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U.S. House Journal of William H. Natcher, vol. 20

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In checking the figure
of 500 on opposite page
on 4-26-69 I was
surprised because at
this time the figure
is 33,000.

W. H. N.

JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. HATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

2ND DIST. OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME XVI

August 12, 1965

We really have a tiger by the tail in South Vietnam.

On Monday of this week, President Johnson decided to brief the Members of the Senate and the House on the situation in South Vietnam. One-half of the Senators were called to the White House at 9:00 on Monday morning and the balance at 6:00 that evening. Starting on Tuesday, the House was divided into three groups and the first group went down Tuesday morning. I was in the second group and we attended the briefing Tuesday evening at 6:00.

The President and the Vice President were there, and on the panel for short talks and to answer questions were: Secretary of Defense McNamara, Secretary of State Rusk, Director of Central Intelligence Agency, Raborn, Roving Ambassador Harriman, United Nations Ambassador Goldberg, the former head of the World Bank, Eugene Black, and our former Chief of Staff and former Ambassador to South Vietnam, General Maxwell Taylor. Each of these gentlemen made a 5-minute presentation following a general statement by President Johnson. A map of South Vietnam and North Vietnam was placed on a huge board and the entire map was colored in red and white. The red portion of the map of South and North Vietnam indicated that portion occupied by the North Vietnamese, and the small white spaces indicated the portion occupied by the South Vietnamese. The small white spaces were only located in South Vietnam and covered only approximately 1/10 of the territory. I was simply

amazed when I saw this map. Only a few small spots on the coast of South Vietnam are under the control of the South Vietnamese and all of the balance of the coastline is under the control of the North Vietnamese. When the map was produced the silence in the East Room was almost startling. President Johnson stated that, of course, the North Vietnamese occupied most of the territory but that conditions would improve. The general statement made by the President and the others on the panel contained no new information and was simply an explanation of the present-day situation. We were informed that thousands upon thousands of refugees were being driven into the portions of the country under the control of the South Vietnamese and were now underfoot and in the way. These people will have to be fed and clothed and at the same time we will have no way of knowing as to whether or not they favor the position of the South Vietnamese or are simply under the control and direction of the Viet Cong. This is the old Hitler trick, used in France during World War II, when the refugees were swept up and down the roads by airplanes using machine guns, and driven in the direction of the armies who were trying to advance and hold as much territory in France as possible. The government in South Vietnam is very unstable and they have just about reached the final stages insofar as recruitment of new soldiers is concerned. We must either withdraw or send in thousands of our troops at a cost of billions of dollars. So far, we have spent over a billion dollars and this amount will be increased daily. Over 500 of our boys have been killed and, if we succeed in fighting their kind of a war in the paddies of South Vietnam, we will lose thousands more.

We were informed that now was not the time to present this matter to the United Nations because we would either be out-voted or Russia would simply exercise its veto. Peace missions have attempted to reach Hanoi and country after country has been urged to start some move that would bring about a settlement. Our friends and allies are against our bombing expeditions that take place daily in South or North Vietnam, and their newspapers are very critical of our action. The agreement reached at Geneva in 1954 provided for a plebiscite of all of Vietnam, with a government to be established according to the vote. This could result in a separation of South and North Vietnam or control of the whole country by one set of officials. At the present time, the North Vietnamese would out-vote the South Vietnamese approximately 2 to 1, so a plebiscite can not be held, according to the briefing.

We are making no progress in Vietnam today and have a chance of losing thousands upon thousands of our boys. The Republicans believe that the President will ease out of this situation somehow, since none of the other countries of the world are assisting us in obtaining a settlement, and that a plebiscite will result, with the Communists taking over the entire country. I felt right ill after the briefing was over. Just to think that we have placed ourselves in this situation and now are faced with another Korea. One of the things that impressed me most at the briefing was the fact that those on the panel did not have the answers to the questions that were propounded at the conclusion of the briefing and were simply

stumbling around. This applied to all of those present, including the President.

After the President made his opening statement and took his seat, he called one of the White House aides to his side and, after a whispered conversation, I saw the aide go to the back of the room and call Congressman Mahon, the chairman of my committee, out into the hallway. After a few questions were asked and really no good answers given, my chairman, bless his heart, from Texas and a great admirer of the President, stood up and, with a big smile on his face, thanked the President for the briefing and the vast amount of information that had been furnished to the Congress. This brought the briefing to an end.

August 16, 1965

During the past week, bloody racial violence erupted in Los Angeles and spread from the all-Negro Watts district into other parts of the city. Racial rioting also erupted in Chicago and in Springfield, Mass.

Federal registrars moved into nine Southern counties to begin enrolling Negroes to vote under the new Voting Rights Act. A local voter registrar in Louisiana filed suit challenging the Constitutionality of the new law.

Singapore dropped out of the 23-month-old Federation of Malaysia and proclaimed its independence. The Singapore government made peace overtures to Indonesia, which has been staging small-scale raids against pro-Western Malaysia.

Thousands of South Vietnamese troops battled Communist guerrillas for three days before relieving a besieged government garrison at Duc Co. In the air war over North Vietnam, a Communist surface-to-air missile shot down a U.S. Skyhawk bomber.

The Indian government sent reinforcements to the state of Kashmir following a series of raids by guerrillas. India described the raiders as infiltrators from Pakistan, but the Pakistani government contended that the Kashmiri people were rebelling against Indian rule.

Air Force investigators searched for clues to the cause of an explosion and fire that killed 53 workmen in a Titan 2 missile silo in Searcy, Ark.

Dominican rebel leaders rejected the latest reconciliation plan drawn up by the Organization of American States.

Last week in one of the greatest cities in the country long smoldering resentments flared up in the biggest outbreak of violence in recent U.S. history. The scene was Los Angeles, at least 17 were killed, hundreds injured, property damaged to the extent of \$100 million and the National Guard was called out.

Los Angeles, largest city in the West and third largest in the country, has a population of about 2.5 million. Of this number it is estimated that 12 per cent, or about 330,000 are Negroes. Immigration of Southern Negroes at the time of World War II to take defense jobs started Los Angeles on the way to becoming one of the

cities in the country with the largest Negro populations. After the war the number grew and it is now estimated that more than 1,000 a month are still coming. The climate is good, jobs are available. Living conditions, however, are far from ideal. Living costs are high and segregation is present in fact if not in law.

Most of the Negroes live in a section called Watts which is also described in a "black ghetto." It has a population 98 per cent Negro. It is a true Negro world. Schools, libraries, parks, churches are entirely Negro. There is tension as the section expands and whites move out to other areas. There is also resentment over the fact that most of the policemen in the precinct which covers the area are white. Incidents are not unknown. On last Wednesday night there was another one.

Two officers attempted to make a routine drunken-driving arrest of a Negro. Some trouble arose and a crowd gathered, grew to hundreds and rocks started flying, more police were called, jeers were heard, the sound of broken glass as some store windows were broken . . . the rioting had begun.

Thursday brought calm, but an uneasy calm. In the evening the hot streets were alive with Negroes milling around, breaking windows, shouting, throwing rocks and anything else they could lay their hands on. It was estimated by police that 7,000 persons were out of hand in the streets.

Friday morning again saw a kind of tense calm but by noon rioting and looting and shooting started again. More and more police

were dispatched to the scene and the rioters threw Molotov cocktails and took pot shots. Among those hit was Dick Gregory, the entertainer whose civil rights activities have been indefatigable. He explained that he was on the scene trying to quiet the demonstrators. The shot which hit him was aimed at a policeman. Fires raged out of control, bands of Negroes roamed the streets attacking whites and Negroes alike.

By Friday night, gangs of Negro youths in automobiles began to carry looting and burning to nearby white sections and Los Angeles police asked for National Guard help. Units of the California Guard's 40th Armored Division appeared on the scene and cleared the way for more effective action by the police. More than 600 arrests were made but it was still apparent that the rioters were in command during the wild night. By Saturday morning there was a slackening but police were taking no chances. They asked for additional Guard help.

Gov. Brown, who was vacationing in Greece, returned by air and Lt. Gov. Glenn Anderson announced that President Johnson had offered military aid and other assistance if it were needed.

The President also issued a statement in Texas denouncing rioting and killing and declared: "Equal rights carry equal responsibilities . . . No person has the right to inflict harm on the life or property of others."

Cleveland newspaperman Robert Manry walked unsteadily ashore at Falmouth, England, yesterday after sailing for 78 days from Falmouth, Mass., in a 13½-foot cabin sailboat, Tinkerbelle. His trip was uneventful except for a rudder break, hallucinations, mountainous seas, and being washed overboard on several occasions. He had a line tied around his waist and to the bow of his boat and in this manner was able to climb back in the boat on each occasion.

August 21, 1965

A Coin Collectors' Exhibit is under way at the Sheraton-Park Hotel. Yesterday, Virginia and I went over and spent a couple of hours looking at all of the coins and paper money from this country and many other countries in the world. There were about 150 exhibits and about that many pawn brokers and horse jockeys in booths selling coins. One of these men offered to sell us a Pillar dollar dated 1732 for \$30. This was right startling and we decided to think it over a while and before leaving the exhibit to take another look. In one of the other booths we found a 1732 Pillar dollar on exhibit, with a card showing that it was a counterfeit. This was identical with the Pillar dollar that the coin collector wanted to sell for \$30. If this had been a genuine Pillar dollar it would have been worth over \$100. Nevertheless, we enjoyed the exhibit and saw a lot of unusual coins. During the past several years we have collected a few coins and this is a right fascinating hobby.

We are in need of a strong 2-party system in this country at this time. In the House,

with 294 Democrats and 141 Republicans, we are in a position where any kind of legislation can be enacted. Some of the bills that we have passed this session are certainly not to the best interest of our country, but with all of the new Members swept in on the coattails of President Johnson, the Administration is attempting to pass everything possible this year, because next year will be election year and it will be a little more difficult to put legislation through the House. The Administration also knows that in the election in November of 1966 we will lose a minimum of 30 seats, with these being Republican seats that will simply be taken back. We could lose as many as 50 seats.

The political situation in Kentucky is not good. Our Governor is under attack from every section of the State and has not handled himself properly. The decision from the Court of Appeals on tax assessment of 100% caused quite a disturbance, and the blame was immediately placed on the Governor because this decision, a great many people believed, was demanded by the Governor. One or two races are developing for next year and some of my friends are going to be right unhappy. With a tremendous majority last November, we still have a chance in Kentucky of building back our Democratic majority and consolidating our forces. This seems to be too much to ask for at this time and the Democratic Party is beginning to splinter off again.

The situation in South Vietnam is no better and President Johnson is still looking for some way to pull out.

The books on President Kennedy continue to come off the press. Within the next few days Mrs. Evelyn Lincoln's book on her 12 years service with President Kennedy will be released. Mrs. Lincoln was President Kennedy's personal secretary while he was in Washington. In one section of the book she relates the President's trip to Texas and the warnings he had received prior to leaving Washington. He stated, according to Mrs. Lincoln, that if they were out to get him they could get him in church some Sunday while he was worshipping. On the way out to the airport he took along his son, John Kennedy, in the helicopter and appeared to be highly nervous, according to Mrs. Lincoln.

Louise is still at Newark, Delaware, and she is completing her work on her Master's Degree. Chris is growing like a weed and, although he is not large for his age, is as active as any little boy I have ever seen. Celeste and Jim, together with their two boys, James and Jeffrey, are now living in Cambridge, Ohio, and Celeste is expecting another child this fall. They are doing fine and James and Jeffrey were up at Stone Harbor with us for a day several weeks ago.

Those pens President Johnson has given away by the hundreds, or maybe thousands, cost \$1.11 apiece. The President has now decided to economize just a little, and the new ones that he has ordered will cost only 17¢ each. This will be a saving of 94¢ per pen. President Johnson distributed, this past week, 587 pens at a cost of \$651.57.

Hundreds of white and Negro youths, many of them from big city slums, rioted for nearly three hours yesterday at the Federal Job Corps Urban Center at Camp Breckinridge. The youths were finally dispersed after FBI agents and U.S. Marshals entered the Center while 35 State policemen stood guard outside. The Public Relations Director at the Center said that a gang of young fellows went on the warpath against discipline and that a group composed of Negroes started the skirmish near the entrance to the Camp cafeteria. Then about 50 white and colored youths engaged in a two-hour fight. Knives, chains and 2x4s were used and the Urban Center officials were helpless because they have no police protection at the Urban Center. At Camp Breckinridge Urban Center today there are 650 students, with about 400 of them Negro, and this Center is operated by the Southern Illinois University under contract with the Government.

August 23, 1965

During the past week, U. S. Marines, in the first large-scale American combat operation in South Vietnam, battered a trapped Communist force along the country's northern coast. Viet Cong casualties were the highest for any single engagement of the Vietnamese conflict.

California Governor Edmund G. Brown pronounced the riot in Los Angeles "under control," and National Guardsmen began withdrawing from the city. The Governor appointed John A. McCone, former director of

the Central Intelligence Agency, to head an eight-member committee to investigate causes of the Negro rioting.

After a 78-day voyage across the Atlantic, Robert Manry, an Ohio newspaperman, reached Falmouth, England, in his dinghy, Tinkerbelle. The 47-year-old adventurer had sailed the ocean alone in the 13½-foot-long vessel.

Elias Tsirimokos was named premier of Greece. New riots flared in Athens following the appointment.

President Johnson declared drought-stricken parts of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware as disaster areas, and promised the states about \$3,000,000 in Federal aid.

The House passed the Administration's omnibus farm bill after forcing the Administration to back down on a key provision.

The Gemini 5 mission started on Saturday morning, with Astronauts Gordon Cooper and Charles Conrad prepared for an 8-day orbit. Shortly after being placed in orbit, the spacecraft developed certain mechanical trouble which, for a short time, indicated that the flight might be brought to a halt. Several hours later the mechanical deficiency cleared up somewhat and the Gemini 5 is still in orbit.

The Senate Public Works Committee reported out our public works bill, which passed the House several months ago. This is a \$4.327 billion bill, and in the bill we have \$76 million for Kentucky projects.

None of the Kentucky amounts varied from the House bill except a \$1 million reduction in TVA's appropriation for the Land Between The Lakes. The bill carried \$9 million for Barkley Dam construction, \$6,950,000 for Grayson Reservoir construction, \$5,600,000 for Green River Reservoir construction, \$5,500,000 for Fishtrap Reservoir construction, \$3 million for Cave Run Reservoir construction, \$2.2 million for Carr Fork Reservoir construction.

There was \$14.4 million for Cannelton Locks and Dam construction, \$4 million for Newburgh Locks and Dam construction and \$6.2 million for Uniontown Locks and Dam construction.

The committee added \$150,000 to begin planning work on the Smithland-Dog Island Lock and Dam.

It also approved \$150,000 for planning on Booneville Reservoir, \$100,000 for planning on Eagle Creek Reservoir, and \$20,000 for planning Ludlow-Bromley, in northern Kentucky.

The bill carried \$15,000 for a Beargrass Creek flood control study, \$49,000 for a Salt River study, and \$30,000 for a study of flood control in southwest Jefferson County.

Approved were allocations of \$100,000 for flood protection in North Frankfort, and \$170,000 for flood protection in Sturgis.

During this past weekend, 11 persons were injured when students rioted at the Urban Center at Camp Breckinridge. The fight

started in the Mess Hall, with some 80 to 150 of the 600 involved, and lasted for about two hours. It seems that a racket had developed at this Urban Center and certain of the students were required to pay \$13.50 a month, which is one-half of their take-home pay, in exchange for life insurance. This assured them that they would not be molested or injured. The poor quality of the meals also apparently entered into the over-all ruckus. This disturbance created quite a bit of excitement and was carried by the news media throughout the country.

Is there anything left to be cheerful about this summer? Fortunately, yes.

The price of hockey pucks has not increased since 1922.

Congress will quit soon.

President Charles de Gaulle has no press conference scheduled.

There is no water shortage in Venice.

Pierre Salinger has three jobs.

Some of the New York World's Fair buildings will remain standing after the Fair closes this fall. The exhibitors have gone bankrupt and cannot afford to tear them down.

George C. Wallace may not succeed himself as Governor of Alabama under the State's Constitution.

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy says publicly that Lyndon Johnson is doing a good job.

There are no poisonous reptiles in the District of Columbia.

Harold Stassen is not a candidate for anything -- so far.

The minimum balance permissible at the new Banque Continental, which will open in New York in October, will be \$25,000.

Thomas E. Dewey is writing an autobiography.

Rep. Roy H. McVicker (D-Colo.) has introduced in the Congressional Record the following commentary on the Watusi, the Frug, the Jerk, the Swim, the Monkey Dog and other new dances: "Far from being wanton sex gyrations to tom-tom jungle music, as shocked bluesmen would have us believe, these new dances re-echo the origins of Old World formal dances in which ladies and courtiers danced opposite each other in perfect time and motion without touching even a fingertip."

Reflections of this sort refresh the spirit even in a summer the likes of this one. The future, too, seems less forbidding somehow when one reads an ad such as this in the current issue of the New Republic:

"FREEZE AT DEATH, reanimate in future (hopefully), nonprofit (newsletter -- 2.00 dollars year). L.E.S., 2011 N St., NW, Washington, D.C."

War and rioting have not been the whole story this summer, New York Philharmonic concerts in Central Park have been attracting

audiences of 70,000 persons. Summer schools have experienced a record enrollment. The beaches are jammed. The national parks are swarming with vacationers. Rivers and harbors are crowded with pleasure craft. One New York dealer is advertising boats at "surprisingly low" prices, like \$23,000 and \$21,500.

Human inventiveness is holding up in spite of everything. One of the season's new products, for example, is a long-needed ingredient to perfume the exhaust of diesel trucks and buses. And business confidence will not be downed no matter what. Among the strongest proofs that comes to mind is the recently reported development of a vending machine that dispenses goodies by credit card.

Still, it has been a hard summer in which to find a silver lining. Draft calls have doubled. A tiger jumped through a window and killed three persons attending a funeral 60 miles north of Saigon. Barry Goldwater underwent surgery on his neck. In a Gallup Poll, 37 per cent of those interviewed could see no difference in the way the Democratic and the Republican Parties handled major problems.

A book chronicling President Johnson's humor cited as an example of wit in the White House today: "You fellows know what a steer is? That's a bull who's lost his social standing."

Without a sense of humor, how could we endure what President Eisenhower used to call "these troublous (sic) times?"

The MacArthur Museum, in Norfolk, Va., is being patronized by hundreds of thousands of visitors. During the past several months, some 600,000 people have visited this Museum. General MacArthur is buried here, and before his death he turned over to the City of Norfolk his papers, trophies, medals, and hundreds of chests of letters and documents. The exhibits also include his famous cap, corn cob pipe, sunglasses, and many portraits.

Illiterate Negroes are being registered to vote in the South under the protection of the new Federal law, and it appears now that several hundred thousand will register before this drive is over.

War costs in South Vietnam so far have added another \$1.7 billion to our national debt.

The one person, one vote amendment in the Senate appears to be dead.

The next controversial measure that we will have up in the House is the minimum wage increase. This bill provides for an increase from \$1.25 an hour to \$1.75 an hour and, among other things, includes farm workers.

Kentucky begins a special session of the Legislature today for the purpose of considering the tax structure generally. The Court of Appeals' decision, re-stating the Constitution's provision of 100 per cent assessment, certainly caused quite a controversy in the Commonwealth.

The President has vetoed his first major bill. The Military Construction Act for Fiscal Year 1966, containing over \$1 billion in projects, was vetoed by the President, due to the fact that he maintains a certain provision takes away executive powers, prohibited under the Constitution. As I recall, this bill passed the House by 401-0, and 87-0 in the Senate. Both Houses were in favor of a little more control over the closing of military installations.

A delegation of Monroe County citizens charged, in a meeting with State School Superintendent Harry Sparks, of Kentucky, that this particular school system was run for the benefit of the local political machine. Ralph Hagan, of Tompkinsville, Kentucky, the spokesman for the group, said that the Carter family, of Tompkinsville, had run this County for a period of 50 years and used the school system as the hub for their local political machine. He pointed out that the chairman of the Monroe County School Board is J. C. Carter. Darrell Carter is Superintendent of Schools. Other offices held by the family are: Circuit Judge James C. Carter, Jr.; Commonwealths Attorney Paul Carter; County Judge Sam Carter; County Attorney Abe P. Carter; 5th District Congressman Dr. Tim Lee Carter; and State Representative Earl Carter.

Clarence J. Brown, the Representative of the 7th Ohio District, died early this morning. He was elected in 1939, after serving as Lt. Governor of Ohio. Clarence Brown was a partisan Republican and at the same time, in my opinion, was a good Member of

Congress. Several years ago, while walking through the tunnel with him one day, we started talking about Ohio. I graduated from Law School at Ohio State and this always gave us something to talk about. I asked Mr. Brown if he had the Washington Court House section in his district and he informed me that he did. He said that I would be interested in a little incident that took place at Washington Court House at one time. At the time that President Harding was on a train from Cleveland that passed through Washington Court House on the way to the West Coast, Clarence Brown had an opportunity to go aboard the train when it stopped at Washington Court House. He and President Harding were very close friends and, just before the train pulled out, President Harding gave him a note and told him to read it after the train left. Clarence told me he read the note and was very much surprised at the contents. He said he had placed this note in his lockbox and it would not be released until after his death. I have often wondered as to just what the note said and have surmised that it probably gave the President's views concerning threats of death. Along about this time the President believed that he was going to be killed and, with the Teapot Dome scandal in full bloom, it was not an unusual assumption.

On another occasion I was informed that Clarence Brown had instructed the Treasury Department to send his paycheck to the Sergeant at Arms in the Capitol for deposit each month and that he had never cashed a check on this account. It has been my information all along that this account now contains

several hundred thousand dollars and, under the terms of his Will, will be left to the Government of the United States.

August 24, 1965

The headwaiter in the House Restaurant is Ernest Petinaud, who was born in the Bahamas and for over 30 years has been employed in the House of Representatives Restaurant. All of the Members know that his memory is excellent and that he never forgets a face. This is the gentleman who took the trip with a committee a year ago and received considerable publicity and the Congress received a whole lot of criticism. Every once in while he sends me a note or a quotation of some kind. Recently he sent me a statement defining a gentleman. According to Ernest, a gentleman is a man that's clean inside and out, who neither looks up to the rich nor down on the poor, who can lose without squealing and who can win without bragging, who is considerate of women, children, and old people, who is too brave to lie, too generous to cheat and who takes his share of the world and lets other people have theirs.

Each decennial census makes a difference in the number of Members in the House of Representatives.

At one time, we had 11 Representatives in Kentucky. Today we have 7. Based on the 1960 Census, the distribution by states is as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ALABAMA	8	MONTANA	2
ALASKA	1	NEBRASKA	3
ARIZONA	3	NEVADA	1
ARKANSAS	4	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2
CALIFORNIA	38	NEW JERSEY	15
COLORADO	4	NEW MEXICO	2
CONNECTICUT	6	NEW YORK	41
DELAWARE	1	NORTH CAROLINA	11
FLORIDA	12	NORTH DAKOTA	2
GEORGIA	10	OHIO	24
HAWAII	2	OKLAHOMA	6
IDAHO	2	OREGON	4
ILLINOIS	24	PENNSYLVANIA	27
INDIANA	11	RHODE ISLAND	2
IOWA	7	SOUTH CAROLINA	6
KANSAS	5	SOUTH DAKOTA	2
KENTUCKY	7	TENNESSEE	9
LOUISIANA	8	TEXAS	23
MAINE	2	UTAH	2
MARYLAND	8	VERMONT	1
MASSACHUSETTS	12	VIRGINIA	10
MICHIGAN	19	WASHINGTON	7
MINNESOTA	8	WEST VIRGINIA	5
MISSISSIPPI	5	WISCONSIN	10
MISSOURI	10	WYOMING	1
	and		
PUERTO RICO	1	(Resident Commissioner)	

The President is insisting upon his pound of flesh. We are now in the process of marking-up the Foreign Aid Appropriations Bill, and the White House insisted yesterday that a meeting be held in the Speaker's office, at which time the amount to be appropriated was to be agreed upon. The Foreign Aid Authorization Bill, recently enacted, provides for \$3.36 billion, and the President is demanding that every penny authorized be appropriated. We spent some 7 weeks hearing the requests for Foreign Aid money, and our Committee on Appropriations considers it has a duty to see that the requests are justified regardless of what action the Foreign Affairs Committee takes with its authorization bill. Yesterday, the President was represented by two of his legislative officers, Larry O'Brien and Henry Wilson. The Speaker, John W. McCormack, and the Majority Leader, Carl Albert, were present with 5 members of the Subcommittee on Foreign Affairs Appropriations. The Chairman of our Committee, Mr. Passman, of course was not present, and the Chairman of our Full Committee, Mr. Mahon attended. As usual, he squirmed all over the place, and at this point, I am not sure that he will stay with the Committee. Beginning at 10:00 today, we will proceed

with the mark-up and I believe that this bill will be reduced some.

As a member of the Committee on Appropriations, I had the honor of serving with Clarence Cannon, of Missouri, who was Chairman of our committee for a great many years. He was a man of courage, integrity, and ability. The White House never scared Mr. Cannon and serving with him has spoiled me somewhat.

August 27, 1965

For a number of years the Senate has been passing Home Rule legislation but the House refused to go along. This year, the Senate passed a bill providing for Home Rule for the District of Columbia. Under the terms of this bill, a mayor, council and school board would be elected, and the Federal payment would be set under a formula which would assess the Federal share according to the value of the Federal property located in the District of Columbia. This bill is now resting peacefully in the House Legislative Committee on the District of Columbia, and President Johnson has, during the past few days, publicly called upon the House to sign a discharge petition discharging the bill from the Committee. He has made statement after statement to the effect that home rule must be secured before this Congress leaves Washington. Yesterday he made a right unusual statement. This statement in substance was to the effect that we might expect the same kind of trouble in Washington as the people in Los Angeles have

recently experienced unless we go along with the demand for home rule. Martin Luther King, NAACP, and other pressure groups, including Labor, are demanding that the Members of the House sign the Home Rule Petition. Our leadership today, as my good friend Mr. Cannon said several years ago, in the House is still right inept and the three leaders, McCormack, Albert and Boggs, are running up and down the halls of the Capitol with sticks in their hands, trying to force the Members of the House to sign the discharge petition. The President has demanded this action of the leaders on the Democratic side and they are again complying and completely acquiescing. Starting yesterday afternoon, the radios and television stations in Washington called attention to the fact that for some reason the Speaker, the Majority Leader and the Whip have not signed the discharge petition. Mr. McCormack and the Majority Leader and Majority Whip know that, under the rules of the House for well over 100 years, discharge petitions have not been recognized as good parliamentary procedure and have been considered all down through the years as pressure moves to destroy committees. Mr. Rayburn, our former Speaker -- and, by the way, we miss him more and more every day -- always said that he never signed one and never would ask anyone else to sign one. I wonder what Mr. McCormack and his group will do now.

The President's statement yesterday concerning trouble in Washington, which might not only consist of a march by the colored people but rioting, plundering, murdering and raping, certainly is most unusual and

if this takes place the blame can be firmly placed at the President's door. The Republican Minority Leader in the House, Jerry Ford, issued a statement yesterday to the effect that the President had simply placed a pistol at the head of Congress. Ordinarily I do not agree with Mr. Ford, but on this occasion he is certainly correct.

This week we have had the Immigration Bill before the House, and on Wednesday the bill passed 318-95. I was one of the 95. I voted for an amendment which placed an annual ceiling of 115,000 on total immigration from Western Hemisphere countries after July 1, 1968. About 139,000 immigrants came from those countries last year and, under our present law, there is no ceiling as to the number that can be admitted. Good health, assurance of employment, and good character, are in substance the only requirements today. Personally, I am more concerned about Communism and what is taking place in Latin America than I am in some other sections of the world, and certainly we should have a ceiling on the Western Hemisphere countries the same as we do on other countries of the world. The leadership forced this bill through the House and then last night the President, in a meeting with Majority Leader Mansfield and the Minority Leader of the Senate, agreed that to get the bill through he would go along with the amendment, setting a ceiling for the Western Hemisphere countries, that failed in the House. He backed up and left a lot of his friends high and dry in the House. Ten of the Committee Chairmen were among the 95, and at the present time we have 20 standing committees in the House.

Gordon Cooper and Charles Conrad became the new endurance champions in the space race yesterday as they whirled into their 6th day in orbit. They overcame the impressive 119-hour, 6-minute record of Soviet Cosmonaut Valery Bykovsky set in June 1963. At 10 o'clock Cooper and Conrad rounded out five full days of space flight since their launching from Cape Kennedy last Saturday. According to present plans, their Gemini 5 craft will come back to earth at a point in the Atlantic east of Cape Kennedy at 9:26 a.m. Sunday, August 29.

When I was first elected to the House, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., was a Member. He was not too well liked and only served a short time. He left the House to run for Attorney General of New York and was overwhelmingly defeated. For the past 8 years we have had James Roosevelt, of California, the elder son of President Roosevelt, in the House and he certainly is a left-winger. He ran for Mayor of Los Angeles several months ago, while still serving in the House, and was defeated. He represents a portion of the Watts section of Los Angeles that was destroyed as a result of the riots, and, politically I imagine he was just about at the end of the rope in California. Yesterday President Johnson named him as United States Representative to the United Nations Economic and Social Council. He will serve under Ambassador Goldberg, our U. N. representative, and will have Ambassadorial status. He will not be missed in the House and I presume will try to make a carpet-bagger race for a high position in another state.

President Johnson brought in on his coattails 48 Democrats who defeated Republicans from strong districts. The minimum wage proposal, 14(b), immigration, the debt limit ceiling bill, and several others have now started these new Liberals to complaining. They are saying to the leaders that, unless we adjourn and go home and stop some of this legislation, none of them will have a chance to be re-elected. This is right amusing because most of them have been answering quorum calls by saying, "Aye."

August 28, 1965

We finished marking up the foreign aid bill and reduced the bill \$75 million. Our subcommittee report will now go to the full committee where, in my opinion, it will be accepted.

August 30, 1965

During the Kennedy Administration, the weakest man in the Cabinet was Postmaster General Day. Before President Kennedy died, the Polish people in this country were demanding that one of their own be given a high position in the Federal Government. This is how John Gronouski replaced Postmaster General Day. For months now, Gronouski has permitted a few bureaucrats who, in the main, are Republicans, to take charge of the Post Office Department. Several weeks ago, the White House called me concerning a very important bill, and the day the call was received I was really disturbed, due to the fact that I had just received a letter from the Postmaster General's assistant, informing

me that in my home town certain action must be immediately taken in filling a Post Office vacancy which had caused considerable trouble for about a year. I informed the caller from the White House that certainly I was unhappy over this particular letter, but this was just one of many that I had received and I presumed the same applied to other Members of the House. From time to time, other Members have informed me that they, too, were experiencing more trouble with the Post Office Department than any other department in the Government. This man, Gronouski, simply did not know what he was doing. Yesterday, President Johnson announced that Larry O'Brien would be the new Postmaster General, and Gronouski would be our Ambassador to Warsaw. This Ambassadorial appointment was certainly a face-saver and, to be quite frank, only a very slight one.

Larry O'Brien started out with President Kennedy, as his Congressional liaison official, and held on under President Johnson. He has a wonderful personality and is a politician who at the same time knows how to be an excellent administrator. This man knows the facts of life and will be able to manage the department of our Government that has more employees than any other four departments put together.

Secretary of State Rusk said last week the U.S. would consider a halt in the bombing of North Vietnam if Hanoi responded in like measure on the military front.

House Republicans on Tuesday issued a white paper charging that Johnson's campaign oratory last year encouraged miscalculation

on the part of the enemy in Vietnam.

The nation's Capital seemed to be turning into a city of sign-readers last week. The message that some of the practitioners were getting was that North Vietnam may be coming around to the view, however slowly, that a throttling down of the escalating war would be in its interest.

To buttress their hopeful view, these observers cited the following developments:

Reports of growing weariness on the part of many harrassed and hungry Viet Cong units; the U.S. Marine Corps victory at Chu Lai, where a battle-hardened guerrilla regiment was blasted apart and real confidence created that American military can handle this new kind of enemy; the Viet Cong appeal last week to the International Red Cross for medicines and surgical instruments and the increasing impact of our air strikes against North Vietnam and enemy units in the south.

