

1964

U.S. House Journal of William H. Natcher, vol. 19

Manuscripts & Folklife Archives

Western Kentucky University, mssfa@wku.edu

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.wku.edu/whnatcher_journals



Part of the [American Politics Commons](#), and the [Public Affairs, Public Policy and Public Administration Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Folklife Archives, Manuscripts &, "U.S. House Journal of William H. Natcher, vol. 19" (1964). *U.S. House Journals of William H. Natcher*. Paper 16.

http://digitalcommons.wku.edu/whnatcher_journals/16

This Other is brought to you for free and open access by TopSCHOLAR®. It has been accepted for inclusion in U.S. House Journals of William H. Natcher by an authorized administrator of TopSCHOLAR®. For more information, please contact topscholar@wku.edu.

JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. HATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

2ND DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME XV

August 22, 1964

We have just completed another battle with the Senate over the tobacco research facility in Lexington, Kentucky. After placing the sum of \$1.5 million in our appropriation bill for research, which is of great importance at this time due to the Surgeon General's report connecting tobacco with cancer, the Senate proceeded to reduce the amount to \$1 million and divided this sum between Kentucky and North Carolina. Our conference extended two days and it was a rough one.

An article appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal entitled, "Kentucky Wins Key Leaf-Study Round." This article is as follows:

Kentucky won another and perhaps conclusive round yesterday in its continuing struggle with North Carolina over which state shall get federal tobacco-research funds.

House and Senate Appropriations Committee conferees agreed that the Agriculture Department's funds should contain \$1.5 million for tobacco research to be carried on at the laboratory at the University of Kentucky in Lexington.

This action recouped for Kentuckians two losses they had suffered in the Senate.

The House approved \$1.5 million for the research, but the Senate cut the amount to \$1 million.

The Senate had also stipulated half should be spent in the Kentucky laboratory and half in a research facility at Oxford, N. C.

Representative William H. Natcher of Bowling Green, one of the conferees, announced yesterday's action. As a member of the House appropriations subcommittee on agriculture, Natcher had put the \$1.5 million for Kentucky into the measure originally.

When the Senate subcommittee, headed by Florida's Spessard Holland, got the measure, it reduced the tobacco-research sum to \$1 million and split it between the rival tobacco states.

To protests made during Senate consideration of the bill on August 8, Holland responded that his Senate subcommittee felt that the problems raised by the surgeon general's report on cigarettes and cancer "had a closer impact" on the flue-cured tobacco growers of North Carolina than upon Kentucky's burley growers.

In seeking to rebut Holland, Kentucky's Senators John Sherman Cooper and Thruston B. Morton stressed that Kentucky had spent \$4.5 million in the past seven years establishing its laboratory while North Carolina, after the surgeon general's report, wanted the Federal Government to build research facilities in that state on a crash basis.

I shall give him the
thunder of my silence.

In the Senate debate, Holland paid tribute to Natcher's alertness in getting the \$1.5 million allotted to Kentucky, but added:

"We felt we would only be inviting a fight if we did not show some understanding of the fact that those engaged in the production of flue-cured tobacco are vitally interested, and perhaps more anxious about the situation than any others."

August 24, 1964

During the past week the Democratic platform writers, preparing for the opening of their party's convention in Atlantic City, heard Administration spokesmen defend the Johnson record in foreign and domestic affairs. Johnson forces worked to avert a floor fight over the seating of competing delegations from Mississippi.

The House passed, 218 to 175, a bill that would strip all Federal courts of jurisdiction over state legislative seating. The Senate is expected to approve a less stringent proposal to delay legislative reapportionment ordered on the basis of a recent Supreme Court ruling.

New York Mayor Wagner announced he would support Robert F. Kennedy as the Democratic nominee for Kenneth Keating's Senate seat. Mr. Keating announced he would seek re-election as a Republican, but that he would not support the Goldwater-Miller ticket.

President Johnson listed his family's "capital" as \$3,484,098. But the holdings published in a detailed report by a national accounting firm, are valued mainly on the basis of original cost rather than current market value.

Administration forces in the Senate succeeded in killing a bill that would have permitted free airing of TV debates between President Johnson and Barry Goldwater. The GOP nominee offered to buy the television time for a debate.

Signs pointed to a strike against one of the major car manufacturers next month. The auto union rejected as "inadequate" contract proposals by General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler.

The Congolese Army, battling Red-inspired rebels, recaptured the key northwestern city of Bukavu after three days of fighting that left 300 dead. Washington, already supplying planes to the Congolese government, considered how much more deeply the United States should become involved in the conflict.

South Vietnam's General Khanh was promoted from premier to president, assuming wider powers in his efforts to strengthen his control of the country's government.

August 31, 1964

During the past week, President Johnson, glowing in triumph after the Democratic National Convention nominated him for a full term, asked for a mandate to begin moving

toward "the Great Society." Mr. Johnson indicated he might send his running mate, Minnesota Sen. Hubert Humphrey, to campaign in all 50 states -- even Alabama and Mississippi, where the ticket's chances are poor and where Mr. Humphrey is highly unpopular.

Walter Reuther, chief of the United Auto Workers union, took over personal direction of contract negotiations with Chrysler Corp., and indicated a settlement would be reached before the Sept. 9 strike deadline.

Harvard-educated Nguyen Xuan Oanh took charge of South Vietnam's shaky government following days of bloody religious-political rioting. Washington expressed hope that the new leader, who said he would head a caretaker government, would bring about major political reforms in the war-torn country.

Health officials in Houston battled against disease-carrying mosquitoes in their efforts to turn back an epidemic of encephalitis. Outbreaks also were reported in Plainview, Texas; Pekin, Ill., and three Kansas cities.

Hurricane Cleo ripped Florida's east coast, inflicting heavy property damage in the Miami area but claiming no lives. Nearly 150 were killed by the storm earlier in Haiti.

The Italian Communist Party selected Luigi Longo as its chief. He was the closest aide of the late leader of the party, Palmiro Togliatti.

Nearly 100 persons were hospitalized in all-night racial violence in Philadelphia. The outbreak came within a month of similar

violence in New York City's Harlem and in Rochester, N. Y.

Chile's election campaign moved into its final week, with the possibility persisting that a Communist would be freely elected to the presidency for the first time in any Latin American country.

Attorney General Robert Kennedy announced, as expected, that he would be "available" for the Democratic nomination for the New York Senate seat held by Republican Kenneth Keating.

Lyndon Baines Johnson and Hubert Horatio Humphrey were nominated for President and Vice President by acclamation at the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City. During the convention, most of the Alabama and Mississippi delegations walked out in a dispute over signing a "loyalty oath."

The Goldwaterites wanted a choice -- not an echo. The Democrats made sure last week that they would get it. At their national convention they not only nominated a national ticket but adopted a platform which provides the American voters with a clear choice.

In contrast to the Republicans' solid conservative slate, the Democrats split the ticket between a moderate, (President Johnson), and a liberal (Senator Humphrey of Minnesota). Both are products of President Roosevelt's New Deal and stand in direct opposition to Senator Goldwater.

And not since the New Deal days have voters been given such a choice.

In the coming weeks, the two parties will be attempting to dramatize the issues. The essence of the decision before the voter will be to decide how and when he wants the Federal government to use its power.

The Republicans say Federal power is strangling individual initiative at home and being weak on Communism abroad. Last week the Democrats indicated they would extend Federal programs to help placate the needs of a complex society; with anti-poverty programs, aid to education, and medical care for the aged.

Meanwhile, lurking in the background, was the question of civil rights. The events of the conventions put Southerners in an even bigger dilemma. The Democrats moved another step towards including the Negro as an equal; the Republicans had already backed away from any strong stand.

Maj. Gen. Khanh on Tuesday gave up the presidency of South Viet Nam under pressure from rioting Buddhists and student groups. On Thursday, he and two other generals agreed to form a triumvirate, but yesterday a civilian, Dr. Nguyen X. Canh, a Khanh man, was made caretaker Premier.

The first small signs began appearing early last fall, shortly after the overthrow and murder of President Ngo Dinh Diem, the last popularly elected head of the government of South Viet Nam.

Last week, the handwriting was on the wall in letters so high that even those with half an eye could read it:

Barring a near-miracle or an unexpected cataclysm in Hanoi and Peking, the currently organized South Viet Nam-United States effort to defeat the Viet Cong Communist guerrillas is headed for defeat.

The United States has chosen a course which, in effect, places one foot in and the other foot out of the war in that Southeast Asian country. Despite heavily increased United States economic and arms aid -- now at a rate of at least \$700 million a year -- a boost in the number of American military "advisers" and more influence in decision-making, there have been three new national governments in Saigon since last November 1. Meanwhile, the enemy has grown bolder, stronger and more numerous.

September 8, 1964

During the past week Barry Goldwater promised that Republicans would abolish the military draft "as soon as possible." Formally opening his campaign in Prescott, Ariz., the GOP Presidential nominee accused the Johnson Administration of using the draft for social and political purposes.

The Senate passed a Social Security bill that includes a provision for hospital care for the elderly. A House-Senate conference committee must now reconcile that bill and one passed last month by the House, which would expand Social Security cash benefits but would not provide for hospital care.

Gen. Nguyen Khanh resumed control of South Vietnam's government, promising that his regime would prepare the way for "democratic rule" and claiming support of the nation's Buddhists and military. But Buddhists, Roman Catholics, and student groups remained wary, and chances for a stable government remained in doubt.

Malaysian Prime Minister Rahman proclaimed a state of emergency following Malaysian charges that Indonesian paratroopers had landed on Malaya. The prime minister requested a United Nations Security Council session to consider what he called Indonesia's preparations for "a big offensive."

President Johnson ordered the FBI to investigate a Republican charge that contractor Matthew McCloskey made a "payoff" to the Democrats in 1960. Sen. John Williams of Delaware charged that Mr. McCloskey overpaid on a performance bond for a Washington, D. C., stadium, funneling the overpayment to the Democrats through Bobby Baker, former Senate Democratic secretary.

Eduardo Frei, a pro-Western leftist, defeated Marxist Salvador Allende in Chile's presidential election.

September 14, 1964

During the past week President Johnson declared the regions hit by Hurricane Dora disaster areas eligible for Federal aid.

The storm destroyed millions of dollars of property in coastal Florida and Georgia, leaving thousands of persons homeless.

The United Nations Security Council heard Malaysia's plea for a condemnation of Indonesia's "crush-Malaysia" policy. Britain rushed troops and ships to the troubled area.

President Johnson made his sharpest political speech of the 1964 campaign, warning Americans against "a doctrine that invites extremism to take over our land." GOP Presidential candidate Goldwater promised that his Administration would propose a 25 per cent income-tax cut over 5 years.

The Senate directed its Rules Committee to reopen its investigation into the affairs of Robert G. Baker, former secretary to the Senate's Democratic majority.

Ambassador Maxwell Taylor expressed optimism over the future of the anti-Communist war in South Vietnam.

* * *

One of the nation's capital most influential ministers is Francis B. Sayre, Jr., the Dean of the Washington Cathedral. Mr. Sayre is the grandson of Woodrow Wilson and as the result of this relationship, the body of Woodrow Wilson was buried in a crypt at the Cathedral. On Sunday, Mr. Sayre in his sermon stated that during the summer the American people had witnessed a pair of gatherings at the summit of political power and that each of which

was completely dominated by a single man; the one a man of dangerous ignorance and devastating uncertainty, and the other man whose public house is splendid in its every appearance but whose private lack of ethics must inevitably introduce termites at the very foundation. This was the criticism directed by Dean Sayre to President Johnson and Senator Coldwater. He further stated that the electorate of this mighty nation is left homeless then by such a pair of nominees, and further that while God may be present in the home, His grace in public life is awfully hard to discern. I recall several months ago that Mr. Sayre, who had previously served for some time on one of the Fair Employment Committees was not reappointed and I presume that his sermon last Sunday was his first opportunity to vent his spleen insofar as both candidates are concerned.

On Saturday of last week the Young Democrats of Kentucky held the first statewide opening for a Presidential campaign. The program was under the supervision and control of the young Democrats of Kentucky and the Young Democratic Club of Jefferson County. Chelf, Stubblefield, Watts and I flew down Saturday morning to attend the ceremony. Lynda Bird Johnson, who was one of the speakers, was on the same plane with us and we all had a nice visit in travelling from Washington to Louisville. She is 20 years old and a real sweet girl. The meeting was held at the Pavilion at the State Fair Grounds. There were some 15,000 people present and in addition to the President of the Young Democratic Clubs of Kentucky, we had the Governor, Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana and our Campaign

Chairman, Frank Paxton, who all made short speeches. Lynda Bird Johnson spoke briefly. She was real cute and wore a beautiful dress which must have looked perfect on TV. She informed those present at the meeting that since she was only 20 years old and could not vote for her father, she hoped that all the young people in Kentucky, 18 years and up, who could vote under the laws of our State would take her place. A reception was held at the home of Wilson Wyatt and the engraved invitations must have cost at least \$1.00 each. Huge bowls of chilli and crackers together with coffee was the food served. Since a number of us do not eat chilli at home we decided to forego the pleasure of participating and, when we reached the Pavilion at the Fair Grounds, ate foot long hot dogs. Just before the program started a couple of boys and girls attempted to carry around the Pavilion a huge sign displaying the fact that they were for Goldwater. A couple of boys seated in one of the front boxes grabbed the sign and there was quite a squirmish. In addition, a young lady started out into the arena with three balloons filled with gas and a bundle of paper under her arm. This paper turned out to be a 20 foot sign some 18 inches wide with the name Bobby Baker on it. She almost succeeded in launching the sign. That afternoon we flew back to Charleston, West Virginia, where Governor Breathitt spoke at a fund raising dinner for the West Virginia Democrats.

According to all of the polls, President Johnson is leading in all of the states with the exception of six or seven. The polls now show Kentucky in the Johnson column, which is quite a change from some four weeks ago. It certainly appears now that Goldwater will carry fewer than 15 states and will spend nearly all of his time during the campaign correcting statements previously made and defending the statements which he maintains were taken out of context.

The year 1964 in addition to being one of the most prosperous in our country will be known as "The Bobby Baker Year". Bobby Baker is the former secretary of the Majority in the Senate and accumulated a right nice fortune during his tenure as secretary to the Majority ~~is~~ a page. The Republicans certainly intend to use this case in the campaign as often as possible.

Celaste and her family are now living in Cambridge, Ohio. Her husband is Assistant Manager of a Tile Plant and has become a right successful young businessman. They were, of course, right disappointed about leaving Philadelphia but in order to advance in the future, this was the move that had to be made. Jimmy and Jeffrey are both growing like weeds and are now five and three years old respectively. The last time they were in Kentucky both of them, together with their father, Jim White, went fishing with me and we all had a good time. They all seem to be very happy and Virginia and I are real proud of them.

Louise is now settled at the University of Delaware and will obtain her Masters Degree this year. She is living in Newark, Delaware and has a nice little apartment.

Christopher is 15 months old and is not only a pretty little boy but like Jimmy and Jeffrey is an unusually intelligent child. Virginia went up last week to help get Louise settled and we are close enough to her to go up on weekends.

My mother had her birthday Sunday and she was 77 years old. She is in fairly good health and keeps up with everything that is taking place in this country today. My brother, Frank, and his wife and their youngest son, John Edward, live with my mother on the farm. They seem to be doing fine and are enjoying life.

This man, Senator Harry Byrd, from Virginia continues to amuse me. During the past three presidential elections he has refused to endorse the Democratic ticket and is again being very coy. I have always said that he is just a very small imitation of Carter Glass. With all of his moaning and groaning over Federal expenditures, he continues to make all kinds of noise during the year for additional money for the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Today the world situation seems to be much better. An atomic war is something to be feared and to a certain extent has changed the policies of all great powers who set the policy for the world.

The Catholic Church through their spokesman, the Pope, is now indicating that another look will be given to birth control. This is one of the serious

problems confronting the world today.

I believe that President Johnson is probably one of the greatest politicians ever to occupy the White House.

In dedicating the courthouse at Owensboro, Kentucky on Saturday a week ago, I discussed recent developments in the Second Congressional District. The \$375,000 from the Federal Government was half of the total cost of the new courthouse and I secured the grant. I explained to the people the importance of the Accelerated Public Works Program and the ARA program. Under these two programs everyone of the 16 counties received one or more grants and as a result of the water and sewer projects, together with courthouses and other public buildings, new industry was secured. The Louisville Bedding Company plant at Mumfordsville; the Weatherall Mfg. Plant at Brownsville; Harvey Aluminum Plant in Hancock County and others were the direct results of this program. Our Water Resource Development program with Rough, Barren, and Nolin caused bringing into our section hundreds of thousands of tourists. Our seven watersheds which are now in operation in our Congressional District tie in with our water resources development program and our APW program. Our Congressional District will be one of the most prosperous in our section of the U.S. before too many years pass.

Some day an energetic newspaper reporter will write the Edmonson County story. Here we have a county with less than 18,000 people and it is one of the

low-income counties in Kentucky. Seven years ago they had nothing and were having difficulty keeping their schools open. This county, at one time, was right prosperous with the Kentucky Rock Asphalt Plant in full operation. This plant closed down and with 41,000 of the 50,000 acres in Mammoth Cave Park coming out of Edmonson County, the tax money for the operation of the local Government was inadequate. Now they have the new Nolin River Reservoir in operation six miles from Brownsville; a new motel under construction near the courthouse; a new post office building nearly completed; a new rest home with some 30 units under construction; two young and active doctors with clinics in the town; a new road leading into Brownsville and then on to Mammoth Cave Park for the tourists coming from the West and Southwest; and with Big Rock Watershed Project in operation. Thousands of visitors are now going to Edmonson County and as a result of the above together with the grant for the water and sewerage project, the new industry operated by Weatherall Mfg. Co. is employing 316 people. This is a change that is so radical that you can hardly believe your eyes. The people now have faith and are looking happily ahead. No longer do you see the courthouse yard full of loafers and people who were simply despondent. I am as proud of all of the accomplishments of this county as anyone in Kentucky and have certainly done everything within my power to see that all of these projects were secured and that every move has been made to help this country.

One of our great leaders in the world today is now passing over the hill. He is Winston Churchill and, to me, will go down in history as one of the great men of the 20th Century.

In our country today we have more extremists and hatemongers than at any time in the history of our country. A lot of our young people are dissatisfied and juvenile delinquency is one of our major problems. Our home and family life is weak and certainly not making the situation any better.

Today is the First Anniversary of the Fischer Quintuplets of Aberdeen, South Dakota. According to the radio this morning, no birthday party will be held due to the fact that Mrs. Fischer is looking around the corner for the stork.

September 21, 1964

During the past week President Johnson announced that U.S. intercepter rockets can destroy bomb-carrying satellites in space. He also revealed that the latest U.S. radar can spot missiles beyond the horizon; previously radar had been limited to detection of objects within the line of sight.

Medicare backers in the House dropped plans to press for a vote that would take authority over the proposal from hostile House-Senate conferees. The decision, made when the measure's supporters determined they had too few votes, probably signaled the end of chances for medicare's passage this year.

A three-judge Federal court in Birmingham declared that the public-accommodations section of the Civil Rights Law was unconstitutional as it applied to a Birmingham restaurant. The ruling will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Sen. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina switched his affiliation from the Democrats to the Republicans and called for the election of Barry Goldwater as President.

The vatican and the Red government of Hungary signed accords that permit the Roman Catholic Church its greatest freedom in the country in 20 years.

Prime Minister Douglas-Home called British elections for Oct. 15.

September 28, 1964

During the Second Session of the 88th Congress, the tax cut and reform bill, interest equalization tax, meat import quotas, poverty program, food stamp bill, civil rights, federal pay raise, mass transportation, conservation fund, wilderness system, omnibus housing and cotton-wheat bill are the major bills so far enacted into law and the social security benefits bill is in conference with the medicare amendment the blocking force. The Senate passed the Area Redevelopment Bill and the Appalachian Program bill, but so far neither have passed the House. The Re-Appportionment Resolution has passed the House but not the Senate.

During the past week the Senate adopted a mild substitute for the Dirksen proposal on reapportionment of state legislatures. The substitute expresses the "sense of Congress" that Federal courts allow legislatures up to six months to comply with orders requiring reapportionment on the basis of "one man, one vote."

Troops supporting South Vietnamese Premier Khanh were alerted to new threats of a coup in the Southeast Asian nation. Johnson Administration officials privately warned that a total collapse of the Saigon government and a Red takeover were possible within weeks.

The United Auto Workers struck General Motors when contract talks failed. The dispute, which brought 261,000 union members off their jobs at GM plants, centered on work rules, not wages and fringe benefits.

Charles de Gaulle was warmly greeted as he began his 10-nation tour of South America. The tour was expected to have little effect on the basic relationship between Latin America and the United States.

The controversial XB-70A, originally conceived as a faster-than-sound bomber, made its maiden flight. Data from the test are expected to aid developers of this country's supersonic jet transport.

President Johnson proposed to cut excise taxes next year if he is elected. The size and extent of the proposed cut was left to be determined late this year.

The House Judiciary Committee voted to inquire into the methods of the Justice Department. There was little chance, however, that committee Chairman Emanuel Celler, who opposed the investigation, would be prepared to begin it before Congressional adjournment.

* * *

The Khanh regime in South Viet Nam last week weathered a strike of industrial workers in Saigon, but faced a rebellion by mountain tribesmen north of the capital and rumors of a new coup attempt by an army group.

In the central highlands of South Viet Nam, north of the capital city, Saigon, live a mountain people known as the Montagnard. They are largely an illiterate, politically unsophisticated group which has little liking for central government and hardly any more for the lowlanders of their country who are of a different race and speak another language.

The fiercely independent Montagnards number from 700,000 to 1 million -- no one has had the temerity to count them. Both sides in the bitter war of insurgency in Viet Nam have sought their active support. Both have had some success.

For three years American Special Forces officers and men have made a determined effort to win the Montagnards to the anti-Viet Cong banner. They have given material aid to various tribes and have trained and armed 9,000 of the mountain men to fight as irregulars against the Communists.

The Presidential campaign took on a new tone of personal bitterness last week. President Johnson urged voters to reject a "raving, ranting demagogue." Senator Goldwater spent much of the week trying to persuade the public he is a man of peace and preparedness.

"Among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and . . . they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost."

Abraham Lincoln said it. Americans have thought it for generations. The United States was slow to enter two World Wars and quick to disarm after one.

And even today, when the United States is more involved in world affairs than any other nation. Americans are reluctant to brandish their military power -- or sometimes to even admit it exists.

The full force of Lincoln's words and the American reluctance to be a military power have deeply impressed Senate Barry Goldwater. The Senator has often talked like the reserve general he is. He discusses military preparedness, advocates putting tactical nuclear weapons under the control of NATO, and will brook little contact with Iron Curtain countries.

* * *

Long before I was elected to Congress I made up my mind that if I was ever in a position to do anything about the Barren River something would be accomplished to relieve our people of the annual flood damage. I finally was elected and after

placing a million dollars in the Appropriations Bill for this project, I was confronted with two vetoes with the bill finally passed and the Barren River Reservoir placed under construction. This was one of the great days as far as my Congressional career is concerned and this past weekend I was in Kentucky to campaign in my re-election in Congress and further to dedicate the Barren River Reservoir. An article appeared in the Louisville CURLER-JOURNAL entitled "Natcher Dedicates Dam, Reservoir". This article is as follows:

Port Oliver, Ky.--Representative William H. Natcher dedicated the \$24.5 million Barren River Dam and Reservoir here yesterday as another boon to the area's economy.

"In the next 10 years you won't recognize the Green River valley," the Bowling Green Democrat said. "We will have prosperity in our valley."

He said no domestic legislation of Congress will produce more benefits for the people than the water-resources development program.

And he told a crowd of several hundred at the damsite here on the Allen-Barren county line that the benefits already are widespread.

Natcher recalled flood damage during his boyhood on a Barren River farm. He added that the development program also is aiding the tourist industry--and helping to draw manufacturing plants into the area.

Governor Edward T. Breathitt repeated his plan to build a full-scale State park on the reservoir "during the Administration."

He said it will include a resort lodge with swimmingpool, a boat dock, cottages, picnic and camping facilities, playground and recreation areas, and a gold course.

Breathitt said the park can be developed quicker if voters approve the State bond issue to be submitted at the November, 1965, election.

The Governor said the master plan for long-term development of the park has been completed. He said the State is in the final stage of negotiations with the Corps of Engineers to lease several hundred acres for the park.

The site is on the Barron County side on KY 87, just northwest of its intersection with the relocated U.S. 31-E.

The corps built the dam primarily as a flood-control project. The dam, of rolled earth fill with random rock, is 3,970 feet long and rises 146 feet above the stream bed.

It is the third of four flood-control reservoirs planned for the valley. The Rough River and Nolin River dams were completed earlier. And work has started on the upper Green River dam between Campbellsville and Columbia.

General John Persons, now retired from the Corps of Engineers, said, "You have progressed farther in this valley in less time than in any river valley that I know of comparable size."

October 2, 1964

We are still trying to adjourn. The 88th Congress has been in session for 21 months, which, by the way, is the longest time Congress has ever been in session in peacetime. All of the Members are tired and about 3/4th mad. Yesterday, for the first time since I have been a Member of Congress, the House refused to adopt a continuing resolution for appropriation bills. This resolution provided only for a 10-day continuation, but the House refused to go along. Shortly before the vote was taken on this resolution, the rumor started that the President wanted Congress to recess either today or tomorrow and come back to complete action on the "Medicare" bill and the Appalachian bill on November 15. With election almost around the corner and one that is creating quite a bit of excitement, the House will not vote a recess resolution.

October 5, 1964

During the past week Red China celebrated the 15th anniversary of the Communist rise to power in the country without giving the evidence some had expected that it has perfected a nuclear device. U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, among others, warned that China might use the anniversary celebration as the occasion for setting off her first nuclear explosion.

Congress scrapped both medicare and aid-for-Appalachia bills in a rush for adjournment. Both measures were high on the list of bills President Johnson hoped Congress would enact.

East and Gulf Coast longshoremen walked off their jobs after their union contract expired and unresolved questions over automation prevented signing of a new agreement. President Johnson made his first use of the Taft-Hartley Law and a Federal court ordered the strikers to return to work for an 80-day period during which the Government will try to get contract negotiations resumed.

The Government suddenly and mysteriously ordered a halt to the trial of a man and woman accused of spying for Russia. No reason was given for the cancellation shortly after the trial began in a Federal court in Brooklyn.

Canada's preparations for a visit by Queen Elizabeth II included extensive security measures in Quebec province. French-Canadian terrorists have threatened to assassinate the queen to dramatize their demands that the province be made an independent, French-speaking state.

* * *

An article appeared in the SUNDAY STAR "Congress Adjourns Historic 88th Term; 2 Major Bills Die," and is as follows:

"The 88th Congress that wrote an enduring record in civil rights and other legislation sputtered into adjournment yesterday.

The Senate, for once not the laggard, quit first at 1:41 p.m.

Wearied and on the ragged edge of revolt, the House finally gave up at 3:16 p.m.

The way for adjournment until January 4, barring some emergency, was cleared in a dragging Saturday session.

Both the Senate and House dangled as the legislative wheels ground out compromise versions of appropriations and veterans' pension bills, and the oratorical farewells were said.

As the lawmakers rushed home for campaigning they could look back upon an extraordinary volume of far-reaching, even historic, legislation--and also some work left undone.

While the Congress enacted 24 of the 30 bills President Johnson listed as "musts," two major administration programs were cast aside in the pell-mell rush to get away.

One was medical care for the aged under social security. The other was aid for the depressed Appalachia area.

Adjournment came with the 1964 Social Security amendments carrying 5 percent increases in monthly benefits, and the controversial "medicare" provision, deadlocked in a Senate-House conference committee.

The Senate side refused to accept a bill with the increased benefits without some kind of health care plan. The House members were adamantly opposed to any compromise toward that end.

In the Senate's closing hour, Sen. Russell B. Long, D-La., lamented an adjournment without passage of the social security legislation. If the Senate had been willing to remain in session another week or two, the Senator said, some compromise might have been worked out.

When the voice vote on adjournment came, Long, laughing, voted "no".

The second measure abandoned in the adjournment rush was the administration's \$1 billion program for the depressed areas in 11 states of the Appalachia area.

~~In an effort to salvage a modest victory on the Appalachia bill the President sought an \$800,000 appropriation for the expenses of a commission to be set up to carry on the work. While funds were added, it was a meaningless gesture since none of the money can be spent until the Appalachia authorization bill is enacted.~~

While he was reported as highly pleased with the record made by Congress for a presidential election year, Johnson expressed concern yesterday over its failure to act on the medicare bill.

"We confidently feel we will find a way to get agreement (on it) in the next session," he told a news conference.

He said it was unfortunate that Rep. Wilbur Mills, D., Ark., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, had joined

with Republicans to create an "impasse" on the bill. He added, however, he was certain Mills was sincere.

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield and Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen waited on the President shortly before the adjournment as tradition requires, to inform him Congress was ready to quit.

Afterwards, Mansfield reported to the Senate that the President was in agreement with the adjournment move and "in fact, somewhat relieved." Dirksen said he was "in high good humor."

Adjournment came with not one word on the issue which snarled Congress for weeks as a band of liberals filibustered a bill to delay the Supreme Court's orders on reapportionment of state legislatures.

The movement died when a compromise "sense of Congress" resolution on the matter was defeated. It would, in effect, merely have suggested a delay in carrying out the reapportionment orders.

Dirksen, sponsor of the original bill that led to the filibuster, dropped the battle. But he promised to renew it next January in the form of a constitutional amendment to limit the court's powers in ordering reapportionment.

Some unfinished tasks were left in addition to the administration's programs.

Nothing was done about extending sugar import quotas which will expire December 31, or legislation, rejected by the House, to implement the terms of the International Coffee agreement.

The sugar quota measure had been attached to a corrective tariff bill the administration wanted. It would have given domestic producers additional quotas of 500,000 tons over the next six months -- 225,000 to cane growers and 275,000 to beet sugar producers.

What will happen in the sugar market with the import quotas expire was left as a problem for the administration to handle.

Democratic leaders were elated with the record they have made as well as getting away.

House leader Carl Albert of Oklahoma called it "the immortal 88th Congress! Mansfield proclaimed that it was "the most productive in my personal memory" and a record "of which the Nation could be proud."

Its most significant actions were passage of the \$11.5 billion tax cutting bill and the most comprehensive civil rights measure since the Civil war.

But its accomplishments in other fields, particularly education and conservation, were so notable that at various times the President has referred to it pleasingly as "the education Congress" and "the conservation Congress."

"This session of Congress has enacted more major legislation, met some national needs, disposed of more national issues than any other session of this century or the last," the President said in a salute to the Congress at a White House gathering in its honor.

The 88th got off to a slow start in its first session and was widely criticized for its pedestrian pace. It passed several measures providing aid for higher education and the Senate backed up John F. Kennedy's efforts for world peace by approving the limited nuclear test ban treaty.

At the beginning of the second session last January the tempo increased.

With the tragedy of President Kennedy's death fresh in mind, the Congress responded to Johnson's urging and approved the \$11 billion tax cutting bill.

The reductions in both individual and corporate taxes have been credited by the President and others for the 44th month of sustained growth in the Nation's economy, with a record-breaking number of people at work and the gross national product at a record high.

Then came the long stalemate over civil rights and a record filibuster by Southern opponents of the bill. Enactment of the bill on the 81st day of Senate debate came after the Senate voted 73 to 27, to shut off debate on the measure.

In Kennedy's first article the 88th Congress was repeated W.H.K.

At the beginning of the second session last January the tempo increased.

With the tragedy of President Kennedy's death fresh in mind, the Congress responded to Johnson's urging and approved the \$11 billion tax cutting bill.

The reductions in both individual and corporate taxes have been credited by the President and others for the 44th month of sustained growth in the Nation's economy, with a record-breaking number of people at work and the gross national product at a record high.

~~Then came the long stalemate over civil rights and a record filibuster by Southern opponents of the bill. Enactment of the bill on the 81st day of Senate debate came after the Senate voted 73 to 27, to shut off debate on the measure.~~

One of the highlights of the legislative year was the passage of Johnson's anti-poverty program. Over Republican opposition, the Congress in August approved a three-year program estimated to cost \$947.5 million to combat poverty at home. As enacted the bill provides for 10 separate programs under the supervision of the Office of Economic Opportunity established by the legislation.

Another high point, particularly as far as members of Congress were concerned, was passage of bills increasing the pay of Federal employees and the military. Congressmen included themselves in on the raise.

In the conservation field Congress enacted the wilderness bill placing about 9.1 million acres of Federally-owned land permanently in the wilderness system. It also established the Ozark national riverways, the Fire Island National Seashore, and a new national park, the Canyonlands National in a 257,640 acre area in southeastern Utah.

Another accomplishment was the passage of the Mass Transportation Act which the President described as one "most profoundly significant measures" to be enacted in the 1960's. It authorized \$375 million in Federal grants to states and cities over a 3-year period to improve transportation in the nation's cities.

While it was establishing a legislative record it would point to with pride, Congress left something to be desired in its investigative work. It came under wide criticism for the way the case of Robert G. (Bobby) Baker, the former secretary of the Senate Democratic majority, was handled.

As adjournment came, the Senate was starting all over again on another Baker investigation involving contractor Matthew J. McClosky, and the D. C. stadium contract.

An investigation of the \$6 billion TFX (tactical, fighter, experimental) warplane contract languished during the year. Whether it would be renewed after the election remained to be seen.

When Congress returns next January it will pick up where it left off.

One of its chores will be a pleasant one. The President has announced that next year will be time for eliminating most, if not all, excise taxes.

* * *

An article also appeared in the WASHINGTON POST on "Congress Adjourns 88th Term," and is as follows:

"The 88th Congress, which talked longer, spent more and passed more major legislation than any other in recent history, adjourned yesterday after an almost continuous session of 21 months.

Unlike the traditional frantic post-midnight windup, the end came easily and early after two final issues were settled.

Both houses agreed to a veterans pension bill that at least partially resolves a 10-year squabble over opening the National Service Life Insurance program to veterans who have let their policies lapse. The compromise was to open to program to veterans of World War II and the Korean War who have service-connected disabilities or cannot qualify for commercial insurance.

And the last obstacle was removed when both houses passed a \$1.1 billion supplemental appropriations bill after agreeing to let the District of Columbia share in impacted area school aid. The vote was 211 to 78 in the House and the Senate passed it by voice vote.

That done, Congress went through the ritual of notifying the President that it was ready to go home unless he had further business for it. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) reported back that President Johnson not only agreed to the sine die adjournment but seemed "somewhat relieved."

The Senate quit at 1:41 p.m., but the House talked on in reflex action until 3:16 p.m.

The record of the 88th Congress was one of impressive achievement after a very slow start. President Johnson said in August that it has passed more legislation this year than any other session "of this century of the last."

The list of bills that were lost in the adjournment rush was smaller than usual, but they stood out.

Bills to implement the international coffee agreement and extend that portion of the sugar act setting foreign quotas died with adjournment.

