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JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. HATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

2ND DIST. OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME XVII

March 31, 1966

The deadline for filing for seats in the House of Representatives expired at midnight last night. I drew no Democratic opposition. A man by the name of Douglas Ford who lives on a farm in Daviess County filed on the Republican ticket. According to the newspaper, Mr. Ford has been a Democrat for a great many years and several months ago changed his registration to Republican. The Republican party generally throughout the Second District is not too happy ~~at~~ the filing of this man and it would not have surprised me if, at the last minute and just before the midnight hour passed, an outstanding Republican had filed to keep this man from receiving the Republican nomination. According to my information, Mr. Ford supported Senator Goldwater and is known to be a John Bircher. It would be my guess that not only the Republican party but the Democratic party will take care of this gentleman in November.

Representative Stubblefield drew a Democrat and a Republican; Representative Watts drew a Republican; Representative Carl D. Perkins drew a Democrat and two

Republicans; Representative Tim Lee Carter drew a Democrat and a Republican. Charles P. Farnsley of Louisville has announced that he will not run for re-election and my good friend, Frank Chelf, made the same announcement.

State Representative John Y. Brown, Lexington, filed for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator. At the same time, former Governor A. B. Chandler took himself out of the race by announcing that since the state administration did not raise the necessary funds, he would not run. Senator John Sherman Cooper filed for reelection on the Republican ticket. Some fourteen or fifteen candidates filed in the new Fourth Congressional District and four or five in the new Third District. The former Mayor of Louisville is a candidate from the new Third on the Republican ticket. His name is Cowger and is the man that the Democrats will have to beat.

The new redistricting bill takes out of the Second District Hopkins, Webster, McLean, Metcalf, Union and Henderson counties. These counties go into the First District. With Frank Chelf not

a candidate the old counties in his Fourth District that have been there for years, were placed into the Second District. These counties are Bullitt, Spencer, Anderson, Nelson, Larue, Washington, Marion and Hardin. In addition to the eight above counties, Simpson and Allen came back home. This makes the Second District contain about 421,000 people and the District now has twenty counties instead of sixteen. This will be a hard District to control politically from the standpoint of the State Administration or any political machine. The District will be right independent. Four of the counties in the District contain less than 10,000 people each. Ten of the counties contain less than 15,000 people each. Over half of the people in the District reside in four of the Counties - Warren, Daviess, Hardin and Barren. Warren, of course, is my home county, and Daviess and Barren are two of the Counties in the old Second District.

April 4, 1966

So far, President Johnson has been extremely lucky. During the campaign of 1964, Goldwater's speeches provided President Johnson

with a landslide victory and now Senator Fulbright's Vietnam hearings have provided him with a strategic policy opening that President Kennedy hoped would take place during his term of office. President Johnson, like a great many other high officials in our government, believes that U.S. Policy toward Communist China is irrational and against the long-range interest of the United States. He has believed now for several months that the American people may be ready for a gradual change of policy insofar as Red China is concerned. For some years now, our historians have observed that the American people generally are ahead of both Congress and the White House in recognizing the facts concerning Communist China. For a number of years now in Congress, Members generally have based their opposition on the recognition of Red China on a moral basis, believing at the same time that we were involved in a dead-end and, at some time or other and before too many years, we must take another good look to see if recognition should be granted. It seems now that the Fulbright hearings, which are still under way in the Senate, have abruptly disclosed that there is widespread support throughout the United States

for ending our isolation of China. For the past two weeks certain experts on China have testified before the Fulbright Committee and have unanimously condemned our isolation policy. The general reaction by the American people has been somewhat startling and it may be that President Johnson will be placed into an easy position wherein recognition might take place without all of the many repercussions hinted at during the past ten years.

Our President continues to be an inside operator. In fact, he has always been a loner and has not tried, since he has been President, to master national organization policy. The National Committee and the Chairman, John Bailey, are almost unheard of by the American people. So far the President has not made close alliances with Party leaders in the major states as did Presidents Roosevelt, Truman and Kennedy. Apparently he has made no effort to test the local winds in the states and fence-mending is not apparent today. It seems to me that the President, with his Great Society program, has pitched his entire future on success of accomplishment and acceptance of same by

the people.

As it turned out, Mrs. Indira Gandhi's visit to our country could not have come at a better time. President Johnson's plane brought Mrs. Gandhi from Paris to this country and after a visit of a few days she returned home by way of England, France and Moscow - always by way of Moscow it seems. In India they have experienced a long, hard winter and thousands of the Indian people are starving. Mrs. Gandhi conducted herself in an excellent manner in this country. She succeeded in obtaining a promise from the President that we would ship to India 3.5 million tons of food grains, mostly wheat. In addition, the President proposes to ship many tons of vegetable oils, cotton, tobacco, and milk powder to India. This will be a \$1 billion emergency famine relief program. This program is of great magnitude even when compared with our past expenditures for aid to India. Since India was granted her independence, our country has extended more than \$5.5 billion dollars in direct aid and loans and credits. President Johnson has not received many complimentary remarks in the Indian press, because only recently

the TIMES of India, which is probably the most respected journal in that country, said the President is acting like a monarch and a capricious autocrat. I presume that we will go along now with India and take care of her starving people, with India's policy of being a neutral country continuing on into the future and receiving aid from every source possible.

It is almost unbelievable when you consider the economic growth in our country during the past 5 years. Some of our economists calculate that we have added on to the American economy the equivalent of the present size of the French and West German economies added together. Certainly this astronomical growth was not foreseen by the economic advisors to the President. Now prices are rising, delivery time for many materials is lengthening, manpower shortages are increasing, money is harder to borrow at higher rates, and the President is trying to put on the brakes. It seems to me that a tax increase is just around the corner. In the past two years we have reduced taxes a little over \$15 billion and this year, so far, we have had to put back certain excises taxes on telephone and auto-

mobiles and unless I am badly mistaken, we will have to increase income taxes before we adjourn this session.

A railroad strike has been under way for the past 3 days, with striking firemen ignoring contempt of court orders. Finally at midnight last night, after threats of hundred of thousands of dollars in fines against the unions, the strikers finally returned to work. Certainly this is not the time to have a railroad strike.

Riots are taking place daily in South Vietnam. Student groups under the direction of the Buddhists and political agitators of various stripes are out to get General Ky. Most of this, of course, is Communist supported and with all of our problems of continuing a war in Vietnam, we now have to contend with keeping an unstable government in power.

From time to time, inquiries are made as to just why we are in Vietnam. The commitment in Vietnam is open-ended. We are committed to fight as long as it takes to end the aggression from the Communist side.

One commitment to help South Vietnam was made by President Eisenhower, who offered money and materiel and a few advisors. President Kennedy, counseled by General Maxwell Taylor, next broadened the commitment to include the sending of 17,000 troops. President Johnson, supported by Congress in the 1964 Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, can expand the commitment to the extreme by executive order as Commander-in-Chief. In addition, according to Secretary of State Dean Rusk, we are committed to defend South Vietnam as an obligation under the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization. According to Mr. Rusk, this Nation has given security commitments to some 40 other countries.

Today we are wondering as to just what creative Federalism is all about. This is an expression that is currently being used by President Johnson. We will have a better insight into just what he means when his message comes up appointing a study committee to spend 2 to 3 years surveying the broad fields of Federal and State relations. Apparently the Federal Government is bound to grow larger and more powerful as our states and

cities turn toward it for help in providing everything from sewers to jet airports. Apparently Washington will provide money and set standards to serve these needs, without too much Federal control. It seems that, according to creative Federalism, our states and local communities are not organized properly to do their part and the existing systems for sharing Federal revenues are unwieldy and outdated. It seems that the President has in mind that we must foster new institutions at the grass roots level and develop new fiscal arrangements so that state and local governments can become true partners with the Federal Government and not just little brothers. One example is the Administration's Water Pollution Bill. A single state cannot clean a river, and it may be necessary to have a regional agency with jurisdiction along the river's entire course. Our hospital and school situations are other examples.

We are really on the road to socialism now. Last year we passed a new Housing Bill that provided for a rent subsidy program. Those people with incomes of less than \$6,000 a year are eligible for assistance with their rent payments in case of

need, and in the public housing projects and housing projects generally, rent supplements will be paid by the Federal Government. In Kentucky, Stubblefield, Watts and I voted against this radical change, and Perkins and Farnsley voted for same. Chelf and Carter were absent.

April 6, 1966

For a number of years now, the Majority Whip on the Democratic side has been assisted by 18 Assistant Whips. The 18 represent zones, consisting of from one to three states and, operating under the leadership of the Majority Whip, call Members from time to time on major legislation to find out exactly how they stand on this particular legislation. The Zone Whip then reports back to the Majority Whip and in this way a nose count is made. For well over two years now pressure begins to set in when a Member reports that he is against a major bill. Telegrams and letters start and lobbyists from all of the interested groups proceed to call upon the Member. In other words, the heat is really on. I have always thought that this was a right mean thing to

do to the Members, and especially those Members from close political districts.

In unusually harsh language by Congressional standards, a spokesman for twenty-six western House Members yesterday criticized party leadership for paying too much attention to the wishes of the White House and too little to the problems of House Members. Representative Wayne Aspinall, Democrat from Colorado, wrote to our Speaker, John W. McCormack, explaining that Democrats from the far west, which includes all western states except California, have decided that they will no longer tell party whips how they stand on major legislation because their names have been leaked to lobbyists. In this letter, Representative Aspinall stated in substance that the Members of all of the whip zones of the western states, with the exception of California, are quite critical of the House leadership. This position is the result, Mr. Aspinall states, of the fact that the House leaders are ignoring the Legislative Branch and have become subservient to the Executive Branch. This is a right harsh criticism, but I believe that the majority of the Democrats in the

House today would admit that it is true and just.

Shortly after Mr. Rayburn died, my Chairman, Mr. Cannon, in a speech on the Floor of the House, stated that we had the most inept leadership in the history of the Congress of the United States. He took them all, one by one, starting with the Speaker and in a very harsh manner stated what they had been doing and how far away from the rules of the House they had wandered. This attack, from a man as able as my Chairman, created quite a sensation and not one of the leaders attempted to answer him on the Floor. He was mad, but his criticism at that time was justified and a great many of us hoped that this would correct the situation. Now, Mr. Aspinall, the Chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and one of the good House Members, has again stated the situation, and I would like to believe that this would bring about a change, but I am just as sure as I am alive, that the Speaker will only shrug his shoulders and ignore completely this plea which should be heeded at this time. The caucus of the new Members, which took place several days ago, at which time they informed Carl Albert, the Major-

ity Leader, that Situs Picketing, and one or two other controversial bills, must originate in the Senate since the Senate in its magnanimous way refused to vote on repeal of Section 14(b). I know just exactly how these new Members from close districts feel, and certainly they are entitled to a little more sympathy and a little less pressure from the sponsors of the "Great Society" program.

We really have a "tiger by the tail" in South Vietnam. With nearly 300,000 servicemen engaged in a war in that country we are confronted daily with the task of supporting the local puppet government. During the past few days among those in South Vietnam on our side, we find arguments and threats of Civil War with the main question being who will be the leaders at the termination of the war. Apparently a number of them believe that we will now win and at the peace conference which will follow officials will be elected and some of those near the top want to be at the top now in order to be in a much better position in power when the final day arrives. The conference held in Honolulu between the President and Mr. Ky seems to have really caused trouble.

Tension has eased somewhat in Saigon after Mr. Ky has talked with the rebel generals of the northern First Corps. Our Ambassador to South Vietnam, Mr. Lodge, really has his hands full.

During the month of May, the Board of Visitors will meet at West point and after the usual inspection will report back to the President. Last year when we were in session, the question of the five-year men was raised and the superintendent did not like the discussion at all. We inquired as to how the boys were selected to become five-year men. In other words, after failing to keep up with their classes by possessing a certain amount of ability, some are permitted to hold over for the fifth year and with additional tutoring finally graduate. We have more five-year men at West Point during the past few years than at any time during the history of the academy and all of the Members on the Board of Visitors are very much concerned about this procedure. Recently a report was released on a study made of Annapolis. It seems that after a great many students began failing, the system of grading was changed,

and instead of numerical grades, grades by letters was adopted. It seems that the number of "F's" is not nearly as great today as under the old system of grading, and a number of civilian instructors have complained bitterly over the change in the grading system, maintaining that this has just about destroyed the Academy. It seems that shortly after the change of the grading system a number of students began to fail who were originally on the safe side. This directed attention to the change and since the study has been underway, higher grades seem to have been given. It has only been about a year now since the cheating scandals took place at the Air Force Academy, and now with Annapolis we should be warned that something must be done concerning not only the curriculum but the grading systems used by the Academies.

April 18, 1966

From time to time amusing articles have been written about our President. During the past few days Arthur Hoppe wrote an article for the EVENING STAR entitled "Elbie Jay Goes to the Wars."

Elbie Jay Goes to the Wars

Howdy there, folks. How y'all? Time for another tee-vee visit with the rootin'-tootin' Jay family, starting ol' Elbie Jay, who loves nothin' more dearly than fightin' the good fight. No holds barred.

As we join up with ol' Elbie, he's a-settin' at his desk, going over battle plans with his trusty aide, Hubert Horatio Whatshisname. Elbie looks pleased as punch. Hubert looks pleased as Elbie.

Elbie: Medicare's passed. Denticare's proposed. Pedicare, Manicare and Hairicare are in the works. Oh, it feels good to be leading the forces of righteousness in my War on Poverty and my War on Cavities. Not to mention my upcoming Wars on Flat Feet, Ugly Cuticles and Premature Baldness.

Hubert: You're wonderful, chief. You're doing a lot of good.

Elbie: Right, Hubert. The polls show not one voter in 10,000 favors premature baldness.

Hubert: You're wonderful, chief. And don't forget your War on Pollu-

tion, your War on Erosion, your War on Inflation, your War on....

Elbie: You must be mighty proud, Hubert, to think that as my trusty aide, you'll go down in the history books. As a footnote, of course.

Hubert: You're wonderful, chief. But about this war on Inflation...

Elbie (frowning): Stop smiling, Hubert. It's a dead serious problem. In fact, if it gets any more serious the cost of living index is going to be a campaign issue. And you can't get problems more serious than that.

Hubert: You're wonderful, chief. But one thing I don't understand about your War on Inflation...

Elbie (worried): You got a poll shows some folks are in favor of inflation?

Hubert: You're wonderful, chief. No, I mean the threats you're making to raise taxes in order to curtail the rising cost of living.

Elbie (relaxing): Oh, that. It's my economic system. Remember how last year I lowered taxes so

folks would make more money and pay more taxes and thus wind up richer? Well, this year, what with the cost of living index going up, I figure I may raise taxes so folks will pay more taxes and wind up richer.

Hubert (slightly dazed): You're wonderful, chief. But I still don't see how raising taxes will lower the cost of living. Aren't taxes part of the cost of living?

Elbie (smiling happily): They may be part of the cost of living but they aren't part of the cost of living index. And that's the issue.

Hubert: You're wonderful, chief. I just wish more people understood your economic system.

Elbie: It don't matter if they don't understand my economics. Just as long as they don't understand my system.

Hubert: You're wonderful, chief.

Elbie: Hubert, with your keen judgment, you got the makings of a topnotch adviser in the many glorious wars I'm waging. Is there any we haven't mentioned?

Hubert: Well, there's your war in Viet....

Elbie: Your're fired.

Well, tune in again, folks. And meantime, as you mosey on down the winding trail of life, remember what Elbie's ol' granddaddy used to say:

"Always fight the good fight. A good fight being one where everybody's on your side."

April 19, 1966

Every day questions are raised as to whether or not we should be fighting a land war in Asia. I recall General MacArthur said several years before he died that no man in his right mind would advocate sending our ground forces into continental China. General Omar Bradley, one of the great generals of our time, said that he did not believe we should be involved in a land war in Asia if we could possibly avoid it. President Eisenhower said on a number of occasions that he had informed his associates that he could not see the value of putting ground forces in Southeast Asia. It seems

that General Maxwell Taylor advised President Kennedy to send in ground forces and some 17,000 went in as a result of this advice. General Taylor now says that he would be among the officers who said that a land war in Asia was the last thing we should undertake and that he was slow in joining with those who recommended the sending of ground forces into Vietnam. As far as our more prominent military people are concerned, it now appears that General Taylor is really the one who was advising all along to send in ground forces.

Today, most of our people are confused and bewildered over the picket lines, the draft card burners, and protesters generally. One of the main reasons for all of our difficulties today is our complete defiance of the law on the part of so many of our people and our total disregard for a decent respect for truth and honesty. Today we are classified as "left-wingers" and "right-wingers", and when you look up the term "leftist" you find that it means a member of the radical or revolutionary party. The term, "rightist" means an ultra-conservative, and some of those to the right today go way beyond this point. We

continue daily to read about segregation, intergration and desegregation. It seems that a number of our newspapers, by their editorials, invite people in this country to violate the laws. For instance, here in Washington recently, the Glen Echo trouble was strongly defended by one of the Washington papers who editorially stated that this is only what we could expect and that these boys and girls were really not to blame. It just so happened that on the way to the park, these boys and girls were drinking whiskey on the busses and apparently were in the right frame of mind to start trouble when they arrived. Today a number of the minority groups, in preaching and practicing defiance of the law, are, in fact, eroding our legal structure, which alone gives them protection under the law. We have always been taught that crime does not pay, but the recent spread of law defiance and the successes accomplished, seem to compel a re-appraisal of that concept. We have a lot of people in this country who still believe that we must get back to the fundamentals, which are; respect for the law, the Ten Commandments and just old-fashioned respect

for truth and honesty.

When Ross Bass, of Tennessee, was a Member of the House we also had another Bass in the House from New Hampshire. At the time these two men were Members, the one from Tennessee was always talking and making loud noises, and the one from New Hampshire was always quiet and very gentlemanly. They were referred to in the House as Big Mouth Bass and Little Mouth Bass. Little Mouth Bass, from New Hampshire, ran for the Senate and was defeated and Big Mouth Bass ran for the Senate and was elected. Last night, at the Women's Democratic Banquet held here in Washington, Ross Bass, from Tennessee, became very much incensed when introductory couplets were read of the different Senators and House Members present, with the one pertaining to him stating:

"He's known in the Senate
as big-mouthed Bass.

What's more he has a pretty
lass.

The Senator from Tennessee,
Ross Bass - Avanel's
husband."

Ross jumped up and threw down his napkin and said, "I am no big mouth. I didn't want to come. I

think I am going to leave. I am leaving."

With that, Bass left the dinner.

April 27, 1966

We are still struggling with the budget for Fiscal Year 1967. Here we have a budget totalling \$112,800,000,000 and so far have passed four of our regular twelve appropriation bills. Yesterday we passed the Agricultural Appropriations bill and in this bill we had \$6,909,027,000. The overall amount requested was \$7,022,638,000. We made a reduction of \$113,611,000. For some reason or other, the Administration reduced the school lunch program, special milk program, Extension, and R.E.A. We restored all of the amounts in each instance back to the 1966 budget level.

During general debate on our bill a number of amendments were offered either reducing or increasing certain amounts. None of these amendments were accepted and in fact, we had the easiest time we have had in putting this bill on since 1960. During the general debate one amendment was offered

that provided that no funds appropriated by this bill should be used to formulate or administer programs for the sale of agricultural commodities pursuant to Titles 1 or 4 of Public Law 480, 83rd Congress, as amended, to any nation which sells, or furnishes, or which permits ships or aircraft under its registry to transport to North Vietnam any equipment, materials, or commodities so long as North Vietnam is governed by a Communist regime. We agreed on our subcommittee to let this amendment go in easy, and in conference we would take it out. On a voice vote the amendment was adopted by a few votes and Carl Albert, the Majority Leader, jumped up and asked for a division. On a division our side won and this defeated the amendment. After we got back into the House a motion to recommit was offered which carried the same language and on a role call vote the motion to recommit was agreed to by 290 to 98. We were not at all surprised on our subcommittee, and, in fact, all of us on the subcommittee voted for the motion to recommit. Here we have another example of poor leadership and this should not have taken place with a great many of the new Members

being embarrassed again as they were two years ago.

May 2, 1966

We are just finishing up on the Budget for the District of Columbia for Fiscal Year 1967. For the third consecutive year this year's budget was submitted out of balance. It is out of balance this year \$24.3 million in the general fund and \$13.6 million in the highway fund. We really have our problems on this subcommittee.

An article appeared in yesterday's Evening Star entitled - "Conflicts Compound D.C. Budgetary Problems." The article is as follows:

CONFLICTS COMPOUND D.C.
BUDGETARY PROBLEMS

by Shirley Elder
Star Staff Writer

Even in shirtsleeves, William Natcher looks cool and trim and sort of unhurried. He is gracious and talkative in private, speaking with a soft Kentucky drawl that smoothes away the edges of words and the ends of sentences. But he says very little in public.

You have the feeling he runs his home and his appropriations subcommittee for the District with the same kind of orderliness that shows in a casual conversation in his office.

"See those books up there?" Natcher said the other day, pointing to a row of leather-bound volumes in a glass front case. There were 15, various sizes, all black. Each was entitled: "Journal of William H. Natcher." The 16th volume was on a table by his chair.

"After I was sworn in in January, 1954," Natcher, 56, went on, "I was walking through the subway to the Capitol and Dan Reed of New York came up to me and asked, 'How long have you been here?' I said two days and he said, 'You ought to keep a journal.'"

Now more than 12 years and 16 volumes later, Natcher looks with pride at the books and promises that some day they will go to his grandson, Christopher, an engaging blond lad, now 3.

The Natcher Journal is type-written on specially-cut book-size sheets of paper and bound (at the

Congressman's expense) by the Government Printing Office. He dictates the events of his own life, his family, the Congress and the world almost daily, while things still are fresh in his mind. He said he never lets more than three or four days go by without chronicling the latest news for Christopher.

It is with this mixture of concern and precision that Natcher turns each spring to the District budget.

This is Natcher's fourth year as chairman and third year with an unbalanced budget, a Budget Bureau habit that he finds extremely annoying.

"The District budget is based on pending legislation for a bigger federal payment and on 10 tax bills they know won't pass," Natcher said. "That works an extreme hardship on our committee."

Natcher said the pattern goes like this: The District Commissioners draft a budget based on department requests. It is processed by the Budget Bureau and released by the White House with new taxes proposed

to prop it up. But, when the tax bills get stuck in the District Committee, the budget has to be cut to fit available revenue. For this year, that could mean slicing more than \$30 million from the \$428.4 million spending program.

Natcher said District citizens see only that certain items -schools especially- are in the budget when it leaves the White House and fail to emerge from the Congressional committees.

Natcher challenged Budget Bureau officials for an explanation at this year's Appropriations Committee hearings:

"What do you have about to say about this? Why is this procedure followed time after time..we have to leave our important projects and, of course, the committee is blamed for the reduction."

General Accounting Office Director Elmer Staats, then deputy director of the Budget, said "the District people" have been told to keep their priority lists within available revenues but it is hard to do. Last year, School Supt. Carl F. Hansen refused at first to

give the subcommittee a list, contending that every school construction was top priority.

"I realize it does present the kind of difficulty you describe," Staats told Natcher, "but..we have not been able to find an alternative approach which could still show the committee all of the programs which would be carried on with both existing revenues and those which would be provided through additional taxes or additional federal payments."

Natcher let the matter drop but he said later he finds Staats's answer sadly unsatisfactory.

The bill containing the increased federal payment system and the new taxes now is resting in the Senate District Committee. It also contains authorization for the city to borrow \$35 million more to complete the interstate freeway program.

Until the Senate acts, Natcher and the other five members of his subcommittee face the prospect of making drastic cuts, threatening such items as the District's \$8 million share for the rapid transit

system and critically-needed schools.

Natcher said he has purposely slowed down his hearings, now meeting each afternoon, in hopes that the revenue bill will start moving.

This conflict between the two legislative committees - the Senate and House District Committees - and the Appropriations subcommittees for the District is not new. But it is no less vexing because of its predictability.

Natcher said he has tried to cooperate. In 1963, after making his regular protest about the budget ("I see no reason why the District should submit an unbalanced budget to Congress," he said at the time), Natcher delayed the hearings until June 3, hoping that the District Committees would agree on tax proposals to pay for the city's needs.

Last year, when the budget people asked Congress for \$27.5 million more than was available, Natcher's committee skimmed off \$31.2 million, or 8 percent of the entire budget.

The same things could happen this year. Natcher is firmly sup-

ported by his subcommittee on the issue of a balanced budget. And, traditionally, the full committee accepts what the subcommittee drafts and the full House accepts the committee recommendation.

This tradition gives Natcher a powerful hold over city spending even though he says the burden is shared by a hard-working subcommittee.

The second-ranking Democrat, Robert N. Giaino, 46, of Connecticut, said Natcher works tirelessly and knows the city so well that the others feel they can follow his lead in confidence.

Giaino backed up Natcher also in the main complaint - unbalanced budgets. "It's not fair," he said. "The result is we hack it."

Although Giaino's previous experience in local government was limited to service as a selectman (town councilman) in North Haven, he said he finds a great challenge in helping run a city as complex as Washington. And, he said, there are ways to get more money that should be explored by both the Congress and by the Commissioners.

As a starter, Giaimo suggested these two money-raising steps:

1. Increase the rates and types of taxes collected locally - "They get away with murder," he said, of present city tax levels. "This is a wealthy community".

2. Allow the city to enter into long-term financing agreements to get the money to build schools and other worthy projects. It is a crippling burden, he said, for the District to be forced to ask for all the construction money at once, rather than spread it out over 25 or 30 years.

"If they won't let the District sell bonds itself (for fear of competition between two federal entities--the city and the Treasury) then let Treasury borrow it on behalf of the city," Giaimo said. "Just imagine the schools we could build if this year's construction budget were just a payment on a long-term loan."

Rep. Neal Smith, a Democrat from Altoona, Iowa, echoes Giaimo's position. District taxpayers, Smith said, "just loaf along."

Although Smith came to Congress in 1959, this is his first tour on the D.C. subcommittee and,

he said, the job is one of the most "frustrating" assignments he's ever had.

The subcommittee's number one Republican, who would take over the chairmanship if the GOP regained control of Congress, is Rep. Glenn R. Davis, 51, an ex-teacher from Waykesha, Wisconsin.

Davis is considered the group's most conservative Member. He scored a flat zero this year on the Americans for Democratic Action's annual rating of key votes, but came away with a 100 from the Chamber of Commerce and 86 from the conservative ACA, the Americans for Constitutional Action.

However, one of Davis' closest friends on the subcommittee, John J. McFall of Manteca, Calif., representing one of the nation's richest agricultural areas, the San Joaquin Valley, balances Davis off almost exactly.

Here's how McFall and the rest of the subcommittee score:

	ADA	CC	ACA
McFall	84	10	0
Natcher	37	30	25
Giaimo	63	30	12
Smith	53	20	12
McDade	32	50	30

Each organization used issues of its own special interest to rate the Congressmen but, as Giaino said in describing the D.C. subcommittee, the ideological lines blur when it comes to spending money.

Although no one would discuss details of the city budget while hearings are going on, Davis indicated that some of last year's positions are unchanged. For instance, he said, if the highway program bogs down, the committee will cut subways and, if the city asks for money to buy a new Shaw Junior High school site, it won't get it - not while the Kennedy playground stands on the original spot for a new Shaw.

Subcommittee members share other similarities besides a dedication to balanced budgets. All are lawyers, for instance, and all come from relatively small towns and have little experience in city government, although McFall was mayor of Manteca.

Only Natcher spent most of his pre-Congressional legal life as a prosecutor although the youngest member, Joseph M. McDade, of Scranton, was city solicitor for a while.

Natcher and Giaino are the only District residents. The rest live in suburban Virginia.

But none, Natcher, say firmly, participate in any District affairs that could be seen as "influence-peddling." A recent example was a party given by D.C. Transit President O. Roy Chalk. Apparently, all subcommittee members were invited but none went.

"I've never accepted a campaign contribution here," Natcher said, "and I never will...They don't give luncheons for me."

-The Evening Star
May 1, 1966

Senator Patrick V. McNamara of Michigan, aged 71, died yesterday. He was the Chairman of the Public Works Committee in the Senate and had served approximately 12 years. He was the first president of the old Automobile Workers of America and was strong *for* all labor legislation.

The President's Budget for Fiscal Year 1967, which calls for expenditures totalling \$112.8 billion becomes more difficult each day. In a number of instances the President

reduced items in the budget for a number of departments which have either been increased or completely restored by Congress. In preparing the budget, of course the Administration knew that in programs such as the school lunch program, special milk program, R.E.A., impacted areas, and in a number of other instances Congress would restore the reductions. In taking this action apparently the President has decided that it is best for him to say that Congress in restoring the money is increasing the deficit by about \$3 billion and unless this action is stopped, a tax increase will be automatic. This is right unusual coming from our President, when it is generally known that his budget proposals contain hundreds of millions of dollars in domestic programs which are not necessary at this time.

