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## U.S. House Journal of William H. Natcher, vol. 22

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JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. HATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

2ND DIST. OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME XVIII

The Army study was completed since the start of the bombing of oil installations in the north. Both reports are based on the assumption that the United States contribution to the war will continue to expand slowly. If North Vietnam chooses to drag out the war, according to these studies, she will be able to avoid final defeat or intolerable suffering at home. American bombing will not be able to reduce infiltration to a level that will make it impossible for North Vietnam to replace her battle losses in the south. Today we have about 285,000 men in South Vietnam and about 450,000 are expected by the end of the year. Here again we are attempting to fight a war in the backyard of an enemy, and with this being a jungle war which, regardless of modern weapons, is exceedingly difficult for our men. Staying within parallels and swaying with public sentiment of the world has us in a right bad position.

Going back to the question of roads and rails, an article appeared in today's Washington Post entitled "Halt to Subway Money is Threatened if D. C.

**Freeway Foes Continue Attack."**  
**This article is as follows:**

Chairman William H. Natcher (D-Ky.) of the House District Appropriations Subcommittee has warned that Washington's subway proposal is in serious peril unless the long dispute over freeways ends.

He has threatened to use every budgetary tactic at his command, including the withholding of rapid transit money, if opponents of the road program continue their attacks.

Natcher made his position clear in a series of attacks on antifreeway groups during closed budget hearings in April. The transcript was released yesterday.

No names were mentioned, Natcher emphasized that he was not attacking the D. C. Commissioners or subway planners, but rather "these little pressure groups and people downtown that want to destroy the highway program."

Since the hearings were held, the National Capital

Planning Commission has voted 6 to 5 to go ahead with freeways, and the President's Policy Advisory Committee concluded that pending projects should proceed.

Natcher said that he still is not convinced that the dispute has ended. He said it was "a mistake" to provide the first \$2 million in city funds for the project last year.

This year, the National Capital Transportation Agency asked for \$8.5 million in D. C. money and \$17 million in Federal funds. Another subcommittee reduced the Federal outlay to \$9 million, which automatically trims the proposed D. C. share to \$4.5 million.

Natcher said it is "time to stop this foolishness." He declared:

"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.

"Now this, to me, is the most serious matter that will be presented during the (D.C.) budget hearings..."

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

For the last seven or eight years, he said, he has "tried to sound the alarm" but has encountered delays emanating from the White House, subway proponents and city planning groups.

The Chairman singled out a 1963 letter from President Kennedy to Commissioner Walter N. Tobriner, calling it a serious mistake that set back the city's highway program.

In the letter, the late President called for a re-examination of several proposed highway projects, including the north leg of the Inner Loop and the Three Sisters Bridge, though he noted that projects not under study should go forward as

scheduled. His letter led to creation of the Policy Advisory Committee, made up of top city and Federal officials.

"We have good Commissioners in our Capital City and here again is another example of their judgment being ignored and a serious mistake committed that must now be corrected," Natcher said at the hearing.

Not only is it doubtful that Washington can complete its Interstate Highway Program by 1972 - the expiration date for Federal aid on a 9-to-1 matching fund basis - but "well over \$10 million" has been spent in plans that have not been used, Natcher noted.

Another subcommittee member, Rep. Glenn R. Davis (R-Wis.) asked Engineer Commissioner Charles M. Duke at one point whether Washington's subway could be built if the city's share were suspended "pending certain conditions that might be outlined by this committee."

Duke said he doubted it, since the Federal Government's

obligation was based on the city's participation.

In other testimony, witnesses for the Federal City Council cited what they called "a record of deteriorated decision-making with regard to the planning of transportation in the Nation's Capital."

G. Yates Cook, executive vice president, testified that the Policy Advisory Committee's statement "would commit the District of Columbia to the embarrassment of further studies, further inaction, additional wasted expenditures and the ultimate loss of its road network."

Cook called for freeway priority lists, detailed plans for the relocation of families and businesses and strong action by President Johnson to insure results.

Duke joined in the plea for more thorough planning, noting that the Commissioners' relations with the Planning Commission have been anything but rosy.

"We are always hopeful that we can reach agreement and move forward," he said. "I must say, however, that it is getting more difficult day by day.

"I wish I could give any degree of reason for optimism right now...but I'm afraid I can't. In fact, the latest thinking... indicates that the rate of prosecution should be slowed down even further."

The only major testimony against the freeway program was given at a public session by Peter S. Craig, representing the Committee of 100 on the Federal City. Craig got a cordial reception, and no rebuttal, from Natcher.

Craig could not be reached for comment yesterday.

- By Robert L. Asher  
Washington Post Staff  
Writer

August 9, 1966

August 10, 1966

The House passed the third Civil Rights bill in three years

last night including a modified open-housing section. This bill now heads into a tough Senate fight. On a Roll Call Vote, the bill passed by 259 to 157.

Title I of the bill provides machinery for uniform selection of Federal juries throughout the country. Title II forbids racial discrimination in the selection of Federal and state juries.

Title III empowers the Attorney General to file suit to protect all Constitutional rights of citizens when he finds a pattern or practice of discrimination.

Title IV forbids discrimination in the sale or rental of housing exempting home owners, boarding houses and owner occupied apartments of four units or less.

This title would open up large apartments and all new housing.

Title V makes it a crime to injure or threaten anyone exercising his Constitutional rights punishable by ten years in prison for injury, and up to life in prison for death.

Titles VI, VII, and VIII pertain to enforcement provisions of the law and the Cramer Amendment which was adopted provides for a penitentiary sentence for those who travel from state to state

inciting riots and disturbing the racial situation in this country.

I have voted for all Civil Rights bills since I have been a Member of Congress except the Civil Rights Bill of 1964 and the Civil Rights bill that passed last night. The Civil Rights Bill of 1964 contains a number of unconstitutional provisions and for that reason I could not vote for this legislation. The bill that passed last night contains an unconstitutional provision in Title II concerning certain restrictions on state and local juries and Title IV pertaining to housing and the sale of real estate and the rental of property is unconstitutional because it violates the Due Process clause of our Constitution.

The housing provision contained in the House bill and other provisions will not be accepted by the Senate and since this is August, I am of the opinion that this bill will simply die a natural death in the Senate.

Sometimes it is right hard to understand why some Members

fail to vote on important bills. For instance, in the Civil Rights vote last night fifteen failed to vote, and one voted "present." George Andrews of Alabama had to be away due to the death of a favorite aunt. John Blatnik of Minnesota probably has some reason. Edwards of California was underfoot for days while this bill was in general debate and then when the final roll call was made, for some reason he failed to vote. Edwards of Louisiana probably had some reason. Hawkins of California was at the bedside of his wife who died yesterday. King of New York probably had a reason. Jimmy Morrison of Louisiana voted for the last Civil Rights bill and riots and marching has been a weekly affair in his district ever since. He failed to vote this time. Tom Murray of Tennessee went home yesterday after finally understanding that he had been defeated in the Primary. That famous Adam Clayton Powell, who has made speech after speech calling for 'black power' and for everything that would bring about a revolution in this country, failed to vote on this bill. He

is colored and wants to be the king of the colored people in this country and why he would duck this vote, the Lord only knows. Rogers of Texas announced last week that he would not be a candidate for reelection, notwithstanding the fact that he had won his Primary and his opposition in November was not too serious. He probably had some reason for not voting. Mrs. Thomas of Texas was present every minute during the general debate on this bill for nearly three weeks, and for some reason she was absent when the final roll call was made. She is the widow of Albert Thomas, one of the great men to serve in the House. Toll of Pennsylvania is a right sick man and has not been on the House Floor for months. He did not vote. Ullman of Oregon was present every day and I guess he had some good reason. Van Deerlin of California probably had some reason. Willis of Louisiana is a right sick man and has had a serious operation during the past several weeks. He joined those other Members of Louisiana who simply did not vote.

August 11, 1966

For the past seven years the Washington newspapers, and especially the Post, have in their news columns and editorials completely ignored the highway program for the District of Columbia. Some of this is the result of the Washington newspapers' desire to have a rapid transit system approved and placed under construction here in Washington. Since I have been a member of the Subcommittee on District of Columbia Appropriations, each year I have called attention to the fact that the highway program was not moving and that every effort was being made to completely stop the freeway program and highway construction here generally. In April of this year, during the hearings, I again called attention to the fact that every effort was being made to kill off the highway system in order to permit the rapid transit system to go ahead. As one member of the committee, I have always believed that there is a place in our Capital City for both systems. We have some \$172 million of Federal and District

of Columbia funds now accumulating in the freeway program and the Interstate Highway System deadline is 1972. Unless this highway program gets underway again, we will not be able to meet the deadline in 1972, and those who are against the highway program will be jubilant.

Finally the Washington newspapers are willing to take a stand concerning the importance of our highway program at this time, and in addition to the articles which have recently appeared in all three papers, two of the papers have editorials concerning my proposal for stopping the rapid rail transit money unless the highway program gets underway. The editorial in yesterday's Evening Star is entitled "Natcher Serves Notice" and is as follows:

Kentucky's Representative Natcher, chairman of the District Appropriations subcommittee, is sick and tired of the stalling on this city's freeway and bridge programs. To underscore his point, he has served notice that no money will be appropriated for a subway system until the free-

ways get a green light.

During hearings last April, Natcher, noted for his restraint, said bluntly that "those little pressure groups and people downtown who want to destroy the highway system in the city of Washington are not going to succeed. They will never succeed and I do not believe that the people of Washington who understand exactly what is going on would agree that they should succeed." Now it is August, but Natcher still feels the same way.

For a long time Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe, chairman of the National Capital Planning Commission, was able to sabotage the freeway program. But that one-man, or one-woman, barrier seemed to have been hurdled last June when the Planning Commission, by a one-vote margin, threw its support behind the freeways. Since then, however, nothing of any consequence has happened. Mrs. Rowe, vacationing on Cape Cod, doubtless is still as hostile to freeways as ever. And it may be that her influence has kept the commission from putting its stamp of approval on a final,

complete and comprehensive plan. At any rate, action has been put off until the September meeting of the commission.

It seems to us that the time has come for General Duke, the Engineer Commissioner, to take this matter in hand. He should disengage himself from the controversy over four vs. six lanes for the new Fourteenth street bridge, a controversy which tends to undermine support for the proposed Three Sisters Bridge, and push hard for definitive action when the Planning Commission meets next month.

This, we believe, is the message which Chairman Natcher is trying to put across. And it had better be heeded by all concerned, whether their primary interest is in freeways, a subway, or both.

- Editorial  
The Evening Star  
August 10, 1966

The editorial in the Washington Post this morning is entitled "Transportation Tangle" and is as follows:

Representative Natcher's newly disclosed comments on transportation in the District during closed budget hearings in April were harsh and threatening. Congress, he said, means to have this city's freeway program completed and will sacrifice the subway system, if need be, to gain that end. This sort of bludgeon tactic invites resentment, but there was cause for Mr. Natcher's frustration at stagnation of the highway program.

