture. This is an important matter and one that, as I have pointed out to you, affects an industry that amounts to some \$8 billion a year.

Now, as our chairman has discussed this matter with you briefly, what do you have in mind, Mr. Secretary, from the standpoint of future action in regard to an expanded research program for tobacco.

Secretary FREEMAN. Well, Dr. Brady, who is the Director of Science and Education of the Department, has outlined a specific program of research which would be directed toward better identifying harmful elements and then seeking to produce the kind of tobacco which would minimize the existence of those elements.

As you have very properly underlined, research in this area has not been adequate, and we believe that there is substantial promise of real improvements in this regard. I certainly share your concern and the emphasis and importance which you have set forth here is such that this area ought properly to command more resources and more attention and we intend to give it such.

Mr. NATCHER. Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

As we go along on the hearings of agricultural appropriations for fiscal year 1965, of course, Dr. Shaw and others from the agricultural research section will appear before our committee and we will take this matter up with them from the standpoint of the different types of research that are underway at this time in tobacco, and get their ideas too, Mr. Secretary, along this line. This is an important matter and I say to you quite frankly that the people in my State believe that if tobacco is harmful to the health of our people, something should be done about it. This is the way my people feel. I do urge that you give this matter serious consideration at this time. If the report of the Surgeon General is correct in any detail concerning certain conclusions that he and the members of the staff have reached,

then certainly something should be done about it. I do appreciate your statement in answer to my question and I again want to emphasize the importance of this matter.

Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I would like to discuss with you some of the ideas that I have in mind in regard to additional research for tobacco.

I believe that we must immediately expand the program of research into the plant breeding, culture, production, and handling of tobacco. We must include studies of the factors which may be detrimental to health and ascertain as soon as possible those quality factors and other characteristics which will preserve the desirable characteristics of tobacco and eliminate any factors which may be detrimental to health.

While some good tobacco research has been done, much remains to be done. Our tobacco industry has reached the point where more basic fundamental research needs to be done in production, quality, utilization, and distribution.

Perhaps the most urgent need in all types of tobacco is improvement in quality. In this connection, it should be recognized that "quality tobacco" is produced by control of plant material, disease, and environment during growth. Quality is maintained with accurate environmental control in the curing and aging processes. Thus, quality depends on the total of all factors of production, processing, and aging. Essential knowledge for producing

high-quality tobacco of all types, with minimum human effort and cost, should be sought through expanded programs in all areas of tobacco research.

Research in the chemistry and physiology of tobacco has increased tremendously in recent years. The study of chemical constituents of tobacco of all types must be continued to aid the plant breeder in producing varieties of desirable composition and to provide information that will enable the farmer to put on the market a product desirable to the manufacturer and to the consumer.

There is a need for fundamental knowledge in biochemistry, enzyme reactions, and the pathways of synthesis of tobacco constituents. Once the pathways of the synthesis of alkaloids have been elucidated the plant breeder may use this knowledge in his program to develop a more desirable plant or steps may be taken to alter these pathways in order to produce more desirable tobacco.

New varieties of tobacco resistant to the major diseases are constantly being developed. These new varieties differ genetically from the established ones. There is evidence that these new varieties respond differently to fertilization and other field management practices. More fundamental information on the physiology of root growth, nutrient uptake, and environmental effects on plant growth is needed before these varieties can be properly evaluated.

Fundamental studies of the uptake and utilization of nutrient elements needs to be expanded. Knowledge of the mechanisms and pathways involved in ion uptake by root cells will help in an understanding of the basic reason for varietal differences in rates of nutrient uptake. The metabolic role of cations, particularly potassium, and studies of factors affecting the utilization of calcium and other ions will be continued but needs strengthening in the file of personnel and equipment. A thorough knowledge of nutrient uptake and utilization will be extremely valuable in the production of good quality tobacco.

The quality of tobacco of all types is dependent to a great extent on the chemical changes that occur during senescence of the plant. These chemical changes that occur are controlled by the catalytic activity of various enzyme systems within the plant cells. Studies need to be carried out to determine what enzymatic changes take place during senescence of the plant and to determine how these enzymatic changes may be controlled in a manner that will result in a more desirable product. This field needs strengthening in the area of pure organic chemistry.

Because of the implications to the health of the consumer from the use of tobacco with insecticidal residues, there is a continuing and urgent need for safer and yet more effective methods of control of insect pests of tobacco.

Studies on the effect of methods of application of insecticides on time of application before harvest, and of various experimental as well as established curing and processing practices in reducing or eliminating insecticidal residues should be immediately expanded.

May 8, 1964

My friend, Harry S. Truman, celebrated his 80th birthday yesterday. He is a right unusual man and regardless of what the historians say he will always be noted for his courage. He will address the Press Club today here in Washington and I venture to say that in his speech he will be neither non-controversial nor non-partisan.

May 11, 1964

During the past week Alabama's Governor Wallace moved his Presidential campaign into Maryland after polling 30 per cent of the vote in the Indiana Democratic primary. Politicians of both parties were still uncertain whether Mr. Wallace's support indicates a deep Northern white resentment of Negro civil-rights agitation.

The FBI determined that a passenger on an airliner that crashed near San Francisco took out a large insurance policy on himself before the flight and shot at least one member of the plane's crew. All 44 aboard were killed.



World tariff negotiations opened in Geneva, with the prospect of a long round of talks before the United States and the Common Market reach agreement on freer trade. The Common Market, led by France, rejected a U.S. proposal that a 50 per cent tariff reduction be set as a goal for the talks.

The Supreme Court declined to review "de facto" school segregation. It let stand a lower court ruling that Gary, Ind., has no Constitutional obligation to maintain racial balance in its schools.

The NAACP broadened its drive against alleged job discrimination in the auto industry. Negro and industry leaders agreed to talks on hiring and promotion.

May 12, 1964

I was shocked to hear of the death of my friend, Clarence Cannon. He passed away at 4 o'clock this morning at the Washington Hospital Center. Yesterday we put on the Deficiency Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1964 and when he failed to appear we knew that he must be right sick. George Mahon, the ranking majority member, then took charge and with the assistance of the subcommittee chairmen, who had amounts in the bill, passed the bill through the House. As one of the 12 chairmen, it has been an honor for me to serve with Mr. Cannon. Words are inadequate to fully appraise Mr. Cannon's tremendous capacity for Loyalty and Love of his country. As a member of the Committee on Appropriations serving with

Mr. Cannon, I know that his concept of public trust was without parallel and never did he hesitate to speak out against any proposal which he felt was not sound and not to the best interests of our people. He was a considerate, able, industrious and courageous Representative. As Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, he established a record that will continue on into the future. His service in all of his assignments was marked by a high sense of conscience and duty and in every position he held either private or public, he achieved distinction. Mr. Cannon was one of the great Members of the House of Representatives. The State of Missouri and the United States have lost a great leader and statesman.

Due to the death of my Chairman, we will not take the Appropriations Bill for Agriculture to the Floor today. An article appeared in the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL entitled "Tobacco-Research Funds Are Voted." The article is as follows:

"Washington--The House of Representatives Appropriations Committee yesterday unanimously approved the inclusion of \$1.5 million in the 1965 agricultural-appropriations bill for the start of a "coordinated agricultural-medical research program" on tobacco at the University of Kentucky.

The bill goes to the floor of the House for anticipated final passage Tuesday.

Representative William H. Natcher, Bowling Green Democrat, who persuaded the appropriations subcommittee to include the money in its budget recommendations, said yesterday:

"We are now in the position to urge that the American Medical Association join with us in our expanded program for agricultural-medical research on tobacco at the University of Kentucky."

The tobacco industry recently entered into an agreement with the A.M.A. whereby \$2 million a year will be contributed over a five-year period for use by A.M.A. in making studies on effects of smoking.

In Lexington, Ky., the news brought cheers and applause from tobaccomen.

"Boy, that's great. Simply great!" Jim Green, district supervisor of the Kentucky Department of Agriculture's Tobacco Division, said.

"That's mighty good news," said Louis Ison, vice-president of the Kentucky-Farm Bureau.

"It's a wonderful thing," said W. L. Staton, executive secretary of the Burley Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association.

"If it's quick research they want, this is the place to start," Staton said. "Here in this burley district, we have all kinds of research facilities that can help. I hope Congress sees fit to pass it (the recommendation). We need to get the job done."

The research-program money in the appropriations bill comes from \$25 million of Section 32 funds (money derived from the collection of duty on imports) set aside by

Congress last year for research aimed at increasing the domestic consumption of basic farm commodities.

The appropriation is in addition to the regular \$215,000 budgeted each year by the United States Department of Agriculture for the National Tobacco Research Laboratory at the University of Kentucky.

Natcher told his colleagues that the research is urgently needed because of the impact of the U. S. surgeon general's report on smoking. The Congressman said it is essential to find the answers not only to protect the health of smokers, but also to protect an \$8-billion industry that each year pays \$3.3 billion in federal, State, and local taxes. Natcher said tobacco is grown in 21 states and is the fifth largest income-producing crop for farmers.

A telegram to the subcommittee by Dr. John W. Oswald, president of the University of Kentucky, in support of the expanded research program, pledged the facilities of the new \$4.5 million Agriculture Research Center at the university, and the new chemistry and physics building to undertake an expanded agricultural and chemical research program. He also said the medical center, adjacent to the science center, can make space available immediately to undertake a research program on medical phases of the problem.

In addition, Oswald told the congressman that the university has developed an advisory committee reporting directly to him and composed of faculty members from all appropriate areas to insure coordination of all research programs connected in any way with the objectives of the research program. The text of his telegram was released yesterday with other testimony on the appropriations measure.

Commenting in Lexington on the House action, Oswald said he is "delighted that the university has the unique combination of agricultural, chemical, and medical facilities that will permit, for the first time, a completely coordinated research program on the relationship between smoking and health. . .

"We at the university consider this a prime opportunity to make a contribution of significant value toward solution of one of the country's current agricultural and medical programs.

"We are grateful to Congressman Natcher and his colleagues who have supported the university in the move to obtain resources for this important study."

Natcher, in a statement yesterday, made it clear that he believes the new research appropriation is only the beginning. He long has been an advocate of more emphasis on research for tobacco and is largely credited with getting Congress in 1960 to appropriate funds to start the National Tobacco Research Laboratory at the University of Kentucky.

The tobacco-research appropriation will mark the first time that Section 32 funds have been used for research. The money primarily is used by the Department of Agriculture to purchase surplus foods for donation to school-lunch programs and charitable institutions."

May 14, 1964

An article appeared in the May 12 **EVENING STAR** entitled "House Veteran Cannon Dies". This articles is as follows:

"Representative Clarence Cannon of Missouri, peppery guardian of the United States pocketbook for decades, died today. He was 85.

Dean of the House in age, he had been in Congress since March 4, 1923. He had been chairman of the Appropriations Committee since 1941 except for the periods 1946-48 and 1952-54 when the Republicans were in control.

He had presided over the appropriation of more than a trillion dollars--more than any man in history. But he was proudest of the billions he had helped chop out of requests.

Representative George H. Mahon, Democrat of Texas, is in line to succeed Mr. Cannon as chairman of the powerful committee. Mr. Mahon is 63.

As a parliamentarian it was conceded Mr. Cannon was top man in the House. In fact, he wrote most of the rules-- "Cannon's Procedure of the House of Representatives"--is a legislative bible.

Aides said Mr. Cannon died about 4 a.m. (EDT) after a heart attack. They said he had entered Washington Hospital Center Sunday afternoon suffering from what he thought was nausea.

He had appeared at his office as usual on Saturday, aides said, and was "chipper and in good spirits" at that time.

Burial will be Thursday in his home town, Elsberry, Mo. Funeral services will be at 2 p.m. at Elsberry Baptist Church.

President Johnson said the country will miss Mr. Cannon's "counsel, his candor and the courage with which he held steadfastly to his convictions about what was right and best for America."

The President added that Mr. Cannon's long and vigorous career" in Congress "left a distinguished imprint upon the decisions and policies of our times."

House Speaker McCormack described Mr. Cannon as "one of the great legislators of the Nation's history, whose death leaves a great gap in the Congress."

Senate Majority Leader Mansfield said the Senate joined the House in feeling a "sense of loss" at the passing of Mr. Cannon.

Mr. Cannon was outranked in service in the House only by Carl Vinson of Georgia. Mr. Vinson, who is 80, has announced his retirement after this year. He entered the House November 3, 1914.

Mr. Cannon's death and Mr. Vinson's retirement will make Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat of New York, senior member of the House next year. Mr. Celler, who is 76, entered the House with Mr. Cannon in 1923.

But Mr. Cannon's Washington service extends long back of his tenure in the House. In 1911 Champ Clark, then Speaker, persuaded him to come to the Capital as a clerk in the Speaker's office.

Mr. Cannon was elected House Parliamentarian in 1917 and held the office until he was elected to membership from the 9th Missouri Congressional District.

He was one of the Nation's leading authorities on parliamentary law and wrote a number of standard works on parliamentary procedure and the treatises on the subject in Encyclopedia Britannica and Encyclopedia Americana.

Mr. Cannon was a familiar figure to all who attended or watched Democratic National Conventions in recent decades.

The slight figure in the frequent huddles with the late Speaker Sam Rayburn, perennial convention chairman was Mr. Cannon in his role of parliamentarian.



It didn't pay for the less expert to get in the Missouriian's legislative way when procedural maneuvers would achieve his ends.

Although the prime element of his reputation was toughness, he was a man of many facets, depending on the occasion--tough as a bulldog, stubborn as one of the mules for which his State is noted, or the doting grandpa.

Over the years the toughness came out in physical action.

The record of his more than 40 years in the House shows fistic encounters in earlier years with such figures as former Representative John Phillips of California and Representative John Taber of New York, Republicans, and former Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee, Democrat.

The encounters, all relatively minor, occurred over differences on Government money bills, all of which came through Mr. Cannon's hands.

The Missouriian had a wide reputation as a tight man with the Government's billions of dollars, and was proud he had helped chop billions out of spending proposals.

But with his own financing he was a little loose, especially when it came to silver dollars. He shelled out hundreds of them to children he didn't even know, whom he encountered on his official work rounds.

With each of the coins went the admonition that if the recipient held onto it "you will never go broke."

At one point in his service on the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Cannon was chairman of the subcommittee on the District of Columbia. Until his death, he was a member of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

The man's mercurial nature was well pointed up at the close of the 1962 session of Congress.

Irrked by the way things had been going through the session, Mr. Cannon loosed a tirade on the floor against the House leadership in general and Speaker McCormack in particular. He described the leadership as the most "biased and inept" he had seen in his long service.

Then, a few minutes later, he was standing and applauding with the others as the House adopted a resolution praising Mr. McCormack for "able, impartial and dignified" handling of the speakership.

Mr. Cannon was personally close to Speaker Rayburn, Mr. McCormack's predecessor, but in private Mr. Rayburn would sometimes concede he found Mr. Cannon hard to get along with legislatively. On occasion Mr. Rayburn would go into such language as "stubborn" and "bullheaded."

In 1962 and last year, Mr. Cannon lead a prestige battle with the Senate over the latter's insistence that it be allowed to originate some appropriation bills, a privilege the House claims as its own.

"Like the Berlin crisis, the dispute between the Senate and the House is not negotiable," Mr. Cannon asserted with finality. "We are right and they are wrong."

Last year Congress wrangled through December before approving the last of the appropriation bills, and then only under pressure from President Johnson.

Mr. Cannon insisted that money was being saved as long as the new appropriation bills were not enacted. He reasoned that the previous year's bills, which stayed in effect, appropriated less money than the new ones.

This year, Mr. Cannon quietly abolished the Subcommittee on Deficiency Appropriations in another move to cut spending.

In private life Mr. Cannon was a gentle, home-loving man. Colleagues cite his devotion to his wife, the former Ida Dawson, Wigginton, to whom he was married for 58 years, as a model of domesticity. They have two married daughters and five grandchildren. He lived at 220 C street, SE.

Mr. Cannon was a man of few hobbies. He tinkered at the piano, operated a diversified 750-acre farm on the Mississippi River, and was an avid student of history.

He never changed his legal residence from his native town of Elsberry, Mo., which was founded in 1879, the year he was born. He was a Baptist.

He was a lawyer but never got around to much practice--he got into politics to widen his contacts and never got out.

He was graduated from LaGrande College, now Hannibal-LaGrande Junior College, William Jewell College and the University of Missouri, and held a number of honorary degrees. He served as professor of history at Stephens College in 1904-08.

May 15, 1964

I attended the funeral of my good friend, Clarence Cannon, in Elsberry, Missouri, yesterday. Mr. Cannon was 85 years old and has served as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations since 1941 with the exception of the 80th and 83rd Congresses.