While Hanoi has not uttered a word publicly which the "cautious optimists" in the Johnson administration can point to, Soviet diplomats have been hinting broadly all around the globe that if we stopped the bombing raids on North Vietnam some concessions from President Ho Chi Minh could be expected and a start made on the road to peace negotiations.

The approach of September brought renewed speculation on Capitol Hill on a possible adjournment date for Congress.

Not in 27 years has Congress been able to complete its work and go home as early

as June. So President Johnson, in tantalizing fashion, held out last week this prospect for the second session of the 89th Congress starting in January.

It was not something offered for nothing. All the President wanted in exchange was for the Congress to stay around now for a reasonable time "of several weeks" to complete his legislative program.

During the past week, America's Gemini astronauts broke two space records set by the Soviet Union -- one for the longest single flight, and the other giving the United States the lead in total time in space.

President Johnson directed a team of Federal officials to plan a rehabilitation program for riot-torn areas of Los Angeles. The President named Deputy Attorney General Ramsey Clark to head the Federal task force.

House Republicans issued a 33-page document criticizing Democratic administrations for U.S. policies in Southeast Asia. The Johnson Administration brought out its own pamphlet, explaining American policy in Vietnam.

The Air Force will be in charge of the first major U.S. military program in space. President Johnson gave the Air Force the task of developing a manned space craft that will remain in space for as long as a month.

A cease-fire agreement was reached in the three-year-old civil war in Yemen.

After an absence of seven years, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek will visit here in Washington. She reportedly will rent a Washington house for the month of September. She is 67 years old and a Wellesley graduate. I hope that Mme. Chiang bears in mind that this is no longer 1940, but 1965, and any attempt to build up sentiment for invasion of Communist Red China at this time for the Nationalist Chinese would be suicide.

The recent riot at Camp Breckinridge has again clearly demonstrated the fact that concentration on the three Rs and social sciences is not the right training for born losers and dropouts. These boys should be offered immediately instruction in different trades and emphasis placed on vocational training. This should apply throughout our school system today with those who clearly indicate that they are unable to keep up with the others and will probably drop out before graduation day.

This Congress has been branded as a rubber-stamp Congress on more than one occasion. An article appeared in The New York Times entitled, "No Rubber Stamps on the Hill." This article is as follows:

"The rubber-stamp 89th Congress," intoned The Richmond News-Leader recently, "once more has demonstrated its spineless acceptance of the proposition that what Lyndon wants, Lyndon gets."

This echoing judgment was delivered on the occasion of the House's passage of the bill to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, and it was typical of many loving appraisals this Congress has absorbed --

particularly from those who disapprove of Lyndon Johnson and all his works.

Well, this week the rubber-stamp 89th Congress spinelessly made it clear to Mr. Johnson that if he expects to get the 14(b) repealer through the Senate, he'll probably have to break a filibuster. The rubber-stamp 89th Congress then spinelessly whacked Mr. Johnson across the seat of his pants with an unwanted amendment that sharply altered his immigration bill.

Congress, in fact, was feeling so supine and steamrollered this week that when Mr. Johnson, on television, made the strongest plea that any President had ventured for home rule for the District of Columbia -- and one of the strongest pleas for any piece of legislation ever to come from a President -- it responded by doing almost exactly nothing.

None of Mr. Johnson's well-trained House leaders signed the discharge petition that would bring the home-rule bill to the floor. Only one member of his docile Texas House delegation affixed his signature. Only four of the President's 20 devoted committee chairmen got down on the dotted line.

Some rubber! Some stamp!

Everybody knows, of course, that Lyndon Johnson and the 89th Congress are putting together the most extensive record of legislative accomplishment since F.D.R.'s Hundred Days. Some students of legislative accomplishment, not content with this superlative, insist on going all the way back to Woodrow Wilson and 1913 for comparison.

But if there is a rubber-stamp bill among the major measures passed, it could only be the \$1.06 billion program to aid secondary education; the President jammed that one through virtually without change by pleading with Congress not to risk reopening the religious and racial disputes that had blocked every other school bill.

Congress forced the President to accede to a major change in the voting rights bill, a change that seeks the overthrow of state poll taxes by the Federal courts. The House Ways and Means Committee produced a major expansion of the Johnson Medicare Bill, all by itself.

The legislators pruned several proposals out of the massive Administration housing bill, then sharply trimmed its most experimental feature -- the rental subsidy plan. Urban Democrats went so limp before the farm bill that they rubber-stamped Mr. Johnson's so-called "bread tax" right out of it.

The anti-poverty program is getting through more or less unscathed, but not without a hard fight and a long debate that has disclosed no lack of Congressional spine -- only a shortage of opposing votes.

Mr. Johnson's vaunted program to beautify the countryside has been rubber-stamped out of sight. Representative L. Mendel Rivers, the scourge of the Pentagon, stuffed an overswollen military pay rise right down the throats of Secretary McNamara and the President. Mr. Johnson is fighting a rear-guard action against a civilian pay raise he considers inflationary, and twice he has

had to veto measures he believed were Congressional invasions of executive prerogatives.

The Senate took counsel of J. Edgar Hoover, not Mr. Johnson or Secretary Rusk, and now is sitting tight on the consular treaty with the Soviet Union. The President's own majority leader, mild Mike Mansfield of Montana, took the lead in backing him down on his plan to close a number of veterans hospitals.

And if anyone thinks he sees a rubber-stamp mark anywhere on a foreign aid bill that was locked up for weeks in a House-Senate conference, he had best not point it out to Larry O'Brien, the harassed chief of Mr. Johnson's Congressional liaison team.

None of this record of independence, inspiration, obstinacy and occasional idiocy refutes the remarkable achievements of the President and the 89th Congress. None of it means that Congress is out-of-hand and digging in for an anti-Johnson explosion. None of it signifies that Mr. Johnson doesn't know his legislative stuff, and certainly nothing in the records suggests that Congress has really developed the sort of active, sustained and intelligent influence on national policy that ought to be its true role in the 20th century.

What the 89th Congress and Lyndon Johnson have demonstrated is that for the first time in years, the legislative and executive branches are in the traces together, however uneasily; that if the Presidency is still the paramount force in the American Government,

the Congress is neither an obstructionist anachronism nor a rubber stamp.

It is, in fact, a live-wire sort of place, these days, with a mind of its own. Ask Larry O'Brien. Ask Mr. McNamara. But if you ask Lyndon Johnson, duck quickly.

Astronauts L. Gordon Cooper, Jr., and Charles Conrad, Jr., successfully completed their epic unprecedented and incredible journey through space yesterday in good health and good spirits. Their 120-orbit trip, which began at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, August 21, took them roughly 3.3 million miles over a period of 190 hours, 55 minutes. This 8-day space flight established the record up to this time.

September 1, 1965

Four years ago, the School Board requested adequate funds for the purchase of additional land at the present Shaw Junior High School. The subcommittee of which I am chairman approved the request and the land was purchased. In planning the school construction program, the Superintendent of Schools and the School Board take the requests each year and establish a priority list. With the land purchased for Shaw the necessity for the school was not sufficiently determined by the School Board and placed on the priority list until this year. In the list containing some 30 of the requests for new construction, Shaw was placed #13. Last fall, following the death of President Kennedy, his brother Robert Kennedy, and O. Roy Chalk, the very smooth operator of the District Transit Company, together with a few other individuals, decided to locate a playground in one of the poorer sections

of Washington. The land which was purchased for the new school building was selected by this group and, after taking up their proposal with the School Board and the Superintendent of Schools, together with the three Commissioners of the District of Columbia, it was finally agreed that the playground could be erected on this land and that it had to be moved when the School Board decided to build the new Shaw School. This proposal was agreed to by all of the parties, and Senator Kennedy then proceeded to secure all kinds of obsolete Army and Navy equipment to place on this land. Airplanes, landing barges, and many other types of equipment were secured from the Department of Defense and a number of these items were placed in concrete and given a permanent location on this land. A ruckus then broke out among the originators of the playground as to who was to pay the last \$45,000 that was due. Chalk issued several statements purporting that he had invested all that he intended to invest and that others had to carry this burden. It seems that some \$200,000 was necessary, in addition to the equipment that was secured in some manner from the Department of Defense. After establishing the priority list and sending up Shaw as one of the new school construction projects for fiscal year 1966, the Commissioners and the School Board, as a result of pressure from the White House, decided that the equipment did not have to be moved and that the land purchased for the School would be permanently used for a playground. Additional land was requested and the purchase price, including changes necessary for a new type of building for the land proposed, entailed approximately \$2 million more than

the original proposal for construction of this new school building. Families would have to be moved and the Recreation Department of the District very frankly informed our subcommittee that the playgrounds in Washington cost from \$35 thousand to \$45 thousand per year to maintain, and the Kennedy Playground would cost \$109 thousand a year, due to its unusual construction and playground pieces. The Recreation Department was very unhappy over this forced project and the School Board simply stated that its hands were tied by the White House and, although they realized that this was not good procedure, thousands of children were using the playground and, under the circumstances, they believed that the new land should be purchased and the additional money expended. The Washington Post then proceeded to tear me apart, since I am chairman of the committee. This, of course, followed the action of our subcommittee when we refused to agree to the additional expenditure and firmly stated that we wanted to erect a new school building but that some other plan would have to be submitted since the land purchased for the school and held for that purpose was being used for other purposes at this time. The editorials have been right severe, and one of them stated that a supplemental should be requested by the Commissioners with an item added and I should be forced to do an about-face. The Commissioners, understanding all of the facts and knowing that pressure alone made them change their position, have not requested a supplemental. Under the rules of our committee, when a project is refused in the regular bill, it has no place in a supplemental. Supplemental items are emergency matters that are not foreseen

and must be attended to before the next fiscal year arrives.

Since the Washington Post has lost its fight to make our committee do anything up to this time, and especially since they have found out that no supplemental will be requested, they have again come forward with a right mean editorial in today's paper, entitled, "Impasse at Shaw." This editorial is as follows:

"Every attempt to replace the decrepit and crowded Shaw Junior High School is blocked by Congressman Natcher, the chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee. Mr. Natcher's subcommittee generously let the city spend its own money, some years ago, to buy a site for a replacement to Shaw. After the death of President Kennedy, that land was used to build a splendid playground as a memorial.

Mr. Natcher feels that he was not sufficiently consulted in the diversion of the land from school to playground. His sense of prerogative has been dented. With the stern justice that characterizes the wounded Congressman, Mr. Natcher is now punishing the children of Washington's slums for the Administration's decision to build them a playground. The next time these children will think twice before they play on land that Mr. Natcher has let the city's taxpayers buy for a school.

The city has three choices. It can recognize the Kennedy Playground as a priceless asset to a squalid slum, and buy another site for the school. The city tried to do precisely that, but Mr. Natcher cut the money

out of the budget. As an alternative Mr. Williams, the president of the School Board, now suggests tearing up the playground. Since that piece of land is too small for a customary school, any Shaw replacement built on it would have to be five or six stories high, thereby creating a new set of problems of the sort not solved satisfactorily elsewhere. The third choice is, of course, to build no new school.

The city now has a right to ask Mr. Natcher what he wants. Since he has vetoed the new school site, does he insist that we destroy the Kennedy Playground? Or are the children of Shaw to have no school at all, in atonement for the Administration's transgressions against congressional vanity? The time has come for the District Commissioners to request an answer."

September 9, 1965

The controversy between steel management and steel labor was settled. President Johnson sent Senator Wayne Morse and Leroy Collins to Pittsburgh to meet with the negotiators for management and labor, and after the two emissaries were unable to bring about an agreement, the President stepped into the picture and requested that those in charge on both sides come to the White House. A number of conferences were held in the President's office, with the President taking charge, and later quarters were set aside in the Executive Office Building adjacent to the White House for use by the negotiators. Negotiations continued, with meals sent from the White House and with a final settlement reached. This type

of negotiation was criticized somewhat, due to the fact that some believed that President Johnson had simply wrung from the steel negotiators an agreement in direct contradiction to the guiding spirit of free collective bargaining in a free country. After calling the parties to Washington, the President of course kept unremitting pressure on the negotiators and, with the full weight of his office, finally brought about a settlement.

Along with his settlement of the steel controversy, the President finally succeeded, with the use of a large stick and many projects throughout the United States, in having 218 Members of the House of Representatives sign a discharge petition for home rule. Resort to a discharge petition is unusual, but it succeeded this time because the President, the Speaker of the House, and the Majority Leader simply forced 218 Members to sign the petition. The legislative committee on the District of Columbia, under chairmanship of John McMillan, of South Carolina, refused to bring out a home rule bill and enough pressure was used, after a great many failures during the past 20 years, to discharge the bill under a discharge petition. I refused to sign the discharge petition, although as far as the subcommittee on the District of Columbia budget is concerned, it would probably have been to my advantage. The Constitution specifically provides, under Section 8 of Article I, that the Congress shall have the power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district, not exceeding ten miles square, as may by secession of particular

states and the acceptance of the Congress become the site of government of the United States.

Home rule was tried 90 years ago and ended in economic disaster. Home rule for the District has become a political football, and more recently it was thrust into the civil rights arena on racial grounds by Dr. Martin Luther King, who threatened a massive demonstration and a march on Washington unless Congress passed a home rule bill. This alone was enough to incense the Members of the House, and at least it affected the President somewhat because the day of the King statement brought forth another letter from the President to the House leadership, insisting on a home rule bill.

Here in Washington today, we hear that the best way to get a good job, or at least a prestige title on your door, is to try to leave the President. He lets a few people in this category go quietly, but the latest example of just how he proceeds is the General Maxwell D. Taylor case. General Taylor resigned as Ambassador to South Vietnam and probably could write a story about his reasons for resigning. He had planned to retire from government service when he resigned as Ambassador, but last week President Johnson tapped him to serve as a special part-time consultant. The General's duties are right vague, but they will involve reviewing U. S. programs aimed at strengthening South Vietnam, but by occupying offices in the Executive Office Building he will to this extent still be under assignment to the President.

The switch of Lawrence F. O'Brien to Postmaster General and Postmaster General

Gronouski to Warsaw as Ambassador was another similar move. Gronouski simply failed as Postmaster General, but since he is Polish it would have been a serious political mistake to have thrown him completely out of the Government. The assignment to Warsaw is important, due to the fact that here is the only place we can have general discussions with Communist Red China and others, and this particular assignment requires an outstanding ambassador. Our dealings, of course, are not too good with Communist Red China and I hope that this latest move is not a flop.

In considering legislation in this country today for Medicare and other matters, we must keep in mind that we have 18 million citizens who are over 65 years of age, and further, we must remember that the average American lives 22 years longer today than in 1900.

We still have our problems in the Dominican Republic. Opposing sides in the 19-week-long civil war agreed to formation of a compromise government. A provisional president was sworn in, pending national elections next year.

Our world champion astronauts, Cooper and Conrad, are still undergoing tests after their 8-day record flight.

Our urban renewal department legislation was finally approved and sent to the President. Here we have established a new Federal department of cabinet rank and, with over 70% of our people residing in our cities today, this legislation may be all right. I voted for passage of this bill with tongue in cheek.

Just for a change, the airlines in this country are showing a profit, and this is good. Our railroads continue to merge, and during the past few days the C&O and the Norfolk & Western have indicated that they will merge and the merger will also include five smaller lines.

President Johnson's great society legislation has been receiving strong support from the 71 freshmen Democrat Representatives, and especially those from the North. A recent survey by the Congressional Quarterly showed that the average new Democratic House Member supported Johnson on 89 per cent of 12 selected key votes.

President Johnson has selected a new pen to give away when signing legislation. The pen is a dark blue plastic with a felt point, and printed on the side in gold is the Presidential seal and the President's autograph.

The President's blood pressure will certainly go up when he reads the Associated Press article entitled, "Johnson Is As Close To One-Man Government As U.S. Has Ever Had."

Federal registrars are now registering voters in 14 counties in the South. Predictions are made daily that over one million new voters will be registered before this drive is over.

India and Pakistan are at war. The fighting now occurs in Kashmir and two new fronts have opened up in West Pakistan. United Nations Secretary General U Thant arrives today in Pakistan and will confer

with President Khan and then go on to India. We are very much concerned in this country over this war. For a number of years now, border trouble has occurred from time to time, and only some two months ago it appeared that an outbreak would take place soon.

Pope Paul VI will fly to UN Headquarters in New York on October 4 to appeal to world leaders to negotiate a lasting peace. This one-day visit will be the first to the New World by a Pope in the history of the Roman Catholic Church. The Pope's schedule will include two sermons, with one being an appeal to the UN diplomats and the other an outdoor Mass for peace, at either the Yankee Stadium or the Shea Stadium. The Pope will not come to Washington, nor will this trip be considered as an official visit to the United States. Vatican sources believe that such an official visit would compromise his peace appeal before the United Nations.

Young John V. Lindsay, Republican Representative from New York City, has already spent \$500,000 in his campaign for Mayor. For the past several weeks he has actively engaged in this campaign and is not running as a Republican, even though his name will appear on that ticket. Apparently, he is having no trouble insofar as money is concerned.

September 10, 1965

The first session of the 89th Congress has been a very productive session. So far, the following major bills have been enacted into law:

S. 800

Authorizes \$15.4 billion for Department of Defense for procurement of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels, including \$6.4 billion for research and development, tests and evaluation.

H.J. Res. 447

Appropriates \$700 million additional for fiscal 1965 to press Vietnam campaign.

H.R. 7717

Authorizes \$5.18 billion for National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal year 1966, for construction of facilities, administrative operations, and research and development including solid fuel rocket, and nuclear solid-powered system for spaceship.

H.R. 10306

Prohibits destruction or mutilation of draft cards and provides Federal penalty for violations.

H.R. 6097

Provides penalties for assassination, kidnapping, or assault of President or Vice-President.

H.R. 7750

Authorizes \$3.36 million for foreign economic and military assistance for fiscal year 1968. Terminates aid to any nation failing to take prevention action against destruction of American property; bars sales of surplus foods to the United Arab Republic unless President determines it essential to U.S. national interest.

H.R. 2580

Abolishes national origins quota system in immigration effective July 1, 1968. Fixes annual limit of 170,000 from all former quota countries, giving preference to persons with skills and professional abilities; 120,000 from

Western hemisphere, and 50,000 close relatives of American citizens.

H.R. 6497

Authorizes an increase of \$1,035 billion in the United States quota in the International Monetary Fund, from \$4.125 to \$5.16 billion.

H.R. 8147

Limits to \$100 retail value amounts of duty-free goods U.S. residents may bring in from travel abroad, until July 1, 1967.

H.R. 8371

Reduces excise taxes by \$4.6 billion a year. Repeals levies on furs, jewelry, other luxury items, and on radio, TV sets, cameras, household appliances, musical instruments, records, sporting goods, bowling alleys, and on cabarets and general admissions, effective July 1, 1965. Cuts 10% tax on automobiles gradually to 1% and eliminates communication tax effective January 1, 1969

S. 3

Establishes Appalachia Regional Commission to initiate and coordinate public works and other programs, Federal, State & local, to revive economy and improve skills and health of area residents; authorizes \$1.1 billion for 1966.

H.R. 3818

Repeals requirement of 25% gold reserves against Federal Reserve deposits.

S. 974

Extends for 3 years, to June 30, 1969, the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962; reduces full Federal support of projects to 90% after fiscal 1966, except payment of allowances for trainees; maximum training period extended from 52 weeks to 104; brings training program of Area Redevelopment Act under MDTA; authorizes \$454 million for 1 year.

S. 1648

Authorizes 4-year, \$3.3 billion program of public works by loans and grants to local governments and other public or private groups in

economically depressed areas, communities, or regions, to develop industries, facilities and to create jobs.

S. 1588

Authorizes 3-year, \$90 million program of research and demonstration projects for development of high-speed inter-city railroad transportation.

S. 2080

Eliminates silver from dimes and quarters, cuts proportionately in half dollars from 90% to 40%.

H.R. 8464

Raises temporary limit on national debt by \$4 billion, from \$324 to \$328 billion, for fiscal year ending July 1, 1966.

H.R. 6675

Amends Social Security Act to provide: Hospitalization for persons 65 and over, effective July 1, '66; optional medical care insurance at \$3 a month, matched by Government. Increases by 7% all social security

payments, liberalizes eligibility rules. Expands and increases payments under Federal-State assistance programs for dependent children, blind, and disabled. Increases social security taxes, and income rate base, to finance new and increased benefits.

H.R. 2362

Authorizes \$1.3 billion to improve elementary and secondary grade-school education; provides for 3-year program of aid to school districts on basis of percentage of pupils from lower-income families and 5-year programs for community-wide supplemental educational centers, purchases of textbooks and other teaching aids, research, and help for State education departments. Extends for 2 years to July 1, 1968, aid for impacted schools districts.

S.559

Requires every package and carton of cigarettes to bear a statement that "cigarette smoking may be hazardous to your health". Fixes penalties for violations.

H.R. 7984

Authorizes \$7 billion housing programs for 4 years including FHA, urban renewal, housing for elderly, college housing, 60,000 new units of public housing per year, and \$800 million annually in matching grants to communities for water and sewer facilities; authorizes rent subsidy for some low-income families; limits interest charges to elderly and moderate-income home buyers; permits no-down-payment insured loans to veterans; expands rural programs.

H.R. 9567

HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965:

Authorizes 5-year, \$5.5 billion program to help States support community service programs of colleges and universities in urban and suburban areas; for grants to their libraries for training, research, and acquisition of materials; for teaching fellowships to raise the quality of instruction at smaller colleges; amends National Defense Education Act to permit use of 25% of Federal contribution for scholarship grants to "exceptionally needy" students.

H.R. 2985

Authorizes \$224.1 million through 1972 for grants to community mental health centers for professional and technical staffing; \$205.5 million for training of teachers of handicapped and retarded children, and \$80 million for research, demonstration projects and construction of facilities in this field through 1971.

H.R. 3584

Amends Coal Mine safety Act of 1952 to apply provisions to small mines employing 14 or less.

H.R. 5721

Supplements acreage allotment program with establishment of poundage quotas for all farms producing 1965 crop of Flue-cured tobacco, to reduce surpluses in this commodity, improve quality and increase exports.

S. 21

Establishes a Federal Water Resources Council and River Basin Commission to coordinate planning for maximum use of resources and assist States in such planning.

S. 4

Increases authorization for aid to communities to combat water pollution; establishes a Water Pollution Control Administration in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, permits fixing of quality standards for interstate waters.

H.R. 4822

National Capital Transportation Act of 1965 authorizes \$431 million, 25-mile, high-speed rail transit construction program.

September 11, 1965

I am 56 years old today. You should see me wearing my genuine Napoleonic Great Coat Button Cuff Links. The imperial "N" is right in the center and these are the cuff links that Virginia gave me. Speaking of cuff links, I have quite a few; for instance, I have some 12 pairs of Greek Coin cuff links, American Coin cuff links, Jade, Star Sapphire, Pearl, Diamond and several other types.

Ernest Petinaud, head waiter at the House restaurant, always sends

me a card on my birthday. This is the gentleman that had such a good time in Paris with the committee, notwithstanding the criticism.

Sandy Koufax pitched his 4th no-hitter of his major league career day before yesterday. He retired all 27 batters to face him as the Dodgers beat the Chicago Cubs with the final score being 1-0. He struck out the last 6 batters in a row making a total of 14 during the game. This is an all time record in the Big Leagues.

The president is asking for it and, in my opinion, will get it in the next two weeks. For some reason or other, they have backed away from the Minimum Wage and several other bills and have decided not to bring them up this year. The District of Columbia Legislative Committee is going to be just a little more than the President can handle. Minimum Wage, and all of the Home Rule Bills of the Washington Post and a number of right noisy individuals on the House Legislative Committee on the District of Columbia, are being pushed around at this time. An article appeared in the Washington Evening Star entitled - "House District Unit Deserves a Hearing". The article is as follows:

HOUSE D. C. UNIT DESERVES A HEARING

The House Committee on the District of Columbia is so recklessly maligned these days in the liberal press that it is widely supposed, abroad in the land, that nothing good can come from it. The myth cries out for dispelling.

In the current rage for 'home rule' the committee has opposed a bill that is bad in law and bad in principle, and it has offered an alternative that makes a certain rough sense. Before the committee is beaten down, horse, foot and dragons, as John Randolph used to say, its position ought to be heard.

The home rule bill approved by the Senate on July 22 would turn over the entire District of Columbia, in effect, to a mayor, city council, and school board who would be elected by those persons, over the age 18, residing in the District. To be sure, the bill does retain for Congress a right to repeal or modify any action of the local council, but no political realist imagines this power would ever be used. For all practical purposes, the Congress would abandon its constitutional power to exercise "exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever" over the seat of the nation's government.

The heart of the Senate bill lies in Section 741, which lays down a formula for computing a permanent indefinite payment to the District of Columbia. Under this provision, the new mayor of Washington would transmit to the U.S. Treasury every January, a 'request' for a federal payment in lieu of taxes. The Treasury would forward this request to the administrator of General Services. It is important to see what happens next, for here we enter the foggy fields of poor draftsmanship. Notice what the bill says:

"After review by the administrator of the request for federal payment and certification by him...that such request is based upon a fair and reasonable assessment of real and personal property of the United States the secretary of the Treasury, not later than September 1, cause such payment to be made to the District out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated...".

Notice that this is not a mere authorization. Once the request is reviewed and certified, the secretary "shall cause such payment to be made". Notice that no provision is made for and administrator's refusal to certify. What then: The administrator is

directed to 'enter into cooperative arrangements with the mayor whereby disputes, differences or disagreements involving the federal payment may be resolved,' What legal meaning attaches to such fuzzy phrases? The fact is that the annual payment of unknown millions of dollars in federal tax funds is to depend upon a request, a review, and a certification by persons who are politically beyond the effective reach of Congress. And this is sound legislation?

The House committee wisely refused to report a bill so badly drawn, but last week, when President Johnson bucket-shop pressures produced 218 signatures on a discharge petition, the committee offered an alternative. The alternative has been widely ridiculed. It merits serious thought.

The emotional stream behind the Senate bill has been fired up by the piteous cries that residents of the District are now denied the right of self-government. Under the committee's alternative proposal, most of the District's residents could get self-government, all right, for the bill would provide for a referendum on the retrocession to Maryland of everything except the original 'federal city of Washington'. This would make the residents of Georgetown, for

example, voters and citizens of Maryland; and it would retain for congressional jurisdiction a compact District of Columbia about the size of Ft. Belvoir.

The proposed new District would contain all the shrines, monuments, major buildings, and parks that have historic importance. These would continue to belong to all the people of the United States, and to be administered by their Congress. Meanwhile residents of the retroceded area would have all the rights that appertain to such free, self-governing Marylanders as the residents of suburban Huattsville, Takoma Park, and Silver Spring; and the House would be enlarged temporarily by one more seat from Maryland, in order to give these liberated captives a voting representative in the Congress.

What is wrong with the idea? The only objection rests in the humane consideration that its approval probably would cause such frenzy in liberal quarters that half a dozen editors and five senators would die of apoplectic seizures at their desks. It is a lamentable project, but not, perhaps, too high a price to pay.

-James L. Kilpatrick

THE EVENING STAR

September 10, 1965

Some of the most popular jokes pertain to the President. For instance, one of the latest --

It seems that the President and Lady Bird were up in the mountains one weekend resting at a beautiful little lake. Late one afternoon, they were down by the water and the President asked Lady Bird to look all around to see if ^{she} could see any one. She replied to the President that she could not. Again he said, 'Look around to be sure', and this time she positively stated that there was no one around except she and the President.

"Well," said the President, "I am going to try walking on that water one more time."

A right mean story that has passed around the Hill for the past few days pertains to the President and Dr. Martin Luther King. It seems that a gentleman from Georgia very emphatically stated that he did not want Martin Luther King shot, because if he was, Lyndon Johnson would become President.

By the way, Martin Luther King is really riding on a celestial cloud.

This past week he went to New York and had a talk with United Nations Ambassador, Arthur Goldberg, concerning reversal of the United States policy toward admission of Communist Red China to the United Nations. At a news conference following the meeting, King stated that at this time the United States should give serious consideration to its negative attitude toward giving Peking a seat. This is another instance of how far this man believes that his authority should carry him. If anything bad happens to this fellow, it will probably come from one of his own color.

During the week we introduced and passed the bill which provides for the acquisition and preservation of certain items of evidence pertaining to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Mrs. Marina Oswald, who, by the way, has married again, apparently sold the rifle that her husband used in killing the President to a Denver, Colorado man for \$10,000. In addition, she is supposed to have sold the pistol used in the shooting of Patrolman J.D. Tippitt. The Denver man recently filed suit against the Attorney General for the possession of the assassination weapon and the revolver.

September 13, 1965

The war continues between India and Pakistan. Here we have two countries with several hundred million people and, although they have been engaged in this sudden outbreak only a few days, both countries indicate that they will soon run out of supplies. Just what position would they be in if Red China decided to attack?

We have just experienced one of history's most destructive hurricanes. This one was named Betsy and on the Florida, Louisiana and gulf coasts the damage ran into hundreds of millions dollars and thousands were left homeless.

Dr. Alfred Sweitzer is dead. He was one of the great humanitarians of the 20th century and a man who will go down in history as one of our great men.

We are still in the throes of a Home Rule battle in the House and some of the President's program is stopped in the Senate. Repeal of 14(b), increase in the Minimum Wage and other administration legislation are in trouble. Just as soon as the

President loses one big battle, this session will start folding up - certainly, it is time.

September 14, 1965

The House adjourned at 12:31 this morning, and during the 12½-hour session we had 22 roll call votes. This, according to my information, established a record for the past 20 years. The Members of the House are tired and a great many of them are very much incensed over the manner in which the White House is directing the leadership in the Congress. I voted against most of the proposals that were before the House yesterday.

September 15, 1965

India is reported as willing to halt the war. Prime Minister Shastri told political leaders in India that any honorable and just halt in the war with Pakistan would be acceptable.

We are still here and it now appears again that we have a good chance of being here in November.

September 20, 1965

On Friday the House rejected a bid by three Mississippi members to unseat the state's five white Congressmen. In November of last year Mississippi, together with the

rest of the states, held official elections. Five United States Representatives and one Senator were certified as winners. Unlike the other states, Mississippi held two elections. The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party claimed that Negroes were systematically denied the vote when the state held its own election in three of the state's five Congressional districts. When Congress convened this year, the Freedom Party, supported by several civil rights groups, demanded that the five white representatives be unseated. This contest was not filed by defeated candidates who ran against the winners, and for this reason I voted for the motion to dismiss the request of the Freedom Party.

Communist Red China has troops on the Indian border today and several shots have been fired. India maintains that she has not returned the fire. Pakistan and India are still engaged in a border war which the Security Council of the United Nations organization demands be halted on Wednesday of this week.

Senator Fulbright, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate, sharply criticized

the Johnson Administration policy, charging that our illegitimate intervention in the Dominican Republic was based on inadequate and false information. President Johnson has not replied publicly, but I bet he has privately and in no uncertain terms. Senator Dodd (D-Conn.), trial-horse for the Department of State, trotted out with an answer which was to me so much hogwash.

A Senate-House conference report for the second Anti-poverty Bill was brought before the House this past week and on a roll call vote, the House rejected the provision deleting the governor's veto power. This was the first major legislative setback of the Johnson Administration so far this session.

In September of the Johnson Administration we now have Mrs. Johnson entering the picture. She apparently is sponsoring a bill to beautify the nation's highways by eliminating billboards and junk yards. The bill would compensate owners for their signs and screening their junk yards. Twenty million dollars a year is authorized for two years, and the bill further authorizes \$245.5 million for landscaping highways. Apparently Mrs. Johnson has called

a number of members on Public Works as LBJ.

The 200th Anniversary of the birth of James Smithson was celebrated here in Washington this past week. The Smithsonian Institution was born in 1846 and since then has grown to be one of the world's notable collectors. James Smithson was an illegitimate child of a very wealthy mother and the father too was an outstanding Englishman. For a while he used his mother's name and then later in life took the name of the man who was his father.

All but one of the New York cities' major newspapers are closed following a strike of the New York Newspaper Guild of the New York Times.

Louisiana is slowly recovering from Hurricane Betsy which caused hundreds of millions of dollars in damages.