Construction in the last decade had slowed and finally come almost to a dead stop, leaving some projects incomplete and others still on the drawing boards. The National Capital Planning Commission kept saying "no" without offering feasible alternatives. Therefore some persons grabbed at the illusory alternative of the subway. Why, they asked, build highways if we are to have a subway to carry commuters?

The answer is that in a rationally planned city both are needed. The argument that finally convinced Congress to authorize a subway after years of refusing

to do so was that rapid rail transit would complement, not compete with, highway transit. Many suburbanites and tourists doubtless will continue to drive into the city either because the subway is not accessible or because they prefer to do so. Under any projection the number of cars entering the District will increase. Yet the road system is inadequate for today's volume of traffic, with the result that drivers are tempted into residential neighborhoods to circumvent the main arteries. This fact alone should illustrate the folly of trying to save the city by stopping highways.

Since the hearings there has been a significant development. In June the Planning Commission voted to continue the highway building program. The city, officially, stands in Mr. Natcher's corner. Does this satisfy the Chairman? If not, he has an obligation to spell out what will. The vocal minority of the NCPC is still ready to delay or obstruct the highway program at any opportunity. It is important for them, and for the citizens of Washington, to know specifically the

risks involved in such action.

- Editorial

The Washington Post  
August 11, 1966

August 12, 1966

More books are being published today about some of our famous people than at any other time during the past ten years. In some instances, employees are not only requested not to publish and to write stories, but sign affidavits to the effect that they will not publish or permit anyone else to ghost write a story for them. A number of stories have been written about President Kennedy and in one or two instances the authors are writing not only from the standpoint of the money to be received but are using this method to promote their own political interests. For instance, Mrs. Lincoln, who was President Kennedy's private secretary for a number of years before he was elected President, and continued to serve on with him after he became President, published a book recently and now her husband

is a candidate for Congress in one of the Maryland districts. Yesterday, Jonathan Daniels, the son of Josephus Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy under Franklin D. Roosevelt, brought out a book entitled "The Time Between the Wars." In this book Mr. Daniels' states that President Franklin D. Roosevelt's marriage nearly broke up in 1918 over the situation between the then Assistant Secretary of the Navy and his wife's social secretary, a Miss Mercer, who later married New York socialite Winthrop Rutherford. She, according to Mr. Daniels, was with President Roosevelt when he died in Warm Springs in 1945. Mrs. Rutherford died in 1948. According to Daniels, this romance continued on up to the time that President Roosevelt was elected President, and then Mrs. Roosevelt, apparently convinced that the romance was off, started to staying at home just a little more. I recall during the time that President Roosevelt was serving his 3½ terms that Mrs. Roosevelt was traveling most of the time. After Mr. Roosevelt was elected President,

according to Mr. Daniels, the romance started up again and carried on up to the time of the President's death.

August 15, 1966

Mr. Rayburn's story about letters from constituents always seemed real amusing to me. It pertains to the letter he received from one of his constituents which was not only real mean but just plain ugly. He returned the letter to this constituent with a note stating that - "I know you will be interested in seeing this letter because some crackpot is using your name and in all fairness to you, I thought you should be alerted of this action". I have received letters from time to time that are not pleasant and come from a few mean people, but at least I have never received a letter such as the one that apparently was received by Senator Bartlett of Alaska, which appears on the following page:

A. G. Heinsohn, Jr.  
Sevierville, Tennessee  
August 9, 1966

Senator E. L. Bartlett  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:           **LIAR IN THE SENATE**

A copy of your June 10 WASHINGTON REPORT has come to my attention.

In it you state, "I believe that the Birch Society--or any other secret, underground, subversive group...."

I have been a member of the Society since its inception, and I permit no one, not even a lying, oath-violator in the United States senate, to refer to me as a member of a secret, underground, subversive group".

You cannot plead ignorance of the Society's wellpublicized goal of "Less government, more personal responsibility and with God's help, a better world."

You cannot change my World War I record, the WW II record of

my son, nor the Revolutionary War record of our ancestor, Captain George Gray.

You can only further degrade the present low-standing of the U.S. Senate by exposing yourself as an unprincipled, outright liar.

Sincerely yours,

(signed)

A. G. Heinsohn, Jr.

AGH, Jr/rgb  
cc: Congress  
Press

August 16, 1966

There never has been a war like the one in Vietnam. For months now we have sent emissaries throughout the world urging peace talks and hoping that some of our friends and allies, who have failed to join with us in Vietnam, will succeed in securing approval of North Vietnam for peace talks. This war is costing us about \$1 billion each month and we have now some 300,000 men engaged in the war. We have lost over 3,000 of our boys and our

injuries are nearly up to 100,000. The President has from the beginning given orders for every bombing raid and has selected the targets. This is really unusual and I presume that the Joint Chiefs of Staff and our military leaders will talk about this new innovation for years to come. Last week, by mistake, a village was bombed with some 25 to 30 civilians killed and a little over 100 injured. A number of small children received serious injuries and some were killed. All of this, together with the pictures that appear daily in our newspapers, really causes our people to wonder about the whole thing. This past weekend, President Johnson had General William Westmoreland fly from Saigon, South Vietnam, to his Texas ranch where he was spending the weekend. This is a little over 6,000 miles, and during the discussion I know that the bombing raid in the village must have been discussed, and then maps were produced with the President pointing out certain targets that could not be bombed and others that he intended to bomb, step by step without bringing a

Chinese avalanche down upon us.

We have Members in the House and Senate who from time to time get real pious and issue a statement of their finances. It just so happens that in most cases those who are eager to make this move generally owe more than they can pay. This past week, E. C. Gathings, Democrat of Arkansas in the House, who has just come through a right warm Primary, suddenly decided to issue a statement of the finances of himself and his family. He stated that he had no outside income and that he and the members of his family live on his pay as a Congressman. Further he stated that his total investments, other than his home here and his home in West Memphis, Arkansas, amount to \$412 and that he has \$5 in a checking account in a bank at Earle, Arkansas, and \$5 in an account in the First Federal Savings and Loan of Alexandria. His investments, he said, are \$200 in the Christian Foundation Life Insurance Company, \$200 in the West Memphis Federal Savings and Loan Association, and Mrs. Gathings,

he said, went on a spree one year and bought one share of gyrodyne for \$12. It would not surprise me if at some time in the future, when Mr. Gathings is in the Private Dining Room for the Members, if one of the Members suddenly appeared with a hat in hand, passing it around for Representative Gathings.

August 17, 1966

On Saturday of this week, dedication ceremonies for Barkley Dam will be held at Grand Rivers, Kentucky. I may be able to attend this ceremony. In fact, I should be there because I remember distinctly the battle that I had on June 16, 1955 at the time I had to offer an amendment placing back into the Public Works Appropriations bill 86 projects which were deleted by my Committee on Appropriations in the House. The \$46,707,000 was the amount required to restore the 86 projects and two of the 86 were located in Kentucky. One was the Lower Cumberland River Dam, which later was named Barkley Dam, and the other was the Jackson, Kentucky, cut-

off project. The amount for the advance engineering and design totaled \$200,000 and this was the start of the Barkley Dam through the Congress. There were a number of Members on my Committee who were against this particular project due to the fact that it was a multi-purpose project. A small electric unit is a part of this project. I had only been a Member of the Committee since January the 1st of that year and offering an amendment on the floor against my Committee of course was not good. At the time the bill was presented to the full Committee by the subcommittee, my amendments to restore the different projects were overwhelmingly defeated and I simply made up my mind that the Barkley Dam project together with the other projects located throughout the United States, were just too important to receive this kind of treatment.

Bill Powell, one of the correspondents for the Paducah Sun-Democrat, in his article on August 5th entitled "Resolution by Clements Was a Key Measure" goes on to enumerate just what transpired at the time Congress

decided to build this particular multi-purpose project. The article is as follows:

In 1955 Barkley Dam had only a frail foothold in Congress. Legislators had provided \$200,000 for the project - it was to be used for what they called "work to commence the planning for construction."

Still in the path of the project, which at that time was to cost an estimated \$167,000,000 were many barriers. The program was in a delicate stage; anything could have thrown it off balance or into the limbo of lost projects.

On April 30, 1956, Alben W. Barkley died.

As you know, he fell dead while dramatically addressing a mock Democratic convention at Washington and Lee University.

Soon after the Veep's death - while his last words of "I would rather be a servant in the house of the Lord than to sit in the seats of the mighty" were still ringing in the world's ears - Sen. Earle C. Clements of

Morganfield introduced a significant resolution in the Senate.

Actually, it was a joint Senate-House resolution which meant that it had great weight.

The resolution was to name the dam on the lower Cumberland, a delicate project which hadn't come to a head and which had hard days ahead, after Alben W. Barkley.

The resolution was enacted into law May 24, 1956. In its report to the Senate recommending approval of the resolution, the Senate Public Works Committee said:

"The lower Cumberland Lock and dam project is located in the district in which the late Alben W. Barkley resided. He was always a strong advocate and supporter of this project.

"The committee believes it fitting and proper that this dam and reservoir bear the name of Barkley Dam and Lake Barkley in honor of the great statesman and beloved American from Kentucky,

who so ably served his state and nation in public office for over 50 years. This committee realizes that no engineering structure is capable of symbolizing the greatness of the man Alben W. Barkley but we can honor his life in a modest manner by having this dam and reservoir bear his name."

Initial funds for construction of the dam were made available that same year. An appropriation of \$1,100,000 for the project separated it from what they call preliminary or "in the study stage."

The project then rolled along.

It is there now, for all to see. Through June, 1966, a total of \$138,516,000 had been appropriated for the project. Now \$3,484,000 has been recommended for completion of the great dam.

It is significant - and it should be of interest to those who think the government runs wild on all kinds of expenditures - that the original Barkley Dam estimate was \$167,000,000 and

that it will be completed for \$142,000,000.

Seeing Barkley Dam in every stage of construction, and sweating through the news obligations of bitter relocation and giving up of homes, I believe that the project has been a model in efficiency and economy.

The "saving" of \$25,000,000 is a startling contrast to the usual tale - the spending of an extra \$25,000,000.

Perhaps Earle C. Clements would be embarrassed by my evaluation of his role in the Barkley Dam program.

But it is clear that his quick thoughtful resolution in honor of Barkley untangled all of the underbrush that lay in the path of Barkley Dam.

The tribute wasn't a maneuver but it had the same effect.

As Clements put through his resolution, which was proper and in perfect perspective, the future of the dam was assured.

After it had the name of Alben W. Barkley, the project had the magic it took for success.

The dedication will be a big occasion.

Earle C. Clements will be on the main platform, as he should be. So will Frank Albert Stubblefield and Noble Gregory and other Kentucky lawmakers who shared in the effort to make Barkley Dam a reality.