Administration officials said the loss of these bills, both of which aim at propping up prices of Latin American commodities, would deal the Alliance for Progress a heavy blow. Unless action is taken early next year, they said, Latin American countries may lose as much money as the Alliance pumps in. A tariff classification bill, important to trade talks, was caught in the sugar fight and killed.

Also dead for this year were medicare and increased Social Security payments. Sen. Russell Long (D-La.) said yesterday he hoped President Johnson would call Congress back after the election to resolve the issue of hospital care for the elderly and increase Social Security benefits.

The Appalachian aid bill was left for next year, as was legislation dealing with immigration, water pollution, minimum wage extension and aid to depressed areas.

The second session of the 88th Congress will be remembered as the one that passed the most comprehensive civil rights bill in history breaking a Senate filibuster, as the one that passed the biggest tax cut in history and as the one that launched the first co-ordinated assault on poverty.

But this is only part of the picture. The 88th Congress did more for education and conservation than any Congress in recent memory. It made a major breakthrough in aid to mental health treatment. It launched a major program to help cities improve mass transit facilities. It took a step to control the arms race with the limited nuclear test ban treaty. And Otto Passman lost control of the foreign aid program.

The 1963 session ran on until Christmas, hamstrung by the civil rights issue which pervaded everything else. It laid the groundwork for the achievements of 1964 but its output of bills was small.

The test ban treaty was President Kennedy's high point in 1963. But Congress also used the long session to pass major mental health and education bills. For the first time, Federal aid was extended to help build college classrooms. The vocational education program was greatly expanded.

The 1964 speedup is attributed in good part to the sure hand of President Johnson, who has shown an exceptional knack for dealing with Congress during his eight years as Democratic leader of the Senate.

The President grabbed the economy issue from Republicans by sending up a budget lower than the previous year's. Then, with the help of Rep. George Mahon (D-Tex.), new chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, the President took control of the foreign aid appropriation bill away from Rep. Otto Passman (D-Ia.) who for a decade had been cutting it to suit his fancy. Congress made only token cuts in the aid program this year.

The \$11.5 billion income tax cut, which had been bogged down for a year, fairly flew through the Senate despite the opposition of Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) chairman of the Finance Committee that handled it.

The Senate had never broken a civil rights filibuster, but it did this year and passed the first comprehensive civil rights bill in modern times. It prohibits discrimination in public accommodations, employment, education, voting and all public places.

The poverty program was President Johnson's own, the only one of the major bills which he originated. A related bill enacted was a food stamp program to help the poor buy food.

For conservationists, Congress created a wilderness area, set up a fund to help meet future Federal and state recreation area needs, created Canyonlands National Park, Fire Island National Seashore and Ozark National Riverway.

Legal aid for indigent defendants in Federal courts was provided. A National Council on the Arts was created. The Securities Act was tightened to protect investors.

* * *

The 88th Congress has finally adjourned and I will leave for Kentucky late this afternoon or early in the morning to begin my campaign for re-election. The election will be held on November 3, 1964. My opponent is Rhodes Bratcher of Owensboro, Kentucky.

October 12, 1964

Congo Premier Moise Tshombe barred entry or exit from the Egyptian and Algerian embassies in his country after he was denied admission to a meeting of representatives of "non-aligned" nations in Cairo. Egypt retaliated by confining Mr. Tshombe to a palace. He was released after he called off the guards at the embassies.

New York City police arrested 65 white parents who attempted to keep their children in a neighborhood school rather than have them bused to a school in a predominantly Negro neighborhood where they had been transferred to establish racial "balance".

Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson completed an exhausting train campaign through the South. She sought votes for her husband, whose pro-civil-rights stand has angered many Dixie residents, by stressing Johnson family ties with the South.

A Republican study group, headed by former Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy, urged President Johnson to delegate authority to the NATO commander to use tactical nuclear weapons in predetermined situations involving attack on Europe where direct communications with the President might be impossible.

General Motors and the United Auto Workers (UAW) union reached agreement on a national contract. But UAW MEMBERS were still out on strike, pending signing of supplemental contracts covering working individual GM plants.

* * *

October 19, 1964

Khrushchev was ousted as Soviet premier and head of Russia's Communist Party. Leonid Brezhnev, 58, Khrushchev's deputy party chief, assumed the country's top post, that of party secretary, and Alexei Kosygin, 60, Khrushchev's first deputy premier, became premier.

Red China detonated a nuclear device, blasting its way into the nuclear club. The Chinese are still some distance from developing an adequate delivery system for nuclear weapons.

Walter Jenkins, close aide to President Johnson, resigned after the disclosure that Mr. Jenkins had been arrested twice on morals charges. GOP national chairman Dean Burch demanded that Mr. Johnson explain "why he covered up for 5½ years" a 1959 Jenkins arrest.

The Labor Party won control of Britain's government by a slim parliamentary margin. The small lead will restrain Harold Wilson, the new prime minister, in pushing some of Labor's more ambitious programs.

The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., won the Nobel peace prize for his civil rights leadership based on non-militancy. Another American, Harvard Prof. Konrad Bloch, shared the Nobel prize for medicine with Feodor Lynen of Munich.

Johnny Keane quit as manager of the St. Louis Cardinals the day after the team defeated the New York Yankees to win the World Series in seven games. The Yankees relieved their manager, Yogi Berra, and announced that Keane was a strong candidate for the job.

Russia sent a three-man satellite into space for a 24-hour, 16-orbit flight. The Soviets brought the craft back to earth sooner than expected, and one of the crew appeared ill.

October 26, 1964

During this past week the FBI reported that former Presidential aide Walter Jenkins, who resigned when it was disclosed that he had been arrested twice on morals charges, "has not compromised the security or interests of the U. S. in any manner." The report was on an investigation ordered by President Johnson.

A Federal judge in Mississippi ordered contempt-of-court proceedings against acting Attorney General Katzenbach and held a U. S. attorney in contempt. The attorney, on Mr. Katzenbach's orders, refused to sign indictments voted by a Federal grand jury that had been investigating the murder of three civil-rights workers.

Herbert Hoover, 90, died in his New York hotel apartment. The 31st President was stricken by internal bleeding.

A 17-man national council in South Vietnam published a new constitution, designed to return the nation to civilian rule. The charter calls for a large measure of independence for the military in waging war against Red guerrillas.

France again hinted she would quit the European Common Market unless the community settled its dispute over uniform grain prices.

November 7, 1964

When Congress adjourned on October 3, 1964, I returned to the District and started campaigning for reelection. My opponent was Rhodes Bratcher of Owensboro, Kentucky. His father is Circuit Judge with three of the four counties in this particular Judicial District located in the Second Congressional District. For some reason or other, one or two newspaper columnists decided that since Governor Breathitt in his November campaign in 1963 had only carried the Second Congressional District 1090 that this simply meant that I would either be defeated or would have a close race. An article appeared in the ~~PARK CITY DAILY NEWS~~ entitled "Natcher given largest vote ever in county." This article is as follows:

"Warren Countians whipped up the largest vote ever given a candidate in local election history with a whopping total of 11,083 for Rep. William H. Natcher, Second District Congressional Democratic candidate.

Natcher's vote was slightly less than a three to one victory over his Republican opponent Rhodes Bratcher, who polled 3,986.

Seeking his sixth full term in the House of Representatives, the local resident scored a landslide in the district by a more than two to one count. The district gave Natcher 78,582 votes to 36,377 for Bratcher. Natcher led the Democratic ticket in the district.

Natcher carried Daviess, Bratcher's home county by a vote of 14,499 to 8,157 for the Owensboro resident.

The race was the first for Natcher in the realigned Second Congressional District, and climaxed a vigorous and intensive campaign.

Democratic voters carried the banner for President Johnson with 9,887 votes to 5,915 for Goldwater.

National States Rights presidential candidate John Kasper polled 29 of the 15,841 votes cast.

Voters failed to set a record in the presidential balloting as had been predicted by party leaders. The final count ran almost a thousand votes under the 1960 Kennedy-Nixon poll of 16,531

Natcher who spent yesterday rounding out his bid for support, said, "I deeply appreciate the effort of so many in my behalf and I will continue to carry out my duties and responsibilities as representative for the benefit of all the people. The presidential election is a great victory and a mandate from the people to continue our Democratic program based on peace and prosperity."

At his residence today it was reported the winning candidate had taken the day off to go fishing.

Absentee voters gave Natcher 322 votes to 84 for Bratcher.

* * *

On November 6, 1964 an editorial appeared in the PARK CITY DAILY NEWS entitled "A Tremendous Victory". This editorial is as follows:

"It must be a source of satisfaction to Congressman William William H. Natcher that, in winning his sixth full term in the House of Representatives, he also rolled up the largest vote ever given a candidate in Warren County.

~~His~~ Warren County vote, totaling 11,083 represents a real tribute to the Bowling Green Democrat and a manifestation of the high regard with which he is held by his fellow citizens.

Congressman Natcher defeated his Republican opponent by almost 3-1 in Warren County and by better than 2-1 throughout the Second Congressional District. He amassed a vote that exceeded President Johnson's both in the county and the district.

The Daily News congratulates Congressman Natcher on a tremendous political victory.

* * *

An editorial appeared in the OWENSBORO MESSENGER entitled "Natcher returns to Congress with an avalanche of tribute".

This appeared in the November 5 edition and is as follows:

"Owensboro and Daviess County responded strong and loud in returning WILLIAM H. NATCHER to Congress for a sixth full term and we join our neighbors in the other counties of the Second District in the knowledge that our district is again in amiable and helpful hands for another two years.

It was not too many weeks ago that friends of NATCHER became uneasy when he confided, "I tell you, my friend, and I say this advisedly, I'm going to win the greatest victory I've ever won."

If most of us had believed him as he believed in himself, these past few weeks would have been less fretful to the nervous system.

He carried the city and county here by 6,342 and the district by about 38,000. What sounded like political hot air just a while ago turned out to be words of wisdom. When the final analysis of the district is written on the official records, Natcher may have carried it by more than President Johnson. This would prove our congressman is no rider of coattails.

NATCHER, as No. 12 man on the 50-member House Appropriation Committee, has guided many federal grants in the way of public works into the district. Though all of us may not see the glory of dams and reservoirs and improved river navigation, NATCHER does and said so in campaign speeches.

He advised the people of the district these basic betterments in the Green River valley have supplied us with an attractive locale for industries prospecting for new sites of venture. Natcher said repeatedly that in 10 years from now, most of us will not recognize the new and prosperous face of the district. And we trust that here, too, are words of wisdom.

Our congressman, in a speech at the dedication of the new Daviess County courthouse in September, skimmed over the list of new things that have happened in the district recently. His listeners were amazed at the activity he has helped promote. He has worked well for a large family of 16 counties.

In congratulating him on his new election victory, let us recall that he was extremely accommodating to Daviess County in helping to obtain half the cost of our new courthouse, one of our real, recent blessings. The superb majority he received here Tuesday may have been our way of saying "Thank You."

* * *

I am now back in my Bowling Green office attempting to catch up with the mail.

By the way, the next time I see my good friend, Lyndon Johnson, I will tell him that it was quite a task carrying him through the Second Congressional District. In my race and in the President's race we have the following figures:

<u>County</u>	<u>NATCHER</u>	<u>BRATCHER</u>	<u>JOHNSON</u>	<u>GOLDWATER</u>
Barren	6,233	2,543	6,420	2,936
Breckin- ridge	3,798	2,015	3,733	2,167
Edmonson	1,159	1,412	1,022	1,603
Grayson	2,978	2,808	2,902	2,974
Hopkins	8,456	2,741	7,954	3,328
Hancock	1,430	720	1,423	756
Madea	3,024	987	3,076	1,055
Henderson	7,898	2,246	8,022	2,734
Ohio	3,413	2,872	3,303	2,979
Union	3,945	1,002	3,934	1,220
Webster	3,831	1,019	3,741	1,217
Warren	11,083	3,986	9,887	5,915
Metcalfe	1,896	1,244	1,967	1,277
Daviess	14,499	8,157	15,253	8,350
Hart	3,303	1,817	3,313	1,961
McLean	<u>2,573</u>	<u>1,095</u>	<u>2,576</u>	<u>1,173</u>
TOTALS	79,519	36,664	78,544	42,645

MAJORITY.....42,855
JOHNSON MAJORITY.....36,899

November 16, 1964

The Administration revealed plans to ask Congress for cuts in retail excise taxes totaling \$550,000,000 a year. Other excise taxes would be eliminated or cut, bringing total reductions of close to \$4 billion.

Floods brought on by a typhoon killed 7,000 in South Vietnam, adding a further burden to the country's effort against Red guerrillas. The storm inflicted heavy damage on roads and communications.

Leftists demonstrated against the government of Japan's new premier, Eisaku Sato, who was sworn in as the successor to the ailing Hayato Ikeda. Marchers also demonstrated against the docking in Japan of a U.S. nuclear-powered submarine.

Soviet missiles in Cuba are now at least partially under Castro's control the State Department confirmed. Washington officials believe Russia retains a check on the firing of the missiles.

President Johnson met for 26 hours with Mexico's president-elect, Gustavo Diaz Ordaz in Texas.

November 23, 1964

Defense Secretary McNamara announced closings, reductions in size, and consolidations affecting 95 military bases -- 80 of them to the United States -- to achieve an annual saving of \$477,000,000. Six SAC bases and the Brooklyn Navy Yard are among the installations to be closed.

Russia's new leadership shook up the Soviet hierarchy. Alexander N. Shelepin, 46, head of the secret police, was tagged as a man on the rise in the Kremlin with his promotion to the 11-man Red party Presidium, Russia's highest policy-making body.

J. Edgar Hoover accused the Warren Commission of issuing a report on President Kennedy's assassination that was "not fair as far as the FBI is concerned." In a rare and wide-ranging interview, the FBI chief also called civil-rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr., "the most notorious liar in the country" for saying FBI agents in Georgia had failed to act on Negroes' complaints.

The Vatican Ecumenical Council ended its third session with approval of historic documents that include a measure absolving the Jews of any special blame in the crucifixion of Christ. Pope Paul refused to extend the session for a vote on the council's controversial declaration on religious liberty.

November 30, 1964

Belgian paratroopers dropped from U.S. planes rescued most of some 1,700 foreign hostages being held by Congolese rebels in and around Stanleyville, but not before about 100 of the whites were murdered. The rebellion was broken up, but its leaders escaped.

The Warren Commission released 26 volumes of evidence collected in its investigation of President Kennedy's assassination. Most observers found nothing in the volumes to dispute the commission's findings that Lee Harvey Oswald killed the President, acting alone.

Ambassador Maxwell Taylor returned from South Vietnam to confer with President Johnson as anti-government demonstrations erupted again in the Southeast Asian nation. Once more, the United States was faced with a decision on whether to carry the Vietnamese war into Communist North Vietnam.

The Bank of England raised its interest rate from 5 to 7 per cent in an attempt to attract money from abroad and offset a run on the pound sterling. So that too many dollars wouldn't leave the United States, the Federal Reserve System also announced an interest hike, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent.

December 1, 1964

An article appeared in the LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL on November 29, 1964 entitled "Two Prove Districts Not Easy".

This article is as follows:

WASHINGTON.--That slow burn from which Representative WILLIAM H. NATCHER suffered for a year after the Republicans labled his district an easy target for 1964 has been eased by figures from the November 3 election.

Instead of losing the Second District, as predicted by a Southern Republican strategy conference in Charleston, S. C., last November, NATCHER, of Bowling Green, defeated his G.O.P. opponent, Rhodes Bratcher of Owensboro, by taking 68 percent of the district's votes. He carried all but one of its counties--Edmonson. Natcher's margin over Bratcher was 42,855.

The other Kentucky Congressman whom the Republicans had put on their list of "soft" districts, Frank L. Chelf, of Lebanon, did almost as well. He carried his Fourth District by getting 62 percent in his race with Republican Clyde Middleton.

The reason the Republicans at Charleston were so hopeful about the two Kentucky districts was that their meeting came only a few days after Democrat Edward Breathitt squeaked through to victory in the race for governor.

The G.O.P. planners, looking to the white backlash, took note that Breathitt carried Natcher's district against Republican Louie B. Nunn by only 1,300 and carried Chelf's district by only 6,500.

By contrast to the narrow margin for Breathitt, Natcher's district not only gave him 68 percent but also gave Lyndon B. Johnson 65 percent. Johnson got 64 percent in Chelf's district.

Two other districts gave Johnson even higher percentages. That of Frank A. Stubblefield, of Murray, the traditionally strong Democratic area of the state, gave the President 72 percent. The mountain area represented by Carl D. Perkins, of Hindman, was 67 percent for Johnson, while the conservative Bluegrass region represented by John C. Watts, of Nicholasville, was Johnson's by 66 percent.

Charles P. Farnsley, who replaced Republican M. G. Snyder in Jefferson County, got 54 percent while Johnson was taking 64 percent in the same third district.

In the solidly Republican mountainous Fifth District, Johnson came close to establishing a precedent. He got 49.7 percent. The Republican nominee to succeed Eugene Siler from that district had a close call. Dr. Tim Lee Carter, Tompkinsville, who defeated Democratic Mrs. Frances Jones Mills, got 55 percent.

Top man among the House members who had opposition was Watts, with 71 percent voting for his reelection. Perkins was second with 70 percent, Natcher third with 68 percent, and Chelf fourth with 62. Stubblefield had no opposition.

One thing that led the Republicans astray in estimating their chances in Natcher's district was that there had been no previous test of party strength between Congressional candidates since new counties were added to it in the 1960 redistricting. The Republicans had refrained from putting a House candidate in the field in 1962 during the senatorial race between Wilson W. Wyatt and Thruston B. Morton.

At the Charleston meeting a year ago, Republican hopes were high to increase to 35 the 13 House seats they then held in the South. They did pick up seven seats -- five in Alabama, one in Mississippi, and one in Georgia. But they lost two in Texas and the Snyder seat in Louisville.

December 7, 1964

The FBI arrested 21 persons, including the Neshoba County sheriff and sheriff's deputy, on charges of a conspiracy to assault three civil-rights workers slain last June in Philadelphia, Miss. A hearing on the Federal charges was set for this week.

Police arrested 814 students and others in a sit-in at the University of California, Berkeley. The protesters demanded the reinstatement of eight students suspended in October demonstrations, which grew out of a ban on activity by off-campus political groups on campus.

Ambassador Maxwell Taylor returned to Saigon after consultations with the President, saying that no added U. S. troops are needed in South Vietnam. The Administration gave no indication on whether it intended to expand the anti-Red war into North Vietnam.

Republican senators clashed with the Senate Rules Committee counsel in a stormy resumption of hearings into the activities of Bobby Baker. Matthew McCloskey, Philadelphia contractor, denied allegations by an insurance man that he funneled an overpayment on a performance bond through Mr. Baker into Democratic campaign coffers.

Millions of all faiths cheered Pope Paul in India, where the pontiff was attending an international gathering of Roman Catholics.

Juan Peron, former Argentine dictator, was stopped in Brazil and ordered back to Spain in his unsuccessful attempt to end his exile from Argentina.

* * *

December 14, 1964

The United States revealed increases in military assistance to South Vietnam and hinted that the war against Red guerrillas would be expanded outside the country. Plans for extending the battle are likely to call for ground and air attacks by South Vietnamese on supply routes and depots in southeastern Laos.

A U.S. commissioner in Meridian, Miss., dismissed Federal charges against 19 of 21 men arrested in connection with the deaths of three civil-rights workers.

The Justice Department, which withdrew charges against a 20th suspect and prepared to drop charges against the 21st, now plans to present its evidence to a Federal grand jury.

Former President Eisenhower wired a cautiously worded statement to encouragement to Republican leaders seeking the ouster of party chairman Dean Burch. The message followed a meeting by the former President with Richard Nixon and Sen. Barry Goldwater.

President Johnson and Britain's Prime Minister Wilson agreed on a cautious attempt to organize a nuclear force among Atlantic Alliance nations. The President agreed not to press for the specific plan backed by the United States, a multilateral nuclear force of surface ships.

A Presidential panel of health experts proposed a Federal assault on heart disease, stroke, and cancer. The proposal calls for establishment of 540 research and treatment centers across the nation at a cost of \$2.9 billion over five years.

Russia's new leaders announced another reduction in arms spending and an increase in consumer-goods outlays in the coming year. Premier Kosygin also promised higher wages and lower prices.

Cheddi Jagan refused to resign as premier of British Guiana, even though the confessed Marxist's party failed to achieve a majority in the British colony's elections.

December 21, 1964

The Supreme Court unanimously upheld the new Civil Rights Law's public-accommodations section. The Court's ruling came in two cases challenging the authority of Congress to forbid discrimination by asserting its jurisdiction over interstate commerce.

Rep. Gerald Ford of Michigan mounted a campaign to unseat Indiana's Charles Halleck as Republican leader in the House. Young GOP lawmakers argue that removing Mr. Halleck would improve the party's image.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk, in Paris for a NATO meeting, met in cordial talks with French President de Gaulle. France and West Germany settled their differences over Common Market grain prices, removing a major obstacle to West European political and economic unity.

President Johnson named drug-company president John T. Connor, 50, as Secretary of Commerce. He succeeds Luther Hodges, 67, who is retiring because of advanced age.

The President announced that the United States would proceed with plans to build a new sea-level canal through Central America. He also said the United States was willing to negotiate a new treaty with Panama covering the existing canal.

Russia's representative in the U.N. Security Council denounced the United States, Belgium, and Britain for the operation that

rescued 2,000 hostages from Congolese rebels. Ambassador Stevenson accused Russia, Red China, and several African nations of aiding the rebels, and said the United States had "no apologies for its part in the rescue."

December 28, 1964

The United States urged reinstatement of the High National Council, South Vietnam's provisional legislature, following its dissolution by a group of young military officers, Lt. Gen. Nguyen Khanh, former premier and onetime South Vietnamese strong man, criticized U. S. Ambassador Maxwell Taylor and defended the officers' actions.

Russia rejected a plan for postponing a showdown on its debts to the United Nations. The plan would have permitted Russia to contribute to a fund that would ease the U. N.'s financial problems.

Floods stranded thousands in the Far West. The Willamette and Columbia rivers spilled over their banks in northwestern Oregon, threatening the city of Portland.

Egypt's President Nasser criticized the United States in a speech at Port Said. The Egyptian leader, who has angered U.S. officials with his support of Congolese rebels, said he would give up U.S. aid rather than be dictated to by Washington.

President Johnson authorized development of a military transport plane capable of carrying 700 troops.

January 2, 1965

We are about to convene the 89th Congress.

The First Session of this Congress should not be in session as long as the First and Second Sessions of the 88th Congress. The matter of appropriating more money for South Vietnam, Medicare, change in the Defense setup and several other important issues, will receive considerable time before the committees.

Recently, it was learned that President Johnson has been saying to Peking and Hanoi repeatedly that if they would halt their raids on South Vietnam, the U. S. would come home immediately. We really have a tiger by the tail here.

For several weeks now the President has ignored recommendations that he publicly proclaim his legislative program in advance of his "State of the Union" Message. I presume that President Johnson recalls the disaster which took place when President Roosevelt attempted to do this in 1936.

Today we have a rising chorus of voices demanding our retreat from South Vietnam. Under our present foreign policy program if a country is independent and secure with the ability to work out its own policy and problems, then this position is consistent with our policy and if it is placed under attack assistance should be forthcoming.

Where a country is threatened with aggression with insecurity and instability then from the standpoint of preservation of world peace we have a serious problem in determining the course in which we shall travel.

This afternoon at 2:30 we will caucus .

A group of liberal Members in the House are confident that they have the votes to push through a package of rule changes and at the same time deny party privileges to the two Goldwater Democrats: Representative John Bell Williams of Mississippi and Albert W. Watson of South Carolina.

* * *

The "typical" member of the 89th Congress, which convenes Monday, is younger, of a different religion, but of the same profession as his counterpart in the preceding Congress.

A Congressional Quarterly survey shows that the average age for a member of the 89th Congress is 51.9 years, lower than the 52.7 years average at the beginning of the 88th Congress on Jan. 3, 1963.

The average age for a Senator has risen from 56.8 to 57.7 years; but for a Representative, it has dropped from 51.7 to 50.6 years.

The youngest Senator in the 1965 session is Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), 32; the youngest Representative is Jed J. Johnson, Jr. (D-Okla.), who became 25 on Dec. 27. Legal minimum age for a Senator is 30; for a Representative, 25.

The oldest Senator is Carl Hayden (D-Ariz.), 87; the oldest Representative is Barratt O'Hara (D-Ill.), 82.

Since committee ranking and chairmanships are determined by seniority, the average age for committee chairmen is higher than that for the average member. The average age for the 18 Senate Committee chairmen in the 89th Congress is 66 years; for the 21 House committee chairmen, it is 65.

Roman Catholics replace Methodists as the largest religious group in the 89th Congress, with 107 members. Methodists, who had the most numerous membership in the 88th Congress with 102, move to second place with 88. The Roman Catholics held second place during 1963 and 1964 with 92.

As in the 88th Congress, the 69 Presbyterians have the third highest representation. In the 89th Congress, however, Episcopalians, who ranked fifth numerically during the 88th Congress, are tied with the Presbyterians. The 51 Baptists drop from fourth place to fifth.

There are 17 Jews in the 89th Congress.

As usual, most Congressmen list more than one occupation in their background and more list themselves as civil servants and politicians (465) than as members of any other single profession. As in 1963-4, the next most frequently mentioned occupation is lawyer (305), followed by business and banking (147).

There is one machinist in the 89th Congress: Rep. John A. Race (D-Wis.). Two Representatives, Joseph G. Minish (D-N.J.) and freshman Rep. Paul J. Krebs (D-N.J.), are labor union officials.

Four Congressmen are physicians: Sen. Ernest Gruening (D-Alaska), Rep. Thomas E. Morgan (D-Pa.), freshman Rep. Tim Lee Carter (R-Ky.) and Rep. Durward G. Hall (R-Mo.).

Two members of the House are ordained ministers, Rep. Walter H. Moeller (D-Ohio), a Lutheran, and Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.), a Baptist.

Veterans in Congress number 370 out of the 535 members.

There are 12 women in the 89th Congress: Sen. Maurine B. Neuberger (D-Ore.), Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R-Maine), freshman Rep. Patsy T. Mink (D-Hawaii), Rep. Charlotte Reid (R-Ill), Rep. Martha Griffiths (D-Mich.), Rep. Leonor Kretzer Sullivan (D-Mo.) Rep. Florence P. Dwyer (R-N.J.), Rep. Edna F. Kelly (D-N.Y.), Rep. Frances P. Bolton (R-Ohio), Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.), Rep. Julia Butler

Hansen (D-Wash.) and Rep. Catherine May (R-Wash.).

Negroes in the House - all democrats - number six: Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.), William L. Dawson (D-Ill.) freshman John J. Conyers, Jr. (D-Mich.), Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D-Mich.), Adam C. Powell (D-N.Y.) and Robert N. C. Nix (D-Pa.). There are no Negroes in the Senate.

January 4, 1965

The 89th Congress convened today. We re-elected John W. McCormack as our Speaker and Carl Albert of Oklahoma as the Majority Leader. In ~~amuse~~ this morning the Republicans ousted Charles Halleck of Ind. and substituted Gerald R. Ford of Michigan. The House then proceeded to elect Jerry Ford as Minority Leader.

The House rules were changed to the extent that at the end of 21 days the Speaker can call from the Rules Committee any bill which has cleared a Legislative Committee. This means that the Rules Committee really is no longer a committee of any importance. The Speaker now is in complete control of legislation from this committee. On a roll call vote 224 Members voted for the change and 201 of us objected to the change and voted against it.

A Resolution was offered objecting to the seating of the Mississippi delegation due to the fact that the Mississippi Freedom Party composed mainly of colored people objected as each of the Mississippi representatives was duly certified as the elected Representative, and I voted to ~~seat the Mississippi delegation.~~

In our caucus on Saturday of last week by secret ballot the Democrats removed the seniority rights of John Bell Williams of Mississippi and Albert W. Watson of South Carolina. John Bell Williams was the second ranking member on the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and the third ranking member on the Legislative Committee on the District of Columbia. He now goes to the foot of the list and is the most freshman member on each of the two committees on the Democratic side. Watson is on the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and is only a two-termer so his demotion is not of too much importance other than the fact that the principle involved is so important today. I voted against the resolution demoting these two members. The demotion and removal of seniority rights took place as the result of each of them announcing for Goldwater in the Presidential race last November. I believe that a Democrat should be for the Democratic nominee and especially with an office holder, if not, he should change his party affiliation. Regardless of what took place the people in the South Carolina and Mississippi districts elected these two men and I am in favor of changing the seniority rules in such a manner. This simply means that any Member might be subject to the same

treatment. I would have voted for a resolution which provided that in the future any Member who failed to support the Democrat nominee and was also a member on the Democratic ticket might be penalized accordingly. This, at least, would have taken the resolution out of the category of being retroactive legislation.

January 6, 1965

During the past week U. S. South Vietnamese forces mounted a major effort to dispel Red guerrillas from around the strategic and embattled village of Binh Gia. Secretary of State Rusk reported that the South Vietnamese military and the United States were nearing agreement on reinstating the High National Council, an interim legislature deposed by young Vietnamese officers a week earlier.

President Johnson directed Gardner Ackley, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, to lead an inquiry into recent steel-price increases. Leading steel companies had lifted prices on galvanized steel by about 3 per cent.

The President prepared for the opening of Congress by pushing efforts to keep the proposed Federal budget below \$100 billion. He also worked on major legislative messages he will send to the lawmakers in coming weeks.

Mali and Jordan agreed to share a two-term on the U. N. Security Council, thus avoiding a formal General Assembly vote over the contested seat. A vote would have forced the issue of Russia's assembly voting rights, in jeopardy because of its refusal to pay its U. N. debts.

Giuseppe Saragat, leader of Italy's Social Democratic Party, was elected that country's president after 13 days of hectic balloting by 963 electors. The President, though his job is largely ceremonial, promised to work actively to bring stability to Italy's government.

Football bowls: Rose Bowl--Michigan 34, Oregon State 7; Orange Bowl--Texas 21, Alabama 17; Cotton Bowl--Arkansas 10, Nebraska 7; Sugar Bowl--Louisiana State 13, Syracuse 10.

January 11, 1965

During this past week President Johnson, in his second State of the Union message, outlined his broad program for a Great Society, including an education program that would cost \$1.5 billion in its first year, and a doubling of his Administration's war on poverty. Prospects for Mr. Johnson's program in the overwhelmingly Democratic Congress are rated as good, but the lawmakers are expected to take their time before approving major Great Society measures.

Indonesia's President Sukarno reaffirmed that his country has quit the United Nations.

Britain renewed its pledge to defend Malaysia, under threat of attack from Indonesia, and Malaysia said it would seek U.N. help in fighting an attack.

France announced it would use \$150,000,000 of its U.S. currency reserves to purchase gold in the United States. The move threatened to lower international confidence in the dollar, and the Johnson Administration neared a decision to repeal all or part of the 25 per cent gold backing now required for the nation's money supply.

House Republicans outstayed Indiana's Charles Halleck as minority leader, naming Michigan's Gerald Ford to the post. Senate Democrats chose Louisiana's Russell Long as assistant majority leader, succeeding Vice President-elect Humphrey.

T. S. Eliot, 76, American-born poet, died in his London home.

* * *

President Johnson outlined his conception of the "Great Society" in his State of the Union message to Congress last week.

The setting was the same and the voice and the man were the same but the Lyndon B. Johnson State of the Union message was a vastly different document this time.

A year ago, President Johnson, in a speech notable for its brevity and conservative tone, made only a few calculated proposals. The weights of the Kennedy assassination still lay upon the nation. The new President obviously saw himself as much a servant to his predecessor as to his position.

He advocated the passage of civil rights, medicare and tax cut legislation, all New Frontier proposals. Then he moved quietly into a few proposals of his own. One was an "all-out war on poverty." But his tone was almost one of apology for superimposing himself on the image of his predecessor.

Then a year passed, a year in which two things were demonstrated beyond doubt. The first was the Johnson way with Congress, a way which resulted in passage of some very important and controversial legislation which a lot of people didn't give a chance. The second was the Johnson way which the voters, a way which resulted in passage of some very important and controversial legislation which a lot of people didn't give a chance. The second was the Johnson way with the voters, a way which resulted in the Texan's return to the White House by the largest popular vote (majority) in history.

Thus, armed with victory and experience, he appeared before Congress last Monday night with his own program. In true Johnson style there was something for everyone.

The ideas flew so fast people couldn't keep up with them. There were at least 40 specific domestic items. The international ones were numerous, too.

"World affairs will continue to call upon our energy and courage," he said, "but today we can turn increased attention to the character of American life."

Then he launched into the welter of domestic issues with which he obviously intended to make his mark as the shaper of a Great Society.

He ticked off nine areas to attack as a start: Ignorance, disease, urban blight, ugliness of the countryside, poverty, crime, cultural gaps and inefficiency.

All this was calculated to perform three functions: "To keep our economy growing; to open for all Americans the opportunities now enjoyed by most . . . to improve the quality of life for all."

Then the floodgates holding his legislative proposals were opened and the following flowed out:

"Thomas Jefferson said no nation can be both ignorant and free," said the president. "Today no nation can be both ignorant and great."

He proposed pouring \$1.5 billion into education. Apparently, he intended to avoid the thorny issue of aid to parochial schools by tying the funds closely to the poverty program.

Health received almost equal billing with education. The President followed the State of the Union speech with a message to Congress outlining what one commentator called "a buckshot approach" to health.

The two speeches presented a five-part program:

Medical care for the aged. Apparently confident the new Democratic majority in the House will smooth its passage, the President proposed something like the same King-Anderson bill that has bogged down in Congress in two other administrations. It would provide hospital and post hospital care, home nursing services and outpatient diagnostic service for the elderly, financed through Social Security. Rep. Cecil R. King submitted the bill in the House on Monday. Sen. Clinton P. Anderson put his into the Senate hopper on Wednesday.

Child Health Care. Strictly a Johnson addition, this section proposed appropriations for child care, especially in low income areas, including treatment and follow-up care for disabled children.

Mental health. A five-year program would pay staff costs of community mental health centers.

Regional Centers. There would be 32 regional centers to wage an all-out attack on the three major causes of death in the United States--heart disease, cancer, and stroke.

Scholarships. Scholarships for training more doctors, dentists, nurses and medical technicians.

Protection against drugs. New laws to increase consumer protection against harmful drugs and other products.

From the beginning of his tenure in office, President Johnson has shown a strong concern about the functioning of the economy. His philosophy is Keynesian; he believes in deficit spending to spur the economy upwards.

The President has increasingly emphasized conservation. It is one of the areas that he has apparently singled out where he can make a distinct contribution from those of his predecessors.

In his speech he asked Congress to preserve the "green legacy" that is America's by creating more large and small parks, landscaping highways to provide both beauty and recreation for travelers, stepping up efforts to stop pollution and, calling for a White House conference on natural beauty.

The President asked for the extension of area redevelopment and the creation of a Department of Housing and Urban Development. President Kennedy asked for such a department in 1962 but was turned down by Congress.