With each day of Greece's nine week old political stalemate, the nation's economical position has steadily deteriorated. The young King is trying to form a new government and really has his hands full of trouble.

Abraham Beame emerged as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York City and John Lindsay as the Republican candidate. This is going to be one close race.

Donald Clemmer, the Director of the District of Columbia's Department of Corrections, died yesterday. Here was one of the great public servants of our city.

President Johnson and Pope Paul VI will meet in New York City on October 4th during the Pope's one day visit to the United Nations.

The Home Rule battle is really underway in the Capital City. In my opinion Congress will not relinquish the right to pass upon the amount of the federal payment regardless of the size of the stick at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

We will have a pay raise bill before the House either this week or next week. As members of Congress are deleted, I intend to vote for a pay raise for postal, legislative, and classified employees.

West Germany gave Chancellor Erhard a strong vote of confidence yesterday over Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt. Willy Brandt, like Smithson

above, was also illegitimate but still one of the most unusual men of today.

One original facade of the United States Capitol is slowly but surely crumbling.

The 160-year-old walls of the west front are flaking away, mortar is disintegrating and supporting arches are sagging perilously.

"A sonic boom or any kind of earth tremor could collapse the walls like dominoes and send the dome crashing down," warns United States Capitol Architect J. George Stewart.

As an emergency measure, Congress recently asked Mr. Stewart to shore up with timbers the west front at all critical points prior to developing plans for major reconstruction that will leave the Capitol in sound condition for future generations.

The structural problems that now threaten the Capitol were built in from the beginning, the National Geographic Society says.

The Founding Fathers of the struggling young nation could not afford expensive, long-lasting materials.

When the Capitol's original designer, Dr. William Thornton, recommended marble walls, President Washington said marble was too costly. A great economizer and shrewd businessman, Washington substituted sandstone. The soft sandstone was cut into blocks and hauled up the Potomac by barge.

Since lime was not readily available, builders of the Capitol collected oyster and mussel shells from nearby creeks and rivers and baked them to obtain lime mortar. Unfortunately, the shells were not cooked long enough; thus they never had sufficient bonding powers. Some of the foundation stones have no mortar at all.

But the Capitol suffered from more than just soft sandstone and weak mortar. No sooner had the west front been built than the British put the torch to the Capitol during the War of 1812.

Deterioration of the sandstone increased during a three-year restoration period, when masons chiseled away all traces of the fire.

Thirty heavy coats of paint put on during the past century added to the stone's erosion. Now the flaking wall is so saturated with paint that chunks of stone pull away whenever a paint blister breaks.

Foundations of the Capitol were weakened by a shattering gas explosion in the Old Senate Wing in 1898.

Unexpected stress and strain were put on all the walls when the giant dome was completed in 1863.

The 9-million-pound dome oscillates three to four inches every day as its cast-iron sections expand and contract with the heat. The twisting movement is like a sunflower following the sun. Maximum stress occurs on sunny summer days.

The flexing dome exerts considerable, though hard-to-measure,

pressure on the walls and arches. When the dome underwent its first major overhaul in 1960, engineers found that only 14 of 500 giant bolts connecting it with the parent structure were intact. Most had been broken, rusted away, or wrenched out of shape.

September 22, 1965

The United Nations organization has, for the past twenty days, performed according to the charter provisions first adopted and the close of the war between Pakistan and India will, in my opinion, result from the excellent work of the Security Council of the U.N. Pakistan announced yesterday that it had ordered a cease-fire in the conflict and India had previously agreed to stop shooting if Pakistan would do so. Our new Ambassador, Arthur Goldberg, has worked in close harmony with the White House and the State Department. Just for a change, the President has decided that he has his hands full in Viet Nam and has backed away from all suggestions that our country be the peacemaker and attempt to bring the fighting to a halt. Red China, of course, discovered early in the engagement that interference on the

side of Pakistan would not be sanctioned by either our country or the Soviet Union and this really stopped the line from forming up near little Sikkim.

I presume that the Washington Post, and especially the editorial room, is in mourning today. The word has finally reached this extreme left wing newspaper that the House of Representatives will have something to do with the Home Rule bill on Monday of next week. It never occurred to me that a majority of the Members of the House would yield to the political pressure from the White House and the garbage contained in the editorials in the Washington Post, resulting in passage of a Home Rule bill containing a provision of automatic assessment of the Federal buildings with an automatic payment out of the Treasury to the District government. When the Senate passed this type of a Home Rule bill containing this provision and the Hatch Law exemption, the Members must have known that the bill passed was unconstitutional. Our present Attorney General did not write the opinion holding the bill to be constitutional but had one of his minor assistants attend to this matter.

Yesterday the House Republican Policy Committee took a strong stand against the automatic Federal payment and the relaxation of the Hatch Act which would permit Federal employees to participate. Those Labor leader Members of the House who, by the way, will not be in the House long, acting under the pressure from 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, should know today what will take place on Monday of next week. I would not be at all surprised if the White House finally decides to make some big deal to save face on this matter.

As a Member of the Committee on Appropriations I know that hundreds of thousands of dollars in projects of all types and descriptions was promised by the White House to secure the 218 names on the discharge petition. Two of the Members told me that one of their Senators made a deal direct with the White House for a \$52 million research facility which will be announced within the next 10 months. This is just one of the few deals that were made and I am positive that my good friend, the President, has overstepped the bounds of decency and good government generally in using a stick to have the discharge petition signed. I have never seen as much bitterness among the Members in the

House and especially some 55 or 60 who were forced to sign the discharge petition.

Ordinarily during this session of Congress, the Republican Policy Committee and the Republican leadership generally has attempted to use eye-catching phrases and maneuvers generally to stir up hatred and prejudices with their motions to recommit. The action of their Policy Committee yesterday and the statement issued was statesmanship of the first order and the majority of us Democrats should be ashamed to think that we would ignore our oath of office to the extent that for months now we have permitted the Executive Department to take over the Legislative Branch of our government. Jack Kennedy never attempted this and I might add at this point that all of the Members of the House generally liked and respected President Kennedy. I certainly cannot say this about our present President.

Ted Erikson, 37-year-old Chicago physiotherapist, completed a record-breaking two-way swim of the English Channel. Only one other man has ever made the two-way swim and he was Argentina's Antonio Albertondo. Erikson's feat required 30 hours and establishes quite a record.

September 23, 1965

Yesterday, at the close of the regular legislative program in the House, the Speaker announced the first special order. At that time, of course, nearly all of the Members left and, after signing their mail, proceeded to go home. I was just driving through the garage door when the bell sounded for a quorum and I then drove on to The Capitol and found out that we really had a fight on in the House.

Abraham Multer of Brooklyn, who is one of the sponsors of the Home Rule legislation and, in fact, the author of the discharge petition, had a special order. He proceeded to admit defeat on the Home Rule legislative proposal and stated that at that time he was introducing a new bill which provides that Congress should have the right to appropriate the money and continue in charge of the funds as it has for the last 80 years. Waggoner of Louisiana made the point of no quorum. 123 Members failed to answer on the quorum call and when the Members found out what was underway, both the Democrats and the Republicans tried to move to adjourn. The Speaker became so incensed that his language sounded like it was from

the wharves in Brooklyn and sounded throughout the House. Carl Albert, the Majority Leader, ran up to the podium and informed the Speaker that there was nothing he could do and that the House should adjourn because the procedure attempted by Mr. Multer was not successful and that the District of Columbia bill was in enough trouble without adding more. On a roll call vote the House adjourned.

This, by the way, is the closest call that I have had from the standpoint of missing a roll call vote since I have been a Member of Congress.

It seems that yesterday afternoon, just before the legislative program was over in the House, the President finally decided that he could not pass the Home Rule bill as introduced. The leadership finally informed him that the Members in the House would not yield on the appropriation process and that, in fact, unless something was done the whole bill would be killed. I can imagine what the President said but at least he yielded and those supporters of the discharge petition proceeded to meet and prepare new legislation.

This matter has now reached the stage where the majority of the Members in the House are skittish and it could start us toward adjournment. The Administration lost a right close vote on the Rivers and Harbors Omnibus Bill which was all important and this, together with the Home Rule legislation and the Minimum Wage Bill, which is in trouble, should be enough to bring about adjournment. We should adjourn and go home.

September 24, 1965

The United Nations Organization has redeemed considerable prestige with a great many people in this country. The settlement of the Pakistan and India war was one real achievement.

Now the United Nations has been approached by our country to move from the crest of its success in curbing the India-Pakistan-China crisis to immediate practical steps to reverse the arms race. This is another good move and I do hope that we have success here.

I voted against the Immigration Bill because I was not in favor of

having no ceiling on the Latin American countries. During the past few days we passed a Resolution approving the use of force in any American nation threatened by a Communist take-over. Now a number of the Latin American countries have passed a unanimous Resolution denouncing the action of the House of Representatives. Anti-American criticism is becoming more intense in Latin America. This reaction to the Resolution certainly means that a ceiling should be placed on those from Latin America who want to come into our country.

Yesterday a representative of the White House called and informed me that the President had yielded on the proposed Home Rule Bill to the extent that Congress would continue appropriating the Federal payment and that no part of the proposed new bill would take away the Legislative powers of the Congress. The inquiry was made as to whether or not I could now accept the Home Rule Bill. I stated that under no circumstances could I accept the Bill in its new form because it was a complete surrender on the part of Congress and that under the Constitution we had no right to surrender the powers of the

Legislative branch of the government over our Capital City. An EVENING STAR editorial last night called the deal pertaining to a continuation of the appropriation by Congress a complete sellout. The WASHINGTON POST said that a little was better than nothing in one of its editorials and that some thought should be given to limiting the appropriating process as much as possible. This bill is still in serious trouble and to me this is the most serious mistake that the President has made during this session of Congress. The threats and promises to obtain 218 signatures on the Discharge Petition was the most disgraceful move ever made since I have been a Member of Congress, and then, after all of their efforts from downtown, a number of those who were forced to sign the Discharge Petition rebelled. To me these men and women still made a mistake and the only reason that they started making noises after they signed the Discharge Petition was due to the fact that their names were published in the press and their home constituents found out what they were doing.

It now appears that some sort of a bill may pass, but it will be the

kind that the President and this Administration can take no credit for because the future will hold that Congress will have to take back certain delegated powers in order for us to operate our Federal government here in the Capital City.

September 27, 1965

The cease-fire in India and Pakistan is not too steady. During the past three days occasional clashes have occurred on the border and, according to the reports this morning, we may be back where we were two weeks ago unless some agreement can be reached today or tomorrow.

For a number of years now Panama and the United States have had under discussion a new agreement and treaty for the operation of the Panama Canal. The Panamanian government has insisted upon more authority and revenue from the operation of this Canal. President Johnson has just announced that a new agreement will be reached which grants more authority and pays more to the Panama government in the amount of \$1½ million. In addition, the new agreement will provide for the right to construct a new Canal more modern in every respect across Panama. By using certain types

of atomic explosives, two-thirds of the time for the digging could be saved, but this matter has not finally been resolved.

Ever since we reduced the Excise tax some of our people believed that the price of automobiles would come down some. For a while it appeared that there would be no change in the price but during the past week General Motors has issued its price schedule for the new model which is slightly below the price for the existing model. Chrysler Corporation raised its price a little on new cars which, of course, was a surprise.

From time to time I see stories in the newspapers concerning odd last wills and testaments. While practicing law the most unusual will that I ever saw was the one prepared by a man in Chicago who, at one time, had considerable property but at the time of his death had nothing. In his will, which was 3 pages long and carefully listened to by a great long list of prospective heirs, he willed all of the nice things in life to the little children, and the beautiful spring days to young lovers and so on down. Recently a very wealthy man in the East willed to his wife her lover and the knowledge that he had known about this for many years. To his

son, the pleasure of earning a living since he mistakingly had operated under the idea that the pleasure was entirely one for his father. To his valet, he left all of the clothes that he had stolen from him and to his partner in business, the suggestion that he take some other clever man in with him at once if he expected to survive.

Former President Bosch returned to the Dominican Republic this past weekend and told a cheering crowd that the United States should pay \$1 billion damages for intervening in the Revolution. At least 3 people were killed trying to join the reception for Bosch.

Today we have about 125,000 men in South Viet Nam and it appears that we will have twice that number before the year is out.

Red China suddenly issued an invitation to foreign newspapermen to come to Peking and, according to rumor, the something big that is breaking will be the setting off of a third nuclear blast.

At least no one can say that Congress has been spinning its legislative wheels. Not since the early days of the New Deal has so much major legislation

been presented, debated, passed, and signed into law. Of the 25 major pieces of proposed legislation that faced the Congress 9 months ago, 13 have been signed by the President; 5 have been passed by both Houses and are now in conference; 1 is before the States for ratification and 3 have passed one House and are close to a vote in the other.

September 30, 1965

I still have faith in the House of Representatives. For a number of months now the President has simply taken over the Legislative branch of the government and through promises and pressure has forced measure after measure through to final passage. Yesterday, in attempting to cut another notch on his Texas six-gun, the knife slipped and he notched himself.

For a great many years proposals have been made from time to time concerning Home Rule for the District of Columbia. Several years ago we enacted the necessary legislation that gave the citizens of the District the right to vote in Presidential elections. All kinds of Home Rule proposals have been made and nearly all of them have been sponsored by people who are not interested in the Capital City, and by

the WASHINGTON POST, which has done more to the District of Columbia in the last 50 years than anything else that I could name.

Operating under the 21-day rule, the President forced out of the Committee on District of Columbia, the Administration's Home Rule bill which provided, among other things, that a Mayor, Council and School Board would be elected and that the Federal payment would be set on a formula basis with the valuation of the Capitol and all of the Federal buildings and property in Washington assessed, and with the government paying the Federal payment in lieu of taxes. If a private enterprise, then the taxes would be paid on all of the property, so those who sponsored the Home Rule bill called upon the Members of the House of Representatives to permit a Federal payment based on assessment of the Capitol building and the other buildings. Why the President ever thought he could ram this down the throats of the majority of the Members in the House I do not know. After the Committee on District of Columbia refused to report out the bill, then the President, the members of the Cabinet, and all of the White House lackeys proceeded, through pressure and promises of projects, to secure the signatures of 218 of the House Members.

In discussing this matter with some of those who signed the Discharge Petition, I was amazed to find out to what extent the President went in obtaining signatures on this Petition. The bill was reported out under the 21-day rule on Monday and after 3 days of general debate and time spent under the 5-minute rule, the House scuttled the Administration's bill to restore Home Rule to Washington. It passed instead, a bill providing for a Local Charter Commission to draft a plan. This plan, after a vote of the people in the City of Washington to first determine if they want Home Rule, would then be submitted back to the people for a vote and to the Congress for final approval. This bill was approved on a roll call vote of 227 to 174. This finished the Administration's bill and since the Senate knuckled under and passed the Administration's bill in its entirety as submitted, the two pieces of legislation are so unlike and different in nature and content that a conference report would be hopeless. Some of the proponents of Home Rule still hope that the Senate will accept the bill providing for a Local Charter Commission but finally, the Majority Leader, Carl Albert who, together with the Speaker, had ignored the wishes of the House of Representatives and traveled the road with the

President, finally stated yesterday that Home Rule was a dead duck for this Session. For some reason, the leaders in the House, all during this Session, have ignored the fact that they are supposed to represent the House of Representatives and not the Executive branch of the government. Simply exhilarated and with enough votes to propel the steam roller, this Administration has proceeded down the road but finally, during the past 10 days, the whistle has sounded and, much as I like the President, I am amazed that, with all of his legislative experience, he could think that time after time, with pressure and force, he could make the Congress comply to his will. The action yesterday should bring us to adjournment before too many days pass and I am now waiting to see just what the WASHINGTON POST has to say in one of its scurrilous editorials concerning the action of the House of Representatives - one body of Congress that I believe still represents the people of the United States.

October 1, 1965

According to the Washington Post, the Senate began picking up the pieces of the Washington Home Rule problems yesterday. Senator Bible, Nevada, who is Chairman of the Senate District of Columbia Committee, and one of the members of

the Senate who is given a luncheon here in Washington several times during each of his 6 year terms with money raised for his future campaigns, is very much shocked and surprised at just what we did in the House. Those who proposed to tax the Capitol building and all of the other buildings owned by the Federal Government in Washington with an automatic tax assessment, now are moaning the fact that any formula for Home Rule drawn by a charter board under the Sisk Substitute Amendment, would be killed if any part of the recommendation were turned down by the House or the Senate. There are those who do not believe that even a conference can be held since the Senate bill and the House bill are as unlike as day and night. Senator Bible was quoted as saying that he is not in a position to make judgement yet and won't be for a while until after he contacts the White House for its views. Someone should tell the good Senator that the views of the White House were refused day before yesterday, and the House of Representatives will not permit the President to gain Brownie points with any proposal which crucifies the Capital City. The editorial from the Washington Post entitled - LAST HOPE - is as follows:

"Last Hope"

By adopting the Sisk substitute, the House of Representatives has placed home rule in deep peril. The Sisk substitute is better than nothing, but it is better only to the extent that it keeps a home rule bill before Congress. Now the Sisk bill will go to conference with the Senate bill. Since the two have nothing in common but the title, it is difficult to predict what might emerge. But the Senate ought under no circumstances accept the Sisk bill, as it is.

The Senate's version is a charter for an elected city government in Washington, like the Multer bill that the House was considering until yesterday. Both were, basically, the bill that President Johnson asked Congress last winter to pass. The Sisk bill is an altogether different matter. On the face of it, the Sisk bill is a good deal more radical than the President's bill. (Isn't it odd that most of the Republicans voted with all of the Democrats to substitute it?) Under the Sisk bill, the city would first hold a referendum asking whether to proceed with a charter. An elected charter board would then draft the charter, and submit it to the city's voters in a second referendum. The authors of this charter would be citizens of the District, and they would be under

no restrictions in drawing it up. If the charter passed the referendum, Congress would have no opportunity to amend it. The charter would go into effect automatically unless Congress voted to annul it; Congress would have a choice between letting the charter stand, down to the last comma, or rejecting the whole thing by majority vote. The chance that Congress will accept any home rule bill without amendment is, as the recent weeks have suggested, very meager. If Congress voted it down, the whole process would stop dead at that point.

The sudden adoption of this bill is essentially the work of the Republicans. It will be remembered that last Tuesday the Republican Policy Conference published a statement expressing support of home rule in principle, but citing four objections to the Multer bill. Mr. Multer accepted all four changes, in hope of maintaining bipartisan support for the bill. And then yesterday the Republicans, by a proportion of five to one, led by the chairman of the Policy Conference, voted to throw out the Multer bill and substitute Mr. Sisk's.

The conference will now be asked to salvage something from this mis-

fortune. The Republicans have it in their power to kill the home rule bill if they persist in their present course. The conferees will perceive that the Sisk bill will take the city, after an elaborate procedure consuming year, into another dead end in another Congress. The city needs a home rule bill that constitutes a charter for responsible and responsive local government in Washington. The conference committee is now the last hope for a home rule bill in this Congress.

- The Washington Post
September 30, 1965

Indonesian Government Radio announced yesterday that a number of generals had been arrested to avert an attempt to overthrow President Sukarno. Early this morning, reports from Indonesia state that President Sukarno's body guards have taken over the government and have President Sukarno in custody.

Several months ago, President Johnson, in a fit of temper, made a statement that the "corny President of the United States" would do thus and so on a certain matter and this was giving it back to the press who had at that time stated that some of his actions were just too "corny".

Another one, according to my way of thinking, is his signing of the Immigration Bill next Sunday at the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor. This journey is in keeping with his recent practice of signing important measures in historic spots. There are a few mean Members of the House that are wondering just where he will sign the Pollution Bill.

Walter Lippmann is one of the great newspapermen in this country today and he believes that unless we escalate the war in Viet Nam until we have an enormous army there, our best course is to dig in along the coast and begin to discuss with the Vietnamese politicians the formation of a government in Saigon which can negotiate a truce in the civil war.

October 2, 1965

The House adopted the conference report on the Immigration Bill. The new law replaces the 41 year old national origins quota system which was based on the ethnic background of the United States population in 1920. A limitation of 20,000 a year from any country is provided for under the new law and finally an amendment was adopted in the Senate limiting the Western Hemisphere to

120,000 a year with these people to come from Canada, Latin America, and the Carribean. Those from the Western Hemisphere will be on a "first come, first served" basis with no country limiting members of American families of United States citizens, including parents, spouses, and minor children, who will be admitted outside the new ceilings. The total annual immigration under the revised system will be an estimated 340-350 thousand. The average now is about 300 thousand. Those to be admitted in the future will come under education, special skills and training qualifications.

Our Mariner IV has travelled 418 million miles. It is now so far away that we have lost our signal contact.

October 4, 1965

Pope Paul VI will visit New York today and his major speech will be an address to the United Nations. He will meet with President Johnson who is now in New York City for this purpose, and this will be the first time that the President of our Country has held a meeting with the Pope on our soil.

Communist Viet Cong guerrillas continue to execute American prisoners in South Vietnam. Regardless of our protests,

the North Vietnamese threaten to continue executions.

During the past week President Johnson suffered his first major legislative defeat in this Congressional session. This, of course, was his set-back when the House scuttled the Administration's bill providing home rule for the District of Columbia. You should hear the Louisville Courier-Journal and one or two other extreme left-wing publications.

The cease-fire between India and Pakistan remains shaky.

Senator Carl Hayden, Democrat of Arizona, celebrated his 88th birthday. He is president pro tempore of the Senate and chairman of the Appropriations Committee. Senator Hayden was first elected to the Senate in 1926 and is now in his seventh term. He was Arizona's first Congressman when it obtained statehood in 1912 and he served in the House until election to the Senate. His 53 years in Congress are a record of service.

Sometimes we have right unusual men who pass this way. Episcopal Bishop J. A. Pike, aged 52, was a Roman Catholic until his college days, then an agnostic. Next, he got married and after the marriage was annulled he became a lawyer and remarried. He served as an officer in the Navy, and finally joined the Episcopal church. He has six doctorates, including one from Yale, and has come out in support of birth control, legalized abortions, civil rights and church reform. He has denounced capital punishment, divorce laws, and the high cost of dying.

The Washington Post and the Evening Star are fighting each other. The Evening Star has tried to be fair in the home rule fight and the Washington Post, after being snowed under, went so far as to have its radio station here in Washington interview Dr. Martin Luther King this past weekend, inquiring as to whether or not any march would be made on Washington. I was amazed when I heard this over the radio -- just to think that a newspaper would be so bitter after a defeat that it would call for a march, which might even result in an uprising here in our Capital City. In The Sunday Star yesterday there appeared an editorial entitled, "It's Time for Us to Go for the Real Thing." This editorial is as follows:

"Senator Bible says he intends to take no hasty action on District home rule. No wonder. The paths proposed to him by home rule leaders during the last few days only lead further into the wilderness.

On the one hand, the Senator is urged to seek a conference with the House in which he could fight for those strong federal financing commitments approved by the Senate.

We have said from the outset that these provisions were the vital, indispensable heart of the administration's original home rule bill, and that if and when they were ditched that bill became worthless. Nor were we alone in saying this. The President said it. The Senate District Committee said it. Until a week

ago, nearly every advocate of home rule -- including our esteemed morning competitor -- said it.

But the clear fact which emerged from the home rule fiasco in the House last week was that these essential provisions could not possibly be enacted. The House rejection was flat and total. So there is no real purpose for the Senate now to engage the House on this issue in a battle it could not win.

The conflicting advice from others in the home rule camp -- to the effect that Senator Bible should accept the House-passed Sisk amendment -- makes no sense either. The idea here is that Mr. Sisk's proposal to have District residents draft a home rule plan of their own for submission to Congress is, after all, "better than nothing."

How is it better? Does anyone really imagine that a citizen charter board, no matter how many times it tried, could develop a plan which would give the District any meaningful degree of "home rule" and still be acceptable, in all its complex details, to Congress? Surely not. Mr. Sisk, moreover, says the charter group would have no legal authority to draft a charter provision specifying the federal government's financial responsibilities to the city. That alone is sufficient reason to drop the subject. For, we repeat, any home rule proposal which fails to define local-federal fiscal responsibilities in the most precise terms is not worth the paper it is written on.

In the final analysis, however, perhaps the form of the home rule proposals is really not very important, either. For the plain truth is that the House showed not the slightest inclination to delegate any meaningful powers of self-government to the District, under any circumstances. At one point, Representative Multer assured the House that the administration's watered-down home rule bill retained not only Congress' total control over District appropriations, but "all of the constitutional and legislative authority" it presently exerts over the city.

"Anything that the Congress can do now it can do after the law is enacted," Mr. Multer said.

That statement is entirely accurate, and it will be accurate for any home rule bill that any future Congress can reasonably be expected to pass; Congress has made perfectly clear that it will not, cannot, surrender control. No matter how much demagogic talk there may be about "self-government" under home rule, the people of the District would not really be governed by officials of their own choosing. They would continue to be governed by Congress -- with no voice whatever in its deliberations.

Is the cause of voting rights for the District therefore hopeless? It is not. There remains one way, and one way only, to give District residents a voting right which would mean a great deal. That way is for Congress to grant District residents a direct voice in the government

which controls them -- through voting representation in the House and Senate.

This is not a new idea, of course, but it would correct a very old inequity. During the past century the moral and legal justification for national representation for the District has been documented again and again. There is no valid basis on which it can reasonably be opposed. Indeed, the first step toward this long-sought goal was taken four years ago, when the ratification of the 23rd Amendment to the Constitution finally gave Washingtonians the right to vote for president and vice president. The Senate at the time wanted the amendment to include District representation in Congress, but tacticians in the House demurred. What better time than now -- when the issue of District voting rights is so clearly an issue -- for Congress to complete the job?

This form of voting rights avoids the home rule proposals' excruciating problem of trying to define and to separate federal and local responsibilities in the Nation's Capital. More important, perhaps, it avoids the dangers which are inherent in that separation.

We believe the welfare of the District can be served best by strengthening the federal interest in the city, not by dissipating it. Voting representation for the District would help nurture that interest, and would give its citizens a direct voice in the only

legislative council in this city which really counts.

Late as it is in the current session of Congress, a simple resolution could set this process in motion. Those Senators who are truly interested in the voting rights -- and civil rights -- of the people in the District should introduce it.

If there really is a will to "do something" for Washington, why not get on at long last with the real thing?"

October 6, 1965

President Johnson will undergo surgery for the removal of his gall bladder on Friday. Recently he was bothered with stomach pains while at his Texas ranch, and has been bothered since. X-rays and other examinations by a team of doctors disclosed the presence of gall stones and a poorly functioning gall bladder. The risks of the operation are regarded as minimal.

Pope Paul spent a wonderful day in this country. The 68 year old Pontiff, upon arriving at the airport in New York, greeted the crowd with a statement to the effect that the first Pope to set foot upon our country blessed all of the people

with all of his heart. In his speech to the United Nations he emphasized time and time again that there should be "no more war - war never again". He said that arms must fall from our hands and the hands of all the people in the world.

Other Major Legislation enacted by the present session of Congress is as follows and joins with the list of bills concluded on Page 3327:

MAJOR LEGISLATION ENACTED

(continued)

1st Session

89th Congress

H.R. 10775

Authorizes \$1.78 billion for military construction at domestic and foreign installations. Requires notice to Congress of future planned base closings.

S. 2420

Continues for 2 years authority for protection of former Presidents and their wives and widows.

S.J. Res. 102

Authorizes \$1.5 million for the President's Commission of Law Enforcement and the Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia.

S. 1564

To effectuate and enforce the 15th Amendment to the Constitution, guaranteeing the right to vote; Authorizes appointment of Federal voting registrars in areas where discrimination prevails, bars literacy and other tests, directs U.S. court suits to invalidate poll taxes; fixes penalties for threats, intimidation, and violence.

H.R. 6927

Establishes a Department of Housing and Urban Development at the Cabinet level to assume functions of Housing and Home Finance Administration.

S.J. Res. 69

Authorizes construction of a third Library of Congress building to be named for President James Madison and containing a hall in his memory.

H.R. 9811

Extends for four years through 1969: Voluntary program of acreage diversion and price support for corn and other feed grains; increases wheat price support. Provides: Higher level payments on wool and mohair; one-price program for cotton; new base-price system for dairymen subject to referendum in each milk-marketing area; a cropland adjustment program to take 40 million acres out of production; and a 2-year rice diversion program. Extends tobacco allotment leasing provisions.

S. 24

Extends for 5 years, to June 30, 1972, expanded research and development program for conversion of saline water; authorizes \$185 million.

S. 2300

Authorizes \$1.69 billion for program of navigation improvement, flood and beach erosion control, and hydroelectric power projects in 38 states; proposes long-range plan to meet water needs of Northeast United States via system of reservoirs and aqueducts.

October 8, 1965

President Johnson is undergoing surgery this morning at Bethesda Naval Hospital. His departure for the hospital was delayed for hours last night as he hopefully awaited action on Mrs. Johnson's favorite bill. The President finally gave up and went to the hospital where he checked in at 11:40 p.m., as we continued arguing over the Highway Beautification Bill. Mrs. Johnson called members of the Committee on Public Works, insisting that this bill be brought out and passed, and one of the members was in Chicago and returned to Washington. A deal was made with the city boys to leave up signboards, and certainly other deals were made which, to me, were not good. All of the Democrats in the House from Kentucky voted for this bill except Frank Stubblefield and me. This bill passed on a roll call vote, 245-138.

October 11, 1965

The sun will shine bright in my old Kentucky Home.

I believed this in January, 1954 and I am more positive of it every day. On Saturday of last week, I delivered one of the dedication speeches at the ceremonies at Sebree, Kentucky at the time the Big Rivers RECC's new steam plant was placed in operation. A crowd of nearly

3,000 were present for the speeches, a tour of the plant, and a wonderful barbeque lunch. This plant is the result of a REA loan totalling some \$28 million and the hard work of a lot of people. REA to me is one of the great achievements of our present day government and in making my speech I stated that in 1954, the Green River Valley had been in a midst of a semi-depression for a period of some twenty years. Notwithstanding the fact that we had a wealth of natural resources and an abundance of man power, we were still suffering. We had a shortage of water and our water resources were very much undeveloped. New industry was bypassing this section and the Floods of 1937, 1947, and 1951 had brought about great suffering and hundreds of thousands of dollars in damage. From 1940 to 1950, a 100,000 of our people had moved out of the Green River Valley. Starting in 1954, we secured \$2,233,000 to start developing our water resources. Since that time we have either completed or have under construction Locks and Dams 1 & 2 on Green River, canalization of Green River; Barren River Reservoir; Nolin River Reservoir; Rough River Reservoir; Green River Reservoir; Buckhorn Reservoir; Fishtrap Reservoir;

Markland Locks & Dam; New Richmond Locks & Dam; Louisville Locks & Dam; Newburgh Locks & Dam; Uniontown Locks & Dam; Mound City Locks & Dam; Jackson Cut-Off Project; Barbourville Floodwall; Sturgis Floodwall; Hawesville Floodwall; Barkley Locks & Dam; Grayson Reservoir; Cave Run Reservoir; Laurel River Reservoir; Carr Fork Reservoir; Frankfort Floodwall; Eagle Creek Reservoir; Red River Reservoir.

Certainly we were mining our land, and our watersheds were in a sad state of affairs. Today in the Green River Valley we have thirteen watersheds with the watersheds containing some 10,000 to 250,000 acres. These are pilot watersheds under Public Law 566. Under our watershed provision of the law, we terrace, reforest, build small retarding structures, and sod grass banks. We try to locate our watershed projects up at the head of our streams. The Mud River Watershed in the Green River Valley was selected last year as the watershed of the United States.

As a result of developing our water resources and placing in operation our watershed projects, we are now rapidly reaching the

point when we have a full and adequate water supply in the Green River Valley. At this time the town or city with no water problem is the exception rather than the rule.