Of these special thanks should be extended to Congressman William H. Natcher. Back in 1955 the House Appropriations Committee deleted the initial appropriation for planning and survey of this project. Had it not been for our good friend and neighbor Bill Natcher, a member of the Committee, who rose on the House Floor and successfully offered an amendment to restore these funds, this project would have been needlessly delayed and possibly endangered.

The vice president of the United States will dedicate the dam and lake, and the canal

connecting the lakes.

I would not be surprised to see 30,000 people there.

Clements, remembering that balmy May after the Veep died, can sit up there on the speakers stand and modestly wonder if all this would have taken place if his resolution hadn't passed back in 1956.

I doubt if it would.

There are turning points in everything. Sometimes they are extremely delicate.

- Bill Powell

Paducah Sun-Democrat  
August 5, 1966

In addition to Barkley Dam, which, of course, is close to Kentucky Dam, we will have Barkley Lake State Park. A Federal grant of \$3.9 million was secured by some of us to help Kentucky develop this particular project which I believe will be one of the great national outdoor facilities. Governor Edward T. Breathitt, in his column entitled "Let's Look It Over..." made

certain observations as follows concerning this particular project:

President Johnson said on his recent trip to Kentucky that Barkley Lake State Park is destined to become one of the foremost public recreation areas in the entire country.

In announcing on his July 23 visit to Louisville a Federal grant of \$3.9 million to help Kentucky develop the project, the President referred to it as a "great new national outdoor facility."

He said that it would benefit an adjacent area that is economically needy and that, in the heart of the nation, it would provide a splendid recreation site for millions of Americans.

I couldn't agree with the President's statements more. With the grant he announced, we plan to get work underway late this summer on what I know will become one of the finest parks in the nation.

Total cost of the park

project will be \$7,945,000, with the State putting up the other half from bond issue and other funds. I anticipate that it will be ready for full use when, or soon after, my term as governor expires in December, 1967.

It is hoped, also, that a boat dock and marina will be operational this fall at the 1,800-acre project on the eastern shore of the vast lake named for the late Senator and Vice President Alben W. Barkley of Paducah.

I am anticipating that certain day-use facilities at the park will be available to the public for the tourist and vacation season starting next spring.

Brand new Barkley Lake State Park and the wilderness recreational areas in the 170,000 acre Land-Between-The-Lakes now being developed by TVA, when added to Kentucky Lake facilities, will make this whole region one of the nation's greatest recreational complexes.

The new park will be

highlighted by a 124-unit, circular-shaped lodge designed by famous architect Edward Durrell Stone. There will be 15 modern vacation cottages, a multi-purpose recreation building, two golf courses, two beaches, and picnicking and other day-use areas.

The main dining room will seat 300 guests with banquet accommodations for as many as 400. The multi-use activity and recreation center, seating 300 persons for meetings, will contain a snack bar, washroom facilities, and motion picture projection rooms.

An open-roofed pavilion will be used for square dancing and other activities. Tennis courts will be provided, as well as a multi-purpose court for other outdoor games, shuffleboard courts and a miniature golf course.

Also planned are two large picnic areas, with the necessary tables and grills. Abundant parking space will be located near the picnic areas. Four public shelters will have

separate sanitary facilities.

The tourist industry in Kentucky is booming. Studies show the tourist and travel trade was worth more than \$375 million last year, an increase of \$106 million since 1959. The total number of estimated visitors to all parks during this period tripled, from 5 million to more than 15 million.

Kentuckians from over all the state will be happy to join me, I am sure, in expressing genuine appreciation to President Johnson, the Economic Development administration and our Federal government for the generous grant which makes our new Barkley Lake Park possible.

I believe it is proper to pay tribute, in addition, for their assistance to Representatives Frank A. Subblefield, Murray; William H. Natcher, Bowling Green and other members of the Kentucky congressional delegation.

Credit also is due former Senator Earle C. Clements, who helped shape the idea for Barkley

Dam, which impounds Barkley Lake, and to State Parks Commissioner Robert Bell and his deputy, Ed Fox, for the important roles they played in the development of what promises to be the showplace of Kentucky's State park system.

- By Edward T. Breathitt

Virginia and I enjoy musical comedies and on Saturday night of last week we really had a field day. We went to the National Theater to witness the musical comedy "Annie Get Your Gun." Ethel Merman plays the part of Annie and she is ably assisted by a number of actors and actresses which make this a real outstanding musical comedy. This little lady, Ethel Merman, is quite a character. Of course, she is now in her late 50's or early 60's, but still is just jubilant when one or more of the other players receives a big hand. She simply beams and this shows that she is not only a shrewd actress, but is a real person.

Since I have been a Member of Congress a number of Democratic political leaders here in our Capital City have tried to direct everything concerning the operation of the city and in a number of instances have engaged in manipulations concerning the operation of parking lots, road contracts, and certain other very delicate matters. We have a man in the District now by the name of Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., who is the Democratic Central Committee Chairman, and is the same man that helped form the Americans for Democratic Action. This man seems to be into everything and of course wants Home Rule with a few white people, including himself, controlling the Negroes to be elected and those that will be in charge of operating our Capital City. When I first was named a member of the District of Columbia Budget Subcommittee, this man wanted to talk with me on a number of occasions about matters which I was positive did not concern him and were simply problems to be threshed out in Congress, and especially out in the open. This man is saying publicly today that he does not predict

riots or trouble in the Capital City, but unless he and all of his cohorts succeed in securing Home Rule during this 89th Congress, which he terms the most liberal of this generation, than we may have serious trouble in our city. This is the same man that Wayne Hays, the Representative from Ohio, said in the general debate last year on Home Rule should be placed on a raft and pushed out into the ocean. As an attorney he, of course, has his many connections by virtue of playing the Democratic leadership to the hilt, and it simply makes you ill to think that this bird, together with others of the same ilk, say some day get control in this the most beautiful city in the world.

Members running for Congress in Virginia and Maryland always take up the District of Columbia's cudgel, because in this manner they receive publicity in the Washington papers. I have always thought that if I ran for Congress in one of the Maryland districts I would be vitally concerned in the problems concerning this particular district, the state of Maryland, and our country

generally. Keeping in mind that the people of the District did not elect me to spend all of my time trying to run the Capital City just to get before the people on some problem which seemed to be newsworthy at the time. I carry my share of the load and at times it is right burdensome. The election for Congress in Virginia's 10th district and also the 8th district in Maryland apparently has reached the point where the issues are scarce because during the past few weeks two or three of the candidates have gotten on my back. A man by the name of DuVal is running against Representative Joel T. Broyhill, and this man says that my position in the road and rail matter is simply one where I am using budgetary power to stifle dissent. Another man running for Congress in the 8th district of Maryland by the name of Hanson, says that I am using this power simply as blackmail to force the District to repair the streets and build the roads. The Washington papers of course use these stories and this delights the prospective candidates. If either one of

these men would be elected, I am wondering what position they would be in the House of Representatives if they really needed something real bad.

August 23, 1966

On Saturday we dedicated the \$142 million multi-purpose project named for the late Alben W. Barkley. Senator Barkley spent more than 40 years as Congressman, Senator and Vice President of the United States. Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey delivered the principal speech and he was introduced by former Senator Earle C. Clements. Frank A. Stubblefield, Charles P. Farnsley and I went down to the dedication and we were joined by other Congressmen from Tennessee together with the Tennessee Governor and Senators. The record of this project is one for the books.

This project, prior to the death of Senator Barkley, was the Lower Cumberland River multi-purpose project. In 1954 we finally succeeded in having this project authorized by the Public Works Committees in the House and

in the Senate. This was the year that I served on the Veterans Affairs Committee. Beginning in January of 1955, I was a member of the Committee on Appropriations in the House. After authorizing this project we succeeded in having the Bureau of the Budget request the sum of \$200,000 to begin the advance engineering and design on this project. This request was finally approved in October of 1954 and was one of the items included in the President's Budget sent to the Hill in January of 1955 for the fiscal year 1956. At that time, John Taber of New York, was a member of our House Committee and he was very much against this project because it had a power unit and was a multi-purpose project. As a member of the Subcommittee on Public Works of the House Committee on Appropriations, he succeeded in deleting this project and he was joined by my chairman, Mr. Cannon of Missouri, and a majority of the members of the Subcommittee. At the time this bill was presented to the full Committee I offered an amendment to place this project back into the bill, together with the Jackson Cutoff Project

located at Jackson, Kentucky. Along with these two projects, 84 other projects duly authorized and approved by the Bureau of the Budget and the Corps of Engineers, were omitted and left out of the bill. My amendment included 86 projects and the total was \$46,707,000. The Committee simply rolled over me at the time of the full Committee meeting and my good friend and chairman, Mr. Cannon, then said, "William, it is all over now and, of course, you will not offer any amendment on the floor". Mr. Cannon was a great man and my good friend and I hated to be placed in the position of being against my Committee and I told him so. When the bill was brought to the House for final passage I offered my amendment providing for \$46,707,000 for the restoration of the 86 omitted Public Works projects. Mr. Rayburn was the Speaker and he, together with a great many other Members in the House, joined with me in my fight and we succeeded in placing the Lower Cumberland River multi-purpose project, the Jackson, Kentucky Cutoff Project and the other 84 projects back into the

bill. We were exceedingly fortunate on this June 16, 1955 because it is difficult to place one project back in a Public Works bill on the Floor of the House. When you consider that we were able to place 86 projects in the bill on this amendment, coupled with the fact that it is exceedingly difficult to defeat the Committee on Appropriations on any matter in Congress, this victory may stand for some time to come. Our strategy in stressing the number of the projects, which were located in the 48 states, was exceedingly helpful. At this time we had only 48 states and nearly all of them received one or more of the 86 projects.

The \$200,000 was then in the bill and the advance engineering and design started on this project. If this action had not been taken there would never have been a Barkley Dam Project because from that time down to this good day, the opposition in the House against multi-purpose projects is overwhelming. We succeeded from that time down to the present time in seeing that all of the money was placed in the Public Works bills for advance

engineering and design and construction. The next year, after we had our fight to save this project, Senator Barkley died and at that time former Senator Earle C. Clements offered a Resolution in the Senate naming the Lower Cumberland River multipurpose project the Barkley Dam. The Resolution immediately passed the Senate and on the last day of the Session in the House, in 1956, we succeeded in having the Resolution passed and thereby established the name, Barkley Dam.

A lot of funny things happen when you have a fight over one of these projects and I know - because we have completed 20 in Kentucky since I have been a Member of Congress - and I could tell a story about every one of the twenty. When the news was received that the Subcommittee in the House had deleted this project, Senator Barkley, who was back in the Senate after serving as Vice President, called me by telephone and asked me if I thought we had any chance to put the project back in the bill. I very frankly stated that it would be a difficult battle and

that I thought he ought to contact my chairman, Mr. Cannon, and Mr. Rayburn, the Speaker, and anybody else that he could think of that might help us. Senator Barkley was very despondent about the project and he informed me that he had his doubts as to whether this would do any good and that we would just have to do the best we could. To be quite frank, I was amazed at his attitude because this was not the Senator Barkley that used to serve in the Senate before he became Vice-President. He had just given up. After we succeeded in placing the project back into the bill he not only called me to thank me but he wrote me a real nice letter which I still have.