Some 30 Members of the Committee on Appropriations together with the Members in the House from Missouri and the 2 Missouri Senators flew from Washington to St. Louis. Our 12 Subcommittee Chairmen of the Committee on Appropriations together with George H. Mahon, our new Chairman, flew out with President Johnson. We left Washington about 1:30 and an hour and 24 minutes later landed in St. Louis. This is the first time that I had ever ridden on the President's plane. It is quite an airplane.

Starting at the tail section and going up to the pilot's compartment, you first have a large reading room with all of the fixtures and next is a large bedroom with a tremendous bed. Next to the bedroom is

a complete office with all of the equipment and next to the office is a large room with comfortable chairs. In proceeding on towards the front end of the plane, the next section is for passengers with 2 rows of seats and space for 40 passengers. Next is a card room with a table on either side, then the lavatories and the crew's quarters and next is a large kitchen and then the pilot's compartment. This plane travels faster on takeoff than most of the planes travel in flight. I do not know the exact cost but it must run in the neighborhood of \$20 or \$30 million.

The weather was wonderful and we soon reached St. Louis. We got into helicopters at St. Louis and flew on into Elsberry, Missouri, which is about 51 miles. The entire town of Elsberry has 1,429 inhabitants and around the Elsberry First Baptist Church, where the funeral was held, there must have been 14 or 15 thousand people. They were all there from Elsberry and they had come in from neighboring cities. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Truman were present and sat on the front row with President Johnson. The Masonic Order conducted the funeral and it was the best Masonic funeral that I have ever witnessed. The Minister of the church took over at the conclusion of the Masonic Services and made a short statement followed by a number of songs. The casket was then rolled out of the church and President Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. Truman followed immediately behind.

Elsberry, by the way, is located in one of the richest agricultural areas in the world. From the air, large plowed fields appeared to be asphalt strips. The soil is so black that it looks like asphalt.

On the way out to St. Louis, President Johnson spent most of his time visiting with House and Senate Members and paid special attention to Otto E. Passman, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Appropriations.

Otto Passman has served as chairman of this Subcommittee for a period of 10 years. I have served on the Subcommittee since he has been chairman. The military aide to the President and his two assistants were very accommodating to all of us on the plane and General Joe Kelly had a typewritten list of the helicopter manifest which showed the seating arrangement in the four helicopters that were to fly us from St. Louis to Elsberry. The President was in the first helicopter together with the two Missouri Senators and their wives. Dr. Pepper, the President's personal physician, always flies in the same helicopter or plane with the President, but in this instance the typewritten sheet showed that his name was stricken and the name of Otto E. Passman substituted. I asked the General if he would give me his manifest as a souvenir which he did. This switch in the helicopter manifest arrangement was quite unusual but it clearly showed to me that President Johnson was working on my good friend, Otto Passman.

In visiting with us on the plane ride out and back, President Johnson directed much of his conversation to Otto, who was sitting directly in front of me. The President sat on the arm of the chair next to me and proceeded to carry on a long detailed conversation with Mr. Passman concerning the necessity of appropriating the full \$3,500,000,000 in Foreign Aid for fiscal year 1965. The press, of course, were present and were all ears. I do not believe that any of this conversation will be reported because, I understand, that this was off-the-record material. Otto informed the President that he would guarantee that one thing would take place at the time of the mark-up and that was that the bill on Foreign Aid appropriations would not be given a new name. This brought about general laughter, but when the President really started in on Passman, Otto jumped up and said, "Now look, Mr. President, you and I majored in the same subject and both of us made A Pluses." This really brought a howl because we knew the subject to which he referred. The President still continued and when it was time for dinner he invited Otto back to his private compartment to have dinner. Otto jumped up and started backing away, still insisting that it would be an imposition insofar as the President was concerned, and then we proceeded to inform Otto, in loud voices, that if he signed anything for goodness sakes not to swear to it before a Notary Public.

We had a real nice trip out and back and were extended every consideration by

the President. Just before we landed in Washington, the President had his private photographer come back into the main section of the plane and take some pictures. He first made a picture of the President with Mr. Passman and then Otto, directing the heat to me since I am a member of the Subcommittee on Foreign Aid appropriations, suggested that next a picture be made of me with the President. This picture was taken and then several others.

The people who crowded all around the little church and filled the street in front of the church were good, substantial American citizens. A good many of them were in their shirt sleeves and you could hear remarks from the crowd about how much "Clarence" would have enjoyed seeing all of the people around the church and of what an honor it was to Clarence to have the President and former President attend his funeral. Mr. Cannon was a rich man and, according to my information, had some two or three million dollars. I was informed yesterday that about 10,000 people in his District have silver dollars that he gave them from time to time. They kept the silver dollars as keepsakes and Mr. Cannon always admonished them that if they would keep the silver dollars, they would never go broke. I recall on one occasion, when we gave a luncheon for Fred Marshall of Minnesota at the time he was leaving the House, that the Chairman's share of the bill was \$5.00. I was the collector of the funds and he gave me two \$2.00 bills and a silver dollar. I paid



the \$5.00 out of my own pocket and kept the two \$2.00 bills and the silver dollar. I have them in one of my Scrapbooks. For a great many years Mr. Cannon carried his paper money in \$2.00 bills and always had a few silver dollars in his pocket.

He was a man of courage and all down through the years whenever a President got between Mr. Cannon and the people, Mr. Cannon could never see the President.

May 18, 1964

During the past week Governor Rockefeller won an upset victory in Oregon's Presidential primary. The New York Republican ran far ahead of Henry Cabot Lodge, the heavy favorite.

The Johnson Administration decided to send more U. S. troops and planes to South Vietnam and to seek more economic aid for the Southeast Asian nation. The decisions followed the fifth trip to South Vietnam by Defense Secretary McNamara.

After a heated exchange between Majority Leader Mansfield and Republican Senator Case of New Jersey, the Senate voted down an expansion of the Robert G. Baker investigation. Republicans had pushed for broadening the inquiry to permit the investigating committee to call senators as witnesses.

Refugee raiders attacked a Cuban sugar mill, beginning a long-threatened campaign to overthrow Fidel Castro. Despite hints of U. S. involvement, the State Department denied any American support for the raiders.

Senate leaders of both parties and Attorney General Kennedy reached an accord on compromise amendments to the civil-rights bill. The agreement assured support for the bill from Illinois' Senator Dirksen, Senate GOP leader.

Khrushchev told cheering crowds in Egypt that Russia backed the Arabs in their efforts to oust the British from the Middle East. But he stopped short of promising direct Soviet military intervention in any Arab conflict with the West.

France urged changes in the structure of NATO as ministers from Atlantic Alliance nations gathered in The Hague.

Rep. George Mahon of Texas became chairman of the House Appropriations Committee following the death of Missouri's Rep. Clarence Cannon, 85.

May 22, 1964

Yesterday we eulogized our chairman, Mr. Cannon. Congressman Karsten, the senior Member of the Missouri delegation had the Floor and upon yielding to me, I made the following statement:

"Mr. Speaker, it is difficult to reconcile ourselves to the fact that our beloved chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Clarence Cannon, has passed away.

His concept of public trust was without parallel and never did he hesitate to speak out against any proposal which he felt was not sound and not to the best interests of our people. Words are inadequate to fully appraise Mr. Cannon's tremendous capacity for loyalty and love of his country. In every position he held, either private or public, he achieved distinction. His service in all of his assignments was marked by a high sense of conscience and duty.

Mr. Cannon had those outstanding moral and intellectual qualities necessary for the position of chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. As a Representative, he had those qualities that are essential for leadership; sound judgment, patience, perseverance, and unyielding adherence to the principles and policies advocated by his party for the welfare of the country. As the chairman of one of the outstanding committees in the Congress, he presided with dignity and firmness.

He had become an inspiration, a symbol of the power and the achievements of the House of Representatives. Mr. Cannon will have a high place in the history of his country and in the hearts of his countrymen. His character, his achievements, and his faithful service will be an inspiration to generations yet to come. May God let the light of His countenance shine upon him and give him peace.

I have lost a true friend and this country has lost a great statesman. To his lovely wife and family, I extend my deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

"Manny" Celler is chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. He is a Jew and probably has the best vocabulary in the House. His statement is as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, it is with a sense of great personal loss that I join in these eulogies to mark the passing of Clarence Cannon. Clarence Cannon and I came to Congress together. We were the only ones left from the freshman class of 1923. We served together during those years which saw crisis follow crisis. I felt with his passing, in the words of Tennyson, that "the old order changeth."

In a congressional sense we grew up together. We both, in the language of Disraeli, climbed the greasy pole, he to become chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and I to become chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Clarence was a man of marked determination. At times his determination was as firm as a rock you hold in your hand. Clarence had great faith, faith in himself, faith in the Congress, and faith in his country. He did not wear his faith as one would with the fashion of a hat. His was a faith, in the language of Browning, that could move mountains. He, at times, had an enthusiasm that was as fierce as a streak of lightning.

It has been said that character is what you are when no one is looking. Clarence was ever a good and righteous man, seen or unseen.

He was a practical statesman. He knew that politics is the art of the possible. He knew also that at times it is better to bend than to break; that if you want a rose, at times you must put up with the thorns.

He also knew extremely well the traditions and the history of our great country. He realized that if you do not know the mistakes of history you have to live those mistakes all over again.

I honor Clarence not only as the foremost parliamentarian of the House, not only as the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, who met responsibly the challenges of his major post, but also as a man of the greatest integrity. Integrity was ever with him. It stood out like a red thread in the grey linen of life.

He was my friend, and I say this most proudly. He had a way of sending me notes that warmed my heart. I want to read to you the last note he ever sent to me:

Dear Mamma: Somewhere in Holy write we are admonished to give no heed when men "shall revile you and say all manner of evil against you".

Perhaps by the same rule we should give as little heed to those who, through friendship, say kindly things about us.

But you and I have come a long way together -- one of the happiest experiences of

my life--and I cannot refrain from an expression of appreciation of the generous comments you made on the floor last Friday-- just one of the many instances in which you have said a good word -- where and at a time it counted most.

(Signed) Clarence

I need not dwell on the great services he performed for his constituency, for his State, and for his country. Historians will do justice to that phase of his life. I want only to say that I had a friend who is no more. I am greatly grieved.

To his wife, to the members of his family, to all of his other friends, I extend all of my sympathy.

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May 25, 1964

During the past week the Johnson Administration considered direct military intervention in Laos. U.S. jets were dispatched on reconnaissance missions over areas held by the Communist Pathet Lao.

Alabama Gov. George Wallace received 42.8 per cent of the vote in Maryland's Democratic Presidential primary. It was not clear whether the strong showing would harm the chances for the Administration's civil-rights bill.

Budget requests for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration were cut \$245,000,000 by the House Appropriations Committee. The space agency had warned that any cuts would endanger its goal of landing a man on the moon by 1970.

Exile groups inflicted minor damage in raids on Cuba. There was no indication whether the activity signaled a major refugee push to overthrow the Castro regime.

The chief counsel for the Senate committee investigating the Bobby Baker case recommended strict rules governing outside interests of senators. Though the committee is unlikely to endorse all the proposals, public pressure could force them to adopt some of the recommendations.

Southern Baptists turned down a proposal endorsing racial integration of churches. They passed a milder resolution urging members to work for a "peaceful Christian solution" on race.

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Gov. Wallace polled 43 per cent in the Democratic Presidential primary in Maryland last week. Many Senators doubted this would affect passage of the civil rights bill. Elsewhere on the political scene, Lodge supporters threw their strength in California to the Rockefeller ticket.

On the surface, Alabama's Gov. George C. Wallace had little to gain by his foray this spring into three Presidential primaries outside the South.

He already enjoyed wide support as governor in his state. A political realist, he knew his chances of winning enough delegates for the Democratic

nomination were nil, even if President Johnson should fall ill before November.

The former Golden Gloves bantamweight seemed to be fighting just for the love of it. The hobby was expensive; his lavish campaign in Maryland alone cost an estimated \$200,000.

His announced reason for the Wisconsin, Indiana and Maryland battles was to demonstrate that opposition to the civil rights movement was not confined to the Deep South.

The United States reacted swiftly to increased Communist military activity in Southeast Asia last week. Reconnaissance jets were sent over Laos after pro-Communist Pathet Lao forces pushed neutralist battalions out of the key Plaine des Jarres. United Nations Ambassador Adlai Stevenson asked for an international peace-keeping force on the Cambodia-South Viet Nam border. President Johnson asked for an increase of \$125 million in aid for South Viet Nam.

It was a ripe time for the increased Communist pressure. The rains lay heavy on the lush delta of the Mekong River in South Viet Nam. Three Western countries, the United States, Britain and Germany, faced national elections which might make them hesitant to take strong action in Southeast Asia. Finally, a rightist coup in Laos presented the *raison d'etre*.



The Reds were wrong. The week began with increased Communist Viet Cong attacks in South Viet Nam and signaled the beginning of a United States reaction that took sharply new political, diplomatic and military forms.

President Johnson began by asking for \$125 million increase in aid for South Viet Nam from Congress.

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Teams of Saboteurs were reported last week to have entered Cuba, but by the end of the week there was nothing to confirm or deny their whereabouts.

A sign in a downtown Miami window last week said: "Estamos en guerra"-- We are at war. Indeed the atmosphere among the Cuban refugees was electric on Wednesday, Cuban Independence Day.

Most of the excitement centered around a 39-year old engineer Manuel Ray, head of the anti-Castro Revolutionary Junta. Mr. Ray pledged a year ago to be in Cuba by May 20 with teams of infiltrators.

The former leader in Castro's group said he plans to rebuild the underground that was smashed in the attempted invasion in 1961. Cuba was described as being placed on "high alert," the highest short of war.

Meanwhile, Manuel Artime, head of another splinter group somewhat more right-wing and militant than Ray's Junta, the Movement for Revolutionary Recuperation, has been leading a small group of commando-type raiders from bases in the Caribbean.

Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev spent the second week of his two-week visit to the United Arab Republic mending his Middle Eastern fences and issued a mild rebuke to Arab leaders for their "Arab nationalism."

Premier Khrushchev demonstrated last week that he is well-schooled in the flexible philosophy of Lenin. Lenin never let theory stand in the way of pragmatism. Neither does Mr. Khrushchev.

While defending the theory that each nation can find its own way to socialism against the fiery "international" brand of Chinese communism, Mr. Khrushchev, in his visit to the United Arab Republic, did an about-face and mildly rebuked the Arabs for not being international in their approach.

Some Arab leaders, he said, were thinking too much of "Arab unity and nationalism" and should be aiming to "unite the workers of the world."

Then, perhaps reminding the wayward Arabs of Russia's \$270 million loan for the building of the Aswan High Dam, he added, "Do you want us to go home?"

The remark had added significance since it followed a speech by Abdel Salam Arif, president of Iraq, also a guest last week of UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser. President Arif said the Aswan High Dam was "a symbol of Arab unity and nationalism."

Tension between the two had been apparent during the visit. Mr. Khrushchev is known to resent the arrest and execution of Communists after the coup in February, 1963 in which Maj. Gen. Abdul Karim Kassim was overthrown in Iraq.

May 26, 1964

Last night I attended a reception in honor of Representative Harry R. Sheppard, the second ranking majority Member on my Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Sheppard is a man 79 years of age and has been a Member of Congress for over 30 years. Since he has been a Member of our Committee, he has served as Chairman of the Military Construction Subcommittee and has held this position since the 83rd Congress. Prior to the 83rd he was also chairman and since this is the Subcommittee that makes the appropriations for all of the military installations throughout the United States and abroad, it is a very influential assignment. The State of California should erect a monument to Harry Sheppard as high as the Empire State Building because he has done more for this State during the past 20 years than any man in the State. As a Californian, he has established a number of military bases, atomic energy plants and other large Government operations which have brought in hundreds of thousands of employees. California is now either the first or second State in population and according to every indication will be No. 1 at the time the next census is taken in 1970. As chairman of this Subcommittee, he has been in a position to agree to appropriations providing the installation was located in the right point. The right point with Harry Sheppard all down through the years has been California.

Another Member of the House who retires this year, the same as Mr. Sheppard, is Carl Vinson of Georgia, having served 50 years in the House and the Dean of the House. Mr. Vinson announced several months ago that

he would not run for reelection. The Georgia legislature in redistricting the State chopped up Mr. Vinson's district which was very agreeable to all concerned. Mr. Vinson has established in Georgia all of the military bases and military installations that are located there and has assisted with a great many other Government projects which have been either located in Georgia or on the border of the State. Georgia is prospering as a result of this action and here is another example of where a man has gone all out for his home State. As chairman of the old Naval Affairs Committee and now Chairman of the Armed Services Committee authorizing the projects, he has been in a position to dictate locations.

May 28, 1964

One of the great leaders in the world died yesterday. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, the aristocratic quick-tempered idol of India's hungry millions died of a heart attack. He was 74 years of age. The people of his country have suffered a great loss and this man who was in charge of the world's largest democracy for 17 years will be mourned throughout the world.