And, apparently bowing to criticism of widespread crime in the streets, President Johnson asked for federal aid to: Train law

enforcement offices; make technical help on crime available to states; and create a panel to help discover the causes of crime.

Closely allied to the problems of the city and the countryside are the poverty "pockets" that the President began to attack last year. He did not forget his "war" this year.

He recommended that Congress double the funds for the war on poverty, which would mean another \$780 million in additional appropriations.

President Johnson tantalized reporters and observers by saying he intended to push reorganization of the executive branch of the government. He did not elaborate. He said he also planned to recommend easing the immigration law and insure the compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The President made probably the only politically dangerous suggestion under the head of labor. He advocated the changing of section 14-B of the Taft-Hartley law. The section permits states to ban the union shop. These so-called "right-to-work" laws have caused bitter political feuding in several states.

* * *

This should follow p. 26 of Vol.
7 of my Journal:

My Grandmother Hays was Eugenia Motley, the daughter of Matthew P. Motley, Jr., who married Sarah Jane Knowles. Matthew was married in 1853. Matthew's father was Matthew P. Motley, Sr. who was born in 1786 and died in 1845. Matthew, Sr. married Pherbia Morris in 1816. Matthew, Sr.'s father was Capt. John Motley who was born in 1734 in Essex County, Va. and died in Warren County, Kentucky in 1811. His wife was Elizabeth Page. Capt. John Motley's father was Henry Motley who lived in Essex County, Va. He moved from Essex Co., Va. to North Carolina with his wife Hannah Andrews. Henry Motley's father was John Motley, the II, who was born in 1674 and died in 1736. He married Elizabeth Rouzee, who was born in 1675 and died in 1742. They lived in Essex County Va. John Motley, I, came from England in 1666 and married in 1668. He settled in Virginia and died in 1684. His wife was Mary Spicer.

January 21, 1965

During this past week President Johnson dispatched four major legislative proposals to Congress, including a request for \$1.5 billion in new aid to education, a record-low \$3.4 billion for foreign aid, a revamped immigration system that eliminates national quota restrictions, and an intensification of U. S. efforts toward international arms control.

Ray Bliss, Ohio Republican chairman, agreed to assume the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee April 1, succeeding Dean Burch. Mr. Burch's decision to resign followed weeks of attack by anti-Goldwater forces.

House Republicans ignored the choice of their new leader and re-elected Rep. Leslie Arends of Illinois as assistance minority leader. Michigan's Rep. Gerald Ford, the new minority leader, had supported Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen of New Jersey for the job.

The United States has been bombing the Viet Cong supply routes that extend from North Vietnam through Laos into South Vietnam, Pentagon officials revealed. The revelations came after the downing of two U.S. fighter-bombers in central Laos.

Dock workers struck at ports from Maine to Texas, stranding hundreds of ships in their berths. Union leaders prepared for a second vote on the contract they had negotiated with shippers, a contract rejected by union members.

* * *

Lyndon B. Johnson was inaugurated for a full four-year term as President yesterday with a vision of a world without hate and full of promise where all may "seek their happiness in their own way."

In a 23-minute Inaugural Address, the President solemnly rededicated himself to lead the country and to do "the best I can" to heal old wounds and to reach for the Great Society.

A few moments earlier, Hubert H. Humphrey took the oath of Vice President to fill an office that has been vacant for 14 months.

The two leaders led the traditional Inaugural parade, which was shorter than in recent years and was noted for the de-emphasis on military might in accordance with the spirit of the President's address.

No military hardware was displayed, and the parade ended with reasonable promptness shortly after 5 p.m., although it started a half-hour late.

Big crowds filled the Capitol Plaza for the first Inaugural Address of the man who has been President since he took the oath of office at the Dallas airport on Nov. 22, 1963.

~~Even larger crowds, and exceptionally well-ordered ones, lined with parade routes between the Capitol and the White House.~~ Deputy Police Chief Howard V. Covall estimated the total crowd at the Plaza and along the parade routes at 1.2 million. He said that 750,000 saw the two Eisenhower inaugurations and that one million were on hand for the Kennedy inauguration.

The strictest security in Washington's history was observed during the Inaugural ceremony and parade.

Two Secret Service cars followed closely behind the presidential car. Two Secret Service agents rode on the back of the bullet-proof limousine and two agents walked or ran on each side of it.

The car with the Vice President and Mrs. Humphrey followed and also was closely guarded.

Like the man himself, Mr. Johnson's speech was in a low key, with an appeal to reason, a call for brotherhood, an invocation of the American covenant under which justice, liberty and union may flourish.

Unlike President Kennedy's Inaugural Address of four years ago, which was largely devoted to foreign problems, the Johnson Inaugural was almost entirely concerned with domestic affairs.

There was no mention of communism or of the war in Viet-Nam. There were no harsh words for cities at home or abroad. But the President rejected isolationism and said that "terrific dangers and troubles that we once called 'foreign' now constantly live among us.

In a departure from custom, Mr. Johnson asked his wife to hold the family Bible as he took the oath from Chief Justice Earl Warren.

The President and Vice President also departed from custom by wearing business suits for the historic occasion, which, as Mr. Johnson said, is one of "majesty" and "meaning" for the whole Nation.

January 23, 1965

The longer I serve in Congress the more I realize that the essential unit in our democracy is the individual and not any class or group. In order to preserve our

democracy we must protect the individual's rights, initiative, judgment and opportunities. Our leaders today are the source of power because they merely direct. The power, of course, comes from the people and they should zealously retain all powers and responsibilities not specifically delegated to the Government.

From time to time petitions are presented which would indicate approval of a constitutional amendment making the terms of House Members four years instead of two years. I am very much against such a change because, in my opinion, the House Members should be subject to removal by the people as quickly as possible and the two-year term set forth by our founding fathers is still just good sound logic.

In Kentucky today we have a young Governor who is more interested in travelling and attending social functions than he is in accomplishing something for Kentucky's future. The election this past November shows clearly what can be done in my home State when all of the warring factions in the Democrat Party join hands in a common cause. President Johnson's 289,000 majority established an all-time record. This type of cooperation in unity will spell defeat for the future ambitions of either one of our Republican Senators. I believe that this condition is generally known and understood by the Republicans in Kentucky.

However, if the Chandler, Clements, Breathitt, Combs and Waterfield factions decide to all travel separate roads and in opposite directions, of course, we will again be vulnerable.

President Johnson is in the hospital this morning suffering from a virus attack. During the past week he was in and out of the weather without an overcoat and bareheaded at all times and this was probably due to too much exposure. Since he suffered a severe heart attack in 1955 considerable concern, of course, will be borne as the result of his hospitalization.

It seems now that the Administration's proposals for the coming year will consist mainly of enactment of legislation providing for Medicare, amendment of the Taft Hartley Section 1 and 4b; assistance to our educational system and mainly for elementary and secondary schools; a bill providing for assistance in the Appalachian section of our country; reduction in the excise tax law and one or two other major programs. The President in his State of the Union message and in all of the messages he has now sent to Congress, of course, describes the hereafter to perfection. Some of us are concerned about the Utopia that is to be if such legislation is to be enacted.

On the first day of this Session we had a number of roll call votes. The most important vote and the one that separated the men and mice pertained to the change

in the House rules concerning bills pending before the Rules Committee. Under the Resolution, the Speaker of the House could take from the Rules Committee at any time a bill which had not been reported at the close of 21 days. Of course, I voted against this change because I do not believe that anyone man should have this kind of power and also I am not in favor of destroying the Rules Committee, which to me is one of the important standing committees in the House. During the roll call vote the name of John Tunney was called. He is the son of Gene Tunney, the former heavyweight champion of the world. During his campaign this past November, his father and Jack Dempsey campaigned up and down the streets in his District for John Tunney. This must have been an unusual campaign. At the time of the roll call vote Jack Dempsey, Gene Tunney, John Tunney and others were having luncheon in the Speaker's private dining room. The bell sounded and all of those at the luncheon waited until the last minute to go up and vote. The last minute was too late and some 6 or 7 Members missed this right important roll call vote. A right unusual vote to miss for a Freshman Congressman, and especially on the first day of Congress. The next day John Tunney made an explanation as to why he missed the vote and this appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. John Tunney defeated a right good Member in the House, and I hope establishes some sort of a record.

January 25, 1965

During this past week President Johnson, following a hectic week of inauguration activity, was taken by ambulance to Bethesda Naval Hospital in the Washington suburbs, suffering from what the White House called a respiratory infection.

South Vietnamese youths, led by Buddhists, demonstrated at the U. S. embassy in Saigon and stormed the U. S. Information Agency's library in the city. The State Department reported a buildup of 3,000 to 5,000 North Vietnamese troops in Laos, possibly for protection of Communist infiltration routes into South Vietnam, or for battle in South Vietnam.

President Johnson proposed a cut in defense spending of \$300,000,000, bringing the defense budget for the coming fiscal year to around \$49 billion. Mr. Johnson also plans to seek funds for development of a possible successor to the Polaris missile.

Officials of Dallas County, Alabama, turned back Negroes attempting to register as voters.

* * *

President Johnson was hospitalized early Saturday morning suffering from a miserable cold. He is at Bethesda Naval Hospital and will be there for four or five days.

Since the President suffered a massive heart attack in 1955, his admission to the hospital at this time, of course, would cause quite a bit of excitement.

* * *

Winston Churchill died yesterday. He was one of the great men of the Twentieth Century.

January 28, 1965

The President's Budget for FY 1966 was submitted to Congress on Monday of this week. The total request amounted to \$99.7 billion.

The revenue to support such a Budget will be derived from individual income taxes with the amount being 30¢ of each dollar, corporation income taxes 22¢, employment taxes 15¢, excise taxes 11¢ and other taxes 11¢. Borrowing will amount to 3¢. The overall amount proposed in the Budget will go first to social security and other trust funds with the amount being 26¢, national defense 40¢, agriculture 3¢, space 4¢, fixed interest charges 7¢, veterans 4¢, international 3¢ and other charges 13¢.

The Budget message that President Johnson forwarded to Congress on Monday contained \$37,688,500 for flood control work in Kentucky.

It also set aside \$15,156,000 for new and continued construction of federal buildings in the state.

The budget provides \$11,144,000 for a new federal office building in Louisville and \$3,438,000 for the Internal Revenue Service at Covington. Johnson also requested \$218,000 for a post office and courthouse at Paris and more than \$500,000 for office buildings at Richmond, Russell Springs, Cumberland and Clinton.

In the field of flood control, the President made these recommendations:

Construction--Barkley Dam, Kentucky and Tennessee, \$9,000,000; Carr Fork Reservoir, \$2,200,000; Cave Run Reservoir, \$3,000,000; Fishtrap Reservoir, \$5,500,000; Frankfort, \$100,000; Grayson Reservoir, \$6,950,000; Green River Reservoir, \$5,600,000; Laurel River Reservoir, \$2,000,000; Sturgis, \$170,000.

Planning -- Boonville Reservoir, \$150,000; Eagle Creek Reservoir, \$100,000; Ludlow-Bronley, \$20,000; Red River Reservoir, \$105,000.

Surveys -- Kentucky River and tributaries, \$24,500; Salt River, \$49,000; Southwestern Jefferson County, \$30,000.

Operating and Maintenance, \$2,690,000.

Funds sought for other Ohio River projects, with previous appropriations in parentheses:

Carmelton locks and dam, \$14,400,000 (\$23,351,000). Expected to cost over \$80 million.

Newburgh locks and dam, \$4,000,000 (\$1,760,000). Ultimate cost \$70 million.

It also sought \$1,460,000 for the Pigeon Creek channel and levee work at Evansville, Ind., to complete unit one along the Ohio River.

President Johnson also asked Congress for a total of \$512,700 to be spent in Kentucky national parks.

Construction of roads and trails at Mammoth Cave National Park would take \$340,000, and \$3,700 would go to Cumberland Gap National Park for the same purpose.

In construction and improvement funds \$169,600 would go to Mammoth Cave, including \$96,000 for cave electrical system and lighting.

January 29, 1965

For the second year the President has sent up a Budget for the District of Columbia which is not in balance. An editorial appeared in the EVENING STAR on January 26 entitled "Money Gap". This editorial is as follows:

"As submitted by the President, the District budget is unbalanced by \$27.5 million. And Representative Natcher of Kentucky, who handles city appropriations in the House, says flatly that his subcommittee "will report out a balanced budget."

Mr. Natcher's message comes through loud and clear. He is saying that unless Congress provides some new revenues for the District, fast, his subcommittee fully intends to slice large chunks off the budget -- some of which represent crucial needs. And we have no doubt that he

Of course it is true, as Mr. Natcher says that the city could always return later for a supplemental appropriation if Congress should later authorize additional revenues. But this is a sloppy, inefficient way to handle the budget, a fact which Mr. Natcher recognizes as well as anyone.

Unfortunately the revenue increases required from Congress are in several distinct categories rather than in one neat package. Part of them rely upon the authorization of a higher federal payment part on tax increases on income, cigarettes and telephone service receipts, part on a gasoline-tax increase and loan to keep the highway fund solvent, and part on a special loan to finance the beginning of a rail transit system.

Certainly there is no reason why the House District Committee should not immediately endorse the highway fund requests. The need is clear, and it is encouraging that Representative Whitener, who handles this subject within the committee says he now favors them. The immediate burden for the rail transit authorization rests not with the District Committee, but with the White House, which has not yet submitted the necessary legislation. It must not waste time in doing so.

That leaves the category of the federal payment and local tax adjustments, which is clearly the hardest of the nuts to crack. Thus far the District Committee has shown little if any interest in these subjects. But the need for congressional revisions is real and urgent.

For the Commissioners once again are threatening an increase this year in the real estate tax rate, over which they exercise exclusive control. That action should be avoided. Especially in the fact of sharp, continuing increases in real estate assessments, a boost in the property tax rate would impose an onerous double burden. Nothing could encourage property owners more to desert the city for the suburbs. Another increase in the real estate tax rate ought to be the last means considered to raise city revenues.

* * *

Representative Passman for a number of years wielded the ax in the Foreign Aid program. An announcement of the new subcommittee by my Chairman this past Tuesday changes the situation somewhat. An article appeared in the **EVENING STAR** entitled "Shifts in House Dull Passman's Foreign Aid Ax", and is as follows:

"The already weakened grip of Rep. Otto E. Passman, D-La., on foreign aid appropriations was loosened further today by a reshuffling of the membership on House Appropriations subcommittees.

Subcommittee assignments announced by Chairman George H. Mahon, D-Tex., left Passman as head of the Foreign Aid Subcommittee but cut deeply into his strength.

The full Appropriations Committee meets today to get a closed briefing on the nation's economic and fiscal situation by Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon and Budget Director Kermit Gordon.

After they testify, Mahon said, the committee's 12 subcommittees will meet separately to go into details of the budget.

Mahon said he hopes all of the annual appropriation bills which provide financing for the national budget can be cleared by the House by July 1, when the new fiscal year starts.

Passman long has been a leading congressional foe of big foreign aid appropriations. Until last year he usually had his way in cutting the measures.

Last year, for the first time in a decade, Passman's demands for heavy cuts were ignored by the full Appropriations Committee and by the House itself.

The new subcommittee apparently will have a built-in majority against cuts. It will consist of 9 instead of 11 members. Two of these who supported Passman's efforts to cut foreign aid last year have been assigned to other subcommittees. A third, Rep. Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, resigned from the committee when he became House Republican leader.

Replacing the three are Reps. Julia Butler Hansen, D-Wash.; Jeffery Cohelan, D-Calif., and Clarence D. Long, D-Md.

All of these voted against reductions last year on a House roll-call vote, as did three returning members, Reps. John J. Rooney, D-N.Y.; William H. NATCHER, D-Ky., and Silvio O. Conte, R-Mass.

Two new members, Reps. Garner E. Shriver, R-Kan., and Mark Andrews, R-N.D., supported Passman.

On the surface, at least, efforts to cut the aid bill in Passman's subcommittee this year would lose by a vote of 6 to 3.

Passman wouldn't comment on the reshuffling other than to say:

"There are a lot of good Americans on the committee. I shall continue in the future as in the past to expose the hypocrisy and misrepresentation in this program. It is a dismal failure."

* * *

We have 12 subcommittees on the Committee on Appropriations. The subcommittees and the chairmen are as follows:

	<u>Subcommittee Chairman</u>
AGRICULTURE	Wittner
DEFENSE	Mahon
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	Natcher
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	Passman
INDEPENDENT OFFICES	Thomas
INTERIOR	Denton
LABOR - H. E.W.	Fogarty
LEGISLATIVE	Andrews of Alabama
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION	Sikes
PUBLIC WORKS	Kirwan
S. J. C. & J.	Rooney
TREAS. - P. O.	Steed

February 1, 1965

During the past week the United States indicated it was resigned to the continuance of political instability in South Vietnam following the ouster of the country's civilian government by the military officers. The shuffle cast doubt on the future effectiveness of U. S. Ambassador Taylor, who has quarreled with Lt. Gen. Nguyen Khanh, the leader of the coup.

Economic gains will continue in 1965. President Johnson predicted in his annual economic report to Congress. The message followed submission to Congress of a \$99.7 billion budget for the coming fiscal year, indicating a deficit of \$5.3 billion.

The Pentagon established a review committee to study "fundamental programs" of the U. S. Air Force Academy. The committee was established after nearly 100 cadets resigned in connection with a cribbing scandal at the school.

Canada's sale of wheat to Red China touched off a price war among the world's wheat-exporting nations. The United States demonstrated it would follow a tougher line in competition for farm-product markets abroad.

House Republicans divided over two alternatives to President Johnson's medicare plan. The split in the opposition provides another sign that the Administration health-care program will have easy going in Congress.

President Johnson named Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, 43, Attorney General, filling the vacancy left by Robert F. Kennedy's resignation last fall. Mr. Katzenbach, Mr. Kennedy's deputy, had been acting Attorney General.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks, the most widely watched stock-market indicator, rose above 900 for the first time. The record was set less than a year after the average broke 800, on Feb. 28.

February 2, 1965

We started the hearings on the District of Columbia Budget yesterday. In our Capital City we have 3000 police officers, 1400 firemen, 171 schools, 29,000 employees and the city is under the supervision of three Commissioners appointed by the President. As provided for under the Constitution, Congress is in charge of all appropriations for the Capital City and the Budget must be approved by our Committee. An editorial appeared in THE EVENING STAR, "The President's Specialty" and is as follows:

"At the bottom of the District's fiscal dilemma in Congress is a classic case of legislative deadlock -- and of passing the buck.

The White House once again has sent Congress an unbalanced city budget. It requests, in other words, the appropriation of more money than the District has -- or has the legislative authority to get. Certainly most of the additional money is needed.

But Representative NATCHER'S House Appropriations Subcommittee, which determines how much money the District can spend, is unwilling to approve a budget above the current level of available revenues unless some additional sources of revenue are first authorized by Congress.

And Representative McMillan's House District Committee, which authorizes new revenues, is unwilling to do so in the dark -- without a pretty clear idea of how much additional money Mr. NATCHER'S subcommittee is actually willing to appropriate.

So there we sit.

The popular position is to cast Mr. McMillan wholly and solely as the villain of the piece. And of course he may turn out to be the villain. For three reasons, however, that charge is not justified at this point.

In the first place, despite the urgency, the White House has not yet designed even to get to Mr. McMillan the new revenue legislation it is pressing him to enact. Why? Heaven only knows. Charles A. Horsky, the President's aide on Washington affairs, is supposed to expedite these things. Some expediting! Nor, in fact, has anyone from the administration discussed the proposal with the McMillan committee -- which is very poor legislative strategy.

Second, Mr. McMillan's attitude toward the District this year has not been wholly negative. Before the session began, he issued a press release supporting in the strongest terms a rail transit system --

the initial financing of which is an essential part of the new revenue-legislation package. It was an unusual gesture for him to make. His overture should have been followed up -- fast.

Finally, there are some grounds for Mr. McMillan's position that his approval of the Administration's revenue package would by no means insure that all this money actually would be appropriated. And the best evidence is that Congress virtually never grants the full Federal payment authorized by legislation. The appropriation this year is short by \$12.5 million.

The facts, of course, remain that a substantial amount of additional revenue is needed now, and that some new approach must be found to break the deadlock. Perhaps the HATCHER and McMillan committees could sit jointly on the problem -- at least long enough to agree on the broad outlines of the actions required of them both. Perhaps there is a better answer.

The one man in the federal government most likely to know the answer is Lyndon Johnson. This sort of legislative impasse is right up the President's alley. It is the kind of tangle he has a genius for unraveling. If he wants his program for Washington to see the light of day, he had better start unraveling now.

February 8, 1965

During the past week Russia's Premier Kosygin journeyed to North Vietnam for conferences with that country's leaders, raising

speculation that the Soviet Union was seeking to reassert its influence in South-east Asia and push for a negotiated settlement of the South Vietnamese anti-Red war. President Johnson announced that he was hopeful that he and Russia's leaders would exchange visits this year.

French President de Gaulle urged a five-nation talk, including Red China, to "reform" the United Nations. At a televised press conference, President Johnson responded that the U.N.'s troubles were traceable not to the organization's charter, as President de Gaulle had said, but to the nations that have violated the charter.

The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., planned to visit Washington this week to urge President Johnson's support for new laws on voter registration. In Selma, Ala., where Dr. King has been leading a Negro voter-registration drive, arrests of Negroes continued.

Walter Jenkins, former White House aide, failed to answer a Senate committee's subpoena to testify in the Bobby Baker inquiry. Psychiatrists asked that Mr. Jenkins be excused for medical reasons.

Britain's Labor government survived a censure vote in the House of Commons. But the Conservative Party, encouraged by Labor's decline in popularity in the opinion polls, continued to attack the government of Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

The Senate approved a bill authorizing \$1 billion in aid to the depressed Appalachia region. The principle of regional assistance embodied in the measure is likely to be extended to other areas of the country in further legislation this year.

* * *

We are living in one of the most prosperous times in the history of our country. Notwithstanding the fact that we have less than 5 million people unemployed we continue passing anti-poverty legislation. Last year it was the anti-poverty bill and this year it will be the Appalachia Bill. Each of these bills authorizes a little over a billion dollars and I have my doubts that in the long run benefits will be produced which will be of service to those people who are really in need.

This week the President submitted to Congress his message on Agriculture. He did not submit a strong message and since we are appropriating a little over \$5 billion each year for agriculture this problem becomes more controversial as we go along. The urban voters are disturbed over the many subsidies that are provided in Agriculture and they are indicating more and more their displeasure. President Johnson is carrying out his program in right good shape. He has the knack to push through a program and is considerably more persistent than President Kennedy ever was.

We are still in South Vietnam holding a tiger by the tail. We should either get out or do more than we are doing at the present time. This past weekend seven of our boys were killed and 106 injured. This is one of the controversial parts of our foreign aid program today.

On Thursday of last week President De Gaulle of France urged a return to the Gold Standard and less dependence on the dollar.

February 11, 1965

I have always believed that World War I and World War II could have been averted if the free nations of the world had asserted themselves before hand. In World War I the Kaiser never believed that we would cross the ocean and Hitler was confident that he could take all of Europe before we made up our mind to intervene. Today we have two savage aggressors, the Soviet Union and Red China. These two countries are meddling in the affairs of many of our small nations and are again relying upon our reluctance to intervene thereby risking another world war. I believe that we must use every form of communication to reach the people who are being misled by these two countries and we must carefully examine our trade relations to determine which countries would be subject to embargoes or a quarantine. We all agree that economic force and moral force are less dangerous than military force and can be more effective as a general rule. Today more than at

any time in the last ten years we must take a good look at our foreign policy program.

The situation in Vietnam is certainly no better and yesterday we sent in 150 of our planes to blast North Vietnam targets. This is the result of the sneak attack which was made on the barracks in South Vietnam where a large number of South Vietnamese and U. S. personnel were killed.

February 15, 1965

During the past week the United States struck North Vietnam with its strongest air attack to date, using more than 100 carrier-based Navy jets and some 50 U.S. and South Vietnamese air force planes in raids against two Red military installations. The raid was the week's second response to Viet Cong attacks against U.S. installations in South Vietnam.

The Johnson Administration indicated it would seek another civil-rights law this year, this one to ease Negro voting registration. Integration leader Martin Luther King, Jr., who has been leading a voter-registration drive in Alabama, urged President Johnson to push for a new law.

President Johnson dispatched a special message to Congress on the preservation of the nation's natural beauty.

The President agreed to delay until May 1 the closing of several veterans'

hospitals and agricultural research stations. The agreement followed Congressional protests over the closings.

Congress last week restored President Johnson's right to distribute surplus food to the United Arab Republic. The President sent a message to Capitol Hill suggesting that restraint in foreign investment by bankers and businessmen could help correct the balance of payments.

Observers have often intimated that President Johnson has a necromantic spell over Congress, that he can whisper his wants in a soft aside and they will be done.

Since last November's election, even the more fervent Johnson detractors have wondered if he had not cast the same spell over the public. He has couched his liberal proposals in conservative language and his conservative proposals in liberal language; everyone seemed to be satisfied.

Certainly on the issue of South Viet Nam last week, there was little to disturb this image. Congress remained in an almost stunned silence. None could put forth any logical alternatives to the President's actions in Southeast Asia. Secondly, as practical politicians they wanted to be cautious about their public utterances. No matter which way the war turned, it would be politic not to be left on a limb

February 19, 1965

South Vietnamese Marine Corps and Army units moved into Saigon yesterday and overthrew the military government of Lt. Gen. Khanh. Here again we have a change in the government and it seems to me that if this coup is successful, it might be to the best interest of the country. We stood by and permitted the overthrow of the Diem Government and when Madame Nhu appeared in this country after her husband was killed, there was considerable controversy over her statements to the effect that we had permitted the Buddhists, who are pro-Communist, to succeed in the drive which killed her husband and also her brother-in-law who was the president. Today her statements are truer than ever and, to me, we have made many mistakes in South Vietnam.

Adam Clayton Powell, our famous Negro Minister Representative from Harlem under a special order yesterday explained why it was that he had not paid the judgment totaling \$46,500 against him. About a year ago in one of his speeches in New York, he made the statement that a colored woman was the "beg woman for the fleece", in other words, she was collecting the bribes and turning them over to the police. This woman sued the Representative and obtained judgment. Powell now said that it was the underworld that succeeded in having the judgment obtained against him and from now on he will disclose just what is taking place in New York from the standpoint of rackets and other illegal transactions.

As slick as this fellow is, he probably has in mind that such a series of speeches would be so embarrassing that it would be better to repay the money and pay off the judgment. In his speech on the Floor yesterday, he said that he was a poor man and that his friends would help him pay this judgment. This fellow is quite a character.

We are about half through with the District of Columbia budget hearings and this will be the first bill to be presented to the full Committee on March 18. We are having difficulty balancing the budget since an unbalanced budget was presented.

February 23, 1965

Troops loyal to Lt. Gen. Nguyen Khanh, South Vietnamese strong man, beat down an attempt by some army units to overthrow the Saigon government. In Washington, many Senate Democrats-- notably Frank Church of Idaho--pressed for a "negotiated settlement" to the war in Vietnam.

Federal agents and New York City police arrested three American Negro men and a Canadian woman suspected of plotting to blow up the Statue of Liberty, the Liberty Bell, and the Washington Monument. Police said the plot was planned by members of a pro-Red Chinese, pro-Castro organization.

The United Nations General Assembly adjourned until Sept. 1, avoiding a showdown on the failure of Russia to pay what it owes for U.N. peace-keeping operations. Albania, an ally of Red China, failed in its call for a roll-call vote that would have forced a battle over Russia's voting rights.

Two basketball players from Seattle University were arrested and charged with conspiring to control the point spread in Seattle's Jan. 22 game with the University of Idaho.

Suat Hayri Urguplu was named premier of Turkey, succeeding Ismet Inonu, who resigned after Parliament rejected his budget.

An avalanche from a glacier buried 20 miners at a camp in British Columbia.

* * *

Two space vehicles were successfully launched last week from Cape Kennedy. One, Ranger 8, was on a picture-taking mission to the moon; the other, Pegasus, orbited the earth to probe the density and nature of space debris.

Before man started sending his giant darts into space, the moon meant something different to every man. She was green cheese to Erasmus (1542), an orbed maiden to Shelley, a queen and huntress to Ben Jonson, a ghostly galleon to Alfred Noyes.

Oscar Wilde saw far Cynthia as a "little feather fluttering far down the gulf"; Keats saw her as "a sweet nun in holiday dress." To Shakespeare she was the mistress of true melancholy and the governess of floods.

The scientist changed all this. The moon is now just another rocky ball suffering from acne. It has craters and plains, dust and debris. It's rock marked and pitted. But above all, it's available . . . Cynthia has lost her mystique, her charm.

The Russians tore a few veils from the silver maid in 1959. Lunik I circles the moon, Lunik II hit her head on. Lunik III circles the pearly barge and photographed the far side (which always faces away from the earth). But the photographs were not as good as those from an earth telescope of the near side.

* * *

Senate Republican leader Dirksen last week strongly backed President Johnson's policies in Viet Nam and attacked Democratic senatorial advocates of "negotiation."

In Saigon, Dr. Phan Huy Quat was named Premier on Monday but a revolt against strongman Lt. Gen. Nguyen Khanh left the governmental situation in doubt.

If the President of the United States who would rather be thinking about the building of his Great Society, is plagued

with restless, sleepless nights over Viet Nam it is perfectly understandable.

The Viet Cong Communist guerrillas have, with their terrorist, sneak attacks against American installations, provoked a certain escalation in the war. Moscow and Peking have threatened, albeit vaguely, to respond to our retaliatory attacks on North Viet Nam. They also seem to have coordinated their output of wild propaganda--referring, for example, to "the U.S. bandit chief, Lyndon B. Johnson" and found an obedient echo among Communist parties all around the world. At the same time, the President is still seeking the will o' the wisp of governmental stability in Saigon, where another attempted coup took place last week.

March 1, 1965

During the past week American jet bombers, flown by U. S. airmen, are flying combat missions in South Vietnam, Washington revealed. Despite continued maneuvering abroad for a negotiated settlement of the Vietnamese war, Secretary of State Rusk said the United States would not consider negotiations unless the North Vietnamese first ceased supporting the Communist Viet Cong.

Police provided heavy guard details for Black Muslim leader Elijah Muhammad as the organization opened a weekend convention in Chicago. Reprisals were feared following the assassination in New York of Malcolm X, a defected Muslim, but Muhammad contended that none of his followers was involved in the murder.

Federal felony charges against 17 white men in the murder of three civil-rights workers were dismissed by a Federal judge in Mississippi. The court ordered the men tried on misdemeanor charges in the Federal indictment.

Jimmy Lee Jackson, a 26-year-old Negro, died of gunshot wounds suffered in a voter-registration melee with police in Marion, Ala., a week earlier.

Pope Paul formally invested 26 Roman Catholic prelates as cardinals in simplified rites at Vatican City.

~~Justice Frankfurter, 82, retired~~
Supreme Court Justice, died of a heart attack in Washington, D. C.

* * *

Thirty-one Republican governors, senators and representatives added their voices last week to the growing demand for new legislation to protect Negro voting rights. Meanwhile, in New York City, Mrs. Constance Motley, prominent Negro lawyer, was selected president of the borough of Manhattan.

Also in New York, Malcolm X, formerly the No. 2 man in the Black Muslims, was slain at a meeting of his Black Nationalists groups.

The Negro's civil rights struggle has had two faces. One was the steady, very slow progress toward equality. The other, usually under the surface, was violence.

Both aspects were visible last week in a typical week a post-victory era of civil rights in this country.

The peaceful progress was evident in the march towards increased voting protections for the Negro.

After the Civil War, Southern states undertook to restrict the rights of the newly freed slaves by enacting the so-called "black codes." In general they barred Negroes from voting or holding public office, required them to carry passes when traveling and limited the number of offices open to them.

Their newly won rights were hardly utopian: the rights to own and inherit property, to sue and to be sued in court and to marry other Negroes.

* * *

Pressure for the U. S. to negotiate over Viet Nam grew last week, but Secretary of State Rusk on Thursday made it clear that any such talks depend upon North Viet Nam first ending its aggression. Meanwhile, American bombers officially engaged for the first time in strikes against Communist guerrillas in South Viet Nam.

Yesterday, the U. S. released a White Paper detailing Hanoi's role in the war.

The King's English is powerful and perfectly understandable.

The President's English, in the case of Lyndon B. Johnson, may, on occasion, be something else again. It must be quickly added, however, that this is not necessarily the fault of the speaker; in fact, the burden more validly falls upon the listener and interpreter. Particularly when American policy on Viet Nam is the subject under discussion.

The communications problem the President has been facing is certainly in considerable part caused by the fact that many listeners and interpreters, both foreign and domestic, do not believe the President means what he says or simply regard his words as masks for his real -- and different -- thoughts. Some of these individuals think he is playing for the time when he can execute a face-saving withdrawal from Viet Nam. And when the President skips a week without fully restating America's determination to resist aggression in Southeast Asia, they are more convinced than ever that he will and ought to negotiate with the Communist powers -- and the sooner the better.

How this attitude can persist in some high and important quarters here and abroad is curious indeed in view of the repeated pledges by the President, Secretary of State Rusk and Secretary of Defense McNamara -- in the words of the Joint Congressional resolution of last August -- "to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression.

March 4, 1965

We have completed hearings on the District of Columbia Budget for Fiscal Year 1966 and last night we had our first hearing for outside witnesses in the Caucus Room on the Third Floor of the Old House Office Bldg. Witnesses will appear tonight and tomorrow night and then on Tuesday of next week I will call the Committee together for the mark-up.

President Johnson is doing a good job in all matters pertaining to the domestic program but I have my doubts that he is proceeding correctly in matters involving our interests abroad. It is generally known throughout the world that our request for foreign aid continues high and apparently we are taking no firm position concerning those countries where our buildings and property are damaged and destroyed by unruly student groups and haters generally. Our image around the world today is not what it was several years ago and one of the main reasons is the fact that we are not taking a firm position in matters concerning those countries that not only abuse us publicly but at all times join with the Communists in the United Nations organization. Our troubles abroad and especially in South Vietnam are of major importance today and simply will not disappear. We are barely holding the line in Korea and still permitting the Soviet Union to start brush fire incidents throughout the world. Great Britain today is economically shaky and only recently has temporarily solved certain monetary problems.

Our failure to recognize Communist Red China has played a major role in the position that General DeGaulle has taken at this time and although a great many people in the world disagree with DeGaulle, to me, he is one of the leaders that must be considered at this time. Probably this man will go down in history as one of the great men of the 20th Century. The time has arrived when we people in this country and especially the Executive Branch must take another look and a serious look at our foreign policy program generally. Regardless of our prosperity at home we are not in a position that we can be proud of at this time abroad. A great many people in this country do not seem to realize just what our foreign policy program is today. ~~With prosperity prevailing throughout our country and with fewer people unemployed than at any time during the past five years,~~ a great many of us are taking for granted matters that are of great concern not only to our friends and allies abroad, but ~~it~~ may change the complete course in which we are travelling.