This is the story of the Barkley Dam.

August 24, 1966

August 12th was another great day in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Beginning in 1953 we started developing our water resources in Kentucky and this development,

along with new roads, airports, and an adequate water supply, has assisted us in obtaining new industry for our State. One of the projects in this program is the new lock and dam on the Ohio River at Hawesville, Kentucky and Cannelton, Indiana. Hawesville is the county seat of Hancock County. This county, under the 1960 census, had only 5,330 people. These people are industrious and, under the leadership of the officials at Lewisport, Kentucky and the city and county officials at Hawesville, Kentucky, together with the assistance of my good friend, Roscoe I. Downs, the owner and publisher of the Hancock Clarion, were able to obtain the new Harvey Aluminum Company Rolling Mill which is now located at Lewisport. This is a \$50 million plant and will employ at full capacity some 2,000 men and women. This is a real achievement and a distinct milestone in the history of Hancock County and the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

The Gallop Poll this week shows Bobby Kennedy leading the

President for the 1968 nomination. 40% of the voters interrogated said that Senator Kennedy would make a better candidate and 38% were for the President. Of those interviewed who are Independents, Kennedy received 38% and the President 24%. The poll further showed that running against Governor George Romney of Michigan, Kennedy would receive 55 to 39% and the President would receive 48 to 44%. The President has been going down steadily for the last six months and Senator Kennedy has been going up during this time. I can recall no incumbent President during my time who has been so seriously challenged for re-nomination. This is especially true when you remember that the Junior Senator from New York has held elective office for only 21 months. As a general rule, the President is able to secure a second nomination and this will probably be the case if President Johnson decides that he wants to run again in 1968. The President's popularity of course goes up and down, and the issues presented to the Congress by this Adminis-

tration for months now have been highly controversial. Civil Rights, 14(b), huge expenditures for cities, establishment of new departments in the government, and inflation generally have all played a part. Kennedy of course has been blowing hot and cold on a great many issues. He has pleased the 'doves' by urging a Coalition government with the Viet Cong Communists as a way to induce a peace conference, but he has never said we should pull out of Vietnam. He has blamed the Administration for not pressing harder for a nuclear treaty with the Russians, but has never shown just how we can get the Russians to agree. He has suggested on a number of occasions that we are not doing enough for the Alliance for Progress, and he further accuses the President of not spending enough for the 'Great Society.' This, to me, is really a joke when you consider our national debt at this time and the fact that a tax increase is just around the corner. Senator Kennedy's trip to Africa did not hurt him with the Negroes in this country, and time after

time he has set himself up as being considerably more liberal than the President or anyone in this Administration. The fact still remains that just because Kennedy is in a position to be a formidable challenger to President Johnson's re-nomination, it does not mean that he will try. The odds are that if he were able to take the nomination away from the President in 1968 he would split the Democratic Party so grievously that he would risk his own defeat in the election. Bobby Kennedy really is a problem. If Jack Kennedy had lived and followed Bobby's advice, we would have really been in serious trouble in this country.

For weeks certain cases under trial in Federal Court have been thrown out due to the fact that listening devices were used to obtain evidence by the FBI, and it is generally understood that Bobby Kennedy as Attorney General knew all about this practice and either concurred or refused to stop it.

Francis X. Bushman, whose classic features made him the

screen's first matinee idol, and earned him \$6 million, died yesterday. He was 83 years old and his 424 movie roles outstripped the productivity of any other star then or since, and he remained active in the entertainment world until his death. Of course one of his most famous roles was Ben Hur.

August 26, 1966

The Barkley State Park was dedicated on Wednesday of this week. This will be a \$8 million park with the Economic Development Administration of the Department of Commerce supplying \$3,972,000. This is a grant that Frank A. Stubblefield and I secured through the Department of Commerce here in Washington.

The Paducah Sun-Democrat in an editorial entitled "Living Memorials to a Great Man" discussed the Barkley Dam project as follows:

Barkley Dam and Lake Barkley, which a few hours hence will be dedicated in honor of the late vice president by his successor

and admirer, Vice President Hubert Humphrey, are the sort of memorials Alben W. Barkley would have appreciated. They are not in any sense monuments, but vital, living, enduringly useful engineering works which typify Mr. Barkley's own love of life and his concern for the well being of his fellow citizens.

All his long, public life Alben Barkley fought for legislation and for public improvements beneficial to the "little people," the common run of Americans who, like himself, spring from humble beginnings. This often brought him into conflict with "the interests" - the old whiskey trust, the old Kentucky Jockey Club, the old political power of the L & N Railroad, the private utility lobby, the "bipartisan combine" of secret political-financial forces which used to choose Kentucky's governors. This made him a strong admirer and natural supporter of President Woodrow Wilson, who took office at the same time Barkley went to Congress from Kentucky's First District.

It made him an equally strong admirer, supporter, and eventually the Senate majority leader of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Barkley believed that the profession of government, in a democratic society and next to the ministry or medicine, was the highest calling to which a man could aspire. He believed that it is not only proper but the only right thing to do with government, to devote its powers to doing those desirable things for the people they cannot do for themselves individually.

Thus the significant memorials to him, and the ones he would treasure, are living, useful things contributing to the well being of the people - Barkley Airport and Barkley Park herein Paducah, his hometown, and the infinitely greater, more beneficial improvements of this dam and reservoir.

Barkley Dam is a multi-purpose project, providing flood control, navigation, low-cost power, conservation and recreation advantages that will benefit

millions of Americans for a long time to come. Originally it was opposed by the private utility interests, which at one time succeeded in persuading Congress to improve navigation, and only navigation, on the lower Cumberland by building several smaller dams. These would have provided neither electric power nor flood control, and would have still required several lockages for river craft instead of the one Barkley Dam affords.

One of the unique features made possible for construction of Barkley Dam as it now stands is the free-flowing canal linking Kentucky Lake with Lake Barkley. Besides being of inestimable benefit to navigation (300 unobstructed miles of water in the two connected lakes) the canal makes possible the unified control of floods and water storage for two vast watersheds. Thus combined, the two man-made lakes can contribute far greater total benefits than they could if not joined by the canal.

It is fitting that the former Governor-Senator Earle C. Clements will introduce Vice

**President Humphrey at the dedication ceremonies. Senator Clements in May of 1956 introduced the joint resolution by which Congress named the project for Mr. Barkley. Rep. William Natcher of Kentucky's Second District should be remembered on this occasion. It was he, a decade ago, who rescued the first appropriation to begin construction of Barkley Dam; the item had been deleted by the appropriations committee, and Mr. Natcher's eloquent plea to his colleagues on the floor of the House got the money restored.**

**It is fitting that Tennessee's Congressman Joe Evins will be on the speaker's stand. As a veteran member of the appropriations committee he has fought long and hard for the project, as have some other Tennessee congressional members.**

**In this connection, we Kentuckians should remember that the Barkley project is as much Tennessee's as it is ours. Half the reservoir lies in that great state and all the water comes from**

there. It is of greater economic importance to Tennessee's capital, Nashville, than to any other single community. And Tennessee leaders, including the great newspaper The Nashville Tennessean, were working hard for this undertaking before we were.

Finally, it is today fitting to quote the words of the Senate Public Works Committee in its 1956 report:

". . . The committee realizes that no engineering structure is capable of symbolizing the greatness of the man Alben W. Barkley, but we can honor his life in a modest manner by having this dam and reservoir bear his name."

- editorial  
The Paducah Sun-  
Democrat  
August 19, 1966

August 29, 1966

Little did I know in January of 1954 that I would still be keeping this journal. This past week I had Volume 17 bound, and

although some of the volumes are just fair, 17 reads a little better than some of the others.

Since the Treasury Department recently announced that no more \$2 bills will be printed I secured four additional bills in order to have one for each of my four little grandsons. It seems that the Treasury Department reached this decision since there is practically no demand for the \$2 bill, which by the way has been the victim of rumor and superstition ever since it was first issued in 1862.

The moon isn't round after all. It bulges. Surprised officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration told newsmen on Friday that this information had been relayed by the Lunar Orbiter, the camera-carrying spacecraft now in its 17th day of whirling within dozens of miles from the moon's surface. It now appears that there is a quarter-mile bulge at the moon's north pole, and a quarter-mile depression at the south pole. In between, the moon bulges an additional one-eighth mile. Little did I know

that I would ever be informed that the moon was pear-shaped.

Senator Robert F. Kennedy and Senator Abe Ribicoff are really having a field day operating their subcommittee on the needs of the present day cities. During the past two weeks, these two men, and especially Senator Kennedy, have treated the country to a kind of Senatorial entertainment which adds nothing to their stature. They have summonsed cabinet members and the mayors of larger cities before them as if they were bad school boys and required the admonitions of a rigid school teacher. Kennedy especially has little to teach anyone on the subject in hand, except the extent of his animosity in several directions and the lengths to which he will go to vent it. Each of the mayors has been pressed and pressed to state how much it would cost to eliminate the slums in their cities and to make their cities free from all poverty and ghettos. Finally the sum of \$50 billion was given and this, of course, then placed the two Senators in a position of saying

that this sum was clearly fantastic and out of reason. Yet only a few days earlier they had both denounced this Administration for its alleged drop-in-the-bucket expenditure upon the problems of the cities. I presume that Kennedy still remembers the President's statement that no Cabinet member would be a candidate on his ticket for Vice President, and at that time, of course, Kennedy notified the other Cabinet members that he was sorry to take all of them over the side with him. Kennedy's memory is apparently still rather short, because this man in the White House is still a real politician, regardless of the fact that he celebrated his 58th birthday and issued his usual number of corny statements.

August 31, 1966

Since I have been a Member of Congress I have seen three Committee Chairmen defeated. Charles Buckley of the Bronx was Chairman of the Public Works Committee and for a great many years before he became Chairman,

never attended any of the Committee meetings. Strictly an organization man, he was defeated by a reform candidate who is still a Member of the House. Tom Murray, the Chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service was defeated in his Primary about three weeks ago. Tom Murray is an honorable man and his word has always been his bond. Now old and physically in horrible shape he simply made a mistake in running, because his people did not believe that he was able to continue representing them in the House of Representatives. Another Committee Chairman who has been defeated since I have been a Member is Howard Smith, Chairman of the Rules Committee. Here we have one of the ablest men in the House and one of the ablest men ever to serve in Congress, who is at the age of 83, set in his ways and still attempting to come and go with a 'horse and buggy' philosophy. Finally, new cities in his district, and his complete lack of interest as far as his district and state are concerned from the standpoint of participation with the Federal government, brought about his downfall.