During the past few days the President met with the presidents and board chairmen of nearly fifty of our major companies in this country. At this dinner meeting at the White House these men pledged to the President that they would trim their own capital spending plans to help stop inflation, which would assist in putting off a decision on new taxes. For a number of weeks now,

the President and his advisors have resisted the argument that prices are rising fast enough to warrant imposing higher income taxes on corporations and individuals. For the past few weeks there has been a leveling off of food prices which increased 6.1 percent during the year ending this past February. Experts now predict that the price tags on food will drop an average of 2 percent during the remainder of 1966. I hope this takes place because if it does it may be possible to avoid a tax increase. If inflation does in fact approach dangerous proportions, higher taxes are much more preferable to direct government control over wages, prices and consumer credit.

During the past week the committees in Congress have shifted to high gear to clear the major parts of President Johnson's domestic spending proposals. A new civil rights bill will be brought up before we adjourn and this, together with situs picketing, unemployment compensation increase, and a minimum wage increase bill will all be passed upon before final adjournment.

The Chairman of our Committee on Appropriations in the House is

George Mahon of Texas and he is one of the able Members of the House. Poor old George is right in between the "Devil and the deep blue sea" at all times with a Texan in the White House. In foreign aid proposals the President wants our chairman to approve the full amount requested and not one penny deducted. In certain instances where deductions or omissions have been made in the budget, the President has hoped that our chairman would get the full committee to go along with the Administrations proposals. Last Friday in full committee we had the H.E.W. Appropriations bill for Fiscal Year 1967. One of the Members offered two amendments which would cut the bill back some \$200 million and it was generally understood in the committee that the Member offering the amendments was doing so at the request of our Chairman. Our Chairman did not make a strong fight for the amendments but voted for each and both were overwhelmingly defeated. After the committee adjourned, our Chairman stated that the Committee's action was an invitation to a tax increase. If Mr. Cannon were still here and Chairman of our Committee, the story would have been considerably different last Friday.

May 3, 1966

Today I appear before the Public Works Subcommittee in behalf of our navigation, flood control and multi-purpose projects. The statement that I will make is as follows:

**STATEMENT OF
REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM H. NATCHER
2nd District of Kentucky
before the
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS
of the
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
of the
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

MR. CHAIRMAN, we appreciate the opportunity to appear at this time in behalf of the navigation, flood control and multi-purpose projects for Kentucky.

During the past 30 years we have suffered in Kentucky from flood damages and this condition continues annually. Since we have as many miles of navigable streams as any State in our country, we are very much concerned over all

public works projects. All of Kentucky, with the exception of 8 Counties in the extreme southwest section, is in the flood danger zone, according to a study of the Corps of Engineers.

In the Budget for fiscal year 1967 certain recommendations are made for appropriations for projects under construction, general investigations, and in the advance engineering and design stage. I respectfully request that the amounts proposed for fiscal year 1967 for the following projects that are under construction be approved:

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
1. BARKLEY DAM.....	\$3,484,000
2. CANNELTON LOCKS & DAMS...	9,000,000
3. CARR FORK RESERVOIR.....	4,800,000
4. CAVE RUN RESERVOIR.....	4,500,000
5. FISHTRAP RESERVOIR.....	9,600,000
6. FRANKFORT FLOODWALL.....	790,000
7. GREEN RIVER RESERVOIR....	8,700,000
8. LAUREL RIVER RESERVOIR...	2,500,000
9. NEWBURGH LOCKS & DAMS....	6,070,000
10. RED RIVER RESERVOIR.....	400,000
11. STURGIS FLOODWALL.....	710,000
12. UNIONTOWN LOCKS & DAM....	9,500,000
13. GRAYSON RESERVOIR.....	7,558,000

We respectfully request approval of the following projects in the

Advance Engineering and Design stage which are included in the Budget for fiscal year 1967:

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
1. MOUND CITY LOCKS & DAM.....	\$250,000
2. MARTINS FORK RESERVOIR.....	100,000
3. SMITHLAND (DOG ISLAND) LOCK AND DAM.....	225,000

The PAINTSVILLE RESERVOIR project is now in the Advance Engineering stage and is included in the Budget for fiscal year 1967. The Budget amount is \$100,000. I respectfully urge that this project be increased as set forth below:

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
1. PAINTSVILLE RESERVOIR	\$200,000

The YATESVILLE FLOOD CONTROL project has been heretofore authorized and I urge that \$200,000 be included in the Budget for fiscal year 1967 for placing this project in the Advance Engineering and Design Stage.

I urge that the MARTIN LOCAL project be included in the Appropriations bill for fiscal year 1967, and that the amount of \$60,000 be used to place this project under Study.

The following projects are in the Budget for fiscal year 1967 under General Investigations and I urge that they be approved together with the amounts contained in the Budget estimates:

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
1. BEARGRASS CREEK BASIN.....	\$40,000
2. COVINGTON-ROSEDALE AREA.....	22,000
3. HIGHLAND CREEK & TRIBUTARIES.....	10,000

MR. CHAIRMAN, I want you and the members of your Committee to know that we appreciate everything that you have done for us in Kentucky. All down through the years we have been able to come before you, explaining our problems and in every instance, when we could justify the projects, you have helped us. We appreciate this opportunity to appear in behalf of the projects for Kentucky for the fiscal year 1967.

May 4, 1966

Yesterday the voters in Alabama nominated Mrs. Lurleen Wallace, the wife of Governor Wallace, as the Democratic nominee for Governor. Governor Wallace immediately issued a statement that this was a mandate

to continue his fight against the Federal government. This man has established himself as the strongest segregationist in the South. During the campaign he traveled with his wife, listening to short speeches from her very frankly stating that if she was elected her husband would continue on with his policies and in fact, run the state. This was the most unusual campaign and race that has ever been held in this country. The Attorney General, a man by the name of Flowers, ran second and Carl Elliott, a former House Member ran third. Since Mrs. Wallace succeeded in obtaining a majority of the votes cast, there will be no run-off, and in November she will face one of the Republican candidates for the office of Governor.

Throughout the south a number of colored people ran for state and County offices in yesterday's primary and in some instances succeeded in winning state representative and other minor offices.

A number of strongly contested House races took place yesterday. For instance, in Florida, two House Members were placed in the same

District and were battling for their lives. These Members are Representative Billy Matthews and Representative Don Fuqua. In addition, Representative Feighan, of Ohio, was in a strongly contested race and Representatives Roudebush and Harvey, of Indiana, were battling each other in a new District. This is a right mean thing to have happen to a Member of Congress.

Several of our planes from Guam struck near the Cambodian border yesterday shortly after our officials announced generally that for the first time American artillery has fired into Cambodia. to silence Viet Cong positions. Here we go again! Our war today, of course, is in Vietnam and if we have to fight engagements in Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Burma, and Vietnam, we will really be in difficulty.

A move is underway to have President Johnson create a new committee or commission to make a study of our relations with Communist China. Communist China, of course, is not a member of the United Nations organization, and is now a part of the Communist

block of the world. In Senate speeches, two of our Senators suggested former President Eisenhower, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, and retired Generals Ridgeway and Gavin as members of such a commission. With our Vietnam war still underway and with no indication that the North Vietnamese want to discuss this war at a peace conference, there seems to be a number of people who believe that we must now face the facts and cease our veto insofar as admission of Communist China to the United Nations organization is concerned, and further that we should attempt to establish a better relationship with this country. Speeches along this line would have created considerable excitement several years ago, but apparently are meeting with the approval of a great many of our people. Great Britain, of course, has maintained all along that we were wrong in our relationship with Communist China and that Communist China should be admitted to the United Nations organization and that we would do much better if we traded with this country.

Called upon, as we are today, for several hundred thousand men and billions of dollars of material

and war equipment for Vietnam, we are looking around to see just where reductions can be made in other sections of the world. President Johnson has ordered a new top-priority study of one of our more nagging problems of the western allies. This problem concerns West Germany and just how this country can share in the nuclear defense of Europe. Of course, there is considerable fear throughout Europe that Germany might again build a war machine and that it would be foolhardy at this time to give this country access to nuclear weapons. This fear persists in spite of the fact that the Bonn Government has renounced possession of its own nuclear weapons.

The Republican Party is today in a dilemma. With all kinds of good campaign issues for November of this year, the Republicans are plagued with "John Birchers" throughout their party and with ultra-liberals who are attempting to steer this party into the mainstream of life during this good year of 1966. In fact, the leading Republican Senators today are Liberals and these six or seven men are constantly informing the other members of their party that unless

they want this party to go completely out of existence they must recognize the facts of life.

With all of my problems, finally one of the Washington papers is beginning to feel just a little sorry for me. In yesterday's EVENING STAR appeared an editorial entitled - "Mr. Natcher's Dilemma". The editorial is as follows:

MR. NATCHER'S DILEMMA

At public hearings the other night, Chairman Natcher told Washington citizens his House appropriations subcommittee could not possibly approve all the District's official budget requests, no matter how worthy the cause. And in no uncertain terms, he told them why.

In the normal budget process, requests are related to available revenues. For the third successive year, however, the District has asked Congress - through the White House - for more money than the Natcher subcommittee is authorized to appropriate. The theory each year is that Congress, through separate legislation, will authorize additional sources of revenue

before the budget is acted upon. But this never seems to happen, said Mr. Natcher, with the result that his group has to cut the budget - this time, conceivably, by as much as \$38 million.

"It places us," the chairman said, "in a position where we can't operate. It's an unfair burden on us".

Mr. Natcher is right. It is unfair, and so is much of the criticism which his subcommittee traditionally absorbs.

The fact is, however, that the situation this year is not quite as dismal as usual. This time a new revenue bill, although thoroughly inadequate, has already passed the House. There is no reason why the Senate District Committee should not clear the bill this week. In doing so, the Senate Committee should up the ante of the House bill substantially - especially in the provision of an adequate federal payment ceiling. And it should avoid, in order to expedite passage, the addition of all the extraneous legislation which Senator Tydings seems to want to tack on to the revenue bill.

Assuming that the Senate committee does act this week, we think Mr. Natcher should delay a little longer his subcommittee's final decisions on the budget. The wait should not be long. And it would certainly be justified in order to achieve the sort of orderly budgeting procedure, and the urgently needed additional funds, which Mr. Natcher says he wants.

- An Editorial
THE EVENING STAR
May 3, 1966

May 10, 1966

The Board of Visitors met at West Point this past weekend and during the whole time that we were there it was cold and rainy. We were in and out of the rain examining the buildings and the grounds generally and then we sat in several of the classrooms to see just what kind of a teaching job was being performed. We examine the curriculum and the academy generally and then make our report to the President. I have served with a number of unusual board members during the seven year period that I have been a member of the Board. One of the most

Outstanding was Omar Bradley. The new Superintendent is General Bennett and he seems to be well qualified for this position. General Westmoreland, who is now in South Vietnam was Superintendent during the first three-year period that I served.

Today we have up again in the House the rent supplement issue. Under the Housing bill recently passed by Congress rents may be supplemented for those in need. The catch in this whole program is the fact that the salary of the recipient must not exceed \$6200. It just so happens that there are a great many people in this country who do not believe that their tax money should be used to pay the rent for people who are drawing salaries of \$6200.

We are still going through the "battle of the budget" for the District of Columbia. So far some of the editorials and articles have been right decent and in some instances the articles have been right mean. In fact, the one that appeared in yesterday's paper entitled "Budget Woes Laid at Natcher's Door" certainly was not written by me. The article is as

follows:

Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky) tried to remove his House District Appropriations subcommittee from the criticism of local residents during recent budget hearings, which gave voteless citizens one of those rare opportunities to talk to the men who really run the city.

The witnesses had appealed to Natcher for improved schools, better foster care, adequate welfare and health programs - in short, a better deal for their children.

Natcher explained that the whole matter was out of his hands. His subcommittee was going to balance the budget, and if funds for schools and welfare programs had to be cut, the blame rested on the House and Senate District Committees for not approving new revenue-raising legislation. He even promised to hold up the budget to give them a chance to act.

If the money were there to back up the proposed spending and his subcommittee turned down the requests, then "you could fuss at us," Natcher declared.

Many city residents have fussed for a long time at Natcher's Subcommittee, which consistently has held down the Federal payment.

For example, Natcher trimmed last year's budget by \$31 million. The major result was a loss of needed school buildings, including a start on a replacement for "shameful" Shaw Junior High School

At that stage of the budget proceedings, \$9 million worth of school improvements could have been available. The authorized Federal payment was \$50 million but Natcher's subcommittee agreed to only \$41 million.

The Senate tried to raise the payment to \$46 million to restore many of the school projects. Natcher objected and a compromise payment of \$43 million was raised to a little more than \$44 million.

The year before last, Natcher's subcommittee did the same thing. Although the authorized payment was \$50 million, only \$37.5 million was appropriated. Efforts by the Senate to raise the amount were futile.

The pattern was the same before Natcher became subcommittee chairman. The House seems to pride itself on saving Uncle Sam money at the expense of Washington's schools.

The city consistently gets caught in a squeeze between the House District Committee, which initiates revenue-raising legislation including the authorized Federal contribution, and Natcher's subcommittee, which decides how much the city will spend.

A year ago, House District Committee Chairman John L. McMillan (D-S.C.) laid the responsibility for budget cuts at Natcher's doorstep. When citizens went to McMillan seeking additional revenues to finance better schools, he told them Natcher's subcommittee hadn't asked for any more money.

"If they're not satisfied with the money we furnish them, then they should notify us," McMillan said.

McMillan had before him at the time a revenue package put together by the White House and the District Commissioners, increasing both the

Federal payment and city taxes.

McMillan didn't act in time for last year's budget. But last October his committee approved part of the package raising local income taxes. It did nothing about increasing the Federal payment.

McMillan had some logic on his side. Since Natcher's sub-committee hadn't felt it necessary to appropriate the already approved Federal payment, there seemed no necessity to raise it.

**- THE WASHINGTON POST
May 9, 1966**

Saturday was a beautiful day in "my old Kentucky home." Kauli King won the Derby. It was at this time that I was in West Point wading in and out of the rain.

The statement recently made by Premier Ky of South Vietnam that he would hold office for at least another year has really thrown a monkey wrench into the machine. Secretary of State Dean Rusk said yesterday that he believes elections will be held in September in South

Vietnam and that Premier Ky's statement was misunderstood.

Another major event took place yesterday when Communist China set off its third nuclear explosion and said that this one contained thermonuclear material. Our State Department, however, issued a statement to the effect that this test had a yield in the same general range as previous Chinese tests.

With Communist China now having atomic capabilities, we are rapidly reaching the time when some better understanding must be obtained concerning nuclear power. With Communist Red China on the outside as far as the United Nations is concerned, it may be difficult to ever obtain such an agreement.

May 11, 1966

Federal rent supplements, one of the politically shaky programs of the Great Society, survived a life or death test in the House yesterday by a 4 vote margin. Six Republicans joined with enough Democrats to provide the winning margin of 192-188. In addition, the Iowa delegation to a large

extent agreed to accept "live pairs" and then changed their votes from "nay" to "yea".

When controversial bills are up, the President, together with every department head available and all of his legislative staff, starts twisting arms. Finally, when the vote narrows to the point that it seems doubtful, they succeed in obtaining agreements from Members whose people are against the legislation that, if it becomes absolutely necessary, a "live pair" will be accepted. This means that the Member signs a "pair slip" and some of those Members who are away, ill, or simply hiding, do not vote. The Member voting "nay" makes the statement to the Speaker, in the well, that if the absent Member were present he would vote "aye" and since this particular Member had voted "nay", he would withdraw his vote and vote "present". This cancels a vote. Yesterday the Iowa delegation voted "present" and this is what really changed the outcome of the rent supplement bill.

I was simply amazed at the Iowa delegation's action. Here we have 5 new Members who unseated 5 Republicans in a Republican state, and are now hanging on by the skin of their teeth. Up until this past election we had 6 Republicans and 1 Democrat from Iowa. Now we have 6 Democrats and 1 Republican. It seems to me that this action, which is par for the course with the new Members from Iowa, may be just enough to leave most of them at home in the next election.

Ordinarily, I never attempt to predict the outcome of any legislation, but knowing just what the rent supplement meant to the tax-payers of this country, I was positive that the House would again defeat this proposal. Here we have legislation that provides for rent supplements and assistance to those whose yearly income does not exceed \$6,200. Why the tax-payers of this country should have to pay the rent for people whose salaries amount to at least \$6,200 is beyond me.

May 12, 1966

The WASHINGTON POST carried an article yesterday entitled - "However the Game is Played, You Lose". The article is as follows:

However the Game is
Played - You Lose

(Today's column takes the form of an open letter to anybody's out-of-town grandson who is planning to visit Washington.)

Dear Clydie:

Now that you're nine years old and interested in how our great, big, wonderful Nation's Capital serves as a model for the whole country, we're tickled pink that you can come see it for real.

We're just dying to show you some of the well known sights here, like the historic Shaw School, the nationally recognized Junior Village and the quaint Emergency Welfare Shelter.

And even if it rains, we've got a swell parlor game for you to play, we call "Polyglopoly". It's

kind of tricky to learn but, boy, is it educational!

"Polyglopoly" can be played by as many as 850,000 people at a time. It comes in a big kit with a board, a set of dice, a whole bunch of play-money and lots of little school, playgrounds, health clinics, foster homes and the like.

Each player gets a wooden pawn, called a "need". All the play-money is put in one pile called "Congress", and the idea is to try to move around the board and land on the right places to get some. Because when you get some money, you can buy a few schools, playgrounds and things to go with your "need".

But since this is what grown-ups call a "game of chance", you throw the dice to find where you're going to land. And each space has instructions on what to do when you get there. What makes it so tricky is that you have to touch all the bases in a certain order or you can't get anywhere.

To start off, you try to land on "District Building". You can't buy anything there, but that's where

you register your "need". You draw a card that tells you what is your share in the pot and gives you a list of things to try to buy.

The next move is to head for "White House" which entitles you to pick out another card that says forget some of the things on your first list. The dealer gives you "prices" on all the items still left and a card that says "Go directly to Capitol Hill".

But at "Capitol Hill" there's a rule that you have to win permission to spend the money before you can have any, even from your own pot (and your pot isn't even enough to cover your list, anyway).

This is when you try to shoot for the square marked "McMillan Alley - No Thru Street". Once there, you must wait three turns, shuffle the cards and see what you draw from a whole bunch of funny lines.

There's one that says "Recess- Wait three more turns and draw again"; another marked "We'll think about it- Go back three spaces"; and still others like, "Taxes hurt business - Use your Pot but do not pass Go",

and "Do not collect any more money except from incomes and highways".

But since your list has a lot more than that on it, you try to land on "Bible Avenue", where the cards are stacked differently. They all say "Taxes are vital; Wait for a quorum of players and advance two paces toward Conference Road".

Now if during all this you happen to land on some place like "Natcher Lane", it'll say "Road Narrows - Without new taxes, use your pot and try for at least two welfare items." If you land on "Byrd's Walk", it'll say "Forget the welfare items and try for at least three schools".

But the logical thing to do is to keep rolling the dice for that permission to collect more and spend more. Only you see, not one of those permission cards on "Conference Road" is gonna say "Collect what you need".

With luck, you finally might get one that says "Good for one iota of additional revenue," which you can take to "Natcher Lane" and exchange for half an iota of credit for your pot.

The only thing is, the pot doesn't ever seem to get big enough to buy your whole list and sometimes you wind up on a square marked "Suburbs" that puts you out of the game.

But don't you worry about being a loser, son, for your grand-ma and I have been playing "polyglo-poly" longer than you've been alive. Would you believe it, nobody's won yet!

Lots of Love,
Gramps

by Robert L. Asher
WASHINGTON POST
May 11, 1966

May 13, 1966

Several weeks ago Senator Ribicoff of Connecticut started hearings on the question of safety of automobiles. Prior to this time a right able young gentleman wrote a book setting forth the many serious defects in one of the cars manufactured by General Motors. This gentleman's name is Nader and he appeared as one of the witnesses before the Ribicoff Committee giving an excellent statement as to

the situation generally pertaining to the new models of automobiles and their many safety deficiencies. During the testimony it developed that General Motors had employed detectives to check on Nader and they in turn had him under surveillance for a number of weeks. It seems that they even went so far as to interrogate certain people concerning his personal habits and the line of questioning insinuated certain matters pertaining to his morals. All of this was developed at the hearings and the President of General Motors finally appeared and under oath apologized to Mr. Nader publicly and said that this investigation by the detectives employed by General Motors was without his approval and that he was not informed that this employment had been approved by his company. This was far fetched to say the least.

This hearing has really stirred up the people and has reacted on the stock market. General Motors and other motors stocks are down somewhat and it now appears that since 1960 the three major motor companies have had to call back in for correction of a great many defects several million automobiles. Defects

in steering mechanisms, matters pertaining to wheels, and the many different parts of the new vehicles have been involved. It seems that some of the large manufacturers have quietly paid off large amounts to insurance companies who were sued and forced to pay over hundreds of thousands of dollars in damages brought about as a result of death cases wherein it was clearly established that the accident was the result of a deficiency and a defect in a new motor vehicle. All of this developed at the hearings and the sale of new automobiles has dropped considerably during the past two months. Now the automobile companies are admitting that Federal legislation should be enacted setting certain safety standards to be met for automobile manufacturers. Shortly after the Nader book was released, the motor companies used as their spokesman Henry Ford II and he in turn said that if the people in this country wanted the economy really involved, then all they had to do was to continue with the hearings such as were being held in Washington. Now it develops that the auto industry has spelled out a restrictive plan for Federal safety standards that they maintain can be met. The question now

involves used cars and the automobile manufacturers rule out any standards for used cars. During the past few years I presume all of us during one time or another have had a "Jonah." Four years ago I had one that had a defective transmission and this was generally known by the company that sold me the car. Since the guarantee on this new vehicle covered transmissions up to 30,000 miles they finally decided to pull the transmission and place a new one in my automobile. I was always afraid to drive this particular car and this was one of the years when several million transmissions were causing General Motors trouble, but they were keeping it a deep dark secret.

It seems to me that the best hope of an honorable outcome in South Vietnam lies solely in the formation of a government which can sit down and make peace with the Viet Cong and with North Vietnam. General Ky is today making every effort to put off elections and says that when they are held he will fight any Communist takeover or any government which has for its purpose the complete surrender of South Vietnam to the North Vietnamese. During the past few days

Secretary Rusk has been placed in the embarrassing position of trying to defend General Ky on his statement concerning the elections, and notwithstanding the fact that General Ky was not misquoted, Secretary Rusk continues to inform our people that elections will be held in September and that General Ky will go along with the outcome.

Probably the most unpopular Secretary of Agriculture during the history of our country was Secretary Ezra Taft Benson. As a Mormon he objected to many of our agricultural policies and as a believer in a great many principles of the John Birch Society he remained in hot water during his entire tenure. Today there is a political revolt underway against our present Secretary of Agriculture, Orville L. Freeman. Recently he had a number of Senators down to the Department for breakfast and urged them to go along with him on his present policies. The eight Senators who attended this breakfast are from the far western farm states and they warned Mr. Freeman that unless he explained the political facts of life in the farm bill to President Johnson they would make a trip to the White House and do so themselves.

Further they stated that he must get the President's permission to make political war on the Budget Bureau, the Council of Economic Advisors, and other divisions of our government who are blaming inflation on the farmers. They warned Secretary Freeman against any more presidential suggestions that housewives sharpen their pencils and buy cheaper cuts of meat in order to keep down inflation. Of course, all of the figures available clearly show that the middle man, and not the farmer is the culprit at this time and certainly I believe that Secretary Freeman should stop grinning and go to work.

We are still engaged in our fight here in the District of Columbia over the question of whether or not our highway program shall continue or be completely killed in order that a rapid transit system may be constructed and placed in operation. We have just about reached the point where the President must enter the picture and for a change make some sort of a decision which will have for its purpose a peaceful settlement of the controversy between the opponents of our freeway system. An article appeared

in yesterday's Evening Star concerning this matter. This article is as follows:

The Senate District Committee in a strong defense of freeways today blamed presidential advisers for upsetting the balance of road and rail routes in Washington's transportation system, and suggested action to push a freeway decision.

The seven-member Presidential Policy Advisory Committee was scored by Senators for "indecisiveness over the past three years."

The advisers all are federal officials except for their chairman, Engineer Commissioner Charles M. Duke, the chief highway builder for the city.

The late President Kennedy set up the advisory committee to settle on the scope of total freeway development after a squabble over a Potomac River bridge threatened planning efforts. The President's brother, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, D-N.Y., was a chief architect within the District Committee of today's charge that advisers had fallen down on their job.

Report Quoted

A committee report filed today on a new tax, loan and federal payment program to help cover city costs, said:

"One aspect of the ... interstate highway program that deeply disturbed the committee ... was the indecisiveness over the last 3 years of the policy advisory committee to reach unequivocal conclusions about exactly what the scope of the interstate highway system should be to meet the needs of the Nation's Capital."

Senate Committee Chairman Alan Bible, D-Nev., said his members concluded that the President's advisers should initiate three reforms quickly. They are:

To hold hearings on interest proposals and follow up with "conclusive decisions" either to build or abandon freeways.

To make sure District highway builders do what the advisory committee recommends, and,

To meet often and keep up to date on highway needs.

Without such top-level coordination, the Senate committee warned that \$328 million in federal aid for roads would be lost to the city by 1970. That is the deadline for contracting for freeways due to be completed by 1972, with 90 percent federal funding.

The Senate report was a clear bid for funding this year of both freeway and proposed subway projects by the House. The House Appropriations Committee is deliberating on budget requests.

And, Committee Chairman William H. Hatcher, D-Ky., privately has discussed chopping all subway money from the budget unless he has a clear assurance that freeways recommended by his subcommittee will be built.

Hatcher became dubious early this year when President Johnson demanded an independent report on freeways by a consultant firm, Arthur D. Little, which came up with a highly critical finding.

Then, the policy advisory committee put together a report for the President stating that freeways now under way should be

completed, but urged further study of such controversial lengths as the Southeast Freeway, a big interchange C and tunnels.

The Federal City Council told the President two weeks ago that only direct White House intervention could save Washington's freeway program from collapse.

The Senate report today took sides with business leaders on the Federal City Council and with Chairman Hatcher. Abandoned publicly by the Senate committee were arguments of the President's consultant Little and two presidential appointees, who constantly have questioned interstate freeways here.

These two appointees are National Capital Planning Commission Chairman Elizabeth Rowe and Charles A. Horsky, the President's advisor on National Capital affairs.

It was understood, however, that Horsky encouraged Sen. Kennedy to push for language in the committee report indicating a strong pro-highway sentiment. The force of a Senate recommendation could save the President from pressure to settle

personally the bitter conflict between freeway and subway proponents.

-By Grace Bassett
THE EVENING STAR
May 12, 1966

May 17, 1966

Under the new redistricting bill for Kentucky, the 1st Congressional District will have 436,835 population; the Second Congressional District - 421,346; the Third Congressional District - 446,698; the Fourth Congressional District - 443,493; the Fifth Congressional District - 417,544; the 6th Congressional District - 427,128 and the 7th Congressional District - 444,821.

(These figures are based upon the 1960 Census.)

Within the next few days we will take up the bill concerning admission fees at Corps of Engineers reservoirs. In 1964 Congress passed the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act in order to assist the states in acquiring public parks and recreational areas. Under the

provisions of this bill, fees are now being charged at Corps of Engineers reservoirs with the fees chargeable by the day, or if the participant wants to pay an annual fee of \$7 he can do so, with this admission fee entitling the participant to use all of the flood control reservoirs in that particular state. Since the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act was placed into full force and effect, a great many people have complained about the entrance fees for access into Corps of Engineers projects. We now have pending before the House a bill which would require that the Army Engineers collect fees at engineers reservoirs only from the users of well-developed recreational facilities. In those reservoirs where there are no fully developed recreational facilities and only ramps for the use of boats, then fees would not be charged. Under the new bill fees collected at the well developed recreational facilities would continue to go into the fund for use in purchasing park facilities by the states. A number of Conservationists are fighting the new bill and when it was called up on Monday under suspension of the rules, it was agreed that in order to pass the bill, a rule must first

be secured with a majority vote controlling instead of two-thirds of those present voting.