March 8, 1965

During this past week bombing attacks on North Vietnam, the first time the United States has used jet bombers, bolstered the morale of the South Vietnamese people and officials. Damage in the raids, on important military targets, was heavy.

In a special message to Congress on housing and cities, President Johnson proposed a system of Federal rent subsidies to some "moderate" income families. The President urged greater cooperation among all levels of government to cope with the growing problems of metropolitan areas.

The House passed and sent to President Johnson the Administration's Appalachia Bill. The measure authorizes \$1.1 billion to revitalize the economy in areas of 12 Eastern states.

Vietnamese and Chinese students mobbed the U. S. Embassy in Moscow despite efforts by Soviet police to head off the demonstration. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko apologized to the United States for the incident, but charged this country "with acts of planned aggression" in Vietnam.

Seventeen persons, including nine children, were killed when a 24-inch gas line exploded in Natchitoches, La. The Federal Power Commission ordered an investigation of the Tennessee Gas Transmission Co. to determine the cause of the blast.

Space agency officials blamed a faulty valve for the launch failure of an Atlas-Centaur rocket at Cape Kennedy. The rocket exploded as it was being fired on a test flight in the U. S. moon program.

* * *

March 12, 1965

President Johnson may enlist Eagle Scouts in the present anti-poverty fight. This idea developed when a group of Eagle Scouts visited Washington last month. They met with the chief of the Anti-Poverty Program, Sargent Shriver. This man, Shriver, is a right intelligent fellow. Personally, I believe that he has accomplished quite a bit in the Peace Corps and do hope that he is successful with the Anti-Poverty Program.

Both assignments require considerable time and effort and may be too much for one individual.

The Peace Corpsmen are now returning to this country after serving a two-year hitch, and are experiencing considerable difficulty in locating jobs. This especially applies in the teaching profession, due to the fact that a great many of them are unable to fulfill requirements of the different states and communities.

The situation in Selma, Alabama, and throughout Alabama generally, is still tense. Civil Rights demonstrators during the past ten days attempted to march from Selma to Montgomery, the State Capital. Hundreds of out-of-state clergymen, reporters, and civil rights sympathizers continued to pour into Alabama. Several days ago, one of the ministers, Dr. Reeb, was severely beaten by four white men in Selma, which resulted in his death in one of the local hospitals last night (March 11). The situation is serious today and something must be done. I have never seen as much resentment since I have been a Member of Congress, and this applies not only to those in the Eastern states, who are considered liberals, but throughout the United States generally.

So far this Session, we have passed only a few major bills. The Appalachian Bill was finally enacted into law and I do hope it will solve some of our present-day problems in those eleven states where we have extreme depressed-area sections. Frankly, I do not believe that this

legislation will accomplish everything that its sponsors maintain can be accomplished.

Aid to Education is now undergoing its usual treatment from Baptist and other groups who are against some of the provisions of the bill. Those provisions providing for assistance to parochial schools and private schools are, of course, questionable from the standpoint of constitutionality. This bill will be out soon.

* * *

March 15, 1965

During the past week a white minister from Boston who had joined civil-rights demonstrators in Selma, Alabama, died of wounds inflicted by a white gang. Attorney General Katzenbach announced that the Justice Department would file Federal charges against some Alabama law-enforcement officers who had halted a Negro right-to-vote march from Selma to Montgomery.

Heavy concentrations of Viet Cong guerrillas were observed in the central highlands of South Vietnam, and a greater number of captured Viet Cong were identified as natives of North Vietnam. Moscow called the landing of U. S. Marines at South Vietnam's Da Nang air base "a new phase in the aggressive policy of the United States."

President Johnson called on Congress to provide \$10,000,000 in grants and loans for the arts and humanities, and up to \$10,000,000

more in matching-fund aid for projects in these fields. In a special legislative message, Mr. Johnson proposed the creation of a National Foundation on Arts and Humanities similar to the already existing National Science Foundation.

The President dispatched a message to Congress on crime. He asked for laws banning the mail-order sale of firearms and for tighter Federal controls over drugs, called for new Federal efforts to cure narcotics addicts, asked for additional Federal assistance in the training of policemen, and proposed a broad study into the causes of crime.

British family doctors submitted to the Labor government a tough set of demands for higher wages and improved working conditions. The doctors have threatened to withdraw from Britain's program of socialized medicine if their demands are not met.

Two Federal bank regulators testified at Senate hearings that underworld elements have gained control of some banks, accounting for a rise in bank failures.

* * *

Hughes Mearns, 89, and former professor at New York University, died this past week. He was the author of "The Little Man Who Wasn't There." The verse goes as follows:

"As I was going up the stair
I met a man who wasn't there.
He wasn't there again today.
I wish, I wish he'd stay away."

* * *

March 16, 1965

President Johnson addressed a joint Session of Congress last night, and for the first 25 minutes made an excellent speech. This is the second time that the President has addressed a joint Session at night since he was elected. In his message last night, which pertained to Civil Rights legislation, he stated in part as follows:

"In this same month 95 years ago-- on March 30, 1870--the Constitution of the United States was amended for the 15th time to guarantee that no citizen of our land should be denied the right to vote because of race or color.

"The command of the 15th amendment is unequivocal and its equal force upon State governments and the Federal Government is unarguable.

"Section 1 of this amendment provides: The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"By the oath I have taken to 'pre-serve, protect, and defend the

Constitution of the United States', duty directs--and strong personal conviction impels--that I advise the Congress that action is necessary, and necessary now, if the Constitution is to be upheld and the rights of all citizens are not to be mocked, abused, and denied.

"I must regretfully report to the Congress the following facts:

1. That the 15th amendment of our Constitution is today being systematically and willfully circumvented in certain State and local jurisdictions of our Nation.
2. That representatives of such State and local governments acting 'under the color of law,' are denying American citizens the right to vote on the sole basis of race or color.
3. That, as a result of these practices in some area of our country today no significant number of American citizens of the Negro race can be registered to vote except upon the intervention and order of a Federal Court.
4. That the remedies available under law to citizens thus denied their constitutional rights--and the authority presently available to the Federal Government to act in their

behalf--are clearly inadequate.

5. That the denial of these rights and the frustration of efforts to obtain meaningful relief from such denial without undue delay is contributing to the creation of conditions which are both inimical to our domestic order and tranquillity and incompatible with the standards of equal justice and individual dignity on which our society stands.

"I am, therefore, calling upon the Congress to discharge the duty authorized in section 2 of the 15th amendment 'to enforce this article by appropriate legislation'.

I

"It could never be a welcome duty for any President to place before Congress such a report of the willful failure and refusal of public officials to honor, respect, and abide by any provision of the Constitution of the United States. It is especially repugnant to report such disregard directed against the 15th amendment by officials at the State and local levels.

"The essence of our American tradition of State and local governments is the belief expressed by Thomas

Jefferson that government is best which is closest to the people. Yet that belief is betrayed by those State and local officials who engage in denying the right of citizens to vote. Their actions serve only to assure that their State governments and local governments shall be remote from the people, least representative of the people's will and least responsive to the people's wishes.

"If there were no other reasons, the strengthening and protection of the vital role of State and local governments would be reasons enough to act against the denial of the right to vote for any of our citizens.

"But there are other reasons to act--clear, compelling, and present reasons.

1. The challenge now presented is more than a challenge to our Constitution--it is a blatant affront to the conscience of this generation of Americans. Discrimination based on race or color is reprehensible and intolerable to the great American majority. In every national forum, where they have chosen to test popular sentiment, defenders of discrimination have met resounding rejection. Americans now are not willing that the acid of the few

shall be allowed to corrode the souls of the many.

"The Congress, the courts, and the Executive, acting together in clear response to the will of the people and the mandate of the Constitution, have achieved more progress toward equality of rights in recent years than in all the years gone before. This tide will not be turned. The purposeful many need not and will not bow to the willful few.

2. In our system, the first right ~~and most vital~~ of all our rights is the right to vote. Jefferson described the elective franchise as 'the ark of our safety'. It is from the exercise of this right that the guarantee of all our other rights flows.

"Unless the right to vote be secure and undenied, all other rights are insecure and subject to denial for all our citizens. The challenge to this right is a challenge to America itself. We must meet this challenge as decisively as we would meet a challenge mounted against our land from enemies abroad.

3. In the world, America stands for-- and works for--the right of all men to govern themselves through free,

uninhibited elections. An ink bottle broken against an American Embassy, a fire set in an American library, an insult committed against our American flag, anywhere in the world, does far less injury to our country and our cause than the discriminatory denial of the right of any American citizen at home to vote on the basis of race or color.

"The issue presented by the present challenge to our Constitution and our conscience transcends legalism, although it does not transcend the law itself. We are challenged to demonstrate that there are no sanctuaries within our law for those who flaunt it. We are challenged, also, to demonstrate by our prompt, fitting and adequate response now that the hope of our system is not force, not arms, not the might of militia, or marshals--but the law itself.

II

"The problem of discriminatory denial of the right to vote has been with us ever since colonial times.

"The test of real property ownership was universal among the colonies and religious qualifica-

tions were numerous. Race, color, sex, age, employment, and residence were all used as the basis for qualifying voters. Such restrictions continued to flourish among the States even after formation of the Union.

"The first literacy tests were legislated in Northern States in an effort to exclude immigrants--especially Irish--from the franchise. When the 15th amendment was adopted, there were only six States which had never discriminated against voting by Negroes.

"If discrimination has been a prevalent practice in our history of voting rights, the struggle against discrimination has been our consistent purpose generation after generation.

"Since the adoption of the Bill of Rights, no other right has been strengthened and fortified so often by constitutional amendment as the right to vote. As early as 1804--and as recently as 1964--the Constitution of the United States has been amended on at least six occasions to prohibit discrimination against the right to vote, to enlarge the franchise, and to assure the expression of the people's will as registered by them at the polls.

"The challenge facing us today is not a challenge of what the Constitution of the United States shall say--but of what it shall mean.

"What the 15th amendment says is unmistakable. What the 15th amendment actually means for some Americans in some jurisdictions is diametrically opposite to the clear intent of the language.

"By the device of equal laws, unequally applied, Negro Americans are being denied the right and opportunity to vote and discrimination is given sanction under color of law. Varieties of techniques are infinite. Three are most commonplace.

I. THE TECHNIQUE OF TECHNICAL "ERROR"

"Negro applicants for registration are disqualified on grounds of technical 'errors' in their registration forms. Instances of record show Negroes disqualified for 'errors' such as failure to write out middle names, abbreviating the words 'street' and 'avenue' in addresses, or failing to compute age exactly to the day. Where this technique is employed, 'errors' are found in substantially all

applications filed by Negroes, but few or none in applications filed by whites.

2. THE TECHNIQUE OF NONCOOPERATION

"A technique commonly used in conjunction with the 'error' technique involves simple non-cooperation by the registrar. Thus, he may be 'out' for most of the day during registration periods. Registration may be possible only on certain days each month. Limits may be imposed upon the number of applicants processed each registration day. The variety of circumventions possible by this device is endless.

3. THE TECHNIQUE OF SUBJECTIVE TESTS

"By far the common technique by which Negro citizens are prevented from exercising their right to register and to vote is the use of subjective tests, unfairly administered literacy tests, tests of 'understanding,' and tests of 'character.' The only standard used is the whim of the registrar. Such devices are used as vehicles for the rejection of untold thousands of voters--solely on the basis of race and color.

"Whatever the technique, the

intended purpose of such device is effectively served.

"In one State 10 years ago, 59.6 percent of voting age white persons were registered to vote. Only 4.3 percent of eligible Negroes were registered to vote. The changes since then are negligible.

"In several States, there are counties with sizable Negro populations where not a single Negro is registered to vote.

"In scores of other counties where discrimination is not so blatant, it remains far more difficult for Negroes to register than for whites.

"Too frequently discrimination is the aim and intent of such device --and discrimination is the result.

III

"The Congress and the executive branch of the Federal Government have recognized--and sought to meet--these challenges to the authority of the Constitution of the United States. I am proud to have been closely associated with the succession of Federal enactments, beginning in 1957 with the first civil rights law in more than 80 years.

"The major steps taken have been these:

1. The Civil Rights Act of 1957; The approach of this statute was to challenge through litigation the discriminatory use of vote tests.
2. The Civil Rights Act of 1960; This statute, pursuing the same approach, sought to simplify such litigation.
3. The Civil Rights Act of 1964; Still following the same approach, sought to expedite litigation.

"In some areas litigation has been effective. But 8 years of litigation has made it clear that the prompt and fair registration of qualified Negro citizens cannot be achieved under present legislation in the face of consistent defiance of the laws of Congress or the command of the Constitution.

IV

"The challenge facing us is clear and immediate--it is also profound.

"The Constitution is being flouted.

"The intent of Congress expressed

three times in the last 7 years is being frustrated.

"The national will is being denied.

"The integrity of our Federal system is in contest.

"Unless we act anew, with dispatch and resolution, we shall sanction a sad and sorrowful course for the future. For if the 15th amendment is successfully flouted today, tomorrow the 1st amendment, the 4th amendment, the 5th amendment, the 6th, and 8th--indeed, all the provisions of the Constitution on which our system stands--will be subject to disregard and erosion. Our essential strength as a society governed by the rule of law will be crippled and corrupted and the unity of our system hollowed out and left meaningless.

"For these reasons, therefore, I ask the Congress under the power clearly granted by the 15th amendment to enact legislation which would:

1. Strike down restrictions to voting in all elections--Federal, State, and local--which have been used to deny Negroes the right to vote.

2. Establish in all States and counties where the right to vote has been denied on account of race a simple standard of voter registration which will make it impossible to thwart the 15th amendment.
3. Prohibit the use of new tests and devices wherever they may be used for discriminatory purposes.
4. Provide adequate power to insure, if necessary, that Federal officials can perform functions essential to the right to vote whenever State officials deny that right.
5. Eliminate the opportunity to delay the right to vote by resort to tedious and unnecessary lawsuits.
6. Provide authority to insure that properly registered individuals will not be prohibited from voting."

For the first 25 minutes, the President made an excellent speech, but from that point on, he repeated himself time after time and, in fact, got just a little corny before he finished.

The situation is still bad in

Alabama and especially in Selma. During the past week we have had pickets and sit-ins at the White House, the Capitol, and on Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House. After so long, the police officers finally pick them up and carry them out.

The bill which the President will present will be referred to the Judiciary Committees today. Under this bill, the requirements for voting in all federal, state and local elections will be set. This provision, of course, will be argued pro and con as to Constitutionality.

I present the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill for fiscal year 1966 tomorrow to the full Committee, and then we take the Bill to the Floor on Tuesday of next week.

The two other Subcommittees that I serve on begin today. These committees are Foreign Aid and Agriculture Appropriations.

So far this Session we have passed a number of right important

bills, and if our Committee is able to comply with the time schedule prepared by our Chairman, Congress should adjourn some time during the latter part of August.

March 18, 1965

The Soviet Union reported another great stride in the Space race yesterday with the announcement that a Cosmonaut for the first time had stepped out of a two-man space ship in orbit and then returned to it. Soviet television shows a film of this action with the curvature of the earth, and the Cosmonaut, Russian Colonel Alexei Leonov, age 30, going out some 16.4 feet from the capsule. He was attached to the capsule by a cable. This is the first time that a human being has orbited outside of a space vehicle, and at the end of the first lap around the earth, the Cosmonaut performed his feat. According to the report, he was outside some 20 minutes.

The situation in Selma, Alabama is still serious and trouble continues to break out in other places throughout the United States.

I reported the District of Columbia Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1966 today, and the full Committee accepted our recommendations without amendment. The Bill will now go on to the floor for action on Tuesday of next week. The Washington papers today carry a number of items from the Hearings and I always enjoy reading the papers the first day or two and then thereafter for a period of four or five days do not read the papers because here is where the meat-axe work starts. Editorially ~~one or two of the papers will be~~ very much against some of the reductions which we proposed.

March 22, 1965

During the past week, President Johnson sent to Congress a bill to assure Negro voting rights. The heart of the measure calls for the Federal Government to take over local vote registration machinery if necessary to stop racial discrimination at the polls.

Israel accepted West Germany's offer to establish full diplomatic relations between the two nations. The thirteen Arab nations differed over what response to make to the move.

A two-man Soviet space capsule was rocketed into orbit last Thursday. As it began its second pass over the Soviet Union, one

of the cosmonauts left the capsule to float for 10 minutes in space.

Once again the Soviets have demonstrated their mastery of Spacemanship.

Russian superiority in manned space flight is not a new development. Neither is the ability of the Russian space technicians to stay one-up on their counterparts at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration by timing their exploits so as to step neatly into the spotlight that had been aimed at our astronauts.

On April 21, 1961, just 24 days before Alan B. Shepard, Jr., rocketed 116.5 miles above the earth for the first U. S. manned suborbital flight, Yuri Gagarin of Russia became the first human to orbit the earth. Before John H. Glenn, Jr., could take off in 1962 to loop the earth three times to become America's first man in orbit, Gherman S. Titov sailed through 17 orbits. And so on.

So it was that last week, while the nation prepared for our first two-man orbital mission set for next Tuesday in the current Gemini program, crossed fingers were the order of the day at Cape Kennedy. There was open speculation that Russia might be preparing something big.

As the days wore on and nothing definite was heard from Moscow, hope began to build. Maybe, just this once, the Soviets did not have an act ready to put on to steal the scene that had been so carefully prepared.

And then, at 2 a.m. Cape Kennedy time, just five days before Virgil L. Grissom and John W. Young were scheduled for a three-orbit shot, the blow fell. And it was worse than NASA had feared.

Col. Pavel I. Belyayev and Lieut. Col. Aleksei A. Leonov were off on a multi-orbital flight in Voskhod II. As the second orbit started, a hatch was opened and co-pilot Leonov eased himself out of the protective shell of the space capsule.

Then attached to his vehicle by a 15-foot rope lifeline, he pushed himself away from the capsule. For 10 minutes he floated free; swimming, somersaulting and rolling in the limitless sea of space, while he and his parent ship hung in celestial balance traveling 17,000 miles an hour some 200 miles above the earth.

Had Leonov become separated from his capsule, he would have remained in orbit some two weeks and then burned to ashes on re-entry. Had his suit failed, his body fluids would have boiled, his body itself transformed instantly into a shapeless, orbiting blob.

But the life-supporting atmosphere provided within the confines of the suit worked perfectly. After his brief frolic in space, Leonov returned to the comparative safety of the capsule.

At Cape Kennedy, all that was left was despondent uncrossing of fingers and a grudging acceptance that Russia was still well ahead in the race to the moon. According to the well-publicized Gemini

timetable, the U.S. space suit capable of life support would get its first test next fall when an astronaut would open a hatch and stick his head out briefly into the void. Even the announcement that this first tentative excursion might be attempted during the next Gemini flight in June was slight cause for jubilation. The first time an astronaut would be able to duplicate Leonov's feat was still about a year away.

Then Moscow tightened the screw one more turn.

After a flight of 26 hours that covered 17 orbits, the Russians announced, the ~~space ship had been flown to earth by the cosmonauts.~~ That robbed NASA of its last hope of scoring an important first during Tuesday's scheduled five-hour flight, which was to end with what had been heralded as man's first attempt to control reentry from within the capsule itself.

Even the indication that the Soviet cosmonauts' technique had been faulty and that the capsule had landed hundreds of miles north of the intended site did little to dispel the gloom.

For the U.S. space team, there will still be some slender shreds of consolation. Grissom -- provided all goes well -- will be the first man ever to venture twice into space. He was America's second sub-orbital astronaut.

The primary purpose of the Gemini mission still held, despite the Russian space spectacular. Grissom and Young would test

the capsule's ability to alter its orbital path -- a vital maneuver in the planned rendezvous with another orbiting body scheduled later in the Gemini program.

And there is always the hope that by ~~plodding~~ doggedly along a carefully plotted route, the U.S. turtle will somehow overtake the Soviet hare before the race to the moon is ended.

The Soviet Union, which has been under continued harassment from Communist China, last week told the British that negotiations on the Viet war depend upon an American withdrawal.

Meanwhile, the United States stepped up its air attacks against North Viet Nam, edging nearer Hanoi.

At 2:30 a.m. Saturday, President Johnson federalized the Alabama National Guard and authorized the use of regular troops to protect the civil rights demonstrators in Alabama.

Last week was a fevered and triumphant period in the history of the civil rights movement.

First came the President's virtually unqualified indorsement of the aims and methods of the voting rights demonstrators in Selma, Alabama.

Then came the administration's bill, aimed at putting teeth into the constitutional guarantees of the right to vote.

The bill was delivered to a Congress primed for a quick passage of the legislation.

Next, in Montgomery, came final triumph over the state for the demonstrators in the court test of their right to stage a massive demonstration march.

And finally, there was the President's decision to back the demonstrators and to guarantee their safety with the armed power of the United States.

On Tuesday, by a voice vote, the House approved a bill that would curb the practice of gerrymandering.

Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts was the fifth vice president of the United States. He was also a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a special envoy to France for President John Adams, a member of Congress and a governor of Massachusetts. All of which has been largely forgotten.

But during his tenure as governor, Massachusetts was divided into new senatorial districts. The Federalist vote was consolidated into a few districts, giving Gerry's party, the Democratic-Republicans, the lion's share of representation in the state senate.

Someone, looking at a map of one of the districts, remarked that it looked like a salamander. Someone else said it seemed more like a gerrymander.

Elbridge Gerry belonged to the ages.

Down the years, the hard G of Gerry's name gave way to the more euphonious and less correct soft g. And now at the moment when linguistic purists are reviving the original pronunciation, Congress has taken its first positive step toward halting the practice. Up to now, gerrymandering has been roundly denounced by everyone and ardently pursued by every party in power.

The bill, passed last week by the House and sent to the Senate would require all congressional districts to be "in as compact form as possible" and to be composed of contiguous territory. In addition, the bill provides that the population of ~~any congressional district~~ can not vary by more than 15 percent from the average of all congressional districts in the state.

This latter provision was in line with the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" ruling of last year which held that the Constitution requires that one vote in a congressional election should be worth approximately as much as another's.

In addition, the bill would prohibit the election of congressmen-at-large in any state with more than one representative. All states would have to comply with the provisions of the bill before the next congressional elections in November, 1966.

March 24, 1965

The House passed the District of Columbia Appropriations Bill yesterday without amendment. This is the largest amount ever approved for our Capital City and, of course, was not enough for our two very liberal newspapers. There has been considerable complaining over the fact that some of the requests for the Department of Education were refused. You never read in the newspaper anything about the illiteracy rate increasing in the city of Washington when the national rate is now decreasing. Instead of teaching the children how to read and write, too much emphasis is given to demanding new buildings and hundreds of additional employees that are not necessary. During the past ten years, over \$90 million in new class room construction has been approved by Congress. However, you never read much about this in the papers. Here in the District 40 per cent of all of the teachers are temporary teachers. This means that they are unable to meet the requirements and, of course, this is not a good situation from the standpoint of our children. The Superintendent of Education is

a right good man and I sincerely believe that he tries to do a good job. During the past three years a move has been under way to remove Dr. Hanson as Superintendent and to place in this position a Negro educator. With 83 percent of the school children colored, and 57 percent of all of the residents in the Capital City colored, they are demanding that now the Superintendent of Education be colored.

In attending PTA meetings and other meetings where the education needs are discussed, demands are made of Dr. Hanson for terrific increases. For some reason, he believes that in order to stay in with these groups, he must demand three or four times the amount of their demands and this, of course, is clearly unreasonable.

President Kennedy was one of my good friends. He was a man of integrity and had all of the pride in the world. He was the flower of his family and certainly not in the same category with one or two of his brothers. Here in the District of Columbia, following the President's assassination, Senator Robert Kennedy, together with one or two sharp ones here in the District, set up a public

park on a tract of land adjacent to the Shaw Junior High School. We had retained this land to be used this year in constructing a new Shaw Junior High School replacement. Several hundred thousand dollars ~~were~~ raised through pressure from a number of groups here in the District and the playground was equipped with airplanes, tractors, tanks, landing barges and almost everything you can think of. This year, demands were made for \$109,000 to maintain this playground and \$1,300,000 requested for a new site a block away for the plans and specifications for the new school. By virtue of the new proposed site being smaller, the new building would cost some \$400,000 more because the playground was in the plans on the roof-top of the new building. This is a right unusual situation, and as Chairman of the Committee, I refused to go along with any of the proposals. The new site was refused; the building refused; also maintenance cost for the new playground. I expected all kinds of amendments and complaints on the floor concerning this action. Not a word was said about our recommendations concerning the Shaw Junior High School and the Kennedy playground.

I presume that Senator Robert Kennedy, and maybe his brother, will make every effort possible in the Senate to have the funds restored. If President Kennedy were alive, he would be very much shocked to know that any such move would ever be made in the District of Columbia, and especially at the method used to raise the money for the playground. All of this was very secretive and very little appears in the paper as to where all of the tanks, airplanes, landing barges, came from or the authority for their permanent installation at the Kennedy playground.

The biggest Social Security Bill of all times, incorporating a \$5.5 billion package of hospital, medical and cash benefits for the nation's 18 million aged was approved yesterday by the House Ways and Means Committee. The 17 Democratic members on the Committee voted for the bill and the 8 Republicans, against. The measure is a cradle-to-the-grave one which extends health services for needy children and other age groups, as well as for the elderly. Its most far-reaching innovation is that it would establish two health insurance programs for the aged under the Social Security Act.

The first program would provide 60 days of hospitalization and related nursing home services to all persons when they reach 65 regardless of income or employment. This would be financed by a compulsory payroll tax paid by employers and employees.

The second program is an optional one covering doctors' fees in and out of the hospital. Aged persons who want this coverage would pay a \$3 monthly premium which could be deducted from their Social Security cash benefits. Hospital and medical benefits under both these programs would be available beginning July 1, 1966. A 7 per cent increase in Social Security monthly cash benefits would be retroactive to January 1, 1965.

Under the cash benefit proposals, no beneficiary would get less than a \$4 monthly increase so that all of the aged could purchase the optional medical program with no loss of income.

In addition, medical benefits now available to the low-income aged under the existing Kerr-Mills program of Federal-state aid would be greatly expanded. That program would also include more liberal financing of health care services

to needy children, the blind and the disabled. Under the provisions of this bill, there would be a \$6 billion increase in benefits in 1967, the first year of operation.

Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara defended yesterday the employment of nausea- and tear-gas in South Viet-Nam. The White House stated that President Johnson was not informed in advance of such use any more than he would have been informed of action to use small arms ammunition. Our friends abroad are very much concerned over the use of this gas and have expressed themselves accordingly.

Ranger 9, another one of our rockets, is now on the way to the moon. This rocket is expected to hit inside of one of the craters just northeast of a 3,000 foot peak which is located in the center of the crater. If everything goes well, more than 100 close-up pictures of the lunar surface will be flashed on TV screens all over America - one every five seconds, starting ten minutes before this rocket destroys itself on the floor of the moon crater.

Astronauts Virgil Grissom and John Young orbited three times around the earth yesterday in our initial two-man space flight and scored a world first by maneuvering their capsule through three orbital changes before landing safely. They were aloft four hours and 54 minutes and traveled 76,000 miles before parachuting their space craft into the Atlantic ocean some 58 miles from the carrier USS Intrepid. The space craft was nick-named the "Molly Brown".

The march from Selma, Alabama to Montgomery will be completed today and Hearings continue in both the House and the Senate on the new voting rights bill.

March 29, 1965

The FBI during the past week arrested four Ku Klux Klansmen from the Birmingham area in the ambush slaying of a 39-year old Civil Rights worker on the highway between Selma and Montgomery, Alabama.

The two American Astronauts who orbited the earth three times in a space craft visited Washington and were given a reception.

at the White House and by the Cabinet.

Finally we admitted using non-lethal gas in South Viet Nam against the Communist Viet Cong. The use of this gas disturbed a great many of us in Congress and in Washington generally.

The House Ways and Means Committee approved this past week and sent to the House a Health Care Bill that would provide compulsory hospital insurance for the elderly, financed under Social Security. The Committee also included a voluntary insurance program designed to pay portions of elderly patients' doctors' bills.

After a week of debate over provisions that would aid private schools, the House passed the Administration's \$1.3 billion Education Bill by a vote of 263 to 153. The Democratic majority finally beat back several GOP attempts to amend the bill.

From time to time I am wondering if the end of the road is in sight for our States. Power more and more is shifting away

from the fifty State Capitals and concentrating in Washington. The gradual surrender of the States to the Federal Authority has taken place during the past 20 years. Just by way of example as to how much the states lean on Washington, it is interesting to know the amount of money that leaves Washington with certain amounts of control and goes down through the fifty states each year. For the year beginning July 1, we have:

For Highways -	\$3,840,200,000
For Relief & Welfare -	\$4,599,800,000
For Education -	\$1,150,800,000
(Proposed)	500,000,000
For Health Programs -	\$ 439,700,000
For Flood Control -	\$ 91,000,000
For Natural Resources -	\$ 149,200,000
For Rebuilding Cities -	\$ 439,000,000
For Creating Jobs and Aiding Business -	\$1,042,700,000
For Housing -	\$ 233,900,000
For Parks and Recreation -	\$ 50,500,000

For Aid to Agriculture -	\$ 153,200,000
For Transportation -	\$ 109,100,000
For Help in Disasters -	\$ 74,000,000
For Aid to Indians -	\$ 10,800,000
For Defense Programs	\$ 36,900,000
Other Aid Programs	\$ 715,500,000

March 31, 1965

The Washington newspapers are very much disturbed over the budget for the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1966. An editorial appeared in Sunday's Evening Star entitled "Double Talk". This editorial is as follows:

"Representative Natcher, during the District of Columbia budget hearings, surely spoke for the entire community when he expressed alarm at the growing population of children at the Junior Village.

"More emphasis must be given to alternative measures, Mr. Natcher said, which will help return these unfortunate youngsters to their own homes, or place them in foster homes, where they can live in a

more normal environment. And the House Appropriations Committee report also told the Commissioners they should consider this in preparing their budget estimates for "next year's hearings."

"Next year, indeed! The fact is that the Commissioners requested funds this year to hire 38 new welfare workers who would spend their time exclusively on precisely this problem. During the Natcher hearings, Welfare Director Brewer presented a persuasive justification for the request. He described the substantial and predictable gains which these additional workers could be expected to make. And he documented, in dollars and cents as well as in human considerations, the deplorable costs of institutional care.

"Yet the House Appropriations Committee struck from the budget every cent requested for this purpose. Why? The most charitable explanation, we suppose, is that in the massive job of putting the voluminous budget together, this worthy item somehow got lost.

"Whatever the reason, it should

be restored by the Senate. And while the Senators are about it, they should also make the foster-home program more attractive by increasing the paltry board rates which the city now is permitted to pay private families for providing this type of care."

Also, an article appeared in the Washington Post on Monday of this week entitled "Strange Silence Greets Cuts in District Budget". This article is as follows:

"Otto Passman's shriek was the most stirring moment in the House's passage of the District budget.

"The appropriation bill was just coming up for the final vote when the Democratic Congressman from Louisiana let loose with a nervous screech--as though the House were passing a foreign aid bill he hadn't seen.

"Otto, apparently, was just clearing his throat.

"But it served as a kind of Freudian protest. No one else made that much noise about the heavy cuts in the District's \$397.4-million request.

Members of the House District Appropriations Subcommittee kept calling the final version with \$31 million carved out, "good," "fair" and "just".

'Regardless of what you read or hear, the amount recommended for fiscal year 1966 is the largest amount ever appropriated for the District of Columbia,' Subcommittee Chairman William H. Natcher (D-Ky) told his colleagues.

"Regardless of what we heard Natcher say, we didn't read his 'regardless' phrase in the Congressional Record the next morning either. Editor Natcher presumably edited it out.

"In any event, Natcher was quite right when he said the budget, even with the cuts, was the largest ever. But that proves nothing unless it's conceded that budgets of past years have been adequate. A visit to District schools, a drive down District streets, a tour of District slums should be enough to disabuse anyone of that notion.

"Natcher voiced chagrin that the budget submitted by the White House was out of balance, topping authorized revenues by \$21.9

million. But that didn't quite explain why the subcommittee felt impelled to cut requests by still another \$9 million more.

"Rep. Glenn R. Davis (R-Wis.), a subcommittee member praised Natcher as a 'liberal' in gracious manners and a 'rightist' on spending requests. Davis quickly added that he meant Democrat Natcher was a 'right-thinking' man rather than a 'rightist' politically.

"Rep. Henry Reuss (D-Wis.) was concerned about cuts in requests for school librarians and library books when the District has so few. Rep. Robert N. Giomo (D-Conn.), a member of the subcommittee, suggested that many Congressmen might like to see higher appropriations for various items but...

"No one was rude enough to propose an amendment.

"The District Commissioners will no doubt ask the Senate to restore \$9 million worth of requests since this can be done without legislation authorizing new revenues.

"But as spokesman for the city,

they seem to have a permanent case of laryngitis. Now that the House has cut \$31 million from the White House request, the Commissioners have yet to utter a public peep of disappointment.

"Still, it's not the Commissioners' fault that the budget was unbalanced.

"In January House District Committee Chairman John L. McMillan (D-S.C.) claimed that his Committee would 'give consideration to any revenue proposals that are referred to the House District Committee from the President or the District Commissioners.' He branded a report to the contrary 'an unadulterated lie'.

"On Feb. 2, President Johnson sent Speaker John McCormack (D-Mass.) a bill for a higher Federal payment with a letter voicing the hope that 'hearings can be held promptly.' Both the letter and the bill were routinely forwarded to McMillan, according to McCormack's office. The Commissioners followed up by sending to the Hill other legislation rounding out the revenue package.

"As of Friday night, after almost two months, McMillan hadn't even had the courtesy to have the President's bill introduced, much less schedule hearings. Two Federal payment bills have been put in the hopper, but neither is this year's White House edition. Where's that 'unadulterated lie' now?"

April 7, 1965

We have moved into the new Rayburn Building and are located in the east wing on the third floor in suite 2333. This is a magnificent building. For several years now, the Members of Congress have been severely criticized in regard to the amount expended for this building. The building cost a little over \$100 million. When I was first elected a Member of the House, my office was on the third floor in the Cannon Office Building, which, at that time, was known as the Old House Office Building. After remaining on the third floor for a year, I succeeded in locating an office on the first floor in that building. I remained on the first floor in suite 117 until we moved into

this new building. The new Rayburn building has a large gymnasium, nice swimming pool, a great number of dining rooms and cafeterias, beauty shop, and many other facilities including six committee rooms and a great many subcommittee rooms. The senior 169 members out of the 435 members in the House were entitled to draw for office space according to seniority. My seniority at the present time is 137. Of course, my choice of offices was not as good, due to the fact that 136 selected ahead of me.

The Washington newspapers have been right on my back now for about ten days and yesterday, unexpectedly, one of the members of my subcommittee offered an amendment to take out of our supplemental bill \$971,000 which we approved in subcommittee and full committee. This is the amount necessary to purchase the balance of the land required for the construction of the new central library at 9th and G streets. Mr. Davis' amendment is as follows, together with his statement and my answer:

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. DAVIS
OF WISCONSIN

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr.
Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS
of Wisconsin: On page 3, strike
out lines 19, 20, and 21.

(Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin asked
and was given permission to re-
vise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr.
Chairman, the purpose of this
amendment is to delete from the
bill an item of \$971,000, the
purpose of which is to purchase
22,000 square feet of additional
land at the corner of 9th and G
Streets in the District of
Columbia for additional land for
the site of the new Central
Library.

The appropriation for the new
fiscal year will include \$800,000
for the planning of this building.
The site was originally chosen
based upon some recommendations
of Booz, Allen, & Hamilton, who
set out the criteria for this
library site. They recommended

that the site be 50,000 square feet. The actual complete site would have 76,000 square feet, and including that which is included in this appropriation, based upon the appropriation which the Congress made last year of about \$2.5 million, the District authorities did proceed and procured 54,000 square feet. Then they ran out of money. But you will note that the District already has procured more land than the original consultants, Booz, Allen, & Hamilton had recommended as being necessary for the site of the Central Library. So what we are talking about here today is approximately \$1 million to provide 70 additional parking sites in a very expensive area of downtown Washington.

First of all, we are not only spending this additional money to provide for the parking sites but we are taking some land of high assessments off the tax roll of the District of Columbia.

It probably will be said that actually we are not providing this money, that this money is all going to come from money already in the hands of the District of Columbia. I submit that this is fallacious reasoning because,

as we are all painfully aware, we are called upon to use the funds provided by the taxpayers of this country, and the entire country, each year to supplement the funds that are raised within the District of Columbia, in order to keep the site of our National Government operating.

So I submit, Mr. Chairman, that we ought not, either through a false sense of ease or through the feeling that we ought to have additional parking spaces, appropriate almost \$1 million to provide this number of additional parking space.

The building itself with the funds that will be normally required will include, or can easily include from 80 to 85 parking sites without spending an additional million dollars for that purpose. In fact, I think it is fair to say that the District officials had reconciled themselves to the smaller site that met the original criteria that had been set forth, and there was no request before this committee up until the time of our subcommittee hearings for any additional money for this purpose at all. It was something that

came in as a kind of after-thought when the climate appeared to be such as to make it appear that the Appropriations Committee would look with favor upon this additional amount of money.

MR. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I read with interest in the hearings the questioning by the gentleman from Wisconsin who is presently addressing the House. The gentleman tried to ascertain how this parking lot would be available to those who used the library rather than becoming a public parking lot. I submit, in reading the hearings, there is no answer to the gentleman's question of how it could be held for use by those who patronize this new library.

I support the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. At the time the original interrogation took place on that point, I would say to the gentleman from Iowa, it was obvious that there

had not been any real thinking done on this problem at all-- and it is a real problem because it is right in the downtown shopping area of the Nation's Capital and I do not think we have any right to be spending public funds in order to provide a more convenient parking area for those who will be in the downtown shopping centers.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the present library in the District of Columbia is located at Eighth and K Streets N.W. This library is obsolete and has been obsolete for about 20 years. For the last few years, the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia has carefully studied the request made each year by the librarian and by the Commissioners for funds for a new public library. The present library was constructed in the year 1903 with Carnegie funds.

The District needs a new

central library.

For the fiscal year 1965, a request was made again for funds for a site for a new central library. Our subcommittee and the Congress approved the amount of \$2,351,000 to buy land at Ninth and G Streets for a new public library for the District of Columbia. The amount contained in this supplemental bill of \$971,000 is District of Columbia funds, and is the amount necessary to buy the balance of the land to be used for the library. Every dime of this money is to be funded by the District of Columbia and no part of same is Federal money. The amount that ^{we} approved for the entire site in the 1965 budget was not sufficient to buy the necessary land for this building.

Here in the District of Columbia we have, I think, one of the best library systems and one of the best librarians in the United States. This is their money, and the people want to build a new library to take the place of a library that was built 62 years ago. As much as I dislike finding myself in disagreement with my able friend, the Gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Davis) a member of

the subcommittee, I say to you frankly that he is wrong, and this amendment should be defeated.

In addition to the \$971,000 involved in this amendment all of the balance of the funds contained in this supplemental bill for the District of Columbia will be funded by the District out of District funds. This site was carefully selected by a library board composed of outstanding citizens in our Capital City. ~~This additional land is necessary~~ for parking facilities and will then place the city in a position where an adequate building may be constructed.

The amount we appropriated in the fiscal year 1965, \$2,351,000 was not ample to buy all the land necessary, and the \$971,000 should now be approved.

I say frankly that it would be a mistake, and a serious mistake, to build a building on a site with less land than is necessary. We will not build a central library every year in the District. Why not proceed correctly and do this job right? The library will have to last

for a great many years.

It is true that during the hearings my good friend from Wisconsin inquired of some of the witnesses concerning parking facilities. That was the only question raised. There was no question of the money or the amount involved, but there was a question about furnishing parking facilities to some people who might be down at one of the stores making a purchase.

~~This is what was said to the witness:~~

"Mr. Davis. I think the only basic question I have, Mr. Peterson, is how we can assure that we are providing a necessary parking facility for library users or library staff, and aren't just providing a convenient parking place for the downtown shoppers in the Washington area."

During the hearings the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin was very much concerned about parking facilities. At no time did he mention the fact that the District of Columbia was spending its own money to build its own library.

If a person, who goes to a store, through mistake parks on this parking lot for a few minutes, it still will not hurt anything and should not stop this library. We can furnish guards if necessary.

I believe the people in the District of Columbia are entitled to this new library. For a period of several years this request was carefully studied and now is the time to act. We carefully considered it, and we thought it just and proper to approve it. We stand by our recommendation.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment should be defeated.

(Mr. NATCHER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks)

The three Washington papers for some reason decided that it would not be to their best interests or the best interests of the people for the above to be published. Had the

April 8, 1965

President Johnson will not receive too much credit for some of the speeches he has delivered, but historians will record the fact that he was able to obtain the full cooperation of Congress with his controversial legislative program. Some of his speeches are right corny. Last night, in addressing the student body at Johns Hopkins University, he stood firm on our commitments to South Vietnam and stated that we were ready for unconditional discussions with all of the governments concerning an attempt to find the road to peace in Vietnam. He did say that we were determined to protect South Vietnam from the Communists and that South Vietnam will not be defeated. Generally, the President's speech meets with the approval of Members in Congress on both sides of the aisle. In delivering this speech, he made a number of bobbles, either due to the fact that the teleprompter was not functioning properly or, inadvertently, he used a wrong word or two. For instance, one of his sentences was right unusual. He stated, "Men now has the knowledge to live with their fellowmen in such a way as to maintain peace and establish proper relations throughout the world." The first five words of this sentence disturbed me considerably and I presume that he was not following his prepared text carefully enough. His text probably stated that "man now has" or "men now have." Before concluding this speech, he got just a little corny. Almost ad libbing, he stated that every night before he turned out the lights to go to sleep, he inquired

of himself if he had done enough that day and if all of us had done enough to preserve peace throughout the world. The President has a number of assistants who are right unusual people and can prepare excellent speeches. His subject matter last night was good and I agreed with his position, but this speech was not prepared by any of the speech writers in the White House.

We are today concluding debate on the Medicare Bill. Passage is expected late tonight by a wide margin. Representative Byrnes, the ranking Minority Member of the Committee on Ways and Means, will offer a substitute which will receive more votes than some expect. Briefly, this bill provides for a three-part system of health benefits. First, we have a basic hospital insurance program for the aged, financed through the contributory social security system. Next, we have a supplementary voluntary health insurance program for the aged, financed one-half by the individual and one-half from general revenues of the Treasury. Under this provision, the benefits would include payment for physicians' services in the hospital, office, or home, and 60 days of hospital care in a psychiatric hospital, and with home health services. Finally, the bill provides for an expanded and liberalized Kerr-Mills medical assistance program of Federal grants to the states for all medically indigent, adding the blind, disabled persons, and dependent children and their parents. In addition, the bill carries a 7% increase in social security benefits,

together with a liberalization of disability insurance. Social security benefits are extended to youths in school up to age 22, with payments of benefits to go to widows at age 60. In addition, this bill requires coverage of self-employed physicians. The American Medical Association and most of the doctors in this country will be right unhappy with the final roll call vote.

Several years ago the doctors in the Second District invited me to be their speaker and, during the course of my address, I stated that the American Medical Association and the doctors generally ~~should immediately offer a program which could be used as a substitute for the original Forand Bill.~~ In this manner, we could stay away from socialized medicine, if the final bill socialized medicine. The American Medical Association, instead of offering legislation during the past several years, has continued to raise millions of dollars to fight all proposals and to engage in every political contest possible. This has hurt their cause considerably and several months ago, when they finally proposed Eldercare, it was too late.

April 12, 1965

During the past week 22 persons died in a blast that rocked the U.S. Embassy in Saigon. Ambassador Maxwell D. Taylor returned to Washington for White House talks on Vietnam, and President Johnson stated

that the United States does not plan an extension of the war in the Southeast Asian country.

The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., responding to protests that a sweeping economic boycott of Alabama would hurt Negroes in the state, modified his proposal and called for a boycott in three phases. In the first stage, to take effect immediately, industries would be asked to suspend plans for expansion in Alabama, and the U.S. Government would be asked to withdraw Federal funds from state programs where discrimination is practiced.

A dynamite bomb exploded in a Negro neighborhood of Birmingham, Ala., damaging several homes and slightly injuring one boy. Later other bombs were found and disarmed at the homes of Birmingham's mayor and of a Birmingham city councilwoman.

Two examiners for the Interstate Commerce Commission recommended that the New York Central and the Pennsylvania railroads merge. The merger is subject to approval by the full commission, a year or two away.

Unemployment fell to a seasonally adjusted rate of 4.7 per cent of the work force in mid-March, the lowest

rate since 1957. Employment totaled 70,169,000, a record for the month.

Labor Department officials stepped up efforts to halt a series of work stoppages at the moon-rocket launching site at Cape Kennedy. Stoppages threaten to disrupt the U.S. schedule for sending astronauts to the moon by 1970.

Physicians issued warnings about self-treatment with DMSO, a chemical available commercially as a solvent but being tested as a medicine.

On final passage, I voted for the Medicare Bill. The system to be used in paying for the additional services bothers me considerably and for that reason, I voted to first accept the substitute under a motion to recommit. When this failed on a vote of 191 to 236, I then voted for the bill on final passage. Final roll call was 313 to 115.

During the past week, President Johnson asserted that the United States was now ready for "unconditional discussions" with the Communists toward peace in Southeast Asia, then he called for a \$1-billion U.S. contribution to

the peaceful co-operative development of the area. Moscow and Peking scoffed at the Johnson statement.

As the tempo of air combat increased in the Vietnamese war, U. S. Navy jets battled Communist fighters over the Tonkin Gulf off the coast of Hainan Island, a part of Red China. Peking said the Communist aircraft were part of a Hainan-based Red Chinese force.

The Senate passed, 73 to 18, and sent to the White House President Johnson's school-aid bill. The \$1.3 billion measure, a major part of the Great Society program, provides broad assistance for elementary and secondary schools, with the emphasis on help for impoverished children and with parochial-school pupils eligible to share in much of the program.

The President's medicare bill, including a voluntary medical-insurance program that had not been sought by the White House, passed the House, 313 to 115. The measure which also calls for an increase in Social Security cash benefits, will get quick and easy Senate approval.

Soviet jet fighters flew low

over West Berlin, firing blank shells. The buzzing, part of a week-long harassment of the city and of travelers going to the city, was a Red protest against a session there of the West German parliament's lower house.

James Carey quit as president of the International Union of Electrical Workers, following a Labor Department recount that showed he has lost his re-election bid late last year. The union installed Mr. Carey's opponent in that election, Paul Jennings, in the presidency.

An article appeared in the Evening Star, Sunday April 11 entitled "Week of Progress for Johnson Bills". A portion of this article is as follows:

"The Senate on Friday passed the \$1.3 billion school aid bill by a vote of 73 to 18, in the exact form it cleared the house. The bill now needs only the President's signature to become law.

"On the day before, by a vote of 313 to 115, the House approved the expanded version of the administration's medicare bill. The bill now goes to the Senate.

"It was a spectacular and triumphant week in Congress for the domestic policies of the Johnson administration.

"With a show of strength virtually unprecedented in the political history of the nation, the administration leaders in the House and Senate pushed ahead into two areas where all previous congresses had faltered and turned aside: Massive federal aid to education and a federally financed compulsory health-insurance program for the aged.

"Both pieces of legislation were specified by Johnson as cornerstones of his Great Society. And this time, a determined President had enough of a majority in both houses of Congress to override the determined and organized opposition that faced both measures."

April 14, 1965

Yesterday the House approved a Constitutional Amendment to cope with Presidential disability and further, to provide for filling vacancies in the office of Vice President. The vote was 368 to 29.

This probably is the most important resolution that will be brought before the House this year. We all recall the difficulty that our country experienced following the stroke of Woodrow Wilson, President Roosevelt's serious illness, and the assassination of John F. Kennedy. This four-part Presidential Disability Resolution spells out just what takes place when there is a vice-presidential vacancy and when the president is unable to carry out his duties. When the President signs the Resolution, it will then be brought to the attention of the legislatures of our fifty states, and when ratified, will become one of the amendments to our Constitution.

I voted to recommit the Medicare Bill, and then voted for the bill on final passage. Shortly after the vote, I received letters from the President of the Kentucky Medical Association and from the President of the American Medical Association. These letters are as follows:

"Dear Mr. Natcher:

Since my commitments will not permit me to visit you in person, I am asking Mr. James Foristel of our

Washington staff to deliver this letter to you expressing my sincere appreciation for your courage and wisdom in voting to recommit H.R. 6675.

"I assure you that in expressing my gratitude to you, I also speak for the vast majority of the members of the American Medical Association."

Sincerely,

Donovan F. Ward, M.D.
(President, AMA)

and

"Dear Bill:

"The members of our AMA staff and I personally want to express our deep appreciation for all of your efforts in trying to defeat H.R. 1-- the so-called medicare bill.

"Certainly, we want to express, more than we know how to say, our gratitude for staying with us down thru the vote to re-commit H.R. 6675 yesterday.

"We are aware at least in part of the terrific pressure that was put on you and realize it took a great deal of courage to act as you have.

We are appreciative.

"Please call on us if we can help you.

"Best personal regards.

"Sincerely,

s/Joe

J. P. Sanford
Executive Secretary"
(KMA)

April 16, 1965

The Soviet Union has begun installation of surface-to-air protective missiles in North Viet-Nam. This word has just reached Washington and it is estimated that these missiles could be operational within a week. This also means that Soviet personnel is in charge. The situation in South Viet-Nam is now more serious than before and could erupt into another Korea.

British Prime Minister Harold Wilson visited President Johnson this past week and seems to be of the opinion that it is now up to the Communist nations to demonstrate any interest in applying

diplomacy to the Vietnamese crisis.

within the next few weeks, the Senate will hold hearings on the District of Columbia budget for fiscal year 1966. One of the major requests in this budget, of course, pertains to the District schools. With the budget amounting to some \$356 million, the School Board has requested \$108 million for the new fiscal year. I have maintained for a number of years now that the school superintendent is requesting unreasonable amounts and more school construction projects than necessary in order to keep the PTA and pressure groups off of his back. The President of the District of Columbia School Board is a Wesley S. Williams. He is colored, and the other leading member of the Board is Mordecai Johnson, also colored, and the former president of Howard University. It seems to me that the two men are doing everything within their power to install a negro as school Superintendent, and with 83 percent of the school children colored, they have a talking point that, to the colored people, is logical.

Superintendent Hansen is right hysterical in making his requests at the time of the hearings and

certainly is proceeding in the wrong direction. He should bring this matter out in the open and fight them right across the board.

With 40 per cent of the teachers temporary in the District, and unable to meet the requirements, the President of the School Board, Wesley Williams who, by the way, is Assistant Republican Chairman of the Republican Party in the District of Columbia, continues to fill the schools in the District with party hacks and henchmen who are not qualified to teach.

The Washington newspapers, of course, will not tell the people this story because the facts would be too startling and tend to upset the drive of the newspapers to make Congress the whipping boy in every instance, and would be an admission of weakness which under the editorial policy of the three would be considered untenable. Just prior to my election as a Member of Congress the Police Department was in disrepute due to the fact that the Chief of Police and his major assistants were violating every law in the book, including the one that precisely states that bribes are not to be accepted by the Police Department. The Washington papers

at that time, according to my information, admitted that this condition existed, but assumed a humdrum attitude and tried desperately to sweep this scandal under the rug. If proper investigations were held today, matters would develop in Urban Renewal and the Redevelopment Agency, as well as in the school system that would startle the people here in the District of Columbia. The Legislative Committee on the District of Columbia from time to time points these matters out, but for some reason or other you never see this in the newspapers.

The Washington Post especially, with its left-wing managers, are never in favor of exposing any sordid plot or program that is under way in the District, and if it becomes necessary to print such things, excuses are made as to the reasons for the development, and in the end, Congress is blamed for failing to take certain steps which would prevent thievery, bribery and malfeasance.

When you mention to the newspapers that the D. C. Transit Company sold a tract of land to the Urban Renewal Agency for \$3,500,000 and within a matter of months, purchased all of

this land back for the sum of \$780,000, all you receive is dead silence.

April 19, 1965

During the past week, U. S. reconnaissance planes detected anti-aircraft missile sites under construction in North Vietnam, where American and South Vietnamese are making almost daily bombing raids. Soviet technicians are expected to man the surface-to-air missile launchers until North Vietnamese replacements are trained.

More than 240 died and thousands were injured and left homeless in tornadoes that swept through the Midwest on Palm Sunday and in less severe twisters that hit parts of Tennessee and Alabama later in the week. Close to a score were dead and hundreds were driven from their homes as melting snow pushed the upper Mississippi River over its banks in some areas and threatened major floods in others.

President Johnson signed into law the Administration's \$1.3 billion school-aid bill. Opposition grew against the law, which will provide aid for children in

both public and parochial schools, and the American Jewish Congress made plans for a suit to challenge the law's Constitutionality.

Four Latin American economists proposed that the Latin American nations, including Communist Cuba, unite in an area-wide economic community. The Latin common market would eliminate tariffs among member nations and create a common tariff for other trading partners.

Led by white mercenaries, the ~~Congolese~~ army completed a 350-mile advance to drive rebel bands out of the northeast corner of the country. The Congolese troops captured two key entry points for rebel arms supplies from the Sudan and Uganda.

President Johnson named William F. Raborn, a retired admiral, to succeed John A. McCone as director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

April 22, 1965

President Johnson notified the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan that he would be unable to see them during their proposed visits in May and June. The President suggested that their visits be postponed until next fall. A number of the Members in the Indian Parliament were very much incensed over this

move and, in speeches on the Floor, stated that apparently President Johnson disagreed with some of the statements made by India's Prime Minister in regard to his running the world and that President Johnson should remember that the Indian Prime Minister and others in India are not to be manipulated and handled as Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate in the Congress of the United States. The President of Pakistan apparently has a low boiling point and he, too, was very critical of the President's refusing to see him at this time. I find myself disagreeing with President Johnson, but on this particular occasion he was absolutely right. With all of our difficulty in South Vietnam, naturally we would expect at least verbal approval of what we are trying to do from our friends in India and Pakistan. When you consider the billions of dollars expended in these two countries, at least this would not be too much to expect. Instead of approval, our position was criticized by the leaders of the two countries and they both maintained that we should bring about an immediate cease fire and start negotiating. This would mean complete capitulation.

I should not be surprised over the attitude of India and Pakistan because India, on more occasions than one, as the chief neutral country of the world, has openly joined forces against us in the United Nations organization and in statements concerning our foreign policy.

So far this session, two of the major pieces of legislation that have been enacted apply to Appalachia and the anti-poverty program. Federal aid which is

now being fought over by the fifty states is merely a drop in the bucket. A few billions contributed to education and medical care are minor contributions. The general cost of such activities is many, many times that amount. Since the money for these programs is borrowed money we are rapidly reaching the point when we may face the peril of a destruction of our dollar system abroad. Our neighbors in Europe and throughout the world generally keep a sharp eye on our budget, and not only do they worry over some of our expenditures but on occasions become almost hysterical over some of our moves which might imperil the monetary system of the world.

~~The legislation enacted this session~~
places the states in a more subservient position than ever, and a continuation of some of these programs is, in my opinion, creating a monolithic, centralized government.

April 26, 1965

During the past week Pakistani officials reported feelers from North Vietnam indicating that country is ready to enter peace talks without prior withdrawal of U. S. forces from South Vietnam if a cease-fire can first be established. The United States announced a step-up in the war in South Vietnam, but Washington hinted it was now ready to join a conference on Cambodia neutrality that could provide a setting for Vietnam peace talks.

An Alabama grand jury indicted three members of the Ku Klux Klan on first-degree

murder charges in the fatal shooting of a Detroit woman last March. A fourth man originally arrested in the shooting was revealed as an informant for the FBI.

Herbert W. Klotz, an assistant Secretary of Commerce, resigned after acknowledging that he had bought stock of the Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. on a tip. The resignation followed a complaint filed by the Securities and Exchange Commission against 13 officials and employes of Texas Gulf, saying they profited in company stock through withholding of information about a copper and zinc strike in Canada.

Negro leaders and city officials in Bogalusa, La., accepted a surprise offer by a labor leader and two state political figures to mediate the town's racial problems.

The United Steelworkers of America approved a May 1 strike against steel companies unless an agreement with 11 steel producers is reached by then.

April 28, 1965

The typical congressman is a lawyer, a veteran, and has had previous government service. But there are some mighty untypical ones, too.

The House of the 89th Congress, for instance, boasts three funeral directors, two submarine commanders, five ex-FBI agents, a television producer and a onetime female vocalist for Don McNeill's radio "Breakfast Club."

And at long last the House has a bona fide scientist, Rep. Weston E. Vivian, D-Mich., a physicist.

These facts are gleaned from biographical sketches furnished by the House members and just published in the new edition of the Congressional Directory.

The members can tell as much or as little about themselves as they desire, and both extremes are represented in the directory. Rep. Eugene J. Keogh, D-N.Y., said it in four words: "Elected consecutively since 1936."

Others dwell at length on their backgrounds. Rep. Barrett O'Hara, D-Ill., has the longest biography -- 44½ lines. But, then, O'Hara, at 82, the oldest member of the House, has crammed a dozen careers into his lifetime and probably needed the extra footage.

There is no pattern to the kind of information the members think important enough to include. Rep. Chet Holifield, D-Calif., mentions the fact he has 14 grandchildren.

Rep. Joe D. Waggoner Jr., D-La., proclaims he comes from Anglo-Saxon stock.

And Rep. William Jennings Bryan Dorn, D-S.C., in contrast to the many who note they entered the Army as privates and emerged as high-ranking officers, discloses he began as a private and was discharged 3½ years later as a corporal.

Here are some of the statistics that turned up:

Of those who indicated their religion, and many did not, 38 were Roman Catholic, 35 Methodist, 30 Episcopal, 26 Baptist, 25 Presbyterian, 11 Jewish, 9 Christian Church, 6 Lutheran, 6 Mormon, 5 Congregationalist, 4 Unitarian, 3 Evangelical. In addition there were 14 who indicated they were Protestant without specifying a denomination.

Lawyers dominate the professions represented, with 239 out of the 434-member House. Some kind of previous governmental experience, often in city or county government, was listed by 243 members. Of these 27 were judges. Three House members are ex-governors, and two are ex-senators.

Most are college graduates, but 63 list no college degree. The Ivy League is well represented, 73 members reporting degrees from its institutions. Harvard leads with 31, followed by Yale, 17; Columbia, 11; Princeton, 7; and Cornell, 7.

May 3, 1965

During the past week a cease-fire was announced in the civil fighting in the Dominican Republic. President Johnson ordered U. S. Marines and paratroops to the Caribbean land after Communists apparently took over leadership of a rebellion against the military-backed civilian government.

I. W. Abel was officially declared the winner over incumbent David J. McDonald in the fight for the presidency of the United Steelworkers of America. The union

agreed to a four-month postponement of its strike deadline against the nation's major steel producers, accepting a "down payment" pay increase of 11½ cents an hour.

Russia, the United States, France, and Britain supported an East-West conference on Cambodian neutrality, which could provide an opening wedge for Vietnam peace talks. Communist China, however, balked at such a conference and the Cambodian government, apparently following Peking's lead, objected to American and South Vietnamese participation.

Regular army forces of Pakistan and India battled in the Rann of Kutch, a barren area along the India-Pakistan border. Each country charged the other with using American-made military equipment in the week-long fighting.

The Senate last week continued debate on the administration's voting rights bill.

In the House, the Judiciary Committee opened hearings on its version of the voting rights bill, while a special subcommittee resumed hearings into the nation's \$800 million anti-poverty program.

By tradition, the Congress of the United States is slow to get started. In recent years, the normal process has been to postpone action on major legislation until after the Easter recess that marks the approximate mid-point of the legislative year.

Then, as the weeks move on into summer and the legislators' thoughts turn to

vacations in cooler climates, the belated push begins. As much hurried legislation as possible is crammed into a few feverish weeks. And always, some important legislation is lost in the shuffle.

But the first session of the 89th Congress is a notable exception.

Not since the fabled 100 days of Franklin D. Roosevelt's first administration has a Congress dug in so productively on legislation that is bound to produce profound economic and social changes.

In many ways, the record of the present Congress is even more remarkable than that compiled by the 1933 session. Then, the legislative avalanches that marked the birth of the New Deal was prompted by the crisis of the great depression.

Now, with the nation in a period of unparalleled prosperity and domestic stability, it might logically be anticipated that a "don't rock the boat" philosophy would prevail.

And yet, out of the determination of the President and the recognition by Congress and the electorate of the obligations of freedom and prosperity a record is being written that promises to challenge the social revolution of 30 years ago.

Two pieces of major legislation have already passed both houses and been signed into law: The \$1.3 billion authorization for a broad program of aid to elementary and secondary schools, and the \$1 billion

program to aid the economic development of the Appalachian region.

Here in brief is the status of other major legislation now before Congress:

MEDICARE: The \$6 billion measure for health insurance and expanded Social Security benefits has passed the House. Hearings are under way in the Senate.

HOUSING: The Senate has completed hearings on the omnibus bill which calls for direct rent subsidies to some low and moderate income families; enlarges present urban renewal and public housing programs, and includes funds for urban planning and beautification. Hearings continue in the House.

HIGHER EDUCATION: Hearings are under way in both the House and Senate on the program of federal aid to colleges and universities; the establishment of scholarships, and the purchase of library books and materials to strengthen teaching and research.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTINUITY: Both the Senate and House have passed bills calling for a constitutional amendment to permit the temporary transfer of the powers and duties of the presidency to the vice president in the event of presidential disability, and to fill the vice presidency when vacant. Differences between the two versions must be ironed out before the bill goes to the White House to be signed.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING: Both House and Senate committees are conducting hearings

on the administration proposal for the creation of a cabinet-level department of housing and urban development.

FOREIGN AID: The administration proposal for \$3.4 billion in foreign aid is being considered by House and Senate Committees.

In total, the Congress has begun work on some 21 pieces of major legislation. Three have already passed. Two have been signed into law. No major administration proposal has been turned down by the Congress.

In the Senate last week, the continuing debate on the administration's voting rights bill was marked by an attempt by the leaders of both parties to reconcile the split in the northern ranks over the poll tax issue.

Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana and Republican Leader Everett Dirksen of Illinois, together with Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach, announced Thursday a substitute for the original bill. The new draft was clearly designed to quiet the coalition of liberals from both parties who were demanding that a prohibition of the poll tax in state and local election be a feature of the legislation.

In the bill's new form, the anti-poll tax measure, which the administration and the congressional leadership fear may be unconstitutional, would be avoided.

Instead, the bill contains a clause calling for the Attorney General to start legal action "forthwith," aimed at getting

a final Supreme Court ruling on whether the local poll tax violates the 15th Amendment of the Constitution. The 15th Amendment prohibits denial of the right to vote because of race or color.

If the substitute is accepted, test suits will be filed in the four states that retain the poll tax: Virginia, Mississippi, Alabama and Texas.

May 4, 1965

Lucky Debonair won the Kentucky Derby on Saturday. He was the fourth horse as far as the betting is concerned, and in fact almost was beaten out by Dapper Dan. Out of the last 26 years, 20 of the winners have been first foals. This is right unusual.

I attended an emergency meeting at the White House this morning, called by President Johnson, and he discussed with us the situation in South Vietnam and in the Dominican Republic. The foreign affairs committees in the House and the Senate and the appropriation committees in the House and the Senate were present. The President looks awfully tired and is really under pressure.

May 5, 1965

We have just passed the resolution which provides for an additional \$700 million emergency funds for Southeast Asia, pursuant to the request of President Johnson yesterday.

Seven Democrats in the House voted against this resolution and, on the roll call vote, Brock, the Republican Member from Chattanooga, Tenn., was the only Republican to vote against the resolution. Immediately after the first call of the roll, the Republican Leadership rushed back to Brock and forced him to change his vote because the Republicans wanted to show a solid front on the joint resolution. The Democratic Members mainly who voted against the resolution were from California and some of them are right peculiar people, to say the least. Brown, Burton and Edwards, of California, Dow, Conyers, Green (Oregon) and Ryan voted against the resolution.

May 10, 1965

My sister-in-law, Dr. Helen S. Reardon, died of cancer on Saturday of last week. She had suffered for a number of months and two operations were performed prior to her death. She was the wife of Virginia's brother, Dr. Frederick Reardon, and was a lovely lady. Not only was she one of the most intelligent women that I have ever met, but she was an outstanding lady in every respect. She leaves her husband and her two sons, Doug and Chuck Reardon.

This past weekend, as a member of the Board of Visitors of the U. S. Military Academy, I attended the regular meeting at West Point. We had a wonderful weekend and, notwithstanding the fact that it rained every day, were able to examine the reservation and curriculum, and witness a wonderful parade. Our report goes to the President and the Secretary of the Army.

During the past week, the Organization of American States authorized creation of a Latin American peace force to join the 20,000 U.S. Marines and paratroops in the Dominican Republic. Skirmishes between Dominican rebels and U.S. forces continued despite agreement on a cease-fire between the rebels and the country's right-wing military leaders.

The first U.S. Army combat troops and additional American Marines arrived in South Vietnam to help guard U.S. air bases. Congress approved President Johnson's request for \$700,000,000 more in U.S. funds for fighting the Vietnamese war.

~~A mistrial was declared in Hayneville, Ala., when an all-white jury failed to agree on a verdict for a Ku Klux Klansman accused of slaying a Detroit woman who took part in the Selma-to-Montgomery civil-rights march. The panel voted 10-to-2 to convict the defendant, 21-year-old Collie Leroy Wilkins, Jr.~~

The Senate soundly defeated a Southern amendment that proponents of the Administration's voting-rights bill said would have "emasculated" the measure.

Britain's House of Commons approved by four votes the Labor government's plan to nationalize major steel companies. But an apparent government concession to Labor dissidents left it unclear whether Labor would continue to press for its nationalization plan.

May 11, 1965

On a number of occasions recently, the President has referred to himself as "your corny President." This to me is a serious mistake because, throughout our land today, the people are comparing him with Jack Kennedy. Jack Kennedy was always a perfect gentleman and never bordered on the corny side. President Johnson on a number of occasions recently has made statements which should never have been made. In stressing a point the other day, he stated that he had seen the glory of art and architecture and had witnessed the sunrise on Mount Blanc, but that the ~~most beautiful vision~~ "that these eyes ever beheld was the flag of my country in a foreign land." This statement was made in discussing the reason why he sent troops in to the Dominican Republic. The President reads a sampling of the vast amount of mail addressed to him and, on a number of occasions, reads some of the letters in a very emotional manner. A great many boys write to the President from South Vietnam, commending him on his stand concerning the saving of this particular country.

On several occasions recently the President, by innuendo, informed a number of the Senators and the House Members who are critical of his foreign policy program to notify him by telegram or in person and not from the stump.

May 13, 1965

On Monday of this week we appeared before the Subcommittee on Public Works of my Committee on Appropriations in the House in behalf of our navigation and flood control projects for Kentucky. We have come a long way since this program started in 1953 and I can say quite frankly that no state in the U. S. has been more successful. In presenting our request 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 Kentucky.

As you know, 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 of the Corps of Engineers. During the past 25 years we have suffered damages from floods and this condition continues annually.

In the Budget for Fiscal Year 1966 certain recommendations have been made for appropriations for projects under construction, general investigations under study, and in the advance engineering and design stages on the Ohio River which are chargeable to Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and West Virginia. All of these projects are of great benefit not only to Kentucky but to our 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.	Mound City Locks & Dam, Ill. & Ky.....	\$160,000
2.	Uniontown Locks & Dam, Ind. & Ky.....	6,200,000
3.	Ohio River Basin Review.	330,000

I respectfully urge that the budgeted amounts for the following projects be increased. The capability figures of the Corps of Engineers justify this request. The projects are as follows:

	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1.	Cannelton Locks & Dam, Ind. & Ky.....	\$16,300,000
	Budgeted amount	\$14,400,000
2.	Newburgh Locks & Dam, Ind. & Ky.....	5,400,000
	Budgeted amount	\$4,000,000

The amounts recommended in the Budget for Fiscal Year 1966 for the following projects in Kentucky should be approved:

	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1.	Barkley Dam, Ky. & Tenn.	\$9,000,000
2.	Booneville Reservoir....	150,000
3.	Carr Fork Reservoir.....	2,200,000
4.	Cave Run Reservoir.....	3,000,000
	2nd Supplemental contains \$500,000 additional for this project.	

5. Eagle Creek Reservoir...	\$100,000
6. Fishtrap Reservoir.....	5,500,000
7. Frankfort (North Frankfort Area).....	100,000
8. Grayson Reservoir.....	6,950,000
9. Kentucky River & Tribs..	24,500
10. Laurel River Reservoir..	2,000,000
11. Ludlow-Bromley (Restudy)	20,000
12. Salt River.....	49,000
13. Southwestern Jefferson County.....	30,000
14. Sturgis.....	170,000

The Corps of Engineers has a capability which would justify changes in the following budgeted item projects and I respectfully urge the increase noted with each project:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1. Green River Reservoir..	\$6,200,000
Budgeted amount \$5,600,000	
2. Red River Reservoir....	430,000
Budgeted amount of \$105,000 to complete advance engineering and design. Amount requested would complete advance engineering and design and place project under construction.	

I would like to join with the amount recommended in the Budget for Fiscal Year 1966 in the sum of \$2,625,000 for the John W. Flannagan Reservoir in Virginia and \$1,058,000 for the North Fork of the Pound River Reservoir in Virginia. These two projects are of great concern to the State of Kentucky.

Mr. Chairman, I urge that the budgeted amount of \$1,000,000 to continue the Hannibal Locks and Dam (Ohio and West Virginia) be approved. In addition, I respectfully request that \$1,000,000 be appropriated for the Willow Island Locks and Dam in Ohio and West Virginia. I would also like to request, Mr. Chairman, the sum of \$400,000 for construction of the Tombigbee River and Tribs in Alabama and Mississippi.