A great number of small industries have moved into our Valley since 1954. In Hancock County, with less than 7,000 people, we now have under construction the \$50 million Harvey Aluminum Plant which will employ over 2,000 people. This plant located in this low income county due to the fact that I succeeded in securing the necessary funds to place the Cannelton Lock & Dam on the Ohio River under construction. Within the last three weeks, the city of Glasgow, Kentucky entered into a contract with the Corps of Engineers for their water supply from the Barren River Reservoir. My hometown of Bowling Green is located 25 miles from the Nolin River Reservoir, 26 miles from the Barren River Reservoir and 41 miles from the Rough River Reservoir. Today we have five new plants under construction in Bowling Green and no city smaller or three times as large in Kentucky is progressing as rapidly as my hometown. With over 13 billion tons of coal in

the Green River Valley, none was moving on the Green River in 1954. Today we are mining and selling more coal from the Green River Valley than from the eastern section of Kentucky. This really establishes a record! Today on the Green River we have over 12 million tons of coal moving each year. More tourists visited Rough River Reservoir in June, July, August, and September of last year than visited Mammoth Cave National Park during the calendar year. The tax rolls of all the counties in the Green River Valley show an increase, and this, of course, is a great assistance to us with our schools and rural road programs.

By virtue of building the Barren River Reservoir and other reservoirs in the Green River Valley, we secured in locating the T.V.A. Paradise Steam Plant on the Green River in our valley. This is the largest steam plant in the world and generates nearly 3 million kilowatts. I still believe that the sun will shine bright in My Old Kentucky Home and especially in the Green River Valley.

October 12, 1965

We are about ready to adjourn. This has been a long, hard session and October 23 should be the day.

The First Session of the 89th Congress has approved major legislation which includes Excise Tax Cuts, Medicare, Appalachian Aid, Voting Rights, Education Aid, and Foreign Aid. In addition an Omnibus Farm Bill passed together with an immigration measure, anti-poverty legislation, and aid to education at the elementary, secondary, and higher education levels. This Congress also granted the first new department of Cabinet rank since 1953 when the Urban Affairs Department legislation passed. We also cleared a constitutional amendment on presidential disability. At last count, 222 public laws had been passed.

October 14, 1965

We will present the Supplemental Appropriations Bill today. This bill contains a little over \$4 billion dollars and one of the items is from the Subcommittee that I am chairman of. This item provides the necessary funds to begin the construction of the

Rapid Rail Transit System here in Washington. As planned this system will cost \$431 million. It will contain 29 stations and 24.9 miles of subway. \$100 million of the cost will be provided by the Federal Government, \$50 million of the cost by the District of Columbia, and the balance of \$281 million will be received from the sale of bonds. For a great many years now, the people in the city of Washington have maintained that in order to have a balanced transportation system, a Rapid Transit System must be constructed and used together with the bus system in operation.

October 15, 1965

The Public Works Appropriation Bill conference report was approved in the House yesterday. In addition to the projects set forth in Volume XV, on pages 3207-3209, are: Dog Island, on the Ohio River, for planning, with the amount being \$150,000; and a study for Covington, Kentucky, with the sum being \$8,000, which were added in the Senate.

October 18, 1965

President Johnson is recovering from a gall bladder operation, and it now appears that he will be released from Bethesda Naval Hospital one day this week.

The past week was designated as National Newspaper Week. I personally believe that this is one of the reasons why the New York Times' Sunday paper contained 900 pages and weighed 7 lb. 4 oz. For a period of several weeks all of the New York City newspapers were on strike with the exception of one, and you have never seen so many ads in your life as the edition set forth in yesterday's Sunday paper.

A force of 10,000 demonstrators protested U.S. policy in Viet Nam and marched eight abreast down New York's Fifth Avenue on Saturday. Other demonstrations took place in major cities from coast to coast with most participants students and young people. In almost every place where the demonstrations were held, they were met with counter-demonstrators carrying and shouting opposing signs. A California march from Berkeley to Oakland drew 3,000 demonstrators. California continues to bother me more and more every day and especially some of the new Members we have in the House from California.

For a number of years Joe Kennedy, the father of former President Kennedy, made every

effort possible to have Francis H. Morrissey named as a Federal Judge in Boston. When President Kennedy was sworn in, one of his first requests came from his father who urged that Morrissey be given a Federal assignment on the bench. President Kennedy refused and remained adamant during the balance of his lifetime. Recently our two Senators from New York and Boston, in carrying out the wishes of their father, urged President Johnson to name this gentleman on the bench in Boston. The nomination was made by President Johnson and went to the Senate. The nomination has stirred up a real political furor. It seems that Mr. Morrissey in testifying before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary attended evening Law School at Boston College. The records show no such attendance. In addition, Mr. Morrissey failed the Massachusetts Bar and later went to Georgia where he was admitted after several months residency. After checking the matter of residence in Georgia, it is discovered that he was not a resident of Georgia at that time but back in Boston running for office. Senator Kennedy continues to back this man and it may be that a vote will be requested in the Senate. Certainly,

in all fairness to the President, the Kennedy brothers should request that the nomination be withdrawn.

Hundreds of Cubans disenchanting with Communist rule are leaving their homeland and coming to our country. Castro issued a statement to the effect that any and all had the liberty to leave, and most of them are going to Miami, Florida. The Governor of Florida and the Mayor of Miami are very much up in arms over all of these people coming in. They now have 200,000 Cubans in Miami and more continue to come in each day.

We are moving toward adjournment and if we are lucky this will take place on Saturday of this week.

Tomorrow I appear before the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on behalf of our Kentucky Navigation, Flood Control, and Multi-purpose projects.

October 20, 1965

The Louisville Courier Journal, the Washington Post and the Los Angeles Daily Times have some sort of working agreement not only with their syndicated columns, but they also transfer reporters back and

forth from time to time. Several years ago Worth Bingham spent two years in Washington and when the Courier Journal and the Washington Post became impatient with the Congress generally, it agreed that a hatchet job should be done. Worth Bingham wrote a series of distorted articles of methods used by Representatives and Senators in campaigns and went into great detail concerning employees salaries and the general working procedure of a great many Congressional offices. In a number of instances, distortions were so glaring as to be almost laughable. This series of articles was carried by the Courier Journal, the Washington Post, and the California paper. Worth Bingham became so vindictive in writing his series that a number of Members in the House and in the Senate inquired of us as to just why the hatchet job was being performed. Senator Williams of Delaware suddenly made a speech on the floor of the Senate one day in which he castigated Worth Bingham and said that he felt sure that his father, Barry Bingham, would be humiliated when he discovered that the facts in most of the articles written by young Bingham were distorted out of reason. He further stated that before the articles were

written, Worth Bingham came to his office and explained to him that the articles were to be written and were to be informative and instructive. The good Senator, in his speech on the Floor of the Senate, stated that he had given Bingham facts and furnished him a great deal of information that should have been a great deal of assistance in preparation of the articles. He stated that in reading the articles that he was amazed to find that distortions were so glaring and the truth so hidden in an attempt to make Members in Congress generally appear to be villains that he was ashamed of the fact that he participated to the extent that he did in trying to furnish information which would make the articles interesting and informative. In some instances the Senator said that certain practices and abuses were present but only carried out by a few Members of the House and a few Senators and that he was shocked to read that the Bingham interpretation was to the effect that the practices applied to a majority of the Members of the House and of the Senate. I recalled that Senator Williams' speech was sent to all of the officials of the Courier Journal and to a number of business-

men in Louisville. The Knight Publishing Company also carried the Bingham stories and a great many people in this country were shocked when they read of the practices that apparently were in vogue in our Capital City. I remember at the time that the Members of Kentucky were explaining almost daily to the other Members just why the series was written. It was simply a hatchet job and they selected Worth Bingham to carry out the chore.

We have recently defeated a Home Rule proposal here in Congress and the Washington Post is very bitter over this defeat. This newspaper, not only on the editorial but throughout the paper in the news columns, is well controlled and well directed. Articles are written and later followed up by scurrilous editorials with the ground work well laid in the article under further direction. Recently a series of six articles was written by Richard Harwood for the Courier Journal and these articles were carried by the Los Angeles newspaper. So far the Washington Post has not carried the series and I presume that the reason why was due to the fact that here again we had another snipe hunt. George

Lardner Jr., who writes the Potomac Watch column in the Washington Post, recently carried a story setting forth the fact that the Legislative Committee of the District of Columbia had received certain campaign contributions from parking lot operators here in the Capital City and from different organizations here who were very much interested in opposing or supporting Home Rule. Lardner's article shows that he had checked back on the members of the Legislative Committee of the District of Columbia and their campaign expenditure reports. Harwood in one of his articles in the series shows that he too had checked back on certain members in Congress and without mentioning my name stated that Rhodes Bratcher, Republican from Owensboro, who had conducted a well-financed campaign for Congress against me filed a report with the House Clerk in Washington to the effect that no campaign contributions had been received and no expenditures made. The report noted that all the money used in the campaign was handled by the "B" for Bratcher Committee and this committee filed no report with the Clerk. To be quite accurate over \$150,000 was spent by this committee and I am certain that Harwood was instructed to

check on me. His money was right there because he knows that since I have been in politics as a county prosecutor, district prosecutor, and as a representative in Congress, I have never accepted campaign contributions from any source whatsoever. I have paid my own bills and the people have always taken care of me. Harwood states that Representative John Watts from Kentucky was recipient of a \$1,000 contribution from the Bankers Congressional Committee but that it was earmarked as a gift to Harry Blanton of the Kentucky Utilities Co., treasurer of Watts' campaign. The title of this particular article in the series is: Government by Lobby: Legislation Ready-Made for Congress and is full of insinuations and distortions. Here again we have a hatchet job and I will always believe that among others that my participation in the Home Rule campaign and the fact that I am Chairman of the Budget Committee for the District of Columbia brought about this witch hunt. The Courier Journal, The Washington Post, and the Los Angeles Daily Times must be right disappointed.

October 21, 1965

The California Supreme Court

ruled yesterday that television star, Steve Allen was not eligible to run for Congress. Representative James Roosevelt resigned his seat to go on the United Nations, and Allen started his campaign for the vacancy. Some half a dozen other candidates have already filed for the nomination. In handing down its decision, the Supreme Court cited California's election laws required that a person must have been registered as a party member for 90 days before he filed nomination papers. Mr. Allen registered as a Democrat on Sept. 18. Previously Allen was registered as non-partisan for professional reasons.

Steve Allen at one time was a right important television star and during the past few years has just sort of dwindled away. George Murphy, the song and dance man for a great many years, succeeded in being elected to the U.S. Senate and this apparently has given encouragement to a number of former actors who are still striving for positions in the sun. A Member of the House or of the Senate, of course, does not have to be a lawyer, but at least, in my opinion, a good education, experience, and knowledge of our government enters

into the picture. To me, publicity and notoriety acquired by a number of actors should not be sufficient to propel them either into the House or the Senate. It is true that a number of our famous actors, who are now going over the hill, are well known throughout the United States and in some instances much better known than candidates who are well qualified and are sincere in their desire to represent their districts and their people. Another instance that I know about is Gary Merrill who is now certainly traveled down the hill and who recently announced that he will run for Congress from the state of Maine. He also stated that after running for Congress that he would run for governor, taking for granted of course, that he would be elected to each of the offices. Murphy has made very little impression on the U.S. Senate and is probably a one timer. Certainly I am not in favor of broken-down ham actors representing their home districts and states with well-known names acquired over the years from either good or bad actions when there are outstanding, qualified young businessmen, professional people, and farmers from either the House or the Senate. If Steve Allen succeeded in appealing the Supreme Court of

California decision and winning a place on the ballot, there are only two or three committees in the House that he would be assigned to: House Administration, Education and Labor, or Space. Roosevelt was enough for us and certainly we are not standing on the railroad track at the Union Station waiting to receive Steve Allen.

Real often you have nice things happen to you that make you feel good down deep in your heart. Under the present law each Member of the House may have five candidates at Annapolis, West Point, and the Air Force Academy and no more until one or more graduates. You can name a principal and five alternates with the principal of course receiving the nomination if he passes, so on down the list, and if they all fail on a nomination, then you come up with a vacancy. Today a little lady called me from Sebree, Kentucky, who really operates the small weekly newspaper and in fact does all of the work with her husband making noises like he is doing all of the work himself. They have several children and with this paper she is in a pair of overalls back in the little press room of the paper operating the presses. She has smudges on her face but still can always radiate

with a large smile when visitors appear. This little girl has worked hard all of her life and is trying to help her husband and is trying to rear her children properly. She called me and asked me if it would be at all possible for her son to be named as a candidate to Annapolis. She asked me the procedures and asked me if her family would have a chance for a nomination. I immediately informed her that I intended to name her son today as a candidate. The nomination papers are being prepared and I feel good about this nomination.

In most cases I have all kinds of political pressure from every source under the sun forcing some boy, not deserving at all and really not too well qualified, into the Service Academies. I nominate them from time to time when I am about half mad since all kinds of pressure has been used to secure the nomination. The boys are generally from good families and just to make sure that they get in, they start out by calling the leading politicians in the county to demand the nomination. On more occasions than one I simply do not make the nomination. I do hope that this little lady's boy passes because this is the nicest thing that has happened to me today.

We started our water resources development program in January of 1954. We have completed a number of Navigation, Flood Control, and Multi-purpose Projects. Each year the Kentucky delegation appears before the Bureau of the Budget requesting funds for new projects, projects under construction, and for studies which become necessary from time to time. On Tuesday of this week we appeared before the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and I requested funds for the following projects:

PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

1. BARILEY DAM

This Lock and Dam with canal connecting the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers is located in Lyon County and is in the sixth year of construction. The total estimated Federal cost of this project is \$145,000,000. The sum of \$2,931,000 is required to complete construction. I urge inclusion in the budget for fiscal year 1967 the sum of \$2,931,000 to complete construction on this project.

2. CANNELTON LOCKS AND DAM

The Locks and Dam are located on the Ohio River at Hawesville, Ky., and this project is in the fourth

year of construction. The total estimated Federal cost of this project is \$80,200,000. The sum of \$14,400,000 is required to complete construction. I urge inclusion in the budget for fiscal year 1967 the sum of \$14,400,000 to complete construction of this project.

3. CARR FORK RESERVOIR

This Reservoir is located in Knott County, with Carr Fork being a tributary of the Kentucky River. This project is in the third year of construction. The total estimated Federal cost of this project is \$19,700,000. The sum of \$16,650,000 is required to complete construction. I urge inclusion in the budget for fiscal year 1967 of an adequate amount to continue construction on this project.

4. CAVE RUN RESERVOIR

This Reservoir is located in Bath County on the Licking River. This project is in the third year of construction and the total estimated Federal cost is \$30,100,000. The sum of \$25,910,000 is required to complete construction. I urge inclusion in the budget for fiscal year 1967 of an adequate amount to continue construction on this project.

5. FISHTRAP RESERVOIR

This Reservoir is located in Pike County and is in the fifth year of construction. The total estimated Federal cost of this project is \$55,900,000. The sum of \$14,785,000 is required to complete the project. I urge inclusion in the budget for fiscal year 1967 of an adequate amount to continue construction on this project, located on the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River.

6. FRANKFORT, NORTH FRANKFORT AREA

This flood control project is located on the Kentucky River, at Frankfort, Kentucky. The total estimated Federal cost of this project is \$1,310,000. This project is in the first year of construction and \$1,090,000 is required to complete construction. I urge inclusion in the budget for fiscal year 1967 of the sum of \$1,090,000 to complete construction on this project.

7. GRAYSON RESERVOIR

This Reservoir is located in Carter County, on the Little Sandy River, and is in the fourth year of construction. The total estimated Federal cost of this project is \$19,200,000. The sum of \$6,908,000 is required to complete construction. I urge inclusion in the Budget for

fiscal year 1967 of an adequate amount to continue construction on this project.

8. LAUREL RIVER RESERVOIR

This Reservoir is located in Whitley County, on the Laurel River, and is in the second year of construction. The total estimated Federal cost of this project is \$22,700,000. The sum of \$19,347,000 is required to complete construction. I urge inclusion in the budget for fiscal year 1967 of an adequate amount to continue construction of this project.

9. GREEN RIVER RESERVOIR

This Reservoir is located on the Green River, in Taylor County, and is in the third year of construction. The total estimated Federal cost of this project is \$29,400,000. The sum of \$17,829,000 is required to complete construction. I urge inclusion in the budget for fiscal year 1967 of an adequate amount to continue construction of this project.

10. NEWBURGH LOCKS AND DAM

The Locks and Dam are located on the Ohio River in Henderson County, and this project is in the third year of construction. The total estimated Federal cost is \$70,500,000.

The sum of \$64,740,000 is required to complete construction. I urge inclusion in the budget for fiscal year 1967 of an adequate amount to continue construction on this project.

11. STURGIS, KENTUCKY, FLOODWALL

This Floodwall is located in Sturgis, Kentucky, on the Tradewater River. The total estimated Federal cost of this project is \$1,710,000. This project is in the first year of construction and the sum of \$1,465,000 is required to complete construction. I urge inclusion in the budget for fiscal year 1967 of the sum of \$1,465,000 to complete construction on this project.

12. UNIONTOWN LOCKS AND DAM

The Locks and Dam are located on the Ohio River in Union County, and this project is in the third year of construction. The total estimated Federal cost of this project is \$64,500,000. The sum of \$56,739,000 is required to complete construction. I urge inclusion in the budget for fiscal year 1967 of an adequate amount to continue construction on this project.

PROJECTS WITH PLANNING COMPLETED
OR NEAR COMPLETION AND NOW READY
FOR CONTRACT FUNDS

1. BOONEVILLE RESERVOIR

This Reservoir is located on the South Fork of the Kentucky River, in Clay County, and the total estimated Federal cost is \$23,300,000. The pre-construction planning estimate is \$319,000 and the balance to complete pre-construction planning after fiscal year 1966 is \$69,000. I urge inclusion in the budget for fiscal year 1967 of the sum of \$69,000 to complete pre-construction planning and the sum of \$1,000,000 to place this project under construction.

2. EAGLE CREEK RESERVOIR

This Reservoir is located in Grant County on Eagle Creek, a tributary of the Kentucky River. The total estimated Federal cost of this project is \$11,600,000. The pre-construction planning is complete and the project is now ready for construction. The total of \$340,000 was expended for pre-construction planning. I urge inclusion in the budget for fiscal year 1967 of the sum of \$1,000,000 to place this project under construction.

3. MOUND CITY LOCK AND DAM

This project is located in Ballard County on the Ohio River. The total estimated Federal cost of this project is \$104,000,000. The sum of \$640,000 is required for pre-construction planning and the balance to complete pre-construction plans after fiscal year 1966 is \$480,000. I urge inclusion in the budget for fiscal year 1967 of the sum of \$480,000 to complete pre-construction planning and of an adequate amount to place this project under construction.

4. RED RIVER RESERVOIR

This Reservoir is located in Powell County, and the total estimated Federal cost of this project is \$10,200,000. The pre-construction planning is complete and the sum of \$300,000 has been expended for pre-construction planning. I urge inclusion in the budget for fiscal year 1967 of the sum of \$1,000,000 to place this project under construction.

5. DOG ISLAND

This project is located on the Ohio River near Paducah. \$160,000 for pre-construction planning was appropriated for fiscal year 1966. I urge inclusion in the budget of the balance of pre-construction planning money for this project for fiscal year 1967.

SURVEYS

1. BEARGRASS CREEK BASIN

Beargrass Creek Basin is located in Jefferson County and is a flood control survey. For fiscal year 1966 the sum of \$15,000 was appropriated to begin the survey for this project, and the balance required to complete the survey is \$40,000. I urge inclusion in the budget for fiscal year 1967 of the total amount of \$40,000 to complete this survey.

2. KENTUCKY RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

For fiscal year 1966 the sum of \$24,500 was appropriated for this survey. I urge inclusion in the budget of any and all amounts necessary to complete this survey for fiscal year 1967.

3. SALT RIVER

This survey is to determine whether reservoirs or other improvements in the interest of flood control and allied purposes in the Salt River Basin are advisable at this time. This Reservoir is in the vicinity of Shepherdsville. The sum of \$50,000, the total amount for the survey, has heretofore been appropriated, and if the report is received in time, the necessary pre-construction planning money for fiscal year 1967 should be approved.

4. SOUTHWESTERN JEFFERSON COUNTY

This study will consider various local protection plans to protect existing developments downstream from present local flood construction projects in existence at Louisville. If this report is received in time, pre-construction planning money should be approved to begin planning projects necessary for fiscal year 1967.

5. PANTHER CREEK

This project is located in Daviess County and all of the survey money necessary heretofore has been appropriated. Local participation agreements have been reached and the necessary funds should be approved for draining, dredging, and clearing of Panther Creek during fiscal year 1967.

6. COVINGTON

This project is located near Covington on the Ohio River, and for fiscal year 1966 the sum of \$8,000 was approved to begin the necessary survey for this flood control project. I urge inclusion in the budget for fiscal year 1967 of any and all necessary funds to complete this survey.

7. LUDLOW-BROMLEY (deferred)

For fiscal year 1966 this project,

located near Ludlow, Kentucky, received \$20,000 for planning. The balance necessary for planning should be approved for fiscal year 1967.

8. DAYTON-BELLEVUE

This project, located near Dayton and Bellevue, Kentucky, is now under study, with all the necessary funds appropriated.

NEW PROJECTS AUTHORIZED BY RIVERS AND HARBORS OMNIBUS ACT OF 1965

1. MARTINS FORK RESERVOIR

This project is located on the Upper Cumberland, near Martin, Ky., and the estimated Federal cost is \$4,860,000. I urge inclusion in the budget for fiscal year 1967 of the sum of \$100,000 for pre-construction planning.

2. YATESVILLE, PAINTSVILLE, AND PANTHER CREEK RESERVOIR PROJECTS

These projects were authorized under the Rivers and Harbors Omnibus Act of 1965 and are estimated to cost \$51,491,000, located on the Big Sandy River and Tug and Levisa of the Kentucky. I urge inclusion in the budget for fiscal year 1967 of an adequate amount to begin the pre-construction planning on these projects.

CONTINUATION OF STUDIES

1. THE OHIO RIVER BASIN STUDY

This study is to be completed in fiscal year 1967, and I urge inclusion in the budget for fiscal year 1967 of an adequate amount to complete this study.

2. BARREN AND GREEN RIVERS STUDY

All of the money necessary for this study has been appropriated and upon receipt of the report, if in time, necessary pre-construction planning funds should be approved for fiscal year 1967.

October 22, 1965

For a number of years now I have tried to devise some method whereby the rivers and creeks in the lower end of my district could be dredged and cleaned out and at the same time gain flood control protection and eliminate mosquitos in a number of the counties, which are the direct result of the thousands of acres of land stripped for coal. This was the year, as a Member of the Committee on Appropriations serving on the Subcommittee of Agriculture Appropriations, I succeeded in placing in our appropriations bill for

fiscal year 1966 the sum of \$4,303,000 for new resources, conservation, and development projects throughout the United States. In this bill there will be 10 large projects which are authorized under the New Resources, Conservation and Development Act passed during the Second Session of the 88th Congress. Ten projects were approved in our bill for the United States and the one in Kentucky contains 1,718,400 acres and is designated as the Upper Tradewater River Area Project and includes Union, Webster, Hopkins, Crittenden, Caldwell, and Christian counties. In the six counties we have 14 watersheds. This project will be carried out by the Departments of Agriculture, Interior, Commerce, and by the Corps of Engineers. It will take a number of years to complete. All of the people in these three counties should be jubilant, especially does this apply to Hopkins County where so much of the land has been stripped for coal.

The Chairman of my Subcommittee is Jamie L. Whitten of Mississippi and for some reason or other he has been in a running argument with the Department of Agriculture now

for two years. When the ten projects were originally set up by the Department of Agriculture and the other departments involved, Mississippi did not receive a project. Upon discovering this my Chairman then decided that something should be done, and before the bill passed, the priority list containing the ten projects throughout the United States carried a large project - a little over a million acres - for the state of Mississippi. This project for some reason or other was placed as number 10 on the priority list. My project - The Upper Traddewater River Project - was number 1. This simply meant if there was any reduction in money, which necessitated a deletion of one or more projects, those at the bottom of the priority list would drop off. This placed me in a position where I had the full support of my friend, the Chairman.

October 25, 1965

At 12:52 A.M. on Saturday the fabulous 89th Congress adjourned sine die.

In appraising the performance of the First Session of the 89th Congress, some will say that this

is the greatest Congress during the 20th Century and others will say that it is a rubber stamp Congress. I disagreed with a number of proposals that were submitted and voted against a great number of them. In all fairness I believe that one would have to go back to the New Deal Congress of 1933-34 to find anything approaching the sheer mass of legislation turned out during this session. At the same time there is considerable question in my mind as to how carefully the job was done and to what extent most of the Members really understood the import of the new laws they were grinding out. Some of the Members at the close of the session expressed themselves as being tired and completely worn out as if they had been beaten. Regardless of all appraisals of this Congress, the record of performance is indeed impressive. Among the major bills enacted were those providing for Medicare which had been on the Democratic agenda for some 30 years and a stringent Voting Rights Bill. A housing program, beautification act, regional planning and development, and elimination of most excise taxes were also on the agenda. In addition, we had aid to education

and establishment of a national foundation to encourage and subsidize the arts and humanities.

Also on the credit side and certainly deserving mention was the support given the President in the Vietnamese War now under way and the intervention in the Dominican Republic. One important result of the action of this session of Congress is the elimination of the critics who for several years now have criticized the ability of Congress to perform, due to seniority rules and inability to make prompt decisions. Of course, in considering this session of Congress it is obvious that the President did not get all that he wanted or requested. Home rule for Washington and the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act fell by the wayside. The Senate huffed and puffed, but wound up with nothing of consequence to show for its investigation of the Bobby Baker case. This, of course, can hardly be listed as a setback for the Administration.

Little has been heard and very little will be said, in my opinion, about the cost of this session's accomplishments. It is now estimated

that appropriations in this session will reach \$118 billion, which is about \$12 billion more than last year's total. This, of course, is just a starter. No one, including the President, has any idea what dollar sign will have to be put on these programs as they come into full bloom in subsequent years. As much as I hate to say it, there is little evidence, at least at this time, that anyone cares very much.

The question which now dominates the horizon is where we go from here. During the second session of the 89th Congress we should perfect the basic legislation adopted for the major programs this year.

It is clear to one and all that big government is here to stay and that the concept of the welfare state, which seemed so radical back in the days of F.D.R., has been ratified and implemented on a massive scale. There is every reason to believe that this is what a majority of Americans want. This session of Congress has done more perhaps than any other previous Congress to change the American system.

In further considering the First Session of the 89th Congress, we know that most of the legislation dates back not only to the New Deal but that it goes clear back to the 18th century. There are some people who say today that the President and the Congress together have written a great record of achievement without any departures from the principles of the Constitution.

Most of the proposed legislation to improve law enforcement was laid aside to await reports of the national and local Crime Commissions. During the next session of Congress we will no doubt be called upon for standby authority to cut taxes and for a minimum wage bill increase. Demands will also be renewed for pesticide controls and for truth-in-lending and truth-in-packaging legislation.

At least our gross national product has increased during the 3rd quarter. This increase amounts to \$11 billion. It now is evident that the gross national product for 1965 will reach \$670 billion. We can at least use this maybe in arguing with some people that our national debt of \$318 billion is just not so bad.

The Wall Street Journal sums up the action of the First Session as "Budgetary Recklessness."

There at least was a great change in the action of this administration and the Eisenhower administration. During the Eisenhower administration we had a hold-tight, stand pat administration. A favorite Eisenhower quotation came from Abraham Lincoln and it was the quotation to the effect that the legitimate objective of government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done but can not do it all or can not so well do for themselves. President Eisenhower interpreted this quotation as simply rugged individualism, but Presidents Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy, and Johnson interpreted it as a call for more and more action by the Federal Government. When you consider that during the past session, Congress acted to assist schools, expand social security and anti-poverty programs, new programs for highways and sewer systems, better railways and more subways, cleaner air and more and pure water, for more flowers and less billboards, and for a host of demands, you can see the interpretation as given by President Johnson.

To a great extent every President is a prisoner of the times. He can either rest on his oars as President Eisenhower did or he can attempt to channel the flood of hard facts into a river of action as Mr. Johnson has succeeded in doing.

Another development is the emphasis again given to the fact that the power is where the dollar is and here again we consider Federal relationship with our states and local governments.

In direct contradiction to the Wall Street Journal, Business Week suggests that the economy will increase from now until 1980 at a pace faster than at any time in the past fifty years.

Now changing the subject just a little, I find that Steve Allen has decided that since the California Supreme Court turned him down, he will not be a candidate for Congress. This is just a little disappointing because I wanted to see just how the voters would react to him.

There is a Mayor's race under way in New York City and it is a

humdinger. Representative John V. Lindsay, the young, aggressive, Republican Congressman, who is attempting to run without really calling attention to the fact that he is a Republican, is now in serious trouble. William Buckley, the Conservative candidate, is out to call off Lindsay. It simply means to me that the Democratic organization candidate, Beame, will win.

Astronauts Schirra and Stafford will attempt a rendezvous with a one-maned rocket on their Gemini 6 mission today. The two-man spaceship will be whirling through space at 17,500 miles per hour when the astronauts attempt the tricky maneuver on the 48 hour flight.

The Ku Klux Klan is now under rigid investigation by the House on Un-American Activities Committee, and some of the sessions must be hilarious.

On Wednesday I will return to Kentucky. During the next 8 weeks, I will travel throughout the 16 counties seeing the people. During this period of time I will make some 100 speeches, and in fact so many that a great many of them

will not sound good to me. I hope to fish for two or three days during this period, but will have to simply slip off when I can. We do have fish in Kentucky, because an article that appeared in one of the Sunday papers indicated fine fishing. Henry Teague of Madisonville caught his lure in a bush and gave a big jerk to free it. A bass spotting it gave a leap for it, but missed. The fish landed in Teague's boat. This is a true story and so true that it might be a good one to tell in the Wisconsin contest.

October 26, 1965

I have a new grandson. Celeste had another little boy yesterday, and she and the baby are doing fine. Grandma is on the way.

Jimmy and Jeffrey White now have a new little brother. Before the baby was born they told Celeste that they would be right well satisfied with two brothers or one sister. Jim and Celeste really wanted a little girl this time. My other little grandson, Christopher, is doing just fine, and Louise is completing her work on her Masters and teaching at the University of Delaware.

President Johnson indicated yesterday from his Texas ranch that we had a right good First Session of the 89th Congress but that we failed to do a lot of things. I almost dropped over when I read this statement.

It appears today that the work load for the Second Session of the 89th Congress, which convenes on January 10 of next year, will be a right heavy one. Measures such as repeal of 14(N) of Taft-Hartley, increase in Federal minimum wage, teeth in the Fair Employee section of the 1964 Civil Rights Act: Constitutional Amendment permitting states to apportion one branch of their legislature on a basis other than population: another pay raise bill for Federal employees: comprehensive revision of the Employment Compensation System: revision of Interstate Taxation: modernization of the Copyright Laws: creation of additional 44 Federal Judgeships: and educational bills including financial assistance for sabbatical leave for high school and grade school teachers, and an income tax credit for college tuition. These are a few of the measures that will be presented to the Second Session of the 89th Congress.

I leave Washington tomorrow to return to the district.

November 15, 1965

Senator Harry Flood Byrd, who for a period of more than thirty years has served in the U.S. Senate, decided to retire due to ill health. The 78 year old Senator was Chairman of the most powerful committee in the Senate. This committee is the Senate Finance Committee. In the House the companion committee is the Committee on Ways and Means, and it is generally conceded that the Appropriations Committee in the House and the Ways and Means Committee are the two most powerful committees. In the Senate the Appropriations Committee is not as powerful a committee as the companion committee in the House due to the fact that under the Constitution all appropriation measures must originate in the House. The same applies to the Finance Committee in the Senate but this Committee still is considered one of the most powerful committees in Congress. The November election brought a new Democrat into the Governor's office in Virginia, and he too is a member of the Byrd organization. The present Governor is Governor Harrison and since he is going out within the next few

weeks it was decided that he should name the Senator's successor. Governor Harrison, immediately after receiving word from Senator Byrd to the effect that he was retiring due to ill health and would not complete his term which expires in 1968, named Harry F. Byrd, Jr. to fill the vacancy until the next November election. Senator Byrd's retirement advances Senator Russell Long of Louisiana to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Finance. Senator Long is the son of Huey Long who served at one time in the U.S. Senate.

Rhodesia declared its independence recently and this action brought on the wrath of the British government. In addition, a number of countries including our country censured the white minority government's action in Rhodesia. With less than 300,000 white people in Rhodesia and with independence soon to be had, the leaders decided to immediately gain independence in order to save the country as they explained it "for the white people". There are approximately four and one-half million colored people and, of course, finally in the elections Rhodesia would be controlled by the colored race.