There appeared an editorial in the WASHINGTON POST today entitled "Jawaharlal Nehru", and is as follows:

"India has lost a great leader whose name will be inscribed in history alongside those of the mightiest figures in the history of the subcontinent. Many will dispute his philosophy, his policies, his politics and his day-to-day decisions, but few will

dispute his rightful claim to a place alongside such giants as Akbar among the rulers who struggled to bring order and unity and a common culture to the assorted peoples living south of the Himalayas.

Not in the sense that he was a military commander, but in the sense of being both a creator and the first administrator of a new state, he was at once India's Garibaldi and its Cavour. His country, until his death, knew no other ruler.

What was constant in his character was his total identification with India. What was uniform in his purpose was the creation of a nation with a common devotion to political freedom, a universal respect for differing faiths, a dedication to the uplifting of the illiterate and disadvantaged masses. It was his unremitting purpose to unite the diverse cultures and groups that countless invasions and conquests had left tenants in the vast subcontinent. It can be said of him as he said of Akbar, that he "deliberately placed the ideal of a common Indian nationhood above the claims of a separatist religion." And history alone will disclose whether we must say of him as he said of the great sixteenth century Moghul ruler: "He did not wholly succeed in his attempt. But it is amazing how far he did go and what great success attended his efforts."

All of his day-to-day policies have to be examined against the realization that this was his larger purpose. In his economic thinking, he moved from a doctrinaire Marxist position to that of a pragmatic planner. In June 1932, he had decided that: "Only in one country can it be said that economic

freedom has been won by the people generally, and that is Russia, or rather the Soviet Union." In a letter to his daughter in 1932, he wrote: "As you perhaps know, advanced political thought now considers that private property is an evil and should, as far as possible, be abolished." But by 1960 he had long-since modified this view of private property. He said, in an interview in that year: "Our notions of what should be in the public sector are pragmatic and not doctrinaire or ideological. The public area, basically, is in strategic industries such as steel. This is mainly because private funds are not available in required amounts. As the economy develops, the number of firms in the private sector will greatly increase." There was little left of the doctrinaire socialist of 1932.

The foreign policy which Nehru espoused had as its central purpose the protection of India. Its primary object was to shape the political environment in the world, and in Asia, so that India, in peace, might pursue those great objects of internal development and economic growth essential to its national survival. Like the founders of the American republic, he longed for a few generations of isolation from the quarrels of the great powers. And because this wish was so strong in his heart, he was prepared to overlook with his mind policies of others that were inconsistent with this purpose. He clung to peace with China, even when Tibet was crushed and when there were countless intrusions on the Indian border. Not until there was an invasion that no amount of wishfulness could obscure did he abandon the vision of peace. He tried to wish into being

the environment that India needed. Even this rude intrusion of hostile reality did not shake the central theory of his policy--nonalignment in the quarrels between the Communist and the non-Communist world. But in his last years, he found himself confronted with the inexorable choice that has confronted many rulers before him -- to arm his own country, to ask for and receive help from others, or to accept defeat. At what point the degree of foreign assistance becomes equivalent to an alliance is an unanswered question.

His foreign policy was embarrassed throughout by his relations with the other great nation that emerged from partition. There is not much doubt that he came, in the end, to feel the same regrets that Gandhi had felt over the fact of partition. He did not succeed, partly because of the Kashmir crisis, in perfecting an accommodation with Pakistan. The moderation of his recent conferences with Sheikh Bdullah suggest an increasing awareness of the importance of peace with Pakistan and settlement of the Kashmir issue.

He was the first architect of India's economic plans. Three five-year plans had not yet put India into the take-off stage of economic growth but the infrastructure of a modern economic society was being put in place at the time of his death. Much had been accomplished. Under his leadership India had laid the foundations for economic change that ought to mean a richer and fuller life for the teeming millions of a land in which for thousands of years the lot of the ordinary man and woman was mean and filled with anguish and despair.

The tasks which Nehru set for himself were all incompleated when he died. National unity had not yet triumphed over communal diversity; India's frontiers were invested by hostile Chinese forces; the domestic economy was only in the first stages of development. It will be the lot of his successors to carry India's great objectives forward. If they succeed, and the free world must more than ever hope that they will succeed, Indians a thousand years from now still will remember the beginnings of nationhood made under the inspired leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru. And even if they fail, he will be remembered. In either case, it will be impossible to make a distinction between him and his generation, so thorough was his identification with his country. And any final estimate of him will profit by his own estimate of his great Moghul predecessor:

"No man can succeed in great tasks unless the time is ripe and the atmosphere is favorable. A great man often forces the pace and creates his own atmosphere. But the great man himself is a product of the times and of the prevailing atmosphere. So Akbar also was the product of the times in India." And so was Nehru.

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May 29, 1964

Yesterday President Eamon De Valera addressed a Joint Session of Congress. He is a large man about 80 years of age and made an excellent speech. His speech, by the way was given extemporaneously and



he ended his speech by stating:

"May I pray in our own language, the Irish language, that this may be so:

Go dtuga Dia gur mar sin a bheas agus go stiúra an Spiorad Naomh na daoine a bheas mar thereoraithe ar ár ndá thír, agus taoisigh an domhain fré chéile, ar bhealach na síochána agus leasa an chine dhaoimna.

(English Translation:)

God grant that it be so, and may the Holy Spirit guide the leaders of our two countries, and those of the whole world, on the way of peace and human betterment."

The House and Senate were very much impressed with this wonderful Irish language.

June 1, 1964

During this past week leaders of India's Congress Party maneuvered to succeed Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, 74, who died of a heart attack. Lal Bahadur Shastri, 59, was rated most likely to emerge as the country's leader.

The United States and Russia negotiated a treaty setting up consular offices. The treaty, which must be ratified by the Senate, angered some lawmakers, who contended that they were not kept properly informed of the negotiations.

President Johnson ordered his highest ranking advisers to confer in Honolulu this week on Southeast Asia. The United States continued to oppose a 14-nation conference on Laos, but favored a British plan for a smaller meeting.

The U. S. Supreme Court ruled that Prince Edward County, Virginia, must reopen and desegregate its schools this fall. The Court sent back for further hearings by lower courts a case involving Atlant's gradual "grade-a-year" desegregation program.

Former President Eisenhower wrote an article widely interpreted as opposing the candidacy of Arizona Senator Goldwater for the GOP Presidential nomination. The statement was released in the final week of campaigning for the California primary.

An international soccer game in Lima, Peru, turned into a riot, leaving 284 dead.

The civil rights struggle was waged in three arenas last week: the courts, the Congress and the streets of Cambridge, Md.

In the simmering field of civil rights, a long, hot summer has been predicted. The short fuse of civil rights was heated last week at three levels.

In the courts: A sharply-worded opinion from the United States Supreme Court ordered Prince Edward County, Va., to reopen its public schools, closed since 1959 to avoid desegregating.

In the Congress: Senator Dirksen finally placed the much-touted bi-partisan amendments to the Civil Rights Bill before the Senate.

The changes were mainly calculated to allay the fears of conservative senators over increased Federal powers.

In the streets: Three National Guardsmen were wounded as they braved bullets and bottles to break up a Negro demonstration with tear gas, in Cambridge, Md.

President Johnson on Thursday ordered a review of the deteriorating Southeast Asia situation by top American diplomatic and military leaders who will meet in Hawaii tomorrow. The Pathet Lao, meanwhile, eased their pressure on neutralist positions in Laos.

Premier Khrushchev, ending a 16-day visit, pledged on Sunday a new loan of \$277 million to Egypt, whose President signed an anti-imperialist joint communique with him.

The International Monetary Fund, with United States backing, last week approved a \$40 million loan to Egypt on liberal terms.

Gamal Abdel Nasser, the handsome, strong-willed hero of the Egyptian people, once expressed his deep admiration for Marshal Tito. The Yugoslav leader had, he said, taught him how to exploit the cold war to get help from both sides--the West and the East.

That Mr. Nasser has learned the lesson well in his 10 years as President, few will deny. The United States and the Soviet Union have often indicated that they regard him as the man they must do business with in the Arab world. Last week they did it again.

Prime Minister Nehru, India's leader since it gained independence in 1947, died of a heart attack on Wednesday in New Delhi. Lal Bahadur Shastri, a political moderate, was seen as his likely successor.

In the last year or two and especially since January, when a stroke slowed its great leader perceptibly, India's thoughts --and the thoughts of her friends and foes-- turned with increasing frequency to the question of a successor to Jawaharlal Nehru.

No help in finding an answer was ever given by the veteran of India's struggle for independence and the architect of what is called the world's largest democracy. He had declined to build up anyone for designation as his political heir.

Only a week ago Friday, when the ailing 74-year-old Prime Minister was asked whether, in the interest of democracy, he should not name a successor during his lifetime, he replied:

"My lifetime is not ending so very soon."

June 3, 1964

Governor George Wallace of Alabama made up his mind several months ago that he had sufficient power to do the job on all of Alabama's Congressmen to be defeated. This man, Wallace, of course, is a strong segregationist and has maintained for months now that the Alabama delegation was not taking an active part in the Congress against integration. After the 1960 Census,

the Alabama delegation was not taking an active part in the Congress against integration. After the 1960 census the Alabama Legislature was unable to agree on a new districting plan for the State and since Alabama lost one seat in the House, it simply meant that all of the Representatives would have to run from the State at Large. This, they did two years ago, and it must be terrific. First, they must run in their District, and then from the winners of the nine District (which are still in existence notwithstanding the fact that later there will be only 8) the low man on the totem pole drops out. Two years ago, it was Frank Boykin, the weakest Member of the delegation. The ablest Member of the delegation in the House is Albert Rains. He is recognized as one of the outstanding Members of Congress. After serving 20 odd years, he became so disgusted that he refused to run again this time. The Conservatives in Alabama ganged up on Carl Elliot, who was one of the two new members on the Rules Committee at the time the Rules Committee was increased to put out the Administration's program. That, to me, was a death blow when he accepted this assignment when two years ago he succeeded in barely winning. According to the press, he lost in yesterday's State-wide campaign and is the low man on the totem pole to be dropped out. Six of the incumbents will return together with two new Members.

Electric computing machines when accepted without question can be dangerous. At midnight last night CBS announced that the computer had decided within 30 minutes after the returns started in California that Goldwater was the winner. Rockefeller refused to concede and for hours CBS continued to cite the decision of the computing machine. When I went to bed the computing machines and the returns apparently showed that Goldwater was in the lead by some 45,000 majority. This morning when I turned my car radio on when coming into work, I heard that Rockefeller was in the lead and at 10 a.m. this morning was still a little in the lead and may win.

An electric computing machine could decide a national election. With the vote count in a presidential race starting on the East Coast with radio and television blaring out returns, the decisions from such machines could decide the election clear across to the West Coast. The difference in the time zones and the fact that vote counters are easily discouraged when they find out their man is lost could play havoc not only in a national election but in many other elections if these machines are completely relied upon and their returns automatically accepted.

The final returns from California is that Goldwater received 50.9% of the vote. This certainly was not a clear mandate of the people.

June 4, 1964

An article appeared in the Kentucky papers this past week concerning my seniority on the Committee. The title of this article is "NATCHER'S HOUSE-UNIT RANK RISES," and is as follows:

Washington--Representative WILLIAM H. NATCHER (D., Ky.) has moved up one notch in seniority on the House Appropriations Committee and is in line for further advancement next year, assuming he is reelected.

Natcher moved from 15th to 14th on the Democratic side of the committee after the recent death of Chairman Clarence Cannon (D., Mo.).

Next year, Natcher contemplates moving up two more places, to 12th, because two members ahead of him have announced they will not seek reelection. They are Representatives Harry R. Sheppard (D. Cal.) and J. Vaughan Gary (D. Va.).

As 12th ranking Democrat on the committee, Natcher would have higher seniority than 18 Democrats if the Democrats are in control of the House gain. The party in control of the House is allotted 30 members, the other 20, on the large and important committee.

Natcher has climbed comparatively fast on the committee.

He achieved the unusual nine years ago when as a first-term member of the House he won a spot on the committee. Usually a Congressman serves a number of years before landing a place on this committee.

Natcher recalled that after coming to Congress in August, 1953, he served first on the House Veteran Affairs Committee.

The next year he won the support of the late Speaker Sam Rayburn and Cannon for appointment to the appropriations committee.

"If it hadn't been for their support," he said, "I wouldn't have gotten on the committee for years."

Natcher is chairman of the subcommittee on District of Columbia appropriations, is second ranking Democrat on the agriculture-appropriations subcommittee, and third-ranking Democrat on the appropriations foreign-aid subcommittee.

Appropriations is known as a privilege committee. A member of the committee may not serve on another committee.

Seniority counts for a great deal in Congress. Committee chairmanships, and the power they carry, go to the senior committee members of the party in control of each House. Seniority also brings other advantages, including choice of office space.

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The Republicans that I know who are actively supporting Goldwater are either extreme right-wing Members of disgruntled political opportunists. I still maintain that if Goldwater is the Republican nominee, it will either destroy the Republican Party



or simply mean that it will take 20 years to get over the landslide which will take place in favor of the Democrats. Any man with a Senate voting record of being against Agriculture, Civil Rights, Labor, TVA, Soil Conservation, United Nations Organization, and shoot from the hip to answers to questions which are clearly not responsible, will not make a good candidate for a good political party. In the House we have some 30 Republican Members from the East who consider themselves Moderates and the likelihood is that all of these Members will go down the drain in November if he is the nominee. It may be that the Governors in the Republican States and other leaders including former President Eisenhower will muster enough courage to attempt to stop this steamroller. An article appears in today's WASHINGTON POST written by Walter Lippmann entitled "Goldwater After California" and it certainly expresses my sentiments:

"Senator Goldwater's victory in California is the beginning, not the end, of the drama and ordeal of the Republican party. For California is by no means a true sample of the Republican party in the Nation, and if Goldwater is nominated, it can be only because a majority of the delegates decide to ignore and override the wishes and the opinions and the interests of the majority of the Republican voters. Senator Goldwater himself has shown that he is well aware that he divides the Republican party. That is why he is pounding away at the duty of all Republicans to rally around him after they have been run over by his steamroller.

The Republican drama turns on whether the moderate leaders are prepared to wisk the disaffection of the extremists of the right in order to preserve the main traditions of the party. It was these traditions which General Eisenhower described the other day in his article for the New York Herald Tribune.

In view, however, of the fact that on the eve of the California primary General Eisenhower himself repudiated Mr. Roscoe Drummond's apparently authorized interpretation of the article, it is reasonably certain that General Eisenhower has no stomach for the fight. Perhaps he can be fortified once more. For if the moderate Republican center cannot rally around the ex-President, then it will be exceedingly difficult to prevent the capture of the party by the determined minority on the right.

It will be difficult, especially if General Eisenhower retires from the struggle, but it is too early to say that it is impossible. There are powerful segments of the Republican party which have everything to lose if Goldwater is the head of the ticket. In great states like Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and California it may be that no available Republican candidate can defeat President Johnson. But in these states the Republican tickets, which include Governors and Senators, would be ravaged by Goldwater's nomination. As many of

the Republican leaders in these pivotal states will have their political lives in jeopardy, they may yet find the courage and the will to come together and to do what it is still possible to do--to stop the nomination of Goldwater and to rally to a traditional Republican, like Governor Scranton, who unites the party.

Failing this, the Republican convention of 1964 will be in many ways like the disastrous convention of 1912, which split the party when the old guard machine delegates rode over the Theodore Roosevelt progressives. The party will not split this year as it did in 1912. The moderates will not nominate a candidate of their own. But the constituency of the moderate leaders will crumble, and confronted with Barry Goldwater, large sections of the Republican voters will turn to Lyndon Johnson. During the California primary campaign it was estimated that about 40 per cent of the Republican voters preferred Johnson to Goldwater or Rockefeller.

It can be said, of course, that this is a delightful prospect for the Democrats. But, much as I prefer Lyndon Johnson to any of the available Republican candidates and hope for his election with a decisive mandate, the prospect of a Republican party controlled by an extremist faction is disturbing. It will rupture that cohesiveness around the moderate center which is the special genius of the American party system.

It is a dangerous thing at this time to inject into our public life such a divisive force as Goldwater incarnates. We are a great continental plural society, and we cannot afford to have a politician running for President who makes it his vocation to sharpen and to embitter the sectional, racial, class, ideological issues that we must learn to live with and to outlive.

Nor can we afford the tomtoms and the flagpole sitting which he substitutes for serious consideration of the terrible issues of peace and war.

June 8, 1964

On Saturday I attended the Ground Breaking ceremony for the Green River Reservoir. This is the 4th of the series for the Green River Valley and this was one happy day for me. I delivered the principal speech, turned the first spade of dirt, and pushed the button that set up the first blast at the excavation site. There were over 1500 people present and I was given another shovel for my collection. An article appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL entitled: Green River Dam Starts Up Today and is as follows:

Campbellsville, Ky.--Hope for the end of major floods in the Green River Valley will be signaled today with groundbreaking for the Green River Dam.