Mr. Chairman, I respectfully request that \$10,000 be appropriated for general investigations for the Covington-Rosedale Area project and \$15,000 for general investigations of the Bear Grass Creek project which is located in Jefferson County, Kentucky.

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 and adjoining States."

An article appeared in the Courier-Journal on Tuesday, May 11, entitled, "\$60 Million Approval For Waterways Sought By State's Delegation." This article is as follows:

By Ivan Swift - Washington - "Kentucky's congressional delegation, augmented by supporters of river development, will ask the Senate Appropriations Committee's public works subcommittee today to approve more than \$60 million worth of work on the state's waterways.

The same plea was made to the House Appropriations Committee's subcommittee on public works yesterday.

Much of the money is already in the budget President Johnson sent to Congress for the next fiscal year. There were some requests for additional appropriations to speed up projects under construction, and to make surveys for possible future projects.

Rep. William H. Natcher, a member of the House Appropriations Committee, lead the delegation in yesterday's presentation. Democrat Natcher's position on the committee puts a strong voice behind the projects.

Today, Sen. John Sherman Cooper, Kentucky Republican and a member of the public works committee, will handle the Kentucky delegation on the Senate side.

The biggest single item concerns Cannelton Locks and Dam on the Ohio River, and it is one of those for which an increase is sought.

The budget calls for \$14.4 million to continue construction, but the committees are being asked to increase it to \$16.3 million.

Others for which increases are sought are:

Green River Reservoir, from \$5.6 million to \$6.2 million.

Newburgh Locks and Dam, from \$4 million to \$5.4 million.

Red River Reservoir, from \$105,000 to \$430,000.

The other requests the committees got are:

Barkley Dam, \$9 million to continue construction.

Grayson Reservoir, \$6.950 million to continue construction.

Uniontown Locks and Dam, \$6.2 million to continue construction.

Fishtrap Reservoir, \$5.5 million to continue construction.

Cave Run Reservoir, \$3 million to continue construction.

Flannagan Reservoir, two projects on the north fork of Pound River in Virginia, which protect the Big Sandy Valley, \$3,683,000 to continue construction.

Carr Fork Reservoir, \$2.2 million to continue construction.

Laurel Reservoir, \$2 million to continue construction.

Rep. Charles P. Farnsley, Louisville Democrat, and Republican Sen. Thruston B. Morton, along with Natcher and Cooper, are asking for an unbudgeted item affecting Louisville.

It is \$15,000 to start a flood control survey of the Beargrass Creek Basin in

Louisville. The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers has received authorization to make the study.

Two other items affecting Jefferson County are in the budget.

They are \$49,000 to complete a survey of the Salt River Basin, and \$30,000 to complete a survey of Southwest Jefferson County.

The committees are also being asked for \$150,000 to complete the advanced engineering and design of Booneville Reservoir, \$100,000 for advanced engineering and design of Eagle Creek Reservoir, \$100,000 to start construction of the Frankfort Floodwall, \$20,000 to make a restudy of the economic feasibility of the Ludlow-Bromley project on the Ohio, \$160,000 to start advanced engineering and design of the Mound City Lock and Dam on the Ohio, \$170,000 to start a protection project at Sturgis on the Tradewater River and \$24,500 to complete a survey of the Kentucky River.

The committees are being asked to turn down one project - the Falmouth Dam. Though money is not budgeted for it, its opponents are here to plead against it.

Basically, they claim that the dam, which would be built nine miles up the main stream of the Licking River, would not protect Falmouth. They said the last flood there was caused by the south fork of the Licking River.

One opponent, Donald L. Wood, of Maysville, said it would make a "fishing lake

for Northern Kentucky and Ohio."

Many of the opponents are landowners who would lose their places if the dam is built.

Kenneth F. Harper, a state representative from South Fort Mitchell, said that if the dam had been up in 1964 it would have prevented \$7.5 million worth of damage.

Harper said that Licking River floods have caused the Interlake Steel Co., "Northern Kentucky's largest employer, with nearly 2,000 workers," to shut down operations 10 times between 1955 and 1964.

He asked that the committee put \$150,000 in the budget for advanced planning.

Rep. Carl Perkins, Hindman Democrat, asked the committee to remember that the Appalachian Regional Development Act calls for comprehensive planning of water resource development in the area.

He asked the subcommittee to go ahead with the full appropriation for this, \$5 million, when it comes before them.

Rep. Tim Lee Carter, Tompkinsville Republican, asked the subcommittee to appropriate \$300,000 for preliminary planning on Devils Jumps Reservoir. Carter has introduced a bill that would authorize the dam's construction. The Corps of Engineers has also asked for its authorization.

Rep. Frank Albert Stubblefield, Murray Democrat, asked that a \$10,000 budget item

for a survey of an area in Fulton County and Lake County, Tenn., be raised to \$30,000.

He said the engineers could use this amount during the year, and if successful would lead to "a major drainage outlet" for the counties on the Mississippi."

May 17, 1965

During the past week a lull in the guerrilla warfare in South Vietnam ended with three major battles between Communist and government forces. The Communists mounted their biggest attack in months, trying unsuccessfully to seize a provincial capital and to hold it for several days.

Senate liberals, led by Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts, lost a close vote in their attempt to amend the voting-rights bill to outlaw the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in any election. But a similar amendment was approved by the House Judiciary Committee and received the backing of House Speaker McCormack.

Latin American mediators held their first meetings with opposing factions in the Dominican Republic. Violations of a cease-fire agreement were frequent, on both sides.

N. B. Johnson, a justice of the Oklahoma Supreme Court, was removed from his post by the State Senate in an impeachment trial. The justice had been accused of accepting bribes totaling \$10,000.

Members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) questioned American policies in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic at the military pact's annual spring ministerial meeting.

May 20, 1965

Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson is in charge of a project here in our Capital City which should pay dividends. This is a beautification project, and during the past few days a number of contributions have been made by interested people throughout the United States. Drew Pearson, the controversial columnist, owns a fertilizer factory and yesterday his contribution was 5,000 ~~lb~~ lb fertilizer. One of the House Members on the elevator this afternoon said he knew of no one who could better afford to give this type of commodity than Drew Pearson.

Our colleague in the House, Ralph Harvey from Indiana, unfortunately was playing golf yesterday, which was a working day in the House, and his golf cart somehow or other turned over and broke his leg. In discussing this matter today in the Cloakroom, we all agreed that if he could without too much loss of conscience change the reason for the break he should do so, because a golf cart in the middle of the day on Wednesday is right hard to explain to his constituents.

May 24, 1965

The Washington newspapers are somewhat unhappy. On Saturday of last week, the WASHINGTON POST carried an editorial - "Fiscal Fantasy" - and the EVENING STAR editorial was entitled - "Who's Responsible?".

FISCAL FANTASY

Congressman McMillan's complaints about the city's desperately needed revenue bills are, of course, undiluted fantasy. But the fantasy is interesting as an illustration of the psychology of the men who control the city's finances.

The city's revenue bills must originate, unfortunately, in the House District Committee, of which Mr. McMillan is the chairman. In the hearings on the current bill, Mr. McMillan plaintively observed that the House Appropriation Subcommittee, in reviewing the city's budget, finds no insufficiency of revenue. "If they're not satisfied with the money we furnish them," said Mr. McMillan, then they should notify us".

The Appropriations Subcommittee

does not ask for more revenue because its tradition is wholly otherwise. The Subcommittee's chairman, Congressman Natcher, considers it his job to cut the budget to a figure lower than the revenues may be. To ask for more money would, in his view, fatally damage his reputation as a tough and competent trimmer of budgets.

But there are people who consider the city's revenues inadequate, and they include President Johnson. Last year he asked the District Committee for a revenue bill, and the Committee refused him. ~~This year the President repeated the request and now, four months later, Mr. McMillan is grudgingly beginning the hearings. He has, quite deliberately, begun too late to help this year's budget.~~

-The Washington Post

WHO'S RESPONSIBLE ?

In one respect, Representative McMillan is right in saying he isn't wholly responsible for the District's inadequate revenues.

Of course he isn't. The House Appropriations Committee has been shortchanging the District for years by cutting the amounts of the annual

federal payments authorized by Congress. It has done that again this spring, recommending a federal payment \$9 million below the authorized level. By using that money, the most distressing House cuts in the pending school budget could and should have been avoided.

But when Mr. McMillan goes on to imply that his District Committee is absolved of blame for not initiating new revenue legislation this year because the appropriations committees "have not notified us of the need," he is talking through his hat.

Neither Mr. McMillan nor anyone else need to be told more revenues are needed. To be sure, Representative Natcher's appropriations subcommittee might have helped the situation along if it had chosen to urge the District Committee to act. But this is simply not the way things work on Capitol Hill, and Mr. McMillan knows it.

What could he have done? If he had meant what he now says, Mr. McMillan could have requested joint hearings with the Natcher committee months ago - so that while one group scrutinized the District's spending requests, the other could get some idea of the extent of the additional

funds needed to pay for them. This joint committee approach worked a decade ago, when Congress, jolted by the deteriorating condition of the city, authorized a long-range public works program. And it might well be the most productive temporary arrangement available under the chaotic fiscal situation which now exists.

Mr. McMillan's chief responsibility, however, is to find a more permanent solution - one ~~which establishes, first of all,~~ how large a share of the costs of running the Capital the federal government should bear. The formula which the administration has sent the District Committee, based on the principle of a payment in lieu of taxes on federal property, seems to be going nowhere fast. Perhaps it is time to start thinking about a different formula.

We think the best alternative is legislation providing simply that Congress pay a fixed percentage of the total city budget, whatever its size. The Commissioners in recent years have brushed this proposal aside on grounds that

Congress wouldn't buy it. But why not? Certainly the principle is well established. Virtually every form of federal aid, from welfare grants to hospital construction money, is based on a percentage of matching funds. The Commissioners, under such an arrangement, could plan their budget requests in accordance with the realities of their local tax resources. And Congress, for its part, would retain complete control over the amount of its annual payment through its determination of the size of the total budget.

What's wrong with this? The fact is that it worked very well as the cornerstone of District-congressional relations for nearly half a century. And nothing else has worked since.

- The Evening Star.

During the past week, quick action by loyal government forces scuttled another coup attempt in South Viet-Nam. American planes resumed bombing raids against North Viet-Nam after a six-day pause in which Washington made peace overtures to Hanoi and was turned down.

President Johnson asked Congress for a \$4 billion reduction in excise taxes on a broad range of products. Chances for passage were rated excellent, with a good chance the Congress would make even steeper cuts than requested by the White House.

The two warring factions in the Dominican Republic agreed to a 24-hour cease-fire after heavy fighting. Americans still were trying to form a compromise government.

Bolivia's military government proclaimed a state of siege after tin miners rebelled and seized the nation's mines. The miners were protesting the deportation of the head of their union.

Queen Elizabeth II of Britain arrived in West Germany for an eight-day trip, the first state visit to Germany by a British monarch in 56 years.

We are still moving along with the Tobacco Research Laboratory in Kentucky, and on Friday an article appeared in the Courier-Journal entitled "UK Lab To Get More Tobacco Research Funds". The article is as follows:

UK LAB TO GET MORE TOBACCO
RESEARCH FUNDS

Committee Approves \$1.5 Million

Washington - A House sub-committee yesterday reported out the agricultural appropriations bill with \$1,530,843 for the tobacco research laboratory at Lexington.

The sum is part of the 5,692-billion overall appropriation for the government's agriculture programs next fiscal year.

The bill was worked up by the Appropriations Committee's agriculture subcommittee. Rep. William H. Natcher, Bowling Green Democrat, and a committee member, has been a strong supporter of the laboratory and pushed for its appropriation.

The money breaks down this way:

For research into relationship between smoking and health - \$856,800.

For research into improving tobacco quality and related areas - \$513,600.

For marketing research - \$99,643

For research into the chemical and physical makeup of tobacco - \$1,395,900.

The laboratory's appropriations for this fiscal year are \$1,395,900.

Natcher said that tobacco growers in Kentucky and the other tobacco-producing states are "very much concerned" about a report prepared for the surgeon general which links cigarette smoking to disease.

Based on evidence in the report, a Senate subcommittee has called for a health hazard warning on cigarette packs.

"If tobacco is harmful to the health of our people, all of the states producing tobacco and the industry generally want to do something about it," said Natcher.

"For this reason, the expanded program for tobacco research is under way", he said.

Natcher called for concentrating the research on finding "the factors which may be detrimental to health" so they can be eliminated while the "quality factors" are preserved.

"We must find the answer to this problem as quickly as possible in order to prevent economic ruin for our producers, substantial losses

of revenue to our government and the possible injury to the health of our people," Natcher said.

Kentucky is the second largest tobacco producing state in the country. Tobacco is the state's major farm crop.

The laboratory, officially called the National Research Laboratory for Tobacco, was started in 1960, with a \$250,000 appropriation. It is at the University of Kentucky.

May 27, 1965

Yesterday, we passed the Agricultural Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1966. A number of amendments were offered which were all important and we were fortunate enough to defeat every amendment offered. Two amendments were offered by our subcommittee to correct two portions of the bill and these were adopted. This bill provided for an appropriation of \$5,692,537,000 for fiscal year 1966. This was \$1,134,511,200 less than the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1965 and \$122,597 less than the budget estimate for fiscal year 1966. During the read-

ing of the bill, under the 5 minute rule, Representative Dingell, of Michigan, offered an amendment which provided that no part of any fund appropriated by this bill for the Commodity Credit Corporation could be used by such Corporation to carry out any price support program for tobacco. In his statement in behalf of his amendment, Mr. Dingell said:

" Mr. Chairman, the Surgeon General of the United States ~~not long ago back~~ received a report from an advisory committee constituted by the President of the United States to examine into the problem of smoking and health. A number of findings were made in connection with this report which are indeed remarkable. It was found in this report, for example, that for persons who smoked less than 10 cigarettes per day, the death rates are 40 percent higher than for non-smokers; 10 to 19 cigarettes per day, the death rates are 70 percent higher than for nonsmokers; 20-39 cigarettes per day, the death rates are 90 percent higher than for nonsmokers, and more than 40 cigarettes per day, the

death rates are 120 percent higher than for nonsmokers".

"It was also found in this report in connection with other problems involving the circulatory system, the throat, and as regards all the human organs, the heart, the lungs, stomach, nonsmokers fared significantly better than did the smokers, and that the death rate was enormously higher than the death rate with nonsmokers".

"I am asking my colleagues in the House to support my amendment, which says that the Federal Government has no business engaging in supporting prices, in conducting market-making programs, which would benefit a substance which is as obviously as harmful to our people as is tobacco".

"I can see no reason why the Federal Government should authorize or appropriate money for a program of this kind".

"Heavy smokers have 30 times the death rate of nonsmokers. Indeed, it was found and quoted in this report that the earlier you start smoking the sooner you will die, and that one-third of America's 35-year-old men will not live to

be 65 if they smoke a pack of cigarettes a day."

"It was found for those who smoke in the 40 to 60 age bracket is the real danger."

"The American Medical Association recently issued a pamphlet stressing the hazards of smoking".

"What I am asking my colleagues to do today is to exercise wisdom and prudence, and withdraw support of the Federal Government for tobacco programs. ~~If people wish to raise tobacco, if they wish to smoke, let it be done without Government support~~".

In answering Mr. Dingell, I said:

"Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment".

"Mr. Chairman, tobacco is produced in 21 states and has been a major agricultural commodity throughout the years. It is the fifth largest income-producing crop to farmers. This commodity provides some \$3.3 billion in taxes to our Federal, State and local governments and is a \$10 billion industry."

"While much 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. One of the most urgent needs at this time is improvement in quality. Research in tobacco has increased since the establishment of the Tobacco Research Laboratory, and we must have an expanded program of study of chemical constituents of tobacco in 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 in tobacco".

"An expanded program of research is necessary today for tobacco. It is imperative that the money appropriated be used to 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. One of the most urgent needs in all types of tobacco

is improvement in quality".

"In order to be successful with our expanded program of research for tobacco, we must have the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and private industry. We must find the answer to this problem as quickly as possible in order to prevent economic ruin for our producers, substantial losses of revenue to our Government, and possible injury to the health of our people."

"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:

'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 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

- 380 -

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 or horticultural expert. I still feel, nevertheless, that I can wholeheartedly support additional research on the types which the resolution would authorize and direct'.

Dr. Terry also stated:

"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 benzopyrene, 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 hazardous 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 quite well known that cigarettes can now be produced which yield quite low amounts of tar and nicotine, either by select-

ion 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 non-governmental organizations, and by the tobacco industry."

The amendment was rejected.

June 1, 1965

During the past week the Senate passed President Johnson's voting-rights bill, 77 to 19, after the Senate leadership teamed up with liberals to invoke cloture, preventing a Southern filibuster. A similar bill,

but with a provision for outlawing the poll tax as a requirement for voting in any election, awaited clearance by the House Rules Committee.

A six-nation peace-keeping force was set up in the Dominican Republic as fighting between opposing Dominican factions died down. But efforts to achieve a political solution to the month-old warfare made little headway.

Billboards and auto junkyards along major highways would be limited by a measure sent to Congress by President Johnson. The bill also would provide funds for scenic roads.

~~United Presbyterians, convening in Columbus, Ohio, gave preliminary approval for a new statement of faith, called "a charter for church renewal" by its proponents and "the greatest doctrinal disaster in the history of Presbyterians" by its opponents.~~

Cassius Clay knocked out Sonny Liston in the first round of a heavyweight championship boxing bout in Lewiston, Maine.

We used to call it Decoration Day. When America was made up mostly of farms and small towns, on that day we would go out from the town to the graveyard and decorate the graves of the dead in war with flowers and flags. The mayor would say a few words. The high school orator would recite from memory the Gettysburg Address. The dwindling group of Civil War veterans would smile in the sunlight. The town band would play. Riflemen from the Home Guard would fire a salute and

their bugler, marvelously accompanied by an unseen echo bugle, would end with taps.

Times change. Memorial Day is now more often observed at the beach or the mountains or right in your own back yard with steak on the grill and beer in the cooler.

This is good, too, and accurately reflects the new America we live in. But in the midst of our private celebrations of this holiday let us spare a moment to the memory of those Americans dead in war. Some of them died an hour's drive from this city, some of them, on this day, as on others, on the opposite side of the world.

~~To create the Republic, to keep it one, and to defend it from dangers abroad, Americans have died in battle for almost two centuries now. Some are still being called upon to give the rest of us their lives, and others, we suppose, will be asked to do so as long as there are men and nations.~~

This day is set on the calendar to their memory. In our leisure and holiday, let us remember them. Hang out the flag, or explain the day to the children, or simply in silence give a moment's thought -- and thanks.

On Wednesday, the Senate approved the voting rights bill by a vote of 77 to 19. Two and a half months ago, President Johnson sent the administration draft of the voting rights bill to Congress. It was time, the President said, to make good on the promise of the 15th Amendment, which guarantees that the right to vote in public elections -- federal, state and county -- shall not be denied because of race or color.

The Congress, Johnson urged, should work "nights and weekends" to make certain that the 95-year-old promise should be fulfilled without delay.

Last week, Congress got the job half done.

The debate lasted just 24 days. And the only real battle was fought over whether the poll tax, still demanded by four states as a requirement for voting in local elections, could constitutionally be outlawed by federal statute. The bill, as passed by the Senate, avoids the outright ban but calls on the attorney general to institute an immediate Supreme Court test of the legality of the tax.

The bill, as passed by the Senate, provides that:

When the attorney general certifies, (1) that a state or county employed a literacy test as a requirement to vote Nov. 1, 1964; (2) that less than 50 percent of its voting age population registered or voted in 1964, and (3) that more than 20 percent of that population is non-white, the Civil Service Commission shall send federal examiners to that location. The examiners would qualify voters without regard to literacy tests.

Federal examiners may also be sent when the attorney general reports receipt of complaints from 20 persons that they have been denied the right to vote on account of race or color.

A state can have examiners withdrawn by obtaining a declaratory judgement from a three-judge district court in the District of Columbia that discriminatory practices have been corrected. A county within a state to which examiners have been sent can have the examiners withdrawn whenever the attorney general or the district court finds that 50 percent of the non-whites of voting age are registered to vote.

States and counties without literacy tests will have examiners assigned by the district court whenever the attorney general brings suit against them for denial of voting rights.

When examiners are assigned to any political subdivision, the attorney general may also assign poll watchers to make sure that all registered voters are allowed to vote and that their votes are tabulated.

These provisions would cover Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina. A number of counties in North Carolina and Virginia would also be included.

The bill now goes to the House, where the Judiciary Committee has approved its own version -- a version that contains a ban on the poll tax in local elections. In other major provisions, it is similar to the Senate bill.

President Johnson on Friday called for "new international machinery" to cope with Dominican-type emergencies in this hemisphere as O.A.S. and U.S. efforts to obtain an agreement with opposing forces in Santo

Domingo on a coalition government failed to make much progress.

A Brazilian general yesterday took formal command of the multi-nation O.A.S. military force in the Dominican Republic.

The first international peace-keeping military force in Western Hemisphere history is now operating in the tormented Caribbean Island nation of the Dominican Republic and, while it presently has a heavy United States flavor, it may turn out to be the means by which the Organization of American States finally achieves maturity and a genuine usefulness.

That certainly appears to be the hope of both President Johnson and Secretary of State Rusk, as evidenced in major statements last week.

Reviewing the results of the speedy dispatch of U.S. troops to Santo Domingo to rescue Americans and foreign citizens threatened by armed extremists and to prevent Communists from taking over the country, the President praised the creation of the O.A.S. force with these words: "That may be the greatest achievement of all."

June 4, 1965

Astronauts James A. McDivitt and Edward H. White II blasted off yesterday on a projected 4-day flight through space.

In a little more than 4 years, 11 Russians and 10 Americans have rocketed into space.

The Russians were Yuri Gagarin, Gherman Titov, Andrian Nikolayev, Pavel Popovich, Valery Bykovsky, Valentina Tereshkova, Vladimir Komarov, Boris Yegorov, Konstantin Feoktiskov, Pavel Belyayev, and Alexei Leonov.

The eight American spacemen who preceded James H. McDivitt and Edward H. White II were Alan B. Shepard, Virgil I. Grissom (twice), John H. Glenn, Jr., Malcolm Scott Carpenter, Walter M. Schirra, Jr., L. Gordon Cooper, and John W. Young.

On the next page is a comparison of the previous flights.

SPACE FLIGHT BOXSCORE

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Orbits</u>	<u>Altitude</u>	<u>Flight Time</u>
Gagarin	4-12-61	1	110-187	1 hr. 48 mins.
Shepard	5-5-61	suborbit	116	15 mins.
Grissom	7-21-61	suborbit	118	16 mins.
Titov	8-6-61	17	100-159	25 hrs. 18 mins.
Glenn	2-20-62	3	100-162	4 hrs. 56 mins.
Carpenter	5-24-62	3	99-167	4 hrs. 56 mins.
Nikolayev	8-11-62	64	114-156	94 hrs. 35 mins.
Popovich	8-12-62	48	112-158	70 hrs. 57 mins.
Schirra	10-3-62	6	100-176	9 hrs. 13 mins.
Cooper	5-15-63	22	100-166	34 hrs. 20 mins.
Bykovsky	6-14-63	81	107-146	119 hrs. 6 mins.
Tereshkova, Komarov, Yegorov				
Feoktiskov	10-16-64	16	110-255	24 hrs. 17 mins.
Belyayev-Leonov	3-18-65	17	107-307	27 hrs. 2 mins.
Grissom-Young	3-23-65	3	100-139	4 hrs. 54 mins.

June 7, 1965

During the past week Astronaut Edward White became the first American to walk in space. The astronaut remained outside his Gemini 4 spaceship for 23 minutes as the craft orbited the earth at a speed of 17,500 m.p.h.

Federal Reserve Board Chairman William McChesney Martin warned of "disquieting similarities" between the present world economic picture and that of the years before the Depression. Stock market prices fell after Mr. Martin's warning.

Heavy fighting erupted in the rain-swept central plateau region of South Vietnam. After one series of battles, 400 government troops were killed or missing and Communist losses were higher.

President Johnson recommended a cutdown in the amount of silver used in U.S. coins. He proposed that no silver be used in dimes and quarters, and that the silver content in half-dollars be reduced.

General Motors named a new president. He is James M. Roche, who succeeds the retiring John F. Gordon.

The Communist monsoon offensive got under way last week with the fighting in South Vietnam reaching a new ferocity and both sides taking heavy casualties.

President Johnson on Thursday made a new bid for Soviet cooperation as Washington officials confirmed the presence

of Soviet-built jet bombers in North Vietnam and Saigon heard of increased U.S. combat effort.

President Johnson has often said, with sincerity and feeling, that the United States "seeks no wider war" in Vietnam. He has never said that we would run from one if it were forced upon us.

Last week, it appeared clearer than ever that the enemy -- the Viet Cong, North Vietnam, Communist China and (despite the Johnson administration's reluctance to admit it) the Soviet Union -- are committed to a course which virtually guarantees an expansion of hostilities to a degree no one can yet measure with certainty.

The United States has been engaged in an unsuccessful diplomatic effort, perhaps encouraged by the public polemics between Peking and Moscow, to convince the Soviet Union that it should exert its influence on Hanoi in an effort to find a peaceful solution to the war in Vietnam.

Not only has the Soviet Union stonily rejected such approaches, often made through Great Britain, it has turned its giant propaganda guns against the United States and has sent arms, missiles, war materiel, technicians and now, apparently, jet bombers into North Vietnam.

At 11:16 a.m. Thursday, the second manned Gemini mission was launched from Cape Kennedy. As the spacecraft neared the end of its third orbit, astronaut Edward W. White II left the Gemini 4 spacecraft for a 20-minute solo walk in space.

On October 4, 1957, the Soviet Union fired a 184-pound satellite -- Sputnik 1 -- into orbit. The following month, the Russians shot a 1,120-pound satellite into orbit carrying the dog Laika.

One month after that, the United States made its first move. A Vanguard rocket, carrying a three-pound satellite, rose a few feet from the pad, then dropped back to end in flaming failure.

Ever since, the United States has been struggling to catch up; alternating official denials that a space race exists, with assertions that the Russians were not really ahead.

Then the Russians led the way into the era of manned space flight on April 12, 1961, with Yuri Gagarin's one-orbit mission in Vostok 1. U.S. space officials reported that, while the Russians led in the development of high powered rockets, America was ahead in the less glamorous but vitally important field of space technology.

Their statement has been backed up by the fact that we have launched approximately 10 unmanned space probes for every one of theirs. And the U.S. probes were generally far more sophisticated.

Besides, our space officials argued, the Russians were inclined to take chances to maintain their lead in manned space flight. Our program, they said, was paced to proceed sensibly and steadily ahead,

never losing sight of the fact that the most important element of any space flight is the safety of the astronaut.

Last January, the United States overcame the Russian's leadership in space muscle when a Saturn 1 rocket kicked a 37,700-pound payload into orbit -- more than three times the weight of the heaviest known Soviet satellite.

And last week, the evidence was strong that the United States had also closed the gap on the Russians in another area: willingness to take chances with human life in order to capture world attention.

The Gemini 4 captured the world's attention and set two new space records: Its pilots had been up longer than any other American astronauts and they had been up longer than any other mission with more than one man.

The flight had started, however, with a frustrating delay, a minor failure and a breathtaking triumph.

The liftoff was delayed for an hour and 16 minutes by a balky erector tower that refused to lie down.

A bill cutting excise taxes \$4.8 billion was passed by the House on Wednesday.

The Johnson program in Congress has already gathered enough steam to indicate success before this session is ended but troublesome delays have begun to plague it.

Still to be enacted are such Johnson cornerstones as:

Reduction of excise taxes, expansion of the war on poverty.

Creation of a cabinet-level department of Housing and Urban Affairs.

Increase of the national debt limit.

The setting up of a new housing program to provide federal rent subsidies.

Extension of a program to combat juvenile delinquency.

Medical care under Social Security.

An increase in the minimum wage.

One of the bills -- the repeal of the excise taxes -- was in the right spot last week. On Wednesday the House passed it almost without debate and by an impressive vote of 401 to 6. The size of the vote, of course, was more testimony to the disinclination of Congressmen to vote against tax reductions. The bill, as currently written, will reduce excises by \$1.75 billion July 1 and by \$1.7 billion next January 1. An additional \$1.4 billion in reductions will take effect by stages ending January 1, 1969. The July 1 repeal will be the 10 percent retail excises on cosmetics, toiletries, luggage, handbags, jewelry and furs. Also, it will reduce the 10 percent manufacturers' excise on new automobiles to 7 percent retroactive to May 15.

June 10, 1965

Jack Dempsey, one of the most famous heavy-weight champions of all times, visited the House yesterday, and sat in the Gallery with John Tunney, one of the new Members from California. John Tunney is the son of Gene Tunney, the famous heavy-weight champion, and during John's campaign, his father and Jack Dempsey walked up and down the streets of this particular Congressional District, arm in arm, asking people to vote for John Tunney. He won with a nice majority, and I certainly would have hated to have entered into a campaign contest with these two gentlemen in my district.

California increased its Membership in the House under the 1960 Census. Some of the new Members are really weird. Four of them are probably the most controversial Members of the House. I am considerably puzzled over some of their actions on a great many of our bills, and coming from a John Birch section of the United States, they are causing quite a commotion in the House of Representatives at this time. One of them is a multi-millionaire who divorced his wife and married his secretary. He has two or three children who are now with him in Washington.

This man, according to my information, has never experienced any of the hard knocks of life and seems to resent the fact that his money probably was the deciding factor in his race. He is so liberal that he makes James Roosevelt appear to be a conservative.

We are in the process today of authorizing \$1,900,000,000 for military construction for fiscal year 1966. The new chairman of this committee is Mendel Rivers, of South Carolina. He succeeded Carl Vinson, who was a Member of the House for 50 years. Carl Vinson was affectionately known as Admiral Vinson and he was absolutely in charge of the Department of Defense and of the Armed Services. The admirals and generals soon learned that Admiral Vinson was in charge and as soon as they acquiesced and admitted that he had the authority, and exercised it on every occasion, the better off they were.

Mendel Rivers is from South Carolina and has long, flowing, gray hair. In a very dignified voice today, he informed the House that the Administration's bill provided for a \$1,900,000,000 budget and he wanted the House to know that his

committee had reduced this by \$10,000,000. I wanted to ask him so bad if it would not have saved time with such bills, if the Bureau of the Budget could be vested with the authority to send such bills directly to the floor of the House. The committee certainly only touched the bill and the Appropriations Committee will have to appropriate the money.

June 14, 1965

During the past week, Astronauts James McDivitt and Edward White returned from their four-day, 62-orbit space flight aboard the Gemini 4. The two astronauts had been in space longer than any other Americans.

The Supreme Court struck down a Connecticut law forbidding the use of contraceptives. The Court also reversed a fraud conviction of Billie Sol Estes, holding that the Texas financier was denied a fair trial because the proceedings were televised.

The stock market fell sharply in midweek after false rumors spread through Wall Street that President Johnson was ailing. The market regained some of its loss by week's end.

Washington said that U.S. troops stationed in South Vietnam could be employed in combat. About 2,500 additional American troops landed in the Communist-threatened land as part of a continuing U.S. military build-up.

Prospects brightened for a steel settlement before the August 31 strike deadline. Top-level contract talks between the 10 major steel companies and the United Steelworkers Union will resume soon.

Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai returned home following a visit to Africa and the Middle East. Presumably, the Communist leader failed to get hoped-for invitations to prolong his tour of the continent.

On Friday, President Johnson flew to the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston, Texas, to congratulate Gemini 4 Astronauts James A. McDivitt and Edward H. White, II. He announced he was nominating them both for promotion to Lieutenant colonel.

The most spectacular triumph of the Gemini 4 flight was recorded and celebrated during the first day of the four day mission. For 20 breathless minutes, Edward White had floated free in space, while a transfixed world waited and listened below.

The only major failure of the flight was also recorded during the same period when James McDivitt found he was unable to keep up with the orbiting second stage of his rocket booster. A planned rendezvous maneuver had to be scrapped.

The failure could properly be written off more as a breakdown in planning than in execution. The maneuver had been written into the flight plan almost as an afterthought and the spacecraft carried neither radar to assist in the rendezvous nor sufficient maneuvering fuel to carry it out.

Without question, the success of the White's swim in the boundless ocean of space more than offset the failure of the rendezvous. But there were more tests to come; tests that in their quiet, unspectacular way probed the major question confronting man at this early stage in the development of space exploration: Can a human survive and work for long periods in the new, hostile environment?

As originally conceived, before the frills of the rendezvous and White's swim in space were added, the Gemini flight was designed primarily to provide a partial answer to that fundamental question.

Four days, to be sure, is a short time span in comparison to what lies ahead. A moon landing will require two weeks of exposure to vacuum and weightlessness; a trip to Mars or Venus would take months.

But the McDivitt-White mission was three times as long as the 22-orbit mission of Gordon Cooper in May 1963 that ended the Mercury program. It was some 32 hours shorter than the flight of Soviet Cosmonaut Valery F. Bykovsky in the Vostok 5, but very little medical information was made available to American space officials on the Russian pilot's condition.

The evidence gathered on the Gemini 4 mission is still being studied. But on the basis of preliminary examination, most of the doubts were erased.

Ambassador Maxwell D. Taylor headed back for Vietnam last night after a week of strategy discussions here as administration

officials indicated an increasing battle-field role for U.S. troops.

Premier Phan Huy Quat and the civilian government in Saigon resigned on Friday, but agreed to stay on as "caretakers" until the military finds a solution to the political problem. Meanwhile, the Viet Cong stepped up its monsoon offensive and 2,500 more American soldiers landed.

When Gen. Taylor, our man in Saigon, returned to Washington at the end of March for one of his periodic "routine" strategy conferences on the War in Vietnam, the United States had 27,500 fighting men there. Most of them were advisers and trainers, working with South Vietnamese government forces.

The General came back to Washington last Sunday for another week of talks against the background of a new political crisis in Saigon and intensified fighting in the field. In the two months between these two trips, we dispatched an additional 23,500 men -- most of them in combat units -- to Vietnam. And on Wednesday, 2,500 more landed there. The new grand total of 53,500 breaks down this way:

Army, 24,000; Marines, 16,500; Air Force, 9,500; and Navy, 3,500.

In addition, there are at least 20,000 Navy men in Seventh Fleet units in the South China Sea who are highly active participants in the aerial warfare campaign against North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

June 17, 1965

The House of Representatives passed the bill which provides for the establishment of a Department of Urban Affairs. If this bill finally passes the Senate, which in my opinion, it will, then the President, by Executive Order, will set up the Department and name a Secretary who will serve in the Cabinet. The House voted 217-184 to create a Department of Housing and Urban Development, which, by the way, is the full title, and this vote followed an attempt by the Republicans to substitute a White House Urban Affairs coordinator.