Each year when we mark-up the District of Columbia bill, I always have a lot of fun. Before we proceed with too many of the items and department requests, we find that one or two of the Members indicates by his questions and votes that some of the people downtown have talked just a little with him. This appeared again yesterday at the mark-up of the bill, but we succeeded in marking the bill without a single change from any one or more of the Members who either are afraid of the Administration whip or the Washington newspapers. Our bill will now go to the full Committee on Friday of next week, and then we will have some articles in the three Washington newspapers.

September 7, 1966

I have been present when a number of the Members of the House died. Representative Smith of Wisconsin died in the House restaurant at noon one day, and I was standing in the Well with Representative Mack of Washington when he slumped over and died. Physically this is one of the most difficult assignments in

the government of our country. Yesterday Carl Albert, our Majority Leader suffered a heart attack and was rushed to Bethesda Naval Hospital. Mr. Albert's physician is recommending hospitalization and complete rest for a period of several weeks. Carl Albert is my friend and he is an outstanding House Member. He has served since 1947 and has been Majority Leader since January 1961. His hospitalization left the House Democratic leadership with a further problem of trying to finish work on an unusually heavy legislative schedule before Congress adjourns. Members are pressing to quit soon in order to campaign for the November elections. This leaves the leadership now up to Speaker John W. McCormack, Democratic Whip Hale Boggs of Louisiana, and Assistant Democratic Whip John Moss of California. Carl Albert has been under great strain ever since he was elected Majority Leader. The people in his Congressional district are very much against the 'Great Society' programs and this has been a constant worry because each time when he returns to his

district his people really give him the 'devil.' He has opposition from time to time now and if he was not Majority Leader would probably be defeated. The newspapers, generally, throughout his district are against nearly all of his votes and against his sponsorship of the 'Great Society' program bills. However, since he is Majority Leader they editorialize this fact and state that since he is their first Majority Leader, and is only carrying the President's program, the people in his district should stay with him in the elections.

South Africa still continues to cause trouble. Yesterday, Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd died at the hands of a white assassin. The assailant, in the uniform of a parliamentary messenger, stabbed Verwoerd as he sat in Parliament. This man plunged a knife into Verwoerd several times and horrified members of Parliament quickly subdued the assailant. Verwoerd, 64, was pronounced dead on arrival at a hospital. This is the second attack that was made on Verwoerd. Several years

ago a wealthy white planter shot Verwoerd and later ended up committing suicide in an insane asylum. This death is the most notorious political assassination since that of President John F. Kennedy in 1963 and promises no change in South Africa's apartheid policy. The Nationalist Party will now pick a new Prime Minister.

Probably the meanest editorial that I have ever read was the one carried in the Washington Post about me last year which was entitled "Mr. Hatcher is the Name." Ordinarily the Evening Star is very much on Senator Byrd's side, and as chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations in the Senate, Senator Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia has, to a great extent pleased the Evening Star. One day last week Senator Byrd got mad and went into two or three precincts giving the officers the very 'devil' for not enforcing the law, and especially during the rock throwing incident in Anacostia. The editorial that appeared in the Evening Star yesterday is entitled "Order in the City" and is as follows:

Congress' right of inquiry into the affairs of this city is clear, and no member pursues this right more diligently than the chairman of the subcommittee on District appropriations, Senator Robert C. Byrd. His desire to see the Nation's Capital a city of law and order is one which every responsible citizen supports.

That desire was not advanced an iota, however, by the senator's intemperate, abusive visits the other day to the troubled 11th and 14th police precincts.

Storming into the station houses, he sharply condemned the precinct commanders' judgment in their handling of recent disorders. Faced with the badgering, the officers stood by and took it. They were in no position to do anything else. It was a sorry performance. And it was grossly unfair to the men concerned.

"I want the law enforced," snapped Byrd at one point. Well, no one wants that more than the police themselves. But a part of the job of getting the law

enforced is to reduce community tensions and to evolve mutual feelings of understanding and respect between citizens and the police. There is a new, overdue awareness of this requirement within the police department. And this trend should be encouraged, not attacked. It is especially ironic that one of the subjects of the senator's antagonism was Capt. Vernon L. Culpepper, a white officer who has developed excellent relations with the residents of his virtually all-Negro precinct.

Byrd is widely known as a good friend of the police department, and The Star is in accord with many of the objectives he supports as to what constitutes good law enforcement.

It is no act of friendship, however, for a member of the Senate to impose a further strain on the morale of the police force by running around town yelling at policemen. In our opinion the police, working under the direction of the Commissioners, are doing an effective job. Where there have been deficiencies, improvements are being made.

During his subcommittee's hearings on the budget, Byrd can and no doubt will delve deeply into whatever elements of police organization and personnel policy are disturbing him. The hearings, however, are the proper forum for his attention.

- editorial  
The Evening Star  
September 6, 1966

Since I have been a Member of Congress I have served on the Board of Visitors for the U. S. Military Academy for a number of years, and one of the great Superintendents during my time was General William C. Westmoreland, our present Commanding General in South Vietnam. According to my information, he is more of a Republican than a Democrat, and the Republicans are now wooing him the way they started out with Eisenhower. The Republicans in particular should love Westmoreland, because they certainly are in need of a fresh new face.

September 8, 1966

I am really amazed at the

Washington Post. To think that a newspaper that is known throughout the United States would, during the past few years, stoop to distortion and twisting of the facts to suit the occasion is beyond the comprehension of any right-thinking person, not only in the Capital City but anywhere else in the United States. Knowing all of the facts as they do, but simply laying the groundwork to get back down into the bottom of the garbage pail with their usual mean scurrilous editorials, the ground is now being laid for the reporting of the bill which takes place on Friday. On September 8th this great newspaper carried an editorial entitled "Children, But No Money." The editorial is as follows:

Washington's schools begin a new year this morning, but they must begin it with last year's budget. There will be several thousand more children than last year, but no more money. Congress so much enjoys deliberating over the budget that it spends 10 or 12 months every year doing what any local government does in two.

The city's budget has not

yet been reported by the House Appropriations Committee, and the Senate hearings have not even begun. Several years ago the school budget was finally passed literally on New Year's Eve for the school year that had begun the preceding September. There was severe crowding in the schools, and some classes were grotesquely large, because the school system had no money to hire additional teachers for its growing enrollments of children. Until the new budget is passed, the city is held to the preceding year's level of staff and expenditures.

It is Washington's annual misfortune, of course, that the budget usually is passed in the autumn or early winter, when very few competent teachers are looking for jobs. This difficulty has repeatedly been pointed out to Congress, but the Congressmen love Washington's children far too well to cut their deliberations shorter.

- editorial

The Washington Post  
September 6, 1966

September 14, 1966

On a roll call vote, the District of Columbia bill passed the House 320 - 3.

Since the fight for months now pertained to freeways and rapid transit, I decided that in all fairness to the Members of the House, a roll call vote should be held giving everyone an opportunity to say 'yes' or 'no' as to the decision that our Committee has made concerning the stopping of the Rapid Transit money until the freeway system again gets underway.

On Monday, the Evening Star carried an editorial entitled "Natcher's Choice." This editorial is as follows:

Commissioner Tobriner's comment that the House Appropriations Committee had no choice but to cut District budget requests by \$43 million accurately sums up a deplorable situation.

Of course the committee had no choice. The unbalanced budget which the White House sent Congress last January was based

entirely on an assumption that Congress would enact legislation to provide more District revenues - through higher local taxes and through a more equitable federal share of the city's expenses. That vital legislation, although its importance was fully known to both the House and Senate District Committees, is still bogged down. Representative Natcher, the chairman of the House appropriations subcommittee, refrained from acting on the budget for as long as he was able, in the vain hope that the revenue picture would be clarified. Eventually, he simply had to start cutting back.

Natcher's denial of all funds for the city's urgently needed rail transit system raises a separate crisis, on which we will have more to say this week. In regard to the budget as a whole, however, Natcher's pruning process was done with care and sympathy, in view of the limited funds at his disposal. And his recommendation of a \$49 million federal payment marks the closest approach his committee has made in many years

to approving the full amount authorized at the time.

For all of that, however, the budget on which the House will vote tomorrow is intolerably inadequate. The heaviest damage falls precisely where the need is greatest - on public schools. Nor can this impact be avoided by juggling around the Natcher allocations. The fact is that there is simply not enough money, and this fault can be corrected now only by early passage of the dormant revenue bills.

According to one report, a House-Senate conference on the differing versions of the new-revenue measures will be called this week. It is high time. If anything approaching a reasonable budget is to be salvaged, agreement must be reached on the additional revenues before appropriations hearings begin in the Senate.

But a speedy agreement will accomplish nothing in itself unless there is sufficient new money to repair the damage. In the version approved by the House,

the additional revenues proposed are not sufficient. They would not even cover the costs of pay raises enacted and pending this year, entirely apart from the budget deficiencies. The Senate version is more nearly adequate to the need, and the Senate conferees should settle for nothing less.

- editorial

The Evening Star  
September 12, 1966

On Saturday, an editorial appeared in the Washington Post entitled "The Subway in Danger." This editorial is as follows:

Washington's future subway system is once again in the gravest jeopardy, and this time the city was given months of forewarning. Congressman Natcher, the chairman of the District Appropriations Subcommittee, repeatedly let city officials know that the subway could go forward only if the highway program also was going forward. The Planning Commission has continued to delay all major highway construction and now, predictably, Mr. Natcher has deleted the

District's share of the subway construction money. The sum is small, but without it the entire project is frozen.

Mr. Natcher is in a strong position. For years public officials, including planners, have been preaching that roads and rails must complement each other. Now both systems are blocked because a few members of the Planning Commission are seized by a dogmatic opposition to all urban highways, regardless of design and location. The next series of highway projects will come before the Planning Commission on Thursday. If it fails to clear the pending highway projects at that meeting, it will automatically delay the subway for a period of at least two years.

The subway is to be built by the National Capital Transportation Agency, which has now brought in some 70 design engineers from all over the country to draw the blueprints. The NCTA's current funds will last only one more month. If the next appropriation is not passed rapidly, the NCTA will

have to lay off these engineers at the end of September. The same thing happened after the first authorization bill was defeated three years ago. The next time, the Agency would have real trouble recruiting first-rate men to a city that could not make up its mind.

President Johnson strongly emphasized the importance of efficient transit when he signed the Urban Mass Transportation Act this week. In the past he has repeatedly urged rapid progress with the Washington subway specifically. If ground is to be broken on schedule a year from now, Mr. Johnson will have to persuade members of the Planning Commission to vote for a modern transportation system. The reluctant members are presidential appointees, and they have shown that they will listen to no one else. If these members continue their blind opposition to the highways there will be no groundbreaking next fall or for years afterward, but only the prospect of stagnation.