Congressman WILLIAM H. NATCHER, who will be the main speaker, said this fourth reservoir planned for the valley "will bring about a complete and adequate flood-control program."

It and three others recently completed also will ensure water supplies during dry periods. The three completed are on tributaries of the Green--the Rough, Nolin, and Barren rivers.

The new \$21-million project will require about 3½ years.

Work has started on the 170-foot control tower and 16-by-461-foot discharging conduit, a concrete stilling basin, and the tower-access road. R. E. Dailey & Company, Detroit, has the \$1,576,821 contract.

The dam will be just off KY 55 in Taylor County, near the Adair and Green county lines.

The groundbreaking at the damsite will start at 11 a.m. (E.S.T.).

Expected, along with Natcher, are Senator John Sherman Cooper; Congressman Frank Chelf, and Col. Willard Roper, Louisville district engineer of the Army Corps of Engineers.

State and local officials from Adair, Green, and Taylor counties and representatives of river-development groups also will be present.

The dam, to be built of rock, earth, and concrete, will form a lake 34 miles long. It will control drainage from 682 square miles.

Officials estimate the lake and dam will draw as many as half a million visitors a year. And they point out that the control gates for releasing water will permit changing downstream temperatures to help fishermen.

During the past week Arizona's Senator Goldwater won the California Republican Presidential primary, capturing 51.4 per cent of the vote and defeating New York Governor Rockefeller. Pierre Salinger, former White House press secretary, won the Democratic nomination for the U. S. Senate.

The Senate agreed to take quick votes early this week on three amendments to the civil-rights bill. The action postponed by one day a scheduled show-down vote on limiting debate over the bill.

Lal Bahadur Shastri, master of the art of political compromise, was chosen by India's ruling Congress Party to succeed Jawaharlal Nehru as prime minister. The 59-year-old leader pledged to continue the foreign policy of nonalignment pursued by his predecessor.

Government troops enforced martial law in Seoul, Korea, after student demonstrations against the government of President Park. The protests began over Park's efforts to establish normal relations with Japan and were broadened to include charges of corruption and police rule.

A U. N. inspection team composed of three Security Council members will visit South Vietnam and Cambodia to seek an end to the border dispute between the two nations. Washington was leaning toward support of a four-nation conference to deal with civil strife in Laos.

Auto makers plan the most extensive restyling in a decade for their 1965 models. The four major manufacturers are spending about \$1 billion to revamp their lines, up from \$700,000,000 spent on 1964 models.

Spirited demand pushed the sale price of Communications Satellite Corp. stock to \$26.50 in the first day of trading in the new company. Five million charter shares in the company, widely heralded as the romance-and-glamor company of the century, went to an estimated 500,000 Americans, most of whom were limited to about 10 shares at \$20 each.

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Secretary of State Rusk last week presided in Hawaii at a top-level administration review of the shaky Southeast Asia situation. President Johnson later indicated that no dramatic new moves to counter Communist aggression in the area had been decided upon for now.

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Senator Goldwater upset Gov. Rockefeller in the California presidential primary last week by a slim margin. Immediately afterwards Gov. William Scranton and Richard M. Nixon issued statements saying they would take no part in any stop-Goldwater move. Nevertheless, Mr. Scranton met with General Eisenhower yesterday and a last-minute drive by the Pennsylvanian appeared likely.

A group of conservative Republican Senators asked for and received, last week, a 24-hour postponement of the cloture vote on the civil rights bill originally scheduled for Tuesday. The Senate voted unanimously to take up three amendments proposed by the group before attempting to shut off the long debate.

The Senate cloture rule has been used only five times since adoption in 1917. If Senate leaders are successful in obtaining cloture on the civil rights bill next week, the bill will join distinguished company.

Previous cloture successes included the ratification of the Versailles treaty in 1919, the World Court in 1926, prohibition in 1927 and the most recent, a bill to set up the Communications Satellite Corporation in 1962.

The vote to stem the debate that has been droning on since March 9 received a final setback last week, probably only for 24 hours. Originally scheduled for Tuesday, the cloture vote was postponed at the request of a group of conservative Republicans who wanted the Senate to vote on three amendments first.

They feared the amendments would not get enough discussion after cloture. Senate civil rights leaders went along with the request. Without the support of these Republicans, cloture would be impossible.



The Supreme Court handed down several important decisions last week. They included overturning an Alabama ban on the NAACP; rejecting prayers and Bible-reading in Florida schools, and declaring a Washington State loyalty oath unconstitutional.

June 11, 1964

My Committee on Appropriations today approved the following projects together with the amounts indicated:

Big Sandy River.....	\$41,000
Green and Barren Rivers.....	43,000
Humphreys Creek to Columbus.....	22,000
Kentucky River and tributaries.....	75,000
Salt River.....	65,000
Upper Cumberland River.....	70,000
	<u>Construction/Planning</u>
Barkley Dam.....	\$15,400,000
Booneville Reservoir....	\$100,000
Camelton locks and dam.	11,600,000
Capt. Anthony Meldahl locks and dam.....	6,365,000
Carr Fork Reservoir.....	830,000
Cave Run Reservoir.....	1,300,000
Cumberland.....	490,000
Eagle Creek Reservoir...	\$150,000
Fishtrap Reservoir.....	18,000,000
Frankfort.....	130,000
Grayson Reservoir.....	4,200,000
Green River Reservoir...	4,000,000
McAlpine Locks and dam..	2,800,000
Newburgh locks and dam..	2,100,000
Red River Reservoir.....	150,000
Sturgis floodwall.....	75,000
Uniontown locks and dam.	1,000,000

June 12, 1964

For the first time in history the United States Senate voted to stop a Southern filibuster against civil rights legislation. On Wednesday of this week with a vote of 71 to 29 cloture was invoked. This vote stopped the filibuster in its 75th day on civil rights in general and the 58th day of debate on the Civil Rights Bill itself.

On Wednesday of this week, the House approved the President's \$3.5 billion foreign aid authorization bill. Now the fun will start on the foreign aid appropriation bill.

On Wednesday of this week we established an almost all-time high as far as temperature is concerned. The mercury touched 100° and this was one of the hottest days we have ever had here at this time of the year.

The Republicans are still fighting over their nominee and today Governor Scranton of Pennsylvania in his address before the Maryland State Convention may take Goldwater off the track.

June 15, 1964

During the past week the Senate voted 71-29 to end the filibuster on the Administration's civil rights bill. The vote was more than the two-thirds majority needed to invoke cloture.

Pennsylvania Governor Scranton announced his candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination "to save the true spirit of the party." The Scranton candidacy is the last rallying point for Republicans attempting to stop the front-running Senator Goldwater's quest for the nomination.

The United States reached agreement with Premier Souvanna Phouma to resume periodic reconnaissance flights to spot guerrillas in Laos. Reds earlier had shot down an American reconnaissance plane and an armed Navy fighter escorting an unarmed reconnaissance plane.

Violence continued in St. Augustine, Fla., where civil-rights groups pushed desegregation efforts. The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., and eight companions were arrested when they tried to eat at a segregated motel restaurant in the city.

Russia and Communist East Germany signed a 20-year friendship treaty, but the pact fell far short of the long threatened separate peace treaty that would have attempted to end Allied rights in East Germany and East Berlin. The signing was timed to coincide with the Washington visit of West German Chancellor Erhard.

The House voted to authorize the full \$3.5 billion requested by President Johnson for his foreign-aid program. There were indications that the President would get almost the full amount when the House votes on the bill appropriating the money.

The United States is "years ahead" of planned progress in developing atomic energy for electric power, President Johnson said. He promised that this country would make this technology available to the world.

The American Heart Association warned against diets containing saturated fats and oils. Producers of products containing unsaturated fats complained that Federal regulations do not permit them to label the health aspects of their products.

We are moving along in the development of our water resources for Kentucky. I have fought for this program since 1953 and we are now receiving benefits which are of great concern to all of our people in Kentucky. An article appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal on June 12, WATER BILL APPROVED: PROVIDES \$69 MILLION FOR KENTUCKY PROJECTS.

The House Appropriations Committee yesterday approved an appropriations measure that provides \$69,006,000 for water-resource development in Kentucky.

The appropriation for Kentucky projects amounts to \$10,450,000 more than the Budget Bureau requested Representative William Natcher of Bowling Green noted.

Natcher, a member of the Appropriations Committee, said the additional funds were provided by the committee to allow construction starts on the Carrs Fork Reservoir in Knott County, the

Newburg locks and dam along the Ohio River near Owensboro, to accelerate construction on the Fishtrap Reservoir in Pike County, and to accelerate a survey of the Salt River, and planning on flood protection for Sturgis, Ky.

### 'Best Bill In 20 Years'

"It's the best public-works appropriations bill the committee has reported in 20 years," Natcher added. The total bill appropriates \$4.4 billion for public works, which is approximately \$46 million less than Budget Bureau estimates.

For construction: Barkley Dam, \$15.4 million; Cammerton locks and dam \$11.6 million; Captain Anthony Meldahl locks and dam, \$6,365,000; Carrs Fork Reservoir, \$830,000; Cave Run Reservoir, \$1.3 million; Cumberland flood control \$490,000; Fishtrap Reservoir, \$18,000,000; Grayson Reservoir, \$4.2 million; Green River Reservoir \$4 million; McAlpine locks and dams, \$2.8 million; Uniontown locks and dams, \$1 million; Newburg locks and dam \$2.1 million.

For planning: Booneville Reservoir, \$100,000; Eagle Creek Reservoir, \$150,000; Frankfort local flood protection \$130,000; Red River Reservoir, \$150,000; and Sturgis floodwall, \$75,000.

For flood-control or navigational surveys: Big Sandy River \$41,000; Green and Barren rivers \$43,000; Humphreys Creek \$22,000; Kentucky River, \$75,000; Salt Lake, \$65,000; Upper Cumberland River, \$70,000.

## T.V.A. Due \$47.9 Million

The House committee also authorized \$47,915,000 for the Tennessee Valley Authority, including \$5 million for the purchase of land needed for the Between-The-Lakes recreation area in Kentucky and Tennessee.

T.V.A. had requested \$6 million for land purchases, but Representative Joe L. Evins (D., Tenn.), a committee member, said he felt that \$5 million would be about all the agency needed during the coming year.

In its report, the committee suggested that T.V.A. use "all possible care to maintain good public relations in the land-acquisition program."

Some opposition has arisen to the project, with some residents claiming that the agency doesn't need all the land and that they should be allowed to continue some private holdings.

### Viewpoint Disputed

T.V.A. officials dispute this viewpoint.

The final T.V.A. budget approved is \$3 million short of what it wanted.

Last year, Congress voted \$47,142,000 for the program, the bulk of which is financed by power revenues.

The committee also approved \$100,000 to update an economic evaluation of the

proposed Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. It would like the north flowing Tennessee River to provide a canal-like waterway from the Gulf of Mexico to the Ohio River."

June 20, 1964

The Senate last night passed the civil rights bill which is the strongest bill in this category that has ever been presented to Congress. The roll call vote was 73 to 27. This vote followed 83 days of debate and now the bill comes back to the House. In order to go to conference and name the conferees it requires unanimous consent. Any Member may object and this means that a rule must then be obtained from the Rules Committee. With the Rules Committee Chairman, Howard Smith from Virginia, and the ranking Majority Member, Congressman William M. Colmer from Mississippi, it may be a few weeks before a rule is obtained.

One of the main objections that I had to this bill was the fact that jury trials were not provided under all sections of this bill and to a certain extent the Senate amendments adopted corrected this defect. The two major objections to the bill, of course, were provisions concerning public accommodations and fair employment practices.

We have attempted this week to reach some agreement on the foreign aid appropriations markup. Hearings were completed several weeks ago and we are now ready, as Members of the Subcommittee, to mark

the bill up and report it to the Full Committee. Our new Chairman, George Mahon of Texas, called the Members of the Subcommittee to the House Office and explained quite frankly that he was in favor of the entire amount requested by President Johnson. The amount requested was \$3,516,000,000. Last year the request was \$4,700,000,000. The House reduced last years request down to \$3,000,000,000 in new money and provided for the carry over of unexpended funds totaling some \$128,000,000. President Johnson has maintained that he sent to Congress approximately the same amount as approved last year and that he is insisting on the approval of this entire amount. During the week the President called me and talked for some time and urged that I leave my Subcommittee Chairman, Otto E. Passman of Louisiana, and vote with George Mahan and the Republican Member who favors the entire amount. I very frankly informed the President that as far as the amount was concerned I was not wedded to any particular amount but that under no circumstances would I stab my Subcommittee Chairman in the back.

Since I have been a Member of this Committee on Appropriations I have been thoroughly indoctrinated to the procedure that Members should in every instance, if at all possible, stay with their Subcommittee Chairman. I am a Subcommittee Chairman and I know that we must unanimously resolve our differences during the hearings and I do not believe that any Member of my Subcommittee would turn on me under pressure.

After my Chairman, George Mahon, and the President failed they proceeded to



pick one or two of my close friends in the House and one or two of my close friends in Kentucky urging that they persuade me to leave my Subcommittee Chairman.

This is an unpleasant position to be in when the vote is tied 6 to 6 for a tie such as this involves means that all motions and amendments fail. A motion for a reduction fails but since there is a tie vote those favoring more money do not win. Unless this tie is broken at the markup next Tuesday then this bill will have to move on into the Full Committee for a decision.

If the people in this country voted on foreign aid as it is dispensed today the majority would vote against the entire program.

June 22, 1964

During the past week the Senate passed the Administration's civil-rights bill, 73-27, with Arizona Sen. Barry Goldwater voting against the measure. The bill goes to the House, which had passed the bill earlier but must now vote on Senate amendments.

Pennsylvania Gov. William Scranton plunged into his 11th-hour campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination. New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller pulled out of the race and announced his support for Mr. Scranton.

The Supreme Court ruled that both houses of a state legislature must be apportioned on the basis of population only. As many as 45 states could be

affected by the ruling, and several states immediately began taking steps to comply with the decision.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, brother of the late President Kennedy, suffered fractures of the vertebrae and ribs in a Massachusetts air crash. The pilot and another passenger were killed.

Turkish Premier Inonu and Greek Premier Papandreu prepared for separate visits to Washington to confer with President Johnson on the Cyprus problem.

A violent earthquake rocked Japan, taking at least 25 lives and causing wide flooding and property damage.

June 29, 1964

President Johnson sent Allen Dulles, former CIA director, to confer with Mississippi officials about the disappearance of three young civil-rights workers in an area northeast of the state capital. The President also dispatched a contingent of U. S. sailors to assist in the search.

Chairman Smith of the House Rules Committee grudgingly scheduled a committee meeting for this week to clear the Senate-passed civil-rights bill for a House floor vote. House passage, sending the bill to the White House, is expected by July 3.

Henry Cabot Lodge resigned as U.S. ambassador to South Vietnam, terming it his duty to "do everything I can to help" Pennsylvania Governor Scranton win the Republican Presidential nomination. President Johnson chose chairman Maxwell D. Taylor of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to succeed Mr. Lodge, named career diplomat U. Alexis Johnson as deputy ambassador, and chose Army chief of staff Earle G. Wheeler to succeed General Taylor.

The House Ways and Means Committee approved a 5 per cent increase in Social Security cash benefits being received by nearly 20,000,000 retired workers, widows, and disabled persons. The panel deferred a decision on the Administration's proposals for old-age hospital insurance financed under Social Security.

The Federal Trade Commission ordered cigaret makers to place warnings on their packages and in their advertising that smoking is dangerous to health and may cause death. The order is sure to be challenged in the courts.

The House Appropriations Committee approved most of the money requested by President Johnson for foreign aid, rejecting attempts by foreign-aid for Rep. Otto Passman to make deep cuts in the program. As reported to the House floor, the bill calls for an appropriation of \$3.3 billion, \$200,000,000 less than the President had requested.

President Johnson on Tuesday appointed Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor as Ambassador to South Viet Nam to succeed Henry Cabot Lodge, who resigned. The President said Peking and Hanoi were aware of our determination to defend Southeast Asia. Meanwhile, the Red Chinese again warned the United States on the possibility of war.

John F. Kennedy had his confrontation with Communist power when the Soviet Union sneaked ballistic missiles into Cuba in the fall of 1962. After gathering a mighty force of ships, planes and troops, the President issued a virtual ultimatum to the Russians to withdraw their offensive weapons. They did.

Lyndon B. Johnson today is having his confrontation with Communist power and while it is not as dramatic or as dangerous to the United States or to the world as the Cuban crisis, with its threat of nuclear war, it is in many ways much more complex and difficult. Mr. Johnson is preparing for a possible military showdown with Red China and North Viet Nam in Southeast Asia and has warned them that we will go to war to bar further aggression in the area. It is believed unlikely, however, that his stand will lead to quick results -- either a Chinese back-down or more direct United States military involvement.