Establishment of this Department means some 40,000 to 50,000 new government employees. During the Civil War, our government established the Department of Agriculture and in the Cabinet we have a Secretary who takes care of the interests of those who reside in the rural sections of our country. Our cities now contain approximately 75% of our population and those residing in the urban sections of our country have insisted for years that a Cabinet position be created. Housing, juvenile de-

linguency, education and poverty, generally are the major problems confronting urban development and keeping in mind that in our country we have 50 states and that the interests of all the people must be protected, I voted for the enactment of this bill.

The annual battle between the House and the Senate is about to begin on the District of Columbia Appropriations Bill. Within the next few days, the Senate will pass the bill and then a conference will be held. This year I will preside as Chairman of the Conference and we will have quite a discussion before the bill is approved.

Today the Astronauts appear in Washington for a meeting at the White House and the Capitol. McDivitt and White will receive the usual red carpet treatment and to me this recognition is well deserved.

President Johnson's boiling point continues to remain low and the situation in South Vietnam is no better. I am considerably worried about this problem. Within the next few weeks there will be more of our

men killed and according to an announcement yesterday, we now have some 70,000 men engaged in this conflict. Fighting in the jungles of Asia is not good when we are confined to parallels the same as we were in Korea, with our bombing missions to go so far and no further. This places an extreme hardship on our military leaders. We could settle this conflict in a matter of a few days and save South Vietnam, but it would take all of the maneuvers of a full scale war. This is one ~~we cannot win, and direct - or~~ indirect - criticism sets the President off into a tirade.

The Republican Party generally is backing the President in South Vietnam and the Dominican Republic. The President continues to remind the people that it was under President Eisenhower's term that we made our commitments of assistance to South Vietnam.

We report our Public Works Bill today. Those projects charged directly to Kentucky, money-wise, appear in the chart on Page 3207.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS - 1966

STATE OF KENTUCKY

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>PROJECT TYPE</u>	<u>GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS</u>
Beargrass Creek Basin	Flood Control	\$ 15,000
Kentucky River and tributaries	do	24,500
Salt River	do	49,000
Southwestern Jefferson County	do	30,000
Total, Kentucky		\$ 118,500

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS - 1966
STATE OF KENTUCKY

Construction, general, State, project	Budget estimate by 1966		House allowance	
	Const.	Plan	Const.	Plan.
Buckley Dam, Ky. and Tenn.	\$ 9,000,000		\$ 9,000,000	
Booneville Reservoir		150,000		150,000
Connellton Locks & Dam (Indiana & Kentucky)	14,400,000		14,400,000	
Cedar Fork Reservoir	2,200,000		2,200,000	
Cave Run Reservoir	3,000,000		3,000,000	
Eagle Creek Reservoir		100,000		100,000
Fishtrap Reservoir	5,500,000		5,500,000	
Frankfort, North Frankfort area	100,000		100,000	

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS -- 1966
STATE OF KENTUCKY

Construction, general, State, project	Budget estimate fy 1966		House allowance	
	Const.	Plan.	Const.	Plan.
Grayson Reservoir	\$ 6,950,000		\$ 6,950,000	
Green River Reservoir	5,600,000		5,600,000	
Laniel River Reservoir	2,000,000		2,000,000	
Fudlow-Bromley (deferred)		20,000		
Mound City Lock & Dam (Illinois & Kentucky)		160,000		160,000
Newburg Locks & Dams (Indiana & Kentucky)	7,300,000		7,300,000	

1-10-66

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION - 1966
STATE OF KENTUCKY

Construction, general, State, project	Budget estimate by 1966		House allowance	
	Const.	Plan.	Const.	Plan.
Sturgis	170,000		170,000	
Uniontown Locks and Dams Red River	\$ 6,200,000	105,000	6,200,000	105,000

Today, my Committee on Appropriations reported the Defense Appropriations Bill. A part of this report is as follows:

"The amounts recommended in the accompanying bill provide for the continuation of, and an increase in, the military strength of what is already the strongest military establishment that has been maintained in the peacetime history of the United States.

The Committee considered budget estimates totaling \$45,248,844,000 and recommends the appropriation of \$45,188,244,000. The amount recommended is \$60,600,000 less than the amount requested in the Budget and \$2,494,201,000 less than the \$47,682,445,000 appropriated to date for fiscal year 1965. Appropriations to date for fiscal year 1965 include \$700,000,000 recently enacted (Public Law 89-18) under the heading of "Emergency Fund - Southeast Asia."

During the course of its hearings, the Committee carefully explored all of these categories of our military program. Regular annual appropriations for Defense since 1962 have averaged \$9 billion per year more

than the average of regular annual Defense appropriation acts during 1958-1961. This higher rate of funds has resulted in military resources increases, from June 30, 1965, in these categories.

Because of the rapidly changing situation in Southeast Asia, the general purpose forces program was examined with special reference to its inadequacy, not just to meet requirements in that part of the world, but elsewhere. This, of course, is not a new interest. For many years the Committee has been concerned with our preparations for fighting limited wars and, on a number of occasions during the 1950s, proposed increases in the amounts requested by the Executive Branch for this purpose. During the last four years, budgets have proposed, and the Committee has supported, very substantial increases both in the size of the general purpose forces and in procurement for their support.

For the military functions (excluding civil defense, family housing, and military construction) of the Army, the budget proposes \$10,961,403,000 in appropriations, the transfer of \$240,000,000 from the revolving funds in lieu of new

appropriations. The Committee recommends \$10,963,903,000 in appropriations and the transfer of \$240,000,000 from the revolving funds. The recommended amount is \$448,756,000 below the fiscal year 1965 appropriations and \$2,500,000 above the budget requested.

For the military functions (excluding family housing and military construction) of the Navy, the budget proposes \$13,932,600,000 in appropriations and the transfer of \$145,000,000 from the revolving funds in lieu of new appropriations. The Committee recommends appropriations of \$13,942,200,000 and the transfer of \$145,000,000. The amount is \$384,071,000 below the appropriations for fiscal year 1965 and \$9,600,000 above the estimates for fiscal year 1966.

For the military functions of the Air Force (excluding family housing and military construction), the budget proposed \$17,602,100,000 in appropriations and \$85,000,000 to be transferred from the revolving funds in lieu of new appropriations. The Committee recommends \$17,519,600,000 in new appropriations and \$85,000,000 in transfer authority. The recommended amount is \$1,089,001,000 below the fiscal year 1965

appropriations and \$82,500,000 below the estimate for fiscal year 1966.

A bid for location of a \$280 million Atomic Energy Commission research center in Kentucky was made yesterday. An article entitled "A-Plant Bid By Louisville Gets Support" appeared in the Courier-Journal. The article is as follows:

**A-Plant Bid
By Louisville
Gets Support**

By Ivan Swift

"A bid for location of a \$280 million Atomic Energy Commission research center in the Louisville area was made here yesterday, and it got support from a surprising source.

The surprise supporter was John Breckinridge, Lexington attorney. He was here to present the case for the state of Kentucky's proposed site, which is east of Lexington in Fayette, Bourbon and Clay counties.

Appearing before AEC officials a few hours after the Louisville-area presentation had been made, Breckinridge,

chairman of Kentucky's advisory committee on nuclear energy and space, said:

"We are not in a position of competition in an adverse sense."

He asked AEC research director Dr. Paul McDaniel, a native of Henderson and a graduate of Western Kentucky State College, to assume there is "nothing derogatory" in the report he handed in so far as a proposed site in Jefferson and Oldham counties is concerned.

McDaniel singled out one part of Kentucky's presentation, which was worked up by Spindletop Research on a \$35,000 grant from the state.

He said a chapter called "meeting the needs of the high-energy physicist" was good.

Breckinridge agreed.

"In the final analysis, we're talking about people," he said. "Where they are going to live, what kind of life they are going to have...."

Breckinridge tried to convince McDaniel that setting up the atomic research center on a 10,500-acre

site surraounding Clintonville would help Appalachia.

But McDaniel wouldn't mix the Bluegrass and the hills.

It ended up with him and Breckinridge agreeing that locating the site in the area would help to the extent of providing jobs for hill residents willing to move from the mountains.

McDaniel said a proposal had also ~~come in from Bowling Green interests,~~ but he had not yet seen it.

~~Yesterday was the deadline for applications.~~

The great interest in the atomic facility is only partly because it is a \$280 million project which would employ several thousand highly paid technicians and scientists.

Such facilities usually become the lure which attracts much research and development type industry to the area.

Before Breckinridge spoke for the state, G. Whitworth Howard III, director of the Louisville-Jefferson County Economic Progress Commission,

had answered McDaniel's questions about the Louisville area proposal.

Howard told McDaniel that his report gives main emphasis to a site which is two-thirds in Jefferson County and one-third in Oldham County.

McDaniel wanted to know about power and land costs.

"Will you give us the sites?", McDaniel asked.

"You won't have to worry about buying the sites," Howard answered. Many areas are making sites available free.

On power costs, McDaniel told Howard that the proposed rate was higher than many other areas quoted. There are more than 100 areas seeking the atom accelerator.

"If they want to sharpen their pencils and refigure the rate, now is the time to do it," McDaniel said.

Three sites, each comprising 3,000-acre rectangular tracts, were formally offered in the Louisville metropolitan area.

One is in Oldham County, the

second includes portions of both Oldham and Jefferson counties, and the third is part of the military reservation surrounding the Charles-town, Ind. Army Arsenal.

The case for locating the National Acceleration Laboratory at one of those locations was spelled out in a near 44-page brochure.

Prepared by the Louisville-Jefferson County Economic Progress Commission, it listed the attractions of Greater Louisville. Some were given in minute detail, such as water flow. Others were more general.

There was a section on Louisville's "enviable record in public relations" and other sections denoting transportation, educational facilities, cultural possibilities, types of factories, in the area, research facilities available, special events—such as the Kentucky Derby — and fine arts.

All these items will play a part in deciding where the eagerly sought AEC facility will go.

McDaniel, a soft-spoken pipe smoker who enjoyed giving Kentuckians a gentle needling during their presentations, explained how the

final decision on the project will be made.

He explained it the same way to Howard as he did to Breckinridge and to an Indiana delegation making that state's bid for the plant between the separate Louisville and Kentucky presentations.

McDaniel said that in the next six weeks or so, the AEC will pick about 15 "blue ribbon" site possibilities.

Officials supporting the 15 selected sites will be notified, and whatever additional information is needed will be called for.

The site possibilities will then be referred to the National Academy of Sciences, a scientific advisory organization. It has formed a committee on site selection, headed by Dr. E. R. Piore, chief scientist of International Business Machines Corporation.

The committee will go through the blue ribbon sites, and will also have available the reports of the other sites.

"By the end of November or the first of December, we ought to get back the scoreboard," McDaniel said.

Then, AEC members will pore over that "scoreboard" and make their recommendation or recommendations.

From the commission, it goes to President Johnson and his executive agency, the Bureau of the Budget.

McDaniel estimated that this will be between Christmas and New Years.

The next step is the President's decision, which will be in the form of an item in the fiscal 1967 budget. That should be out in 1966.

Congressional committees figure in next. The budget item must be authorized by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. No Kentuckians are members.

If it is authorized by Congress, the appropriations committees must vote to spend the money to construct it. Rep. William Natcher of Bowling Green is a member of the House Appropriations Committee.

But at yesterday's stage of the game, getting past the first hurdle was all-important.

-The Courier-Journal

June 22, 1965

During the past week, as pleas mounted for a negotiated settlement of the war in Vietnam, the United States announced that more U.S. troops would be sent to South Vietnam. A new, military-dominated government took office in Saigon, headed by the commander of the air force, Nguyen Cao Ky.

Congress passed and sent to the President legislation slashing excise taxes by about \$4.6 billion over the next three years.

Heavy fighting broke out in the Dominican Republic between rebel forces and troops of the Organization of American States. By the time the shooting ended, the inter-American forces had gained control of 50 blocks of rebel territory.

Ahmed Ben Bella, who led Algeria to independence, was overthrown as president.

Defense Secretary McNamara announced the establishment of a new, highly mobile Army division, capable of moving at one time a third of its troops by its own aircraft.

Congress completed action on Thursday on the \$4.6 billion tax excise cut bill.

The first six months of the present session of Congress have been spotty -- periods of conscientious achievement and periods of calculated inactivity.

Last week was marked by some accomplishment which revived talk of an "early" closing date. September 1 was mentioned.

But first a lot remained to be done. A step in this direction was taken on Thursday when President Johnson's excise tax cut bill passed its final Congressional hurdle and was sent to the White House.

Ask any Congressman at the Capitol now when he hopes the present session will be adjourned and he will say: "By Labor Day, I hope." But a quick glance at the obstacles will show that to be an optimistic statement. For instance, none of the major appropriation bills for the government departments for the fiscal year starting July has yet been cleared, although most of them have passed the House. And still to come is decisive action of these Administration-backed bills:

The Voting rights bill which has passed the Senate but not the House.

A bill to prohibit state laws against union shops. It has been approved by the House Labor Committee but not yet considered at all in the Senate.

The health care bill. This was passed by the House more than two months ago but is still in the Senate Finance Committee.

A bill to broaden application of the minimum wage law is in the hearing stage before the House Labor Committee.

A package measure embodying the Johnson anti-poverty program is before the slow-moving House Rules Committee.

President Ahmed Ben Bella of Algeria was overthrown in a pre-dawn coup d'etat yesterday. A revolutionary council headed by Col. Houari Boumedienne, chief of the Algerian armed forces, assumed all power.

Algerians awoke yesterday morning to find tanks positioned at strategic points throughout their capital city. Squads of armed troops guarded the public buildings.

Rumors immediately swept the city that Ahmed Ben Bella, the 48-year-old strong man of Algeria, had been ousted.

The rumors took on added credence when early risers found a ring of tanks and soldiers around the Villa Joly, Ben Alla's official residence. From within the building, angry shouts could be heard and the sound of breaking window glass.

Confirmation of the coup came indirectly. Abdel Aziz Bouteflika, Ben Bella's foreign minister, keeping an early morning appointment with Louis Dauge, the French charge d'affairs, greeted his visitor "in the name of the new government."

Shortly after 11 a.m., Algiers time (7 a.m. EDT), Radio Algiers announced that Ben Bella had been overthrown and would "meet the fate of all despots."

On Wednesday, Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara announced that some 20,000 additional United States troops were being sent to South Vietnam, bringing the total American military strength there to between 70,000 and 75,000.

When President Kennedy assumed office in 1961, there were no United States military personnel in South Vietnam. The South Vietnamese nation, under President Ngo Dinh Diem, fielded a force of 125,000 regulars plus 50,000 civil guards. The strength of the rebel Viet Cong was estimated at 9,000.

The United States limited its support of the South Vietnamese government to economic aid.

In May of 1961, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was sent to South Vietnam on a fact-finding mission. Following his return, 1,650 military advisers were sent to help train Diem's army and to advise on tactics in the war against the elusive communist enemy.

In October of that year, President Kennedy turned down a request by the Diem government for American combat forces. Instead, additional specialists in guerrilla warfare, logistics, communications, engineering and intelligence were dispatched.

In February, 1962, the number of American military advisers in the Southeast Asia republic totaled 5,000. The South Vietnamese army stood at 200,000.

By August, 1962, the total American force had risen to 9,000. The reason, administration spokesmen said, was an ever-increasing build-up of guerrilla activity and constant infiltration of trained terrorists and saboteurs from the North.

During the summer of 1963, the Diem government began to totter. Taking advantage

of the political chaos in the South, the Viet Cong increased their activity and their strength.

On November 1, 1963, Diem and his powerful brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu, were overthrown and murdered. Three weeks later President Kennedy was assassinated.

At that time, American forces in South Vietnam totaled 16,500 -- all of them military advisors.

One year later, the American total was 22,000 men. The South Vietnamese forces were 615,000 men.

In the past six months the American commitment in manpower has more than tripled. And of the 70,000 to 75,000 men now in South Vietnam or en route, 21,000 are fully equipped ground combat troops, prepared to join the South Vietnamese Army in ground action against the Viet Cong.

The total Viet Cong strength is now estimated to be 145,000 to 165,000, including 65,000 troops in full-time combat or combat support units. Arrayed against them are the South Vietnamese regular, paramilitary and police forces totaling 574,000.

From 1955 to 1961, U.S. financial aid to South Vietnam totaled \$1.3 billion. Now, America is contributing \$1.5 billion a year to the South Vietnamese economy.

The end of the American commitment in men and dollars to the preservation of the tiny, tortured Republic is, it remained clear last week, nowhere in sight. Present plans reportedly call for 90,000 American

troops in South Vietnam in the near future. And the figure could go even higher if the expected monsoon offensive by the Viet Cong proves more formidable than anticipated.

June 28, 1965

During the past week President Johnson, in a speech noting the 20th anniversary of the United Nations, urged the world organization to help bring the Communists to the negotiating table to end the war in Vietnam. Communist explosives blasted a crowded floating restaurant in the Saigon River.

The American Medical Association's chief policy-making body, the House of Delegates, postponed a decision on whether to advise a boycott of the Administration's medicare program. The Senate Finance Committee approved the medicare bill, assuring Congressional enactment of the bill in July.

The two factions in the Dominican Republic gave partial endorsements to a truce proposal by the Organization of American States, which called for a provisional government and subsequent elections. The rebels demanded that the OAS peace-keeping force be withdrawn within a month after the establishment of the provisional government; the junta insisted that its members should provide the core of the new government.

A Military Air Transport jet carrying Marines bound for Okinawa crashed and exploded after takeoff from El Toro, Calif., killing all 84 aboard.

President Johnson signed legislation slashing excise taxes by more than \$4.6 billion.

For well over a hundred years, the Second Congressional District of Kentucky has failed to receive one of the top assignments in the Western District of Kentucky. Just for a change, I decided that there was no time better than the present, and finally succeeded in having James F. Gordon nominated for Judge of the Western District of Kentucky. An article appears in the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL (June 23, 1965) entitled, "Gordon Due U.S. Judgeship." This article is as follows:

GORDON DUE U.S. JUDGESHIP

West District Is \$30,000, Lifetime Post

James F. Gordon, 47-year-old Madisonville attorney, is expected to be named today in Washington as federal judge for the Western District of Kentucky.

Gordon's name is expected to be submitted to the Senate by President Johnson and quick confirmation is expected.

Gordon will succeed Judge Roy M. Shelbourne, who announced his resignation last summer. Shelbourne, 74, will continue as a senior judge in the district and will draw his full salary in retirement.

Federal district judges are appointed for life at an annual salary of \$30,000.

Gordon, currently legal adviser to the Kentucky Public Service Commission, was recommended for the judicial appointment by Second District Rep. William H. Natcher, Bowling Green.

Gordon was public service commissioner during the last administration of Gov. A. B. Chandler, and during the 1963 campaign his name was mentioned as a possible candidate for lieutenant governor with Chandler.

However, Chandler selected Lt. Gov. Harry Lee Waterfield, and Gordon switched his support to Gov. Edward T. Breathitt.

Gordon received a \$9,000-a-year personal-service contract with the Public Service Commission after Breathitt was elected.

Gordon, who has devoted most of his private practice to the area around his home county, was an avid Chandler supporter during Chandler's successful campaign for governor in 1955. He is reported to have made more than 147 speeches for Chandler during the campaign.

Appointment of Gordon as federal judge divides the top U.S. jobs in the Western District among the four Congressional districts that it spans.

The other officials are Federal Judge Henry L. Brooks, Louisville native, from the Third; U.S. Dist. Atty. E. W. Rivers, Paducah, from the First; and U.S. Marshal Harry M. Miller, Elizabethtown, from the Fourth.

Rivers, now living in Louisville, was named last month to succeed William E. Scent, who resigned in March to resume private law practice in Paducah.

Gordon's selection has been rumored for several months.

Gordon is expected to leave for Denver within the next two days to attend a seminar for new federal judges Monday through July 2.

The seminar is designed to help the new judges make the transition from attorney to judge. It deals primarily with judicial techniques and procedures.

June 29, 1965

Probably the most famous case I ever prosecuted was the Harry Edward Kilgore case. This boy was a senior at Western at the time he killed Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Martin. An article appeared in the Courier-Journal on Saturday, June 26th entitled "Warren Killer Paroled". This article is as follows:

"Harry Edward Kilgore, who was serving two life sentences for the sensational 1948 slaying of an elderly Bowling Green couple, has been paroled to Florida.

Kilgore, 42, was released from the State Reformatory near LaGrange on June 7 after serving 15½ years for the murder of Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Martin. A condition of his parole

is that he stay out of Warren and adjoining counties. Kilgore is living with a relative in Florida where he has a job as a television repairman.

Kilgore's parole had been deferred eight times by the state Parole Board before it was approved last March, chairman Walter Ferguson said. Kilgore had an 'exceptionally good' record at the reformatory where he taught television and radio repair., Ferguson said. Prison officials and psychiatrists recommended the parole.

The murders of Dr. Martin, 80, a wealthy physician, and his 79-year-old wife were part of a fantastic plot by which Kilgore was to get the Martins' money through a series of marriages and murders. Kilgore, from Glasgow, was an honor student in physics at Western State College at the time.

Prof. George M. Daggit, then a piano teacher at Western, was indicted as an accessory to the murders and for extortion. He received an 11-year sentence but the Court of Appeals reversed the conviction for lack of evidence."

A Plant Material Research Center will be established in Carl D. Perkins' District. My Committee on Appropriations earmarked the funds and Representative Perkins and I succeeded in convincing the Department of Agriculture that this Center should go to Kentucky instead of to West Virginia. An article appeared in the June 26th edition of the Courier-Journal entitled "Breathitt County Lab To Provide Appalachia Experimental Services." This article is as follows:

"Plans to erect a plant materials center in Breathitt County, Kentucky, to provide experimental services for the Appalachian area were announced yesterday by Reps. Carl D. Perkins and William H. Natcher.

Perkins serves the district in which the laboratory will be located. Natcher is a member of the agricultural appropriations subcommittee which approved the project.

Approximately \$1.5 million will be spent in the erection of facilities at the center, the money coming out of the \$10 million allotted to agriculture expenditures in the total of \$1.5 billion appropriated for the

Appalachian project. Annual expenditures at the center, including local labor, will be about \$60,000.

Site of the laboratory is to be an experiment station operated by the state at Quicksand, near Jackson. Because the federal government is forbidden by law to erect permanent structures on state-owned land, Kentucky is deeding to the federal authorities four acres required for the buildings.

The center also needs 60 to 80 acres for testing of seeds and plants, most of which will be provided by a field now used for sheep-breeding experiments.

The Appalachian area to be served by the center extends from the southern boundary of Pennsylvania to the northern boundaries of Georgia and Alabama. Functions of the station will include the production of superior plants for practical use on eroded soil and for other conservation purposes. It will involve developmental and testing work with seedmen, nurserymen and state experimental stations.

Increased road building and other construction work in the Appalachian area will call for vegetative protection. Control of erosion and runoff from mine spoils will call for specifically adapted plants and cultivation techniques. The steep slopes and shallow soils of the region require plants different from those which thrive in more fertile areas.

Selection of a site for the plant center had narrowed to the one at Quicksand and another in West Virginia, with the Kentucky location winning out when Dr. John W. Oswald, president of the University of Kentucky, notified Natcher and Perkins that the four acres at the Quicksand experiment station would be transferred to the federal government."

July 8, 1965

Virginia and I spent the Fourth of July weekend at Stone Harbor with Fred Reardon and his two sons, Doug and Chuck. They have a lovely cottage on the Inland Waterway at Avalon, which is adjacent to the main section of Stone Harbor and only 3 blocks from the ocean. Celeste, Jim, Jeffrey and James came down and spent the day with us, and on Monday afternoon we stopped by and visited with Louise and Christopher at Newark, Delaware. The boys are all growing and doing just fine.

Since Cassius Clay has appeared upon the heavyweight boxing scene, we have had nothing but confusion. His two fights with Sonny Liston have caused quite a bit of criticism and, in fact, a great many people believe that both of their fights were fixed. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce is at the present time considering legislation which would provide for a Federal Boxing Commissioner. Federal control is not good but may be the only way to stop the force that seems to be out to destroy the boxing game. On Tuesday of this week, Jack Dempsey, age 70, testified before the Committee and urged the appointment of a Federal Commissioner. Gene Tunney's statement along the same line was read by his son, Congressman John Tunney. Rocky Marciano also testified along the same line, and it now appears that this legislation will be enacted.

THE WASHINGTON POST is really upset. This particular newspaper shows by its editorials every instance when they are deterred at all in their attempt to dominate our Capital City. An editorial which is quite a stinger appeared in Tuesday's POST, entitled "Shameful Shaw." This editorial is as follows:

"Of all the disappointments in the city budget finally passed by Congress, the deletion of a new Shaw Junior High School is the most important. The present Shaw building is an example of blight and decrepitude. To quote Superintendent Hansen, a man not given to hyperbole, it "is short of essential facilities and in a state of severe disrepair." The city has been trying to replace it longer than its present generation of pupils has been on this earth:

in 1949 the Strayer Report urged Congress to abandon Shaw and put up an altogether new building. To compound the damage, Shaw will be overcrowded grossly next September and even more grossly in the years beyond.

The blame for this civic misfortune lies squarely with Congressman Natcher and his House Appropriations subcommittee. It appears to be a case of pure pique. When the Kennedy Playground was built on land originally purchased for the Shaw replacement, Mr. Natcher was not, in his opinion, sufficiently consulted. His subcommittee vindictively cut both the school and the playground money out of the city's budget. Since the playground bears the late President's name and enjoys the special interest of the Administration, the House-Senate conference was afraid to withhold the playground appropriation. But the school commands no special favor; it is named for no great and powerful family; it is known by no one but the Negro children of a notorious slum.

The responsibility for obtaining this appropriation lies directly with President Johnson who, after all, is the mayor of this city. We hope the Administration will immediately introduce a special supplemental appropriation bill. The education of 1500 children is at stake. The new school, for which planning has already begun, was to be a center for the President's campaign against poverty throughout the entire surrounding neighborhood. The President has spoken at length of his

aspirations for this city. Now, at Shaw School, those ringing words are put to the test."

July 9, 1965

The President's press secretary, George Reedy, has asked for an indefinite leave of absence, due to health. He will be succeeded by Bill Moyers who also wants to leave the White House.

Maxwell Taylor, the former Army General with an outstanding World War II record and one of West Point's former superintendents, resigned as our Ambassador to South Vietnam yesterday. He said that personal reasons dictated his decision. This comes as quite a surprise and especially since Henry Cabot Lodge will go back to South Vietnam. I presume that General Taylor simply does not concur with our system in use in South Vietnam and, rather than be a participant in another Korea, has decided to get out.

We have another voting rights bill up in the House for action. It is my intention to vote for this bill and it should pass with a right substantial majority.

During this session, we have enacted school aid for elementary and secondary schools located in poorer school districts; Appalachian assistance; manpower retraining extension; repealed excise taxes; increased debt limit to \$328 billion; appropriated \$700 million additional funds for

South Vietnam; repealed gold backing for Federal Reserve deposits; set a new quota system for tobacco farmers; extended Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; implemented International Coffee Agreement; increased by \$750 million U.S. contribution to Inter-American Development Bank; added \$1 billion for U.S. quota to International Monetary Fund; and have passed nearly all of the appropriation bills.

July 12, 1965

During the past week, Maxwell D. Taylor resigned as U.S. ambassador to South Vietnam. President Johnson named Henry Cabot Lodge, who earlier served one year as ambassador to Saigon, to fill the post.

Congress passed a proposed Constitutional amendment on Presidential disability, which now goes to the states for ratification. In a late flurry of activity, the House approved the Administration's voting-rights bill and the Senate passed an Administration medical-care measure.

French delegates boycotted meetings of the Common Market, threatening a collapse of the six-nation European economic union.

Presidential Press Secretary George E. Reedy took a leave of absence because of a foot ailment. Replacing him is Bill D. Moyers, a special assistant to the President.

The Mariner IV space craft will sweep by Mars this week, completing a 325,000,000 mile journey that began 8½ months ago at

Cape Kennedy, Fla. The Mariner fly-by of the planet will give U.S. scientists a close-up look at Mars.

Algeria's new military-dominated government named a 26-member ruling council. Head of the Council is Col. Houari Boumedienne, the armed-forces chief and leader of the June coup that ousted President Ahmed Ben Bella.

The two most significant and symbolic buildings in the United States are the White House and the Capitol, both more than 150 years old, both burned by the British and both at other stages have needed extensive repair.

The White House was completely overhauled during the Truman Administration when it was found that the flooring in the East Room was so weak that Margaret's piano almost fell into the White House basement.

Now, the Capitol's west wall is even more dangerous and in more serious need of repair. It is built of sandstone put together with mortar made of burnt oyster shell and placed on almost no foundation.

The Founding Fathers accomplished wonders, considering the tools and problems of their day, but in the case of the west wall of the Capitol, they did not build for permanence.

George Washington was a great economizer and a shrewd businessman. He sold the Capitol architect sandstone from Aquia, the

island which he owned in the Potomac. It was hauled up on barges from below Mount Vernon and spliced together with cement which cannot be duplicated today.

Studies of this cement show that it came from oyster shells brought from as far as 150 miles away and had been burned in kilns along Rock Creek. This mortar is crumbling so badly that you can rub it to pieces with your fingers or jab sections out from between the sandstone blocks with a pencil.

The wings of the Capitol, built later, are of granite and in no danger of falling. However, the west wall sits on a hill overlooking Pennsylvania Avenue and the Mall. ~~The soil on the hillside is so loose that~~ when the subway was built recently from the House wing of the Capitol to the new Sam Rayburn Building, pile drivers went down 60 feet before solid substance for a foundation was found.

The result of all this is that the west wall soon must be reinforced, rebuilt, or another wall placed in front of it.

George Stewart, painstaking Capitol Architect who takes the rap for every mistake made around the Capitol, has been studying the west wall as if the building was his problem child. To a large extent it is.

Stewart has been mothering the Capitol building for 11 years, cleaning up the basement labyrinths where the bootleggers hung out in prohibition days, getting rid of the rats, lighting up the dim recesses of the lower floors so they would not become nesting places for tourists or pe

desecrated by tourists who couldn't locate toilet facilities.

Stewart was appointed to the thankless job during the Eisenhower Administration, but was promptly welcomed into the Democratic fold by Speaker Sam Rayburn and has now become a fixture with the Democrats. He lives, breathes, and almost sleeps in the Capitol. He knows every crack in the west wall, every sagging keystone over the windows, every movement induced by the heat of summer or winter's cold.

And the Capitol wall does move. On a hot summer's day it will move as much as 4 to 8 inches, depending upon the temperature. This causes cracking and danger. The sandstone face on the west expands 30 per cent more with the heat than the granite gneiss backup wall behind it. This causes cracking. Water gets into the cracks and freezes in the winter, causing the wall to bulge.

Often there is an air space between the sandstone and the granite fieldstone behind.

Another problem is that the entire Capitol building rests upon a series of arches. There were no steel rods or steel beams to strengthen construction in the days of the Founding Fathers. So, in the basement of the building, the ceiling is a series of arches -- extremely strong, but if a few bricks get out of place the weakening of one arch could weaken the area around it.

"Arches never sleep," says Stewart. "They move. And if you change one arch it affects another."

Therefore, when parts of the west wall have sagged down over windows, Stewart after consulting some of the most experienced engineers in the country, has not tried to rebuild the defective sags. The whole west wall, it is recommended, must be reconstructed and reinforced at one time.

Until recently, Stewart could get little help from Members of Congress for this rebuilding project. It would cost too much. Now, Vice President Hubert Humphrey has pushed for major renovation and the probable building of a new wall to hold up the old wall.

Stewart pays tribute to the amazing work of those who planned and built the Capitol. There were no architectural schools in those days; nor were there even blueprints.

As Stewart has reconstructed parts of the building, he has run across old brackets used to hold pine torches by which the early legislators read. Later, they used candles, then gas. For a time, the Congressmen distilled their own gas from a plant in the Capitol. But in 1891 an explosion blew up the gas plant and electricity was installed. Until recently, it was generated in the basement of the Capitol.

July 15, 1965

Adlai E. Stevenson, twice the Democratic candidate for President, died in London yesterday when he collapsed on the pavement near the American Embassy.

He was a man without malice in an age in which public enterprise and international affairs were largely disfigured by malice. He was a man of great warmth of spirit and largeness of heart in an era marked by cold calculation and selfishness. He was a man of humor and wit in an interval of national life during which such talents in public men inspired suspicion. He was a man of humility in a season when those with more occasion to have it possessed none of it. He was a man whose utterance, like Jefferson's, was always felicitous and graceful and often beautifully eloquent. He was a man given to introspection and soul searching in an interval of history pre-empted by men of action.

For these qualities he was idolized by millions of Americans, respected by more and looked upon abroad as an embodiment of the best democratic impulses and values of American life. His death in London yesterday must have had an impact upon most citizens as great as that ordinarily arising from the loss of a head of state. Upon many it inflicted a sense of deprivation like that felt at the loss of a close friend or a member of the family circle.

In his long and controversial public life he was the object of many reproaches but few dared to say, and none could say with justice, that he was not a good man in the sense that he was forever governed in his words and in his acts by the wish to further the good of his country, the well being of his countrymen, the fair name of his Nation at home and abroad. It is doubtful if there is any man in our history of whom it could be as safely

asserted that he never permitted private interest to conflict with what he understood as the public good. And this, when spoken of him, is higher praise than it would be of other men, for he had no capacity for that subtle self-deceit that permits men to identify their own and the public weal.

On this occasion many will regret that he did not achieve the high office which twice he sought. It is easy to imagine small changes in circumstance that would have made him President. But the regret must be tempered. No one knew better than he the anguish of power -- and he would have suffered in it, not rejoiced in it. When he addressed the American Society of Newspaper Editors in 1960 he described the search for truth as a "principle" of our national life. He said: "In this striving, it is a matter of experience that some strains are almost too great for human fortitude -- and of these strains, none is more testing than that of prolonged and unquestioned power." Probably few candidates for our highest office have had the same awareness of this aspect of the ordeal of public office.

On that occasion he spoke on the role of the opposition in American public life and rightly and wisely declared: "The possibility of alternating the government, which only the acceptance of opposition secures, is essential to the health of both, to those who govern and to those who would. If succession to power is the consequence of successful criticism, this fact, in itself, should sober the critics, keep their attacks within the limits of the practicable, weight them with the sense of

coming responsibility, weaken the pull of the lunatic fringe." That is the kind of opposition leader that he always was.

His public life was capped by his great career at the United Nations. He must have found this an anguishing public service for a man of his sensitive nature, his preference for restrained utterance, his passionate faith in his own country and his contempt for extravagant demagoguery. But he suffered its adversity patiently and without complaint or protest, serving to the end at the task to which he was summoned, however distasteful it was to him.

~~He was often asked, as men so gifted~~
often are, to speak in praise of others -- his colleagues, his President, his friends, his rivals. His gift of eloquent speech was not withheld, but he must have wished in his own wry way, that he could have struck a better bargain and have heard more words in praise of himself. So it is that now there is none to speak of him as eloquently as he would have spoken of others. In this, as in every aspect of his life, he gave more than he received.

July 16, 1965

Yesterday our Mariner 4 spacecraft started sending back pictures of Mars. The Mariner 4 was launched 228 days ago and traveled 134 million miles. After more than 2000 years of speculation about the possibility of life on other worlds, we may now find out from the pictures that are coming back from Mariner 4 as to whether

or not there is life on Mars. This is another milestone in the history of our country.