- editorial

The Washington Post  
September 10, 1966

The article carried in the Washington Post this morning is entitled "D.C. Budget Passes; Natcher Defends Cut of Funds for Subway." This article is as follows:

The \$380.7 million Washington budget was approved by the House yesterday after Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.) defended the deletion of all funds for subway construction.

The \$8.5 million for the rapid rail system will be put back in the budget, he told the House, as soon as some binding decisions are made on highway construction.

Natcher, chairman of the House District Appropriations Subcommittee, said that under no circumstances is he going to allow the subway to be used as an argument that the freeway plan should be delayed and restudied.

The National Capital Planning Commission meets this Thursday to take up four key segments of the freeway system, but Natcher indicated that approval of these would not be enough.

## Seeks Firm Decisions.

"Opponents of freeways know," he declared, "that it is impossible to build major portions of the system until firm decisions are reached on the system as a whole."

Natcher said there are 13 elements that have been studied and restudied and still are awaiting planning decisions.

"We have reached an impasse... Now is the time to eliminate the roadblock," Natcher told the House.

He was caustic in his criticism of a report prepared for the Planning Commission by Arthur D. Little, Inc. The consultant recommended that the idea of a freeway system be dropped and that individual projects be planned and built according to a master plan that would constantly be revised.

"Our capital city must not be embarrassed by more studies," Natcher declared.

'Meaningful Decisions'

He said that if "meaningful decisions" are made on the system as a whole, he would recommend that the subway money be put back in the budget by the Senate. He would then ask the House to go along with the Senate action.

Natcher gave this assurance after Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) pointed out that a subway system was under study for many years before Congress authorized it. The subway, he said, should not be held responsible for the free-way delay.

"I will cooperate in any way that I can," Smith said, "to see that before the bill goes to the White House it will have the transit money."

The budget, which covers the current 1967 fiscal year, was approved by the lopsided vote of 320 to 3 after the House beat back a Republican proposal to cut the spending by 5 per cent. This effort lost, 103 to 217.

### Three Against Passage.

The three votes against final passage were cast by Reps. H. R. Gross (R-Iowa), Frank T. Bow (R-Ohio), ranking minority member of the House Appropriations Committee, and Rep. Robert T. Secrest (D-Ohio).

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) voted present. An aide said that Powell was protesting heavy cuts that had been made in school funds by the Appropriations Committee before the bill reached the floor.

In addition to the subway, the debate touched on the cost of D.C. Stadium, real estate taxes in the City and support for the Police Department.

### Asks 2nd Pro Football Team.

Noting that the budget includes \$767,000 to pay interest charges on bonds issued for the construction of the Stadium, Rep. Silvio O. Conte (R-Mass.) declared that Congress can no longer tolerate exclusive arrangements that hold the Stadium for use by the Washington Senators and the

Redskins.

He suggested the formation of another team to play in the American Football League and use the Stadium while the Redskins of the National Football League are playing out of town.

Conte said the Armory Board, which runs the Stadium, should be "encouraged to exploit every opportunity to bring athletic events to the Stadium" and "to promote the Stadium the way P. T. Barnum would have promoted a white elephant."

'Stand for Police'

Gross, who voted against the bill, declared that real estate taxes in the city are "unconscionable" they are so low, and Rep. Neal Smith (D-Iowa) said the city could raise its taxes if it needs more money for school construction.

After pointing out that the Police Department had received nearly everything it had requested in the budget, Natcher declared that the time has come for the people to "stand up and stand

with the Police Department."

Also urging community support for the Department, Rep. Frank Chelf (D-Ky.) said the police "have had hell on earth to cope with in this man's town."

- The Washington Post  
September 14, 1966  
By Elsie Carper

We will now see just where we go from this point on.

Maryland really had an upset in the Governor's race yesterday. It now appears that George Mahoney is some 4,000 votes in the lead with all of the precincts in, and this is the man that has run for nearly every office in the State of Maryland during the past few years. He is a perennial candidate with plenty of money and always with very little support. Never having won before in any major contest, the people today of course are really amazed throughout the adjoining states and here in the Capital City. Congressman Sickles was to be the winner, but according to the press this morning, he is running

second. He was backed by Labor and this, of course, did not meet with the approval of all of the people of Maryland. The present Tawes Administration backed Tom Finan and with all of the land buying scandals, plus a very poor administration, Finan apparently is running third. He is the Attorney General and had the blessings of the Tawes Administration.

Mahoney used as his sole issue in the campaign "A Man's Home is his Castle." The House has just passed the Civil Rights Bill which contains the Housing Provision. This provision places certain restrictions upon the sale of a home and the people generally are mad. This should be a right good indicator to the Senate as to how the people in one state feel about placing restrictions on the sale of a home.

My old friend Joseph Martin was defeated in the Primary yesterday. He is 82 years old and of course was advised by all of his close friends and supporters not to make this race. He is physically in bad shape and is simply pathetic. Some woman

defeated him and according to my information, she of course had no way of knowing that she was going to win this race and I further understand that she is not too well qualified. With all of his background and the wonderful career he has established, my old friend made a bad mistake.

In the Massachusetts Primary yesterday Edward J. McCormack, the nephew of our Speaker, John W. McCormack, succeeded in defeating Kenneth P. O'Donnell, former White House aide, in the Governor's race. This must have really been enjoyed by our Speaker and to those who remember back during the days when Edward J. McCormack was defeated by the Kennedys.

Governor Karl F. Rolvaag raced far ahead of a field yesterday in his bid to overcome his party's attempt to block his nomination to a second term. In a bitter primary it now appears that the Governor has upset his party's applecart.

September 15, 1966

Still continuing with our freeway vs. rapid transit controversy, the Evening Star in an editorial yesterday entitled "Frustration" stated as follows:

Representative Natcher has made no attempt to hide the reason for his slash of Washington's rail transit funds. It is an act of rebuttal, clearly threatened in the past, which reflects an end of patience with the senseless, continued failure of this community to resolve its disputes over the highway program.

His frustration should be shared by every responsible citizen. The only solution to Washington's transportation problems is a balanced system of freeways and high-speed rapid transit, each complementing the other. Ironically, it was transit which only a few years ago seemed the far-away, difficult-to-achieve dream; there has been agreement on the general dimensions of a reasonable, attainable freeway network for a long time. Yet it is the highways which have remained ensnarled in one red-tape

planning hassle after another. Transit has made remarkable strides, both in planning for the crucial central-city portion and in the suburbs' organization to do their part of the job.

Natcher's cut in subway construction funds, moreover, precipitates a real crisis. With funds previously appropriated for this purpose, the National Capital Transportation Agency has mobilized an excellent staff of technical consultants. These funds, however, will expire in a matter of weeks. Unless the NCTA is assured of a continued supply of money, there is no way on earth it can hope to hold the consultants, whose services are in great demand in other cities.

Natcher says he will move to restore these funds if he sees "meaningful action" to advance the highway program.

Certainly the first step in this direction is for the National Capital Planning Commission to overcome its free-way blindness and to approve the four essential portions of the

freeway system which it will consider at its meeting tomorrow. Each of these highway projects has been studied endlessly. And each is consistent with the sensible freeway network endorsed months ago by George Hartzog, the National Park Service director.

Beyond mere approval, however, Natcher also appears to want some clearer evidence of a White House determination that the freeway system - along with rapid transit - will actually be built, and that the foot-dragging, obstructionist tactics by the President's appointees to the planning commission will really come to an end. It is an assurance that it is long overdue.

- editorial  
The Evening Star  
September 14, 1966

Of course we have to have the bad with the good and in this morning's Washington Post appeared an article entitled "Freeways are Called Highways for Whites." The article is as follows:

Washington's embattled

freeway program came under one of its sharpest attacks to date yesterday as the city's planners moved toward a decision on two highly controversial projects.

Several witnesses at an unusual marathon hearing by the National Capital Planning Commission's transportation committee openly declared that the construction of super-highways - especially the North Central Freeway to Silver Spring - is clearly a racial issue.

"They're planning highways for white people" and displacing Negroes, declared Marion Barry, Jr., head of the Free D.C. Movement and Washington leader of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee.

View Wins Support.

His assertion was echoed by Sam Abbott, a white resident of Takoma Park and head of that area's Emergency Committee on the Transportation Crisis.

"It's a white man's freeway going through the black man's home, and that's going to be the slogan from now on," Abbott said.

The committee heard more than two dozen witnesses from civic, religious, political, and specially organized anti-freeway groups. Its public session began at 3:14 p.m. with a 2-hour presentation by Highway Department spokesmen and ended at 10:25 with an hour recess for dinner. Then the committee went into closed session to debate the issue.

All but two of the witnesses flatly opposed freeway plans, because of displacement problems, splitting of neighborhoods and air pollution from automobile exhaust.

Support for the freeways was voiced by Robert Saloschin of the West Fernwood Citizens Association in North Bethesda. He said commuters and shoppers need the roads and the city needs the shoppers and commuters.

In addition to the North Central Freeway, the transportation committee was asked by the Highway Department to approve the over-water portion of the Three Sisters Bridge across the Potomax upstream from Georgetown.

Also under consideration and less controversial are the south and east legs of the Inner Loop Freeway.

A recommendation, to be presented to the full Planning Commission today, was to be reached in closed session following the hearing.

The session was held one day after the House of Representatives, at the urging of Chairman William H. Natcher (D-Ky.) of its Appropriations subcommittee on the District, cut out all money for the authorized 25-mile Washington subway system until freeway plans are pushed ahead.

Several witnesses attacked Natcher's move. The Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, the city's Democratic National Committeeman, was one of several who, taking a position opposite from Natcher's, said the subway should be built first and freeways later, if needed.

#### 4 Votes Challenged.

Barry said he was shocked that a "racist Congressman from

Kentucky would try to blackmail" the city in this way.

Peter S. Craig, transportation chairman for the Committee of 100 on the Federal City, a staunch foe of freeways and advocate of transit, told the planners that they have no legal basis for considering the plans.

The plans, as presented, do not meet legal requirements, he said.

Craig also urged that four public officials who serve as exofficio members of the Planning Commission be disqualified from voting on the highway plans because they are interested parties who "plotted" to build the roads.

He named George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director of the National Park Service; Rex M. Whitton, the Federal Highway Administrator; Walter J. McCarter, administrator of the subway-building National Capital Transportation Agency and the District Engineer Commissioner Charles M. Duke.

At the dinner recess,

Committee Chairman G. Franklin Edwards told Craig that his arguments "have not been taken lightly."

Last June, all six ex-officio members voted to approve the over-all freeway plans, overriding the five appointed members.

Several spokesmen for Arlington County and its civic groups assailed the Three Sisters Bridge. County Planning Commission member J. Fuller Groom said the County Board has taken a stand of "firm opposition to any bridge" in that area.