May 18, 1966

In a speech in Chicago last night, before a Democratic gathering, President Johnson denounced his Vietnam critics and said that unless aggression is stopped throughout the world a war would come that would bring about hundreds of thousands of casualties and possibly millions. Again the President called on his critics to weigh their words carefully and asked them to state clearly what policy they would pursue other than the one we are now following. He called these critics "nervous Nellies" and said that some of them break ranks under strain and stress and turn on their own leaders and their own country and fighting men.

Senator Fulbright in a speech before the National Press Club said that he was sorry that he had used the terms "brothel" and "arrogant power." In making some of his speeches criticizing our policies in Vietnam, the Senator

said that he found that after making a speech his central point or idea had been ignored and that he found himself embroiled in a silly controversy over some minor observation which could have well been left out of the speech. Senator Fulbright of Arkansas and Senator Morse of Oregon continue their harassment of the President and daily criticize our continuation of the Vietnam war.

We have before the House at this time a bill which provides for a sale of certificates, bonds and mortgage notes now held in our portfolio totalling some \$4,200,000,000. Some of these are guaranteed federal loans, small business loan paper, and long term housing loans. In the sale of these certificates we would thereby acquire this much additional money for use by the government in our domestic and foreign programs now underway. In computing our national debt and our budget for each fiscal year no credit whatsoever is given to the certificates and loan paper held in our portfolio, regardless of the amount. Before we conclude this bill today, an amendment will

be offered which provides that in the sale of the certificates and loan documents the amount received be applied on the national debt. If this amendment fails, a motion to recommit will contain the same language. The Ways and Means Committee is very much behind this bill and the members of this committee are frank to state that if this legislation is enacted it will probably avoid another debt increase bill during this session of Congress. The vote on the amendment and the motion to recommit will be exceedingly close but probably will go down as a 'party line' vote.

When Henry Watterson was editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal he was considered one of the great newspaper men of the world. I recall the editorial that he wrote, entitled "The Little Old Lady at the Corner." This editorial described a newspaper that published the news impartially and to the best interests of the people in Kentucky, and with each edition containing a strong editorial page where the facts were presented in a positive unequivocal manner. At no time

would he as editor attempt to pre-meditate editorials from news stories which were completely controlled. This policy of course does not apply to this newspaper today. This paper today is a left-wing newspaper and is operated by little'men. For some reason or other they endorse all of the "Great Society" program, but continually pick at President Johnson. In Sunday's edition appeared an editorial entitled "Watts and Natcher Again Vote No." This editorial pertains to the rent supplement program which was finally enacted in the House and to my way of thinking does not express the attitude of the majority of the people in Kentucky. This editorial is as follows:

President Johnson's rent-subsidy program seems to have as much ups and downs as a yo-yo. It was authorized by Congress last year as a device to help poor people get decent housing outside of the barracks atmosphere of most public housing projects. But Congress refused to provide funds to start the program.

This year a supplemental appropriation to carry the program

to the end of the current fiscal year (July 1) was eliminated at the committee level in both the House and Senate but was restored on the floor and passed by narrow margins.

What about after July 1? A coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats on the House Appropriations Committee again knocked out all funds for rent subsidies. Last week, however, the House, overriding the committee, voted to appropriate \$22 million for the first full year of the program.

This appropriation still must win Senate approval, but House passage is encouraging. Three Kentucky Representatives - Farnsley, Perkins and Stubblefield - voted for the program. Representatives Chelf and Carter did not vote. Representatives Watts and Natcher again voted no.

- Editorial
The Courier-Journal
May 15, 1966

On the preceding page of Sunday's edition appeared an article entitled "Rep. Natcher

defends secrecy in money matters, not others." This article is as follows:

Washington - A Kentuckian who sits on the most secret committee in Congress thinks secrecy is a good general policy for his committee, but not for others.

Rep. William H. Natcher, Bowling Green Democrat, says he thinks the prevailing standards of Congressional secrecy are generally sound.

Natcher is on the House Appropriations Committee, which holds nearly all of its hearings in secrecy.

The Appropriations Committee cites lack of space as a key reason for not holding public hearings. But Natcher said he believes the practice is sound public policy in its own right.

He said if hearings were open, committee members would be under pressure "of kinds not in the best interests of the country." Natcher said observers would be able to tell before voting time

where Committee members stood on a given appropriation, from their questions and general attitude. This would put the members under excessive strain, he said.

Natcher said the same argument doesn't apply with equal force to committees that do not hold the purse strings, as Appropriations does.

For Closed 'Mark-Ups'

Natcher, like perhaps a majority of congressmen, also favors closed "mark-up" sessions, where members, having heard all the witnesses, hammer a bill into final form for submission to Congress as a whole. But at least two Kentucky congressmen would be willing to change the process.

Rep. Charles P. Farnsley, Louisville Democrat, said, "If I were running things, it would be like it was at City Hall. Everything would be public. I'm still proud of the fact that I'm the only mayor of a major city ever criticized by a major newspaper for releasing too much information."

Farnsley was mayor of Louisville from 1947 to 1953. He said he had been criticized by The Courier-Journal for releasing the text of a confidential evaluation of the Police Department, which caused a great stir on the force.

Farnsley added that he has sat in on secret mark-up sessions as a member of the Commerce Committee, and "I don't think any harm has been done to the body politic."

Rep. Carl Perkins, Hindman Democrat, said: "There is no reason why we shouldn't have open mark-ups. There may be times when you need a private conference. But I just went through a mark-up this week, and there wasn't any reason why it shouldn't have been open."

Perkins is chairman of an education subcommittee which last week voted out a federal-aid-to-education bill -- after a closed mark-up. Perkins said a closed session was required by rules of the parent committee.

Other Kentucky members were

more inclined to agree with Natcher. They said they felt that a closed mark-up makes it easier to hammer out compromises, and that no public interest is harmed by the practice.

Sen. John Sherman Cooper pointed out that any aggrieved member can take his case before Congress as a whole.

Rep. Frank A. Stubblefield, Murray Democrat, said the practice of having closed mark-up sessions is "just like the board of directors in a private corporation." He said if members were forced to parley in public, they could not be free and frank in expressing their views.

- By Jack Ayer
Courier-Journal
Staff Writer
May 15, 1966

Premier Ky of South Vietnam has finally announced that he has selected September 11th as a tentative date for the election of a constitutional assembly. This is on my birthday and I hope they have a good election.

I voted to recommit the Medicare bill several months ago for a great many reasons. Some 19 million Americans will go under this program on July 1st and throughout our country today we simply do not have enough hospitals, nursing homes, doctors, nurses, and other trained specialists to take care of all these people. Proposals are now being made for the expenditure of several billion dollars over a period of years to meet a national crisis in medical facilities. The hospitals and nursing homes will be jammed full of old people and most of our doctors will take great delight in having them placed in these institutions.

May 19, 1966

On March 1, 1954, five of the Members of the House were shot and wounded by Puerto Ricans. At the time of the shooting I was sitting only two seats from Kenneth Roberts, one of the Members that was shot.

Last week, Ben Jensen, one of the five, was back visiting in Washington and I could not help recalling the day when these Members were

shot and rushed to the hospital with several of them remaining for a number of months. Representatives Cliff Davis of Tennessee; George H. Fallon, Maryland; Ben Jensen, Iowa; Alvin Bentley, Michigan; and Kenneth Roberts of Alabama were the five Members shot by the Puerto Ricans. Cliff Davis represented the Memphis district that was under the complete control and domination of "Boss" Crump who was known as the "Boss of Shelby County, Tennessee". Just prior to the shooting "Boss" Crump had notified Representative Davis that he was drinking too much and was not taking care of his District and, for that reason, would be replaced the next go-round. After the shooting took place and after Representative Davis had been in the hospital for a period of about two months, he returned to his home district in Memphis and walking very slowly on two canes, stopped by "Boss" Crump's office to pay his respects. Mr. Crump threw up both his hands and said, "Good Lord, Cliff! The Lord couldn't beat you now". Cliff returned to Washington and was a Member until 1964 when he was defeated by Representative Grider, a former Commander in the United States Navy. Prior to the defeat "Boss" Crump

had passed on and Cliff had returned to his old way of living. This was one of the Members shot by the Puerto Ricans.

Representative Alvin Bentley was in the hospital for a great many months and was one of the few cases ever seen by Washington hospitals where a bullet had destroyed nearly half of the liver and the person continued to live. A number of serious operations were performed and finally Mr. Bentley returned to the House in apparently good health. The next term he decided to run for the United States Senate and was defeated by Senator McNamara who died several weeks ago. Representative Bentley is now living back in his home district in Michigan and is engaged in the manufacture of furniture. He is a very wealthy man and financially has had no problems since his defeat in the Senate race. This was another Member shot by the Puerto Ricans.

My good friend, Kenneth Roberts and I served together in the Navy during World War II. He reported aboard the ship that I was stationed on and at the time he reported I was the Officer of the Deck. Upon inquiring as to where he lived and

being informed that it was the Great State of Alabama, I made up my mind that he would not have to stand too many watches. After being elected to Congress and being greeted by him on my first day, he reminded me that during the whole time he served with me in the Navy he never stood a mid-watch and, in fact, only had a few watches to stand at all. Kenneth was shot in the left leg and it so happened that the bullet severed a nerve in that leg. He could have been shot 100 times and the odds would have been against this particular type of injury. For months and months he really suffered and was in the hospital longer than any of the others shot by the Puerto Ricans. He was always very slender and a nice looking man, and by virtue of being in the hospital and slowing down his general way of living, he accumulated a lot of weight. In the campaign of 1964 when five Republicans were elected in Alabama, Kenneth Roberts was one of the Democrats defeated by a Republican. This was right unusual to say the least, and these 5 Republican Members are the first Republicans to serve from the State of Alabama since Reconstruction Days. Representative Roberts is now practicing law in

Washington and he was another Member shot by the Puerto Ricans.

Ben Jensen, from Iowa, was the ranking Republican Member on the Committee on Appropriations and was always right noisy and boistrous. When John Taber retired from the House, Ben Jensen then was the ranking Member on our Committee. Ben, like a lot of my good friends, always enjoyed a drink and for a great many years was well entrenched in his District in Iowa. On President Lyndon Johnson's costails we had five Democratic candidates riding in 1964, and one of the new Democrats was the man who defeated Ben Jensen. Ben is no longer a Member of the House and while back visiting several weeks ago seemed to be enjoying life to the fullest. This was another Member shot by the Puerto Ricans in 1954.

The Chairman of the Committee on Public Works is George Fallon from Maryland. All of the Members like George because he is kind and considerate and always ready to help a friend in need. George was one of the Members shot by the Puerto Ricans and while he has his ups and downs in a redistricting

battle that is still under way in Maryland, it appears that he will survive and continue on as Chairman of his great committee. This Member is the only one of the five in the House of Representatives at the present time.

May 23, 1966

For a number of years, Kentucky trout fishermen have been yearning for more trout in the State and have discussed and talked about a trout hatchery. This past week we finally secured \$20,000 to be used for the purpose of locating a hatchery in Kentucky. After the necessary study has been made and a location fixed, then we will have to secure funds for construction of the hatchery.

The current crisis in South Vietnam has raised not only the question of whether the military junta can survive but whether the nation can survive. Our relationship with South Vietnam is more confused today than at any time since the war started. Last Sunday, Prime Minister Ky and the other generals ordered loyal troops into the city of DaNang which had been

out of their control since March 12. Some 30-40 rebel soldiers were killed and the Buddhists are very much up in arms over the decision made by Prime Minister Ky concerning the use of force in DaNang. It just so happened that American forces were caught in the middle of the fighting. Shells from rebel positions fell on the US air base outside DaNang wounding 10 US servicemen. This action certainly does not indicate unity among the Ky forces and the Buddhists and this, of course, makes it more difficult for the holding of free and honest elections.

This new political turmoil in South Vietnam, of course, has caused considerable difficulty here in Washington. It comes at a time when we are examining our policies on such questions as NATO, the communists, and the developing nations. President Johnson apparently believing that the fueds in South Vietnam could strain the patience of Americans for the war to the extent that a retreat would be demanded, has stepped up his criticism of the "Nervous Nellies" and all of the critics who have from the beginning been very vocal

against our policy in regard to Vietnam.

A new Constitution will be submitted to the voters of Kentucky in November of this year. A Constitutional Committee was selected to draft a new Constitution for submission to the voters of Kentucky, and after working for a period of approximately one year, prepared and submitted in final form to the Governor a Constitution which will now be approved or disapproved on the November election ballot. All of Kentucky's former governors who are alive, served as members of the Constitutional Committee, together with outstanding lawyers, businessmen, farmers, and professional men from throughout Kentucky. This Constitution provides for election of Members of Congress at the same time as when county and city officials are elected, and also at the time of the Governor's race. This means that Members of Congress will, in many instances, be forced to line up with candidates for sheriff, county court clerk, constable, and the other county officials in certain counties, and when the

Governor's race takes place, of course the Member of Congress will in many instances be forced to take sides.

Those who prepared the new draft apparently overlooked the fact that all election irregularities, which might even include vote buying, which take place during the year that a Member of Congress is on the ballot, will all go into Federal Court for final determination. Federal sentences in Federal institutions for vote buying. This would scare some of them in a great many counties in Kentucky, but in others they would accept the challenge and continue holding elections as they have been held in the past. After preparing the draft of the new Constitution, the Legislature could then pass a resolution calling for a Constitutional Convention for approval of the tentative draft, or could provide, under a resolution, for direct submission of the prepared Constitution to the people of the state. This is the step that the regular session of the Kentucky Legislature took this past January and to me this was a serious mistake. Knowing Kentucky people

as I do, I have my doubts that they will vote 'yes' or 'no' on the adoption of a prepared Constitution without first having a Constitutional Convention to pass upon a new Constitution, which in turn would then be submitted to the voters.

During the past week the Municipal League of Kentucky, and a great many of the county official associations have come out against the new Constitution. In addition, the Secretary of State together with one of Kentucky's outstanding constitutional lawyers, have indicated that they would not accept the new Constitution, and would help defeat it. All of this dissension must be finally dissolved before the people will vote in the affirmative for such a new Constitution, and it appears as of this time that this tentative draft of a new Constitution is in serious difficulty.

May 24, 1966

I have just returned from a breakfast with the Board of Directors of the National Manufacturers' Association. This breakfast was

held at the Congressional Hotel and there were so many present that all of the luncheon rooms on the main floor in the hotel were used to feed all of the Members of the House and Senate and the Board of Directors. That section of the hotel used by the Republican Club was the section that the central group of the National Manufacturers' Association used for the breakfast. When I walked in and sat down at my seat, I looked around the walls and saw all of the large portraits and pictures of former Presidents Hoover and Eisenhower, together with large pictures of Representatives Wigglesworth and Auchincloss, and a number of other Republican Members who have served since I have been a Member of Congress. I have never been in this room before and was somewhat amused when I discovered that this was the portion used by the Republican Club for their cocktail and luncheon room during the year.

It is generally known that the Board of Directors of the National Manufacturers' Association are in the main Republicans, or, at least they vote on that side. My voting record -- A.D.A. 30%; Chamber of

Commerce 25% and A.C.A. 10%, entitles me to eat breakfast somewhere, but I have my doubts that it means that I should sit down every morning with the Board of Directors of the National Manufacturers' Association. Virginia says that apparently I flunk all of the voting 'right' tests and this must make me a 'moderate' or a 'middle-of-the-roader.'

I have never heard as many Republican speeches as I heard this morning. In the room that I was in there were only four Democrat Members of the House and the Senate, and all of the balance were Republican Members. Questions were asked about the war in Vietnam, increased taxes, and the Unemployment Compensation bill, which is now pending before the Ways and Means Committee. The Republicans were just delighted. They were presented starting with Gerald Ford, the Minority Leader of the House, and on down the list, and this gave each of them a wonderful forum for an expression of their views, which in the main were criticisms of the present Administration's program in Vietnam and in the domestic field. It reminded

me somewhat of a breakfast that I attended when President Eisenhower was in and was being criticized due to the size of his budget. At that time a number of important items and projects which the President knew would be restored by Congress were omitted from the budget. This, of course, caused quite a bit of discussion and all of the important items and projects were restored. The President then proceeded to talk about Congress appropriating more money than he needed. The same thing is going on today and it is that very same old vicious circle. When our Committee on Appropriations decides to make reductions you should hear the loud noises. We are disrupting programs and simply placing a number of the departments of the government in the position where they are unable to operate as a result of the reductions. At least we hear these statements made but it later turns out to be good budgetary procedure and good from the standpoint of our country. We are reducing the present budget of \$112,800,000,000.

Maybe a few good, strong Republican speeches will do me good and for that reason the time spent

at the breakfast this morning may not be time wasted.

The WASHINGTON POST is really a peculiar newspaper. When they have no one else to get on, they are on my poor old tired back. I have no opposition in the primary and an article appeared in the WASHINGTON POST concerning the election. Two of us have no opposition in the primary, John C. Watts of the Sixth Congressional District, and I. Watt's picture was used in the article. Of course, it would have been too much to ask this newspaper to use mine. This article is entitled "Goldwater Backer Seeks Comeback" and is as follows:

Goldwater Backer Seeks Comeback

A Goldwater backer who lost his congressional seat in the 1964 election will try to make a comeback Tuesday in the Kentucky primary.

M. Gene Snyder, who after defeat continued to broadcast his conservative views in a monthly news letter, has six opponents for the GOP nomination in a tight race in the Fourth District.

Snyder, a one-termer, lost

by 16,000 votes in 1964 in the old Third Congressional District which has been merged into the Fourth. Incumbent Frank Chelf, (D-Ky) has decided not to seek re-election.

All seven congressional seats are up for election, along with one U.S. Senate seat and four State Appellate Court positions. The state legislature reapportioned the congressional districts this spring.

Synder's leading opponents are Louisville insurance executive James Thompson and former professional player George Ratterman, both of whom have solid support. Thompson is considered a liberal and Ratterman a moderate.

The Democratic race in the Fourth District has 11 candidates. Leading the list are State Senator John J. Moloney, State Rep. Gus Sheehan and Fort Thomas attorney James R. Poston. Moloney has the support of some members of Gov. Edward T. Breathitt's administration.

State Rep. Norbert Blume, a Teamster's Union official, is a strong favorite to win the Third

District Democratic spot being vacated by U.S. Rep. Charles P. Farnsley. Former Louisville Mayor William O. Cowger is expected to win the GOP nomination with ease.

The only other apparent race is in the Fifth District which encompasses the south-eastern part of the state where incumbent Dr. Tim Lee Carter, R-Ky., is opposed by Gene Huff, a minister, who ran second to Carter among 15 candidates in the 1964 primary.

Incumbent Democrats Frank A. Stubblefield, First District, and Carl Perkins, Seventh District, are expected to win handily in their primary contests.

Incumbent Democrats John Watts, Sixth District, and William Natcher, Second District are unopposed in the primary.

In the race for the U.S. Senate, John Sherman Cooper, R-Ky., has only token opposition in his renomination bid. His unexpected November opponent, State Rep. John Young Brown, also has little opposition.

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- The WASHINGTON POST
May 23, 1966

An article appeared in the Louisville Sunday Courier-Journal. This article is as follows:

Natcher and Ford
Wait Till November

Veteran Democratic Representative William Natcher of Bowling Green is home free for renomination in the 2nd Congressional district in Tuesday's primary.

However, he faces opposition in the November election from Douglas Ford, Daviess County, unopposed for the Republican nomination.

Natcher is seeking his seventh full term as congressman from the 2nd District.

The Bowling Green Democrat was elected to fill an unexpired term in 1953. Since then he has won handily, even in years when the rest of the ticket did poorly.

He managed during his first term to gain a seat on the House Appropriations Committee, which controls the national budget. He is chairman of a subcommittee on appropriations for Washington, D. C., and a ranking member of subcommittees

on agriculture and foreign aid.

As a member of this powerful group, he has been an advocate of water resources development in Kentucky. He was active in the drive to obtain funds for a National Tobacco Research Laboratory at the University of Kentucky.

An unusual record, in which he takes special pride, is that he never missed a roll call during 13 years in Congress.

Natcher, 56, is a native of Bowling Green. He was graduated from Western Kentucky State College and received a law degree from Ohio State University.

Before his election to Congress, he was a practicing attorney, a federal conciliation commissioner, Warren County attorney 12 years and commonwealth's attorney. He is a past president of the Young Democratic Clubs of Kentucky. He served in the Navy in World War II.

Natcher says that his 20-county district created this year is "much stronger Democratically" than the previous one, which had 16 counties.

Natcher is married to the former Virginia Reardon. They have two daughters.

Ford, of Sorgho in Daviess County, is a recent convert to the Republican party.

The small, quiet-spoken farmer has lived all his life on a 110 acre farm about three miles west of Owensboro. He also farms close to 1000 acres in adjoining McLean County.

To friends and foes, Ford is known as an "intellectual" although his formal education stopped short of a college degree. He attended the University of Kentucky in a prelaw course for 2½ years, but had to leave because he was needed at home. Ford later took some correspondence courses in business management.

He and his wife, the former Jo Anne Rives of Christian County, were married in 1940 and have three girls and two boys.

Ford teaches an adult Sunday School class and is a deacon and moderator in the Baptist church.

"I am an individualist," Ford says of his political leanings. He is a rebel of sorts, too. While a Democratic member of the Kentucky General Assembly in 1958 and 1960 he was a leader of a group that fought Gov. A. B. Chandler and helped Bert Combs to the executive mansion.

A first cousin of state Senator Wendell Ford, Owensboro Democrat, the Sorgho farmer said his change in parties was a move many years in coming. The family ties to the Democratic party were strong.

Ford says he just felt the policy of the Democratic party was ignoring the individual and making the individual the servant of government rather than government the servant of the individual. "They change administrations, but not policy," he added.

Ford registered as a Republican last spring after being active in Democrats for Goldwater in the 1964 elections.

- COURIER-JOURNAL
May 22, 1966

May 25, 1966

The Primary Election was held in Kentucky yesterday. In the First Congressional District Representative Frank A. Stubblefield had no difficulty whatsoever with his Primary opponent and the same applied to Carl D. Perkins and Tim Lee Carter. Representative John C. Watts and I had no opposition in the Primary, but both of us have opposition in November.

The new Fourth Congressional District, composed of a portion of Jefferson County and running thence on up the Ohio River to Campbell County, had a right warm Republican and Democratic Primary. This is a portion of Frank Chelf's old district and since he was not a candidate for reelection, the bars were down. The Republican organization in Jefferson County, with all its strength and power, endorsed James Thompson as their candidate and former Representative M. G. Snyder ran in opposition to the organization's candidate and won without too much difficulty. This really caused consternation in the Republican organization in Louisville, in Jefferson County.

In the Democratic Primary for this district, the Governor and the State Administration at the last minute endorsed and worked for John Moloney. He was opposed by a former Chandler Democrat and succeeded in winning by only some 400 votes. In November the campaign will be between Snyder and Moloney and this will really be an election.

In the Third Congressional District, former Mayor Cowger won the Republican Primary and the Democratic Primary was won by Norbert Blume. Blume is a representative of the Teamsters' Union and may have considerable difficulty in November.

We will take up again today in the House the new Minimum Wage bill. The House goes in at 11 a.m. and from that time on, until about 6:30 tonight, we will have amendments. This bill brings under the Minimum Wage provisions of the law some 7.2 million new workers and increases the minimum wage from \$1.25 to \$1.40 the first year and \$1.60 the second year. In addition, farm workers are placed under the provisions of

the law and every operator of a farm or ranch who employs labor amounting to as much as 500 manned days a year will be covered under this new amendment. Under the minimum for farm workers the hourly wage would start at \$1 and go up to \$1.15. This is the first time that efforts have been made to bring farm labor under the Fair Labor Standards Act, and is causing considerable difficulty with a great many of the Representatives who represent agricultural districts.

Adam Clayton Powell of New York City is Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor and this is the Committee that is in charge of the Minimum Wage bill before us at this time. This man is probably the most controversial figure in the House and with all of his adverse publicity and notoriety continues to ride the wave of political prosperity. On more than one occasion, the New York organization has attempted to defeat him in his district and this has only made him stronger.

A right interesting election was held in Oregon yesterday. Senator Wayne Morse, the maverick from Oregon, endorsed a Mr. Morgan to fill the seat of Senator Maurine Neuberger, who did not run for reelection. The Administration's candidate was Representative Duncan who is a right astute young Representative and is a firm believer in the Administration's Vietnam policy. Senator Morse is a 'dove' and for the last two weeks has campaigned all over Oregon for Morgan. Representative Edith Green, who is also quite a maverick, waited until the last minute and instead of endorsing her colleague in the House, endorsed Mr. Morgan. I know the President and the Administration must be jubilant today because Duncan really slaughtered Morgan.

In speaking of Adam Clayton Powell, just to give an example of how he operates, several days ago he was in Miami, Florida, and held an impromptu news conference at the Miami airport. He said that from his observations, the present Governor of Florida was not for integration of the races and was nothing but a racist and a segregationist, and for that

reason he would have to endorse the Mayor of Miami, Robert King High, who was in a run-off race with Hayden Burns. This caused quite an uproar from the High camp because certainly they didn't want an endorsement from Adam Clayton Powell. Nevertheless, Mayor High succeeded in winning and this was quite an upset as far as a lot of the people in Florida were concerned. Generally throughout the United States, the elections that were held in certain of the states produced very few major upsets and, notwithstanding the fact that the President's policy and program in Vietnam was very much in all of the contests, those that had this as the major issue produced results favoring the President's program. This must make the President feel considerably better, since the new Harris poll which was released day before yesterday, now shows the President's popularity at its lowest ebb. He has consistently dropped, from 68% of those favorable, to 55%.

The election in the State of Virginia is right hilarious. Harry Byrd, Jr., is attempting

to walk in the footsteps of his famous father, and his opponent Boothe is tripping him as he goes along.

The situation in DaNang is some better, but this crackdown on the rebels by Premier Ky was right ruthless, and disconcerting to our people. He still maintains that this action was necessary in order to have security and order for the elections to be held in September.

May 26, 1966

For a number of months now we have seen pictures in a great many of our newspapers of different war scenes in Vietnam. A number of photographers for the different wire services have won awards on pictures that were so realistic that they seemed almost posed. I recall one picture of a mother and her three children, hiding in the deep swamp with water nearly up to the tops of their heads, and the grandmother was holding one child while the mother was holding the other two. The expressions on the faces of these children were frightening. On a number of other occasions I have seen pictures that

seemed a little far-fetched and have often wondered about the newspapers using some of these pictures for publication. The reaction of some of our people to some of these pictures has been to the effect that maybe we are really doing something awful to these people instead of trying to help save their country from the Communists.

Finally yesterday, one of the Members, Rep. Harris B. McDowell, Delaware, in a statement on the floor of the House, called upon the United Press International and the Associated Press to investigate a picture which appeared in a great many newspapers throughout the country the day before. This picture purported to show a wounded Vietnamese mother on a stretcher with her wailing injured child. It later developed that instead of being seriously wounded the woman was dead and had been killed outside the Buddhist pagoda, her body pulled inside and a child placed on the ground beside the body. The wailing baby had been propped against the body of the dead woman for the photographer's benefit and it certainly made a gruesome picture. I have seen a number of

other pictures that caused me to wonder and I, for one, am glad that an investigation is now being made.

The British coloney of Guiana was transformed yesterday into Guyana, newest of the world's independent nations. This is the 129th nation and since this country has never been able to provide an adequate standard of living for more than a handful of its 650,000 people, it is very doubtful as to just how it will survive. I presume foreign aid from this country will be increased. There are no signs that Guyana's leaders and well-wishers will be able to find the key to eliminating its wretched conditions of poverty.

There are now some 38 nations in Africa. For a number of years prior to World War II and immediately following the war, our people and our leaders brought considerable pressure to bear upon Great Britian, France and Belgium in regard to freeing their many colonies. The condition that a number of these countries are in today is wobbly and a great many of them were not ready or qualified for free government or control and should

still be in the colony category. This should have applied until this particular country, or colony, or territory, was ready and able to govern itself and take care of its people. The pressure that our country exerted on the other countries was terrible and we have helped cause a lot of this trouble. In approving foreign aid requests for new countries which are in dire need, I have kept this fact in mind and have tried to act accordingly.

Here we have another under-developed country for admission to the United Nations Organization and since under-developed countries are now in the majority, we can expect more problems and more neutral nation policies to emanate from this great organization.

We are continuing our Freeway and Rapid Transit System controversy. An article appeared in the Washington Daily News today entitled "Freeway Clears Big Roadblock". This article is as follows:

Freeway Clears Big Roadblock

The Policy Advisory Committee charged by the White House with

making recommendations on the District's broad freeway program yesterday in a surprise move endorsed the complete package, including the controversial Three Sisters Bridge.