Three civil rights demonstrators in Mississippi were missing in the latest instance of feared violence in Southern States. Their burned-out automobile was found abandoned. The Federal Government joined in the search.

Civil rights leaders had predicted a long, hot summer.

July 3, 1964

The House gave final approval to the Civil Rights Bill yesterday after a one-hour debate on the adoption of the rule which adopted the Conference Report without debate. The vote in the House was 289 to 126.

I voted against this bill because I am definitely of the opinion it is unconstitutional. An editorial appeared in this morning's WASHINGTON POST entitled "Law of the Land". Here we have one side of the question. The editorial is as follows:

"With the President's signature ceremoniously affixed to it last night, the civil rights bill became the law of the land. No one can disparage it as judicial legislation. It was duly adopted by the elected representatives of the American people in Congress assembled and in full conformity with the established rules and procedures of that august body. The whole majesty of the United States now stands behind it.

But already there have been intimations in parts of the South that this law will be flouted. It is hardly surprising that these intimations have come largely from Alabama. George Wallace, the Governor of Alabama, declared even before the measure was finally enacted that it would be up to the Federal Government to enforce it--without any help at all from him. "My attitude," he said, "will be to leave it alone. It's going to take a police state to enforce it." He may be uttering a self-fulfilling prophecy. For indubitably the United States is going to enforce it--by cooperation if possible, through police power if necessary.

Not unaturally, civil rights leaders are planning what Dr. Martin Luther King calls 'massive direct-action programs' at precisely the points where most resistance is anticipated. They have set their sights on half a dozen Alabama cities--because they are convinced that there is no other way to bring about compliance there.

There is a militancy among Negroes today that cannot be cowed into submission. As American citizens, they are going to demand rights promised to them by an act of Congress. Where those rights are not granted, they are going to seek them through sit-ins, through prayer and protest, through various forms of direct action. Only the most revolting and brutal force can suppress them--and that not for long. Moreover, the cost of such suppression is more than the South will care to pay. It will mean,

wherever it is attempted, interference with normal economic growth. And it will mean enduring blight and shame.

There is undoubtedly abundant leadership throughout the South capable of rational response to the law of the land. It has already shown itself in many places-- in Atlanta and Savannah and now, at last, in St. Augustine, to name but a few conspicuous examples. It showed itself yesterday in the action of Rep. Charles Weltner of Georgia who joined seven other Southerners in voting for the law although he had previously opposed it because, as he said, he chose to "accept the verdict of the Nation" and to "seek reasoned and conciliatory adjustment to a new reality." It has shown itself in the leadership of such Southerners as the President of the United States and in the courageous former Governor of Florida, Leroy Collins, who is to become the director of the Community Relations Service established under the Civil Rights Act.

The selection of Governor Collins for this extremely delicate and important post is a most fortunate one. He has spoken repeatedly in forth-right terms in behalf of fundamental human rights and about the imperatives of social and economic change in the South. He has earned the respect of the whole Nation by his toughness and realism in difficult assignments.

Governor Collins will have to have the cooperation of other Southern leaders if he is to make the Community Relations Service perform its healing tasks effectively. Will he find help to offset the nihilism of Governor Wallace from whose two distinguished

This speech defeated  
Lou Wynn in  
the Nov 3<sup>rd</sup> 1964  
election. He was  
one of the great  
young members of  
Congress and a member  
of my Subcommittee  
on D.C. Budget.

W.H.R.



Alabama Senators, John Sparkman and Lister Hill? These men, reputed to be exemplars of all that is the best in Southern custom and culture, could now do much to pull their state back from the anarchy and shame into which Governor Wallace would plunge it.

Will Governor Collins find cooperation from such distinguished former jurists as Sen. John Stennis and Sen. Sam Ervin? Will Sen. J. W. Fulbright take the opportunity to vindicate his high repute as a national leader? These members of the Senate saw the civil rights bill enacted into law by a process in which they participated and in which they were accorded every opportunity to speak and every consideration and courtesy. Will they show their dedication to that process by supporting its results?

There is now a fateful choice for Southerners -- a choice between defiance or acceptance of the law of the land.

\* \* \*

Yesterday during the general debate on the adoption of the rule Representative Wyman of New Hampshire received a standing ovation after he completed the following statement:

MR WYMAN: Mr. Speaker, there is no need for all the troubles we are having throughout America with civil rights. Negroes and whites can get along together in this Nation. They want to. The vast majority of our citizens of whatever color

feel this way. They resent the violence, the bloodshed, the hatred and the distortions that are the trademark of extremist groups of both races. What then is the difficulty?

It is that the present administration and its immediate predecessor have deliberately injected race relations into the political arena. The President of the United States seeks political gain by supporting this unsound and unconstitutional legislation. The civil rights bill now before us gives to the Federal Government the power to deny important civil rights of all Americans.

This civil rights bill is sloppy legislation. Its draftsmanship is poor, its meanings doubtful and its unconstitutionality obvious in at least two titles.

A vote for this bill, now 20 pages longer than the monstrosity that passed a submissive House on February 10, is not evidence of greatness of leadership. It is evidence of a demoralized Congress. Voting for this bill and thus creating a Federal police state is an outright surrender of the constitutional rights of all Americans to freedom in their private lives. It is abject abdication of congressional responsibility to preserve and protect the constitutionally required Federal-State balance in the face of political pressures such as Congress has never faces before; and knowing that the U.S. Supreme Court has, by its decisions, tortured the Constitution out of all rational historical proportion in disregard of the will of Congress and the intent of the Founding Fathers in the fields of law en-

forcement, sedition, religion, apportionment, civil rights, and what have you. Only Congress remains to protect the constitutional rights of our people.

Mr. Speaker, when the American people realize the surrender of their private rights to a Federal "big brother" established by this bill, they will be dismayed to learn of their betrayal. They hear from the press, the commentators, and the columnists the misrepresentation that this is greatness of leadership--true statesmanship at its best. It is nothing of the sort. This legislation is capitulation to ultimatums from a militant minority that threatens violence. It is outright surrender of our cherished rights as free American citizens. It is a perversion of the Constitution.

A vote for this legislation is not a vote to be proud of, for it is a vote to undermine the Constitution of the United States. Perhaps in November the voters will elect a Congress with a majority that will stand firmly for upholding the clearly written mandates of the Constitution of the United States, even if the Supreme Court of the United States does not do so. Then perhaps at long last we can start this Nation on the governmental road upward from the depths of the near anarchy that judicial license and congressional indifference have led us into at this hour, toward a stable constitutional government once again. Perhaps all this is too much to hope for, but it is certainly something worth fighting for.

One hundred ninety million Americans, in living their private lives, have certain inalienable private rights under our Constitution. These include the right of free association and free disassociation, the right of free use of property both personal and real, the right to select customers in private business, the right to choose whom to patronize in private business and whom not to patronize, the right to hire and fire, the right of personal choice in respect to whom to dine with, whom to dine with and whom to work or be with in private affairs.

This bill, with its self-serving title of "civil rights," is nothing less than an act to establish a Federal license to deny private freedoms everywhere in our land by giving shotgun powers to a Washington Attorney General who, on his record and for political advantage, has shown again and again that he just cannot wait to help destroy these rights.

Stripped of its political hypocrisy, this bill is a naked grasp for extreme Federal power over private business and private lives in the several States. In respect to public accommodations and equal employment opportunity, there is not a single word in the Constitution to support such Federal control. This legislation, in the name of civil rights, takes more civil rights away from all Americans than it confers on any minority group.

When the States wrote the Constitution, they were very careful to create a Federal Government of limited powers. The infringement of this bill on the police powers of the States is exactly what the 17th amendment to the Constitution was designed to prevent.

If we had a Supreme Court worthy of the name, there would be little to fear from this bill because its unconstitutional aspects would soon be struck down by the Court. Of this we could be confident. Unfortunately, it is otherwise, and has been virtually ever since the incumbence of the present Chief Justice.

It is truly a tragedy that so many of our people have lost faith in the U.S. Supreme Court. This loss of public respect is infecting our entire judicial structure. Decision after decision of the High Court has been on the basis of personal predilection and social attitude of a plurality of members instead of on a basis of personal predilection and social attitude of a plurality of members instead of on a basis of law and precedent. Confusion has reached a point where even the most learned members of the bar in America are unable to advise their clients the course of the law or the prospect of decisions on issues affecting individual rights or Federal-State relations.

A majority of the U. S. Supreme Court as presently constituted will hold that digging a worm in your own backyard is interstate commerce should it be necessary to do so to uphold this bill. In this

knowledge, the people's confidence in our system oozes away even further. Can it be that there are those in high places who want this to happen? That many Americans are beginning to ask this question contributes further to our uneasiness in the realization that there is no appeal from the U. S. Supreme Court.

By voting for legislation so loose, so reckless, and so unlawful as this so-called civil rights bill, Congress itself is compounding the difficulty. We in the Congress are not without our critics and deservedly so. Are we to be stampeded into voting for anything called civil rights, good or bad, just because a majority of this body deems it politically inexpedient to vote against any package with such a label? It is not leadership but weakness when Members of Congress bow because of patronage commitments to an administration that demands that Congress should, by this law, "damn the Constitution, full speed ahead."

Mr. Speaker, what is the principal civil right sought to be protected here? It is the right to be free from discrimination in American living. In essence, it is the right to be treated equally regardless of race, color, or religion. There are limits in such assurance beyond which no Federal legislation can or should attempt to reach. Equal rights are not a guarantee of equality. There can be no such guarantee by act of Congress. Nowhere in this entire 75-page "new" bill is the word "discrimination" defined. It is used, again and again, but it is not defined. What it is to mean is left to the Attorney General and the courts.

Let me be specific. Let us talk of bread, butter, and jobs.

Do the workers of this country realize, for example, that if this bill becomes law and a white man applies for a job in competition with an equally qualified colored man, the prospect is that under this administration the policy will be to give preference to the colored man until certain quotas are met, even though quotas are not themselves included in this bill? Is this equal rights? It is not.

Or consider public accommodation: suppose you have a rooming house covered by the bill. A white couple with children comes to apply for rooms and you say, "I'm sorry. I don't rent to couples with children." This is your private right. Under this bill that is the end of it.

The white couple must find another place. But, suppose it is colored couple and you say the same thing, "No, I'm sorry. I don't rent to couples with children." What will happen? You will face a complaint that you discriminated. You'll have to pay for your own lawyers in any event and the complainant's lawyers if he prevails. You'll have to prove your claim of innocence with records. You'll be subject to one nuisance and harassment after another.

Is this equal rights? It is not.

Or suppose at a motel on a highway a white couple seeks lodging at 11 o'clock at night, only to be told truthfully that the lodging is not available, the place is full. That's the end of it for that white couple. They must find another place. A law suit? Of course not. But, suppose that couple is colored and the same truthful answer is given. If this bill becomes law that motel will face a complaint, a suit, unwarranted costs, harassment and all the rest.

The same type of illustrations of the practical effect of this bill can be carried right down the line into hiring and firing policies, seniority lists in unions, eligibility lists in employment agencies, and a thousand and one nooks and crannies of our private lives that this bill would control, without a single provision of our Constitution giving the Federal Government to act in intrastate matters.

This legislation goes much further than merely making it unlawful to hire anyone under 16 years of age. Obviously, it requires a constitutional amendment to regulate private business in the manner that this bill provides. As purported to be established in this bill's titles, II and VII, the provisions of this bill are sheer Federal decree without constitutional foundation. If a businessman in Arkansas or in any other State does not want to hire, in his private business, a member of a particular race or religion, this is



his undeniable constitutional right as a free American. It is his business, not the Federal Government's. Those who would legislate otherwise here today would literally surrender the constitutionally protected rights most cherished by all Americans to a Federal Caesar who plays the Pied Piper to the Congress of the United States from Maine to California. I want no part of a surrender of our rights to such political pressure.

What should be done with this legislation? The most offensive titles are II and VII, public accommodations and equal employment opportunity. How can they be amended to assure a reasonable amount of protection to all Americans in their proper civil rights without disregarding the plain language of the 10th amendment which provides that the powers not granted to the Federal Government in the Constitution are reserved to the States and to the people?

The public accommodations title (title II) should be stricken from this legislation in its entirety and a simple provision substituted requiring that the sale of food, shelter, drugs, medicines, or other necessities of life by the Federal Government, or by persons or corporations engaged in interstate commerce, shall be without discrimination for reason race, color, or religion. Title II of the present bill, seeking to define inns, hotels, motels, soda fountains, theaters, and the like as subject to Federal regulation because their operations "affect commerce," is a

palpable deception for on no rational basis can it be said that the mere serving of customers from other States is interstate commerce. The fact that the customers of a business move from State to State cannot constitute the business engaged in interstate commerce. Undeniably, such business in an oblique fashion "affects commerce." But if the phrase "affecting commerce" is to be a legal basis for the establishment of complete Federal police power over such activities, we shall indeed have established a Federal police state, for virtually everything any citizen does in his daily living "affects commerce," one way or another. "Affecting commerce" is not interstate commerce.

A simple amendment such as I have indicated above would prohibit discrimination in interstate commerce at restaurants located in transportation terminals, on railroad trains, on airlines and at airports, and in the myriad of other locations that are honest-to-goodness interstate commerce. This is as far as we may constitutionally legislate at the Federal level in the application of Federal police power to activities within the States.

The regulation of hotels, motels, and the like within the several States is for the States, not for the Federal Government under the Constitution. Let us face this fact squarely and honestly. Let us uphold the Constitution in this Congress

despite the U.S. Supreme Court. It is inconceivable at this stage of debate, after the fullest and most complete exchange of views and information concerning this bill, that any Member is not aware of the patent unconstitutionality of the offensive titles. No matter the extent and depth of our respective sympathies toward any minority group, it is a violation of our oath of office and a perversion of the legislative function to steamroller an unconstitutional law onto the books at the expense of the reserved constitutional rights of all Americans.

Title VII, equal employment opportunity, should be amended to apply only to the operations of the Federal Government and to persons or companies doing business for or with the Federal Government. To undertake by Federal law to police private business and private labor unions in the manner proposed by this bill unconstitutionally invades the private property rights of all free Americans, whatever their race or color. A business is not considered to be engaged in interstate commerce merely because its activities "affect commerce." But, even if it were, the only proper reach of this legislation should be to cover activities of the Federal Government, those contracting with it, and those engaged in interstate commerce. This would be a simple amendment and one that all people could understand. It would help make good legislation out of bad, for under the Constitution there just is no power in the Federal Government to police private

business not engaged in interstate commerce nor doing business with or subsidized by the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, there is in this country at this moment in history a shameful need for good civil rights legislation. It is shameful because civil rights should come from the hearts of men and not from the printed page, the billy-stick or the Marines. Yet this legislation, in the form in which it is presented to us today, is a serious mistake. If enacted into law and undertaken to be enforced throughout the land, this bill will set brother against brother and business and States against the Federal Government.

This is precisely what those seeking to further aggravate our domestic troubles wish to accomplish in America. It is exactly what the rabblers, the left-wingers, the Fellow Travels and the Communists want us to do. It is the sort of legislation which will do more harm to our country if enacted than were there to be no legislation whatsoever.

Leaders in the Negro movement have made it clear that whether this bill passes or not their demonstrations will continue. In the light of such statements, one can only speculate as to what may lie ahead for our Nation.

One thing, however, is beyond dispute. The present administration has deliberately chosen to make this serious domestic problem a political issue. It encourages the

setting of the national stage for violence while seeking to convey the false impression to colored people that it alone is their champion and those who oppose this particular unconstitutional bill would deny the proper rights of Negroes everywhere. If proof be needed of the truth of this, it is readily found in the actions of no less than a member of the President's Cabinet. The Attorney General of the United States, while seeking from Congress extraordinary and plenary powers, caused to be set up in his office, before dealing with the University of Alabama crisis, a complete television installation so that throughout the clash between Federal and State authorities in that unhappy affair, he and his deputy were "on camera." This was a deliberately staged performance for use as political propoganda, without regard for the strength of the Union.

This Nation of 190 million people has approximately 170 million white and 20 million colored citizens. This civil rights bill steals private rights away from all 190 million Americans -- rights of the most serious, the most fundamental, the most valuable type. These are the rights of association, of property, of privacy -- even the right of personal choice -- all to be prohibited by politically motivated, power hungry bureaucrats from faraway Washington.

When the full impact of this grievously unconstitutional and unwarranted invasion of all Americans' private rights is upon our people, I believe their support of those who stand firm and vote against this legislation will be in percentages even greater than 10 to 1.

In checking this volume  
I found the note that  
I made opposite Page 2910  
Glad to record that Lou  
Wynn ran and won in  
1966 and is now serving  
his second consecutive  
term. 2-28-69. W.H.V.

I am proud that I am recorded, by my vote against this unconstitutional law, as working to protect the people of this country against a law that would create a Federal Frankenstein masquerading as civil rights.