New York City together with the

Large municipalities in five other Eastern states were suddenly blacked out by a massive electrical failure that paralyzed this whole section of the country. Panic almost developed and it was a number of hours before the power supply was renewed. It happened as if one switch had been pulled and all of the electricity in this section of the country suddenly stopped. The Defense Department stated that it was not upset by the black-out but the President immediately called for an investigation. Such a crisis has never before existed and our government is today groping for an answer. The question involved is "just how the busiest corner of the United States could be completely blacked out for a matter of hours?" Of course, our people in this section and throughout the country generally started to wondering as to whether one man or a group of men who might be Secret Agents of an enemy power, suddenly threw the switches and tapped the main center which brought about this sudden paralysis in the power setup for all of the people involved.

Celeste has named our brand new grandson Paul McNeal White. Virginia was with Celeste for about two weeks and returned home on Tuesday of

last week. Celeste and the baby are doing just fine and Jimmy and Jeffrey have gotten used to the fact that he is brand new and must be handled very carefully.

November 24, 1965

Since adjournment of the 1st session of the 89th Congress, I have traveled into nine of the sixteen counties in the Second District. I have never received a better reception and from the standpoint of politics, our District is in excellent shape. I may have opposition next year in the primary and in November, but judging from every indication that I have received since my return from Washington the District would go overwhelmingly Democratic, and the record that I have attempted to establish has been well received by our people. I have heard of no opposition and regardless of premeditated articles to the contrary, I am well pleased with the political situation not only of the District that I represent but all of the districts in the state at this time.

In traveling through my district, I have dedicated new post office buildings at Edmonton, Guston,

Bonnieville and Centertown. In addition to the post office buildings dedicated, I delivered the principal dedication speech at the Job Corps Center at the Mammoth Cave National Park. On Saturday of next week I will dedicate another new post office building at Philpot and the following day a new post office building at Cloverport. All told we have provided new post office facilities for over thirty of our towns and cities. There is nothing that helps a small town more than a new post office building. Before I return to Washington in January of next year, I will travel in the district some seven or eight thousand miles. I will go into all sixteen counties spending one or more days in each of the counties and then will make a second circle back through the district. During the second trip back, I will make a number of speeches before civic groups and organizations in the different counties. I find that traveling in the district and going into the different counties, towns and communities, shaking hands with the people is the right procedure to follow for a Congressman. I not only meet a lot of new people, but I see people who are very much interested in our district and who

are willing and ready to discuss problems confronting our country today. I learn a lot from talking with many people and have established a right close relationship with all of the counties and communities in the Second District. In addition to traveling, ever since I have represented this District in Congress, I have written thousands of letters each year to young people in the 4-H Clubs, Future Farmers of America organizations and Future Homemakers of America organizations commending them on awards received, and have written sympathy letters to people who have suffered losses in their family together with letters of commendation to men and women who have received awards and been elected president of civic clubs and organizations in different communities. I never travel into a town or county without having someone thank me for a letter I wrote when a wife or a husband died or to someone's child who had received some sort of recognition. These letters have been of great benefit to me and are really appreciated by the people.

Since leaving Washington, I have followed the different items appearing in the Washington paper concerning our capital city and find

that notwithstanding the fact Congress is in adjournment the newspapers in the capital city and especially the Washington Post are still grumbling over the fact that their attempt to Rule the Capital City was pulled away during the past session and from every indication there is very little hope on their part that Congress will snap to attention and carry out their orders upon the re-convening of Congress on January 10 of next year. I have never seen such poor public relations in my life as that of the Washington newspapers. Upon examining the Congressional Record you will find nearly every week of the session where one or more Senators or Representatives blasts one or more of the Washington papers for some distorted or scurrilous editorial. I find generally that a great many of our newspapers are slanting the news to fit editorials which are self-serving and demagogic. In our District, we have a number of newspapers who will from time to time take on one of the big newspapers over just such a situation as described above and it does my heart good to see the big newspaper clam up and, as Many Celler in the House on one or more occasion has said, give the

little newspaper the "thunder of its silence".

In speaking of the next session of Congress I understand that while we are in recess and away from Washington, President Johnson is thinking ahead for next year. A little over a year ago our President, with a great assist from the Republican Party itself, demolished the political opposition, receiving an overwhelming mandate from the people and proceeded to use it to the fullest. By his excellent standing with the Congress, he virtually cleared the boards of social legislation that many of our people have wanted, discussed and fought for during half a century. A considerable portion of the President's program this past session was not deeply controversial except in the southern section of the country. In reality, the heat had gone out of civil rights and medicare many months ago.

I have my doubts that we have seen the end of sweeping reforms such as those enacted during the past session. I believe that in the future sessions the Administration will support big and expensive programs for rationalizing transportation in the congested areas

of the country and especially on the eastern seaboard. Such programs, of course, will not cost the President votes.

Before the next session adjourns, the President might decide to include a certain reform program for Congress and here he had better watch his step. As a Member of the House and the Senate, he knows that this will be tedious traveling and the going can be real rough.

I hope the President directs his attention next session and during the balance of this term to streamlining a number of the federal agencies who control or deal with such matters as conservation, education, and poverty. Confusion prevails today and the overlapping is terrific. In addition, I hope the administration attempts to clear out certain jungles of privilege connected with the veterans' benefits and agricultural payments. Another problem of great importance confronting us today is the problem of working out techniques and procedures for dealing with the large cities where the acute problems are in existence and just how the federal government is to deal directly with these problems.

All of these matters taken together amount to an immense and historic job, not of building or simple housekeeping, but of remodeling. In certain instances proceeding with such programs will not be terribly popular, but something must be done now to solve these situations.

I believe that President Johnson will, within the next few months, attempt to reach a better understanding with the other countries in the world and create a more distinct image.

One of our citizens died a few days ago who at one time was a nationally known figure. This man was Henry A. Wallace. He was a great Secretary of Agriculture, a right good Vice-President and an indifferent and unhappy Secretary of Commerce and a failure as a Presidential candidate and as a writer and scientist. He believed in the small farmer and always expressed himself accordingly.

December 14, 1965

Last week I traveled into the lower section of our District. On Monday I was in Ohio County and that night I made a speech to

the Chamber of Commerce annual meeting. On Tuesday I spoke to the Lions Club in Bowling Green and then traveled on down to Henderson County. On Wednesday I was in Union County and made an inspection of the Urban Center at Camp Breckinridge. This is the Center that has experienced considerable difficulty in getting underway. Several weeks ago they had a small riot at this particular Center and it looked very much like it might be closed down. Southern Illinois University is the operator of the Center and holds the \$10,400,000 contract with the government. At the present time they have about 376 corporals and a staff of about 300. The number on the staff has caused considerable comment in Washington notwithstanding the fact that the contract will ultimately cover some 2000 enrollees. I had lunch in the mess hall at a table with five of the boys and was very much impressed with one of these boys. He has a wonderful vocabulary and in my opinion had no difficulty whatsoever while he was in school. The boys were from Chicago, Detroit, New York, Tennessee and Iowa. This Job Corps Center is the end of the line for a great many of these boys and I do hope that they learn trades which give them another start in

life and generally will be benefited from this training.

On Thursday I spent the day in Henderson and met with the Rotary Club at noon and that night had one of the nicest experiences that I have ever had since I have been a Member of Congress. The little lady at the Court House in Henderson who operates the concession stand is blind. I had met her several years ago, and every time I am back in the Court House she recognizes my voice immediately and calls me by name. On my visit to the Court House I spoke to her and she asked me if I could attend the annual Christmas Party to be held that night for the members of the Henderson County Blind Council. In Henderson County they have 23 blind people who are members of the council, and working with these people are some 40 citizens from the city and county who also attended the dinner. I worked out my schedule whereby I could attend the dinner and at 6:30 met with these people in the Baptist Church basement. The women of the church served the dinner and it was one of the best dinners that I have ever eaten. They really "put the big pot in the little pot" for the blind council members. I have

never attended a meeting in my life to speak where the people were as nice and appreciative as these people were at the council. After the dinner, one or two of the blind people sang, and one of the boys, Orville Phillips, has an unusual voice. Mrs. Duncan, the lady whose husband and son were killed brutally by a man from Indiana was present. After shooting her husband and son, the murderer returned to the home and then shot Mrs. Duncan. The bullet passed through her skull and blinded her. She is about 65 years of age and is doing the best that she can. I spoke for some 35 or 40 minutes and all of those present were real kind in their remarks after the program was over. The merchants in Henderson gave presents to the blind council. Each of the blind people received three presents and after these presents were distributed, Orville Phillips walked to the table and one package remained and he brought it over to me and said this was a Christmas present for me. It seems that that afternoon two of the blind people went to one of the local stores in Henderson to buy a little present for me and when they informed the owner that I was to attend and speak, he would not

accept any money for the present, and wrapped up a beautiful belt which was the present that I received. This is the kind of meeting that makes you feel right good down deep in your heart.

On Friday I spent the day in Daviess County. At 10:00 o'clock I spoke to the Congressional Meeting of the A.S.C. Committeemen Meeting. There were from ten to thirty-one attending from each of the sixteen counties, and the basement at Gabe's Restaurant was completely filled. At noon I spoke to the G.E. Luncheon Meeting and received a very, very warm welcome. That afternoon Berkley Davis, one of the Vice-Presidents of G.E. made a tour with me through G.E.'s largest plant. I had an opportunity to speak to and see some 2400 employees.

I returned to Bowling Green Friday night and am about ready to start back through the District again. I have been through all of the sixteen counties and during this tour have dedicated six post office buildings. In addition, I delivered the dedicatory address at the new Job Corps Center at Mammoth Cave National Park and have made a number of speeches at other gatherings.

President Johnson is spending most of the recess period at his Texas Ranch. He had made a very slow recovery from his operation, and I do hope that he succeeds in obtaining a complete recovery. With the situation in Viet Nam no better, this, of course, is a constant strain and worry on our President and the change in the Russian leadership during the past week does not appear to be good as far as the free countries of the world are concerned. Mikoyan stepped down at age 70 and the changes made in the leadership of the Communist Party bring to the front some of those who have always indicated that the Soviet Union should establish a much more rugged policy insofar as our country is concerned. Demonstrations against our country and the role we are now playing in Viet Nam suddenly broke out on Saturday of last week in Moscow. These demonstrations come at the time the Soviet Union is increasing their budget. The present Soviet Chief Kosygin in an outburst of anger at the policies now being followed by our country, stated that any hope of a political settlement in South Viet Nam was almost nil. He blasted our policies.

Gemini 7 is still in orbit and on Saturday of this week will

establish an all time record. An attempt to place Gemini 6 in orbit with a rendezvous taking place between the two space vehicles is slated for one day this week before the splash down which is to follow on the week-end.

In traveling through our District, I have been questioned from time to time by the people concerning the Viet Nam situation, and generally it seems that our people, especially in this section of Kentucky, want to know more about what is taking place in Viet Nam and just what our program is for the future. I con-
c~~or~~ in the belief that we are not telling our people enough about this situation, and in order to keep our people firmly behind the policies of this administration, they must know all of the facts that can be released without impairing the security of our country.

December 17, 1965

The Gemini 6 and 7 astronauts conducted the world's first rendezvous in space on Wednesday of this week. This was a momentous space feat and one of man's greatest adventures. The successful in-orbital flight formation of the two crafts, slightly more than

10 feet apart, pushed the United States past the major milestone on the road to the moon.

Astronaut, Navy Captain Walter M. Schirra, Jr., and Air Force Major Thomas P. Stafford, rode the Gemini 6 space craft back to earth yesterday after the greatest rendezvous adventure of all time. This brings us closer to the gateway to the moon. Gemini 7 lands tomorrow and if all goes well this has been one great achievement.

December 22, 1965

France settled back for more years of Gaullism on Monday of this week following President Charles De Gaulle's election to another seven-year term. Although De Gaulle failed to win on the first ballot, two weeks ago he finally decided to run the race out and obtained 55.18% of the vote. I do not believe that the 75 year old president will alter his policy or soften his methods to any great extent. We all have a tendency to criticize De Gaulle, but he certainly has been a right unusual figure since the close of World War II.

Congressional leaders seem to be of the opinion that the dominant

issue in the next session on Congress will be the war in South Viet Nam. I also believe that the spotlight will be directed toward a number of the programs that we started during the first session of the 89th Congress.

We continue to have trouble in the Dominican Republic. On Monday of this week there was a violent exchange of gunfire between the Dominican Republic army and rebel fighters in Santiago. Heavy gunfire could be heard throughout the capital city and there were a number of heavy explosions.

The Johnson administration found itself caught up this week in a stormy dispute over its publication of correspondence reporting and probing a conditional peace offer from Communist North Viet Nam. The main question involved was whether Hanoi had in fact made an authentic approach for a settlement on its own terms. According to my information, the Viet Cong, ranging from youthful saboteurs in Saigon to battle-hardened battalions in the countryside, are tightening a noose of terror around Saigon. It seems that no Viet Cong military attempt to seize the city is expected, but a massive terror campaign may continue on into the new year.

December 31, 1965

Since adjournment of the First Session of the 89th Congress, I have traveled over 4,000 miles in the 16 counties of my District. I have spent from one to three days in each of the counties and, during the adjournment period, have made nearly 100 speeches. Dedicated new post office buildings, Job Corps camps, and a number of new industrial plants. Made speeches before Chambers of Commerce, Farm Bureau organizations, Soil Conservation groups, industrial groups, and made a number of speeches to other civic and professional organizations. I have never received such a wonderful reception in my life. Our District is in good shape politically and we are really moving along. The people know that we are moving along and, in discussing our progress in the different counties, I was amazed to find that the people in one county knew generally what we were doing throughout the District and that our over-all progress was of great benefit to all of our counties. Last year I only had some 29 days to make my campaign for re-election and had to travel day and night. The year before, Congress adjourned on December 22 and I got home just in time for Christmas. This fall was

ideal and the time was just right to make a real tour throughout the District. I only was able to take off 5 days at different times to go fishing, but I still enjoyed myself and had an opportunity to meet a number of new people and to discuss with a great many people the problems confronting our country today.

Virginia and I have had a wonderful Christmas. We had with us our brand new grandson, Paul McNeal White, together with Celeste, Jim, Jimmy, and Jeffrey. Jim was only with us for a couple of days and then traveled on down south, but the boys and Celeste were with us for about 10 days. Paul McNeal is a little over 10 weeks old and is one of the prettiest babies that I have ever seen. Jimmy and Jeffrey are just as proud of him as Virginia and I are and take good care of him when they are requested to do so. You should see Grandma because she is just about beside herself with her three little grandsons. We were sorry that Louise and Chris could not come down because then we would have had all four of our grandsons and both of our daughters at home again.

January 10, 1966

The Second Session of the 89th Congress reconvenes today. The issue before this Session of Congress will be the making of a decision as between guns or butter. With the situation in Viet Nam no better and with indications to the effect that we may be there now for some time, billions of dollars must be expended to carry on this war. The question will be up before this Session of Congress from time to time concerning an increase in taxes in order to carry out our defense costs. During the past three years we have reduced income taxes a little over \$11 billion and excise taxes a little over \$4 billion, and with all of our domestic prosperity, it is a shame that we are now confronted with the war in Viet Nam. Today we are enjoying the longest period of peacetime prosperity in the history of our country. We are able to furnish 35,000 jobs each week for our people and less than 5% of our people are unemployed. Our gross national product will increase a little over \$50 billion and even though our Poverty, Appalachia and Public Works programs are not as effective as they should be, we still are enjoying a prosperous period throughout our nation today. I do hope that it

does not become necessary to increase taxes to take care of the Viet Nam war. Yesterday we started our biggest attack in Viet Nam, involving thousands of our boys and with over 1200 of our boys already killed, the people in this country generally are very much concerned over our future moves in Viet Nam. All through the new Session we will be confronted with problems concerning the escalation of the Viet Nam war with increased defense spending. It now appears that a record-breaking \$115 billion budget will be presented for fiscal year 1967.

New York City's \$100 million a day transit strike is still underway. It is now in the second week and the 6500 subway cars and 4,000 buses are all idle. Nearly one million automobiles and trucks are moving into Manhattan each day and, according to figures released by business interests, this strike is costing the City at least the \$100 million per day. Former Congressman John Lindsay stepped into the Mayor's job of New York City on New Year's day and his first major problem was the city-wide transit strike which has simply paralyzed New York City.

With all of our problems in North Viet Nam we are still confronted

with difficulties in the Dominican Republic. During the past several days the Dominican Republic's armed forces had to take over the government's radio station and under the present plans some 25 or 30 rebel leaders are to be given assignments out of the country with this move not concurred in by the rebel leaders.

During the past two weeks President Johnson has sent emissaries throughout the world explaining our position in Viet Nam and so far this peace offensive has produced no results.

We are experiencing considerable difficulty in fighting this war in Viet Nam. It reminds me of a statement made by former General Walter Bedell Smith, who served on General Eisenhower's staff during World War II. General Smith stated, while serving as Under Secretary of State, that it must be remembered that diplomacy has rarely been able to gain at the conference table what cannot be gained or held on the battlefield. It all boils down to the fact that a big strong country cannot fight successfully a little war.

January 13, 1966

President Johnson delivered his State of the Union message last

night to a joint session of Congress. As usual, the galleries were full of beautiful ladies dressed in brilliantly colored dresses. With the program televised in both black and white and color, the dresses in the galleries certainly must have looked beautiful, especially on colored television. Mrs. Johnson wore a port wine colored dress that simply must have cost a fortune. With her dark black hair she made a beautiful picture sitting in the gallery. The wives of the Cabinet members and other officials were also in beautiful colored dresses, some of which were a purple green. This particular color must have been right vivid on television. The President was dressed in a gray suit with a blue shirt and a blue and red striped tie. He looked a little tired but considering his many problems he looked much better than I expected.

The address began at 9 o'clock and before the President appeared we had first the Senators and then the ambassadors, ministers, and charges d'affaires of foreign governments. The Doorkeeper announced the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court who were followed by the members of the President's Cabinet. Next the

President appeared and as usual received great applause.

The ministers, charges d'affaires and ambassadors are right unusual looking men since they represent the many countries of the world and some of whom dress in their native costumes. As they proceeded down the aisle, one of my colleagues in a loud whisper stated that you could tell by the glitter in their eye that they were from a long line of pawnbrokers. The applause for the Senate was normal but the Supreme Court received very little applause at the time they entered the chamber. For a number of years one of the clerks of the Supreme Court who was a very large woman always preceded the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices down the aisle and I have heard Members say from time to time that they had often wondered who was writing the weird decisions of the Court and that it must be this particularly large woman.

The President's message contained something for everyone. He stated that the budget to be presented would contain requests totalling \$112,800,000,000. Of course this is the largest peace-time budget in the history of this country.

The President stated that the budget request would exceed revenues by about \$1,700,000,000, but that on a cash basis the Federal Budget next year would actually show a surplus. In other words, he maintains that if we include all the money that our government will take in and all the money our government spends, the government next year will collect \$1,700,000,000 more than it will spend in the year 1967. If this occurs, it will certainly be right unusual.

In his message the President emphatically stated that we would continue the Great Society programs and still carry on our war in Viet Nam. A small adjustment in the excise tax would be necessary. This adjustment would be in the nature of a restoration of the excise taxes on automobiles and telephones. Those Members from the large cities where the automobiles are manufactured were somewhat stunned at this statement which comes during an election year of the House of Representatives. In one breath the President emphatically called upon the Congress to repeal 14b and in the next breath he vigorously urged legislation which would enable us to deal effectively with strikes which threaten irrevocable damage

to the national image. Of course, the President had in mind the subway strike which is now underway in New York City.

Next the President discussed the pollution of our streams, the growing crime rate, highway traffic deaths, and protection of the American consumer. We then were somewhat surprised to hear the President call for the establishment of another new department in the government. This would be a new Department of Transportation with a cabinet member to be in charge. Notwithstanding the fact that some Members of Congress last year approved a Department of Urban Affairs, no Secretary of this department has so far been named by the President. It seems to me that here is a department where transportation in the cities should be placed and another new department would not be necessary at this time. From the establishment of a new department in the government, the President then discussed with Members of Congress and others present his proposal for a program to construct and flight test a new supersonic transport airplane that will fly three times the speed of sound, in excess of 2,000 m.p.h. Still continuing on and not forgetting any segment of our society, President

Johnson then turned his attention to a proposal for the establishment of a commission of distinguished scholars and men of public affairs to make a study and to examine our Federal System as it relates to the cities, states, nation, and to the citizens themselves.

The Christmas tree and all of the surrounding territory was rapidly acquiring the presents of every nature and description for every segment of our population. Now at this point, the President discussed the matter of campaign contributions which would change the present unrealistic restriction on contributions. Not forgetting the legislative branch of our government, the President next endorsed 4-year terms for the Members of the House of Representatives which if enacted into law would not begin before 1972. According to the President, the present two-year term requires most Members of Congress to divert numerous energies to an almost constant process of campaigning which deprives this nation of the fullest measure of both the skill and wisdom of the Members. In addition the President stated that the work of Government is far more complex than in our early years and more time is required to learn and to master the technical task of

legislation. This would be corrected by the longer term and would serve to attract more men of the highest quality to political life. The lull that then took place in the House was tremendous. For a number of years now, Congressman Frank Chelf of Kentucky has attempted to have a bill passed in the House that would set the term at four years and as the third ranking Member on the Committee of the Judiciary, he has been unable so far to bring the bill out to the Committee. Now Many Celler, Chairman of the Committee, has a mandate from the President, and I am wondering how far the Members will go with this proposal.

Our Founding Fathers prepared an unusual document and one strong provision of this document provided for election of Members to the House of Representatives for a term not exceeding two years. At that time the Constitution provided that Senators would not have to be elected by the people and it was not until 1913 that the Constitution was amended to provide for election of U.S. Senators. Prior to this time, Senators were selected by the legislatures in the respective states or in a few instances elected by the people in the states. The election by the people was not

mandatory. It is exceedingly difficult to run every two years as a House Member and in fact you never stop campaigning. At the same time I am a firm believer in a two-year term and believe that the people have the right and the power to take out one House of the Congress as quickly as possible. In a great many instances U.S. Senators under the six-year term simply loll around for five years and then the sixth year get real busy making noises as if they were really serving their people. I presume that if a four-year bill comes out for action in the House providing for a constitutional amendment and adoption by the states, those of us who vote against this legislation will be bodily thrown out of this chamber.

The President then directed his attention to Viet Nam and stated that the American people will be called upon to sacrifice the blood of their children and the fruits of their labor for the love of freedom. He also stated that we had carried our request for peace to many nations and peoples and that until peace comes our course is clear. We would continue then, the President said, to help protect the independence of the valiant people of South Viet Nam and we would not turn back.

Under no circumstances would we stand by and let the Communists take over country by country and the sooner our enemies discovered the fact that we were firm in this belief the better off we would be. During this portion of the speech, I watched the Russian Ambassador, Anatoly F. Dobrynin. The same expression remained on his face throughout this portion of the speech and he simply stared straightaway, never blinking his eye, turning neither to the left or right, not smiling or changing his expression one bit. He is a large man physically and apparently in real good health and there was no move on his part to indicate either displeasure, pleasure, disgust, or disagreement. In glancing quickly over that section of the audience where the ambassadors and ministers were seated, I could see expressions on faces from a few who side now with the Soviet Union in this struggle, and a few of these men were unable to control their expressions which clearly indicated disagreement with the words uttered by the President. In closing the President stated that as long as others will challenge America's security and test the dearness of our beliefs with fire and steel, then we must stand or see the promise of two centuries tremble.

I agreed firmly with most of the President's speech concerning our struggle in Viet Nam. With a great many other of his proposals concerning our domestic programs, extension of House terms, new departments of government, I find myself very much in disagreement.

January 14, 1966

This should follow page 26 of Volume 7 of my Journal.

During the Christmas holidays my father's youngest sister, Betty Natcher, visited in our home. She has lived in Evanston, Illinois for a great number of years and her husband, W. A. Turner, died some 20 years ago. She had one child, W. A. Turner, Jr., and at age 50 he committed suicide. He had 4 children. My father had one other sister, Loretta Natcher, who married Morris Ackerman, an attorney and writer, from Cleveland, Ohio. This uncle wrote a syndicated column for years entitled "Ask Ack" and it was carried in the Cleveland Press. In addition, he published "Ackerman's Sporting Guide." A famous hunter and fisherman who traveled throughout the world on many occasions. The first home built on Reservoir Hill was constructed on the southwest corner of

Main and Park. This is a large rambling frame house now occupied by Herschel Gamble. My grandmother Natcher, who formerly was Nannie McNeal, built this home and she and my grandfather, William H. Natcher, and my father and his two sisters lived there for a number of years. Prior to this time, my grandfather Natcher and his family lived in Denver, Colorado where, at one time, he served in the Colorado legislature. My grandfather Natcher purchased a home in Denver from the sister of William Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill" and she lived in another house next door. On many occasions her famous brother visited her and this was quite an event for my father and his two sisters. My grandfather Natcher became well acquainted with Mr. Cody and wrote a story about his friendship with Mr. Cody and his experience in the Colorado legislature.

My grandmother Natcher received the lot upon which she built her home in Bowling Green as a gift from her father, James McNeal. James McNeal had one brother, William McNeal, and his great uncle was the famous fighter, John McNeal. John McNeal owned the property now owned by my mother which is located on Barren River near the Big Spring and at one time was generally called

Jeffersonville. John McNeal succeeded in having the Kentucky legislature designate his home site as the county seat of Warren County and this is the exact spot where my mother's home is now located. A courthouse was constructed and moved to Jeffersonville just above the Big Spring and remained there for several months until the fight developed to move the courthouse first up on State Street where the old Public Schoolhouse used to be and which is near to the corner of Third and State Streets. Later, in the tussle, the courthouse was moved to the Bowling Green public square where it remained for a number of years and after it was destroyed by fire a new courthouse was constructed on 10th Street at its present location. A portion of this lot which was given to my grandmother by her father was later sold to a man by the name of Cayce, an unusually gifted man who started out as a photographer in Bowling Green and later moved to Virginia. Upon being hypnotized he was able to diagnose illnesses, make recommendations for treatment, using all kinds of medical terms and suggestions which, in those days, were unknown but later were well received and now considered as modern-day medical procedure. It is my understanding that a building

was erected in his memory in the State of Virginia and it is either a Memorial Hospital or a medical institution of some description.

My Aunt Lorelle had two sons, William and A. K. A. K. was an unusual boy and very intelligent. At the age of 20 he died and William died about 3 years ago, leaving a wife and 3 children.

In speaking of "fighting John McNeal", while serving as County Attorney of Warren County, I happened to run across one of the old court records and discovered just why he was known as "Fighting John McNeal." It seems as though at one time he engaged in a fight with one of Warren County's outstanding citizens and during the skirmish succeeded in biting this man's ear off. He was charged with maiming this man and was indicted. Several trials took place and finally, after a number of hung juries, the prosecution gave up on the case.

My grandmother McNeal had two sisters and two brothers. One of her sisters, Lizzie McNeal, married Cliff Southwick who later was president of PEASLEE-GAULBERT in Louisville. They had 5 children and 2 of the children, Elizabeth Lyon and Louis

Southwick are still living and live in Louisville. Her other sister, Patsy Gossett, lived in Atlanta, Georgia for years and she had one son, John Gossett. John is still alive and lives in Atlanta and he had one son, Billy Gossett. Billy died several years ago. My grandmother's brother, Irving McNeal lived in Bowling Green and he had 3 children, James McNeal, Hiram McNeal and Margaret McNeal. James and Hiram are both dead and died at comparatively early ages of heart attacks. Margaret McNeal Chatfield now lives in Bowling Green. My grandmother's other brother Charles McNeal married an Edwards from Clarksville, Tennessee and also lived in Louisville with his family consisting of his wife and 2 sons, Charles and Ryder, and a daughter, Mary Elizabeth.

January 14, 1966

Lal Shastri, Prime Minister of India, died suddenly on Monday of this week. He was the little man who succeeded Nehru and died of a heart attack shortly after a conference with the President of Pakistan and Soviet Union representatives at meetings held in Tashkent. This little man was a mild, meek man who, of course, was not physically able

to carry out the duties of Prime Minister. Pictures of him along side big men like the President of Pakistan and the Soviet Union representatives made him look like a little boy. His eldest son, Hari, placed a lighted straw to his father's sandalwood pyre on Wednesday of this week while hundreds of thousands of Indians watched the body of the Prime Minister go up in smoke. The funeral began early in the morning when Indian officials, together with foreign dignitaries walked up the driveway from Shastri's home to witness a sight seldom seen in the Western world. At a side portico of the house lay the body of the late Prime Minister. His widow with her eyes transfixed stared directly at the crowds as she patted her husband's chest. A younger son squatted barefoot at the father's head and the eldest stood barefooted at the father's feet. The rest of the Shastri family were crowded around the body. Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey and Secretary of State Dean Rusk were our representatives at the funeral. Then the body of Shastri was hoisted high atop a gun carriage. The Indian flag was placed atop the layers of flowers and fastened down across the body with silken cords. The procession then proceeded down

through New Delhi past the statue of King George IV on down to the holy Jumna River where Gandhi and Nehru had been cremated. Finally Shastri's body was lifted to the top of the "chitar," a brick funeral platform. Then Shastri's closest relatives and aids climbed on the platform to place their individual sandalwood logs by the body. Three hours after the journey began to the famous river, it ended with rifle fire of three volleys and the placing of the flaming straw on the sandalwood pyre. All of those present left knowing that they had participated in a great event. This poor little man was gone and the Lord only knows what will happen to India.

They are having quite a fight in Kentucky. The legislature is in session and for the first time in the history of our state, the Governor has submitted a \$2 billion budget together with stringent civil rights legislation and a strong strip-mining bill. It is rumored that the coal people have built up a tremendous "slush fund" to prevent the passing of the strip-mine legislation, and an investigation is underway.

January 15, 1966

Robert C. Weaver, who has directed federal housing programs for the past 5 years, was nominated yesterday by President Johnson to head the new Department of Housing and Urban Development. Weaver will become the first Negro cabinet officer in history. Immediately after the President made the announcement a number of Senators, including quite a few from the South, expressed their pleasure at this particular appointment and indicated that he should be confirmed without any difficulty.

January 17, 1966

During the year of 1965, a number of right unusual people died. At the age of 90, Sir Winston Churchill died and this man was not only Britain's most distinguished statesman but he was the man that most Americans regarded as the symbol of British spirit. Adlai Stevenson, at the age of 65, died and here again we had a right unusual man, very disappointed in politics but a man who will be remembered a long time in this country. Dr. Albert Schweitzer died at the age of 90, one of the great men of the world

who renounced a career as a scientist, musician, and theologian to devote his life to the care of African natives. Other unusual people who passed on during the year were W. Somerset Maugham, T. S. Eliot, Branch Rickey, Queen Louise of Sweden, Nat King Cole, A. A. Stagg, and Edward R. Murrow.

The move to update the House after 175 years by amending the Constitution providing for a four-year term will, in my opinion, be refused. It seems to me that those who believe in a strong presidency view this proposal as a way of furthering their goals, and those who are concerned about over-centralization of Federal power view this proposal with alarm. One question that all Members of the House should ask of themselves is: Should a President be given the maximum opportunity to bring into office with him a Congress that would be a part of his team or should Congress be a counterforce to the power of the Presidency?

The Great Society programs will, under the President's State of the Union message, cost \$3.25 billion more in fiscal year 1967 than in the current 1966 fiscal year, and the price tag for the military

build up in Viet Nam will reach an estimated \$10.5 billion. The President's budget for fiscal year 1967 comes up on January 24.

It now appears that Indira Gandhi stands a much better chance to succeed Shastri and will thereby become India's first woman Prime Minister. Mrs. Gandhi is 48 years old and is the only child of the late Prime Minister Nehru. She has had quite a bit of experience in government, and one of the important assignments that she has held during her career was that of President of India's ruling Congress Party. At the present time she is the Minister of Information and Broadcasting. Women have long held a traditional place in India's politics; therefore, Mrs. Gandhi's sex does not militate against her in becoming Prime Minister. By virtue of her long public identification with her father, she is the best known of the candidates seeking this position.