It urged the National Capital Planning Commission to approve the six-year construction at its meeting next month. But Mrs. James H. Rowe, NCPC chairman and a never-say-die foe of freeway building, fired off a letter to Commissioner Walter N. Tobriner asking him to cooperate with her in holding a public hearing first.

Mrs. Rowe was the lone PAC dissenter. The projects endorsed included:

*The Three Sisters Bridge at its original location between Spout Run in Arlington and the Glover-Archbold Park in the District and the Palisades Parkway to connect it with the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Maryland.

*Tunneling the South Leg of the Inner Loop beneath the Lincoln Memorial and the Tidal Basin to an interchange at 14th Street.

*A depressed K-st expressway from Washington Circle to the Center Leg - subject to more detailed study - eliminating the North Leg of the Inner Loop, and a tunneled E-St expressway under the White House and Downtown Washington.

*The North Central Freeway to Silver Spring, the East Leg of the Inner Loop just east of D.C. Stadium and the Northeast Freeway connecting the North Central Freeway and a new Interstate route to Baltimore.

*A tunneled westbound road for riverfront traffic thru Georgetown with eventual elimination of the elevated Whitehurst Freeway.

The sudden PAC action, following by only two months a policy statement that could be interpreted to hit any stand, apparently hinged on an agreement between District and Virginia highway officials and George B. Hartzog, Jr., director of the National Park Service, who previously lined up in Planning Commission votes with the anti-freeway people.

There can be little doubt that

two recent challenges inspired agreement - a letter to the President from the influential Federal City Council urging him to intervene in the freeway stalemate and a threat by Rep. William H. Natcher (D.,Ky.) to hold up subway appropriations until the freeway fight is settled.

by Cornelia Ball
WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS
May 26, 1966

May 27, 1966

One of the main objectors to the freeways here in our Capital City is Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe, Chairman of the National Planning Commission. For a number of years now, she has vigorously fought all new highway construction and her actions on a number of occasions have caused me to wonder just why she has taken this position. Our Committee has decided that this is the time to reach a decision and since we are in charge of the money, I believe that right will prevail. I almost fell out of my chair this morning when I read the editorial in the WASHINGTON POST entitled, "The Freeway Treaty". This editor-

ial is as follows:

The Freeway Treaty

Every city is, at base, a crossroads and a marketplace of goods and ideas. It owes its living and its vitality to people who come and go. Beneath the intricate debate over road locations and transit legislation lies the issue of Washington's future as a great city. Accessibility is crucial. The President's Policy Advisory Committee has understood this necessity. It has agreed to a reasonable and enlightened program of highway construction that will greatly strengthen the city's ties to the surrounding suburbs at a minimal cost in disruption.

By proposing to depress the Potomac River Freeway, the road-builders open the prospect of a riverfront park in Georgetown. By tunneling the main streets crossing the Mall, they will take the heaviest traffic off this precious park. They offer, for the first time, to provide compensation in either land or money for all park land taken by highways, a valuable precedent. The Policy Advisory Committee emphasizes, as a condition,

of its agreement, the proposals to use highway projects to provide new housing sites. The Committee's program offers substantial benefits to the city and the people who live in it.

The single dissenter was, predictably, Mrs. Rowe, the Chairman of the National Capital Planning Commission. She apparently intends to pursue a schedule that might easily defer the Planning Commission's vote until the autumn.

If Mrs. Rowe cannot bring herself to permit a prompt and straightforward vote in the Planning Commission on this urgent issue, then she ought properly to retire from it. If she will not retire voluntarily, then she ought to be asked to leave. Under her management, the Planning Commission has become the point at which essential municipal projects in highways or housing or urban renewal have been repeatedly met with unremitting hostility and destructive delay. Highway construction is an Administration program, and if Mrs. Rowe cannot support it then she ought to leave the Administration.

Last January President Johnson asked the Policy Advisory Committee to review the highway plans for Washington. The Committee has now carried out that assignment, thoughtfully and carefully. It has produced an agreement that goes to unprecedented lengths in protecting the esthetic qualities and social values of the city. This agreement now deserves the entire city's support.

In yesterday's WASHINGTON POST appeared an article concerning the agreement reached on highways and a portion of the article stated that Rep. William H. Hatcher, (D., Ky.) has threatened to hold up subway appropriations unless the freeway controversy is settled. This article is as follows:

AGREEMENT REACHED
ON HIGHWAYS

**Long Project List Endorsed,
Including 3 Sisters Bridge**

The committee of Federal and local officials charged with untangling Washington's complex freeway dispute yesterday endorsed a long list of projects, among them the Three Sisters Bridge.

Action by the Policy Advisory Committee followed a 21-point agreement reached by District of Columbia and Virginia highway officials and the head of the National Park Service.

By a 5-to-1 vote, with Chairman Elizabeth Rowe of the National Capital Planning Commission dissenting, the committee endorsed:

***Building Three Sisters at the original location between Spout Run in Arlington and the foot of Glover^o Archbold Park in Washington, with the city giving up any right to build a road through the park.**

***Tunneling the entire south Leg of the Inner Loop Freeway between Constitution Avenue and 14th Street, keeping it out of sight of the Lincoln Memorial and Tidal Basin.**

***Substituting, subject to more study, a depressed K Street cross-town expressway for the controversial North Leg of the Inner Loop, which would be abandoned.**

***Depressing the Potomac River Freeway's westbound lanes beneath the Georgetown waterfront, with the surface from 31st Street west to**

Key Bridge to be developed as a park.

*Construction of the Palisades Parkway, the East Leg of the Inner Loop past D.C. Stadium, the North Central Freeway to Silver Spring and the Northeast Freeway, a branch of the North Central, to provide a new route to Baltimore.

*Tunneling E Street behind the White House and under Pennsylvania Avenue, one of several projects endorsed as part of plans for improving the Avenue and the Mall.

*Opening the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge to truck traffic.

With few exceptions, the projects would be completed by 1972 when the present interstate highway act is scheduled to expire. It provides 90 percent Federal Aid for many of the projects.

Yesterday's agreement, perhaps the most sweeping of its kind ever adopted by a Washington city planning body, came as a surprise.

The key man in the negotiations was George B. Hartzog, Jr., director of the National Park

Service, who gave several concessions and got several in return.

The immediate effect of his agreement will be to add one pro-highway vote in future deliberations of the Planning Commission which voted May 5 to push for curtailment and slowdown of the road program. Hartzog's representative voted for the curtailment.

The committee's clear stand contrasted with one it took two months ago following issuance of the Arthur D. Little, Inc. report.

The Little firm, engaged after President Johnson asked for a review of freeway planning here, recommended a virtual moratorium on future projects pending further study.

Urged by Presidential aide Charles A. Horsky to reach a unanimous position, the committee said then that many elements of the road program needed further study. Mrs. Rowe and others took this to mean that the study could be made from scratch and the 1972 interstate deadline ignored.

Soon afterward, however, the

Federal City Council asked the President to intervene to get the program moving. The Senate District Committee then also urged that the program be moved ahead and said the Policy Advisory Committee should "be a continuing body to serve as a force for decisive and majority consensus among its members"- an apparent criticism of Horsky's call for unanimous action.

Chairman William H. Natcher, (D., Ky.) has threatened to hold up subway appropriations unless the freeway controversy is settled.

In its statement yesterday, the Committee emphasized its concern that the road be attractive and not disruptive to the city.

The agreement between Duke, Hartzog and Virginia Highway Commissioner Douglas B. Fugate "is a great step forward in insuring that esthetic considerations, particularly as related to parks and open space, are being properly balanced with transportation requirement," the committee said.

It noted that the Fine Arts

Commission has agreed to "play an expanded role in the architectural development of major highway facilities," thus reducing the advisory group's concern..on the question of esthetic impact."

The three officials agreed that all park lands used for highways should be replaced or paid for.

The advisory unit praised the Highway Department and Bureau of Public Roads plans for building housing on and over highway rights of way, saying this has "greatly reduced the concern..on the question of social impact."

It recommended that the agreement be submitted at the June 2 meeting of the Planning Commission with a recommendation for concurrence.

But Mrs. Rowe, in a letter drafted last night for delivery to Walter N. Tobriner, president of the Board of District Commissioners said "no purpose would be served" by such submission until Washingtonians are heard on the proposals. She said she would call a public

hearing and asked Tobriner's assistance.

The new proposals, she said, "go right back where we were before the Little report."

Here are summaries of some of the major points of the Duke-Hartzog-Fugate agreement:

Three Sisters - The bridge should be built on the original site with Spout Run Parkway incorporated into the interstate system and widened to six lanes as part of the Arlington approach. Connections to the George Washington Memorial Parkway may then be eliminated to reduce congestion. Washington would transfer its road right-of-way through Glover-Archbold Park to the Park Service.

Georgetown - D. C. would buy or get easements for the six blocks of river frontage south of K Street between 31st Street and Key Bridge for a depressed road to serve west-bound Potomac River Freeway traffic. A waterfront park would be developed. "Eventual elimination" of the elevated Whitehurst Freeway is planned. This follows generally the recommendations of Doxiadis & Associates

a Highway Department consultant.

K Street - Subject to more detailed analysis, this crosstown artery would be depressed from Washington Circle at 23rd Street to the Center Leg Freeway near 4th Street, NW. It would be a six-lane road and part of the interstate system. All or part of the existing surface roadway would be replaced. This would replace the North Leg, most controversial single proposed part of the Inner Loop, which would be abandoned.

South Leg - This would be entirely tunneled through the West Potomac Park area and would be built with clearances high enough to permit truck traffic flowing to and from the Roosevelt crossing. This would increase the cost - entirely in Federal funds - from \$33 million to about \$60 million. (Rex M. Whitton, administrator of the Bureau of Public Roads, voted for the proposal, but said this action did not commit his agency.

Palisades Parkway - Agreement on Three Sisters clears the way for construction of this road

by the Park Service to connect with the George Washington Memorial Parkway to Glen Echo and Great Falls. Washington will transfer Canal Road to the Park Service for some of its lanes.

East Leg - The road will be built to the east of D. C. Stadium instead of west of it, as the Park Service wanted, provided ramps will be built to serve the stadium parking lots and the proposed rapid transit line can be accommodated.

Mall - The Highway Department will tunnel 4th, 7th and 14th Streets beneath the Mall, eliminating these surface crossings plus 17th Street.

Constitution Avenue - An underpass will be built to carry it beneath Pennsylvania Avenue near the foot of Capitol Hill.

14th Street Bridge - A third crossing was endorsed, with adequate connections to the George Washington Parkway on the Virginia side.

Advisory Committee members who

approved the statement, in addition to Duke, Hartzog, and Whitton, were Chairman William Walton of the Fine Arts Commission and Administrator Walter J. McCarter of the National Capital Transportation Agency, Victor Fischer of the Department of Housing and Urban Development was absent.

by Jack Eisen
THE WASHINGTON POST
May 26, 1966

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The Chicago delegation in the House always amazes me. The only Spanish-American War Veteran in Congress today is Representative Barrett O'Hara of Chicago. He is in his late 80's and again is running for re-election. According to one of the other Chicago Members, notwithstanding the fact that the Chicago organization under Mayor Daley, is backing Barrett O'Hara, he is in considerable trouble and may lose. This is all due to the fact that he is right old for Membership in the House. When I was first elected, the oldest Member in the House, Representative Sabbath of Chicago, has just died and he was in his late 80's. He was

succeeded by a man by the name of Representative James Bernard Bowler, who was in his late 70's. In fact, Mr. Bowler was 78 years old when he was elected to succeed Mr. Sabbath. Mr. Bowler informed me one day on the floor of the House that regardless of his age, he had informed the Chicago organization after serving 50 years on the City Council, that he should come to Congress, and this is the gentleman sent up to take Mr. Sabbath's seat. Mr. Bowler only lived a few years and now Mr. O'Hara is the oldest Member of the House and, of course, the oldest Member of the Chicago delegation.

More and more the Speaker is being criticised for his failure to consider the wishes of the majority of the Members of the House, and for his complete failure to remember that his duty as Speaker is to see that the rights of the legislative branch are fully protected. Wayne Aspinall's blast several weeks ago against the Speaker was a right mean one and deserved. The Speaker is not elected by the House to carry out the programs of the Executive branch of the government and to abandon all of the legislative provisions of our Constitution. When my good friend,

John McCormack, passes on people will hardly remember that he served as Speaker of the House because he is the Speaker for the Executive.

Men like Champ Clark of Missouri and Bankhead of Alabama always remembered that their first duty and obligation was to the House of Representatives and that the Speaker was not the butler for any president.

Virginia is down visiting with Celeste and her boys for a few days. All of my little grandsons, Jimmy, Jeffrey, Paul and Christopher, are doing right well and I am exceedingly fortunate to have all of these little boys. Virginia and I have saved a little money - there is not much, but enough to take care of our little boys. Before going down to Cambridge to visit Celeste and the boys, Virginia purchased a tent. The tent was erected in the back yard the first day she arrived and it is large enough for Jimmy and Jeffrey and all of the little neighborhood boys. Paul, of course, is only a few months old, and I do hope that they don't make a Cowboy out of him too quickly just because they have an Indian tent in the back yard.

An editorial appeared in the WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS today entitled "Action of the Highways". This editorial is as follows:

ACTION ON THE HIGHWAYS

Endorsement by the Policy Advisory Committee of a long list of projects aimed at getting our dead-ended highway program going again was both unexpected and gloriously welcome.

At last, it appears, there's a chance that somebody may be about to do something to complete the half-built expressways in this area.

We hope so. We hope nothing - nobody - will be permitted to stall or slow down the program, now that it has received this long-needed push.

There's only one big step left for most of the projects involved in the Advisory Committee's report - approval by the National Capital Planning Commission. And it looks like more trouble here.

Chairman Elizabeth Rowe cast the one dissenting vote in the Advisory Committee's report. And she

says she's not going to let the matter come before the Commission until after public hearings, which she would call for early this summer.

To this we must ask: Public hearings for what?

Who, among the public and its various agencies concerned with this matter, has not already been heard extensively? What more can possibly be said on the subject?

The delay for more hearings is merely a stall, for no useful purpose. The recommendations of the Advisory Committee should be brought before the Planning Commission at its meeting on June 2, and should be approved by the Commission without further delay.

-THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS
May 27, 1966

In the EVENING STAR appeared an editorial entitled "The Freeway Solution:." This editorial is as follows:

THE FREEWAY SOLUTION

If serious errors or omissions exist in the Washington freeway

agreement just signed by the National Park Service, the District and Virginia, they are not apparent. As a basis for satisfactorily ending the long freeway controversy, this is a remarkable document.

As in any such solution, the crux of the new agreement is compromise. The basic elements of the modest freeway system the city needs are retained - and proposed for eventual construction as a unified package. The District, the Park Service and Virginia have all asserted their intention to secure the funds required to perform their respective roles in the program by 1972 - the deadline for finishing the federal interstate highway system.

To a greater degree than anyone had anticipated, however, large segments of the new Washington freeway and street system will be built underground - virtually eliminating their impact in monumental areas of the city. The federal highway administrator, recognizing these values, has agreed to help provide the substantial additional funds which are necessary to preserve them.

The Commissioners, for their

part, are committed to beginning no project without adequate programs for relocation and other forms of social assistance. The Fine Arts Commission, under the agreement, will ride herd tightly on the esthetics of all the plans.

This is a package which no one but an unalterable opponent of freeways, in any form, could reasonably oppose. And predictably, among the entire group of federal and local officials directly involved in the freeway picture, the sole opposer is Mrs. Elisabeth Rowe, the Planning Commission chairman.

The logical next step is for the Planning Commission to consider the newly agreed-upon program at its meeting June 9, and presumably the District Commissioners will request at their board meeting next Tuesday that this be done. Mrs. Rowe, however, already has served notice that she has no intention of placing the subject on the agenda, proposing instead that her group hold "public hearings" on the whole subject sometime this summer.

Mrs. Rowe is stalling again - more desperately now that she is virtually alone in left field.

It is sad to see the usefulness of the Planning Commission vitiated by personal whim. We think the commission as a whole should have the right to express itself on the new freeway agreement, and if it is permitted to do so, we hope it votes its endorsement. But it should be remembered, too, that the Planning Commission is after all an advisory body, not some mystical court of ultimate wisdom.

Whatever course of action Mrs. Rowe chooses to follow, the President should see to it that the sensible new freeway proposal on which such a broad degree of official unanimity has developed after all these years, is delayed no longer.

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- THE EVENING STAR
May 27, 1966

May 31, 1966

Adam Clayton Powell, the Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, delivered the baccalaureate speech at Howard University this past week, and in his speech emphatically stated that

the leaders of Negroes have been lulling our students and college graduates to sleep too long with "LSD" of integration and civil rights, thereby making integration only intellectual mediocrity, economic inferiority and political subservience. In his speech he called for a "black renaissance" and urged black leadership in literature, history, law and nuclear physics. He was very critical of Northern white liberals and Negro "Aunt Jemimas." He called for the election of black men as governors, mayors, and senators, and urged the students to walk with a new spirit of black pride. This man is treading a very, very, dangerous road.

My good friend, Howard W. Smith, the chairman of the Rules Committee, at the age of 83, is really campaigning for re-election. He has a much younger man running against him and since this is the Primary, with no difficulty anticipated for November, the campaign at this stage is an all-out battle. The Judge stated in a speech this past week that he was getting a little irritated at the challenger's nit-picking of his record. In

challenging his opponent, Judge Smith said that he ought to give the people a little better understanding of his own record because it appears that at the present time many critics of the Judge's record are not dry behind the ears politically, and since this is more and more of a commodity that is getting scarce in Washington a little better explanation should be made. Saturday the Judge's opponent, George C. Rawlings, blasted the Judge for voting against the Minimum Wage bill. He said that the Judge was one of the 93 Representatives to vote against the Minimum Wage bill of 1966 while 303 others voted for it. This was not out of character, according to Rawlings, since the Judge has voted against every Minimum Wage bill since he has been in Congress during the past 36 years, indicating that he favors cheap labor for everyone but himself and that he has always been against the working men and women of the 8th Congressional District. The campaign in Virginia may produce some upsets.

Within the next few days a very lovely young lady will leave

our country and return home. She is Princess Suga, daughter of the Emperor of Japan and the wife of Hisanaga Shimazu, an official with the Export-Import Bank. She is the mother of one child and has lived quietly in Virginia without a lot of fanfare while her husband has been working in this country. She is a lovely looking young lady and certainly has been a good representative of her country while living in the United States.

Here we go again! Vice President Humphrey has decided that since Bobby Kennedy spent a lot of the government's money and quite a bit of his own and some of his friends for the erection of the Kennedy Playground, now is the time for him to light all of the playgrounds in this city. This will cost well over a million dollars and with tears the size of coconuts, he has been calling upon the people to contribute money for this worthwhile project. This, of course, would be known as the Humphrey Project and regardless of the cost or the need and necessity of lighting some of the playgrounds, this must be done. I have received a letter from Commissioner Tobriner

the chairman of the Board of Commissioners, requesting that \$200,000 be transferred out of sections of the District Government where the money is not necessary for use in providing additional playground lighting in certain of the playgrounds in the city. Most of this money comes from projects where the amount appropriated exceeds the amount of the contracts. Too many of our Senators and Representatives are using our Capital City as a political forum and this not only applies to Kennedy, Morse, Tydings and several others, but it now includes the Vice President. Several weeks ago Secretary McNamara was under fire before the Armed Services Committee, and by way of example, said that the District schools do not have enough books which, of course, was not true. Now this week his wife is playing this up considerably because this is an issue that attracts attention, and I presume that the good lady feels that as much attention as possible should be directed away from her husband during the serious days in the Vietnam war.

This Memorial Day weekend took the lives of 513 of our people in automobile accidents. This exceeds the record established last year of 490.

On Thursday of this week, after traveling nearly 300,000 miles, we will know if our Surveyor A rocket, together with television camera, succeeds in making a soft landing on the moon.

For the past six months Madame Chiang Kai-shek has been in this country and has spent most of this time in Washington. Several months ago I attended a luncheon in her honor and again was very much impressed with her ability to convince all of those around her of the dangers of Communist Red China. She has appeared on television and radio on a great many occasions during her present visit and is here during the time when this Government and a great many of our foreign affairs leaders are taking a new look at the question of admission of Communist Red China to the United Nations organization and to a more complete recognition of this country. Educated in our

country and one of the Soong sisters, she will go down in history as one of our most astute women.

Senator Dirksen has returned to the Senate on crutches and has picked up where he left off prior to the time he fell in the hospital and broke his hip. From his wheelchair command post on the Senate floor, Ol' Ev is showing more and more his power as Minority Leader. For a great many years Senator Birksen was a hard-working, right cagey sort of Senator and, since his last election, has completely abandoned all of his prior precautions in regard to politics and is apparently no longer afraid of anything. I do not agree with some of his statements, but certainly know that he is a much stronger Minority Leader than Senator Mansfield, of Montana, is a strong Majority Leader.

During the past week Korean War turncoat Clarence Adams, together with his wife and two small children, crossed over from Communist Red China into Hong Kong. He is 37 years of age and is colored. A former resident of Memphis, he simply stated that he wanted to

return to this country to see his mother and his family and to work for his children. He has been in Red China now for 13 years and, up to this time, has refused to return to our country. Just as soon as he left Hong Kong he stated that according to his understanding the United States was involved in a war which is not to the best interest of our country and that Negroes are fighting in Vietnam for the freedom of other peoples when they, themselves, are not totally free. In addition, Adams stated that everyone in China seems to believe that the United States will soon attack China. This is due to all of the American bases in Asia and to our Vietnam action. Life in China, according to Adams, was right dull, with the people working and sleeping. One thing that he said that impressed me somewhat was the fact that throughout China they are now constructing air raid shelters and are doing so in a hurry. This could mean one of two things.

June 2, 1966

After traveling for 63 hours Surveyor A made a successful soft

landing on the Moon. It was the first United States space vehicle to make such a landing. Thirty-five minutes after our spacecraft touched down, two television cameras began transmitting live pictures of one of the craft's three landing legs. This first picture was followed by two other pictures, one of which showed an antenna of the spacecraft and the other another view of the leg of the vehicle. All three of the pictures clearly showed the surface of the Moon in the background and indicated that the area of the Moon where the Surveyor landed had a hard surface which would support a spacecraft. In landing, beginning at an altitude of 8,000 feet and extending down to 4,000 feet, all indications were to the effect that for the first time we would have a soft landing, and as the result of pictures from the television camera would be able to make the necessary study to determine if the Moon was safe for the landing of our astronauts. We landed this spacecraft on the west side of the Moon, and certainly I like the name "Surveyor" because with the television camera and other equipment the necessary survey will be made which will direct our

future Moon Landing Program.

Elections are being held in Santa Domingo and Balaguer and Bosch are in a close race for the office of President. I hope that it will not be necessary for us to send more troops back into the Dominican Republic and that this election brings about a peaceful government.

For the next few days the White House Conference on Civil Rights will be underway in Washington. We have a number of viewpoints concerning future programs in our Civil Rights'-field and some do not sound very good. There are those now who are in favor of completely eliminating all White advisors and assistants in the Civil Rights' Program and make it an all Black program just for colored people. The President appeared before the conference last night and said in substance that they must be patient and they should not expect any man to perform miracles which would make right in one year, or in four, all that took centuries to make wrong.

From time to time the leading cartoonists in this country really

'hit the mark.' Herb Block in the Washington Post, Crockett in the Evening Star, Mauldin in the St. Louis Post Dispatch, and I might even add the name of Hugh Haynie in the Louisville Courier-Journal, do a right good job. In yesterday's Evening Star, Crockett had a cartoon showing a poor down-trodden housewife pushing a grocery cart up a rapidly rising food cost line with her hair stringing down in her face and with one shoe almost off. Here we have the present high cost of food prices and this really is a problem today.

Since President Johnson has been in, the press has complained bitterly over the fact that he will not have regular, announced in advance, televised news conferences. President Kennedy really enjoyed these conferences and President Eisenhower held a great many. For some reason or other President Johnson has only tried one or two, and now suddenly without any notice late in the afternoon calls a quick press conference and issues certain statements and answers only a few questions. In this morning's Washington Post, Herb Block, or "Herblock" which is the way his name appears on his

cartoons, had a cartoon of the President leaning over placing a pan with one bone in same on the floor, and with a tin whistle in his mouth whistling, calling the dogs. The dogs, of course, are the members of the press, and the one bone, which was not too large, is a very small bit of news at a quickly whistled-up news conference. This cartoon carries the statement "White House Press Conference, Current Style."

In yesterday's Courier-Journal Haynie had a cartoon of President De Gaulle with shoes glistening and a beautiful general's uniform complete with cap, but with no head. The balance of the body was present, and the statement carried was "Perhaps America has lost something, perhaps NATO has too; but France - Ah! has lost nothing." De Gaulle's sudden announcement to the effect that France would no longer be a participating country in NATO has caused the other members of NATO to start searching for new headquarters in another country, which probably will be Belgium. De Gaulle is of the opinion that NATO has served the purpose, and of course will save his country

considerable money as a participating nation and in case of an extreme emergency, such as occurred in the World War I and World War II days, this man or his successor will suddenly call upon "Uncle Sam" and any of the other countries who are strong enough to come to the assistance of France.

June 3, 1966

I have just returned from the full committee meeting of the Committee on Appropriations.

Today we reported the Legislative Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1967. This is the house-keeping bill for the House of Representatives and contains requests totaling \$167,147,333. The Bill contains the salaries of all of the Members, staffs, officials of the House, and all employees controlled by the House of Representatives, in addition to supplies and repairs for all of the buildings under the control of the House of Representatives which of course includes the Library of Congress. Several years ago, we appropriated in this bill, the necessary funds to extend the East Front of the Capitol. There

was considerable disagreement about the architectural design but finally the East Front was extended, making our Capitol building considerably safer with this section of the building carrying its proportionate part of the dome section and still considered quite appropriate by the architectural associations of this country. The Capitol building was constructed out of sandstone in the foundation sections and now the West Front of the building, which is the main front, has cracked and crumbled to the point of being dangerous. We have appropriated the necessary funds to shore up the West Front, making it safe and protecting the dome section which weighs many tons, until the study that is now underway as to the proper repairs is completed. We will go through the architectural battle again but at least we have protected the building and the shoring will give us protection until we can complete the extension and the expansion of the West Front.

The House restaurants, cafeterias and snack bars are all included in this bill and in the full Committee meeting today there was considerable discussion over the charge that is being made of 70¢

each for hamburgers. The Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations, Representative George Andrews of Alabama, in a very humorous way explained that the cost of the hamburgers was too much and this one item was discovered by the press and has received publicity all over the United States. Mr. Andrews has received a number of letters commending him on his stand in behalf of the working man's main meat supply. The hamburger of course is right popular all over this country today and Mr. Andrews' contention that 70¢ is too high, even though a few potato chips are on the plate beside the hamburger, certainly met with the approval of the full Committee.

June 6, 1966

Our Gemini IX space flight was almost a complete success. Astronaut Eugene Cernan walked in space for a period of a little over two hours. The spaceship travelled a little over two million miles before it splashed down in the Atlantic at about 10 o'clock a.m. today. We are moving along in our space program and with our

recent soft landing on the Moon, it will only be a short time now until we are able to land a man on the Moon and later on hook up a space platform in outer space on one or more occasions and thence travel on to one of the other planets. This is really a world that we are living in today.

President Johnson and Vice President Humphrey are really having a time convincing the colored people that they should be patient. The President has stated more than once during the past few days that they should not expect him, or any man, to perform a miracle. There is a lot of impatience with some of the colored people, and I do hope that this does not lead to serious trouble.

Finally elections were held in the Dominican Republic, and Joaquin Balaguer of the Reformist Party was elected President and is having considerable difficulty calming the members of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, which is under the leadership of Juan Bosch.

June 7, 1966

The race is on between Senator Robert Kennedy and Vice President Hubert Horatio Humphrey. Unless the Gallop Poll continues to show the President's popularity declining, the odds are that he will be the candidate for reelection in 1968 and his Vice President will probably be Vice President Humphrey. These two men are now in a close order fight for popularity and prestige to be used in the campaign following the 1968 election for President. Robert Kennedy has taken an active part here in the District of Columbia, which by the way has cost the citizens of the city several million dollars, and Vice President Humphrey has decided to light up all the playgrounds in the city at an additional cost of \$1 million.

Now Senator Kennedy is touring in South Africa. Prior to his leaving the Senate for this tour, an arrangement was made whereby a great number of photographers and reporters were to accompany him on his trip; but this arrangement had to be cancelled due to the fact that most of the countries involved

said they were not in favor of such a publicity junket and they would refuse to grant visas and visitation rights to the reporters and photographers. This, of course, was quite a setback for the Senator and his publicity seeking trip, and regardless of the treatment extended him in South Africa he has just enough gall to grin and assume that this is the type of treatment that is extended to all people in his category. This battle between the Vice President and Senator Kennedy at this time is not being well received by the people in our country and may be just enough to place each of these men in the sidelines.