I believe that the American people will remember who stood fast for their rights when the going was tough. One thing is certain -- it will not be those who vote for this unconstitutional ,, surrender to a Federal police state.

July 6, 1964

During this past week President Johnson signed the civil-rights bill into law after the House passed the measure 289 to 126. Mr. Johnson named LeRoy Collins, president of the National Association of Broadcasters and former governor of Florida, to head the Community Relations Service, which was established under the new law.

Illinois' Everett M. Dirksen, Senate Minority leader, announced that he would place the name of Sen. Barry Goldwater in nomination for the Presidency at the Republican National Convention. Pennsylvania Gov. William Scranton continued his campaign to block the Goldwater nomination, but appeared to be gaining no delegate strength.

Anti-segregation forces in St. Augustine, Fla., agreed to halt their demonstrations while a committee attempts to mediate

between Negroes and whites in the city. Searchers continued, without success, their hunt for three civil-rights workers who disappeared in late June near Philadelphia, Miss.

Henry Cabot Lodge, back from his tour as U. S. ambassador in Saigon, defended Johnson Administration policies in South Vietnam. But most of his fellow Republicans prepared to make South Vietnam a major campaign issue this fall.

The FBI began investigating the publication of the contents of Lee Harvey Oswald's diary by a Dallas newspaper. The investigation was ordered by the Warren Commission, which was angered by what it considered the premature release of the diary's contents.

July 13, 1964

During the past week Sen. Barry Goldwater appeared to have the Republican Presidential nomination locked up after Ohio Gov. James Rhodes released his state's delegates from their favorite-son commitment to him. Pennsylvania Gov. William Scranton announced that he would be nominated at this week's convention by Dr. Milton Eisenhower.

Mr. Goldwater's aides were pushing GOP chairman William Miller as a running mate for the Arizona senator. Republican leaders were hopeful, however, that Mr. Goldwater would accept Mr. Scranton as the Vice Presidential nominee in a move for party harmony.



Despite incidents of resistance and violence, most of the nation's communities complied with the new Civil Rights Act. Suits testing the Constitutionality of the law's public-accommodations section were filed in several Southern cities.

Moise Tshombe, once a leader of secessionist forces in the Congo, was sworn in as the country's premier. He will head a nine-month provisional government that will attempt to reconcile dissident Congolese factions.

Russia submitted a proposal for a permanent United Nations peace-keeping force. Though the proposal appeared to be a reversal of previous Soviet opposition to such a force, the plan's provisions made it unacceptable to the West.

Senate investigators formally closed the Bobby Baker case with a report finding him "guilty of gross improprieties" while he was acting as secretary to Senate Democrats. Republicans charged that the Baker inquiry failed to go far enough.

July 20, 1964

During the past week Sen. Barry Goldwater walked off with the GOP Presidential nomination and chose Rep. William Edward Miller of New York as his Vice Presidential running mate. In his acceptance speech Mr. Goldwater showed no inclination to moderate any of his often controversial views now that he is the Republican nominee.

Anastas Mikoyan was kicked upstairs to the ceremonial post of president of the Soviet Union. He succeeds Leonid Brezhnev, who became Premier Khrushchev's deputy in the Soviet Communist Party. The change heightened Brezhnev's chances of eventually succeeding Khrushchev.

Foreign ministers of the 20 members of the Organization of American States gather this week in Washington to consider several sanctions. The new Brazilian government is hesitating about taking a strong stand against Cuba.

Reports multiplied that units of regular North Vietnam soldiers are slipping into South Vietnam to join Viet Cong guerrilla forces. U. S. military men in South Vietnam professed skepticism about the reports. But Washington defense officials disclosed that an additional 300 U. S. troops have been ordered to South Vietnam, half to serve as advisers and half as counter-insurgency specialists.

July 21, 1964

The Republican Party nominated Senator Barry Goldwater for President and Congressman William Miller of New York for Vice President. It never occurred to me that either one of these men would ever be nominated for the two highest offices in this country.

Miller announced in January of this year that he was no longer a candidate for Congress and after serving 14 years was glad to get out. In the House we heard that the Republican organization

in his District notified him that he was through. He is known as a gut fighter and certainly is not the type of man that should be President of the United States.

Senator Goldwater represents the extreme right and I do not believe that anyone who is against agriculture, social security, income tax cut, REA, TVA, civil rights, federal aid to public schools and colleges, tax credits for capital investment by business, a treaty providing a ban on atomic testing, Government credit for sale of wheat to the Soviet Union, loans by the U. S. Government to the United Nations, the Trade Act of 1962, aid to Yugoslavia and Poland, the Minimum Wage Act, a public-works program to create jobs in areas of heavy unemployment, federal grants to develop urban mass-transit systems, and increasing the national debt limit, can ever be elected President.

This man Goldwater has made a number of statements and later the veracity of the statements is called to his attention. He shoots from the hip and is one of the most arrogant men I have ever known.

Governor George C. Wallace of Alabama withdrew his Segregationist Third Party bid for the Presidency on Monday of this week. This man has stirred up considerable trouble in this country.

July 24, 1964

President Johnson and Senator Barry Goldwater will meet at the White House today to discuss how they can avoid fanning racial tensions during the impending Presidential campaign. Senator Goldwater requested the conference and the President agreed.

Before this Presidential campaign is over, there will be considerable racial tension and I believe that this will be the dirtiest campaign conducted for the office of President. This man Goldwater is strictly an Extremist and, in my opinion, will carry less than 15 states. He will run good in Kentucky and in most of the Southern States will receive hundreds of thousands of votes just due to the fact that the people in this section are mad over the Civil Rights legislation.

Yesterday, the Senate passed the President's \$947.5 million anti-poverty bill. Senator Goldwater, the GOP nominee, voted against the bill. I have my doubts that this kind of legislation should pass at this time. Under the provisions of this bill the job corps camps authorized in Title I of the bill to provide training and work experience for unemployed youths could be vetoed in any state by the Governor on 30 days notice. The Governor could also veto assistance to private organizations, non private or otherwise as provided for under Title II.

Race riots continue in New York City. Negro leaders brushed aside an offer of peace by Mayor Robert F. Wagner. The 5-day toll of riots in New York have brought about injuries to 140 people including 48 policemen, 478 people were arrested and 673 properties damaged. In addition, one person has been killed.

President DeGaulle yesterday formally repeated his call for an international conference to end the conflict in Indo China. DeGaulle continues to attempt to exercise considerable influence in setting the foreign policy program for the world. Certainly, he has been extremely difficult to deal with not only by our country but the United Nations Organization.

I spent two weeks in Kentucky during the recess for the Republican National Convention. Celeste and Jim were down for a visit with us and Jimmy and Jeffery and Jim and I spend one day fishing at the Nolin River Reservoir. Jeffery caught the first fish and before the day ended Jeffery had caught 3 and Jimmy 6. Jim caught several fish and I caught a nice bass up in the mouth of an old cave entrance that weighs a little better than 3 lbs. Louise and Christopher are spending the vacation with us and the three boys certainly had a good time together.

During the recess I made a number of speeches in my District including an address to the State <sup>Convention</sup> ~~Conference~~ of the American Legion in Owensboro. In addition, I assisted in the dedication of the Louisville Bedding

Plant in Munfordville.

Everything seems to be in good shape politically in the 2nd District but as I said above Goldwater will receive thousands of votes in Kentucky and throughout the South that he is not entitled to.

My opponent, Rhodes Bratcher, of course expects to ride in on a Goldwater landslide.

I was sorry to see in the paper that Khrushchev had blasted Senator Goldwater. In this country this kind of a blast will not hurt Goldwater.

In addition to our difficulty in Vietnam today the trouble in Malaysia is extremely critical. Indonesia is continuing its threat to crush this new country.

The speech that I made before the State Convention of the American Legion is as follows:

OUR DEFENSE OF FREEDOM

I consider it a distinct honor and privilege to be permitted to address the American Legion Convention. The American Legion is good for our country.

As a new Member of Congress I served for one year as a Member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee. I know that our National and State Commanders are always vigilant and ever alert to the military and economic needs of our country and at all times they have the courage to speak out when there seems to be a tendency on the part of our National leaders to become

complacent and fail to recognize the situation as it exists throughout the world. Regardless of politics, our American Legion and its leaders have always called a spade a spade and at no time have they been lulled to sleep by changes in attitude on the part of those who would like to see our freedom and strength destroyed.

We live in the greatest country in the world. We have slowly and often reluctantly grown to be a great power and a leading member of world society. Today we seek to protect the life of our Nation, to pursue the happiness of people and to preserve the liberty of our citizens. This is our world policy. We are not seeking territory or satellites to add to our orbit. We seek only freedom for our people and the people of the world. It is generally recognized that our own freedom depends on the freedom of others. We know that we gain strength from the strength of others.

What we learned in time of war we must not forget in time of peace. We must be prepared to fight a war if we are to maintain peace. Once war seems hopeless then peace may be possible. In the future dangers will replace dangers, new hopes will come as old hopes fade and challenges will take the place of challenges.

Freedom is today seriously threatened and threatened in ways that make it difficult for people to understand the nature and magnitude of the menace. Following the close of World War II it seemed to many Americans that our freedom was secure at least from external threats. This

illusion was short-lived. The Berlin Blockade and the Korean War clearly demonstrated the kind of world in which we lived and this was a divided world.

The issue was freedom. With Russia maintaining a large army following the close of the war and with our people insisting that we reduce our armed forces it was during this period that we fully realized the true value of the post-war world. Satellite Nations began to fall and Russia's ambitions in Germany became evident. China's mainland was organized as a vigorous ally of the Soviet Union. In the late 1940's we reversed our role and started to move forward as the most powerful defender of freedom in the world.

We are today living in a period radically different from any in our past history. Military strategy, new weapons, global economic problems and foreign policy have all become matters which affect deeply each and every one of us.

Today two great blocks of Nations are standing in opposition to freedom and weapons are available to them, any one of which could destroy a large city.

Our people must not be fooled by conditions existing in Russia today. The picture that we have today of Russia is that of a country in which well educated people appear to be quite satisfied with their lot. This particularly applies to scientists and engineers. Our people must become better informed about the realities of life on the other side of the Iron Curtain. If they knew all of the facts they would be in a better position to judge the nature of our struggle with Soviet Imperialism.



As a Member of the Appropriations Committee I have witnessed in my time appropriations for defense of approximately \$600 billion. The requirements for money to finance programs for defense continue each year to be very large. On the Committee on Appropriations we believe in a policy of strength for our government. It is the duty of the Members of Congress to make sure that the spokesman of our country, our President, when he faces an opponent is able to speak from a position of unquestioned military strength and I, for one, believe that this position must be one of military superiority. I recall during the dramatic days in late October and early November of 1962, when the world held its breath wondering if the moment had arrived for a nuclear exchange and the sudden slaughter of several hundred million people.

The objective of our military posture is to see that we in the United States together with our allies and other nations have adequate forces available to us at all times to deter or to defeat aggression at any level -- general war, limited war, or subversion and guerilla tactics. These forces must be militarily effective to do the job. At the same time, they must be so tailored in size and type, so mobile and ready to apply, so adapted to possible varieties of uses, that the other side will always believe that we will in fact use them -- and so that we can in fact use them with maximum advantage to our national objectives.

The defense of the free world is a responsibility in which all free nations have a share and a large part of that responsibility is shared within the structure of formal alliances. Such alliances permit full and frank planning among member nations thereby benefitting each through increased collective strength.

The Department of Defense Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1965 which passed the House in April of this year contains the sum of \$46,759,267,000. This bill provides the funds required to continue the maintenance of the strongest military establishment in the peacetime history of the United States. The amounts provided in this bill will sustain and increase the military strength of our country. Funds are provided to feed, clothe and equip an armed force averaging 2,687,000 men and women in uniform and will support a total of 687 military installations and maintain 875 active naval vessels. In addition, 30,000 active military aircraft will be maintained and operated and 2,655 additional military aircraft are provided for.

The United States is today superior in military strength to any other power and the funds provided for under the Appropriation Bill will support a continuation of this superiority. It is urgently necessary that we be able to deal with nations of the world from a position of military strength and the amounts appropriated provide the forces to keep our government in a position to deal firmly and decisively and with adequate military backing in all international matters.

We must continue to appropriate necessary money to maintain our position of strength in the light of conditions in the world today. These conditions are, as has been well established, most unsettled.

Our military strength will not necessarily insure peace but insofar as military to avert and deter war, our country has what it takes. We know that weapons alone cannot insure peace and, if war comes, victory.

The system we are using today is nuclear strength combined with a capability for limited war so as to avoid all out war if possible. We must keep in mind that the situation may become more serious when the Chinese Communists acquire nuclear weapons.

During the fifties this country adopted the strategy that has become known by the name of massive retaliation. This is a strategy of depending on the threat of destroying a potential aggressor's cities to deter him from aggression of any sort including local aggression in places such as Vietnam.

Under our present system which we call controlled response local aggression with small arms would be met locally with small arms, aggression limited to military targets would be met by retaliation limited to military targets and only an all out nuclear aggression against cities would be met by all out nuclear retaliation against cities.

If at all possible we must continue to try unceasingly to abate the perils of the arms race. I hope that the Soviet Union will agree to various safeguards against war from miscalculations or accident.

In making the necessary appropriations for the Department of Defense each year we are confronted from time to time with the theory of "overkill". Those who have popularized this theory state that both the United States and the Soviet Union possess enough nuclear weapons to kill each others population not just once but many times over. Since those who promulgate this theory believe this to be the true situation, they insist vigorously that our defense budget should be cut drastically and especially with respect to nuclear stockpile, research, and development and procurement. Those who have assisted to popularize this theory have enlisted in their efforts the support of numerous scientists and scholars. This "overkill" theory appeals to many people concerned with such issues as tax reduction, federal budget cutting, and the growing interest in arms control.

We must keep in mind that peace will not come suddenly. It will not be the result of a single agreement or a single meeting. I am hopeful that before too long we will be able to take important steps toward the day when, in the words of the Old Testament -- "Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war anymore."

I sincerely believe that the threat of a great nuclear war which could devastate our country has become decidedly less than it was in the year 1962. We must continue to remain strong militarily, and it is also essential that we continue to plan our lives and our public affairs on the assumption that our civilization is going to survive. During the past 25 years we have been so distracted by the business of waging war and preparing against the threat of war that some of our internal problems have been overlooked.

We distinctly recall that since the year 1914 we have passed through the peaks and valleys of strength and weakness which were tremendously expensive, and wasteful, not only in money but in lives. We do not realize that if we had been prepared, World War I and World War II might have been prevented entirely. We certainly must admit that both wars could have been ended much sooner with fewer casualties if we had been better equipped. In money alone, we have expended \$66,593,966,000 for World War I; World War II cost \$449,678,226,000; the Korean War cost \$150,878,533,000, making a total for the three wars of \$677,149,765,000. During the expenditure of this tremendous sum of money there was no serious threat to our home land. Today the threat to our cities and people is many times greater than World War II. The day of the huge build-up for war has passed, and we can no longer wait until we are pushed into war to begin building our strength. Our new weapons which we have so capably developed can give us the necessary strength to prevent World War III if we will continue to develop them and continue our present plan with our allies of mutually controlling the necessary

air bases throughout the world strategically located to use offensively if we are placed under sudden attack.

In the end, Communism will be its own greatest enemy. In order to be fully protected, we must keep our country strong spiritually, economically and militarily. If we exercise a reasonable amount of wisdom in combating this country that refuses to recognize God, and remain militarily and economically strong, our way of life will survive this present day crisis.

The question has been raised from time to time as to how long we can continue appropriating such tremendous sums of money for national defense. In answering this question, we must keep in mind that today some 900 million people throughout the civilized world are enslaved under the Communist rule. We realize that the world cannot exist on a half slave, half free basis, and until we have some show of sincerity, truthfulness and positive action on the part of Russia, it would be foolish to urge disarmament at the present time in order to save money now being appropriated for national defense. Acceptance of Russia's disarmament proposals would certainly place us in a position today of cooperating to bring about our own destruction.

We must continue to demonstrate to the world that free government is workable and is more desirable than any other form.

We cannot accept this mission alone. We cannot live alone, even if we so desired. Our safety and well-being depend on an international system which observes rigid rules of morality and of law-producing international relations established more or less on the rules of fair play.

We are concerned about the welfare of our country and the preservation of our way of life. Democracy and Communism cannot co-exist in the same world. We know from our study of history that tyranny and despotism eventually destroy themselves. In certain instances we have temporary success for tyranny and despotism, but I say to you that political structures without the cement of mutual trust and love of fellowman eventually fall apart. Use of fear and terror has, in some instances, proved effective, but in the end it will destroy the user.