Lloyd Rivard, the D. C. Highway Department's chief planner, insisted all the routes are needed. The North Central as now designed would displace only about 370 families, compared with 2300 for two earlier routes, and is a proposal of "minimum impact" considering the metropolitan area's size, he said.

- By Jack Eisen  
The Washington Post  
September 15, 1966

Jack Kennedy really had a good sense of humor. After naming his brother, Robert Kennedy, as Attorney General, he said that he had heard a little criticism of this particular appointment and he felt that the criticism should not be too severe because since Bobby had never practiced law in a courtroom, this might teach him how to be a lawyer. Ted Kennedy, who is now in the Senate from Massachusetts, also from time to time exhibits a little of this humor. The other day, in making a speech to one of the labor organizations, said that a number of articles had appeared in the papers speculating as to whether or not his brother, Robert Kennedy, would run for President in 1968 or 1972. Edward said that according to his information, Bobby had gone down to the White House and asked President Johnson, and the President said he should run in 1970. The President explained to Bobby that in an off-year a lot of times a candidate could do much better.

Astronauts Charles Conrad and Richard F. Gordon returned

safely to earth today after Gemini XI's record-breaking three day flight in space. They landed some 2½ miles from the target ship. It was the 15th American space flight and the next to last one in Project Gemini. It began Monday morning at 10<sup>42</sup> a.m. In the intervening three days Conrad and Gordon had set a number of important spacemanship records, the most spectacular being the new altitude record of 850 statute miles and the achieving of a rendezvous with the second spacecraft in their first orbit after lift-off.

September 19, 1966

The battle of 'roads vs. rails' continues. In Saturday's Courier-Journal, an article entitled "White Roads" by Robert L. Riggs appeared. The article is as follows:

Snick threats prompt Natcher to hold up capital subway.

Washington - Among its many distinctions, the nation's capital is the first large city to be threatened with racial demonstrations in the streets in

order to block the building of freeways.

Leaders of both white and Negro groups who are fighting against the superhighways inside the city have promised to muster both "black power and white power" to block their construction.

The basis of the bitter controversy is the claim that hundreds of Negro homes are to be torn down and hundreds of Negro families sent into worse slums than they now occupy in order to enable residents of "Lily-white" suburbs to commute quickly and comfortably between home and downtown Washington.

In the midst of this fight over "highways for whites" stands a congressman from Kentucky, William H. Natcher. The Bowling Green Democrat, staunch supporter of building the system of freeways, has just won a crucial preliminary victory over those who would block them.

This victory is involved in the complicated system by which

the municipal government of Washington is operated. A member of the 50-man House Appropriations Committee, Natcher is chairman of the smaller subcommittee which handles the funds for the District government.

### Subways by 1970?

In his capacity of what in other regions would be chairman of the city council's finance committee, Natcher put through the house this week the annual budget for the District's government - \$380.7 million. But from it, Natcher withheld \$8.5 million originally allotted for initial construction work on a proposed subway system of rapid rail transit, intended to speed people between the central city and outlying areas. The goal has been to start trains on the first leg of the subway in 1970 and have the entire 25-mile system operating in 1972.

Natcher's move against the subway appropriations was not caused by his opposition to the project. He insists, however, that Washington's traffic problem cannot be solved with both the

freeways and the subway.

Therefore, he announced to the House, so long as the national Capital Planning Commission was hesitant about approving the freeways, he would see to it that the National Capital Transportation Agency got no more money for its subways. The transportation agency has been at work with 70 engineers drawing its designs. Without additional money, the agency soon will have to dismiss its staff.

#### **Kentucky 'Racist' Attacked.**

Natcher's stand was approved by the House, but it brought a sharp attack upon him by the leader of one of the Negro groups. Marion Barry, Jr., Washington leader of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, charged that "a racist Congressman from Kentucky is trying to blackmail the National Capital Planning Commission."

Barry also declared, at a hearing before the commission, that riots or civil disturbances would result if Negroes are driven from their homes in order to provide "highways for whites."

He pointed that the Negroes in the Watts area of Los Angeles "have a nice freeway about five miles away but people couldn't get to work."

Barry suggested the time will come when commuters will be stopped at the edge of the central city and charged a tax for entering.

Because of pressure from SNCC and groups, including white residents of Takoma Park, the planning commission has been reluctant to approve the freeways. But under the new pressure from Natcher, the body voted 6-to-4 Thursday to go ahead with the three controversial freeway projects. The fourth, over which there is no controversy, was approved unanimously.

As a result, Natcher is expected to get the subway appropriation back into the bill before the Senate acts and before Congress sends the district's money measure to the White House.

- By Robert L. Riggs  
Chief, Courier Journal  
& Times Bureau  
September 17, 1966

Since my real good friend, Robert L. Riggs, wrote the above article, the Washington Post today carried an editorial entitled "A Two-Way Road." This editorial is as follows:

When the majority of the National Capital Planning Commission voted to approve the next freeway projects, they were doing what had to be done. Otherwise all transportation development in Washington would have come to a stop. The opponents of the freeway system offer no alternative; they have no solution other than drastically cutting back even the present modest plan. They say that they support the subway, but they know perfectly well that Congress will not proceed with it unless the city builds the roads to complement it.

During the days of fist-shaking and shouting in the Planning Commission, the freeway plan was repeatedly assailed as a racist plot to ram "the white man's roads" through the "black man's house." It is a deadly charge and if it were true the plan would deserve an immediate death. It is not true, of course,

and the time has come to ask the people of the inner city to consider the interesting fact that a freeway can be traveled both ways.

It is obvious that most of the new jobs in the Washington metropolitan area will lie outside the District line. Government employment, for example, has been going to the suburbs very fast. There is already a very substantial commuter traffic outward in the morning and inward at night. The pattern of the future job market alone gives the people of central Washington the strongest possible interest in ready access to the suburbs.

A fast and reliable transportation network, both road and rail, is the only effective guarantee that city and suburbs will remain one community. To be sure, there are some people in the suburbs who would like to build a wall of hostility against the City of Washington; but these people were resoundingly defeated just this week in the elections of both Maryland counties. There is now in the suburbs a dominant spirit of sympathy and concern for the troubles of the city.

Wise leadership in the city would attempt to respond in kind, working closely with the suburbs to common benefit. Instead, the opponents of the freeways are deliberately fanning an attitude of resentment against the suburbs.

It is an attitude that would, if successful, isolate the central city from the larger, more mobile population that surrounds it. This kind of resentment is a luxury that carries a very high price.

Although the Planning Commission has now narrowly passed the four highway projects immediately at hand, they may yet be challenged in the courts, or at another level of political appeal. And yet prompt action is essential. This issue is not merely another fragment of a highway; the issue is the pattern of the future metropolis, and the livelihood of its people.

- editorial

The Washington Post  
September 19, 1966

September 20, 1966

For months now, United Nations Secretary General U Thant has announced that he will no longer continue as Secretary General at the closing of this session. Yesterday he agreed to remain on for the balance of the year and at the same time has declined to serve a second term. He is a right able man that I think has tried to fill his assignment in the proper manner. In announcing his agreement to stay on for the balance of the year, he said that prospects for peace in Vietnam had been sabotaged by the short-sighted, selfish, violent and stingy behavior of member states. This condition he said has been steadily and seriously impaired over the past two years and that no peace in Vietnam would be secured until there was more trust among governments and peoples.

It now appears that public support for the Negro and his problems is waning. White opposition is growing and the Civil Rights movement is rapidly bogging down. Many White

liberals are now confused and the source of money in many instances has been reduced for the Civil Rights leaders. Again yesterday, the Senate refused to vote cloture and now it appears that the Civil Rights bill of 1966, which contains the Housing clause, is dead. The question now seems to be, with the White 'backlash' growing daily, not whether the Negro can gain new legislation but whether he can muster enough political strength to force strong enforcement of existing Civil Rights legislation, thereby preventing the erosion of the gains he has made thus far.

In Illinois today we have a right hot Senatorial campaign. Senator Paul Douglas is running for reelection on the Democratic ticket and Charles H. Percy, a very attractive man and former president of one of our large companies, is the Republican nominee. This past weekend his daughter, Valerie Percy, who by the way is a twin, was stabbed to death by an intruder in the family's North Shore home. Mr. and Mrs. Percy and the other children were asleep and an

intensive police investigation is underway to locate the murderer. This girl was a beautiful girl and this is another horrible crime that has been committed in our country during the present year.

September 22, 1966

President Johnson has a right unusual way of making important announcements concerning changes in the Executive Branch in the Government. At a news conference yesterday a question was asked as to whether or not there would be any changes in the State Department within the near future, and without batting an eye, the President said yes, effective as of that moment Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach would be named as the No. 2 man in the State Department to take the position now held by George Ball, who is retiring, and certain other changes would be made in the State Department. Attorney General Katzenbach was appearing before a Senate committee at the time of the President's announcement and one of his assistants passed him a note stating that it had just

been announced on the radio. Mr. Katzenbach interrupted his testimony to inform the members of the committee that it appeared that he was no longer Attorney General and henceforth would be in the State Department. George Ball is an outstanding man and would have made an excellent Secretary of State at any time during his tenure in the State Department. He does not agree with the President in regard to certain matters pertaining to the manner in which the Vietnam war is being conducted.

Katzenbach, as a member of the Cabinet, now steps down to the position of Under Secretary of State which certainly is no promotion. Katzenbach is an old Kennedy man and was Assistant to Robert Kennedy, which gives a little clearer picture of what transpired in the sudden 'promotion.'

The rapid transit battle is still on in the District. The National Capital Planning Commission, on a 6 to 4 vote, approved four of the controversial projects, and, according to General Duke, the Engineer Commissioner, the city will now

proceed to place these projects under contract. If this action takes place, then we will be considerably further along the road to an agreement in regard to the building of a subway and the continuation of our freeway and parkway program.

September 29, 1966

Another upset has occurred in Georgia. Segregationist Lester Maddox scored an upset victory over moderate Ellis Arnall, a former Governor, in the Georgia Primary run-off. Maddox is leading by some sixty odd thousand and the count is nearly complete. During the campaign, Maddox made speeches stating that he had been put out of business by Lyndon B. Johnson, the President, due to the fact that in his restaurant business he simply made up his mind that he would not be forced to serve Negroes. A restaurant operator with no background of experience for government has really upset the applecart in Georgia. Maryland was No. 1 and this is No. 2.

Pope Paul VI is sending an extraordinary Vatican mission to North Vietnam. The Pope's representatives will attempt to obtain some agreement which would end the long conflict not only between the Roman Catholic minority and the Buddhist majority, but also the war now underway in this country. Immediately after this announcement was made, President Johnson accepted an invitation to attend a seven nation summit conference in Manila next month to coordinate future allied policy in South Vietnam. The President of the Philippines has just returned to his country and I imagine that this plan for a summit conference was completed while President Ferdinand E. Marcos was visiting in the White House. The Republicans are literally scared to death because they are afraid that something will happen before the November election that will take away all of their election campaign thunder and force more Republicans out of the Congress.