June 8, 1966

James B. Meredith is the first colored graduate of the University of Mississippi. His entrance and time spent at this University brought about considerable publicity and just about required all of the Federal Government's forces to keep him in school. He has not been out for about 3 years and in order to establish the fact that he was no longer afraid to return to Mississippi, he decided to set off on a

march from Memphis, Tennessee to Jackson, Mississippi. His intention to take this walk, of course, created quite a bit of publicity and he had one or two volunteers to start the march with him. After marching for a number of hours and crossing over into Mississippi, he was ambushed by a man by the name of Aubrey James Norvell who lives in Memphis and up to this time had been a quiet, law-abiding citizen. Fortunately the shotgun blast only wounded Meredith and he will be out of the hospital within a day or two.

While Meredith was making a rapid recovery from his wounds in a Memphis hospital, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and other Civil Rights leaders picked up the Mississippi-Jackson march at the point where Meredith was shot, near Hernando, Mississippi and promised to make it the biggest march of all. The Mississippi State patrolmen are having a little difficulty at this time in keeping the marchers from filling the entire roadway as they proceed to Jackson. The marchers are forced to file down one side of the road or the other in their march and this, of course,

is taking a lot of publicity away from the standpoint of good photographs. Photographs, or course, for some reason are all important to these people and unless a photographer is along, several of the marches have never gotten underway. This shotgun attack on Meredith will be the necessary impetus to set off a new Civil Rights bill which will probably be brought up before we adjourn.

As a poet said a great many years ago, "politics are the damndest in Kentucky". Yesterday A. B. "Happy" Chandler announced that, after making a quiet survey of Kentucky leaders, he was definitely of the opinion that he could win again for Governor and would make the race in 1967. He said that his age of 67 would, of course, be charged against him but that he would prove during the campaign to the people of the great Commonwealth of Kentucky that he was not only in good health but in good spirits.

This is a small world. An Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia who served before the turn of the century and has

been dead for 43 years will play a vital role Thursday in the next round of the city's freeway controversy. It remains to be seen whether Lt. Colonel Henry Martyn Robert will come to the posthumous aid of his successor, Brig. Gen. Charles M. Duke, or whether he will assist Chairman Elizabeth Rowe of the National Capital Planning Commission as they spar over the road program. Robert, who retired as a brigadier general, is less remembered for his contributions to Washington - which include work in 1890-91 on two Anacostia River bridges - than he is for his contribution to parliamentarianism. During the decade following the Civil War, when Robert was stationed in California, he wrote an 8-page pamphlet in 1876 as "Robert's Rules of Order." Since expanded to 276 pages, it serves as the basic rulebook for countless organizations, including NCPC. In addition to outlining procedures for meetings, Robert gave some advice on the selection of the chairmen to preside over them. Such persons, he advised, should be someone "capable of handling men."

June 9, 1966

We are still holding the District of Columbia budget and it may be that enough money will be approved by the Legislative Committee to balance all 1967 requests. This would then place us in the position of being able to pass upon a request and not having the unpleasant task of slashing some \$34 million to bring the expenditures in line with the receipts.

An editorial appeared in yesterday's edition of **THE EVENING STAR** entitled "The House's Turn". This editorial is as follows:

The House's Turn

The District revenue bill passed by the House last year was severely limited in scope, and when the Senate approved its more adequate version in May, there were high hopes the differences would be quickly resolved. They need to be resolved along the general line of the Senate bill in order to provide funds for District appropriations which are urgently needed.

The initial announcement by the House District Committee that a conference will be sought with the Senate is encouraging. According to one report, however, some of its members are resentful that they are being pressured to act quickly, when the Senate itself dawdled over the bill for some five months.

There is more than a little truth to the charge that the Senate should have acted faster. If action by the House committee should be delayed on any such petty basis as this, however, there is little hope for improvement in the severe fiscal dilemma in which the city already finds itself.

Because the Senate bill varies so widely from the House version, House District Committee members also reportedly feel that they should hold additional hearings. This would create no problem if the hearings were scheduled soon. The importance of time, however, cannot be overestimated. Representative Natcher's subcommittee has been graciously holding up final action on the District budget in the hope that

the revenue picture would clarify. It cannot delay indefinitely.

- THE EVENING STAR
June 8, 1966

June 10, 1966

My old friend, Carl Vinson of Georgia, would be slightly embarrassed if he were back in the House at this time. Known as Admiral Vinson, due to the fact that he was Chairman of the Old Naval Affairs Committee, he simply ran the Navy Department for years. Before leaving the House of Representatives he established a 50 year membership mark which will probably never be surpassed. As Chairman of the Armed Services Committee he, of course, was vitally concerned over who would be the Chairman of this good Committee when he retired. The next man in line was Overton Brooks of Louisiana and he was shuffled aside when he accepted the Chairmanship of the Space Committee. This left Paul J. Kilday, of Texas, as the number two man. Before the

Admiral retired, Mr. Kilday accepted an appointment as one of the judges on the Military Appeals Court here in Washington. This left Mendel Rivers of South Carolina as the Number One man and notwithstanding the fact that Mendel always bowed and scraped to the Admiral, there was considerable concern as to whether or not Mendel Rivers could handle the Committee. He has a right unusual name and, in fact, a nice sounding name.

For the third consecutive week the Defense Procurement Authorization Act for fiscal year 1967 has had to be passed over due to the fact that the Chairman, Mr. Rivers, is attending country fairs. This was the excuse given several years ago when Mr. Rivers would fail to show up in his Committee or in the House and apparently he is back attending Country Fairs. This is an important bill and our Committee on Appropriations cannot mark up or report the Defense Appropriations Bill until the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee is "able" to be present and pass on this bill.

The State of California is really acting up. On Tuesday of this week the Primary Election was held in this state and Ronald Reagan, the movie actor, was nominated on the Republican ticket for governor, and Governor Edmund "pat" Brown was nominated for a third term by the Democrats. It now develops that some of the Democratic leaders under Governor Brown furnished certain newspaper columnists information about George Christopher, who was running against Reagan on the Republican ticket and this information, which pertained to certain fines which were levied for violation of the pure Food and Drug Law in California, took all of the fight out of his particular campaign and made him vulnerable. It seems now that the same people are searching through Reagan's record hoping to find something that will crucify him. This seems to be par for the course in California because the same tactics were used against Kuchel and his, of course, pertained to his morals and the charge against him was the most serious you could make against a man. Instead of turn-

ing the other cheek and ignoring it, he brought it out in the open and proved the charges false and one or more of the accusers served terms for this malicious conduct. This State of California has more marchers and card-carrying pickets than most all of the other states put together. Jeffery Cohelan, one of the House Members, had to beat in the election on Tuesday the beatnik who heads the rebel organization at the University of California that has caused so much trouble. This man succeeded in obtaining about 45% of the vote and with all of his filth and meanness, together with his beatnik beard, almost beat a fair Member. We have movie actors making attempts in every election to come to the House of Representatives and one of those well-known people who succeeded last Tuesday in winning the Republican Primary Election for a House seat was Mathias, the former Olympic champion. He will take on Harlan Hagan who has had one or two little episodes in Washington which have not been so nice. Wendell Corey also ran but failed to beat the incumbent Member, Alonzo Bell. Mr. Corey,

of course, is a movie actor just descending the hill of fame, and like a number of others decided that this was a good time to come to Washington and represent the people of his particular district.

June 13, 1966

Alben W. Barkley, David H. Kincheloe, Robert Y. Thomas, Jr., Ben Johnson, J. Swagger Shirley, Arthur B. Rouse, James C. Cantrell, Harvey Helm, William J. Fields, John W. Langley and Caleb Powers represented Kentucky in the House of Representatives during the 64th Congress. This Congress was in session beginning as of March 4, 1915. All of these men were right unusual men.

Alben W. Barkley represented McCracken County as County Judge prior to his election to the House of Representatives. After serving a few terms in the House he was elected to the United States Senate. After serving a number of terms in the Senate and also serving as Majority Leader for a great number of years, he was elected Vice President on the

Democratic ticket with Harry S. Truman. An excellent orator and considered a loner in politics, one of his opponents was John Sherman Cooper and Cooper succeeded in being almost annihilated.

David H. Kincheloe served as Representative of the old Second Congressional District which contained a number of counties in the lower end of the present Second District. He was an outstanding lawyer and after serving for a little over 15 years, settled in Washington where he served as one of the Judges up until the time of his death.

Robert T. Thomas, Jr., of Muhlenberg County, served a number of counties in the present Second District which included my home county of Warren. Bob Thomas established the all time record for the Second Congressional District by serving for a period of 16 years and 6 months, less one day. He was quite a character and regardless of his drinking, he was considered as one of the able Members of the House during his tenure.

Ben Johnson, of Bardstown, after serving for a number of years, succeeded in being elected as Chairman of the Legislative Committee on the District of Columbia where he served without fear of threats, as I have stated heretofore in this Journal. On a number of occasions he had a double-barreled shot-gun in his office, loaded and standing within reach next to his desk, just in case one of those from the District who were causing him trouble came up to see if he really was afraid. He killed one man before his election to Congress and later while serving as Highway Commissioner, almost killed another.

J. Swagger Shirley who, by the way, had a right unusual name, was from Louisville and finally succeeded in being elected as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. The year that he was elected, and in fact the only year that he served, was the year that he was defeated for re-election. He went out in the Republican landslide.

Arthur B. Rouse, James C.

Cantrill, William J. Fields, and Harvey Helm all made good Members of the House. Fields later served as Governor of Kentucky.

John W. Langley, after a right tumultuous career, was succeeded by his wife. He was a hard-fighting, shrewd, mountain politician and had his ups and downs in and out of court and still retained the respect and affection of his people.

Caleb Powers was really an unusual man. He was elected Secretary of State in 1899 and was unseated after a contest. In 1900 he was convicted of complicity in the assassination of Governor William Goebel and sentenced to prison. He was pardoned in 1908 and while serving in the Federal Reformatory in 1905, wrote a book entitled - "My Own Story". After his pardon he was elected to the Congress and at one time served as Superintendent of Schools in Knott County. He served as a Member of Congress from 1911-1919 when he moved to Baltimore to practice law where he died in 1932.

From time to time, in Kentucky, the people complain over the amount of federal tax money

that goes to Washington. They maintain that very little of it ever gets back to Kentucky. One of these days I will have this matter checked to see just how much is returned. In Maryland, the state and local governments received \$196.9 million under the various federal aid programs during fiscal year 1965. For each dollar of federal taxes paid by Maryland citizens, \$1.07 was received in federal expenditures. This represents 11.6 percent over fiscal year 1964 when payments totaled \$176.4 million. Some of the large items were the federal highway amounts which total \$49.7 million; public assistance, \$35.8 million; health facilities and services, \$30.3 million, and education totaled \$22.9 million.

June 14, 1966

I have just returned to my office from the Floor of the House where the bill S. 2950 entitled "Defense Procurement Authorization for Fiscal Year 1967" is being presented. The Armed Services Committee, under the chairmanship of Mendel Rivers

of South Carolina, is presenting the bill, which is up under a rule providing for four hours of general debate. This is the bill that has been slated for House action once each week for three consecutive weeks. In this morning's paper, Drew Pearson, who is the most controversial newspaper man in this country, wrote in his "Washington Merry-Go-Round" column an article to the effect that Mendel Rivers has been drunk for a period of some three weeks and was released from the Bethesda Naval Hospital yesterday after going through the usual "drying out" process. Pearson, in his usual manner, vilifies Rivers and stated that members of his staff were unable to sober him up, and that an ambulance was called and he was sent to the hospital. Rivers succeeded Carl Vinson, who established a fifty-year record of membership in the House and was one of the great Chairmen to preside while serving as a Member of Congress. Today, in receiving recognition to start the bill, the Speaker of the House, John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, requested that Rivers yield and

he made an excellent statement concerning Rivers' service in the House as a Member and his dedication to duty and the excellent manner in which he has served as Chairman and Presiding Officer over the Armed Services Committee. The Speaker, of course, stated that the Armed Services Committee was one of the great committees of Congress and that the people in our country were in good hands when men like Mendel Rivers presided over important committees such as the Armed Services Committee. The statement was probably the best statement that I have ever heard Mr. McCormack make on the Floor, and when he concluded the Members of the House arose and applauded for over four minutes. Rivers, of course, cannot be commended for his actions, but Pearson receives very little praise because all down through the years he has been so cruel and ruthless, and in many instances incorrect with his many accusations.

June 15, 1966

Barratt O'Hara, the oldest Member of the House at 84, narrowly won nomination to a ninth term

yesterday with the strong backing of the Daley machine. O'Hara, as a general rule, gets a free ride and has most of the time during his sixteen years in the House. He is from a solid Democratic district on the south side of Chicago, but this time was contested by a state legislator who is well known in the district and a man only 42 years of age. Mr. O'Hara won by about 3,000 out of a total vote of some 60,000. This must have been a great day for the organization headed by Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley, the last all-powerful big city 'boss' left in this country. In addition to O'Hara, Representative William L. Dawson, 80, the senior Negro Member in the House and the Chairman of the Committee on Government Operations, also was strongly contested but succeeded in winning by about two to one. I am always amazed at the Members from Chicago, because in most instances those new Members who come to the House are as a general rule real old men. The case of Representative Sabbath the oldest Member in the House who died and was succeeded by Representative Bowler, a man in

his seventies, is a right good example.

Yesterday we passed in the House the Defense Procurement Authorization bill. This legislation contains authorizations for \$17.8 billion.

We are still having our difficulties with the military regime in South Vietnam. The Buddhists are still burning themselves to death in public demonstrations against the program and policies of Premier Ky, and now the government of South Vietnam announces it will limit the power of the coming constitutional assembly in the preparation and writing of a constitution. This decision could have the effect of prolonging the Ky military regime for at least three and maybe as much as six months. I still am of the opinion that if the elections in September clearly indicate that the South Vietnamese do not want us in the country, we should pull out. If the elections approve of our assistance and program that we now have underway, then as quickly as possible we should bring this war to a conclusion.

June 16, 1966

Him, the President's frisky little Beagle was killed last night when he ran under the wheels of a White House staff car on a driveway on the South Lawn of the Executive Mansion. The little five year old dog was chasing a squirrel at the time he was killed. Him's partner, Her, died in January, 1965 after swallowing a rock while romping on the White House grounds. Him was the proud father of five little Beagles, two of which were given to the President by the owner of the female Beagle who resides in Texas. This is the little dog that the President was criticized over when a picture appeared in the paper showing the President raising the dog off of the ground by holding him by his ears. The President was very much amazed at the ruckus that this brought about and said that very few people that criticized him understood that this was the proper way to pick up a Beagle. There was some question among owners of Beagles whether this was the proper manner, but to say the least, the President was really fond of this little dog, and when

notified that he had just been killed by his daughter Lynda Bird, he, of course, was very much upset. Since the President has been in the White House he has had three dogs romping around on the lawn, two of which were Beagles and one which was a large white Collie.

Ronald Reagan, the movie actor who succeeded in being elected as the Republican nominee for governor, visited former President Dwight D. Eisenhower at his home in Gettysburg yesterday. General Eisenhower is now 76 years old and, of course, is showing his age. The former President was very kind in his remarks concerning Reagan and went so far as to state that Reagan would be a good possibility for the 1968 Presidential election.

June 17, 1966

Several months ago legislation was presented to the House which increased the salaries of our Federal Judges, including those on the Supreme Court along with the members of the Cabinet and other high ranking government officials. At the time the bill was presented, an amendment was

offered taking out of the bill the Supreme Court Judges. As I recall, the amount of the increase provided for in the legislation for the Supreme Court Judges was about \$5,000 additional each year. Along with a majority of the Members of the House, I voted to take out of the bill the Supreme Court because I sincerely believed that the present members are not entitled to the money that they are now drawing and certainly an increase would be out of order. As I recall, the Louisville Courier-Journal spanked those of us from Kentucky who voted against the salary increase, but I still believe that this was the proper action to take.

The present Warren Supreme Court really frightens me. This Court is composed of Warren as Chief Justice, and a man who served as governor of the State of California, Attorney General and at one time District Attorney of Alameda County; a politician of the first order. Justice Black was a New Deal U. S. Democratic Senator from Alabama for a number of years and at one time served as Police Court Judge. This man

really frightens the people in Alabama as well as most of all of the good lawyers in this country. Next we have William O. Douglas, who is a former Yale University law professor and a former member of the Securities and Exchange Commission. A man who has been married three or more times and the last time to a girl in her early twenties. He is 67 years of age. William J. Brennan formerly was an Associate Justice of the New Jersey State Supreme Court and a Newark lawyer. Not a bad judge. Tom Clark is a former U. S. Attorney General and a Justice Department lawyer. Here again we have a man that is a right good judge. Next we have John Marshall Harlan, probably the outstanding Judge on the Court and a man who formerly served on the U. S. Court of Appeals in New York and for a number of years as a lawyer in Manhattan. Potter Stewart is one of the young members of the Court and at the age of 51 is doing a good job. He is a former Cincinnati lawyer and a former judge of the U. S. Court of Appeals in Cincinnati. We go now to Byron R. White, who was named by President Kennedy. He is 49 years old

and his chief claim to fame is that he was an All-American football player at the University of Colorado. He served under Bobby Kennedy when Mr. Kennedy was Attorney General. The newcomer on the Court is Abe Fortas, a man 55 years of age and an outstanding Washington lawyer. He served as Under Secretary of the Interior during the "New Deal" and is a very close friend of President Johnson.

The decisions from the Warren Court pertaining to race relations, subversion, passports, religion, apportionment, censorship, and crime have really caused a disturbance in the legal profession of this country. For instance, Professor Philip B. Kurland of the University of Chicago Law School said that the Justices on the present Court have wrought more fundamental changes in the political and legal structure of the United States than during any similar span of time since the Marshall Court. One of the major deficiencies of this particular Court, according to Professor Kurland, is the rapid march toward enhancement of judicial dominion at the expense of the power of the

other branches of government, national as well as state. The decisions from this Court to me have lacked the absence of workmanlike product and certainly the absence of right quality. One of the Harvard Law School professors recently stated that too many of the Court's opinions are about what one would expect could be written in 24 hours and too few of the opinions genuinely illuminate the area of the law with which they deal. Another outstanding law professor from Wayne State University, a man by the name of Kelly, is of the opinion that much of the history that the recent Court has produced is of the law-office variety due to the fact that it fails to stand up under the most superficial scrutiny by a scholar possessing some knowledge of American constitutional development. Another Harvard law professor by the name of Robert G. McCloskey, believes that in some of the notable cases the Warren Court has, with more or less frankness, created constitutional rules out of whole cloth. Whether they were good constitutional rules is not the question, because the point is made by the professor that they

were patently judge-made. The Dean of the Harvard Law School, Erwin N. Griswold, has vigorously stated that on one or more occasions when decisions are too much result-oriented, the law and the public are not well served.

This Court has completely forgotten that it is for Congress and the President to make laws and to see that the laws are faithfully executed. In other words it is the duty of the Executive and Legislative Branches of our government to administer the government and the Judges on the Supreme Court are supposed, under all legal jurisprudence, to focus on the case rather than lawmaking or public administration.

On more than one occasion, Judge Harlan has said that the Court in his opinion has forgotten the strength of judicial restraint which is one element that should enter into deciding whether a past decision of the Court should be overruled. Justices Frankfurter, Harlan and Clark have dissented on many occasions and prior to the retirement of Justice Frankfurter, dissenting opinions to the effect

that there was no provision of the Constitution which either expressly or implicitly vested power in the Supreme Court to sit as a supervisory agency over acts of duly constituted legislative bodies were handed down on several occasions.

I know, as one Member of Congress, and as a citizen of this country, that sweeping changes in the habits and customs of our country have been brought about by judicial activism of the Warren Court in recent years. Certainly the time is now when we must moderate the trend of judicial change in the United States.

When Senator Hruska of Nebraska served in the House, he was a very quiet, unassuming Member and has so served in the U. S. Senate. Recently he delivered a speech that to me should have been made in every state in our country several years ago. At a meeting of the Women's Club in Chicago on June 8th, Senator Hruska said that the growing tendency to pick and choose which laws are to be obeyed and which are to be flouted is prevalent today.

Regardless of demonstrators and their color, in a great many instances their action has been indefensible and was emphasized in this particular speech. Certainly now is the time when we must draw the line against those who think they have the right to use the law as it suits them. This line, in reality, was drawn when our country was born and it is time that we insist that all men, regardless of their cause, toe the line when it comes to respect for law and order. I certainly agree with the good Senator's speech and the sooner the President and the Department of Justice become converts, the better.

June 18, 1966

Very little of the major legislation presented during the second session of the 89th Congress has passed both Houses. In many instances a number of bills have passed the House and are now in the process of committee hearings on the Senate side. The Higher Education Bill has passed the House and no hearings have been held so far in the Senate. The new Elementary School

Aid Bill is now in committee on the House side and on the Senate side. The Poverty Amendments Bill has been reported on the House side and no hearings have been held on the Senate side. After months and months of hearings on the House side on the Drug Safety Bill, so far no hearings have been held on the Senate side. Hearings have been started on the Senate side on the Hospital Modernization Bill but so far nothing has happened on the House side. The Cold War GI Bill has passed both the House and the Senate and has been signed into law. The new Civil Rights Bill is in the process of being heard by the committees in both the House and the Senate. The Foreign Aid Authorization Bill was finally reported by the House Committee this past week and it will be several weeks before it is finally passed on in the Senate. The Food for Freedom Bill has passed the House and is now in the process of hearings before the Senate. A new Transportation Department bill is now before the committees in both the House and the Senate. The famous Legislative Reapportionment Bill, sponsored by Senator Dirksen of Illinois, was

rejected in the Senate and has never come out of committee on the House side. The new Automobile Safety bill is now before House and Senate committees. The Highway Safety Bill is in the same position. The proposed Four-Year House Term Bill is before the committee in the House. Legislation pertaining to Campaign Financing Reforms has never started. Electoral College Changes is now before a Senate committee. The Tax Program bill, providing for decreases in Excise Taxes, has been enacted into law. The House was carried way out on a limb and repealed section 14-b of the Taft-Hartley Law and so far this bill has only been debated in the Senate with a filibuster causing the bill to be set aside. The Minimum Wage Law has passed the House and is now before the Senate committee. The Unemployment Compensation Bill has been reported in the House. No hearings have started in the Senate. The Clean Rivers Bill is before a Senate committee. Only one of the bills has passed the Senate. We are now in the process of reporting and passing in the House the bills pertaining to

Defense Appropriations; Military Construction; Foreign Aid Appropriations; Public Works Appropriations and the District of Columbia Budget.

June 21, 1966

We must now decide what should be done in Vietnam in order to bring this undeclared war to a close. It now appears that we may increase the use of air strength against targets in North Vietnam which have constantly caused trouble since we began our assistance program in South Vietnam. Apparently, air strikes are to be made against targets in the Hanoi-Haiphong area and particularly the petroleum depots which so far have enjoyed immunity. In addition, those ports and harbors where shipping is constantly taking place in North Vietnam will probably go under attack. So far limited bombing has not paid dividends or produced the desired results with the Viet Cong. Meanwhile, we are losing hundreds of our boys and it now appears that the casualties will continue to climb. The polls that have been taken in this country indicate

that our people are about evenly divided as to pulling out of Vietnam or stepping up the war hoping for an early peace treaty. The elections to be held on September 11th may not decide any of the questions which would assist us in settling the Vietnam war. Conditions are no better in Laos or Cambodia and it is clear today that if Vietnam goes under the Communist regime the other countries such as Laos and Cambodia will follow.

The elections to be held this November really have the Republicans in a dither. Statements are being made daily that the Republicans will pick up from thirty to sixty seats in the House and they are claiming all of the seats where the Democratic candidates won by less than 55% of the total vote cast two years ago. With 140 Members in the House now this would still mean that the Democrats would still be in charge and would organize the House for the 90th Congress. The Republicans probably will pick up a few seats with the war in Vietnam and the economic situation could change to such an extent that only ten or twelve seats would go to the

Republicans. In the Senate today a hearing is being held before the Stennis Committee concerning the conduct of Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut. This investigation into the misconduct charges against the Senator pertain to campaign funds used over the years by the Senator and his relationship with certain representatives in foreign governments. It seems that three or four employees in Senator Dodd's office took it upon themselves to remove several thousand letters and documents with these papers all delivered to Drew Pearson and his assistant Jack Anderson, the two men who publish the Washington Merry-Go-Round syndicated column. After the documents and papers were photostated they were returned to Senator Dodd's office and these employees maintain that they were rendering a service to their country and that their conduct was proper in every respect. It seems to me that regardless of right or wrong, employees in the Senator's office certainly were not only criminally liable but morally responsible for such acts. The Senator has been quite a controversial figure for a number of

years and when he served in the House during the 83rd, 84th, and 85th Congresses, he was still quite a controversial figure. I know nothing about the charges against this man, but the action taken to expose him is right unusual to say the least.

The Senatorial and House elections in Virginia are for the first time in many years right warm. It now appears that Senator Robertson may be in serious trouble and my good friend, Representative Howard W. Smith, Chairman of the Rules Committee is engaged in the hottest campaign that he has had since he has been a Member of Congress. It appears that the Byrd machine is still strong enough to carry Harry Byrd, Jr. in for the uncompleted term of his father, but this may not be the situation at the close of this term.

June 23, 1966

From time to time visitors from Kentucky in touring the Capitol building are informed that years ago a Kentucky Representative was killed on the

stairway that comes down from the House Chamber to the section near the House restaurant entrance. This happened a great many years ago and very few people even remember the names of the parties involved. This past week some of my friends from Kentucky were visiting with me and I showed them the blood spots that are still on the stairway in the worn white marble steps. When the shooting took place, the blood was not removed several hours pending investigation of the killing and when the time arrived to clean up the steps the blood had seeped down into the marble and it was impossible to get out. This former Representative that was killed was William L. Taulbee, who was born near Mount Sterling in Morgan County on October 22, 1851. He was elected to the 49th and 50th Congresses and served from March 4, 1885 to March 3, 1889. He was shot by Charles E. Kincaid on February 28, 1890. Representative Taulbee was rushed to the Providence Hospital where he died several days later.

June 24, 1966

Chief Justice Earl Warren should be amazed at his own handiwork. It was only a month ago that the Chief Justice, in addressing the American Law Institute, said he was worried about Federalist encroachment on state and local rights and powers. In fact, he warned Congress against enacting legislation that would alter ancient relationships between Washington and the state governments. Now, he has just handed down a 5-4 decision, prepared by himself, which has forged new Constitutional doctrine making it more difficult for local police administrators to combat crime. This decision is based on an extension of the Fifth Amendment's guarantee that no man shall be compelled to incriminate himself. Under the decision, such an interrogation would be illegal unless the suspect was first informed that he had a right to remain silent and further that he has the right to have his own lawyer present during any attempted interrogation. It is clear to me that again the Warren Court has cancelled the Ninth and Tenth Amendments which left all rights and powers, not provided

for under the Federal Constitution, to the states or to the individual citizens of the states. Here again, in a 5-4 decision, we have a complete destruction of the meaning of certain words of our Constitution. Warren's display of amazement over the eroding away of local responsibility and rights under this most recent decision is nothing but a huge joke.

Saudi Arabi's King Faisal ended his conversations with the President yesterday and, during his 3-day visit, received no assurances of aid in case of attack by the United Arab Republic. In answering certain questions of the press he stated that the Jews were the enemies of his country and this brought about a cancellation of a very formal dinner which was to be held in New York last night by the Mayor, who is former Representative John V. Lindsay. There are some 3½ million Jews in New York City and the Mayor's statement concerning King Faisal's answer to the press must have been well received.

The Building Commission set up by Congress, which is composed

of the Capital Architect, Mr. Stewart; the Speaker of the House, John W. Mc Cormack; Jerry Ford, the Minority Leader; the Vice President, Hubert H. Humphrey; and Senator Everett M. Dirksen, has simply decided that, regardless of how the people feel about it, a reconstruction of the Capitol's west front will take place. The model recently published in the paper of the new west front would, to me, simply destroy the architectural beauty of this, the most important building in the Western Hemisphere. According to our Speaker, Mr. McCormack, a Massachusetts engineering firm has recommended the extension to preserve the crumbling sandstone walls and to shore up the west section of the Capitol. The Fine Arts Commission yesterday said that the proposed reconstruction would be a national tragedy, and one of the Washington papers carried a cartoon showing the Speaker, Senator Dirksen, and the Architect of the Capitol all holding onto and swinging a huge mallet toward the west front and looking back over their shoulders, saying to the people and to the Senate and the House that it is none of their business as to what

the Building Commission is doing. Here we have a move under way which is certainly not to the best interest of our Capitol Building and I do not intend to vote funds, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, for such a purpose.