Today, in order to remain free, it is difficult to comply with General Washington's admonition that this country should enter into no entangling alliances. We must remember that foreign relations are foreign, and they concern our contacts with other independent nations, most of whom are just as proud as we are. Our foreign policy, to be strong today, should not attempt to bring about legislation in this country legislating beyond our own frontiers. It is imperative that we have a foreign policy today that has as its ultimate goal the defense and security of the American people, and under no circumstances should this policy attempt to

remake the world or to win wars. Our foreign policy should guard the safety of our people and encourage an environment in which they can enjoy the blessings of liberty and be prevented from the suffering which would result from an atomic war. In order to maintain our position of world leadership, we must develop a foreign policy which is capable of defending the security of the American people today.

We do not know what the future holds. There are many uncertainties that lie ahead of us. About one thing there is no doubt, however, and that is the necessity to maintain superior strength in this country. The Congress of the United States does not believe in a no-win policy. No one in their right mind would conclude that we in Congress would pass a bill equivalent to a levy of \$300 on every man, woman and child in this country, with anything in mind other than a victory policy, and we believe that this is the policy of the American people.

July 27, 1964

During the past week New York City police braced for more violence in the Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant neighborhoods, following a week in which President Johnson dispatched FBI agents to help investigate Negro riots in the city. Scores were injured in racial rioting in Rochester, N. Y.



Both New York senators, Republicans Jacob Javits and Kenneth Keating, said they couldn't support Mr. Goldwater; they were joined by Maryland Sen. J. Glenn Beall. Several top business executives also said they would not back the Arizona senator.

The Senate passed the Administration's anti-poverty bill, 62 to 33. The measure, opposed by Mr. Goldwater as "worthless and misleading," would provide \$947,000,000 for a program the Administration said would help eliminate poverty.

Civil-rights forces in Mississippi announced that their new Freedom Democratic Party would send a delegation to the Democratic National Convention and attempt to unseat the delegation sent by the Party's regular organization in the state. The White House and national Democratic leaders were seeking a way to avoid an embarrassing showdown between the two groups at the convention.

French President Charles de Gaulle again called for neutralization of Southeast Asia and proposed an international conference of all interested nations to discuss ways of keeping peace in the area. General de Gaulle, in his semi-annual news conference, also urged Western Europe to move farther away from dependence on the United States.

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July 29, 1964

I have served with a number of right unusual Members in the House. Several days ago I made a speech before the Army Reserve Unit and discussed the following Members:

Sam Rayburn - Tex.  
Cleveland Bailey - W. Va.  
5 Colored Members  
12 Women in the House  
Joe Martin - Mass.  
Louie Rabaut - Mich.  
Mrs. Edith Rogers - Mass.  
Frank Boykin - Ala.  
Members who were shot  
Clarence Cannon - Mo.  
Mrs. Bolton and son  
Paul Brown - Ga.  
Clara Hoffman - Mich.  
Thomas Lane - Mass.  
John W. McCormack - Mass.  
Wright Patman - Tex.  
Boler - Ill.  
Brent Spence - Ky.  
Carl Vinson - Ga.  
Wilbur Mills - Ark.  
Jere Cooper - Tenn.  
Russell Mack - Wash.  
Wm. Dawson - Ill.  
Geo. Dondero - Mich.  
Mike Kirwan - Ohio  
John Taber - N. Y.  
Geo. S. Long - La.  
Barrett O'Hara - Ill.  
Don Reed - N. Y.  
Francis Walter - Pa.  
Usher Burdick - N. Dak.

July 31, 1964

Yesterday President Johnson informed Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy and five others that he will not recommend anyone of them for the Democratic nomination for Vice President. The others are: Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman, Peace Corps Director R. Sargent Shriver, and Adlai E. Stevenson, Ambassador to the United Nations. The President said he thought it would be inadvisable for him to recommend any member of the Cabinet or any of those who met regularly with the Cabinet. Left for his consideration among others not generally discussed are Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Senator Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota, Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, Senator Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown of California, and Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York. This statement relieves a lot of pressure that has built up during the past several weeks.

According to the press a number of politicians in the East and Northern section of our country are making every effort possible to stampede the Convention which is to be held in Atlantic City on August 24 for Robert Kennedy. During the Convention Memorial services will also be held for President Kennedy and I presume that the President knew that with this ceremony on the program and with the people generally believing that President Kennedy made an outstanding President, a move to nominate Bobby Kennedy probably could not have been stopped.

Of course, Barry Goldwater, the Republican nominee premeditated very carefully his Vice Presidential candidate. Miller is a Catholic and this move, of course, was made to force President Johnson.

Yesterday in the House we passed the Wilderness Bill by a vote of 373 to 1. This legislation provides for the immediate designation of more than 9 million acres as wilderness. The areas will be maintained in their natural state.

The racial demonstrations still continue and have gotten to be right serious. A meeting was held in New York City by Roy Wilkins of the NAACP; Whitney Young, Jr. of the National Urban League; Martin Luther King, Jr. of the Southern Leadership Conference and A. Philip Randolph, President of the Pullman Porters Union. These men asked the Negroes to concentrate on voter registration and to discontinue racial demonstrations. Their recommendations were not well received by the Negroes generally in this country, and it now appears that racial demonstrations such as those that have been held recently in Harlem, Rochester, Cambridge, Chicago and Detroit will continue.

Senator Clair Engle, Democrat of California died in his sleep yesterday at one of the Washington hospitals at the age of 52. He underwent an operation for a brain tumor last August and never recovered.

Ranger 7 coasted toward the Moon today with its cameras properly aimed for what could be history's first close-up picture of the mysterious surface American astronauts hope to explore in a few years. The impact is to take place at about 9:25 a.m. EDT. All instruments aboard including its 6 television cameras were reported in normal condition by laboratory experts tracking and guiding Ranger 7 on its 228,000 mile flight.

Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia has maneuvered around in reporting the District of Columbia Bill for FY 1965 and in this morning's WASHINGTON POST appeared an editorial entitled "The Senator and the City". In substance the editorial stated that Senator Byrd of West Virginia has won again and he is bringing to the Senate Floor another District Budget fitted to his own taste and no one else's. The Senator left out that portion which I placed in the Bill providing relief for children of unemployed parents and the portion of a new site for the Central Library. These are two right important items and when we go to Conference the fur will fly.

August 3, 1964

During the past week President Johnson eliminated all Cabinet members and those who meet regularly with the Cabinet as candidates for the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination. This ruled out Attorney General Kennedy, Defense Secretary McNamara, Peace Corps director Shriver, and U.N. Ambassador Stevenson.

America's Ranger 7 spacecraft performed perfectly on its trip to the moon, sending back 4,316 close-range pictures of the lunar surface before crashing into the Sea of Clouds. The pictures, marking the first time close-up photos have been taken of the moon, will be helpful in choosing a landing site for U.S. astronauts, scheduled to set foot on the moon by the end of the decade.

Six major civil-rights groups urged a curb on racial demonstrations until after the November elections, and called instead for an increase in efforts to enlist Negro voters. Some Negro leaders balked at the request, which was motivated in part by the fear that racial violence would help Republican nominee Goldwater.

John Backhus of Philadelphia, a Teamster Union executive board member, urged the resignation of union President Hoffa. Hoffa was convicted by a Federal jury in Chicago of conspiring to defraud a union fund.

Governor Scranton will be host to a top-level strategy meeting of Republican leader this month in Hershey, Pa., Senator Goldwater announced. The GOP Presidential nominee also named Ohio Republican Chairman Ray Blinn and former National Chairman Leonard Hall to serve on the party's steering committee, which will help plan campaign strategy.

August 4, 1964

On Friday of last week Ranger 7 succeeded in landing on the moon. 4,316 excellent photographs were taken by the cameras in the spacecraft and were received without interruption during the final 13 minutes and 40 seconds of its flight. A great clustering of craters invisible to earth telescopes are visible in the photographs and there is considerable more detail visible than anything that we have been able to secure in the past. This was another great day in the history of our country.

August 5, 1964

I am campaigning for re-election. My opponent is Rhodes Bratcher who, by the way, expects to get a lot of my votes. Recently an editorial appeared in the MESSENGER of Madisonville entitled "Tribute to Congressman Natcher" This editorial is as follows:

"Democrats of the Second Congressional District, in their convention in Louisville Saturday preceding the state Democratic convention, paid a well-deserved tribute to the district's Congressman, William H. NATCHER of Bowling Green.

NATCHER has established himself - at home and in Washington - as one of the ablest and hardest working Congressmen in the nation. Last Saturday was no exception, for he had to forego attendance at the Democratic conventions and fly back to Washington to attend to some important duties.

The unanimously-approved resolution of the district convention said in part:

Congressman Natcher has served our great Second District with distinction and honor . . . and through his years of distinguished service has attained a ranking seniority position in the powerful and influential House Appropriations Committee.

Through his position of influence, Congressman Natcher has served our 2nd Congressional District and the entire Commonwealth of Kentucky in many ways, including:

1. Securing vast federal appropriations for flood control and navigation improvements on many of our rivers and streams--including the Ohio, Green, Barren, Pond, Nolin, Rough, Cumberland and others--all to the tremendous benefits of industry, commerce, agriculture and recreation in the district and the state.

2. By a sound fiscal approach, he has gained other assistance for his district and state where and when local needs have exceeded local ability.

3. He led the successful fight to save Kentucky's great tobacco research center (at the University of Kentucky).

4. He has fought to relieve our district's important coal industry from unfair competition of imported waste oil from foreign lands, and has secured funds for valuable research to find new uses for coal.



These are only some of the most notable accomplishments of Congressman NATCHER. He has an unequalled record of voting on every roll call in the House of Representatives since he first went to the House.

The resolution characterized Congressman Natcher as 'unexcelled in fidelity, courage, integrity and statesmanship' and called upon 'all the people of our district to vote for and work for a man who has truly been Representative of all the people--the Honorable William H. NATCHER."

We will go the resolution one better and say--without apologies to anyone--that Rep. NATCHER is without equal in service and constant attention to his duties.

The district convention of his party could do no less than to pay signal honor to him and to wish for him many more terms in the U. S. House of Representatives.--THE MADISONVILLE MESSENGER

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A number of other editorials have appeared in the papers in the District and this does not include only the Democratic newspapers. Another editorial appeared in the GLEANER & JOURNAL of Henderson on August 2 entitled "The Republican Gambit in the Congressional Race". This editorial is as follows:

"Is there any similarity between the names Natcher and Bratcher?"

Strikes us that there is.

The names rhyme. Bratcher and Natcher sound very much alike . . . natch?

So the Republicans are doing what comes NATCHERLY by finding a candidate with the name of Bratcher.

There is one other similarity between Bratcher and Natcher. Both men are lawyers.

Beyond that, the comparison abruptly ends.

Congressman William H. Natcher, not to be confused with Attorney Rhodes Bratcher of Owensboro (who is a Republican opposing Natcher in the November race for Congressman representing the Second District) has served with distinction. Congressman NATCHER with the emphasis on the N is a ranking member of the House Committee on Appropriations and Agriculture.

If there be any particular issues in this race, they are: Mr. Natcher's vital seniority on these most important committees and his enormous value not only to the people in his district but to Americans everywhere as a working Congressman concerned with getting the maximum use out of each tax dollar.

We are glad that the Republican party has found a candidate in Mr. Bratcher but we can't help thinking that one of the reasons for Mr. Bratcher's candidacy is to sow the seeds of confusion in the voter's mind.

We would like to remind our readers that their present Congressman's name is N A T C H E R and Mr. NATCHER is the man who deserves the voter's confidence. NATCHERLY. . .

August 6, 1964

The situation in South Vietnam is no better. Following a second attack on two our destroyers, the United States made a smashing air attack on North Vietnam patrol boat bases and supply depots. Aircraft carriers are standing by with over 600 planes aboard and adequate forces to meet any contingency. The Armed Services in the House and Senate are today considering a Resolution endorsing our stand and joining with the President in his proposal to use adequate force and at the same time to contain the conflict if possible.

The three missing Civil Rights workers in Mississippi were discovered buried in a filled dam site. The FBI apparently gave a reward of some \$25,000 for this information and the bodies were not only mutilated but contained bullet holes. This took place near Philadelphia, Mississippi and is a right sad case.

We have started this week beefing up its armed might in Southeast Asia after the destruction and damage of some 25 PT boats sent out by the North Vietnamese to attack our ships. In addition, we explained our position through the United Nations and Senator Goldwater, the candidate for President on the Republican ticket immediately contacted President Johnson and agreed his position was the only one we could take at this time.

August 10, 1964

During the past week U. S. forces massed in Southeast Asia following American retaliatory bombings on four North Vietnamese patrol boat bases and an oil depot. The bombings were in response to attacks by North Vietnamese PT boats on U.S. destroyers in the Tonkin Gulf off North Vietnam.

FBI agents pressed their investigation into the deaths of three civil-right workers who disappeared June 21 near Philadelphia, Miss. Agents unearthed the bodies of the three men at a dam site near Philadelphia.

Red-inspired Congolese rebels claimed the city of Stanleyville and vowed to move on to the capital city of Leopoldville. A Red Chinese diplomat who defected to the United States outlined Peking's strategy for a Communist takeover in Africa.

Turkist jets strafed a port on Cyprus held by Greek Cypriots in the first direc

attack by the Turks in support of the Turkish Cypriots on the island. The straffing followed a week of heavy fighting between Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

Unemployment fell in mid-July to 4.9 per cent of the work force, the lowest seasonably adjusted rate in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years. The number of jobless declined by 879,000, about 300,000 more than is usual for this time of the year.

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The House by a vote of 226 to 184 passed President Johnson's anti-poverty bill Saturday.

It was, according to its principal sponsor in the House, a "two-ulcer" bill.

In the first place, President Johnson had given the Anti-Poverty program the brand of his personal interest. He felt more strongly about it than any other bill still before the second session of the 88th Congress. His opponents maintained that it was a typical election-year measure; one with something for everybody. Obviously poverty couldn't be legislated out of existence said those with an eye on the complexities of things. At least we can try, said those who wanted at least to light candles.

After almost cynical preliminary pre-election, skirmishing in the Senate, the bill was passed there on July 26 by a vote of 61 to 34. Votes against the bill were widely hailed by Democratic orators as votes in favor of poverty.

United States carrier-based planes bombed four North Viet Nameese PT boat bases and an oil storage depot after two attacks by North Viet Nameese PT boats on our destroyers off the North Viet Nameese coast.

Last week produced the tensest foreign situation since the Cuban crisis when the United States, for the second time this summer, reacted to direct provocation against American planes and ships, by bombing Communist installations.

In June, American naval planes attacked Communist anti-aircraft positions in Laos which had shot at two American planes on a reconnaissance mission. It was a forceful and dramatic reprisal.

But the retaliation was nowhere near as dramatic or forceful as the action taken last week in what are now called the Gulf of Tonkin incidents.

Showing that they don't fit the "paper tiger" label given them by Communist China, the United States forces snapped back with startling effect after North Viet Nameese PT boats attacked American destroyers in two separate incidents in the Gulf of Tonkin.

American jet bombers, flying from two aircraft carriers of the Seventh Fleet, cut through a blanket of low rain clouds to strafe and bomb a string of five North Viet Nameese bases.

At home, the nation could take pride in three developments that should advance the cause of law and order in the civil rights strife.

For one, the FBI arrested four men in Georgia in the murder of a Negro educator and reserve Army officer. Three men were alleged to be members of the Ku Klux Klan and one, the FBI said, confessed to the killing and implicated the others.

In a second development, the bodies of three missing civil-rights workers found in Mississippi and arrests appear imminent. In still another area, a self-styled disciple of Chinese communism was indicted for advocating criminal anarchy during the race riots in New York. And in other things, he was accused of calling for the killing of policemen and judges.

Obviously, the three crimes were not equal and should not be so considered. But they are part and parcel of the same idea--that civil conflict can be settled by civil violence. And that is an idea that those who would go outside the law will learn, that the nation neither will nor can countenance.

August 13, 1964

We appeared before the Bureau of the Budget today to make our annual request for navigation, flood control and multiple purpose projects. I requested the following items and amounts:

"As the Bureau prepares the Budget estimates for fiscal year 1966, I urge inclusion in the civil functions of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, funds in the amounts and for the projects described below:

Projects Under Construction

1. McALPINE LOCKS AND DAM

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of an adequate amount to complete this project.

2. CANNELTON LOCKS AND DAM

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of an adequate amount to continue construction of this project.

3. UNIONTOWN LOCKS AND DAM

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of an adequate amount to continue construction of this project.

4. BARKLEY DAM

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of an adequate amount to complete construction of this project.

5. CAVE RUN RESERVOIR

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of the sum of \$5 million to continue construction of this Reservoir.



6. GRAYSON RESERVOIR

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of the sum of \$7 million to continue construction of this Reservoir.

7. GREEN RIVER RESERVOIR

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of an adequate amount to continue construction of this Reservoir.