July 17, 1965

President Johnson signed the District of Columbia Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1966 at a ceremony yesterday in the Rose Garden at the White House. In addition to signing our Bill, he announced a new Crime Commission for Washington and, further, named a new Juvenile Judge. Just before leaving my office, I was notified by the White House that the ceremony would take place within the next hour and a half, and in addition to the ranking Republican member on my Subcommittee, Glenn Davis of Wisconsin, others attending were Senator Byrd, the Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee and Senator Case, the ranking Republican member. In addition, the Attorney General was there with J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The President was extremely kind and presented me with the first pen after signing our Bill.

Yesterday the Soviet Union launched a scientific space station weighing 26,880 pounds. The rocket used in launching this station had a thrust of some 3 million pounds. The station is now in orbit around the earth 375 miles at its furthest point and 114 miles at its nearest point. It completes a revolution around the earth in 92.45 minutes.

July 19, 1965

Adlai E. Stevenson will be buried in the family graveyard at Bloomington, Ill. today.

He was a right unusual man. After serving as Governor of Illinois, he was the Democratic nominee for President twice and, after two reverses, hoped to be nominated a third time. This is one part of his life that I never could understand. His grandfather was Vice President of the United States and, upon running for re-election, was defeated. He then returned to Illinois and was defeated for Governor. Adlai Stevenson's father was appointed to fill out an unexpired term as Secretary of State for Illinois and, upon running for the full term, was defeated. All down through the family we find unsuccessful races and with this as his background I always wondered at his attempt to run after so many defeats.

During the past week President Johnson nominated Thurgood Marshall, a Negro Federal judge, to be U.S. solicitor general, the third highest post in the Justice Department. He also named lawyer Leonard Marks to succeed Carl T. Rowan as director of the U.S. Information Agency.

The armed forces submitted estimates for reserve and draft call-ups of 200,000 men to meet the requirements of the stepped-up war in Vietnam. Roving Ambassador Averell Harriman, "vacationing" in Moscow, conferred on Vietnam with Soviet Premier Kosygin.

Mariner 4 transmitted photos from Mars. Early data from the transmissions indicated that life on the planet is unlikely.

Federal, state, and local efforts failed to establish a 30-day cooling-off period in racially troubled Bogalusa, La.

Rent subsidies for low-income families, a major provision of President Johnson's housing program, passed the Senate, 47 to 40. The provision is part of the Administration's omnibus housing bill, which has passed both houses of Congress in varying versions and which now must be put into final form by a House-Senate conference committee.

More than 100 persons were injured when supporters of ousted Greek Premier George Papandreou clashed with police in downtown Athens. The premier was forced out in a feud with the country's young King Constantine.

The leading newspaper in Washington at this time is the Washington Post. I am really puzzled from time to time about the public relations of this newspaper. One month certain Members of Congress are good and reliable Members and another month they are dragged through the back alleys and down into the garbage pails by the editorial staff. Some of the editorials are right scurrilous and certainly beneath the dignity of an outstanding newspaper. I recall that on Thursday, July 8, an editorial appeared in the Washington Post complaining about the fact that the voting rights bill was tied up in the Rules Committee, and on this date this particular bill was under general debate in the House and this was the second day of general debate. Instead of telling the truth the next day in the editorial, the editorial staff merely sloughed off their previous editorial by saying it had been written a number of weeks ahead and, through mechanical process, was

inadvertently placed on the editorial page on Thursday.

Several months ago the publisher and editor of the Post, a man by the name of Philip Graham, committed suicide. He was a comparatively young man and, when discussing the District of Columbia budget with me on one occasion, this man left the impression with me that he was unsound mentally. The managing editor of the Post at this time is a man by the name of Alfred Friendly. This man is ashamed of his father's name, which is Rosenbaum. During the past week his mother, Mrs. Harriet Friendly Rosenbaum, aged 90, died, and the news article stated that her son, Alfred Friendly, Managing Editor of the Post, adopted his mother's maiden name. This is another good example of the characters that are in charge of the editorial ~~work~~ *page* of this newspaper.

July 23, 1965

Yesterday the United States Senate confirmed the President's nomination of James F. Gordon, of Madisonville, Kentucky, for the position of United States District Judge for the Western Kentucky District. To my knowledge, this is the first Federal Judge that our District has ever had. For a number of years some of my friends insisted that our District name the next United States Marshal, but I believed that if we would bide our time and endorse the right candidate we could obtain the President's nomination of a Judgeship. Last fall I decided to recommend James F. Gordon

to the President, and the President, Lyndon B. Johnson, immediately accepted my recommendation.

On Tuesday of this week I appeared before Senator James Eastland's Committee on the Judiciary in the Senate and testified in behalf of the nomination. The Senate Committee approved the nomination the same day and reported it to the Senate for action. Senators Cooper and Morton appeared at the hearing before the Eastland Committee and Morton, for some reason or other, had a photographer present to start taking pictures, as if the two Senators were major participants in the selection and nomination of Mr. Gordon.

July 27, 1963

During the past week House and Senate conferees settled on a final version of a bill providing medical care for the aged and an increase in Social Security benefits. The bill will receive routine approval from both houses this week, and be ready for the President's signature by the end of the week.

President Johnson appointed Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg to succeed Adlai Stevenson as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

A controversial Constitutional amendment to nullify the Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote" rule was brought to the Senate floor by Republican leader Dirksen. Weeks of debate, including a filibuster by liberals, is likely.

The President conferred throughout the week with top military and diplomatic advisers on Vietnam.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home quit as leader of Britain's opposition Conservative Party.

Four times in this century -- under Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt and now Lyndon Johnson -- the United States has pushed forward the frontier of domestic welfare and reform.

The circumstances and the details have differed but the aim, stated or unstated, has been the same: to use the powers of government to keep the Nation attuned to its ever-changing social and economic needs.

Today, the 86th Congress is approaching the end of a remarkable first session in which scores of welfare state measures are being enacted. The record is extraordinary if for no other reason because it is being compiled in a period so totally different from the last great burst of domestic reform, the early New Deal of the 73d and 74th Congresses in 1933-36.

What, in fact, is happening? Why is it happening today? Where do we go from here?

In 1933, when FDR came to power, a fourth of the labor force was unemployed and millions more were underemployed. Despair was abroad in the land; demands for action, almost any action, came from all sides.

Today, the United States is at the height of prosperity, despite unemployment of around 5 per cent of the much larger labor force.

Despair is limited; FDR's one third of a Nation ill-housed, ill-clothed and ill-fed is down to one fifth. The presidential campaign last fall, in its domestic aspects, centered more on whether to preserve the current welfare state than on expanding it.

Yet now, in a psychological atmosphere totally different from that of 25 and 30 years ago, the United States is in the midst of a new era of domestic reform.

An examination of the "why" question with Senators, Representatives and White House officials deeply involved produces four answers: recognition of accumulated needs, an altered view of Government economics, new majorities in both Senate and House of reform-minded members and the legislative wizardry of Lyndon Baines Johnson. In combination, these factors are producing the successes of the Great Society.

First, then, the need. FDR's New Deal advances, by and large, came to an end in 1937 when the President split the Congress with his Supreme Court "packing" plan. From then until the current Congress opened last January, the coalition of conservative Southern Democrats and Republicans has, with only a few exceptions, blocked major changes.

These needs did not go unnoticed, of course. President Truman proposed to meet many of them and blasted "the terrible 80th Congress" for balking at their enactment. Adlai Stevenson twice tried as a presidential candidate to arouse the Nation to action. President Kennedy modernized the list and had the first successes, though limited. The eight Eisenhower years amounted to a stand still period but they did serve, at

least, to end the ultraconservative dream of repealing the New Deal and all its works.

During most of these years the Nation's energies were absorbed in the cold war and the hot war in Korea. Not until the pause after the 1962 Cuban missile crisis did the United States have time for general contemplation of its domestic problems. Then it began to explore the meaning of such massive factors as the postwar population explosion, the flight of whites to the suburbs and of Negroes from the South to the Northern city cores.

Numerous books dissected facets of these problems; John Kenneth Galbraith's "The Affluent Society" stirred many. Then, too, state and local governments seemed more and more overwhelmed and pressure for Federal action in many fields increased.

In an unexpected way, Barry Goldwater's campaign last fall capped this growing public education. His "crime in the streets" speeches brought into the open unspoken worries over crime and juvenile delinquency, especially among Negroes. But those speeches did more: they made the general public look at what the specialists had been saying, that the cause of the Negro's involvement in crime has not been his race, per se, but the conditions of his life, his limited education, his low income, his slum housing; above all his isolation from the mainstream of increasingly middle-class America. Poverty in the United States took on a new meaning.

In his initial honeymoon months with Congress, President Johnson made a number

of breakthroughs. By 1965, public opinion was ready to go the whole way.

Second, then the matter of finances. FDR spent freely -- every New Deal year ran a budget deficit -- and the national debt soared during World War II. A back-to-the-balanced-budget psychology followed. This conventional financial wisdom was attacked by John Maynard Keynes and his followers, including President Kennedy; but not until after LBJ entered office was the country and Congress prepared to accept the idea of tax cutting, despite a budget deficit, to fuel the economy.

Top Government officials have yet to say ~~a deficit is good for the United States~~ but they operate on that basis. This new economics, under LBJ, has won unprecedented support from the business and financial chieftains who so long were the bulwark of conservative and conventional thinking. Mr. Johnson's skillful use of liberalized business depreciation allowances, plus corporate income tax cuts, has helped to produce this swing of opinion, not to mention the contentment induced by swelling profits and dividends.

Spending thus no longer is automatically suspect. Spending to prevent lulls in the economy has been widely accepted.

Third is the matter of votes, the *sine qua none* of legislative triumph. The 1964 election, because the Republican Party nominated Barry Goldwater, produced two more Democratic Senators and, most important, added 37 more House Democrats, almost all

fully prepared to vote for expansion of the welfare state.

In short, the old coalition was broken. Mr. Johnson in 1965 had a clear working majority for reform for the first time since 1937. He had what Presidents Truman and Kennedy lacked and what Stevenson doubtless would have lacked even had he been able to win the Presidency.

Fourth and finally, Mr. Johnson was able and anxious to use the votes, to take advantage of the recognition of need and to exploit the new economics. His fellow Democrats are often inclined to credit his personal legislative magic with being the key to the great flood pouring through Congress. But the times had to be right and the votes had to be available for the master tactician to work his will.

His techniques are well known and widely advertised: the personal attention, the flattery, the arm twisting, the telephone, the White House receptions and the small tete-a-tetes, plus his ability to marry GOP proposals to Democratic plans, as in medicare, or to find a path past the most dangerous pitholes, as the religious issue in the education bill. Nor should the skill of his legislature aides, led by Larry O'Brien, go unmentioned.

The Great Society program is not easily categorized since, for example, items in the poverty, education, urban affairs, tax, health and civil rights fields all are aimed at helping the disadvantaged Negro. Nonetheless, the program can be divided into

three broad fields, aside from the specifics of civil rights.

Public Health and Welfare: The medicare measure is prime here, breaking new ground in both compulsory hospital and health insurance and voluntary medical insurance. The need is to lessen the worry of our increasing number of older citizens about the medical bills which mount at a time that income lowers and to reduce the burden on their children at the family-forming age when incomes generally are skimpy.

Subsidiary measures include better control of drugs; at least warnings about cancer danger in smoking; efforts to lessen air and water pollution; ~~and additional~~ research, especially in the key areas of heart disease, cancer and stroke. ~~New or additional~~ benefits for children in broken homes or with emotional or other problems also fall in this category.

Education: A mass infusion of Federal funds for the first time into elementary and secondary schools is the prime item here, with the funds concentrated in areas where poverty and other circumstances have crippled or defeated normal educational efforts. But more help in higher education, for the crowded colleges themselves and for poor students, is included. Many believe educational techniques must be radically changed in this increasingly computerized society; at least the new measures provide financial underpinning for such efforts.

Urban Affairs: The poverty program, begun a year ago, is central here, including

such related items as the teachers job corps idea in the cities and the young people's job corps in the country, all aimed at breaking the cycle of poverty. Also important is the preschool Project Headstart and the rent subsidy scheme so poorer families will not have to pay more than 25 per cent of their income in rent.

An effort to pull together the problems of our increasingly urban society, including mass transportation, will be made by creating a new Cabinet post of Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

All these items, and lesser ones, provide at least an attack, however scattered and tentative in some cases, on the complex problems of urban life, including measures relating to crime and juvenile delinquency.

There are other items which do not neatly fall into any of these categories: the Appalachian aid program for the tier of Eastern rural and depressed counties, manpower retraining, highway beautification, auto safety. And of course the economic measures, chiefly tax cuts.

Some of the Johnson measures will have to wait until next year but the big breakthroughs in medicare, housing rent subsidies and education already are accomplished.

In sum, these measures certainly will not solve America's problems but they at least represent a concentrated attack. Out of the experiences which flow from their administration will come knowledge on which to base changes and to propose new programs to fill gaps.

Some Senators will tell you that "we're finally passing the Truman program," noting his pioneering in civil rights, medicare and other items. White House assistant Richard Goodwin declared last week that "we have cleared the boards of most of the old ideas, from medicare to education."

Basically, that is true. There have been some innovations: the rent supplement approach in housing the poor, the idea of regional medical centers (an LBJ favorite along with water desalinization), the proposed teacher corps, some aspects of the poverty program. But the antecedents of even these new approaches can be found in Roosevelt's three R's: relief, recovery and reform.

Mr. Johnson has bullied and badgered the Congress to pass just about all his program this year and he is now working on a program for next year. It is widely believed that the Democratic majorities will be reduced in the 1966 congressional election and the aim now is to pass everything possible while it is relatively easy to do so.

Foreign wars have a habit of halting progress at home and Vietnam may yet do that, though so far it has not even made a dent. And the White House is acting on the assumption that LBJ won't have to repeat FDR's famous statement that "Dr. New Deal" was being supplanted by "Dr. Win-the-War."

Mr. Johnson's task forces are being urged to concentrate on three wide areas in making proposals for 1966: the problems of the American city, of the Negro and his environment and the pollution of the American environment.

Goodwin, the intellectual shepherd of the Great Society -- indeed the apparent initiator of that phase -- last week put out a riot call to the Nation's intellectuals. Come up with new ideas and quickly; the cupboard is bare, and "we in Washington -- possessed with the greatest political means of forward movement in a generation -- are groping for proposals and programs."

Some critics feel that some of what has been already enacted shows a lack of clarity in thinking, the poverty program for one. Certainly there is a considerable degree of let's try it and see if it works in some Great Society measures. Already the politics of poverty is evident. It will be a miracle ~~if scandals are avoided; they were not avoided in New Deal days, either.~~

Administrative problems now being created are immense. There is a clash with the entrenched New Deal-born bureaucracy, as demonstrated by the public housing lobby's struggle against the new rent supplement idea.

But the President quite obviously is in no mood to stop and consolidate his gain. He wants to press on and doubtless will until the day comes, as history indicates it surely will, when public opinion calls for a pause.

July 29, 1965

Abe Fortas was nominated yesterday by President Johnson for the position of Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court to succeed Arthur J. Goldberg, who was recently named Ambassador to the United Nations

organization to take the place of Adlai Stevenson. Fortas is a Jew and is a long-time friend of President Johnson. He preferred to continue in the practice of law here in Washington, but in the end the President drafted him to fill the vacancy on the Court. For a great many years now we have had a Jew on the Supreme Court and for years we had Brandeis, Frankfurter, and recently, Mr. Goldberg.

By a margin of 221 to 203 the House yesterday voted to outlaw the State Right-to-Work Laws. Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act was repealed. This is the provision that Senator Taft was against and, at the time the Taft-Hartley bill passed the Senate, 14(b) was not included. Congressman Hartley, the chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, from New Jersey, insisted on this provision and the House version contained 14(b). In conference the House prevailed and Senator Taft, together with Senator Barkley, made every effort to take out this provision. These two Senators, together with others who believed that the Taft-Hartley Act should be passed, also were of the opinion that inclusion of 14(b) would make the law anything but uniform as to the 48 states. This provision, according to the two Senators who led the fight, was punitive and inconsistent with the principles and regulations set forth in the Taft-Hartley Law. I voted to repeal 14(b) and this was an exceedingly hard vote to cast. I will receive a number of letters about this vote and this is one you can not win on.

President Johnson yesterday announced that the United States would remain in South Vietnam until aggression ceased. In a press

conference speech he stated that he was immediately ordering an additional 50,000 men to Vietnam, which would make a total of 125,000. More would be ordered later and draft calls would be more than doubled. Thirteen additional battalions and supporting forces totaling 50,000 men were ordered up yesterday. At the same time, President Johnson left several new openings for diplomacy in the Vietnam crisis if and when the opportunity arises for discussing the conflict at the peace table.

The District of Columbia is operated under a 3-commissioner form of government. The three commissioners, of course, are named by the President. Two are civilian commissioners and one is an engineer-commissioner who, as a general rule, is an Army Colonel from the Corps of Engineers. Bobby Kennedy, yesterday, in a speech on the Senate floor, blasted the Commissioners and said that they were incompetent and lazy. This comes as quite a surprise to me because the Commissioners have gone along hand-and-glove with the little Senator from New York, especially insofar as the Kennedy Playground and the Shaw Junior High School are concerned. The Commissioners this morning probably are looking around under the beds for the snake that suddenly struck.

August 2, 1965

During the past week, President Johnson announced a doubling of draft calls, and ordered the U. S. military strength in Vietnam to be increased to 125,000 troops from 75,000. Secretary General U Thant pledged efforts by the United Nations to seek a peaceful solution in Vietnam.

The President named an old friend and a respected Constitutional lawyer, Abe Fortas, 55, to succeed Arthur Goldberg on the Supreme Court. Mr. Fortas, who went to Washington in 1933 to serve in the New Deal, is Mr. Johnson's first appointment to the High Court.

House and Senate conferees agreed on a final version of the Administration's voting-rights bill, designed to end discrimination against Negroes attempting to register to vote in the South. The bill, to receive final Congressional approval this week, stops short of banning poll taxes in all elections, a ban that had been inserted in the House-passed version of the bill.

President Johnson signed a bill to provide medical and hospital care for older persons and to provide a 7 per cent increase in Social Security pensions.

John W. Gardner, chairman of the Carnegie Corp., educator and author, was named Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Mr. Gardner, a Republican, succeeds Anthony Celebrezze, who was named to a Federal appellate judgeship.

The House passed and sent to the White House a major housing bill, containing a sharply modified version of the Administration's proposal for rent subsidies.

The great mystery of recent months is what the Chinese Communist regime really thinks about the stiffening stand of the United States in South Vietnam. Not only what it thinks but what it intends to do.

Make no mistake about it; the decisions that determine the course of the conflict in Vietnam will be made in Peking, not Hanoi or Moscow. Yet we know precious little about what the true thinking in Peking really is, or precisely how it is influenced. We have heard the Chinese propaganda blasts, the snarling at America, at Russia, at the world generally. But what does that signify beyond anger -- and perhaps frustration?

If words are no useful guide to Chinese intentions, their actions -- what we know of them -- are not much help either. They have not suddenly lashed back in Vietnam, despite any number of pretexts they could select to do so. They have not sent "volunteers." They have not challenged American aircraft or American ships. They have not, as far as the American public knows, stopped up their supply of weapons or material to the North Vietnamese. Peking has, in fact, remained curiously limp.

The limpness is in sharp contrast to the urgent, active role taken in recent months by the United States in Vietnam. Every step of the U.S. build-up has been vigorously debated and challenged in this country and abroad. The whole ritual of decision-making in Washington, climaxed by President Johnson's televised appearance last week, has been ponderously played out in public. Meaningful words followed by observable action.

What we have witnessed in the Vietnam situation these past weeks is really a monolog of action, with the United States plainly active and the Chinese Reds remarkably passive. What, if anything, are the Chinese

up to? The question commands attention even though the answer must, perforce, be speculative.

It is possible that the Chinese are merely biding their time, waiting for an expedient moment to act. At this point, with the war apparently going in their favor, they may be content to watch awhile before committing themselves, but the build-up of American power in Vietnam vastly diminishes the odds on any clear-cut Communist victory there. It is further possible that the Chinese Reds, despite their bravado, fear the revenge to their own land that a direct confrontation with U.S. power in Vietnam would almost certainly produce.

Perhaps it is neither fear nor flexibility that motivates Peking today; perhaps it is incapable of effective action. For any number of reasons -- economic, political, military -- China's Red masters may know they could not sustain a war at this time in South Vietnam. Even though China borders North Vietnam, the terrain is rough, making the movement of troops or supplies difficult and hazardous. With no navy, a comparatively small and outmoded air force, and insufficient industry to produce the weapons of war, the Chinese may well be unwilling to gamble.

Whatever the reasons, Red China thus far has not made its move on Vietnam. The merit of Mr. Johnson's action last week is that the men in Peking no longer have to guess -- and possibly miscalculate -- what the United States means to do. That, in itself, ought to be useful in turning a monolog of action into a dialog of practical deliberations.

Several years ago, while Representative Gerald R. Ford, the Republican leader of the House, was a member of my Committee on Appropriations, serving on the Subcommittee on Foreign Aid, a right unusual event took place. During the mark up of the bill, which of course takes place in executive session and with all of the members duty-bound to keep strictly confidential every move that is made until after the bill is reported to the full committee, Representative Ford went to the telephone in our committee room and proceeded to call the Associated Press and give this news agency every figure that we had approved up to that time. Representative George Andrews, of Alabama, and I sat close to the telephone room in the committee room and we heard every word of the conversation. For some reason or other, Mr. Ford always assumed that this room was sound proof, but those of us who sat near the booth soon learned that every word that was uttered inside could be heard in the committee room. This came as quite a surprise to me because, up to that time, I believed that Representative Ford was a right good Member of the House. He subsequently was elected Republican leader, ousting Charles Halleck of Indiana. Today's Washington Post contains a story entitled, "LBJ Hits 'Malicious' Viet Story -- Rep. Ford is Believed His Target." The story goes on to state that President Johnson today accused a prominent member of another party of breaking his confidence and telling an untrue and perhaps malicious story in connection with the American effort in the Vietnam war. The Chief Executive did not name the target of his blast but it was being leaked all over the Capitol that he was aiming at Gerald R. Ford, of Michigan, the Republican leader of the

House. The story that aroused Mr. Johnson's anger was to the effect that Senator Mike Mansfield, Democratic leader of the Senate, had talked the President out of calling up Reserves and sending a larger number of American troops to Vietnam. It was reported that Ford took part in a background briefing with several newsmen following the Tuesday White House meeting. The President, at his ranch in Texas yesterday, stated to a reporter, when asked if Senator Mansfield really had dissuaded him from taking a stronger stand in Vietnam, that "this was the result of a man who broke my confidence and not only broke it but distorted it." The President stated that he had read Senator Mansfield's statement very carefully following a background meeting held by Ford and found that it was untrue and perhaps malicious.

According to my way of thinking, this is par for the course for Gerald Ford, of Michigan.

August 5, 1965

Martin Luther King is in town. He will be here for two days and during this period of time will meet with the President, hold corner rally meetings and meetings in several of the churches here in our Capital City. A luncheon will be held for him today at the Capitol and I am sorry that my schedule prevents me from attending. This is a right unusual man and before he leaves the Capital City he will stir up as much trouble as possible. The President, in February of this year, sent a message to Congress concerning home rule in the District. The Senate

recently passed another home rule bill, which is the 5th bill in the last 5 years. The House has refused to act on home rule and, just before Martin Luther King's plane landed at the airport, President Johnson prepared a letter and directed it to our Speaker, John W. McCormack, again insisting that immediate action be taken for home rule legislation in the District. The President, as Majority Leader and a Member of the Senate for a number of years, was against home rule, due to the fact that he did not believe we could operate our Capital City if the element now taking over in the District was placed in charge of the local government. This was also his attitude at the time he was a Member of the House. The deep voice of Martin Luther King has caused the President to suddenly react again and this, to me, is of course not good. Martin Luther King has established quite a following in this country in his drive to obtain voting privileges for colored people. No one can deny that everyone should have the right to vote, but he has established such an important position with some people that he is now going far afield in his demands. The voting rights bill recently enacted by the House and the Senate was sent to the President for his signature. The President called passage of the bill a proud moment for our nation, and then he immediately drove to the Capitol to personally thank the Majority Leader for the action in the Senate. Yesterday, by a vote of 79-18, the bill passed the Senate.

Returning Ambassadors Maxwell D. Taylor and Averill Harriman presented only slightly optimistic reports on Vietnam to President Johnson yesterday. Both are reporting to

the President that, unless there is a change, this will be a long, drawn-out war. I still do not believe that the people in this country will permit us to fight this war under the rules set by the North Viet Cong, limiting our action to only a small area and losing thousands of our boys in the rice paddies and jungles of that country.

Last night the Senate rejected a proposed Constitutional amendment by-passing the Supreme Court's one-man one-vote ruling with votes to spare. The roll call was 57-39, which is 7 votes short of the 2/3 majority required for passage. Senator Everett M. Dirksen, Republican from Illinois and Minority Leader in the Senate, served notice during the debate that he will not drop his fight for the amendment. He again threatened to renew it as a substitute for the Administration's House-passed bill repealing Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. Senator Dirksen is definitely of the opinion that one House of our State legislators should be permitted to operate on a plan other than population limitation. For instance, in a number of our states, the State Senate has Senators who represent one or two small counties with only a few people, and in the cities two or three Senators represent hundreds of thousands of people. Senator Dirksen is of the opinion that the one-man one-vote rule would be fair for the House of Representatives of a state, but that the Senate, under Federal and State laws, should be permitted to have members based either on territory, population, or any rule designated by any individual state.

The crime situation in the District has reached the point where it is now attracting

attention all over our country. With 60% of the people colored and 92% of the crime, including rape and murder, being committed by vicious colored felons who have drifted here from all of the states, the Attorney General of our Country, Nicholas Katzenbach, has issued a letter asserting that Court restraint on police questioning of suspects has gone too far in protecting the criminal at the expense of Society. I do hope that our Attorney General and especially a number of our Judges here in the District soon learn that the rights of the law-abiding citizens are just as precious as the rights of the criminal.

It now appears that the President will insist upon passage of all of the legislation which he promised in his campaign and passage must take place, in the main, during this first session of the 89th Congress. President Johnson knows as well as a great many others that in the election next year we will lose a minimum of 35 seats in the House to the Republicans, and the number could go as high as 65. All of those Republican seats that have been Republican for years and are now held by Democrats swept into office on the coattails of our President will return to the Republican Party. This will bring about a closer division in the Parties in the House and, by the way, this to me is good government. I am in favor of a strong two-party system of government and, with the people that we have on the Democratic side in the House of Representatives today, almost any bill sent up by the Administration can pass with a little stick work operating furiously on the sidelines.

Two of President Kennedy's former assistants are completing books on the life of our former President, and the American public is receiving some right revealing insight into the mind of the late President, from the excerpts that are appearing in the magazines. According to Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., one of the authors, the late President thought of Lyndon Johnson as a "riverboat gambler." To our former President, Dwight Eisenhower was a "terribly cold man;" and Richard Nixon had no taste. Further, according to the book, Robert Kennedy should have been in the Central Intelligence Agency, instead of Attorney General. The "New Frontier" President is pictured as not always the buoyant and confident leader, but as frequently frustrated in his job as President and at times bitterly angry over mistakes and shortcomings of his subordinates. Further, our late President said, according to Mr. Schlesinger, that it really wouldn't be worthwhile being President if Johnson were Majority Leader. As far as Eisenhower is concerned, President Kennedy could have understood it if Eisenhower played golf with all of his old Army friends, but this was not the case, because he discarded his Army friends, according to Kennedy, and only played with his rich pals that he had met since 1945. I personally have wondered how the historians would treat President Eisenhower and especially since he accepted gifts, including registered bulls, for his farm which totaled well over a half million dollars. President Kennedy considered Barry Goldwater as a man of decency and character, and Hubert Humphrey as "too intense for the present mood of the people." Mr. Schlesinger, a historian prior to his service with Kennedy in the White House, stated that President

Kennedy was constantly puzzled by the action of the State Department under the leadership of Dean Rusk. He believed that the State Department was "like a bowl of jelly," with the people constantly smiling and with good explanations of existing conditions but no solutions. President Kennedy, according to Mr. Schlesinger, would have removed Dean Rusk if he had been re-elected, and would have placed in the State Department a man more along the line of Secretary McNamara, of the Department of Defense.

Neither one of these books, Schlesinger's or Sorensen's, will do this Administration any good - and especially our present President's boiling point. The effectiveness of Dean Rusk in the future may have been destroyed and certainly not improved.

August 9, 1965

During the past week, President Johnson asked Congress for \$1.7 billion in new funds to finance the war in Vietnam. Administration officials reported no new hope for a peaceful settlement of the Vietnamese fighting despite considerable diplomatic activity by several nations.

Senate GOP leader Dirksen failed to get Senate approval for a Constitutional amendment that would have tempered the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" ruling. The Illinois lawmaker was seven votes shy of the necessary two-thirds majority needed for Senate approval.

In a ceremony in the Capitol, President Johnson signed the Administration's voting-rights bill into law. The Justice Department

moved quickly to carry out the law's provisions, filing a suit to challenge the Constitutionality of Mississippi's poll tax as a requirement for voting.

Employment rose in mid-July to a record 74,900,000, and the unemployment rate fell to 4½ per cent of the work force, the lowest since 1957. Federal officials credited much of the improvement to record employment of teen-agers.

The 21-day-old government of Premier Athanasiades-Novas resigned when it lost a vote of confidence in the Greek parliament.

In 1953 the United States Treasury owned gold valued at \$22 billion. On July 30 of this year the Treasury announced that \$13,857,690,023.54 worth of gold was owned by our country. This is 395,934 ounces. The outflow of gold has caused this country considerable trouble and unless it is stopped we will be in a dangerous stage.

Some times we all make right serious mistakes, and in a prepared speech read by President Johnson at the college students' summer government job program the other day, the following transpired:

"President Johnson tried to make his peace last week with poet Robert Lowell, a strong critic of the U.S. Viet Nam policy. But the whole endeavor foundered on the shores of "Dover Beach."

It all started when the White House staff began work on a speech the President was to give last Wednesday to about 9,000 college students who had summer government jobs here.

Because Lowell is very popular with youth, one staffer thought it would be a good idea to include a quote from the Pulitzer Prize winner in the address.

Lowell had stirred White House anger in June by turning down a Presidential invitation to the Festival of the Arts because of his feelings about Viet Nam. This led to a lot of soul-searching by many intellectuals, which gave the artsy-craftsy affair strong political overtones.

The White House staffer who thought of including Lowell's quote obviously had Johnson's desire for a broad consensus in mind. The aide also happened to have read a considerable amount of Lowell's narrative works, but couldn't find an apt quote.

Finally, in desperation, others in the White House were asked to join the search and someone -- identity unknown -- came up with what was thought to be an appropriate line. It was included by the speechwriter in the text the President read on the South Lawn on Wednesday morning.

Unfortunately, the quote was not from Lowell, but from Matthew Arnold's "Dover Beach."

In the speech, the President said: 'Robert Lowell, the poet, doesn't like everything around here. But I like one of his lines where he wrote: 'for the world which seems to lie out before us like a land of dreams.' Well, in this great age -- and it is a great age -- the world does seem to lie before us like a land of dreams.'

We know more than man has ever known before. We know about the distant planet Mars, and the nearer worlds of man's own mind.'

The President's optimism, however, had little resemblance to the dark picture painted by Arnold, the great 19th century English poet who feared modern civilization. In the part of "Dover Beach" Johnson mistakenly attributed to Lowell, Arnold wrote:

Oh, love, let us be true
To one another for the world,
 which seems
To lie before us like a land
 of dreams,
So various, so beautiful, so
 new,
Nath really neither joy, nor
 love, nor light,
Nor certitude, nor peace, nor
 help for pain;
And we are here as on a
 darkling plain
Swept with confused alarms of
 struggle and flight
Where ignorant armies clash
 by night."

The Administration's voting-rights bill cleared Congress last week and was signed by President Johnson on Friday.

The Nation took a step last week to hasten "the day when every American can enter the polling booth without fear or hindrance."

The description is from the country's No. 1 civil rights advocate, President

Johnson. He used it to praise the House and Senate for completing action on the voting rights bill.

During the entire period of the enlargement of Negroes' rights in this country -- dating, roughly, from the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision of 1954 -- there were many who maintained that the most important step was to ensure by law that equal rights would extend to the most important spot in a democracy, the voting booth.

Last week, the world observed the 20th anniversary of the dropping of the atom bomb on Hiroshima.

Early in the morning of August 6, 1945, three American B-29s bored through the sky high above the Japanese city of Hiroshima. The few residents who noticed the enemy planes paid scant attention. Bombers, they knew, flew in massive formations. Two or three planes meant a photo mission.

They looked away and went on about their business.

Moments later, at 8:15 a.m. (6:15 p.m., Aug. 5, EST) 80,000 inhabitants of the city of 400,000 -- according to United States estimates -- were dead. Japanese estimates range as high as 200,000 dead. Another 100,000 were maimed. Ninety-eight per cent of the buildings were destroyed or damaged.

Atomic power had been put to its first practical use.

On Aug. 9, a second atomic bomb was exploded over Nagasaki. An estimated 74,000

Japanese died. Five days later, Japan surrendered.

The two bombs that ushered mankind into the atomic age were, according to the arithmetic of destruction in 1945, awesome in their power. Each bomb carried the explosive force of 20,000 tons of TNT -- 2,000 times more powerful than the largest conventional bombs dropped during World War II.

On Thursday, Greek Premier George Athanasiadis-Novas submitted his resignation to King Constantine after his government failed to win a vote of confidence.

On July 15, George Papandreou presented King Constantine with an ultimatum. The 77-year-old premier announced that unless he were given the additional post of minister of defense, he would resign as premier and plunge the nation into a political crisis.

To the surprise of the world, the nation and Papandreou, the 25-year-old monarch did not bend to the premier's demand. Far from it.

Without waiting for Papandreou to carry out his threat, the king announced that the premier was out. And without consulting the leaders of the majority party of parliament, the king named a new premier: George Athanasiadis-Novas. The actions were permissible under the Greek Constitution, but were a radical departure from recent practice.

Novas, who had been president of the Parliament, and Papandreou are both members of the majority party -- the Center Union, a coalition of center groups that holds

171 of the 30 seats in parliament. But their political kinship did not soften the slashing attack mounted by the ousted premier against his king and his successor.

On Monday, the British Labor government weathered a motion of no confidence by a margin of 13 votes. The vote was 303 to 290.

The British, it has been observed, are fantastically polite in sporting events and incredibly rude in politics; precisely the reverse of the American tradition.

While American spectators call for the blood of an offending umpire, the British refrain from the customary polite applause. While American politicians in heated debate refer to one another as "my distinguished colleague," their British counterparts hoot, stamp, shout, and openly challenge the legitimacy of their opponents' ancestry.