As a result of Secretary of State Rusk's visits to South Viet Nam during the past several days, the U. S. and South Viet Nam have issued a statement to the effect that the war will be continued since there was no indication that the Communists wanted a peaceful settlement. One

statement that was made certainly meets with my approval and this pertains to continuation of the war while at the same time remaining alert to all proposals and initiatives that might lead to peace.

The subway strike was finally settled in New York with a \$60 million pay hike approved. This hardship on the people of New York City was not held against the new Mayor and in fact, I believe that he came out of this bout with flying colors.

The moves recently made in the Commonwealth of Virginia are right startling. This the most conservative state of all, with several 20th Century figures mimicking Carter Glass and Thomas Jefferson, has now decided to put aside old racial resentments and to move ahead with educational and highway programs in the new government. Mills E. Goodwin, Jr., in his inaugural address, stated that Virginia must move forward. I only hope this takes place.

For a number of years now some of our best friends in Latin America, who have received hundreds of millions of dollars of our foreign aid assistance funds, burn our flag

and print signs about us on the walls of their cities. Recently a hand-painted sign appeared in Santo Domingo and here is what the sign said: "Yanki go home, and take me with you."

January 19, 1966

We have a number of right unusual men and women in Congress at this time.

From Alabama we still have the two senators, Lister Hill and John J. Sparkman, who are a little above average. For the first time in a great many years Alabama has five Republican representatives: Edwards, Dickinson, Andrews, Buchanan, and Martin. Martin came within 6,000 of defeating Lister Hill for the Senate and is a right unusual Member of the House. Bob Jones, serving his 10th term, has a great many friends in Congress and as a member of the Public Works Committee has helped a lot of people.

From Alaska we still have the same three: Bartlett and Gruening in the Senate and Rivers in the House.

From Arizona we have the Dean of the Congress, Carl Hayden, who is Chairman of the Appropriations

Committee and a right smart man. John J. Rhodes, the Republican representative from Arizona, has a lot of ability and Morris K. Udall is right noisy.

Arkansas still has McClellan and Fulbright in the Senate. Senator J. W. Fulbright is a man of a lot of ability and courage. In the House the four representatives are all good men and Wilbur D. Mills, serving his 14th term and Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and Oren Harris, who is serving his 13th term and Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are both outstanding Members of the House from the standpoint of ability. Both of these men go up to the mountain top occasionally and see the green valley. Mills on Medicare and Harris now going on the Federal bench.

California is represented in the Senate by Thomas J. Kuchel and George Murphy. Kuchel is a hard-working Senator and I think has done a good job. George Murphy is the song and dance man from the movies and, of course, should never have been elected to the Senate. In the House, from California, we have seven new Members who bother me considerably. Five of these men are so far out in left field that I

am just unable to classify them at all. Chet Holifield is an outstanding Representative and Glenn Lipscomb has done a good job. James Roosevelt of course is now in the United Nations organization and this promotion was good for the morale of the House. Augustus F. Hawkins, a second termmer, represents two-thirds of the Watts section that exploded several months ago. John V. Tunney, the son of Gene Tunney, is well liked and I hope stays awhile.

Colorado's two Senators, Gordon Allott and Peter Dominick, seem to be hard working men. Wayne Aspinall, serving his ninth term and Chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, is a good Representative.

The state of Connecticut still has Thomas J. Dodd and Abraham A. Ribicoff for Senators. These two men receive a lot of publicity and are about average. Robert N. Giaimo, serving his fourth term in the House from Connecticut, could be an outstanding Member of the House but lacks just a little in courage.

The small state of Delaware is represented by two of Big Business' representatives in the Senate, John J. Williams and J. Caleb Boggs. Williams

is a witch hunter and right deceitful about a lot of his hunting expeditions. The Baker case is carrying him along at full tide at the present time. Boggs is a former Governor and a right affable man. Harris B. McDowell is Delaware's only Representative and is a right good man.

The beautiful state of Florida has Spessard Holland and George Smathers in the Senate. Holland is a former Governor and a right arbitrary individual. Smathers is a young, very wealthy man who is sick and has recently announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election. Florida, for a change, has two Republican Representatives and Robert L. F. Sikes is probably the outstanding Representative from this state.

Richard B. Russell, from Georgia, is one of the most outstanding Senators in the Senate today. His colleague, Herman E. Talmadge, is rated as one of the very average Senators and Georgia, for a change, has one Republican Representative. All of the Georgia Representatives are well liked in the House and the two from Atlanta have developed into water bugs as far as politics are concerned. Charles L. Weltner

and Matson O'Neal waft back and forth with the breeze and it may be that you have to live this kind of life to survive in this particular section of Georgia. Phil M. Landrum has more ability than any of the Representatives from Georgia.

For a number of years, prior to the admission of Hawaii, I listened to speeches from time to time to the effect that we would have every type of mixture from Hawaii in the Senate and in the House if Hawaii was admitted to the Union. The two Senators, Hiram L. Fong and Daniel K. Inouye, are Chinese, Japanese and one or two other mixtures. In the House, Patsy T. Mink, a right unusual name for a cute little lady, and Spark M. Matsunaga are all mixed up with Chinese, Japanese and other types of "ese". Both of these Representatives are hard workers and Hiram Fong is worth millions of dollars. Daniel Inouye is a one armed World War II veteran with lots of friends.

From Idaho, Frank Church and Len B. Jordan are in the Senate and Compton I. White, Jr. and George V. Hansen are in the House. Frank Church, from Snake River, started out with a boom and then completely fizzled out. Compton I. White's father

served in the House and he is a well liked Member of this body.

From the great state of Illinois we have the master showman of all time. Everett M. Dirksen, the minority Republican leader, is a man of great ability and would have made a great actor. Former professor Paul H. Douglas is just real liberal. William L. Dawson, one of the colored Members in the House, serving his 12th term and Chairman of the Government Operations Committee, is a good Member of the House. Barratt O'Hara, the only Spanish-American war veteran in the House, is always behind with his bills. He likes to go to the race-track. Sidney R. Yates, in the House, is a Member with a lot of ability. Les Arends is the Republican Whip and has a great many friends. Robert H. Michel, serving his 5th term and a Republican, is an outstanding Republican. Paul Findley, a former newspaperman, serving his 3rd term and a Republican, is a little bulldog. George E. Shipley had the distinct honor and privilege of being twisted into forty little knots and achieved the honor of being 218 on the discharge petition for Home Rule. Mel Price, serving his 11th term, is a hard working Member in the House.

In the Senate from Indiana we have Vance Hartke and Birch Bayh, both affable fellows and with some ability. In the House from this great state, of course, we have Charles A. Halleck who has a world of ability and probably one of the best fighters on the Floor. This morning's paper carried an article to the effect that he was arrested for the second time for hunting in a baited area and was fined. Ray J. Madden, serving his 12th term, is pro-labor but a man with a lot of ability. John Brademas, one of the Greek Members, serving his 4th term, is an unusually intelligent Representative and is well qualified to serve in the House. E. Ross Adair is a safe, solid Republican Member from Indiana.

The state of Iowa now has 6 Democratic Representatives and only H. R. Gross, the "budget buster," is the sole Republican in the House from this state. Neal Smith, serving his 4th term, is a well qualified Representative and is the leader of the Democrats from Iowa. Bourke Hickenlooper and Jack Miller are the two Republican Senators. Senator Hickenlooper is well respected in the Senate and I presume is a man of great ability.

From Kansas we have a solid

Republican delegation. Frank Carlson and J. B. Pearson are the two Republican Senators and Dole, Mize, Ellsworth, Shriver and Skubitz are the Representatives. Frank Carlson is the outstanding member of the delegation from Kansas.

From that state where the motto is "United we stand, divided we fall," we have in the Senate John Sherman Cooper and Thruston B. Morton. In the House, from the 1st District we have Frank A. Stubblefield; Natcher from the 2nd; Charles P. Farnsley from the 3rd; Frank Chelf from the 4th; Dr. Tim Lee Carter from the 5th; John C. Watts from the 6th; and Carl D. Perkins from the 7th.

Allen J. Ellender and Russell B. Long are the two Senators from Louisiana. Senator Ellender is my good friend and is a good Member. Russell B. Long is the son of Huey Long and has achieved considerably more in the Senate than most people thought several years ago. Today he is the Chairman of the Finance Committee and Majority Whip. In the House from Louisiana we have some right unusual men. Edward Hebert is a former newspaperman and suave politician. Hale Boggs, the Majority Whip, is a man with considerable ability but with a right mean dispo-

sition. Edwin E. Willis, Chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee, is a man of considerable ability. James H. Morrison, Otto E. Passman, Joe D. Waggoner, Jr., Speedy O. Long, and Edwin W. Edwards are the other Representatives from Louisiana. Jimmy Morrison has received considerable publicity in Drew Pearson's column from time to time.

Margaret Chase Smith, a former Member of the House and a lovely lady, serves in the U.S. Senate from the state of Maine. Her colleague is Edmund S. Muskie, a Democrat and a former Governor, who is a hard working Member. The two Members in the House from Maine are Tupper and Hathaway.

"My Maryland" has in the Senate Daniel B. Brewster and Joseph D. Tydings, adopted son of one of the Senate's great men and former Members, Millard E. Tydings. Brewster is a nice man with considerable money and Tydings is a young Senator who seeks publicity everyday and from time to time wrestles with the truth. In the House from this state we have Charles Mathias, Jr., Republican Member, who has considerable ability. George H. Fallon, serving his 11th term, is one of the 5 Members shot

by the Puerto Ricans. Carlton R. Sickles, serving his 2nd term, is pro-labor and a hard working Member. Rogers C. B. Morton, serving his 2nd term, is the brother of Senator Morton from Kentucky. Clarence D. Long, a former college professor and an economist, has the proper background to make a good Member in the House.

One of the finest men that has served in the U.S. Senate during my time is Leverett Saltonstall from Massachusetts, a perfect gentleman and a man from the old school. With a mother who was reputed to be the wealthiest woman in New England, he climbed up the political ladder and has served in the Senate since 1944. Announced recently that he would not be a candidate for re-election. A man that is well respected and will be missed. Edward M. Kennedy is the other Senator from Massachusetts and he will make a good Senator. He has a long way to go. If Jack Kennedy were still alive Edward Kennedy would grow in stature. In the House we, of course, have our Speaker, John W. McCormack, who started from very humble beginnings and has climbed the political ladder successfully. An affable man but with not enough courage to be an outstanding Speaker of the House.

When he let his nephew go down the drain for the U. S. Senate I lost a little faith in this man. Silvio O. Conte is a good looking Greek Member of the House and is a hard worker. Edward P. Boland, one of the few bachelors in the House, has as much ability as any young Member in Congress. My old friend, Joseph W. Martin, Jr., serving his 21st term and a former Speaker, is loved by all of the Members.

Michigan, for a change, has two Democratic Senators, Pat McNamara and Philip A. Hart. Both just average. In the House we have Gerald R. Ford, the minority leader in the House and a man with some ability. The outstanding Member in the House from Michigan is Robert P. Griffin, Republican Member and a young Member who not only has ability but considerable courage. Charles C. Diggs, Jr., serving his 6th term, is an undertaker and one of the colored Members in the House. Martha W. Griffiths, serving her 6th term, is a former judge and a lady with considerable ability.

Eugene J. McCarthy, good looking, with lots of ability, and a former House Member, is one of Minnesota's Senators, together with Walter F. Mondale, who is a new Senator.

Albert H. Quie, Republican, serving his 5th term, has as much ability as any Member in the House. John A. Blatnik, serving his 10th term and very much on the left side, is a man of ability and considerable courage. Clark MacGregor, serving his 3rd term and a Republican Member, should if re-elected make an outstanding House Member. Joseph E. Karth is a former labor leader and seems to do fairly well.

From that much maligned state of Mississippi we have James O. Eastland and John Stennis in the Senate. Both well entrenched and each just a little above average. In the House we have Abernethy, Whitten, Williams, Colmer, and the new Republican Member, Prentiss Walker. Jamie L. Whitten is the outstanding Member from this delegation.

Missouri has sent a number of outstanding men to the House and Senate. One of the great Members was my former Chairman, Clarence Cannon. Another, of course, was Champ Clark. Stuart Symington and Edward V. Long are the two Senators, with Symington a little above average. In the House we have some good Members, with Richard Bolling probably the best qualified, but certainly a man who has fumbled considerably

with his own private affairs.

Mike Mansfield is the majority leader from Montana, and Lee Metcalf, a former Member of the House, is the other Senator. These two men make good Senators. Olsen and Battin are the two House Members and both a little above average.

Roman L. Hruska and Carl T. Curtis are the two Republican Senators from Nebraska, both hard workers and above average. Three House Members - two Republicans and one Democrat.

Nevada, of course with Reno, is represented by Alan Bible and Howard W. Cannon in the Senate. Neither one will ever set the world on fire. Walter S. Baring is the Democrat Representative from this state.

New Hampshire now has a Democrat Senator, Thomas J. McIntyre, and a Democrat House Member, J. Oliva Huot. Norris Cotton, a former House Member and a Senator, does a good job.

New Jersey is represented by Clifford P. Case, Republican, and Harrison A. Williams, Democrat, in the Senate. Both of these men are good men and Clifford P. Case, although noisy at times, is above average. Frank Thompson, Jr., in the

House from this state has a world of ability, and so does Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen.

From the state of New Mexico we have Clinton P. Anderson, former Secretary of Agriculture and Member of the House, serving as one Senator and Joseph M. Montoya, former House Member, as the other Senator. Senator Anderson is one of the outstanding Senators and in the House, Thomas G. Morris and Johnny Walker are both good men and hard workers.

New York state has 41 House Members and Jacob K. Javits and Robert F. Kennedy in the Senate. Senator Javits is a man with a world of ability and a real vote-getter. Robert F. Kennedy is smart, cruel, and right despotic. Many Celler, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and serving his 22nd term, is a man of great courage and ability. Eugene J. Keogh is the best dressed man in the House and one of the best liked. Adam Clayton Powell is, of course, the most notorious Member of the House from New York - a Baptist minister with no morals. Edna F. Kelly is a lovely lady and a hard working Member of the House. John J. Rooney from Brooklyn - hardheaded, intelligent Member; William F. Ryan and Jonathan B. Bingham - both right weird.

Ogden R. Reid, Republican, serving his 2nd term, is a man of great ability and courage. Charles E. Goodell, Republican, serving his 4th term, is one of the outstanding Members of Congress. He should be the Republican leader in the House.

Those courteous, nice, quiet gentlemen from North Carolina are all good men. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. and B. Everett Jordan are the two Senators and Harold D. Cooley, Chairman of the Agriculture Committee, probably has more ability than any of the House Members.

From North Dakota we have Milton R. Young, one of the best liked Senators, a hard working man with considerable ability. Quentin N. Burdick is the other Senator and Mark Andrews and Rolland Redlin are the two representatives.

The Buckeye state has Frank J. Lausche, a maverick, and Stephen M. Young, strickly a fluke in the Senate. Mike J. Kirwan is the best liked Member of the House from Ohio, and Wayne L. Hays is probably the meanest Member in the House, who also hails from this state. Mrs. Frances P. Bolton, a lovely little lady, has been in the House for 28 years from the state of Ohio. John J. Gilligan

from Cincinnati, serving his first term, has considerable ability only if he can survive politically. Sam L. Devine from Columbus, serving his 4th term, is a good Member.

From Oklahoma we have Senator Mike Monroney and Senator Fred Harris, both hard working Members of the Senate and at times Monroney almost reaches the heights. Carl Albert is our Majority Leader in the House from Oklahoma and one of the outstanding leaders in the House. One of the outstanding Members in the House is Page Belcher, Republican, and everyone likes him. Ed Edmondson, serving his 7th term, has considerable ability and should go a long way.

From Oregon we have that famous man Wayne Morse, who started out as a Republican and now is a Democrat, and Senator Maurine B. Neuberger. Wayne Morse is a former Dean of the University of Oregon Law School, has considerable ability, but is real mean and cantankerous. Edith Green has considerable ability, but few friends. She is one of our ten women Members in the House.

Pennsylvania has 27 House Members and two hard working Senators. Joseph S. Clark and Hugh Scott are the Senators and Thomas E. Morgan

and John P. Saylor are the two outstanding House Members. This state should really miss Francis Walters.

The little state of Rhode Island has John O. Pastore, one of the great Senators, and Claiborne Pell in the Senate with St. Germain and John E. Fogarty in the House. John E. Fogarty has as many friends as anybody in the House and a world of ability.

From the lovely little state of South Carolina we have Donald S. Russell and Strom Thurmond in the Senate and that real noisy Mendel Rivers, Chairman of the Armed Services Committee in the House. Rivers, of course, is the most famous Member of the House delegation, but W. J. Bryan Dorn probably has more ability.

South Dakota has two hard working Senators above average. They are Karl E. Mundt and George S. McGovern. Ben Reifel and E. Y. Berry are the two hard working House Members.

Tennessee has Ross Bass and Albert Gore in the Senate, neither one too strong and quite a change for the state of Tennessee. Joe L. Evins is the outstanding House Member and R. A. "Fats" Everett, who weighs

320 lbs., is one of the well-liked Members of the House.

The state of Texas has 23 House Members and Senator Ralph W. Yarborough and John G. Tower in the Senate. These two men are above average and Texas has a number of outstanding Members. Wright Patman, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, has a great deal of ability. Albert Thomas, on my committee, is one of the ablest Members to serve in Congress during this century. Olin E. Teague, Chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, a man with an outstanding World War II record and a hard worker. W. R. Poage just suits his people. My Chairman, George H. Mahon, serving his 16th term, is a man of great ability but not quite enough courage.

From Utah we have Senators Wallace Foster Bennett and Frank Edward Moss, and Laurence J. Burton and David S. King in the House.

George David Aiken is one of the great Senators and he is from Vermont. A Republican Member Winston L. Prouty is the other Senator and Robert T. Stafford is the House Member.

The Commonwealth of Virginia has

Harry F. Byrd, Jr., the son of the famous Senator, and A. Willis Robertson in the Senate. Robertson should have considerable difficulty in voting now since Harry Byrd is no longer a Member. Howard W. Smith, Chairman of the Rules Committee, is one of the great Members of the House. William M. Tuck, former Governor, is one of the best liked Members of Congress.

The state of Washington has Warren G. Magnuson and Henry M. Jackson in the Senate, both above average and at times Henry M. Jackson almost reached the level and plateau where we have Richard Russell and George Aiken. Pelly and Meeds are the two outstanding House Members and both hard workers. This state has 2 women Members, both lovely ladies, Julia Hansen and Catherine May.

West Virginia has seven hard working Members in the House and Senate. The Senators are Jennings Randolph and Robert C. Byrd. Harley O. Staggers will be the new Chairman of Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

William Proxmire and Gaylord Nelson are the two Senators from Wisconsin. Henry S. Reuss, Glenn R. Davis, Melvin R. Laird, and John W.

Byrnes are all outstanding House Members.

The state of Wyoming has three hard working Members in Congress. Gale W. McGee, Milward L. Simpson in the Senate and Teno Roncalio in the House.

That nice little gentleman and very meek, Santiago Polanco-Abreu, is the Resident Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

January 20, 1966

Mrs. Indira Gandhi, daughter of the late Jawaharlal Nehru, was elected yesterday to be India's next Prime Minister. She is the first woman in modern times to head the government of a nation. After the death of Shastri, it appeared that Mrs. Gandhi, a 48 year old widow, who had followed in the steps of her father, would be selected for this position. President Johnson today has invited Mrs. Gandhi to visit our country next month. The Soviet Union successfully concluded a settlement between India and Pakistan, which occurred on the day that Shastri died of a heart attack. This was quite an achievement, and I presume that our leaders in the State Department have decided that

we should give recognition to Mrs. Gandhi at this time, which might be of assistance to us abroad. We have expended several billion dollars of our foreign aid money in India, and since India is one of the great neutral nations in the world, we have received very little in return from the standpoint of support in the United Nations organization or at any point along the line in our difficulties in Korea and South Viet Nam.

January 21, 1966

President Johnson sent up a message yesterday with proposed legislation concerning an amendment to our Constitution to provide a four-year term of office for Members of the House, and elimination of certain defects in the electoral college system. In this message, of course, the President pointed out the fact that debate over the length of the House term is not new and certainly this is true. In the first record that we have of debate concerning the term comes from the Constitutional Convention where we find Madison maintaining that a three-year term would be much more effective than a one-year term. Of

course we know that the compromise was the acceptance of a two-year term. By way of comparison, the President stated that in the first Congress 142 bills were introduced, resulting in 108 Public Laws, and in the 88th Congress 15,299 bills were introduced, resulting in 666 Public Laws. The length of our present Sessions and the increasing complex problems pertaining to legislation, together with the cost of campaigning, are the main reasons for the President's proposal. Adoption of an amendment providing for a four-year term would, according to President Johnson, provide for each Member a sufficient period in which he can bring his best judgment to bear on the great questions of national survival, economic growth and social welfare. In addition, such a term would free a Representative from certain pressures brought about by campaigning for re-election each two years and would provide better men from private and public life. As one Member of the House, I have listened to these arguments ever since I have been a Member and up to this time have accepted none of them. The people's branch of the Government is the Legislative branch and the Representatives in the

Legislative branch are the Members of the House of Representatives. I still am of the opinion that they should be permitted to remove them as quickly as possible in order to control the Government.

I am inclined to agree with the President's proposal concerning the electoral college system. I recall several years ago that one of the electors in Oklahoma refused to go along with the vote of his state and cast his vote for Senator Harry F. Byrd. Technically, this might not be a violation of the law in Oklahoma, but certainly it was not carrying out the wishes of the majority of the people in Oklahoma. I am in favor of eliminating electors and casting a direct vote for President and Vice President with the majority vote as counted controlling.

January 25, 1966

For a period of over 30 days we have not bombed North Viet Nam. According to the State Department, our emissaries have contacted representatives of 115 nations hoping that somewhere along the Line Hanoi would agree to a cease fire and a settlement of this war. So far we

have received only a hostile response to the present pause in bombing North Viet Nam. Leaders in Congress are insisting that we start bombing immediately. They contend that the North Vietnamese supply lines are being reinforced daily and that this move on our part to withhold bombing expeditions in North Viet Nam is playing right into the hands of the Viet Cong. This is a right important decision and I know that the President is struggling with this problem by the hour. The United Nations Organization is urging that bombings should cease and that regardless of the attitude of the North Vietnamese, we should stop all hostilities and peace might result. This, of course, will never happen and I presume that we will immediately increase our forces in Viet Nam. So far, we have 190,000 of our boys engaged and unless some move is made on the part of the North Vietnamese it now appears that we will have 500,000 in the next few weeks. We have lost over 1200 men and the American people are becoming alarmed over the situation.

The War on Poverty is well past the billion dollar mark and

is growing fast. So far, Kentucky has received the third largest amount in the United States and in the eastern section of Kentucky, we now have what is known as the "Happy Pappy Program". As unemployed fathers, a number of them receive up to \$250 a month, which of course should make them very "happy pappies". According to a recent survey, most of them have no intention of getting off the program, especially during the winter months. This program is certainly squandering millions of dollars of our money.

President Johnson sent to Congress a \$112.8 billion budget yesterday, with \$59.9 billion of this amount to go for Defense. Out of each dollar, 48¢ will go for Defense; 12¢ will go for Education, Health, Welfare and Housing; 11¢ for Interest; 5¢ for Veterans; 9¢ for Viet Nam and 15¢ for all other programs. This dollar will be obtained from individual income taxes which will amount to 50¢; corporate income taxes - 30¢; excises taxes - 8¢; borrowing - 2¢; and all other taxes - 10¢.

The D. C. Budget will be submitted to Congress today and according to the figures that I have now, this budget is \$57,975,000 more than the

amount approved for fiscal year - 1966. The federal payment requested is \$50 million. The over-all budget calls for a total of \$493, 531,000. The over-all increase is \$90,048,000, but is dependent upon the passage of certain legislation increasing taxes in the District. The amount that we will consider is \$423,904,000.

January 27, 1966

The President sent up his message on the D. C. Budget on Tuesday of this week and the newspapers started. An editorial entitled "Realism on the Home Front" appeared in the Evening Star.

Realism on the Home Front

The unmet needs of the Nation's Capital, says the President, "cannot be ignored" by Congress, and his new budget request for the District tends to reflect that view. It is too bad that the proposals devised by the White House to finance this package were not equally imaginative.

Once again, the crucial general-fund portion of the budget is severely unbalanced. And once again, with little to support the hope, the budget message almost casually seems to

assume that Congress will rush to plug the dike, first by authorizing the deficient revenues, then by appropriating them. The prospects, on the basis of past performances, could hardly be more dismal. The message assumes enactment of a \$12.4 million increase in local taxes, most of which are vigorously opposed by the House District Committee. It assumes, at the outset, Congress' willingness to appropriate the entire \$50 million federal payment now authorized. And on grounds that this does not represent an equitable federal participation in financing the city, it then anticipates the appropriation of an additional \$11.9 million, through approval of the in-lieu-of-taxes federal payment formula which was proposed by President Kennedy and which has languished in the House ever since.

Partly on merit, this revenue package is by no means out of line. A federal payment of \$61.9 million - or indeed of much more - would surely be consistent with the federal government's stake in this city. But there is nothing in the past to suggest that such resources will simply materialize in the normal course of events. The fact is that

if Mr. Johnson's hope of making Washington a "model city" is ever to be realized fully, some relatively massive infusions of federal money will be required. There is no other way. Yet the message sent to Congress yesterday added little if anything in the way of a new, more effective way to dramatize this need to Congress, or to satisfy it.

What if new revenues are not forthcoming this year? Well, the ax in that event will fall on the President's budget precisely where it will harm the city the most. It will fall primarily on school, health and welfare programs, for the reason that these are the areas for which most of the new revenues are requested. While these requests represent gains in these programs, moreover, they are not exorbitant. The \$32.9 million sought for new school construction, for example, while nearly doubling the amount available this year, is some \$21 million less than the school board has requested as essential.

In the light of such need as this, one can only hope that the initiative which has been missing before in providing District revenues will show up in Congress now. The primary burden

rests with the Senate District Committee and its chairman, Senator Bible, who fortunately already have before them a House-passed bill authorizing a city income-tax increase and revenues critically needed to keep the highways program in business. Heavy as the burden will be for District residents, the committee will have to attach to this bill further tax increases. But this action will be self-defeating as well as unfair unless a means also is found to increase drastically the size of the authorized federal payment.

Fast action, however, is critical, for appropriations will be limited strictly by the revenues actually available. Representative Natcher, who usually holds District appropriations hearings early in the session, warned in a similar situation a year ago that he would have nothing to do with an unbalanced budget. He was as good as his word, and there is nothing to suggest a different reaction this year.

- THE EVENING STAR

Several days ago an article appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal concerning the attendance records of the Kentucky Members of

Congress. This article is as follows:

**NATCHER, PERKINS SCORE
100% IN ATTENDANCE**

Congressmen shooting for a perfect attendance record for the session of Congress that opened this week will note that Kentucky was one of four states that had two House Members who missed no roll calls in 1965.

The Kentuckians who scored 100% in attendance to vote aye or nay were Carl D. Perkins of Hindman and William H. Natcher of Bowling Green.

Among the 435 Representatives only 15 had perfect records. The three other states that had two Members who missed no chance to favor or oppose a question were Florida, New Jersey and Texas.

Only one Senator, Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, answered every roll call. There were, however, 10 Senators who got marks in the 90's on the scoreboard compiled by the publication - Congressional Quarterly. Kentucky Senator John Sherman Cooper answered 88%, his

colleague, Thruston B. Morton, 90%.

The attendance scores of other Kentucky House Members last session were Frank L. Chelf, Lebanon, 98%; Charles F. Farnsley, Louisville, 78%; Frank A. Stubblefield, Murray, 99%; John C. Watts, Nicholasville, 91% and Dr. Tim Lee Carter, Tompkinsville, 84%.

February 1, 1966

We are just digging out from under a 16 inch snow in the District. Yesterday I had to attend a full committee meeting which lasted all day long and coming and going was extremely difficult.

President Johnson announced yesterday that we would resume bombing of North Viet Nam. This action was expected by most of the Members of Congress and we can only wait and see where we go from here.

Some believe that neither a military or a political case can be made for fighting the war in Viet-Nam by withdrawing or limiting American power to Saigon and a few coastal areas. It seems that

this plan is based upon the assumption that it is sometimes easier to defend a perimeter than a citadel. On Sunday of this past week, Secretary Rusk was interviewed by newspaper reporters around the world by use of the Telstar Satellite. I think one of the most potent questions asked came from a British correspondent. He inquired of our secretary if, in the future, after assistance from Great Britain and the other free countries, the United States would confide in them before the fighting started and decisions were made to engage in conflicts throughout the world. This, to me, was a vital question and one which we might as well get used to answering. Certainly our friends, who are called upon to assist us, should at least be confided in before the engagement becomes too difficult.

Some of the Members of Congress are now insisting that we increase taxes and call up the necessary number of men to engage in an all out war in Southeast Asia. A number of opponents, such as Senator Wayne Morse, are insisting that we pull out of Viet Nam and 17 Senators directed a letter to the

President calling for a continuation of the bombing lull in North Vietnam in the hope of securing peace. A Resolution has been introduced in the Senate which, if adopted, would mean that the President would then have to come to Congress and ask for a resolution authorizing war at this time. The President is acting under the resolution adopted in 1964 and is adamant.

We aid criminals in this country but do very little for their victims. As a former prosecutor, I know of a number of cases where the victims really suffered with no assistance rendered. One of the main questions that I believe should be answered today is the one pertaining to our states assuming responsibility for protecting citizens from criminals. If the criminal is fed and sheltered at state expense while serving a prison sentence, should not the object of his assault receive aid, too? History is full of precedents for the concept of compensating victims of crime. It seems to me that since our society leans over backward in its solicitude for the legal rights of our criminal suspects, sometimes even turning a deaf

ear on their confessions, it is high time to reconsider the welfare of their victims.

February 4, 1966

The Soviet space vehicle, Luna IX, landed on the moon yesterday after a three-day flight from the earth. It was the first spacecraft to make a soft landing on the moon with its instruments intact. So far, we have received no information concerning the size, shape, construction or weight of the spacecraft, but it is thought to weigh more than 3,000 pounds. This is another first for the Soviet Union, and President Johnson joined with the heads of state around the world in congratulating those in Moscow responsible for this achievement. The Soviet Union, of course, has done right well in outer space, but they are not as far ahead of us today as they were two years ago.

We will not only land a vehicle on the moon but will also place a man on the moon before too long.

According to my information, the Soviet Union has added several new missile sites in North Vietnam in recent weeks. This includes a complex of anti-aircraft units around several of their coastal cities. In addition, the Russians have also provided the North Vietnamese with at least 10 MIG-21 fighter planes. I know that the President would have felt much better if the bombing of North Vietnam could have been delayed longer. Answering this problem was daily intelligence information which emphatically stated that Hanoi intended to go on fighting, confident that the American people could not stand up under a lengthy war either with the Communists or with others in Vietnam. In the House and Senate daily we have Members who are making statements against our bombing and in several instances, against our participation in the Vietnamese campaign. This makes it exceedingly difficult for the President and for a great many of the people in this country. Yesterday, our Jet planes struck

North Vietnam with mounting intensity and this will probably continue now for several weeks.

Another move is under way in Congress now for Home Rule in the District. It seems that a fresh idea for District representation pertains to a proposal to amend the President's proposed constitutional amendment reforming the Electoral Vote System with a proviso that the District would be given voting representation in the Congress. It seems that Senators Dirksen, Mansfield, and Case in the Senate, and Carl Albert, in the House, are very much in favor of this proposal. Voting representation in the Congress would mean either an increase in the Membership of the House or reapportionment, which would cause one or more states to lose one or two seats in the House. This would not be too pleasant, especially since we have gone through this procedure for Hawaii and Alaska.