For several years now the movie actors in California have just about taken over the Republican Party in California. I am still of the opinion that the idea of an actor named Ronald Reagan becoming the next Governor of America's largest state creates a political vision almost as radical as a nomination of Rock Hudson to be our next Secretary of State. This move in California tells a great deal about the State of California and certainly it gives us a true picture of the state of the Republican Party in California. For 30 years now Reagan has dabbled in politics in California, first as a New Deal Democrat and then later down the line as a Goldwater Republican. A veteran, with decades of service in "B" Movies and television commercials, he is now the standard bearer of the Republican Party. The Re-

publican Party today generally is going through a political drought as far as leadership is concerned. During the past ten years only two men, Dwight Eisenhower and Nelson Rockefeller have appeared upon the scene possessing some of the qualities necessary to revitalize this Party. The Eisenhower Presidency certainly ended in a partisan tragedy because the General left his Party exactly where he found it. Rockefeller's marriages and the birth of a child during the presidential campaign were just too much for him. Jack Kennedy said on more than one occasion that "Nelson would have clobbered me if he had been the candidate instead of Nixon". At that time Rockefeller possessed the necessary spark to have made a good attempt at defeating Jack Kennedy. The Republican Party on two occasions since I have been a Member of Congress, has had an opportunity to place the Democratic Party on the sidelines but in each instance fumbled the ball. It seems that some men learn from history and some men simply run away from it. The Republican Party is again demonstrating in California and

throughout the United States that they are running away from it.

A great many bills presented to Congress during the past few years have caused a number of our people to sincerely believe that we now have a welfare state. Sweden has the most complete welfare state of any country in the world today and here we have 7.8 million Swedes who are carrying tax burdens that are burdensome and welfare services which are inadequate. Regardless of the inadequacies, the people of Sweden want the system improved, not abandoned. One-third of Sweden's public expenditures go for welfare and everyone is pensioned in old age. Payments eventually amount to about 65 percent of earnings during the pensioner's best earning years. The future will hold that the Swedish people will almost completely lose individual initiative which will bring about a uniform level of mediocrity.

Our Committee on Appropriations today reported the Department of Defense Appropriations bill for fiscal year 1967. The

total amount recommended is \$58,611,045,000. This is \$946,692,000 more than the amount requested by the Bureau of the Budget and \$246,958,000 less than the amount appropriated for the entire fiscal year of 1966 which, by the way, included the Supplementals. Under the bill the Army receives \$17,441,038,000. The sum of \$16,933,200,000 goes to the Navy. The Air Force receives \$20,965,400,000. The Defense agencies receive \$3,271,407,000. At the present time the Department of Defense has on hand \$42 billion which is unused but most of this amount is obligated. At the close of the fiscal year 1967 only \$9 billion of this \$42 billion will remain unexpended.

My good friend, Admiral Rickover, in appearing before the subcommittee, stated that if you believe everyone in the Defense Department who has a valid opinion and the requisite knowledge on a given subject is heard before a consensus is reached, you are mistaken. Further, he stated, that if you are working on the basis that a decision of the Department of Defense is truly a consensus,

then you are not right. Further that bureaucracies do not make decisions on the basis of consensus. They simply decide them at top levels and in many instances decisions appear to have been made ahead of time and long before justification has been established. I have always been an admirer of Admiral Rickover and it goes without saying that he always expresses himself very accurately and without fear of any of the top brass anywhere along the line.

The amount we recommended today for the Department of Defense is the largest amount ever recommended in any one bill.

In appearing before the Committee during the hearings on the Defense Appropriations Bill, Vice Admiral H. G. Rickover informed the Committee that we now have in operation 59 nuclear submarines, including 37 Polaris submarines. Through fiscal year 1966, Congress has authorized and appropriated for a total of 99 nuclear submarines. This includes 41 Polaris submarines and 57 nuclear

attack submarines. There is also one small deep-submergence research and engineering vehicle. By the end of this year, according to Admiral Rickover, we will have a total of 68 nuclear submarines in operation, including all but one of the polaris submarines. In addition to the submarines, we have 3 nuclear powered surface ships in operation, the Carrier ENTERPRISE, the Cruiser LONG BEACH, and the Frigate BAINBRIDGE. There will be one more in operation this year, the Frigate TRUKTON. The total investment of Navy funds in nuclear-powered ships through fiscal year 1966 is \$10.3 billion.

June 27, 1966

Baseball is still one of the favorite sports in this country. One of the star players today is Willie Mays who recently hit his 521st home run, which tied the record of Ted Williams for third place on the all-time home run list. May's next target is the career total of 535 by Jimmy Foxx which would make Mays the greatest right-handed home hitter in major

League history. The all-time high for home runs was the record established by Babe Ruth of 714.

June 29, 1966

The New York Primary yesterday produced a number of upsets. Senator Robert F. Kennedy, at the last minute, placed Samuel J. Silverman in the race for the Surrogate Court vacancy, against Tammany Hall's candidate, Klien. Silverman won by about 20,000 votes and this will topple the Negro leader of Tammany, J. Raymond Jones, who simply issued a statement that Kennedy's role was deppicable. One of the New York City Congressmen, Representative Leonard Farbstein, had a close race with City Councilman Theodore Weiss, winning by some 151 votes. Weiss urged withdrawal from the Vietnamese War. This, by the way, seems to be one of the favorite and most successful campaign issues in several of the Primaries held throughout our country during the past few months. Mrs. Edna Kelly, a Representative from Brooklyn, is just barely

ahead in her race, and Senator Javits' candidate for one of the Long Island Congressional seats, a man by the name of Casey, was defeated by Steve Derounian, who previously had served in the House and was strongly endorsed by Barry Goldwater and Jerry Ford, the present Minority Leader in the House. This November, Derounian will attempt to obtain his old seat which was lost in the Johnson landslide. Another interesting race that took place in New York was between Hamilton Fish, Jr., a son and grandson of former Congressmen, and Alexander Aldrich, a member of the famous Aldrich family. Fish defeated Aldrich in the Primary and will now take on Joseph Y. Resnick who, by the way, is strictly a freak and succeeded in sitting steady on the coattails of Lyndon B. Johnson two years ago. Since this is a strong Republican District, there will probably be no doubt about the outcome.

The Argentine armed forces completed a swift and bloodless coup which deposed President Arturo Illia and replaced him with a provisional military gov-

ernment, to be headed by a former Army commander-in-chief, General Carlos Onganía. Conditions in South America are still unsettled and we immediately withdrew our recognition of the Argentine Government since this was a military coup and Argentina, along with several other countries, may now be under the iron heel of the military for some time to come. We have a tendency in this country to frown on such governments and especially when all of the National parties, the National Congress, and the Supreme Court are dissolved. This took place in Argentina.

A move was made this week which may go a long way toward bringing about a termination of the Vietnamese War. North Vietnam's President Ho Chi Minh is apparently in Peking for talks with Chinese leaders and, according to our reports, is demanding that China and Russia step up their aid and work together in the shipping and supplying of materials or else peace talks must begin. China has consistently denied that it has hampered the flow of aid to Hanoi.

June 30, 1966

Unless there is some change, the budget for fiscal year 1967, totaling \$112,800,000,000, will be increased some \$15 billion. Of course, the war in Vietnam is the cause for this terrific increase and it will simply mean that this budget will be out of balance at least that amount.

For several weeks now, my Chairman, Mr. Mahon of Texas, has been calling attention, especially to the subcommittee chairmen, to the newspaper reports that the Appropriations Committee is appropriating billions of dollars not requested in the budget and unnecessary at this time. He was very much incensed over the subcommittee on Health, Education, and Welfare, and Labor's report to the full Committee which called for approximately \$600 million more than requested in the budget for these two Departments. This, of course, was a right unusual event, but lo and behold, in reporting the Department of Defense appropriation bill last week, our Chairman, who also serves as chairman of this particular subcommittee, reported a bill that exceeds the

budget \$946,692,000 more than the amount requested by the President. Here we have a bill from one of the twelve subcommittees exceeding the budget by nearly a billion dollars and my Chairman is really red in the face. The Committee on Armed Services has included several billion dollars more in the authorization bill than Secretary of Defense McNamara is requesting, and a portion of this money is for two nuclear frigates which will cost several hundred million dollars. To force the Secretary to spend money not requested for military equipment, the money is placed in the authorization bill and then our subcommittee on Defense has gone along on nuclear-powered frigates and certain types of aircraft, together with other materials, to the extent that this particular budget is exceeded from time to time, but it is right unusual when the amount placed in the bill is more than the amount requested by the Bureau of the Budget and the President. This then places the President in the position where he can point his finger at the Appropriations Committee.

The United States took a major step in the Vietnam War and just what the impact will be is not clear at this time. Yesterday we significantly intensified the war against North Vietnam with air strikes on the edges of Hanoi and the port of Haiphong. According to our reports this morning, these attacks devastated North Vietnam's oil storage and pumping facilities, with some 60 percent of their total oil supply involved.

July 5, 1966

My home town of Bowling Green has had seven Representatives in the Congress. Francis Johnson represented our District from 1820-1827; Joseph R. Underwood, from 1835-1843; Henry Grider, from 1843-1847 and again from 1861-1866; Warner L. Underwood, from 1855-1859; John E. Halsell, 1883-1887 and J. McKenzie Moss, from 1902-1903. Moss ran against John Rhea and a contest followed, with Moss succeeding in obtaining the seat, and since the term had almost expired, only served about a year. I was elected in August of 1953.

Medicare started on Friday of last week. This program started out very quietly but the impact will soon be felt. At the American Medical Association annual convention in Chicago this past week, opposition to the program was still present and it seems that most of the time was spent trying to decide as to whether or not to bill the hospital or the patient direct. The start of this new Medicare program emphasizes the necessity for more hospital beds. At the present time construction of health facilities is under way at a \$2 billion clip. 30,000 hospital beds and 50,000 nursing beds will be added this year. Thousands of more beds will be necessary in the near future. At the present time there are 75,000 hospital jobs for registered nurses now vacant and 25,000 for licensed practical nurses. Today the Vietnamese War is draining the supply, since some 4500 physicians are being called up this year for service with the armed forces. The army today needs 5,000 more nurses. When the federal government starts paying up to 100 days of care in a skilled nursing home for older people beginning next January, another shock will be felt. Al-

though there are 13,500 nursing homes available, many are wholly inadequate. The ultimate cost of Medicare remains a huge question mark. It is estimated at this time that the Medicare program will approximate \$1 billion in 1967 and will rise rapidly after that time. I sincerely believe that this program will cost the government from \$10 billion to \$16 billion a year.

Colonel Harlan Sanders is quite a famous character in the United States today. He started the Famous Kentucky Fried Chicken. There are now franchises all over the United States and Canada. Everytime you turn on your radio or TV you hear Colonel Sander's voice, and the Hot Shoppes and others throughout the United States are selling Colonel Sander's Kentucky Fried Chicken like mad. This man, Sanders, is really an unusual fellow. He started out operating a service station in Nicholasville, Kentucky, which is the home of Congressman John C. Watts. While operating the service station, he was the biggest bootlegger, not only in that section of Kentucky but probably in the whole

state. He would drive his car over into the mountain section of Kentucky and fill it with mountain whiskey and bring it back to the service station and sell it not only to his friends but to anyone else who wanted to buy it. He established quite a reputation while carrying out this venture. According to my information, he also made a small pot of money. He later opened up a small restuarant and hamburger stand and with this particular batter that he developed, started selling fried chicken. It became known all around and from this small beginning he developed up to the point of being able to sell his business for \$2 million, retaining the franchises in Florida and Canada. He is still advertising his products and helping those that he sold to as well as carrying on the business that he retained. He is a large man with a ruddy complexion and beautiful snow white hair and a snow white goatee. He wears a white suit and blue tie and is known by sight throughout the United States.

July 12, 1966

Virginia and I had a wonderful time last week at the ocean. During the recess period we had an opportunity to go up and the weather was ideal every day.

Luci Baines Johnson will be married on August 6th to Patrick John Nugent. Luci, several months ago, joined the Catholic Church and her fiancée is a Catholic. They will be married at the Shrine of the Immaculate Conception here in Washington. I imagine a great many people hoped that she would be married in the White House which seems proper in every respect.

The first White House bride was also named Lucy. This White House ceremony took place on March 29, 1812 with the bride being Lucy Payne Washington, sister of Dolley Madison who was very much in charge of the White House at that time. Lucy Washington married Justice Thomas Todd of the Supreme Court who, by the way, was a Kentuckian.

The first Presidential daughter and the youngest to be a bride was 17 year old Maria Monroe, the daughter of our fifth President of

the United States. She married her first cousin, Samuel Lawrence Gouvernour, in a White House ceremony. He was her father's private secretary at the time. Only 42 guests were present at the ceremony. Some 700 invitations will be issued for the Luci Baines Johnson wedding.

July 13, 1966

The good old days of the horse and buggy appear to be over in Virginia.

For a number of years now, the leaders in the Old Dominion State have resisted all of the present day programs which have aided the other states in education, civil rights, health, and in many other programs. The election held in Virginia yesterday clearly indicates that the people have had enough. The legendary Byrd Organization was battered all over the state.

The ablest Member that the State of Virginia has had in either the House or the Senate since the days of Carter Glass was defeated yesterday. Representative Howard A. Smith, Chairman of the Rules Committee, was

narrowly defeated by George Rawlings, a State legislator, by a margin of some 364 votes. Judge Smith has been against every constructive program brought to the floor of the House since I have been a Member and this is the gentleman who for a period of years would close the committee room doors and go home to mow hay when bills were up that required rules. Our former Speaker, Sam Rayburn, was a patient man in most instances, but the attitude of Judge Smith changed the former Speaker and as a result we now have the 21-day rule. Under this rule, bills held for a period of 21 days or longer may, at the direction of the speaker, be called up by the chairman of the Legislative Committee.

For 35 years now, Judge Smith, as he was called by a great many House Members, was the embodiment of a political style that is fading into the past. The style is tough, crafty, domineering, but always with the redeeming strain of humor that is as old as the hoe-down and the pioneer plow. He always called himself a Jeffersonian Democrat and he modeled himself in the mold

of 19th century Virginia gentility. As the Chairman of the Rules Committee he always waged his war against big government and with a native shrewdness rarely matched in the history of Congress, succeeded in a great many instances.

Although Mr. Smith is one of the ablest Members that serve in the House today, his actions certainly did not help him in this, the only real contest that he has had since he was first elected to the House. For months now he has been in the news in the million-dollar fee case, with this being the one where he, as administrator of a friend's estate, is claiming all of the fee and one of the attorneys who assisted has instituted a suit for a large portion of the fee. During the last few years Representative Smith's actions in the District of Columbia have clearly showed a conflict of interest and people always wondered why he, as Chairman of the Rules Committee, would continue to remain on the District Legislative Committee as a Member. His interests were many and of great importance in the District and I presume that he is

a man that is worth millions of dollars. The redistricting bill placed Judge Smith in a bad position for this election, notwithstanding the fact that his original district included the home of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Patrick Henry, John Marshall and Robert E. Lee.

Senator Harry F. Byrd, Sr. is in a coma and for days now his son, Harry F. Byrd, Jr., has been unable to campaign due to the condition of his father. Yesterday's election results show that Senator Harry Byrd, Jr., who took his father's place last year, is winning by about 8,000 votes. State Senator Armistead Boothe would have won if Senator Byrd, Sr., had not been at the point of death. The sympathy vote was just enough to save Harry Byrd, Jr. It is a recognized fact that the junior Byrd does not have the ability of his father and, in fact, is the weakest Senator that Virginia has had in years.

During the early days of civil rights legislation, the public schools of Virginia, acting under the orders of Senator Byrd, Sr., closed the doors of

the schools and said that private schools would be set up which would prevent intregation. The school children of Virginia suffered for months. All of the programs pertaining to health, education, flood control and agriculture generally that provide assistance to the states have been consistently refused by Virginia's Senators and Representatives and when these programs were enacted nearly all of the Virginia Members voted against these bills. It was right amusing during the campaign to see the number of programs that were being approved for Virginia and, according to the press, at the demand and request of Senators Byrd and Robertson and also at the insistence of Representative Smith.

Senator Robertson, in the closing days of his campaign against State Senator William B. Spong, accused Spong of being pro-negro. All during the campaign the bankers became right hysterical over the fact that Senator Robertson, the Chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, might be defeated. Many charges were made concerning the amounts of money being furnished by the bankers not only of Virginia

but of the United States. Labor took a right active part in the election in Virginia yesterday. and backed the opponents of Byrd, Robertson and Smith. In addition, the colored people voted against the incumbents and I presume that all of these changes played an important part yesterday. According to the election results at this time, Senator Robertson has 216,406 votes and State Senator Spong has 216,871. Senator Boothe's vote is 213,196 and Senator Byrd's is 221,503. In the House race, Judge Smith's vote is 26,521 and Mr. Rawling's vote is 26,885. The results clearly indicate that one or more contest suits will follow.

The Byrd Machine, based on the popularity of one man, fell apart yesterday. The machine was not one where there was corruption, gangsterism or anything along this line involved, but it was simply a horse-and-buggy philosophy machine that the people of the Commonwealth of Virginia finally decided to abandon.

Robert Worth Bingham, son of Barry Bingham, the editor and publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal and Times, was killed

yesterday in a freak accident on the island of Nantucket. He was driving a car with a surfboard athwart the back seat and protruding through the rear seat window, when one end of the surfboard hit a parked jeep he was passing. The other end of the surfboard struck him on the back of his neck, killing him. His wife and small 3 year old daughter were in the car with him but were not injured. Worth worked for the Minnesota Tribune for a while and later on, the San Francisco Call-Bulletin and San Francisco Chronicle. For a while he was here in Washington and it was during his stay in Washington that he received so much publicity from the series of articles he wrote about the House and the Senate.

July 14, 1966

The election in Virginia is still creating quite a sensation throughout the country. Notwithstanding the fact that the Spong vote is just a little under an 800 majority and the Rawlings majority over Judge Smith is 360, it appears that there will be little change, if any, in a re-

check of the vote.

The loss of Judge Smith simply means that the conservative coalition in the House has been deprived of its leader. On a number of occasions Judge Smith has been called the most skilled legislative obstructionist in the House. All down through the years he has cast a very conservative vote and has maintained that this was not only the feeling of the State of Virginia but that it represented the views of millions of people in this country. Several other Representatives in the State of Virginia who were not under attack in the election that took place day before yesterday, are very much concerned over the outcome. These men, too, are conservative, and the fact that Spong and Rawlings took their opponents to task on their prior record of conservatism, which they maintained went so far as to be detrimental to the State of Virginia, simply means that in the future they may have to do an about face to a certain extent. Newspaper columnists and editorial writers throughout the country today are citing the Virginia election as an example that maybe President

Johnson is not as low on the totem pole as some believe, and that the people in this country generally are in favor of a more liberal program and philosophy than the one espoused by the Byrd Machine.

Again it is a mystery to me as to just what the people of Virginia will do in the future from the standpoint of real influence in the House and Senate until they build up enough seniority to take over one or two chairmanships of committees. Average Members, regardless of their seniority, unless they finally become Chairmen of their Committees, exercise very little influence. On many occasions in the House and Senate, Senator Robertson, as Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, and Representative Smith, as Chairman of the Rules Committee, certainly were in a position to exercise more influence than all of the other Members from Virginia put together. Representative Watkins M. Abbitt is on the Committee on Agriculture and he is a nice man. Porter Hardy is on the Committee on Armed Services and he is a hardworking Member,

without too much influence due to the fact that he has a right good temper. Thomas Downing, John Marsh, former Governor Tuck, and the two Republican Representatives, Poff and Broyhill, are certainly not in a position to do too much about anything of great importance for their home state. The only hope that Virginia now has, unless the new Members take over the leadership, will come from Representative Pat Jennings, of the Ninth District of Virginia. He refused to endorse the Byrd Machine candidates and has been more liberal than the other Virginians in the House and Senate. If the Byrd Machine candidates had been successful, Jennings probably would have been in trouble in his race this fall. His opponent again is a man by the name of Wampler, who married Howard Baker's daughter. Wampler was a Member of the House when I first was elected and was defeated by Jennings. Howard Baker was a Member from Tennessee.

July 18, 1966

I am still of the opinion that the people in Virginia have made a serious mistake in defeating

Senator Robertson and Representative Smith. The outcome of this election certainly indicates that there has been a dramatic change in Virginia, but when you attempt to compare Virginia with New York from the standpoint of liberal philosophy, you still see that Virginia has changed just a little. Unless the two men who defeated Senator Robertson and Representative Smith really use their heads, the people in Virginia will defeat both of them in November.

It seems to me that the new era in Asia that President Johnson is talking about is exactly what China and Russia do not want. At the present time China and Russia are far, far apart in many respects but not on the question of excluding the United States from Asia. The President's determination to stay and expand our American interests in Asia must be causing equal alarm in both Moscow and Peking.

On Thursday of last week, Chicago witnessed the most gruesome murder case in its entire history. Eight student nurses were stabbed and choked to death in a townhouse about seven blocks

away from the South Chicago Community Hospital. The ninth girl who was present at the time, slipped under one of the beds while the killer was leading out another student nurse to kill and either he forgot to count or was frightened away, thereby leaving Corason Amurau under the bed, and safe. Miss Amurau was able to describe the killer and an artist prepared a sketch which appeared in all the papers in this country. Within a matter of hours fingerprints were compared and the killer was known to be Richard B. Speck of Dallas, Texas, a former seaman and ex-felon. The sketch and a picture of Speck are almost one and the same. Our system of sketching suspects certainly has reached the point where the artists with proper description can do a right good job. Late yesterday, Speck was apprehended in a Westside flop house in Chicago with cuts on his right arm which were not serious. He will be arraigned today.

The Federal Reserve Board under pressure from Congress and the Administration will this week roll back the extraordinarily high interest rates charged by some banks to individual depositors.

The Board will roll back maximum interest rates on certain types of bank deposits from the current 5.5 percent ceiling to 5 percent in some cases and 4 percent in others. We are still making every effort to keep from increasing taxes and I do hope that this interest rollback will be effective. Inflation has brought a scarcity of mortgage money and it is almost impossible to secure a bank or savings and loan mortgage due to the scarcity of loan funds. The increase in interest rates has just about driven out all of the mortgage money.

Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas should be requested to resign from the Supreme Court. This old goat has married for the fourth time, and this past weekend married a young lady from Oregon who is 23 years old. He is 67 and had only recently been divorced by his third wife, who was also in her twenties. It seems to me that this would be a good project for the American Bar Association.

The recent announcement by the Virginia Electric Power Company of plans to build the state's first nuclear generating station is right

important. Nuclear plants are becoming more and more competitive. The one completed in Shippingport, Pennsylvania managed to produce power at the fancy price of 60 mills per kilowatt-hour which certainly was extravagant and uneconomical. The plant completed last year by the Jersey Central Power and Light Company is expected to generate electricity for 4 mills, which is certainly a cheap price for this product. With all of our difficulties over coal, we may have more in the future.

The Vice President, Hubert Humphrey, attended the All-Star Baseball game in St. Louis with Donald F. Turner, the Justice Department Antitrust Chief. They flew together in a plane owned by Anheuser Busch, Inc. This company recently received good news when their antitrust suit was dismissed. The Republicans are really trying to cut some hay with this one. Vice President Humphrey must not make too many mistakes because, if our President is a candidate in 1968, he may decide that Bobby Kennedy would make a right good candidate for Vice President.

A number of our international

experts believe that a hunger crisis may have started and that within the next 30 years we may have a serious disaster. Recently an Advisory Commission of the United Nations on Food and Agriculture warned that the world is on the threshold of the worst famine in its history. At the present time one-half of the world's population is already hungry and under-nourished and, as the world's population increases, the situation will become more serious. I know that here in our country, where we have been wrestling with surplus wheat for years, we have on hand today only 550 million bushels whereas 5 years ago we had 1.4 billion bushels. By the middle of next year, our reserve will probably dwindle to between 250 and 350 million bushels. It is apparent that the increase in population has begun to outstrip the increase in food production.

July 19, 1966

I attended a meeting at the White House this morning. Last night President Johnson called a meeting of the leaders in both the House and the Senate and, during

the meeting, discussed budgetary matters and certain important changes that are now taking place in the Vietnam War. During the discussion of the domestic program, and especially of the appropriations bills, one or two of the leaders suggested that the President call the Appropriations Committee Members in the House and the Senate and have them meet with him so that he could emphasize the importance of staying within the budget on the appropriations bills and just what would transpire unless this action takes place. The President turned to one of his assistants and asked him to start calling the House and Senate Members. My phone rang about ten o'clock and I was informed that the meeting would be held this morning at 9:30. The meeting was held in the Cabinet Room and, just for a change, I took a good look in this room. I have attended a number of meetings in the Cabinet Room but, so far, was not too much concerned about the size of the room and the pictures and other furnishings. This morning, with the House and Senate Committee Members all present, the Cabinet Room was just about full. The pictures in the Cabinet Room

today are portraits of Thomas Jefferson, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Andrew Jackson and Franklin Pierce. A bust of President Kennedy is on a pedestal directly behind the President's chair. The carpet on the floor is in good condition but certainly not a pretty carpet, and the Cabinet table has been repaired on a number of occasions and certainly does not compare with the beautiful tables in the committee rooms here in the new Rayburn Building. There are six doors leading into the Cabinet Room and French doors which lead out into the Rose Garden. This room is about 35 feet long and 20 feet wide and is located in that portion of the White House where noises from the inside as well as the outside are heard without too much trouble.

The President discussed with us generally the importance of holding down appropriations bills and stated that the deficit for fiscal year 1966 would be slightly under \$3 billion instead of the estimated amount of \$6 billion. In addition, revenue was up \$10 billion more than estimated and this of course was pleasing to all of the Members present. The

President pointed out a number of bills that have so far passed the House which exceed the amounts requested in his budget, and he very emphatically stated that if the present trend continues the budget will be exceeded by about \$3 billion, and this together with additional demands brought about as a result of the Vietnam War will simply mean that we must have a tax increase or carry over a right sizeable deficit.

As soon as the President made his general statement he then called upon the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget for comments, and after brief comments, the President then asked if any of the Members had any suggestions. I have attended a number of meetings at the White House with the Presidents since I have been on the Appropriations Committee and ordinarily no suggestions are made or, if made, certainly are few in number. This was not the procedure today because it seemed that every Member present, on both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees had more than one suggestion and it soon developed that we would probably spend all of the

morning in the meeting. As it was, the meeting lasted until eleven o'clock with the schedule calling for an hour's meeting. One of the first suggestions was made by Senator Pastore and he emphatically stated that after the House or the Senate passed an appropriations bill the President should inform the Members of the Cabinet and all of the Department heads to let the Members of the House and Senate alone and not insist, by telephone, that certain reductions be restored. This procedure, of course, has been going on for a number of years and all of the Presidents concur when the items reduced are items in the Budget. The President got just a little mad and flared up somewhat in answering this suggestion. He stated that none of the Department heads or Cabinet Members had any authority to call and ask that reductions be restored and that certainly this procedure did not meet with his approval. He flatly stated that he presumed that Cabinet Members or Department heads insisted upon restorations when the items were in the Budget. Senator Pastore then stated that this was a matter of judgment and if the President wanted the Congress to stay within the Budget and the Congress de-

cided that certain reductions were proper and necessary the President should stay with the Congress. President Johnson was not in the mood today to accept this suggestion and certainly did not agree with Senator Pastore that he should follow the Senator's suggestion. Next, Representative Flynt of Georgia spoke up and said that President Johnson ought to have the members of his staff in the White House stop calling the Members of the Appropriations Committee in the House insisting that certain reductions be restored and that this procedure took place every day. I thought the President would go through the ceiling on this one because he said that none of the members of his staff ever call the Members of the House or Senate asking that reductions be restored except in items that were reduced from the amount carried in the Budget. This did not satisfy Representative Flynt and he still insisted that the President ought to check the matter and see if a number of calls were not made each day in the White House that should not be made. The President then saw that more suggestions would probably be along the same line

and he proceeded to read from a memorandum concerning the Vietnam War and some of the information that he gave us was good and encouraging.