8. LAUREL RIVER RESERVOIR

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of an adequate amount to continue construction of this Reservoir. This request, of course, depends upon the conference between the House and the Senate on the Public Works Appropriation Bill for fiscal year 1965.

9. NEWBURGH LOCKS AND DAM

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of an adequate amount to continue construction of this project.

10. CARR FORK RESERVOIR

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of the sum of \$5 million to continue construction on this Reservoir.

11. FISHTRAP RESERVOIR

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of the sum of \$20 million to complete this project.

PLANNING

1. DOG ISLAND LOCKS AND DAM

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of an adequate amount to complete the planning for this project.

2. MOUND CITY LOCKS AND DAM

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of an adequate amount to begin the planning on this project.

3. BOONEVILLE

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of the sum of \$1 million to complete the planning for this project and to place it under construction.

4. EAGLE CREEK RESERVOIR

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of an adequate amount to complete the planning for this project.

5. FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY FLOODWALL

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of an adequate amount to complete the planning on this project and the necessary amount to begin construction.

6. RED RIVER RESERVOIR

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 the sum of \$2 million to complete the planning and to place this project under construction.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

1. SALT RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of an adequate amount to complete the investigation of this project.

2. UPPER CUMBERLAND RIVER

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of an adequate amount to complete the investigation of this project.

3. BIG SANDY RIVER

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of an adequate amount to complete the investigation of this project.

4. EAST BANK OF THE MISSISSIPPI

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of an adequate amount to complete the investigation on this project.

5. NO. 9 LAKE DRAINAGE PROJECT

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of an adequate amount to complete the investigation of this project.

6. GREEN AND BARREN RIVERS

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of an adequate amount to complete this investigation, if additional funds are necessary.

7. WEST POINT, KENTUCKY

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of an adequate amount to make a re-study of this project.

8. LUDLOW, KENTUCKY

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of the sum of \$10,000 for a re-study of this project.

9. BROMLEY, KENTUCKY

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of the sum of \$10,000 for a re-study of this project.

10. COVINGTON, KENTUCKY, FLOODWALL

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of an adequate amount to make a study of extension of existing flood control projects which will include the Rosedale Area.

11. BELLEVUE-DAYTON

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of an adequate amount to complete the investigation of this project.

12. SOUTHWEST JEFFERSON COUNTY

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of the sum of \$20,000 to make an investigation of this project.

13. WALKERS CREEK AND NEW RESERVOIRS  
ON THE KENTUCKY RIVER

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of the sum of \$500,000 for investigation of these projects.

14. STURGIS, KENTUCKY, FLOODWALL

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of an adequate amount to complete the investigation of this project.

15. KENTUCKY RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of an adequate amount to complete the investigation of this project.

VIRGINIA PROJECTS

I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1966 of the sum of \$3 million for the Flanagan Reservoir and the sum of \$1 million for the North Fork of the Pound River Reservoir.

I desire to join with my colleagues from the Senate and the House of Representatives in their requests concerning navigation, flood control and multi-purpose projects for Kentucky.

August 13, 1964

The Conference Report on Public Works provides for the following Kentucky Navigation, Flood Control and Multi-Purpose Projects:

Barkley Dam, Ky. and Tenn.....	\$15,400,
Bellevue (deferred) and Dayton (inactive).....	25,
Booneville Reservoir.....	100,
Cannelton locks and dam, Indiana and Ky.	11,600,
Capt. Anthony Meldahl locks and dam, Ky. and Ohio.....	6,365,
Carr Fork Reservoir.....	830,
Cave Run Reservoir.....	1,300,
Cumberland.....	490,
Eagle Creek Reservoir.....	150,
Fishtrap Reservoir.....	18,000,
Frankfort.....	130,
Grayson Reservoir.....	4,200,
Green River Reservoir.....	4,000,
Laurel River Reservoir.....	500,
McAlpine locks and dam (Louisville), Ind. and Ky. ....	2,800,
Newburgh locks and dam, Indiana and Ky.....	2,100,
Red River Reservoir.....	150,
Sturgis Floodwall.....	75,
Uniontown locks and dam, Ind. and Ky.	1,000

August 17, 1964

During the past week former President Eisenhower endorsed the Goldwater-Miller ticket after a "unity" meeting of GOP leaders at Hershey, Pa. Mr. Goldwater told the gathering that he does not seek the support of extremists and that he would pursue an Eisenhower-Dulles foreign policy

Peking announced Red Chinese military maneuvers along the South China Sea. The maneuvers, involving about 150,000 troops, are apparently an attempt to support Peking's pledge to stand beside North Vietnam "in repulsing any aggressor."

Greece rejected Turkey's request for direct peace talks on Cyprus. Turkey warned Greece that it would resume flights over Cyprus if the Greek Cypriot blockade of food and water to Turkish Cypriot villages wasn't lifted.

Indications grew stonger that Attorney General Kennedy would seek the Democratic nomination for the U. S. Senate seat now held by New York Republican Kenneth Keating. Rep. Samuel Stratton, upstate Democrat who is seeking the nomination, said he would oppose the Kennedy candidacy.

Senate liberals undertook a "talkathon" against Senate GOP leader Dirksen's plan for delaying the impact of court-ordered state reapportionment. The House Rules Committee cleared a bill that would remove Federal court's jurisdiction over state legislative apportionment.

The United States sent four U.S. air transports to help the Congolese government in its battle against Red-onspired rebel tribesmen. Rebels in Stanleyville asked the U. S. Government to close its consulate there.

An article appeared in the WASHINGTON POST concerning the 88th Congress.

This article is as follows:

"In one of history's classic ironies, the 88th Congress, once accused of dawdling and showing a slight taint of scandal, is emerging as one of the top legislative performers of our time.

In quantity and quality, its actions, ranging from ratification of the nuclear test-ban treaty to a sweeping civil rights manifesto, top the records of its run-of-mine predecessors.

Its across-the-board achievements in nearly every field stack up favorably with the near sweep registered by Franklin D. Roosevelt in his initial 73d Congress. But there is one clear line of difference. It can never be said of the 88th that it rubber-stamped anything. Nearly every Administration bill rolled out for action has been the subject of a swift and often roughneck rumpus.

The 88th also looks good alongside the misjudged Republican 80th, which former President Truman lambasted as the "second worst" Congress in history and which the test of time reckons as one of the best. Despite its maligners, the Republican 80th approved the broad outlines of the Marshall Plan and the statutory basis for the "Truman Doctrine."



At least one man foresaw that the now dying 88th would rise from the scorn of critics and the clash of debate to a secure place in history. Speaking before the American Political Science Association in New York a year ago, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D. Minn.) predicted that the then 9-month-old body would equal the record of Woodrow Wilson's famed 63d Congress (1913-

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D. Mont.) thought so much of the prophecy that he inserted it in the Congressional Record a few days later. Congress has been trying to live up to it ever since.

The 63d's score is tough to match. It enacted the rudiments of President Wilson's "New Freedom" program. Wilson held it in session for almost 24 consecutive months. It was criticized at the time as lustily as the expiring 88th. And yet it passed such farsighted measures as the Underwood Tariff Act, the Federal Reserve Act, the Clayton Anti-Trust Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act.

"I predict the 88th will assume a comparable place in history," said Humphrey.

The men who actually ran the 88th were described by all hands as the "second team." Speaker John W. McCormack (D. Mass.) and Rep. Carl Albert (D. Okla.) were installed to fill the vacuum left by the death of savvy old "Mr. Sam" Rayburn. Earlier, Sens. Mansfield and Humphrey had inherited the Senate leadership mantle from that worker of legislative miracles, Lyndon Johnson, then No. 2 man in the Kennedy hierarchy.

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In the beginning there were costly tactical misjudgments. But somewhere along the line the pinch-hitters found that with a little GOP help they could bat the ball out of the park. Mostly, they've been playing in big league form ever since.

The remarkable 88th got off to a leisurely start under the coaxing of the late President Kennedy, who laid down its program. It followed through with increased tempo under President Johnson after Mr. Kennedy's assassination on Nov. 22, 1963. But it didn't really get rolling until the Senate's midsummer cloture vote broke the back of the Southern civil rights filibuster.

President Johnson adopted the Kennedy program as his own and pushed for its approval with all of the zest and persuasion he once applied in his role as Senate Majority Leader. He personally called the signals. Only the base of operations was changed.

He not only asked for enactment of priority Kennedy bills, he asked for them all. But his two big priorities were the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964, rewritten and strengthened with Republican help, and the record \$11.5 billion tax cut carrying some Johnson refinements. When the President could not push either through Congress in the few remaining weeks of 1963, he put them at the top of his 1964 "must" list. Not until 1964 did he improvise a distinctly Johnson program, the \$947.5 million anti-poverty bill, savoring of the President's own Rooseveltian background.

The program enacted by the 88th Congress thus was the handiwork of two men, with Mr. Kennedy the chief author and Mr. Johnson the executor. Congress in enacting it was responding to the distinctly different style and appeal of the two at a time when the influence and prestige of each were at a crest.

Invariably, every new President enjoys a "honeymoon" period with Congress. Mr. Kennedy's honeymoon lasted longer than most. It was undiminished at the time of his death. President Johnson's ascendancy, in a sense, brought an extension of the Kennedy aura along with his own special honeymoon.

Sympathy for the late President and respect for the new registered a distinct legislative plus for the far-ranging Kennedy-Johnson program. The same combination of circumstances is not likely to occur soon again. And it accounts at least in part for the following amazing record chalked up by the 88th.

The test-ban treaty, enacted well before Mr. Kennedy's death.

A trail-blazing parade of education bills, including aid to colleges, medical schools and vocational education and aid to schools in Federally impacted areas.

A mental health facilities act and a mental retardation-child health act, both first in a neglected field of Federal action.

Federal aid to urban mass transit systems, another first in a rural-oriented Congress.

A civil rights law enforcing the constitutional right to vote, freedom from discrimination in public accommodations, public facilities and public education, and barring discrimination in Federally assisted programs.

A historic Senate vote to invoke "cloture" for the first time in history on a civil rights bill.

Enactment of the heretofore stymied wilderness bill, authorizing 35 million of the 761 million acres of Federally owned land as a wilderness unavailable for commercial use.

The biggest tax cut in history.

Pay raises for executives, judges, Members of Congress and 1.7 million civil service and postal workers.

The Johnson antipoverty program, "opening the door of opportunity a little wider for more of our people."

A near-unanimous vote upholding the President's decision to repel attacks on American forces in Southeast Asia.

The thundering bipartisan vote supporting Mr. Johnson's Southeast Asia stand was not the first time the bulk of Republicans had lined up four squarely with Democrats in support of a key Administration measure.

In fact, they shared the authorship of the historic civil rights bill, and supplied the extra votes needed to put it over.

But they fought on an almost party-line basis against such other contested domestic measures such as the Administration's antipoverty and mass transit programs.

Countless other bills, of large and small import, poured through both Houses in an unprecedented, uninterrupted torrent.

Finally, Iowa's Republican Rep. H. R. Gross, self-appointed Congressional watchdog, arose in the House the other day and demanded: "When are you going to turn off the faucet?"

At week's end it wasn't irrevocably certain anyone would. The Aug. 24 break for the Democratic Convention was beginning to look more and more like an intermission.

One of the bills that could bring Congress back after the convention for another bout is the House-passed Social Security bill, increasing old-age benefits. It is still tied up in the Senate Finance Committee. A hospital care for the aged amendment is sure to be offered on the Senate floor.

Although medicare is an Administration commitment, House Ways and Means Chairman Wilbur Mill (D-Ark.) has privately served notice that Senate approval of the rider could kill the Social Security extra benefits bill.

The foreign aid bill is a perennial adjournment hitch. This year President Johnson appeared to have avoided the obstacle by Rep. Otto Passman (D-La.) at his own game, deeply cutting his own foreign aid request.

But the hazard bobbed up in a new form with the Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen's almost too-hot-to-handle proposed reapportionment rider to the foreign aid authorization bill, still threatening adjournment in compromise form.

If Congress decides to come back, it may further add to its legislative lustre, if not to its peace of mind.

Among the bills waiting for it may be the President's Appalachia sequel to his antipoverty bill. Another is the Administration's long-pigeonholed immigration bill, phasing out many of the old national origin quotas. It's now blocked out in the going-away jam.

The high marks given Congress on legislation do not spread to the field of reform. The "Bobby Baker Affair," from its inception, hung like a cloud over the session. A politics-torn Senate Rules Committee investigation failed to clear the atmosphere very much.

In fact, Senate's lone attempt to force limited financial disclosure by Senators and top employes, alike, backfired in Senate recommitment of the bill.

In its place, the Committee was instructed to report back to the Senate a resolution creating a 17-member commission to make a study of ethical standards in all three branches of Government. This resolution is still high and dry on the Senate calendar. It may die there.

The Senate's only clear plus in the ethics area was approval of a resolution by Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R. Ky.) setting up a 6-member, blue-ribbon bipartisan committee with over-all authority to investigate and police the conduct of senators. Up to now, no move has been made to name or activate the committee.

The cloakroom wags say the Senate didn't know its own strength when it adopted the Cooper resolution. Now it wishes it would just go away.

\* \* \*

VERY STRANGE COINCIDENTS

President Abraham Lincoln was concerned with the cause of Civil Rights.

President John F. Kennedy was concerned with the cause of Civil Rights.

Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860.

John F. Kennedy was elected in 1960.

Lincoln's Secretary whose name was Kennedy, advised him not to go to Fords Theatre.  
Kennedy's Secretary, whose name was Lincoln, advised him not to go to Dallas, Texas.



Lincoln was slain on Friday in the presence of his wife.

Kennedy was slain on Friday in the presence of his wife.

Lincoln was shot in the head from behind.

Kennedy was shot in the head from behind.

The name Lincoln contains seven letters.

The name Kennedy contains seven letters.

John Wilkes Booth shot Lincoln in a theatre and ran to a warehouse.

Lee Harvey Oswald shot Kennedy from a warehouse and ran to a theatre.

Lincoln's successor named Johnson was a Southerner, a Democrat, and had previously served in the United States Senate.

Kennedy's successor named Johnson was a Southerner, a Democrat, and had previously served in the United States Senate.

The name Andrew Johnson contains 13 letters.

The name Lyndon Johnson contains 13 letters.

Andrew Johnson was born in 1808.

Lyndon Johnson was born in 1908.

John Walkes Booth was born in 1839.

Lee Harvey Oswald was born in 1939.

The name John Wilkes Booth contains 15 letters.

The name Lee Harvey Oswald contains 15 letters.

John Wilkes Booth was a Southerner favoring unpopular ideas.

Lee Harvey Oswald was a Southerner favoring unpopular ideas.

John Wilkes Booth was murdered before trial could be arranged.

Lee Harvey Oswald was murdered before trial could be arranged.

Mrs. Lincoln lost a child through death while residing in the White House.

Mrs. Kennedy lost a child through death while residing in the White House.

August 21, 1964

Judge Roy M. Shelbourne recently announced that he will retire as one of the Federal Judges of the Western District in Kentucky on November 1. An article appeared in one of the Kentucky papers stating that I probably would be considered for this assignment. This is one assignment I have never wanted. An article appeared shortly after the announcement entitled "Combs Not After Federal Judgeship". This article is as follows:

"Former Governor Bert T. Combs yesterday removed his name from consideration as a replacement for Federal Judge Roy M. Shelbourne, who will retire November 1.

Combs, in Frankfort for his birthday, indicated he was not interested in an appointment to the federal bench for the Western District of Kentucky

Rumors persist that Combs removed himself from the list of candidates for the post because he wants to run for a second gubernatorial term in 1967.

Yesterday, however, he said that political aspirations did not enter into his decision.

Also, Combs is from Prestonsburg in eastern Kentucky, and, historically, regional appointees to the federal bench are residents of the region involved.

(A Department of Justice official in Washington said it was "custom" to choose a man from the judicial district involved, but appointments are made occasionally outside a district with a vacant bench.)

(Before Combs left office in 1963, the retirement of Judge H. Church Ford created a vacancy in the Eastern District of Kentucky. Combs, considered a leading candidate for that appointment turned it down.)

With Combs out of the picture, the list of top candidates for the forthcoming vacancy includes:

Oldham Clarke, a former Jefferson County commissioner and present member of the Third District Democratic Executive Committee who was Governor Edward T. Breathitt's Jefferson County campaign manager last year.

United States Attorney William Scent, who, by virtue of his present job, is considered a top contender.

J. David Francis, Bowling Green, chairman of the State Public Service Commission.

James Gordon, Madisonville, a former Public Service Commission chairman.

William L. Wilson, Owensboro, past president of the Kentucky Bar Association.

Natcher Not Interested

United States Representative WILLIAM NATCHER of Bowling Green had been considered a possibility for the judgeship, but he removed himself from contention yesterday.

NATCHER, an influential member of the House Appropriations Committee, said he prefers being a congressman.

The appointment will be made by the President. Federal judgeships usually go to those recommended by the state's political leadership.