February 5, 1966

President Johnson announced yesterday that he would fly to Hawaii today for a 3-day conference on Vietnam with top American and South Vietnamese officials. My

good friend, General William C. Westmoreland, former Superintendent at West Point and now Commanding General at Vietnam, will meet with the President and other representatives of the Presidential party, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Agriculture, Orville L. Freeman, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare John W. Gardner, and General Earle G. Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. One of the main problems to be discussed at this meeting is the feeding of the people of South Vietnam. For months now, I have testimony before my committee to the effect that the North Vietnamese are driving thousands of people into Saigon and other settlement towns and these people must either be fed or starve. At this time, we are spending billions of dollars for war machinery and now we will be called upon to spend hundreds of millions for food for these people. The President must really be in a dither. The Security Council of the United Nations finally agreed to discuss the Vietnamese problem, with the Soviet Union probably waiting to cast a veto as to any judgment made by the Council.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is now holding hearings concerning Vietnam and a collision took place this week between Administration and Congressional critics of the Vietnamese policies when Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara refused to testify publicly before this Committee. This action was one of many areas of conflict that were opened up as the Senate panel began a wide-ranging, nationally televised inquiry into the origins and conduct of the war in Vietnam.

We are still reading quite a bit about the Soviet Union's Luna IX flight to the moon. The first photographs from the moon show a pebble-strewn crust, perhaps covered with a few inches of dust, but apparently able to support man and his machines. This was the view of British radio astronomers in England after seeing four still photographs transmitted by the Soviet spacecraft Luna IX and received in England. The reception of these pictures must be quite unpleasant to the Soviet Union. So far, the Russians although jubilant with their achievement, have not shown the world any photographs that they

have received. These pictures clearly destroy the theory that we have had for years that the moon's surface is covered with dust several feet thick. There may be a few inches of dust, but the pictures seem to confirm the view that the moon's surface is a hard, sponge-like stone substance.

So far, the Soviet Union holds six space firsts against one for us. We will do better in the future. The list is as follows:

First Satellite - Soviet Union, Sputnik I, October 4, 1957; United States Explorer I, January 31, 1958.

First Manned Spaceflight - Soviet Union, Yuri Gagarin, one orbit, April 12, 1961; United States, Navy Captain Alan Shepard, sub-orbital, May 5, 1961.

First Two-Man Spaceflight - Soviet Union, Colonel P. I. Belyayev and Lt. Colonel A. A. Leonov aboard Voskhod II, March 18, 1965; United States, Air Force Lt. Colonel Virgil I Grissom and Navy Commander John W. Young aboard Gemini III, March 23, 1965.

First Three-man Spaceflight -

Soviet Union, Colonel V. M. Monarov, K. Feokistov and Dr. B. B. Yegorov aboard Vokhod I, October 12, 1964; United States, first to be attempted aboard Apollo spacecraft maybe late in 1966.

First Space Walk - Soviet Union, Leonov outside Voskhod II, March 18, 1965; United States, Air Force Lt. Colonel Edward H. White II, outside Gemini IV, June 3, 1965.

First Rendezvous Between Orbiting Spacecraft - United States, Gemini VI and VII, December 13, 1965; Soviet Union, no actual rendezvous planned.

First soft landing of unmanned spacecraft on the moon - Soviet Union, February 3, 1966; United States, first attempt planned for May, 1966.

We have really had snow here in Washington and throughout the United States during the past several days. We ended up with about 19 inches of snow here in Washington, and in certain sections of New York, they had over 100 inches. Virginia has been trying for days now to get to Washington, and each

time she has to unpack her car after another heavy snowfall. The weather has been extremely difficult in Kentucky, not only from the standpoint of snow, but from the standpoint of sub-zero weather.

Buster Keaton, one of the all-time great movie stars, died this past week. Everyone in this country for the past 40 years has at one time or another seen this little frozen-faced comedian and has always enjoyed the experience.

February 8, 1966

In a great many instances the very old and the very young are awfully cruel. Last night I attended the Forum Dinner held each year by the auxiliaries of the different Veterans' organizations, and when I arrived those representatives from Kentucky who were here from the V.F.W. Auxiliary were in a heated argument with those from the American Legion Auxiliary over which Senator and which Representative was to sit at their particular table. Each of the groups had a table and purchased a sufficient number of

tickets to take care of all of the House Members who accepted, together with Senator Cooper. It reached the point that it was so embarrassing to us that we finally divided up and some sat at each of the tables assigned to the nice old ladies. All of the women who were here from Kentucky had World War I connections with the exception of two.

The situation in Vietnam is no better and every time you pick up the newspaper you see where certain of our embassies are being stoned and damaged with paint and other materials. It makes me feel that I am just a tired American. I am tired of having the world panhandlers use the United States as a whipping boy for 365 days of the year. I am just a little weary of having our embassies and information centers stoned, burned and sacked by mobs operating under orders from dictators who preach peace and breed conflict. I am choked up and full of this business of trying to intimidate our Government by placard, picket line and sit-ins by the hordes of dirty unwashed who rush to man the barricades against the forces of law, order and decency. The beatniks that I see daily bother me.

In my opinion, they should not have the right to determine what laws of the land they are willing to obey. Those young people who have long hair and claim they represent the new America, sneering at the old-fashioned virtues of honesty, integrity and morality, just don't suit me. Our tax dollars should not go to dictators who play both sides against the middle and, when we are in trouble such as today in Vietnam, casually turn their backs on us. I get just a little tired of the filth peddlers who have launched a campaign in this country to foist upon our young people their beliefs. I am a little tired of those groups who are trained in some instances and at least advised with by Communists who classify themselves as civil rights groups. We live in the greatest country in the world, and those people in this country who are constantly using yardsticks established abroad to measure our country should go over and join the Russians, the Chinese, and those radical groups in France and England. We are not the bad people of the world and should not be so classified by some of the scum in this country. I am against all people who wrap themselves in bedsheets and, in the dead of night, roam the country-

side preying upon innocent people. I get just a little tired when I go to some of the churches and hear the clergymen preach long-winded sermons against segregation and at the same time send their own children to private schools and join with one or two of the deacons when the colored people are stopped at the church door. The day of the pious clergymen should be over in this country. I do not believe that capitalism is a dirty word and that free enterprise and private initiative are only for the greedy. I think these are all indicators of just what a Republic should be and the one we have suits me fine in this particular respect. I get just a little sick at times at the action of the state Department in their policies which cause us as a country to bend over backwards to pacify some country or group who have never been for us and never will be. Those who try to say to my children and other people's children that this is not the greatest country in the world simply do not know what they are talking about. I still like to hear the "Star Spangled Banner" played and it always makes me feel good when I see our flag waving at the top of

a flag pole. I am one of those people who have been fortunate all through life and have been exceedingly lucky in many instances and in every instance I lived in a country where this could take place. Maybe time will cure a lot of the ills and dissatisfactions that I have just expressed and, if so, I hope it takes place as quickly as possible.

February 9, 1966

We are moving along real slow at this time in Congress. Of course, as a general rule, the first three months of each session sees very little major legislation enacted, which is due to the fact that during this time, all of the committees are in session passing upon the legislation to be considered. Each year when the President's budget is received, along with the printed budget which this year is just about the size of the Metropolitan Telephone Directory, the twelve sub-committees on the House Committee on Appropriations divide the budget up and 1/3 of the committees start hearings. The budget for fiscal year 1967, totalling a little over \$112 billion, of course is the

largest peace-time budget in the history of our country. The Bureau of the Budget which of course operates under the direct control of the Executive, has gained considerable power during the past ten years. This bureau is setting the policy for a number of Departments on a great many matters. Our Committee carefully considers the budget estimates and then we prepare and submit bills which contain an adequate amount for the purpose requested. Since I have been a Member of the Committee, we, acting under our Chairman, have considered the Bureau of the Budget simply as the Bureau of Estimates.

The budget as submitted for fiscal year 1967, reduces a number of major programs which are vital to our people. In addition, programs such as the special milk program, school lunch program, REA program, Vocational Education program and other education programs, are reduced drastically in the new budget. Our committee would experience considerable difficulty in taking to the floor of the House bills which reduce programs such as the special milk program for our school children and the school lunch program. Our city colleagues who from time to

time complain about the amounts appropriated for agriculture, would be very incensed over reductions in these particular programs which mean so much to their people. Of course, in preparing the budget, the Director, acting under the President, and attempting to make substantial reductions in the budget, knows full well the programs that Congress will not permit reductions in and understands fully that restorations will take place. This, of course, either raises the over-all amount of the budget or simply means that considerable fat must be cut out in other places to keep the budget request in balance. The Battle of the Budget is now under way in the House for the Second Session of the 89th Congress.

I know that we will always expect too much from the sons of famous fathers. In the Senate today we have Harry F. Byrd, Jr. who was recently named by the Governor of Virginia to take his father's seat in the Senate. He is editor of a small newspaper and was serving in the State Senate of Virginia. Recently at a tobacco hearing before the Committee on Agriculture in the

House, the new Senator was called upon for a statement. He simply mumbled and was very embarrassed and certainly surprised the several hundred people in the committee room. I presume that the Byrd name will be sufficient to carry him along but he will soon become known as one of the weak Members of the United States Senate.

An unusual situation is developing in Massachusetts at the present time. Senator Saltonstall, one of the able Senators and a Republican who receives a great many Democratic votes when he runs, has announced that he will not run for reelection. The present Attorney General of Massachusetts is a negro by the name of Brooke. He is in his forties, and was born and reared in Washington, D. C. He was educated at Howard University and obtained a LL.B degree here in Washington. His father was an attorney with the Veterans Administration. Mr. Brooke, while serving in World War II, met a beautiful Italian girl in Italy and at the close of the war sent for her and they were married. Recently I saw a picture of the Attorney General and his family, and his wife is a beautiful woman and their two daughters are beautiful girls.

One of the little girls especially is a beautiful child. I have seen two recent pictures of this little girl and the expression on her face clearly shows that she at about the age of fourteen is now confronted with serious problems and these problems pertain to the fact that her father is colored and her mother is white. The Attorney General is light colored and in fact could pass for a white man. If elected, he would be the first colored Member of the Senate since Reconstruction and, of course, would be the first colored Senator with a white wife. The State of Massachusetts which has long been considered the home of the cod, and where the Lodges speak only to the Cabots and the Cabots speak only to God, is now facing a very delicate problem and one that all of us in politics will follow closely until the final outcome in November of this year. The Democrats of course will select a white man and he will be a Catholic with strong political backing. I was one of those who had hoped that Senator Saltonstall, regardless of his age, would announce for reelection and attempt to serve out one more term. He is a perfect gentleman and notwithstanding his wealth, he is a real man.

February 11, 1966

Here we go again.

Since I have been a Member of the House, I have had three districts. First, the Second District had the counties of Muhlenberg, Logan and Todd. This placed Beauchamp in the Second District. When Happy Chandler was elected Governor for the second time in 1954 he immediately had the legislature put Beauchamp back into the First Congressional District, whereby taking Muhlenberg, Todd and Logan back into the First District. This move also placed Meade County back into the Fourth District. This was the district that I ran for re-election in in 1956 and was the second district for me. When Kentucky lost a seat under the 1960 Census, the re-districting placed Meade County back into the second District and took Butler, Simpson and Allen into the First District. Under the new re-districting, Barren, Hart, Metcalfe and Meade were placed into the Second District. This was the third district that I have had and the one that I ran for re-election in in 1962.

Several weeks ago the Louisville Courier-Journal carried an editorial stating that under the recent Supreme

Court decision, Kentucky no longer qualified, notwithstanding the fact that we had re-districted after the 1960 Census. After this re-districting, a suit was filed in state and federal court contesting the redistricting. Both courts sustained the redistricting. The Courier-Journal editorial stated that unless Governor Breathitt and the present session of the Legislature re-districted, balancing out each district to the extent that there was no longer a variance of more than 15 percent, a suit would be filed forcing the re-districting.

Then lo and behold - who filed the suit? Several days thereafter, the Greater Louisville Labor Council, one of the Courier-Journal's bitterest of enemies, marched up to the trough and filed the suit.

Statements were made by the officials of the Greater Louisville Labor Council that Mr. Farnsley, who represents the Third District must be saved. Jefferson County contains 610,000 people and the suit insists that Jefferson County should be divided, with the City of Louisville and the City of Shively comprising the Third District, and the balance of the people in the county, totaling 180,000 would go up into the Fourth

Congressional District. The suit is now pending in Federal Court with a three-judge court named consisting of Judge McAllister, of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals, Judge James F. Gordon, District Judge of the Western District of Kentucky and Judge Henry L. Brooks, District Judge of the Western District of Kentucky. A motion to dismiss has been filed and the three-judge court is about ready to rule.

In order to comply with the suit and the recent Supreme Court decision in re-districting Kentucky, Congressman Stubblefield of the First District would be forced to take five or more of the best counties of the Second District, and I would be forced to take from five to seven of the best counties of the Fourth District. None of us want to lose any of our counties and certainly will not agree to giving up a single one. If the 180,000 people in Jefferson County are placed in Congressman Chelf's district, then Congressman John C. Watts of the Sixth Congressional District will have to go up on the Ohio River in Congressman Chelf's district which, of course, would be very displeasing since the Ohio River Counties are strong labor counties and Watts'

district is generally right conservative from this standpoint. Representative Carter would then have to take from five to seven counties out of the Perkins and Watts districts and Perkins would have to take two or more counties out of the Watts district and Congressman Chelf would take two more counties out of Watts' district. This makes the picture quite confusing at this time and if my information is correct, we must all adjust to another re-districting.

Former Mayor William O. Cowger of Louisville announced his candidacy for Congress yesterday. This is the District now represented by Charles P. Farnsley who, by the way, also served at one time as Mayor of Louisville. Since I have been a Member, John Robsion, Jr., Frank Burke, M. "Gene" Snyder and Charles Farnsley have represented this district. Since the district, up to this time, is comprised only of Jefferson County, it is a swing district and can go either way politically. The re-districting, if it takes place, would to a certain extent, change the political complexity of the Third District. "Gene" Snyder served only one term and while here was right noisy and certainly not a credit to his people. On more than one occasion

some of his stunts embarrassed the entire Kentucky delegation. Frank Burke was an able Representative and it is a shame that he could not have served longer. Former Mayor Cowger apparently made a good Mayor and he, together with "Gene" Snyder and one or two others will battle it out in the primary. Then the winner will take on the Democrat in November. Farnsley has indicated that he will be a candidate for re-election and judging from the record that he has established during the past 12 months, we wonder sometime why he wants to represent the district.

February 12, 1966

For the past several years, Elmer Staats has served as Assistant Director of the Budget and is a man with some ability. He was named shortly after President Eisenhower left office and at all times has taken a much more prominent part in the White House than either of the three Directors under whom he has served. As a general rule when President Kennedy and President Johnson had to have someone from the Bureau of the Budget

present with figures which were under discussion, Staats would be the man to present himself for this assignment. He has been in charge of the District of Columbia Budget now for a period of six years and feels no hesitancy about sending up an unbalanced budget which is based on tax increases to be enacted by Congress which never seem to take place. This year the budget he sent to the Congress is \$24 million out of balance and this is the third year that an unbalanced budget for the District has been sent up to my committee. This man, while not advanced to Director on three occasions, has seemed to serve the purpose for which he was selected and, in my opinion, should never have been Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Yesterday, President Johnson named Elmer Staats as Comptroller General of the United States. This is a 15-year term and is one of the most important positions in the Federal government. Here we have an assignment where an able man, on a non-partisan basis, checks on all Federal government expenditures, contracts and dealings of every nature and description. When there

is a violation of the law or poor judgment used, the General Accounting Office, under the direction of the Comptroller General, issues a report setting forth all of the facts and the chips fall where they are cut. Mr. Joseph Campbell, who goes out within the next few days as Comptroller General, was an able CPA with considerable experience in business administration and politics never entered into the picture in any of his dealings. His reports and judgment were contested by others in Government Departments but at no time was he ever proven wrong. The reason why Congress made the term 15 years for the Comptroller General was to take him out from under the domination of any one President. The term gives the appointment a great amount of independence and when the proper man is named, this worthwhile function of the Government is served in the manner in which the Congress intended for it to be performed. Mr. Staats seems to fit the pattern to the cloth and this, to me, is a serious mistake. I was amazed when I heard that the President had named Mr. Staats as the Comptroller General.

Another announcement was made

yesterday and this pertains to Lee White, who has served in the White House for the past several years as one of the President's attorney. Prior to that time Mr. White was on Senator John Sherman Cooper's staff and was always a close friend of President Kennedy. He is an able lawyer and originally from Nebraska, and everyone who knows him can tell you that he knows how to spell the word "loyalty". I agree that this is the situation and his appointment as Chairman of the Federal Power Commission is certainly a startling one. Mr. Joseph C. Swidler, the out-going chairman, served as attorney for the TVA for many years and his rulings concerning oil and gas companies and his dealings with consumers and especially the prices charged consumers in our cities stirred up quite a lot of controversy with the oil and gas interests in Texas and Louisiana. This has been going on for several years now and several of my friends in the power industry were very much in favor of Mr. Swidler passing on and were against any thought of a new appointment for his as Chairman of the Commission. Lee White left Senator Cooper's office and went to the White House under President Kennedy

and then stayed on under President Johnson. He has advised the President concerning REA and power generally during his stay in the White House and, of course, will not be adverse to receiving instructions day or night from our President.

February 14, 1966

One of the great battles under way today is the battle between the President and the Senate. Senator Fulbright, of Arkansas, and his Committee on Foreign Relations are holding Public Hearings on the Vietnamese War and so far the President has completely ignored their suggestions and incensed Members of the Committee. It is my guess that the Committee Members, and especially those who are against escalating the war at this time, hope that even though the President will not discuss the matter with them he at least will hear of the questions propounded and also their conclusions which are being carried in the papers daily. I remember back in the days of President Kennedy when he admitted that he was wrong in Cuba and I remember further when President Eisenhower said he made a mistake in the U-2 incident. President Johnson must be somewhat incensed over Barry Goldwater's remarks

yesterday that it was certainly disappointing to witness the strongest country in the world grovel for peace.

I would like to read a copy of the statements made by the Vietnamese and the President and his advisors in Hawaii. Judging from my information at this time, the Vietnamese were very much concerned over just how far we would go to obtain peace and secure a peace conference at this time. In order to build up the morale of the South Vietnamese, we now have Vice President Humphrey and Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman in South Vietnam explaining to the people that we will expand our efforts to see that they have all of the food and supplies necessary and that we will continue our efforts to assist them with social reforms which will lead them out of their present social difficulties at this time. This is a bold new doctrine of support for a social revolution and according to some of our people would be of assistance to us at this time.

February 18, 1966

Albert Thomas, the second ranking Member on our Committee on Appropriations, died this week. He had cancer and lived for about ten years

after the discovery of this dread disease. As the second ranking Member of our Committee, he served as Chairman in the Independent Offices Subcommittee. I have always said that next to the President, the most powerful man, politically, in this country is the Speaker of the House, and from the standpoint of influence, the Chairman on the Independent Offices Subcommittee has more than any other Chairman of the Subcommittees on our Full Committee. As Chairman of the Independent Offices Subcommittee, Mr. Thomas appropriated funds for 35 Independent Agencies. Agencies such as the Space Agency, National Science Foundation, Atomic Energy Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Federal Power Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Communications Commission. You can hardly name a subject that would be of importance to a Member in the House that could not be controlled directly or indirectly through one of the Independent Agencies and the Subcommittee on Independent Offices. During the past 10 years, Albert Thomas has approved funds totaling a little over \$5 billion which were expended in his home city of Houston, Texas. His district con-

tained only the City of Houston. He was never coy about any of his questions concerning certain funds which would be invested out of the Capitol City and it is a matter of record that on more occasions than one, informed the Administrator of some Independent Agency or the Chairman of some Board that funds might be appropriated if the proper location in the United States was selected for the site of the new facility. Along with his influence, Albert Thomas was probably one of the 10 ablest Members in the House.

Before Mr. Rayburn died, he remarked to me on more than one occasion that Albert Thomas was an able man but right cantankerous. He and my Former speaker did not agree on every subject.

When I first became a Member on the Committee on Appropriations, my Chairman, Mr. Cannon of Missouri, and Mr. Thomas were in a knock-down, drag-out battle over just what Independent Agencies should come under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Independent Offices. Albert Thomas used the power obtained from this chairmanship, and on more than one occasion placed himself in a position where he was more powerful than the Chairman

of the Full Committee, Mr. Cannon. I recall several years ago of a battle that took place on the floor with Mr. Thomas the winner. Since he was Chairman of the Subcommittee, he succeeded in obtaining enough votes on the floor to over-ride amendments calling for certain reductions in the Bill. Mr. Cannon and John Tabor, the ranking Minority Member of our Committee at that time, made every effort to obtain adoption of the amendments but failed. Mr. Cannon then decided that Mr. Thomas' wings to a certain extent must be clipped. After a word battle, which continued for several weeks, Mr. Cannon finally succeeded in forcing TVA away from the Independent Offices Subcommittee and when he decided to exercise his prerogatives as Chairman of the Full Committee in removing any other Independent Agency, a nose-check informed him when the vote would be too close to place his prestige on the line. At this time, Mr. Thomas, who also served as Chairman of the Deficiencies Subcommittee, was removed and this particular committee dissolved.

Albert Thomas was one of the few men that could agree with you on everything and still in the end refuse to go along with your particular request

and still make you feel right good about it. I have seen him use this procedure on the floor many, many times. Several days before he died, his doctor decided that he should get out of bed, and since it appeared that he would live for several more months, should announce for re-election. This he did, and the next day one of the ablest men in Houston announced against him. It seems that this particular gentleman had been waiting patiently for several years to run for Congress and with Mr. Thomas nearly dead, decided that the time was now. Albert Thomas was buried today in Houston and he will be missed by all the Members of our Committee. In presenting the Bills to the Full Committee, the Subcommittee Chairmen have all learned that there have been two systems in use for a period of 20 years now. One was the Albert Thomas system which simply meant that the Full Committee received little or no information concerning the contents of the Bill, and the Vaughan Gary system, which was the one which explained every item, comma and period in the Bill. The Gary system would always last for hours and wear out the Members on the Full Committee. The Thomas system was not too well-liked, but as between the two,

the Full Committee believed that Albert Thomas was an able Member and very few changes would be made in his bill anyway, so it was passed on to the floor for final passage.

February 19, 1966

Next week we have a very light legislative program. On Monday we will call up the Consent Calendar and on Tuesday there will be a reading of George Washington's Farewell Address. Each year the Speaker names one of the new Members to read the Address and alternates from the standpoint of parties.

On Wednesday and the balance of the week we take up the Tax Adjustment Act of 1966; the Supplemental Defense Authorization; the Supplemental Foreign Aid Authorization, and a bill to provide for additional circuit and district judges.

The bill providing for additional judges affects the Circuit in which Kentucky is located. Under this bill we will receive no new district judges, but the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals will be entitled to two more judges. On this circuit today we have Michigan with two judges, Ohio with two judges

Kentucky with one vacancy, and Tennessee with one judge. The vacancy that we now have should be filled within the next few months and this is the seat that we have had on this Court for a great number of years. Of course, efforts will be made by Michigan and Ohio to obtain the two available seats under the new legislation, but I am of the opinion that Tennessee will claim one of the seats and Kentucky the other. So far, we have been unable to agree on our one vacancy. Shackelford Miller, who formerly served as District Judge of the Western District of Kentucky, was named to the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals and served up until his retirement on November 1 of last year. Shortly after that time, Judge Miller died of cancer. He was a good Judge and it has been exceedingly difficult for us to agree on anyone to take this vacancy. Frank Chelf's candidate is Guthrie Crowe, the present Federal Judge of the Panama Canal Zone, who hails from Frank's district. Charlie Farnsley, of the 3rd District, wants to name Frank Burke, of Louisville, the former Member of the House from the 3rd District. Frank Stubblefield has one or two candidates who,

I understand, are related mainly to his wife, and John Watts and Carl Perkins are right strong for Bert Combs, the former Governor of Kentucky. Bert Combs has informed me that he would like this assignment, but for several months now has been blowing hot and cold. I now understand that some of his advisors believe that it would be right nice for him to accept this assignment which, by the way, is just one step down from the Supreme Court of the United States, and the up-grade which would follow would be of vital assistance to him next year in his proposed race for Governor. It seems that he has just about decided to run again for Governor. Under our Constitution, a Governor cannot succeed himself, but after a term passes, of course, can run for another term. Since Bert Combs went out as Governor, he has been criticized over one or two matters pertaining to investments in land near a new highway and in certain campaign contributions which were accepted from the trucking industry and used by him in his Primary race against Harry Lee Waterfield. Both of these stories received considerable publicity and it may be that the story we hear concerning acceptance of the judgeship and then

retirement to run for Governor is true. This would be a right mean way to handle a vacancy on the Circuit Court of Appeals, with all of the good lawyers in Kentucky who are not only eligible but in certain instances would like to receive this assignment and go on the bench, serving as a Circuit Court of Appeals judge should serve. Something will have to be done within the next few weeks because we have held up on making a recommendation to the White House, hoping that something would happen which would clarify the situation.

February 21, 1966

Turbulent days are ahead on the banks of the Potomac.

The AFL-CIO convention convenes in Miami today and, judging from some of the preliminary press releases, our President and this Administration will be severely criticized over failure to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Law. One of the officials on Friday issued a statement to the effect that if the President had spent just half as much time on closing off the filibuster as

as he did on Mrs. Johnson's Beautification Bill there would have been no difficulty. All kinds of threats are being made as to campaign contributions. During the time that the repeal bill was before the Senate, Senator Mansfield on a number of occasions, emphatically stated there would be no round-the-clock proceedings and that there would be two votes on the cloture resolution which, if adopted, would have meant a final vote on repeal of 14(b). Both votes, of course, failed and Labor is now upset. This is the only legislation that they have had a chance to pass during this Congress of any importance and, of course, as most of us know 14(b) is simply a sop and really has no merit as far as Labor generally is concerned. Situs picketing, minimum wage and unemployment insurance are considerably more important to Labor today than repeal of 14(b). It seems that the President will catch the very devil on this one.

During the past few months, notwithstanding all of the efforts of President Johnson concerning Civil Rights and the strong legislation which has already been enacted, Dr. Martin Luther King and other spokesmen, are now saying that it is true

that certain action has been taken, but that enough has not been done yet. More jobs and better salaries, more homes and better conditions generally must be the result and they are constantly hammering for more and more. The President, from the south, really stuck his neck out time after time on all Civil Rights matters and now it seems that regardless of his efforts, those who are benefitting the most are as unhappy as if nothing had been done. The President must believe more and more everyday in Senator Barkley's old story of - "you have not done anything for me lately."

It now appears that there are more doves in the Senate than anticipated and this was fully developed during the hearings before Senator Fulbright's Committee. This opposition has caused the President considerable embarrassment abroad and the cartoon which appeared in one of our papers recently showing the President sitting in front of television watching the hearings before the Fulbright Committee, with an explanatory statement that this program was being received in "livid color", certainly was apropos.

Notwithstanding the new Housing and Urban Development Department which was established and the Secretary recently named, those sponsoring this legislation are very unhappy over the fact that rent subsidies failed last year. It seems that unless rent subsidies are approved the many, many important items in the legislation approved are really inconsequential. This is right amazing to me and certainly must be a real disappointment to the President. In fact, rent subsidies will probably be defeated again this year.

To add more problems to the President's basket, the minimum wage and the unemployment compensation bills are in considerable difficulty in the House. Passage of both or one of these bills would to a certain extent pacify Labor today. I do not believe that either of these bills could pass the House at this time.

Notwithstanding the establishment of the Crime Commission and all of the allied programs, such as the Juvenile Delinquency Bill, this Administration and the President generally are being severely criticized over the terrific increase in crime which we are experiencing throughout our country. I really

immagine our good President, when he gets out of bed in the morning says to himself - "regardless of what you do, you just can't win".

Political speculators and columnists here in Washington must certainly be hard up for material because during the past few weeks stories have appeared in the local press to the effect that President Johnson's voluntary retirement in 1968 is not simply a rumor. It may be that with all of his problems, the President has decided a few stories along this line could put the doves back into pasture and the disgruntled, unhappy, selfish people back on the right beam. At the same time, President Johnson knows that no Vice President has ever succeeded in obtaining more than one full term following the assassination or death of a President. This old precedent may be right powerful in 1968.

February 23, 1966

Today, Washington's Farewell Address was read to the Members of the House. This is annual procedure in the House and the Senate and each time I am just a little more amazed at some of the admonitions contained

in this address. Although I am not well acquainted with George Washington's entire record, I knew for several years that the Washington Farewell Address must have been prepared for him by one of our other famous men. In reading more about the address and studying a little more history of course, I discovered that Washington's Farewell Address was prepared by Alexander Hamilton. Before Washington left Philadelphia early in the summer of 1796, he asked Hamilton to prepare for him a public message spelling out his intention to retire. By late August a final draft was completed and, at this time, Washington discussed this with the members of his Cabinet on September 15. Some four days later the message appeared in the American Daily Advertiser. In reading the Address it is obvious that Hamilton's object had been to prepare an important and lasting message. To me, he succeeded much better than he knew. Washington's Farewell Address to the people of the United States has met the test of a State Paper. It endures and yet it goes unheeded. All of us recall that portion of the message concerning the risks of foreign entanglements and the value of public credit, the need for morality and religion. In another

section of the message we have the portion pertaining to respect for authority and compliance with the law.

As usual, there were fewer than 12 Members in the House to hear the Address read and I presume approximately the same number in the Senate. Annually the sage advice of the Father of our Country falls on empty chambers and our national debt continues to rise and old limitations disappear.

Since I have been a Member of Congress, we have had one Chaplain and I have always enjoyed listening to his prayers. Dr. Bernard Braskamp was elected Chaplain of the House in 1950 and prior to that time had been a Presbyterian minister for 40 years. I will always remember his memorial prayer following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and his prayer of hope for his successor, Lyndon B. Johnson. Dr. Braskamp had a keen sense of humor and once said that he always looked out over the House of Representatives and then prayed for the country. He died yesterday at the age of 79 and certainly he will be missed by every Member and employee of the House.

February 24, 1966

I consider the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (PL-566) to be one of the most popular and helpful pieces of legislation enacted in Congress in recent years.

In my home State of Kentucky, 143 communities have requested assistance under the small watershed program authorized by the Act. 35 of these have been authorized for help in formulating a watershed project plan to improve resource use and prevent flooding of watershed lands.

Twenty-three projects have been approved for U.S. Department of Agriculture help in installing the measures called for in their work plans, and the measures are now being accomplished. Two projects, Twin Creek in Harrison County and Meadow Creek in Wayne County, have been completed. The 23 active projects involve a combined total of 1,862,700 acres. Only 3 other states in the nation have a larger acreage of watershed projects in operation. I believe this record speaks well for my State, and it strengthens my long-standing support of the program.

I consider the record of accomplishments in the 23 projects to be unusually good. Of the 187 floodwater retarding structures planned, 70 have been completed. In addition, 14 multiple-purpose structures have been planned, and 8 of these have been completed. Conservation land treatment work is progressing well, too. In the Cypress Creek project in Union County, for example, more than 90 percent of the farms are operated under conservation plans developed with the aid of the Union County soil conservation district, and cooperating landowners have applied nearly all of the measures needed for land stabilization and watershed protection.

Total estimated cost of all the watershed projects in operation in Kentucky -- both PL-566 and "pilot" -- is \$56,301,000. More than 53 percent of the total is non-Federal costs. This impressive record of local financial participation is conclusive evidence of the interest and willingness of local sponsors to use their resources to the fullest in developing and carrying out project programs.

Reduced flood damages and other direct benefits are plainly evident

in the projects where some or all of the measures have been applied. In addition, there are some important benefits from these projects that extend far beyond the watershed boundaries. For example, watershed activity in Kentucky has created more than 2,300 surface acres of water. These bodies of water have provided more than 19,700 visitor-days of recreation since 1962. An estimated 349 man-years of employment have resulted from watershed construction since 1960. Fifteen new industries or businesses employing 774 people have sprung up because of the watershed work. Another 28 industries and businesses have expanded to give employment to more than 800 additional people.

These watershed project results are substantial contributions to the economy and general well being of Kentucky residents. I salute the local initiative and effort, and capable assistance from government at all levels, that made these results possible.

President Johnson delivered a major speech in New York City last night at which time he attempted to

eliminate some of the confusion of the past few days concerning negotiating peace in Vietnam. Emphatically the President stated that the United States would abide by the results of free elections - whatever the results. At the same time, the President stated that he was opposed to informing the South Vietnamese before the elections that they had to accept communists in a coalition government. Senator Robert F. Kennedy recently made a statement to the effect that the North Vietnamese must be at the peace table if peace negotiations are held. This has really brought on an uproar.