An article carried in this morning's Washington Post stated that the meeting of the leadership was held and that the President would immediately call Members of the Appropriations Committees in the House and the Senate to the White House. A number of Members saw this article in the paper and, since a great many of us know that the domestic programs submitted to the Congress should not come at this time and that hundreds of millions of dollars can be saved if the President would only go along with us, we thought it a little unusual that he would notify the papers that again he would attempt to fix the responsibility in regard to spending.

Before the meeting concluded the President called on Senator Mansfield and several other Members concerning certain spending programs and then, Representative Ford, the Minority Leader of the House, asked the President quite frankly why he had not vetoed some

of the Appropriations Bills if they had exceeded the Budget and the amount that the President felt was justified. The President said that this was not the system that should be followed and that it should not be a matter of returning a vetoed bill, but that he felt that the Congress and the President should work together to such an extent that vetoes would not be necessary. My Chairman, Mr. Mahon of Texas, informed the President that his bill, which goes to the floor today, exceeds the Budget by nearly \$900 million and that \$600 million of that amount, together with all of the amounts in the Budget are authorized and necessary at this time with the Vietnam War under way, and that failing to include the request in the regular bill was making use of a system that was not good budgetary procedure. The President let this one go by and he would, of course, because Mr. Mahon's suggestion was very apropos. Other Members made certain suggestions but generally we concluded, upon leaving the White House, that we were right back where we started. The Great Society proposals must be authorized, and when authorized, those sections of the country

affected the most demand appropriations. This as a general rule follows and we would be in much better shape if the President would start reducing the requests for domestic expenditures and go along with our reductions when they are justified. The President looks much better than he did several weeks ago and the meeting that he called accomplished its purpose. The newswire services can now carry stories today and demand that we stop spending all this money. This fixes the responsibility on the Appropriations Committees to a certain extent, but I, for one, believe that the people generally know that this is simply a case of saying to the Appropriations Committees - "don't spend money for domestic programs that I have insisted that the Congress approve." The best example of this that I know of today is a bill that is now pending before the Committee on Banking and Currency for cities in this country and this added to the Housing Bill, Slum Clearance, Urban Renewal, the Poverty Program, Educational Assistance, Health Assistance, Pollution Assistance and all of the many other programs now under way, places an undue burden upon our

tax structure. This bill should not come out at this time but the President is insisting that the authorization be approved and then, of course, he will ask that the money be budgeted at a later date.

During my tenure as a Member of Congress I have never attended a meeting at the White House where the discussion got right down to the bedrock, with the Members quite frankly informing the President that all of the burden should not be carried by one branch of the government. Ordinarily we, as Members, go down and listen, and very few suggestions are made.

Astronauts John W. Young and Michael Collins successfully docked their Gemini X spacecraft with an Agena target vehicle today and then used the Agena to blast themselves to a new manned space altitude of 474 miles. This is the first time a manned spacecraft has used the engine of another satellite for maneuvering.

July 20, 1966

The Vietnamese government announced today that it will ask

Americans to withdraw from the country if North Vietnam will withdraw its troops from South Vietnam and the National Liberation Front (Vietcong) is dissolved. This announcement came in a proclamation carried over the Saigon radio in observance of Geneva Day. It was on July 20, 1954 that the Geneva Accords were signed, resulting in the partition of the country into North and South Vietnam. This, of course, will not take place at this time and unless there is a further escalation of the war, we may be engaged for another full year.

One of the major news stories carried in the Washington papers at this time pertains to Senator Dodd's hearing. He has been accused of conduct unbecoming a Senator. Julius Klein, a professional lobbyist, is accused of securing certain assistance from Senator Dodd in his dealings with West Germany and at this time Klein is appearing before the Senate Ethics Committee. Senator Dodd has previously appeared, together with a number of his former employees who were fired after it was discovered that they had removed thousands

of letters and papers from the Senator's office and turned them over to certain newspaper columnists.

For some time now the Senate has refused to go along with the President on a number of his major bills and, after extreme pressure the House has, in some instances, passed certain legislation which the Senate has refused. Just this past week the Senate refused to pass a two-year Foreign Aid authorization bill which recently passed the House after considerable pressure. Ordinarily, the House authorizes a one-year appropriation and this year the President asked for five years. 14(b) is another example and there are other bills which, from time to time, experience considerable difficulty in the Senate that are first tried in the House and the Senate, in its magnanimous attitude, either defeats the bill or changes it to such an extent that it is unrecognizable. Only yesterday one of the loyal Administration Members in the House inquired of the Majority Whip if our Speaker was tired of serving as Speaker because the program and the methods now used

certainly indicate that he was either expecting or should expect to be the Minority Leader next year instead of Speaker.

The time has just about arrived when the Foreign Aid Appropriations Bill will be marked up and placed on the House Calendar. I can always tell when we reach this time of year because the invitations start coming from the White House. On Monday morning I received the following telegram:

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

**HON. WILLIAM H. RATCHER
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

**THE PRESIDENT INVITES YOU TO A
STAG LUNCHEON HONORING THE PRIME
MINISTER OF GUYANA, THURSDAY,
JULY 21, 1966, at 1:00 PM, THE
WHITE HOUSE. PLEASE PRESENT THIS
TELEGRAM AT THE SOUTHWEST GATE.
RSVP**

**THE SOCIAL SECRETARY
THE WHITE HOUSE**

It just so happened that I

had another engagement and even though I probably should never refuse an invitation to the White House, I simply had to say "no".

I have just received a call from the White House stating that the President will, on Saturday of this week, deliver a major address at Fort Campbell, with the subject being the Vietnam War. I was invited to ride down on the President's plane and to return to Washington on this date. Fort Campbell is located in the First Congressional District and since we are now in the process of moving all of our Appropriations Bills along, I simply had to refuse to take this trip with the President and to travel not only into Kentucky, but into Indiana and Illinois as well. I know that during the trip the President will use Vietnam as the main subject for his speeches and I certainly am of the opinion that we should appropriate all of the money necessary to carry on, realizing at the same time that our people want this one to end as soon as possible. My good friend, Frank A. Stubblefield, who represents the First District will probably take this trip down

with the President and will get to see a lot of his people who live in this section of Kentucky.

July 22, 1966

Astronauts John W. Young and Michael Collins splashed to a safe landing in the Atlantic yesterday afternoon and were promptly picked up and taken aboard the Carrier, USS GUADACANAL. They landed in the ocean 544 miles southeast of Cape Kennedy, almost three full days after a powerful Titan Rocket pushed them into space. They circled the earth 43 times, sought out and linked up to a powerful rocket and used it to propel themselves into a record high orbit, maneuvered next to another rocket to accomplish the first dual rendezvous and carried out a space stand and space walk. This flight established a new all-time record and goes a long way toward our landing on the moon sometime in the year 1968.

By the way, there are only a few people who believe that President Johnson is likely to be in serious trouble for re-election in 1968 and naturally every incumbent likes to have an answer ready when the voters ask that all-important question - "what have you done for me lately?". It must be comforting to know that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is now secretly making plans to launch its first manned moon shot as early as April, 1968 and, failing April, in July. Success in this venture would carry out the nation's principal goal in space, well in advance of the deadline set five years ago by the late President Kennedy and also well in advance of the 1968 election.

After Watts, in Los Angeles, we had more trouble in Mississippi and Alabama, which was then followed by trouble in Chicago and New York City. Now, for several days, riots and violence have been the order of the day in the eastside of Cleveland and we continue to hear more and more about "Black Power". It seems to me that it is now time for President Johnson to take a firm, positive stand

and simply say that enough is enough, and that we have had all of this foolishness that we are going to take. He had an opportunity yesterday in his televised news conference to speak out strongly against riots and disturbances in the big cities and to the demonstrators and instigators of such tragic occurrences. Instead, he preferred generalities and simply asked the people to be peaceful.

This week Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey made a statement to the effect that if the white people in this country had suffered like the colored people, there probably would be more violence and more rioting. This was a right unusual statement to be made by a Vice President. Following this statement our new Secretary of Housing and Urban Development made a stronger statement along the same lines. The sooner a lot of these law violators understand that demonstrations, rioting, and the looting of stores do not come under the heading of free speech and freedom of assembly, the better off we will be in this country.

I only wish that it were

possible for someone to record all of the unusual stories that have happened to a great many Members of Congress during this century. From time to time in this Journal I have attempted to retell some of these stories which I think are interesting. One of the most unusual men ever in the service of the House was Clarence Cannon, my former Chairman, from Missouri. As I have stated before, Champ Clark brought Mr. Cannon to Washington and after working in Mr. Clark's office for a number of years, was elected Parliamentarian of the House. He served in this capacity until he was elected a Member of Congress and served, of course, for a great many years on the Committee on Appropriations, ending his career as Chairman of this Committee. At the time Mr. Cannon was sworn in as a Member of Congress the swearing in ceremony was considerably different than it is today. Those Members whose names began with "A", "B", or "C", were called down into the well of the House and administered the Oath of Office and following the first group the Members whose surname began with "D", "E", or "F", were called down to be sworn in. Mr. Cannon

was sworn in with the first group and an outstanding Member who served for years in the House by the name of Clifton Alexander Woodrum from the State of Virginia, was sworn in with those in the last group of the same day. After serving on the Committee on Appropriations for a number of years, Mr. Woodrum and Mr. Cannon, who were elected to the Committee the same day, were forced into a fight which was not of their making. With exactly the same seniority on the Committee on Appropriations in the House, these two men were eligible for the Chairmanship when it became vacant. The question was then raised as to which of the two senior Members on the Committee, Mr. Cannon or Mr. Woodrum, should have the Chairmanship. This was not a matter of flipping a coin or guessing a number because the Chairmanship of this Committee was just too important to be placed in this category. The lines were drawn and the House was lined up for a battle when the Speaker, who was serving at that time, decided that the Parliamentarian first must rule as to which of the two gentlemen was the senior

Member on the Committee. The Parliamentarian ruled that since Mr. Cannon was sworn in in one of the first groups he outranked Mr. Woodrum by at least fifteen minutes as a Member of the House of Representatives and this seniority was just enough to persuade the other Members of the House to elect Clarence Cannon of Missouri as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

I have often heard my former Chairman, Mr. Cannon, tell the story of Joseph Swager Sherley of Louisville, Kentucky, who served for a great many years on the Appropriations Committee and after being elected as Chairman, was only able to serve one year due to his defeat in the November election of the year that he finally succeeded in becoming Chairman of this Committee.

July 25, 1966

Senator J. William Fulbright, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate, has again indicated his disapproval of this Administration's policy in Asia. For months now, Senator

Fulbright and the President have carried on a running feud over our Vietnam war. Recently, Senator Fulbright charged in a Senate speech that the President in his July 12th speech on Asia made a radical departure from our established Asian policy and that if carried out, probably would bring about World War III.

Race riots continued during the past few days in Cleveland and Brooklyn. They have had a four-day seige of rioting and a flood of fire-bombing in Cleveland and fights have broken out in the east New York section of Brooklyn where groups have battled almost every night during the past week.

Our Speaker, John W. McCormack, apparently has reached the point where he agrees to every request that is made. Within the past few days one of the older Members in the House said to me that it now appeared that our Speaker was tired of serving, and his every action was assisting the Republican Party in the elections to take place in November. His judgment is not as good today as it was when he first

assumed the office of Speaker, and certainly at no time has been as good as the judgment always used by our former Speaker, Sam Rayburn. I received a letter one day last week indicating that according to precedent it would be proper for the House of Representatives to buy a wedding present for Luci Johnson, and in the letter it stated that when Speaker Longworth married Miss Roosevelt a present was purchased and also at the time of the marriage of one of President Wilson's daughters. This letter was signed by Speaker McCormack and by Gerald R. Ford, the Republican Minority leader. I was simply amazed when I received this letter because I do not believe that such a present should be purchased by the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding how I felt about it, I mailed a check to the Speaker and according to the newspaper articles during the past day or so, my check may be returned. One of the Republican Members of the House, H. R. Gross from Iowa, hit the ceiling when he received his letter and issued a statement to the effect that he had never met

the girl, nor the boy that she was to marry. He further stated that according to his information this girl was one of the heiresses to a \$15 million radio monopoly fortune and that the President certainly wasn't a pauper. He said that he would not contribute to such a gift and that this was simply an outrage. The next day Luci Johnson, through her mother's press secretary, issued a statement to the effect that she had been informed that some of their friends in Congress wanted to buy a present, but that she hoped that no contributions would be accepted for such a purpose. Senator Mike Mansfield in the Senate then issued a statement to the effect that no contributions would be collected in the Senate because he felt that it was up to each individual Member to do as he pleased. This is another example of right poor judgment on the part of our Speaker.

The Monroney-Madden Committee has finally reported, and this report makes a number of recommendations concerning the reorganization of Congress. In 1946 the LaFollette-Monroney

Committee recommended, and the Congress approved, the realignment of the legislative committees in both Houses. The present report recommends that there be two committees instead of one for the Education and Labor Committee, and further recommends open-door hearings for every committee, except in matters of national security. The report contains a number of recommendations and although no direct recommendation is made which would set aside the seniority system now in use in both Houses, the report indicates that this should be studied.

I presume that we have had beatniks all down through the history of this country. Certainly today we have our share and nearly all of the draft card burners and loyal marchers in a great many of the picket lines are in this category. Those who object are, of course, "squares." I heard a good definition of a "square" the other day, and to me this definition is correct in every detail. A square is a person who stands just a little more erect when they play our National Anthem, and always likes

to see this country's flag waving in the breeze. In addition, he is a man who respects the rights of others and expects the same treatment for himself. He pays his debts and carries out his obligations and realizes fully that we should all try to be good citizens. This individual believes that the rights of all law violators should be fully protected as provided for under the laws of our country today, and at the same time is a firm believer in the fact that the rights of the innocent and the injured should also be fully protected. A "square" treats his neighbor as he expects to be treated and knows that legislation establishing a way of life from the cradle to the grave is not good. This man further believes when our country is in trouble, right or wrong, as to the policy which brought this about, we always stand firm for our country. This means that we still have the right to criticize, but certainly should not attempt to set a new way of life just for a few individuals. This person believes in the hereafter, and knows that

this is the greatest country in the world -- a Christian country that is the strongest, economically and militarily, of any country in the world. This is a "square" and I only hope and pray that the great majority of our people continue to be placed in this category by those who have no respect for our government, the people, and themselves.

Virginia and I love beautiful antique furniture. Recently a sale of important American furniture and decorative objects was held at the Parke-Bernet Galleries in New York City, at which time the furniture of the late Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Varick Stout was sold. Just to give you some idea about the price of the furniture that was sold, one Queen Anne shell-carved walnut armchair made in Philadelphia in the 18th century brought \$27,500. A Chippendale carved mahogany slant-front desk brought \$1600. A Chippendale carved mahogany and rose red silk brocade wing armchair with claw and ball feet made in Philadelphia during the 18th century brought \$24,000. A Wharton Chippendale carved mahogany card table brought \$23,000 and a carved mahogany

dressing table made for Emily Duncan, grandniece of Duncan Phyfe, brought \$4,000. A Chippendale carved mahogany and turquoise blue damask armchair brought \$6500, and a Queen Anne shell-carved walnut side chair brought \$18,000. A set of six Chippendale carved mahogany side chairs, made in Philadelphia in the 18th century brought \$27,000 and a pair of Chippendale carved walnut side chairs made in New Jersey in the 18th century brought \$5200. These are just a few of the pieces of furniture that was sold and the prices received. Virginia should have had in this sale her knife boxes, buffet, bow-front chest of drawers, grandmother's clock, gentleman's dresser, and a number of other items which would have realized us enough for our retirement days.

When I first arrived in the House we had a Member in the House from Texas by the name of Homer Thornsberry. This Member represented the President's district and has always been real close to LBJ. About two years ago the President nominated Thornsberry to a Federal judgeship, and since that time Judge

Thornsberry has been confirmed for appointment to the Circuit Court of Appeals in one of the Circuits in Texas. Shortly after the President nominated Thornsberry for the District Court, the Texas delegation purchased a stamp with the words "Go to Hell - Homer Thornsberry" and at a luncheon given for Mr. Thornsberry this stamp, which was wrapped very carefully was presented. The member from the Texas delegation who presented this stamp informed Mr. Thornsberry that since he had, like all other Members in the House, from time to time received a number of right mean letters from his district, which of course made him mad at the time, and of course would receive more before leaving Washington on his new assignment, he could now use the stamp on every letter received. The letters could just be stamped with the words above and returned to the person who wrote the letter. Of course, Judge Thornsberry never used the stamp, but from time to time you do receive letters which make you wish that just once in a while you had a stamp to use.

July 26, 1966

Representative Howard W.

Smith will leave us at the closing of this year after serving for a long time in the House and notwithstanding his age, is still right alert. During the debate on the adoption of the rule for the new Civil Rights Bill which, by the way, was adopted by a vote of 200-180 thereby enforcing the 21-Day Rule which permits the House to act on bills which the Rules Committee has not cleared within three weeks. Representative Smith was recognized and in part informed the House that he was deeply distressed to find his old friend, Representative Manny Cellar, who by the way is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, request the Members of the House to tremble in their seats and to yield to the fear of the Negro revolution. Mr. Smith said that if this is the kind of spirit that has come to this country and we are going to operate in this Congress on the theory of fear - on the theory of violence - on the theory of mobs and so forth, then this was not the place to which he had first been elected. Mr. Smith said that he was distressed when

President Johnson addressed a Joint Session of this Congress and adopted the war cry of a Negro revolution - "We shall overcome; we shall overcome" and repeated this war cry several times during his address. Further Mr. Smith said that he was distressed to see members of the Supreme Court sitting on the front seats, hearing discussed and advocated a piece of legislation, the constitutionality of which they would soon be called upon to either approve or disapprove, applaud and applaud again the revolutionary war cry - "We shall overcome". The recent statement of Vice President Humphrey distressed Mr. Smith, he said, when the Vice President said that he would have the spirit to lead a revolt if he lived in a tenement and received the same treatment that the negroes are receiving today. "What are we going to have next?", Mr. Smith asked and then, in his very humble was he said;

My friends, the political fates have decreed that when this Congress adjourns, I will leave you. I have few personal regrets about that but I do hate to leave

you with the spirit that seems to prevail and about which you are exhorted daily - "Do this or the Communists will get mad at you" - "Send millions of dollars to other countries or somebody is going to get mad at you" - "Give away your substance" - "Forget the American people's needs and wants and their great tax burden that is upon them and give to this or that and out of fear, a tribute, if you please, to other areas of the world in order to placate them, in order to try to purchase their friendship.

Mr. Smith closed saying:

Now we come here with mobs in the streets and with further mob violence threatened, and no word is spoken of courage to defend the American way of Government.

With this, Judge Smith proceeded up the aisle to his seat and the House stood and applauded. Regardless of whether or not the Members all concurred with all of his statements, at least they applauded a man who had the courage to make them.

The elevators in the House Office Buildings and in the Capitol are operated by young men and young women who are attending college here in the District or in Maryland. In some instances, older people are on the elevators but mainly the young people who are trying to complete their education secure these patronage jobs. When the Democrats control the House the House Members each have one or more patronage jobs, and the same applies to the Republicans when they control the House. On one of the elevators in the Capitol we have a right intelligent young gentleman from the state of Texas, and he always seems to be in good humor and speaks to everyone real nice. The other day when I got on his elevator to go up to the Floor, a right attractive young lady stepped on just ahead of me and she got off on the second floor. Just after she left the elevator, this young gentleman asked me if I took a look at her, remarking that she was an unusually pretty girl. I said certainly I took a look at her and he said, "You know, Mr. Natcher, I have never seen an ugly woman in my life."

I said to this young gentleman, "You're going to be elected President of the United States!"

July 27, 1966

For a number of weeks now Adam Clayton Powell, the Representative from Harlem, has been criticized over his statements concerning "black power." Last week he notified all of the Members that on a certain date in his committee room he would explain his position on "black power" and if the Member could not be present, one of the staff members from the office would be admitted. As I understand it, the good Representative from Harlem backed up considerably on some of his previous statements concerning "black power" and said that "black power" must seek audacious power.

Further explaining his position, Mr. Powell made a statement for the Congressional Record and in substance said that the colored people must give their children a sense of pride in being black, and that black organizations must be black led. Further, the black

masses must be primarily responsible for their own organizations and further that black people must support and push black candidates for political office first. In closing, he said that as Chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor he controlled all labor and education legislation, and then closed by stating that this was legislative power; political power, and also audacious power.

I knew that when we were down to the White House that notwithstanding the fact that the last meeting was "off the record" some of our good Republican friends would have to leak just a little of what transpired. In today's Washington Post appeared an article concerning some of the matters that transpired, one of which was Jack Flynt's comments to the President and another was Elford Cederberg's statement to the President that he should start vetoing bills. The article reported accurately just about what transpired insofar as these two Members are concerned.

The Housing provision of the Civil Rights bill that is now before the House for consideration is causing considerable difficulty, and the House managers said yesterday that they will support a softening of this particular section despite protests from Right's leaders that this would amount to a sidestepping of the problem. Both the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Emanuel Celler, and the ranking minority Member of the Committee, William McCullough, stated that they would support such an amendment. The Administration proposed a total ban on racial discrimination in the sale or rental of housing. This amendment would leave new housing and large apartments covered, but would exempt existing homes. Roy Wilkins, the Executive Director of the NAACP said that the effect of such an amendment would be to leave the suburbs virtually "lily" white while the center city ghettos would become poorer, blacker, and more desperate. Wilkins and other Civil Rights leaders are insisting that a tough housing section be retained in the bill

and are also insisting on other strengthening amendments.

The people in this country are right mad about the airlines strike which is now in its 19th day. Five of the major airlines are affected and unless something is done immediately the Congress will pass the necessary resolution designating a referee to take over the airlines and operate them pending negotiations.

On Monday of this week the New York Central Railroad Company together with certain other lines, tried out an engine with a jet-powered motor on top and reached a top speed of 183.85 M.P.H. between Butler, Indiana and Byran, Ohio. It may be that the railroads with such speed can again inaugurate a passenger service which would be of great assistance in this country today.

The Vietnamese War is still about where it was last week. The South Vietnamese leader, Ky, wants to engage the North Vietnamese in North Vietnam and escalate the war to that extent. Our State Department and our leaders generally have nullified this proposal.

The Senate, after venting its spleen by cutting the Administration's Foreign Aid Authorization Bill by \$409 billion, finally passed a \$2.06 billion authorization for foreign economic assistance yesterday by a vote of 66 to 27. Such matters as West Germany's action in assisting Red China with the construction of a steel rolling mill was discussed in detail and an amendment was offered which provided that construction of this mill was a grave blow to world defense and to the safety of American and allied troops. Under the leadership of Senator J. William Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the Senate just about wrecked the President's Foreign Aid Bill for the fiscal year 1967. This bill will now go to conference and my guess is that the House conferees will hesitate about accepting the reductions made by the Senate. Our Committee on Appropriations will have no difficulty in making the reductions in the program accordingly.

July 28, 1966

Our President, of course, accumulates a few enemies as he goes along and recently one of them said that this summer the President had finally achieved his identity. This identity was a vital one, according to the gentleman and the President, after see-sawing for several years between Abe Lincoln on the Perdernales and Mad Marvin, the Used Car King, Lyndon Baines Johnson had at last solidified his image with foes and friends alike. He, according to this gentleman, was now the loving leader that had become the man you love to hate.

We still hear more each day about "Black Power" and there is still considerable confusion over what is meant by that catchy phrase, "Black Power". To critics it is still a call to violence and simply means going it alone. To defenders it is a rallying cry for Negro self-respect and the legal exercise of constitutional rights. What "Black Power" will probably mean is financial trouble for the Civil Rights Movement because the various

Civil Rights organizations have always drawn on the liberal white community for financial support. Suddenly this source has almost completely dried up.

July 29, 1966

Our old friend, Great Britain is in right serious financial difficulty. Prime Minister Wilson arrived here today for an all day meeting tomorrow with President Johnson and other members of this Administration, at which time the financial crisis in England will be discussed in detail. This is the latest pound sterling crisis and regardless of price controls and certain other measures which have been recently inaugurated in England, Great Britain is still in trouble. A great many people in England do not believe that present policies brought about as the result of England continuing on as a world power, such as east of Suez bases and the nuclear deterrent, can be continued at this time. In other words the loss of all of her colonies since World War II and the crisis which has resulted during the past two years now

present to the people generally the question of whether or not this country can continue carrying all of the obligations of a world power. As a matter of pride and precedent this will be a difficult problem to resolve for the British. The Prime Minister seems to be optimistic about the present situation and this is more than you can say about a great many other leaders in the country. The present crisis is not an economic upheaval but a setback caused by relatively small movements of money. The outflow problem of gold that we have had in the United States is, of course, playing a part concerning the movement of money generally. The economy in Great Britain has become overheated during the month of July, and this, together with increases in prices of commodities, plus the seamen's strike has caused considerable difficulty. The British are now attempting to build up export muscle. Great Britain still hopes to be able to maintain 51,000 troops in Germany and to carry her share of the load brought about as the result of World War II agree-

ments. Our people in the United States should keep in mind that all of our efforts following World War II to force not only Great Britain, but France and Belgium to give up their colonies and to create all of these new countries, certainly has placed burdens that we must not only understand but assist if at all possible. Today we have 120 countries in the world and some 30 odd are unable to survive on the economy existing within the country and therefore, we have a constant parade of emissaries with their hands out seeking not only foreign aid assistance, but special dispensation in export and import problems. Great Britain has always come through and I hope that this will not be the time when a complete 'bust' will take place.

We all have a tendency to be somewhat critical of President Johnson. When you stop to think of all of the problems he has facing him, day and night, it makes you believe it is humanly impossible for one man to carry such a load. Vietnam, race riots in this country, inflation, overspending, are all problems that

the President lives with during the day and often all through the night. It is my understanding that he sleeps very little and just to show how little, this morning at 2:30 he decided to call the negotiators in the airplane strike to the White House for sessions beginning as of today. The Senate is ready to enact legislation to bring this strike to a halt and the Secretary of Labor, acting under orders from the President is testifying on the Senate side that the crisis has not reached the point where legislation is necessary. The President, of course, does not want to be placed in the category of forcing a halt to negotiations and certainly does not want to establish a name as a strikebuster.

One of the disappointments the President has constantly arises as the result of some of his appointments. Admiral Raborn was unable to do the proper kind of a job as the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and finally retired. The Assistant Director, Richard Helms, has for a number of years now demonstrated his ability as a capable Deputy

Administrator, and the President decided upon the resignation of Admiral Raborn to name him to this position. This only took place around three weeks ago and now it develops that Richard Helms, the new Director of CIA only recently directed a letter to the St. Louis Globe Democrat commending the newspaper on its editorial entitled "Brickbats for Fulbright." The Senate is now up in arms about this letter and a number of senators have spoken out to the effect that it was entirely out of place and that the CIA is not to participate in domestic politics. This new departure has placed the President of course in an embarrassing position over his new appointee, and notwithstanding the fact that Helms apologized yesterday to Senator Fulbright the damage has been done.

All week now we have had the Civil Rights bill of 1966 before the House. It now appears that this bill will not be voted on until the middle of next week since there are fifty odd amendments to start today. Most Democratic leaders believe that the Housing Section of the bill

must be amended to the extent that homeowners are exempted from the ban on racial discrimination in the sale or rental of houses in order for the bill to pass. There is a right sharp disagreement on the Republican side as to the watering down of this provision since a great many Republicans want to vote against the entire bill.

One of our high-flying U-2 reconnaissance planes was lost yesterday after the pilot apparently lost consciousness from lack of oxygen. The circumstances suggest that the strategic aircraft was on a photographic mission over Cuba and actually flew over the Communist island on its automatic pilot system. This plane was last observed on radar passing over Panama and search operations are now in progress. The U-2 can fly at an altitude up to 90,000 feet but pilots must have oxygen to breath at altitudes above 15,000 to 18,000 feet.

The Senate voted yesterday to cut off all funds for the proposed extension of the west front of the Capitol until a survey is

made of the cost of repairing the present sandstone walls. The prohibition against further expenditures was part of the \$214 million legislative appropriations bill which was approved by voice vote. The measure now comes back to the House for a conference and I am just wondering what position our Speaker, John W. McCormack will now take. He is very much in favor of the \$34 million extension which would add about 4½ acres of floor space to the west front and in my opinion would destroy the beauty of this side of our Capitol.

Just for a change, hundreds of white youths incited by speakers at a rally in East Baltimore, roamed through a Negro district last night overturning garbage cans, running across lawns, and cursing generally. They were met by a barrage of bricks, stones, and bottles and some 300 city policemen proceeded to block off the area and make a number of arrests. I do hope that the white people do not now decide to offset what the colored people are doing by causing difficulty in the colored

districts. This would really cause serious trouble.