February 28, 1966

The Defense Department reported on Saturday of last week that 2,205 United States Servicemen have been killed in Vietnam since January 1, 1961. The Department further stated that 10,725 Americans have been wounded. In his speech in New York last week the President stated that the United States will continue to meet any armed attack the enemy chooses to make with sufficient force to repel it, and at the same time, will continue to search for an honorable, negotiated peace.

The past week witnessed a continuation of the battle between the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the President. This Committee is insisting upon continuing the open hearings, properly televised, with each of the Senators sitting there reaping all the publicity possible, and with a written request made of the Vice President to appear and testify. On Wednesday of last week, Vice President Humphrey returned from a two-week mission to nine Asian nations. His main stop was in Vietnam and he has reported to the Members of Congress and to the President. He refuses to appear before televised open hearings in the Senate and, according to my information, is backed by the President.

March 1, 1966

On Thursday of last week, the three-judge Federal Court entered an order overruling the motion to dismiss the redistricting suit and stated that unless the Legislature redistricted the Congressional Districts in time for the deadline for filing for re-election on May 31st, the court would redistrict the state. The suit, filed by the Greater Louisville Central Labor Council, requested

that the state be redistricted on the basis of the "one man, one vote" ruling of the Supreme Court on February 17, 1964. The suit stated that the First Congressional District had only 350,839, according to the 1960 census, and the Third Congressional District had 610,947 people. The fact that the State redistricted following the 1960 census was without merit because the new Supreme Court ruling upset the redistricting of 1962.

Within the next few days, a general announcement will be made which, to me, will clear the situation from the standpoint of redistricting and we should have no difficulty. It now appears that the Second District will pick up 10 additional counties with 8 of these counties being new counties. All 8 will be Democratic counties, and this, for a change, places our District in a much better position politically. Two of the counties will be counties that I have represented before. According to the plan at this time, I will have to give up 5 of my best Democratic counties. The counties that I pick up are all small counties, with the exception of one, and that is the reason why we have to take so many.

March 3, 1966

My good friend, Frank Chelf, announced that he was retiring from Congress. This was not a surprise to me because shortly before the last campaign he was thinking about retiring and I simply out-talked him. He is tired and not too well and, after 22 years, has decided to get out. He directed a letter to the Governor on February 28 which is as follows:

**Honorable Edward T. Breathitt
Governor, Commonwealth of Kentucky
Frankfort, Kentucky**

My dear Governor:

As Dean of our Kentucky Delegation in the United States House of Representatives, it is with heavy heart that I announce my intention to retire at the end of my present two-year term, that expires on December 31, 1966.

In 1944, my good people sent me to Congress, the youngest ever elected in our Fourth District. They kept on re-electing me for

22 exciting, action-packed and history making years. They have retained me as their representative longer than any other person, and, in my last race they not only gave me the largest majority ever accorded a candidate in their 153 year history, but they carried for me every county in the District including those that were Republicans.

Governor, I would like to remain on as my people's servant, because I love them and my work. However, after 22 years in the Nation's Capitol, I believe I owe it to my family to return to the practice of law and, as a Legislative consultant, assist those having U.S. Governmental problems.

I have truly enjoyed my work in Washington, but I need to get re-acquainted not only with my family, but to get to know my new grandchildren. I am almost a stranger to them. And, as the song title goes: "It's later than you think."

In the past, it has seemed that every time that I thought of retiring, a Congressional redistricting problem would arise that caused me

to remain in order to better protect my good people from being cut up legislatively any more than absolutely necessary. By so doing, my plans to retire were always deferred, but, we were able to preserve the old Fourth District that has been an entity in the House of Representatives since 1813.

Governor, under present re-districting plans, I am informed that every old, original county in the Fourth District will go into the "new" second Congressional District. If this is true, it will keep the vast majority of my people intact and give them to my dear friend, William Hatcher, a most able, sincere, hardworking Member.

I shall greatly miss serving my wonderful people that have trusted me over the years. I shall miss my devoted staff (the best on the Hill), the dedicated Members of the Kentucky Delegation along with my other fine colleagues in the House.

Governor, I want to thank you and all of my lovely friends, Democratic and Republican, for your confidence in me. I shall never forget the devotion of my people

because they have emblazoned it into the depths of my heart forever.

Ned, it is my fervent hope that my voluntary removal from the political arena will help you and our fine legislature to solve Kentucky's present redistricting problem.

I have done my best to fairly and adequately serve my great District, my native Kentucky, and my beloved country in time of war and peace. As to the measure of my success, only history can record.

May the Lord bless you in your duties as our Governor and all Kentuckians everywhere with good health, happiness, prosperity, and a peace that is as enduring as God's own love.

With kindest regards, I am

Genuinely your friend,

/s/

Frank

Frank Chelf
Member of Congress

March 5, 1966

President Johnson is now requesting a new cabinet level Department of Transportation. This would require an appropriation of \$700 million at this time and the new cabinet position would be the 12th department in our Government. The President maintains that a single coherent, coordinated transportation system can only be worked out under the direction of a new department of our Government. He is of the opinion that this department would bring together some 100,000 employees and duties now performed by several departments of our Government. This proposal, in my opinion, will receive very little support at this time.

March 7, 1966

President Johnson's system of executive administration always astonishes Washington. He is very cagey and always hedges on his bets. He moves, but moves in an irregular manner - 2 steps forward and 1 step backward. It seems that he is so cautious and for this reason keeps everybody off-balance as he backs into the future. Recently he demonstrated that he has not changed when he selected Under Secretary of State George Ball to serve as executive

chairman of a new and powerful interdepartmental committee to direct the country's non-military operations abroad. It just so happens that Mr. Ball is one of President Johnson's loyal opposition in the State Department. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Ball has fought the President all the way on Vietnam, he is absolutely loyal to the President. Long before President Johnson was sworn in, Under Secretary of State Ball warned President Kennedy that if he raised the military forces in Saigon from a few thousand advisors to 15,000 or 20,000 fighting men, he would create a wholly new political and psychological situation that could easily get out of hand. This was back in 1961. President Johnson's reaction to Under Secretary of State Ball's advice is really significant. He believes more in people than in ideas and though he has differed with Mr. Ball, he believes in him as a person. For my part, I hope that he listens just a little bit more to Under Secretary Ball.

During the past few days the Soviet Union has succeeded in hitting Venus with a rocket which travelled for days. The un-manned

Soviet satellite, Venus III, the first man-made object to reach the surface of another planet, was to have made a soft landing. The Soviet Union announced that Venus III hit the planet and this indicates that it was not a soft landing. Venus III was launched on November 16, 1965 and reached the surface of the planet on Tuesday of last week.

March 8, 1966

Our colleague, Charles Farnsley, the former mayor of Louisville, announced on Friday of last week that he would not be a candidate for re-election to Congress. He gave as his main reason for this decision his desire to return home. Several months ago the Louisville Courier-Journal started with press stories and editorials to the effect that in Kentucky we might as well face the facts and redistrict pursuant to a recent decision of the Supreme Court, because if we failed to take this action a suit would be filed forcing the redistricting. It just so happens that several weeks later the Greater Louisville Labor Council filed a suit in Federal Court demanding that Kentucky be redistricted, and Congressman Charles Farnsley

stated that although he knew that the other Members from Kentucky would not like the procedure, it still must take place. Of course, we were all interested in our present and proposed new districts and here in Washington and in Kentucky we finally reached a decision concerning the 7 new districts. Instead of permitting Louisville and the Jefferson County organization to simply carve out a little Democratic district, it just so happened that Louisville had to face up to the problem like all of the districts in Kentucky and, in addition to taking Louisville and Shively into the new 3rd District, they will have to take in some 12,000 to 15,000 people out in the County of Jefferson. It may be that most of these people are Republicans. After the lawsuit and all of the trouble to carve out a district to suit Farnsley, he then threw in the sponge. The Louisville Courier-Journal, of course, was very much disappointed over his action and in a very short editorial on Tuesday of this week stated that Charley Farnsley was headed toward home. The editorial further informed the people that Charles P. Farnsley was never a

predictable politician and that he had again provided a new surprise by announcing that he would not seek re-election to the House of Representatives just at the moment that his chances of victory were improved by a redistricting plan. The editorial further stated that he had become a well-known figure in Congress and, with his customary candor, credited President Johnson with the finest coattails in the history of American elections which were provided at the time he was elected in 1964. So, at the close of one term, Mr. Farnsley, with all of the difficulty he has stirred up, has decided to head toward home.

On Friday of last week a bill was introduced in the Senate of the Kentucky Legislature setting forth new redistricting plans for Kentucky. An article appeared Saturday morning, March 5th, in the Louisville Courier-Journal entitled "Breathitt's Redistricting plan Would Aid Cities". The article is as follows:

Frankfort, Ky. - Gov. Edward T. Breathitt yesterday revealed a re-apportionment plan that would give Kentucky's expanding urban population a greater voice in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Introduced a Senate Bill 287 by Majority Leader J. D. Buckman and President Pro Tem Lawrence Wetherby, the measure would:

*Put Louisville, Shively, Lake Dreamland and several small sixth-class cities surrounded by Louisville's corporate limits into a new, more compact and smaller third district.

*Create a new Fourth District along the Ohio Valley, with the remainder of Jefferson County and urban Campbell, Kenton and Boone counties in Northern Kentucky dominating the district.

*Retain incumbent congressmen from the First, Second, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh districts in constituencies not too different politically or geographically from the ones they now represent.

Administration leaders said the bill is not susceptible to amendment, meaning they will resist any effort to change the plan.

The governor's proposal has been approved by all the incumbent congressmen, including Fourth District

Rep. Frank Chelf, D-Lebanon, who announced he will retire this year at the end of his term, his 11th.

The bill contains an emergency clause to make it effective upon approval by the legislature and the governor. It would require at least 51 votes in the House and 20 in the Senate to pass the bill.

Thus, if the measure is passed by the legislature any time before the assembly's March 18 adjournment, there would be sufficient time for candidates to run in new districts before the March 31 filing deadline for the May primary elections.

Breathitt offered the plan to meet the threat of action by a special federal court in Louisville. The three judges indicated last week they might order at-large congressional elections, or redraw the district boundaries themselves, if the legislature failed to act by March 31.

The administration proposal appears to meet the tests of balanced populations and contiguity of boundaries laid down by the U.S. Supreme Court in its "one man, one

vote' ruling.

The largest district would be the Third, with a population of approximately 446,000. The smallest would be the Fifth, with 417,500. The variance would amount to about seven percent, a radical improvement over the present imbalance between a too-small First District (350,839) and a too-large Third.

Further, there are fewer awkward lines in the governor's map than in the present alignment, which has a Fourth District, which extends from Covington southward almost to the Tennessee line, looking a little like Viet Nam.

Politically the governor's proposal is just about as attractive to the Democratic Party as it could be without obvious political gerrymandering. But there is one major exception:

The Fourth District would be dominated by 165,000 Jefferson County and almost 230,000 Northern Kentucky suburbanites who have shown a growing tendency toward the Republicans and conservatism in recent years.

Rep. Frank Stubblefield's First District in Western Kentucky would be made more Democratic by the addition of staunchly loyal Democratic Union, Webster, Henderson, Hopkins and McLean counties.

There would be little political change in the Second District, for the counties Rep. William H. Natcher would cede to Stubblefield's First largely would be offset by his gaining of the traditional Democratic allegiance of Hardin, Bullitt, Nelson, Spencer, LaRue, Washington and Marion.

The Third District Democratic Party would benefit by the exclusion of virtually all of the strongly Republican "A District" and the sometimes Republican "B District" in Eastern and East-Central Jefferson County.

In the Fifth District, the Republican loyalties of the Southeastern Kentucky mountains would continue to be contained in one district, and the Democratic Sixth District in Central Kentucky, and the mountainous Democratic seventh district in Eastern Kentucky would

be changed hardly at all.

The only immediate adverse reaction to Breathitt's proposal came from Northern Kentucky.

Rep. Gus Sheehan, Jr., D-Covington, said Northern Kentucky Democrats are plagued by factionalism, and the inclusion of Jefferson County might make the New Fourth District a GOP constituency.

The other objection came from the lone Republican in the Northern Kentucky delegation - Rep. Kenneth Harper, South Fort Mitchell.

Harper said Northern Kentucky traditionally has been the central point in its congressional district, and that to make suburban Jefferson County co-equal would be tantamount to the area giving away half of its power.

Both Sheehan and Harper have redistricting bills in House committees.

Historically, the major considerations the legislature has made when forced to redistrict have been politics, politics and politics.

But early this decade, the Federal courts determined that the judiciary could enforce the constitutional implication that one man's vote should be equal to any other man's vote.

So Breathitt, warned by the Federal judges in Louisville that the inequities in population among Kentucky districts was too marked, had to act.

The administration he heads had no desire to get into the matter, for Breathitt feared an adverse effect on his legislative program.

Also, Democratic leaders felt that existing districts are just about as "safe" Democratic as they can be in a year when U.S. Senator John Sherman Cooper will head the Republican ticket.

Administration aides say Cooper's proven popularity - he carried Kentucky by about 200,000 votes in his last race for re-election in 1960 - was a major factor in Breathitt's consideration.

Nor did the Republican Party want to get involved in the matter

this session. They voiced optimism that a Republican might carry the Jefferson County seat this year as well as hold on to the Fifth District.

The Republicans said that if Breathitt didn't try to "emasculate" the present and potential sources of Republican strength, they might not oppose his plan. But, as a safeguard, they began drafting their own redistricting proposals. The plan they came up with, GOP sources said, is "remarkably" similar to Breathitt's.

Breathitt, who said earlier this week that he would give the legislature an administration redistricting proposal by Monday, beat his own deadline by three days.

His task was made easier by Rep. Chelf's announcement that he would retire, for it would have been difficult to keep Chelf, who lives in Marion County, from falling into a district with another of the sitting congressmen.

March 9, 1966

We are still moving along with our navigation, flood control and

multi-purpose projects in Kentucky. We have been real fortunate since we started this program in 1954. For fiscal year 1967 we have the following projects and amounts recommended in the budget:

Barkley Dam - \$3,484,000
Beargrass Creek Basin - \$40,000
Cannelton Locks & Dam - \$9,000,000
Carr Fork Reservoir - \$4,800,000
Cave Run Reservoir - \$4,500,000
Covington-Rosedale Area - \$22,000
Fishtrap Reservoir - \$9,600,000
Frankfort (North Frankfort) - \$790,000
Grayson Reservoir - \$7,558,000
Green River Reservoir - \$8,700,000
Highland Creek - \$10,000
Laurel River Reservoir - \$2,500,000
Martins Fork Reservoir - \$100,000
Mound City Locks & Dam - \$250,000
Newburgh Locks & Dam - \$6,070,000
Paintsville Reservoir - \$100,000
Red River Reservoir - \$400,000
Sturgis Floodwall - \$710,000
Uniontown Locks & Dam - \$9,500,000

March 10, 1966

Representative John Baldwin of California died today. Several months ago he had a right serious operation and one day last week, while walking along the hallway, he broke his hip.

I presume it was a matter of bone disintegration. Mr. Baldwin was a hardworking Member of the House and certainly will be missed by all of the Members. He was only 50 years of age.

March 12, 1966

I have a new picture hanging on the wall in my main office in the new Rayburn Building. This is a picture of a sad little boy who is three years old and the artist who was to paint his picture was to appear at the little boy's home at 4:00 in the afternoon and for some reason did not appear until a little after 6:00. After being dressed in a cute little suit and reminded for two hours that he must not ruffle up his suit, and with the artist appearing after his usual dinner hour, the little boy was very unhappy. He stood out in the middle of the floor and the artist proceeded to paint his picture. The little boy had a stern look and a very unhappy one. No changes were made notwithstanding the fact that the artist inquired in a pleasant manner if he could just smile one time. The little boy sadly shook his head. The artist proceeded to paint him as

he looked and the picture turned out to be an excellent one. This sad little boy is one of my four grandsons, Christopher Lewter.

The Redistricting Bill in Kentucky seems to be moving along in good order. The House of Representatives should pass the Bill one day this week. The Senate passed the Bill, 38-0, and it may be that it will also be unanimous in the House. This is one Redistricting Bill that certainly is fair in every respect and although I have ten new counties, with eight brand new, I believe that the Second District is now probably better balanced than at any time during the Twentieth Century.

Yesterday, our Committee on Appropriations reported out a Supplemental Bill containing a little over \$13 billion, with nearly all of this money to be used in Vietnam. Our Subcommittee on Foreign Aid approved the President's request for \$415 million to be used in Vietnam, the Dominican Republic, Laos, and Thailand. \$175 million of this amount is to be used for the purchase of commodities and supplies in this country and sold to merchants and businessmen in Vietnam.

This, the Administration hopes, will place the necessities of life out in the open for purchase and prevent all of the Black Market activities now in Vietnam. Several days ago, pictures appeared in the papers in this country showing open markets along the curb, with American commodities of all types, including good Kentucky Bourbon, for sale. All of the items were purchased at PXs and from Government supplies and found their way into the Black Market.

March 14, 1966

Next to Vietnam, our most important problem today is inflation. It seems to me that we have an overheated economy and the time has arrived for us to bring about a genuine restraint. Wholesale prices are rising at the rate of around 3% annually, and every housewife can confirm this after making a trip to the supermarket. Arguments to the effect that business will spend more than \$60 billion on plants and equipment this year, which is an increase of 16% over 1965, is to me no argument against the fact that inflation is just around the corner. It seems to me that it is evidence

to the contrary because a rise of this magnitude on top of all of the Government spending that we have is bound to add fuel to the inflationary flames. This is one problem that will not just go away. It seems to me that we must start making decisions on tax increases, spending cutbacks and wartime controls if Vietnam continues. We will soon have 235,000 men in Vietnam and the figure by the end of this year could easily go up to 350,000. During the Korean War we had price controls and this took place when our country had ample spare manufacturing capacity and surplus labor. With defense expenditures set to soar by at least \$12 billion between fiscal years 1965 and 1967, we simply must recognize the danger signals. Another sign, to me, is the skyrocketing of consumer credit. In 1955 it totaled \$38.8 billion and now the figure exceeds \$85 billion. Increasing the amounts recommended for pay increases and for the GI Bill certainly do not help to keep the budget in balance and, in addition to holding down requested expenditures, we must now start cutting back on some of the programs enacted last year. It seems to me that attempting to find out just how far we can go without facing inflation

is like playing Russian roulette.

It may be that Sukarno is out in Indonesia. During the past week he turned over all of his power to Lt. Col. Suharto and apparently remains a prisoner in the Presidential Mansion. This, together with Nkrumah in Ghana, are good signs and I am just wondering if any of our CIA money has played a part in this change of governments.

The Redistricting Bill is still under way in Kentucky and a number of papers in our District have written editorials concerning my services. One appeared in the UNION COUNTY ADVOCATE on March 10th and another appeared in the LETCHFIELD GAZETTE on March 10th, with the editorials as follows:

**WE ARE LOSING A
GOOD CONGRESSMAN**

The proposed congressional re-districting bill now pending in the Kentucky Legislature and likely to pass would remove Union County from the Second District and place us in the First District.

The realignment of Kentucky

congressional district is the result of the Supreme Court's "one man-one vote" rule. The population of the present Second and First Districts, each with approximately 350,000, are completely out of line with the Third District (Jefferson County), which has more than 600,000 population.

The new arrangement, while unavoidable, is unfortunate for Union County where Congressman William H. Natcher has many friends of long standing. Natcher has served this county well, just as he has given excellent service to all counties in his district. Evidence of the high favor in which he is held by Union County voters is the always large majorities accorded him at election time.

Congressman Natcher is a hard-working public servant with great integrity. Thru sheer ability and diligence he has attained a position of great importance on the all-powerful House Appropriations Committee. This prominence often has been reflected in the form of federal projects in the district. This and other counties destined for membership in the new First District will miss the Washington contacts

which have been provided by Congressman Natcher.

Those counties now in the Fourth District which may fall in Congressman Natcher's district can count themselves as fortunate in acquiring the services of such an experienced legislator.

-Union County Advocate
March 10, 1966

**ACTION ON STATE
REDISTRICTING IS WELCOME
INDICATION**

Conforming with the Supreme Court decision of one man, one vote for legislative posts, the state administration has announced that a measure realigning congressional districts will be submitted to the General Assembly to forestall redistricting by federal court action.

There could be no other reasonable interpretation of the United States Constitution or the Constitution of Kentucky. Districts should be in as nearly even balance as practical despite what Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen and others of his ilk advocate. The idea that one

district should have x number of votes while others have x minus or plus no telling how many thousands of votes is against all principles of equality.

Shifts in population have made old district boundaries meaningless, and there is no sensible course other than going into the problem and redrawing lines with an eye toward balancing district according to population and geography.

The fact that redistricting might adversely affect the candidacy of incumbent congressmen always is a factor, but it seems unlikely this year in Kentucky after Congressman Frank Chelf of the Fourth District has said he does not intend to run again. All suggested redistricting places a few more counties of the old Fourth District in the Second District, removing those areas from which Congressman Chelf drew much of his vote-getting strength.

Although the Second District, which has included Grayson County since after the 1950 census, will have its congressional representation spread over a greater area, thereby dissipating to a degree its

voting strength, most citizens will recognize fairness of the move. The district will remain predominantly rural with a definite gain in urban population.

Congressman William H. Natcher's position as the most popular candidate in the Second District should be adversely affected little if at all by any shift of the district from west to east. He is well and favorably known in the tier of counties to the north and east of present boundaries, even though his home county of Warren is located at the southern edge of the District.

- Leitchfield Gazette
March 10, 1966

March 18, 1966

The Redistricting Bill passed the Kentucky House of Representatives on Wednesday of this week without too much difficulty. An article appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal yesterday entitled "District's Realignment Bill Passes House, 84-8". The article is as follows:

District's Realignment Bill
Passes House, 84-8

Governor Edward T. Breathitt's congressional reapportionment bill swept quickly through the House yesterday on a 84-8 vote, and probably will be signed into law today.

The measure carries an emergency clause that makes it law upon approval by the governor.

Major effect of the plan is to give Kentucky's urban population - which has grown from 37 to 44.5 per cent of the total state population since 1950 - more of a political voice by creating two districts dominated by urban voters.

To do this, it splits Jefferson County, which has comprised one constituency for decades.

The cities of Louisville and Shively comprise a new Third District. The rest of Jefferson County is in a new Fourth District that extends along the Ohio River to populous Campbell, Kenton and Boone counties.

After the House acted, Rep. Norbert L. Blume, D-Louisville, said

he will announce his candidacy for Third District congressman at a news conference at 9:30a.m. today at the Capitol.

Although the House's reception to Senate Bill 287 was neither as cordial nor as speedy as the Senate's when that body acted last week, the measure was praised by most Republicans and Democrats in the House as a "fair" bill.

The Senate took only 14 minutes to approve the bill, and not a negative vote was cast. The House took half an hour and 8 votes were cast against it.

Five of the eight were Louisville Republicans, who claimed SB 287 was an obvious attempt at gerrymandering.

"I've heard many people say that this is a good bill and that it does well," said House GOP Floor Leader James Caldwell, Louisville "I think that we have been 'done in' in the Third.

Caldwell said he has no objections to being political about reapportionment, which essentially is a political matter. But he asked:

"Why be as blatant about it as this one?"

"This is an attempt (by the Democrats) to win by gerrymandering what they couldn't win at the ballot box," Caldwell said, referring to the old Third District's tradition of being a "swing" district, exchanging Republican for Democratic congressmen - and vice versa - every few years.

But Caldwell and a second Louisville Republican who spoke against the measure, Rep. Thomas Riddle, were in the minority. A parade of Republicans and Democrats said the plan is a good one.

"I have some reservations about this bill," said Rep. R. E. Hale, D-Owensboro. "And that's because it gives the Republicans some advantages they do not have now."

He was speaking of the fact that no radical political changes are made in the present alignment except that the new Fourth District might become a swing district with the addition of Republican-tending suburban Jefferson County to Northern

Kentucky, where the GOP has made gains in recent years.

Breathitt drew the plan to meet a threat from a panel of federal judges that they might act to relieve the imbalance among Kentucky's seven congressional districts unless the legislature did so before March 31, the filing deadline for the May primary elections.

The First District was hardly changed. It was made more Democratic by the addition of five counties that generally go Democratic.

These five came from Rep. William H. Natcher's Second District, but this Democratic loss for Natcher was offset by the addition of such solidly Democratic counties as Nelson, Hardin, Washington, Bullitt and Marion, all from the old Fourth District.

Fourth District Rep. Frank Chelf, D-Lebanon, will retire this year after 22 years in Congress. His retirement made it easier for Breathitt to redraw the districts, since otherwise Chelf likely would have been put into another incumbent congressman's district.

Similarly, the new Sixth and Seventh districts, in the Bluegrass and northeastern mountain regions, will retain most of their traditionally loyal Democratic Counties.

The southeastern Kentucky Fifth - stronghold of Republicanism - is little changed. It gains sometimes Democratic Lincoln and Taylor, and Republican Green and Metcalf counties.

Voting against the measure were Caldwell, Riddle, and fellow Louisville Republicans E. Bruce Blythe, Jr., Charles A. Brady, and Allen E. Russell and Democrats Richard Hopkins, Calhoun, Franklin Webster, Williamston, and Paul E. Young, Russellville.

- Courier Journal
March 17, 1966

The Pentagon heaved a big sigh yesterday. The US midget submarine, Alvin, located the H-Bomb that was lost two months ago in an American bomber-tanker plane crash over Spain. The bomb was located with its parachutes still attached, 2500 feet under the Mediterranean Sea and 5 miles off-shore. The weapon was appar-

ently intact, indicating no lethal leakage in the waters. It is estimated that it will take up to 3 days to bring it ashore or to put it aboard a research vessel.

A near tragedy in space link-up was the sudden announcement this past week of our Gemini 8 failure. This flight was to consume 3 days and one of the astronauts was to walk in outer space around the world. This would have established a record. In addition, it was to be a hook-up of 2 space vehicles, which will be a necessity if we are to reach the moon, and after the vehicles were successfully hooked, Gemini 8 suddenly began a tumbling, end-to-end motion after being disengaged from the vehicle. This emergency caused NASA to bring the Gemini 8 down to earth. Astronauts Scott and Armstrong finally reached solid ground after landing in the Pacific Ocean near Okinawa.

March 21, 1966

Some people refer to the United States Senate as the most exclusive club in the world. Our founding fathers did not believe this and for that reason provided that the

Members of the House of Representatives should be elected by the people each two years, and that Senators could be selected - or elected - or chosen by the people of the states according to their own desires. In most instances, the State Legislatures make the selection and it required considerable politicking to get the job done. The Senate today looks over its glasses at the Bills passed by the House, indicating that changes in every instance are necessary, and that it is their sole prerogative to keep us on the right track. It just so happens that for the past several years all of the hot bills that are considered politically tough are started in the House and after passage are reluctantly looked over by the Senate. This applies, of course, to the repeal of Section 14-b this past year, and now we have another opportunity with the Situs Picketing Bill. 50 of the freshmen Members of the House who went way out to the end of a limb and were sawed off in the 14-b legislation, met this past week and solemnly informed Carl Albert, the Majority Leader, that before they would go way out on a limb as they did on the repeal of section 14-b,

the Senate would have to act first. They are adamant about this matter and certainly I do not blame them. We will now see what that all-exclusive club wants to do about this little bit of news.

The D. C. Subcommittee hearings begin today and this is the fight that goes down to the last round, with no holds barred. Regardless of what action we take, we are wrong, especially in the Washington Post.

March 24, 1966

It now appears that we will wait until April to decide whether new taxes are needed. With our additional burden financially in Vietnam, I believe that additional taxes will become necessary before we adjourn. Secretary of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler apparently is a very humane man because in a speech at the National Press Club recently he was asked as to what kind of tax he would favor at this time and he very promptly stated "one that won't hurt". I know some people who believe that all taxes hurt.

President Johnson today pledged that the United States would join with the 13 other allies to streng-

then and preserve NATO even if France severs its ties with the organization's military command. The President warned that a breakdown in its structure might produce disastrous consequences. This is the first public criticism that President Johnson has made on de Gaulle's policies and the tone of it clearly shows that he is seeking to avoid an extreme clash with de Gaulle.

For months now we have been watching the fight that has been developing between Communist China and the Soviet Union. Yesterday Communist China accused Moscow of dirty business by trying to encircle China in cooperation with the United States, and of trying to sell out Vietnam. After making this statement, the Chinese Communist Party rejected an invitation to attend next week's Congress of the Soviet Communists Party. This, in effect, brings the two countries nearer the breaking point. China is now accusing the Soviet Union for clamoring for united action on the Vietnam question and at the same time setting a trap for the purpose of deceiving the Soviet people and the revolutionary people of the world with a soft position in

regard to Vietnam. I presume that Peking's stand apparently puts Hanoi now in the middle of a delicate situation. So far, North Vietnam has tried hard to avoid being forced into either camp. We know in this country that substantial aid is being received in North Vietnam from both Communist China and the Soviet Union.

A famous letter from Abraham Lincoln to a young lady who thought he could enhance his chances for the presidency by growing whiskers has been sold at auction for \$20,000. A television producer bought the letter which was mailed to an 11 year old girl in Westfield, New York after she had offered her advice in 1860. The girl's name was Grace Bedell. This young lady wrote to Mr. Lincoln that if he would let his whiskers grow he would look a great deal better since his face was so thin. She stated that all of the ladies liked whiskers and that they would tease their husbands to vote for him and in this way he could be elected President. In his reply, which was dated October 19, 1860, Mr. Lincoln enumerated the number of the members of his own family and stated that as far as whiskers were concerned, he had

never worn any and the people might think that this was a silly piece of affectation and might not be of assistance. Apparently he had second thoughts on the matter because soon afterwards he began to sprout a beard and was subsequently victorious in his campaign. The letter was sold by three of Grace Bedell's grandsons.

President Johnson's burden today is extremely heavy. I have only seen him once or twice in the past two months and each time he looked tired but seemed to be recovered fully from his operation. The newspaper pictures recently are simply horrible and clearly show that he is completely worn out.

I am just wondering how far we will go before this Session of Congress is over. With all of our problems in Vietnam and faced as we are with a tax increase and with inflation just around the corner, the House this week, by a narrow vote of 13 votes, authorized construction of a \$750,000 home for the Vice President. Under the House Bill, this home is to be constructed on the grounds of the Naval Observatory. On a roll call vote, we had 197 for the bill and 184

against it. The vote was cast largely along Party lines with the Democrats generally supporting the measure and the Republicans lining up almost solidly against it. The GOP ranks held much more firmly than the Democratic ranks. Certainly we should provide a home for our Vice Presidents but no more inappropriate time could have been selected for such legislation.

Going back to the Chinese situation, here in this country we have today a number of people who believe in a two-Chinese policy. The debate which recently started in the arguments over the war in Vietnam now seems to have switched decisively to the more productive question of American policy toward Communist China. What appears to be emerging from the discussion is an impressive consensus, at least among the fraternity of China experts, that a change in our present policy is very much in order. This change is in the direction of what is known as a "Two-China" policy. It assumes that American support for the Nationalist government of Taiwan is to continue. But it also acknowledges the fact that the Communist regime in Peking, is in fact, the government of mainland

China. It proposes positive diplomatic steps aimed at bringing this government into increasing contact with the world community. Among these steps, the experts almost unanimously urge that an effort be made to bring China into the United Nations and other international bodies. In addition to supporting this effort, it is argued, the United States should be prepared to enter negotiations for the establishment of normal diplomatic relations with Peking, should encourage the movement of people between the two countries and should put an end to its present embargo on non-strategic trade. So far, the Administration is resisting this advice. I believe that we will hear more about this matter in the future.

Recently President Johnson stated at one of his press conferences that this was a fine Congress and it should win at the polls. According to the President, this applies to the Republicans as well as the Democrats. Further he stated that when he gets blue and despondent over the situation in Vietnam he receives his greatest source of strength from about 100 letters a week he receives from our fighting

men in Vietnam. When he becomes real depressed, he says, and when he reads how everything has gone from bad to worse here in this country, he requests that the letters from the boys in Vietnam be sent up so that he can read them.