The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee yesterday approved a \$1.7 billion Colorado River Project which will be a 'cliffhanger' when the measure comes to the Floor for action. This bill proposes certain Grand Canyon dams which would make available a large scale diversion of water into certain sections of the dry southwestern section of this country. There are a great many people up in arms over this legislation due to the fact that the two dams proposed would, in the opinion of a great many conservationists, flood the Grand Canyon and bring about irreparable damage.

August 1, 1966

So far during the Second Session of the 89th Congress, we have enacted legislation providing for benefits for veterans who have served since Korea, with this legislation designated as the Cold War GI bill. In addition, the Foreign Aid authorization and increases in

certain excise taxes have been enacted into law. Several important bills are either before Committees in the House or the Senate, or have passed one body or the other. This legislation pertains to assistance for elementary schools; higher education; poverty amendments which provide additional funds; truth in packaging; health manpower; civil rights; food for freedom; a new transportation department; auto safety; highway safety; four year term for House Members; repeal of 14(b); minimum wage increase; unemployment compensation amendments; city demonstration legislation; urban development and clean rivers.

So far during the session only three appropriation bills have been signed into law - - Interior Appropriations, Treasury-Post Office Appropriations, and the Supplemental Bill for Fiscal Year 1966. The other ten regular bills are waiting on conference reports from legislative committees in either the House or the Senate or for final passage in the Senate.

On Friday night, President

Johnson suddenly appeared on television and radio and announced that he had succeeded in settling the airline strike. This is the strike that is now in its 24th day, and shortly before the President's announcement he had called the union leaders and the airline leaders to the White House requesting that they remain in the Executive Office Building until some conclusion was reached. This was quite an announcement and after working as hard as he had for days, naturally the President felt good about being in the position of saying to the American people that the airline strike had been concluded. This prevented the Senate from enacting legislation which was pending that would have operated the airlines pending the settlement of the strike. The union members voted all day yesterday on the acceptance of the terms reached on Friday, and much to the surprise of a great many people in this country, voted down the agreement by a 3 to 1 margin. This rejection is the first personal rebuff to President Johnson since he began taking a hand in labor disputes. There

has been no immediate White House comment, but I presume now the bill in the Senate will get underway.

We should finish the Civil Rights Bill sometime during this week. This Bill is H.R. 14765 and is legislation designated to assure nondiscrimination in Federal and State jury selection and service, to facilitate the desegregation of public education and other public facilities, to provide judicial relief against discriminatory housing practices, to prescribe penalties for certain acts of violence or intimidation, and for other purposes.

On April 28, 1966 the President sent to Congress a message proposing legislation pertaining to Civil Rights. This legislation was introduced in the House on May 2, 1966 and during the hearings Members of Congress, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, representatives of the Civil Rights Commission, representatives of various segments of the housing industry, private citizens as well as representatives of various organizations specifically

concerned with civil rights legislation were heard by the subcommittee.

August 2, 1966

The senior Member of the House of Representatives at this time is Emanuel Celler of New York. He is a lawyer and as I have said on several occasions probably has the best vocabulary of any Member of Congress. As Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee it is his duty to present the Civil Rights Act of 1966 which is now under general debate. A number of amendments have been offered and many more will be offered before we complete action on this bill. In 1965, Mrs. Griffiths offered an amendment concerning discrimination as to sex and of course the House stood up and applauded and adopted her amendment. Yesterday Mrs. Griffiths offered another amendment to Title I of the bill pertaining to selection of juries and here again her amendment provided that there should be no discrimination as to sex and that women could serve on all juries throughout our country and that there would be no automatic deferment due to

sex. You could see without any difficulty that the House would accept her amendment and of course, Manny Celler, in his usual crafty manner, also could see that this was the position of the House and before agreeing to accept the amendment, Mr. Celler made several observations. Before discussing these observations, I might add that the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Detroit, Michigan provided that it shall be unlawful to make any distinction on account of race, color, religion, sex, national origin or economic status in the qualification for service, and in the selection of any person to serve on grand or petit juries in any State. In answering Mrs. Griffiths, Manny Celler said that before bowing low to the gentlewoman from Michigan and accepting her amendment, he thought it was important that a few remarks be made concerning her suggestion. First he said that he knew of an old doggerel that said:

There was a young man from Drewry
Who refused to serve on a jury;
I have six kids at home
And my wife likes to roam,
And he stalked from the box
in a fury.

Mr. Celler said that if Mrs. Griffiths would guarantee that pot scouring and floor waxing would be considered undue hardship, then of course he would find her proposition most acceptable. Further he said that frankly he was caught between the urging of the gentlewoman and a male constituent who expects a hot meal on the table when he returns home from work. He then turned to Mrs. Griffiths and asked if it was her desire to come between man and wife. He said that no longer would a woman have to choose between a career and marriage; rather, it would be a choice between marriage and the jury box. Mr. Celler said that he worried about the position of the housewife because she must either plead that motherhood is undue hardship and extreme inconvenience and be accused of unwomanly feelings, or parcel out the children among friends, relatives, or neighbors and be accused of neglecting her household.

Manny said that there are women who work because they have to and others who work because they want to; and there is the lazy kind who cleans, washes,

cooks, chauffers, mends, binds up wounds, nurses, doctors and shops and has consequently so little to do all day that why should she not be obligated to serve on a jury. Mr. Celler said that all through the general debate he had noted the anxiety of everyone to improve the bill and it reminded him somewhat of the inmate of the mental institution who saved another inmate from drowning himself. The next morning the director of the institution called the inmates together to thank publicly the first inmate for his heroism but, alas, all of this was in vain. The saved man was found dead that morning from hanging. Up spoke the man who first saved his life - "I know, I hung him up to dry".

Mr. Celler concluded that when ladies speak of course the men must listen. He further said that women are wiser than men and the reason for this is because although they know less, they understand more. Therefore, he wanted to embrace sex and for that reason would agree to take the amendment.

Yesterday a sniper at the University of Texas probably established an all-time murder record for any one individual. A former Marine and honor student killed his wife and mother in the dead of the night and then stationed himself atop the 307 foot University of Texas tower and shot to death 13 other persons before the police killed him. At least 32 other persons were wounded as the sniper, crouching on the observation ledge far above the crowded campus sprayed those below with bullets for a little over 80 minutes. He had two or three rifles and a pistol with sufficient ammunition. This sniper, Charles Joseph Whitman, an architectural honor student from Lakeworth, Florida, finally was shot in the back on the ridge of the tower by a policeman, and his death made the total 16.

I understand that the staff is walking around on tiptoe at the White House today due to the action of some 17,000 striking airline machinists who refused, by a 3 to 1 majority, to accept a settlement that President Johnson helped obtain and praised

as eminently fair and non-inflationary. The Senate today will conclude debate on Senator Clark's amendment which will stop the strike and empower the President to halt the work stoppage for such period, or periods, of time determined by him, but not to exceed an aggregate of 180 days.

August 3, 1966

It seems now that we will be confronted with a number of major price increases which might automatically bring about tax increase legislation. Yesterday, the Inland Steel Company of Chicago increased sheet metal some \$3 per ton and this was quite a surprise to the White House. Other producers will naturally follow with a price increase and with our Vietnam war this could be serious.

Navy planes again struck the oil storage facilities at the major North Vietnam port of Haiphong yesterday for the third time. The target complex is in the Haiphong dock area some two miles northwest of the center of

the city. Several months ago, this dock handled 95% of North Vietnam's oil imports. North Vietnam issued statements immediately to the effect that civilians and the homes of civilians were the major target instead of oil storage facilities.

August 4, 1966

Tom Murray is the Dean of the Tennessee delegation in the House. He is 72 years of age and was elected to the 78th Congress on November 3, 1942. He was re-elected to all of the Congresses since that time and is now the Chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. For the last three years Mr. Murray has missed a great many sessions of the House and on a number of occasions has spent considerable time in the hospital. According to my information, one of his brothers is a right strong politician in the 7th District of Tennessee and has succeeded in keeping Tom in Congress. When you see Mr. Murray he talks to you about the same subjects he has talked with you about on other occasions and

now has a habit of repeating himself. In fact he is right pitiful and several months ago his brother came to Washington and asked him not to run for re-election this year. He is unable to carry out his duties as Chairman of his committee and physically is in right bad condition. The Tennessee election is being held today and one of the Members asked Mr. Murray when he appeared on the floor today at noon as to the election, and inquired if this was Election Day. Mr. Murray replied that he did not know what day the election was being held and as far as he knew everything was alright in his race. He has opposition in the primary and, according to my information, will probably succeed in winning today but will have considerable difficulty in the November election due to the fact that the campaign will be made directly against his inability to carry out the duties of his district. This is a case where a man has stayed too long and will probably be humiliated before he completes his service in the House of Representatives.

Yesterday one of the best men that has ever served in the House of Representatives, Joseph W. Martin, Jr. of Massachusetts, in a very feeble way read a written request asking that the permanent record be corrected to show that he had appeared and answered his name on one of the quorum calls this week. One of the pages had to lead him in and he had difficulty getting out of his seat when he was ready to leave the House chamber. I hate to see Joe Martin in the condition that he is in now and still trying to be the representative of his people. His people have been good to him and he has been an honorable representative in carrying out the duties of his office. He is 82 years of age and was first elected to serve in the 69th Congress. This election took place in 1924 and he has witnessed many major events since he has been a Member of Congress. He served as Speaker during the 83rd Congress when I was first elected and was always considerate to the Members on both sides of the aisle. According to my information, Mr. Martin has a right able young Republican running against him in the primary this time and this

is probably the reason he asked that the record be corrected to show that he was present and answered the quorum call. I know that Joe Martin has probably missed well over a hundred quorum calls since he has been a Member of Congress and, up until this time, this did not concern him. Now in his old age he is fighting to stay alive politically and is just physically unable to make the good fight that he has been able to make in the past. His people will probably re-elect him and long before this next Congress adjourns he will probably be unable physically to come and go to the floor of the House. Here is another instance of a fine man who has simply stayed too long.

August 5, 1966

The election in Tennessee yesterday produced several upsets.

Senator Estes Kefauver died some two years ago and in the election to fill his seat Ross Bass, a Member of the House of Representatives, and Governor Frank Goad Clement were the candidates. Frank Clement has had his ups and downs as Governor of

Tennessee and Ross Bass, with the aid of Labor and his vote in favor of the 1964 Civil Rights bill, was able to defeat the Governor by some 95,000 majority. Bass's tenure in the House was anything but favorable, but with all of Clement's shortcomings, it made the race right equal. Since Bass has been a Member of the Senate, he, of course, has had one or two things happen to him that were not good and with a Governor's race on in Tennessee yesterday with the candidates for the Senate trying to one side or the other, this made quite a change in the outcome. Buford Ellington a close political ally of President Johnson and a former Governor of Tennessee, having served from 1958-1962, was running against John Jay Hooker, a young admirer of the Kennedy family. Ellington and Clement have always been close political allies and with Ellington's majority running well over 50,000 this was just enough to carry Governor Frank Clement in to the United States Senate. Clement's early lead totaled approximately 8,000 and it is

clear this morning that this will be increased to the extent that the Governor will be the Democratic nominee for the Senate. He will have as his opponent in November Howard Baker, Jr., the son of the former House of Representatives Member, and a right able conservative lawyer who was defeated by less than 50,000 by Bass two years ago.

Tom Murray, the Chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, was threatened with an upset and led his nearest challenger, Ray Blanton by less than 300 votes with nearly half of the precincts unreported. Tom Murray has been in difficulty politically for months now and certainly he should not have made this race.

Frank Clement is a loud, noisy extrovert, and Ross Bass is also a loud noisy extrovert, and this campaign must have been unusual. Frank Clement, at the time he delivered the Keynote Speech before the Democratic National Convention, was considered one of the able young Democratic leaders in this

country and a great many people believed that he would be successful in a number of political races which might carry him into the White House. From that time on he continued to have his ups and downs, politically, and now considerably older, he is one step nearer the United States Senate. Ross Bass was a Postmaster in his home town and Pat Sutton was the Member in the House of Representatives from this particular district. Pat Sutton ran against Kefauver and was defeated, and later served in a Federal reformatory on some sort of counterfeiting charges. I heard the other day that he was either running for Sheriff in his home town, or was Sheriff. This is the man that Bass succeeded in the House, and while serving in the House Bass was a Member on the Committee on Agriculture. According to my information, he attended very few committee meetings and was always currying favor with the Speaker, Mr. Rayburn. He married a beautiful girl who was a Powers model, and I know that she helped elect him to the House, and helped keep him in the House. With all of Bass's queer happen-

ings, this, of course, was not enough to keep him in the Senate permanently. Frank Clement lived in my home town for a number of years at the time his father was serving as one of the Federal Alcoholic Control Agents, better known as a "Revenuer". His father is a lawyer in Dixon, Tennessee, and he and his son have engaged in some right unusual cases. The name Goad comes from Allen County, Kentucky, where all the Goads lived, and his mother was a sister of Frank Goad, Sr., who died a number of years ago while serving as Commonwealth Attorney of the District that I later represented in the same capacity.

To think that Tennessee would be confronted with a Clement Bass race for the Senate is right unusual when you consider the fact that all down through the years the state of Tennessee has been represented in the Senate by men like Cordell Hull, McKellar, and a great many outstanding men.

For the past 3½ months we have held up on the District of Columbia budget in order to give

the Legislative Committee on the District of Columbia an opportunity to resolve their differences with the Senate Committee which would result in adequate revenue to finance the budget for Fiscal Year 1967. If the bill had been marked up and presented to the House following the close of hearings, \$33 million would have to be cut automatically in order to bring expenditures in line with receipts. Since that time, salary increases have been approved for the police and firemen and this means an additional \$4 million deficit. By reducing the budget approximately 11% in order to bring it into balance before even considering the request as presented, would have brought about a situation here in our Capital City that might be dangerous. The action of one or two of the newspapers, in headlining the budget cuts without an honest explanation as to why, could have caused considerable trouble. We have waited and waited and now it appears that the bill will have to be marked up unless the Legislative Committees in the House and Senate take quick action. Articles appeared in all three of the Washington

newspapers today concerning a portion of the hearings in Part One, which was released yesterday. For instance, the article in the Washington Daily News is entitled "Natcher is Poised With Budget Ax." This article is as follows:

Chairman William H. Natcher (D., Ky.) of the House Appropriations' D.C. sub-committee, is determined to report out a balanced fiscal 1967 budget for the city no matter how it has to be slashed.

He reminded the Commissioners, according to hearings released today, that "this is the third consecutive year that a budget out of balance has been submitted."

This, he said, places a burden on the sub-committee "that we should not have to carry each year."

"I think this is a serious mistake," he told the Commissioners.

BIG BOOST

The city's appropriations

request for the current fiscal year, which began on July 1, total \$423.9 million, an increase of \$61.6 million over last year.

But the Commissioners are anticipating need for another \$4.5 million to cover the cost of police, firemen and teachers pay raises which Congress is in the process of approving.

DEFEAT

Estimated excess of proposed expenditures over anticipated revenue is \$24.3 million.

Rep. Hatcher has been holding up action on budget requests for four months hoping that the House and Senate District Committee would clear a tax-increase bill that would wipe out the deficit.

Thus, his sub-committee would not be forced to make drastic cuts to balance the budget.

The revenue bill has been passed by both Senate and House but conferees have not yet found time to iron out differences.

WARNING

Rep. Natcher also warned Police Chief John B. Layton that the Tactical Force may be a thing of the past if the department isn't brought to full strength soon.

Mr. Natcher called the concept "poor law enforcement" despite praise from crime commissions and "the advisors downtown." He told the Chief he hoped "you won't reach the point where you are completely sold on the idea that the Tactical Force should be a permanent part of the force."

Furthermore, he said, he does not like putting 235 men on overtime to form the force when the department is about 200 men short.

- The Washington Daily News
August 5, 1966

August 6, 1966

President Johnson will become a father-in-law today in the wedding that Washington has looked forward to all summer. At

high noon in the Nation's largest Catholic Church, the President will escort his daughter Luci down an aisle the length of a football field, and give her away to Patrick John Nugent. The weather is nice and notwithstanding the fact that a picket line will be set up objecting to the wedding on this the anniversary of the day that the atomic bomb was dropped in Japan, the wedding should be a complete success. Luci Johnson, shortly after meeting Pat Nugent, joined the Catholic Church and the High Nuptial Mass will begin at noon and will be televised. A reception will be held at the White House on the South Lawn following the wedding. At 2 o'clock Luci will throw her bridal bouquet from the South Balcony of the White House and will later cut a huge wedding cake in the East Room.

The committee selected to choose the wedding gift from the Members of the House of Representatives for Luci Baines Johnson, decided on Steuben Crystal (the American Ballad Bowl) with four scenes portraying the pioneer history and

settlement of the United States - - exploration, colonization, independence, and expansion. The gift, in a leather box with a lock and key and a separate portfolio containing a picture of the American Ballad Bowl, its history and the inscription, will be delivered to the new home of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick John Nugent, with the information that the donors are the Members of the House of Representatives of the 89th Congress. The bowl, when delivered, will have an inscribed silver plaque on its base.

Price rises have brought about a warning from President Johnson and especially to the steel industry. Instead of attempting to roll back the price increases through conferences, the President has indicated that if the price rises are placed into effect, there must be a cutback in Federal programs such as in our Space Program. This should be an indication to the steel companies and to big business generally that rather than attempt to force back price increases, Uncle Sam will simply

go on a buyer's strike. Recently the President, in signing one of the Space Agency bills, stated that he hoped our Space Program could continue at the pace currently planned, which includes landing a man on the Moon in this decade, but a cut-back in the program would mean a delay of many months, and probably several years. If prices continue to rise, this, along with our huge deficit which we will automatically face at the close of this fiscal year, will simply mean an increase in taxes. We have avoided this so far, but before we leave this season such an increase may be necessary.

August 8, 1966

The final election returns show that Tom Murray, Chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee was defeated by about 400 votes. I am not at all surprised, and I am just sorry that he placed himself in this position.

Today we will continue general debate on the Civil Rights bill of 1966. This is

the third week that we have had this bill up in the House and sets a record, as far as my tenure is concerned, from the standpoint of time spent on one piece of legislation. The Housing Section of this bill is still causing considerable difficulty, and on a motion to recommit the vote to strike the Housing Section will be exceedingly close. Unless amendments are adopted today or tomorrow which correct this particular section of the bill, I will have difficulty accepting the present provision in the bill on final passage. It seems to me that for some reason or other the Judiciary Committee is expanding the Interstate Commerce Section of the Constitution all out of proportion and is simply ignoring the due process clause of our Constitution.

Luci Johnson and Patrick Nugent were married in a beautiful ceremony on Saturday, and are now honeymooning down in the Bahamas. The President seemed as pleased 'as punch' and for a few hours I hope that he was able to get his mind off of Vietnam, the airline strike, inflation and

deficit spending.

August 8, 1966

Each year we pass a Legislative Appropriations Bill. This is one of the twelve regular appropriations bill and under the provisions of this particular bill we have all of the salaries and the housekeeping items pertaining to each house of the Congress. As provided for under the Constitution, the bill must originate in the House and we provide for the salaries of all of the legislative employees and the Members, and all expenses of operating the House of Representatives. When the bill is passed we then send it to the Senate and the Senate makes provisions for its operations and under no circumstances does the House or the Senate at any time attempt to place any restrictions on the other body. This year, Senator Williams of Delaware, who has established quite a reputation for sniffing out sniffs, offered an amendment which provides that all unused portions of the stationery allowances at the end of the year revert to the Treasury. The stationery allowance of each

Member of the House is \$2500 and the same applies to each Senator, with the exception of large House districts and large states where the amounts for each Member is \$3,000 per year. The stationery allowance may be used for letterheads, stamps, and all office supplies and when there are from 5 to 8 secretaries it takes quite a bit of equipment and supplies to operate an office. Our Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations in under the Chairmanship of George Andrews of Alabama and serving on this committee is Representative Tom Steed of Oklahoma. For a number of months Representative Steed served as Chairman of this particular subcommittee and later swapped to become Chairman of the Subcommittee on Treasury and Post Offices. He is the second-ranking Member on the Legislative Appropriations Subcommittee and is the one that takes great delight in blasting the Senate. A few years ago the Senate, in its all-powerful manner, proceeded in the Legislative Appropriations bill to place certain restrictions and at that time Tom Steed was Chairman. He

issued a statement to the press charging that an unidentified Senator had two call-girls on his payroll and that this particular Senator was not alone and that they ought to clean their own house and let the House of Representatives alone. The Senate really hit the ceiling and refused to go to conference on the Legislative Appropriations Bill until Mr. Steed apologized. At that time our Chairman was Clarence Cannon of Missouri and he, too, was almost as adamant as Mr. Steed and he joined with Mr. Steed in standing pat. Finally it looked like that adjournment would be held up and Tom Steed, in a very lukewarm way, apologized on the floor of the House for his statement. Today Mr. Steed has reiterated his charges and now says that the Senate has violated the comity between the two houses by trying to tell the House how to handle its affairs. Of course the House will not accept the Williams Amendment regardless of the amount of money involved, because this now comes down to the matter of principle. Not a single House Member will vote for an amendment for the Senate to attempt

to place any restrictions on the House Members. We make no move along this line in regard to the Senate and certainly we do not intend for the Senate to try again acting like the "Upper House".

August 9, 1966

FOR a period of ten years now we have had a running battle over a highway system and a rapid rail system. I have never seen as much pressure in my life and for several years now the White House has attempted to exercise as much as anyone else. When our hearings were released during the past several days for the District of Columbia budget for Fiscal Year 1967, the Washington newspapers really had a field day. The front page of The Washington Daily News carried a banner headline reading "Rep. Natcher on D.C. Subway - Highway Bind: 'No Roads, No Rails'". The article for this headline is entitled: "Natcher to City: Build Highways or No Subway." This article is as follows:

"No District highway program,

no District subway system."

This, in effect, was the ultimatum delivered to the Commissioners by Chairman William H. Natcher (D., Ky.) of the House Appropriations D. C. sub-committee at recent budget hearings.

IMPASSE

Rep. Natcher, according to testimony made public today, charged that the highway program "has been used as a political football and now is the time to stop this foolishness.

"We have reached an impasse as far as the highway program is concerned in Washington," he said. "I want the members of the committee to know that I am unable to continue recommending that money be appropriated for the rapid transit system if the highway program is to be brought to a complete halt.

"Well over \$10 million has been invested in plans and designing of roads and parts of the Interstate System that have not been used."

(The National Capital Transportation Agency is asking for \$25.5 million for construction during fiscal 1967 of which the District's portion is \$8.5 million. Last year the District contributed \$2 million toward rapid transit engineering and architectural "conceptual" work.)

"We have about \$172 million of Federal and District funds now accumulated in the freeway program and we are unable to proceed," Rep. Natcher told the Commissioners. "We will not meet the 1972 deadline set in the interstate program."

KENNEDY LETTER

He said that President Kennedy was "ill advised" in June, 1963, when he issued a letter asking for a restudy of the highway program here.

"If President Kennedy had been furnished with all the facts he would not have signed this letter," Rep. Natcher said. "We have good Commissioners and here again is another example of their judgment being ignored and

a serious mistake committed that must now be corrected."

Rep. Natcher said that to meet the "tremendous day-to-day growth of traffic" in Washington, the highway program must be carried along with proposals for a rapid transit system.

"For some three years now," he said, "I have believed that any program that attempted to stop the freeway program would fail. Certainly I do not intend to stand by and be a party to this pressure and bad judgment."

He called the recently issued Arthur D. Little D. C. freeways study "a complete farce" and "another obstacle carefully placed in the road."

Gen. Charles M. Duke, Engineer Commissioner, said most people want a freeway system but they want it constructed "over there somewhere."

"In the District, we have very little 'over theres' where we can place the legs of this system," he told the sub-committee.

- By Milton Berliner
The Washington Daily News

The Evening Star carried a story entitled "Panel Threatening Subway Aid Cutoff." This story is as follows:

House budget makers for the District have threatened to cut off all spending for Washington's multi-million dollar subway system this year.

The ax will fall unless District Appropriations subcommittee members can be shown a sharply stepped-up pace of interstate freeway construction, hearings released today on the city budget indicated.

Chairman William H. Natcher, D-Ky., told The Star he still is waiting. The budget is not likely to come out of his subcommittee for a month, in large part because revenue to pay for nearly \$15 million worth of highways is still unauthorized and stalled in a House-Senate conference committee.

Two Power Plays

Natcher's subcommittee members explored two ways to wield their power at the April

hearings.

One was to forbid action on any subway plan by the two federal advisory agencies - the National Capital Planning Commission and the Fine Arts Commission.

The other was to withhold the local share of costs, about \$8.5 million, requested for the subway. Congress already has allowed \$9 million in federal funds for the rapid rail program.

"I am unable to continue recommending that money be appropriated for the rapid transit system if the highway program is to be brought to a complete halt," Natcher warned at hearings. "We have reached an impasse."

He repeated the threat to both engineer Commissioner Charles M. Duke, Washington's chief highway builder, and National Capital Transportation Agency Administrator W. J. McCarter, overseer of the subway.

"What I said at the hearings stands today," Natcher said last

week.

Alarmed at Slowdown

For nearly a decade, Natcher has grown increasingly alarmed about the slowdown of freeway building, now \$175 million behind schedule. Just last year, \$2.6 million worth of plans were discarded.

And projects before his subcommittee in 1962, such as the Southwest Freeway, the Potomac River Freeway, Three Sisters Bridge, and links of the loop planned around the inner city, are still not completed and few are under contract.

"Time is passing and the pressure groups who are against our freeway program are jubilant," Natcher told witnesses. "I say to you this is a serious mistake."

Never before had the gentlemanly Natcher more harshly criticized "little pressure groups" he accused of robbing freeways to pay for a subway.

"This matter has been used

as a political football and now is the time to stop this foolishness," Natcher asserted.

Both Presidents Kennedy and Johnson were "ill advised" on freeway plans, according to Natcher. He labeled one presidential consultant's recommendation to stop most freeway construction a "complete farce and another obstacle carefully placed in the road."

The Congressman named no names, but apart from Duke and McCarter, the President's official advisers locally include White House assistant Charles Horsky, and NCPA Chairman Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe. Both are relatively disenchanted with Inner Loop segments that cross crowded city blocks.

Natcher also scored Budget Bureau Director Charles L. Schultze, and his deputy, Elmer B. Staats, for failing to explain why the administration for several years has submitted city budgets out of balance.

The only reply from Staats, now Comptroller General, at a

full House Appropriations Committee meeting this year was that executive budget makers "certainly would be happy to sit down and discuss alternative procedures."

Addressing McCarter at the District hearing, Natcher said, "I say to you I do not understand what they are doing. It turns out to be a mistake.

"These little pressure groups and people downtown that want to destroy the highway system in the city of Washington are not going to succeed," Natcher went on. "They will never succeed and I do not believe that the majority of the people in Washington who understand exactly what is going on would agree that they should succeed."

McCarter, at one point, said that both Mrs. Rowe and William Walton, Fine Arts Commission chairman, had "assured me that there will never be any delay on any one of our (subway) projects."

Rep. Joseph M. McDade, R-Pa., suggested that either agency could

stop subway construction if they did not give plans a hearing. McCarter's aides admitted that was "theoretically correct."

"Is it or is it not correct," McDade demanded.

"Assuming that the commission refused to conduct a hearing, refused to take any action?" asked an apparently amazed Owen J. Malone, NCTA counsel.

"Exactly." McDade said.

Malone admitted the subway system would be stymied. But, he added, that has not been the NCTA experience.

"Not yet, anyway," McDade commented.

Earlier, Rep. Glenn R. Davis, R-Wis., asked Duke if the subway could be built if District funds were withheld, "pending certain conditions that might be outlined by this committee?"

Duke hazarded a guess that such action would have the practical effect of stopping subway construction. Federal aid is

based on the assumption that a local contribution is assured.

- By Grace Bassett
Star Staff Writer
August 8, 1966

Probably the greatest wrestler of the 20th Century, Ed (Strangler) Lewis, died Sunday. He achieved professional wrestling fame during the 1920's and spent the last twenty-five years of his life teaching young boys to build their lives on a firm religious foundation. Lewis's real name was Robert H. Friedrich. He was 76 at the time of his death and was still a huge barrel-chested man whose neck was larger than most men's thighs. He was the heavyweight wrestling champion from 1920 to 1932 when he lost his title to Gus Sonnenburg. When I was a boy I saw Strangler Lewis wrestle several times, and I have never seen a man that could wrestle like him in those days.

According to separate U.S. Army and Marine Corps studies, North Vietnam can continue the war indefinitely at its present pace.