We are in the third day of General Debate on the Economic Opportunity Act amendments bill which is an extension of the

Poverty Program. Well over 100 amendments will be offered and it probably will require some five full days before this bill is voted up or down. The people in this country are simply sick over the manner in which this program has operated and the tremendous waste brought about as the result of this new poverty undertaking. Not conceived in politics, according to general debate on the Floor, but conceived for the human race and the poor people in this country. During the debate yesterday it developed that it costs a little over \$12,000 per Job Corps enrollee per year and the total four year cost of taking one of our boys through our service academies is \$41,000 for the four year period. It develops that a profit of \$4,000 or \$5,000 per enrollee is being made by the contracting companies which operate the Job Corps' camps. With Camp Breckinridge in Kentucky having a 2,000 enrollee capacity, this is a right nice profit not considering all of the other fringe benefits and profits that are derived from the operation from such a Job Corps center.

Before we leave here, a tax increase bill should be approved. This should not come after the election because it is so obvious that it is necessary and essential at this time. The Vietnam war will cost \$10 billion more than anticipated this year and is now costing a little over \$2 billion per month. Our deficit will be tremendous and nearly unmanageable unless we start cutting back on domestic expenditures and pass the necessary tax increase legislation.

October 3, 1966

Since 1958 I have been convinced that our Capitol City must have good streets and proper repairs at all times and a freeway and parkway program for the millions of people who travel in and out of the city daily. This has been a long, hard, uphill fight but I believe now that, notwithstanding some of the mean things that have been said and done, we will succeed in building a Rapid Transit System and, at the same time, keep our streets repaired and our freeway and parkway program underway until final completion.

Just to give you some idea as to what the newspapers and the radio and television stations are saying about this matter, an editorial was broadcast over WTOP entitled "The DC Subway Program". This editorial is as follows:

#### THE DC SUBWAY PROGRAM

This is a WTOP Editorial.

Like a man on a white charger, Congressman William Natcher of Kentucky has come riding up to save the DC subway program. To tell you the truth, we never much doubted that he'd arrive in the nick of time because the congressman intentionally created the subway crisis and intended to end it when it suited his purposes.

What Mr. Natcher did was withhold planning money for the subway. to force action on freeways - which, he complains, have been grievously neglected. His squeeze play brought dramatic results. The National Planning Commission, not ordinarily noted for either speed or decisiveness, met and approved a quartet of major freeway projects, including the controversial North Central Freeway. Following which, the

commissioners leaped into action, giving their endorsement of the same four projects. Now design contracts have been signed by the DC highway department and things are perking right along.

Upon which, Mr. Natcher mounted his charge and galloped to the rescue of the subway. He has okayed funds totaling more than 1½ million dollars to continue work on subway planning. That money assures that the valuable subway planning staff can be kept together. And it helps maintain the subway construction schedule.

So the whole episode has had a reasonable ending. Mr. Natcher gets some valuable progress on freeways. And the subway system, which is the key to efficient mass transportation in this area, goes ahead unimpeded.

This was a WTOP Editorial,  
Jack Jurey speaking for WTOP.

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- WTOP Radio & TV  
October 2 & 3, 1966

In the Washington Post an article appeared entitled "Subway Designers Get a Green Light". This article is as follows:

### SUBWAY DESIGNERS GET A GREEN LIGHT

Apparently convinced that Washington's freeway program is moving again, Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky) agreed yesterday to a partial thaw of the city's frozen subway fund.

Natcher, chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the District, notified the National Capital Transportation Agency that it can use \$1.6 million in land-acquisition money to pay engineers working on subway designs.

Lacking this, the consulting firm of DeLeuw, Cather & Company had expected to start laying off its men early next week. NCTA officials said this would have been disastrous.

"This, of course, eliminates any emergency," Natcher said.

The fund transfer, requested

August 8 by NCTA Administrator Walter J. McCarter, provides for the use of money appropriated last year for land acquisition and not yet spent.

Natcher's action is subject to the concurrence of three other House and Senate subcommittees, which are expected to agree.

A strong possibility remains however, that Natcher will continue his refusal to appropriate any money this year to push the subway along.

NCTA is expected to ask the Senate to restore at least \$4.5 million eliminated by the House at the insistence of Natcher, who wants the stalled freeway program expedited and blames the National Capital Planning Commission for delays. Restoration would also make available \$9 million in Federal money previously appropriated but also now frozen.

Natcher's action yesterday followed Planning Commission approval of four freeway segments, which permitted the Highway Department to sign contracts Tuesday with design consultants. Included

are the North Central Freeway to Silver Spring and the Three Sisters Bridge.

The Committee of 100 on the Federal City, meeting yesterday, agreed to join a coalition of freeway opponents in retaining the law firm of Covington and Burling to take the issue to court.

The Committee said the suit would seek to determine whether the city and Federal agencies involved had followed proper procedures.

It also turned its attention nationally by agreeing to join similar groups fighting freeway projects in Atlanta, New Orleans, San Antonio, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Philadelphia. Mrs. Robert Gibson Robinson, a leader of the opposition to a freeway passing the French Quarter in New Orleans, said cities could win the fight by banding together.

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- WASHINGTON POST  
Sept. 30, 1966

The Evening Star's article was entitled "Natcher Unit Approves Releasing Subway Funds". This article is as follows:

**NATCHER UNIT APPROVES  
RELEASING SUBWAY FUNDS**

Release of money needed to keep design engineering and preliminary construction going for Washington's long-awaited subway system was approved today by the House District Appropriations Subcommittee.

Rep. William H. Natcher, D.-Ky., chairman of the appropriations subcommittee, said his subcommittee would let the National Capital Transportation Agency re-program \$1.6 million needed by tomorrow. The agency has to get special approval from four congressional appropriations subcommittees before it may use money appropriated for one purpose for another purpose. But the Natcher subcommittee is the key one.

The action by Natcher is a sign the Kentucky congressman now will approve restoration of \$4.5 million needed in District funds for the subway in fiscal 1967.

Natcher's subcommittee previously cut both subway and highway appropriations, partly because a District revenue bill was pending in Congress, and partly over exasperation because Washington's planning organizations were blocking the District freeway program.

The \$1.6 million in previously appropriated money will tide the agency over until the final District appropriations money is approved late next month.

The transportation agency had been afraid it would have to lay off some highly skilled subway and tunnel engineers, unless it got the assurance it could reprogram the money. The notice of the layoff would have had to go out late tomorrow.

Last week the National Capital Planning Commission approved the basic route for four delayed freeway projects. Two days ago the Senate and House conference on the revenue bill cleared the measure. Yesterday the Senate approved the final version, and the House approved it today.

This left the way clear for

the Natcher subcommittee to approve the re-programming of subway funds.

The other three subcommittees are not expected to protest.

Congress last year approved about \$2 million for the agency's use for acquisition of real estate. Now the agency wants to use the real estate money for a few weeks to pay its design engineers. Later the agency will restore the real estate money from the basic appropriations.

~~The House and Senate Appropriations subcommittees of the Interior Department~~ already have approved around \$9 million for the subway, and the agency needs approval by the District Appropriation subcommittees to get the District's share, \$4.5 million.

The Federal share cannot be spent until the District share is appropriated.

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THE EVENING STAR  
September 29, 1966

The Washington Daily News carried an article which was entitled "Natcher Unpockets Funds for DC Subway - Subway Funds Are Freed". This article is as follows:

**NATCHER UNPOCKETS  
FUNDS FOR DC SUBWAY  
Subway Funds Are Freed**

Funds to keep the city's subway program alive were released today by Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky), chairman of a House District Appropriations subcommittee.

Mr. Natcher had previously ~~succeeded in getting \$15 million~~ in rapid transit funds eliminated from the city's budget, because he objected to what he considered foot-dragging on freeway projects.

Several freeways had been bogged down in bitter opposition, but on Tuesday the DC Highway Department finally signed design contracts for the North Central Freeway, the Three Sisters Bridge and the East Leg of the Inner Loop Freeway.

This followed an earlier approval of the National Capital

Planning Commission, which was picketed by highway foes who accused Mr. Natcher of holding up funds to "blackmail" the authorities into approving the highway projects.

When the design contracts were signed, National Capital Transportation Agency officials met with Mr. Natcher to see about the release of some money.

They were particularly worried about a deadline at midnight tomorrow, at which point the Agency would have to start laying off engineers working on the subway plans.

Once the firing process began, there would be considerable trouble reversing it.

Mr. Natcher finally sent a letter to NCTA permitting it to reprogram \$1,650,000 from the real estate acquisition account to continue what it is doing. Actual restoration of the \$8.5 million would have to await the action of the Senate District Appropriation Committee.

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WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS  
September 29, 1966

The editorial which appeared in the Washington Post was entitled "The Next Roads". This editorial is as follows:

### THE NEXT ROADS

The District Commissioners have acted promptly and properly to save the city's future highway and subway systems. In reply, Congressman Natcher has promptly and properly kept his end of the bargain. The Commissioners have signed the design contracts for the next four freeway projects. Mr. Natcher, as chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee, now has assured the funds for the engineering of the subway sections for which ground is to be broken next fall. For the first time, both elements of the City's future transportation system seem to be moving forward simultaneously.

Having resolved this crisis only by the narrowest of margins, the Commissioners would now be wise to begin at once a search for ways to head off further collisions over highway construction. The most substantial opposition to the new roads results from the threat to homes in crowded neigh-

borhoods. The Bureau of Public Roads and its administrator, Mr. Whitton, have for some time been urging city governments to embark on plans to develop housing jointly with roads. The city government has an opportunity to demonstrate that the road program can be made to create housing faster than it can destroy it.

The chief responsibility for urban design in Washington lies, of course, with the National Capital Planning Commission; unfortunately the Commission has largely given up planning in order to devote its full time to politics. But the ~~Redevelopment Land Agency and the~~ Highway Department are quite capable of designing combined projects that could set a new standard in the intelligent use of highway and urban renewal funds. If Congress passes the District air rights bill, permitting construction over roads, the possibilities become extraordinarily encouraging.

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- WASHINGTON POST  
September 30, 1966

The editorial in the Evening Star was entitled "Time and Transit". This editorial is as follows:

### TIME AND TRANSIT

The concern of Washington's Regional Transportation Planning Board for the fate of this area's vital rapid transit legislation is fully justified. Congress' drive to get out of town by mid-October is approaching the pace of a gallop. And in these circumstances local bills are frequently lost in the shuffle.

One of the two immediate problems involves the urgently needed transit construction funds which were stricken from the District budget by Representative Natcher as an act of protest against the stalemate over freeways. Fortunately, however, Natcher's action has served the purpose he had hoped. In a showdown fight, most of the controversial highway projects won planning commission clearance earlier in the month. And this week the District is expected to let contracts on no less than four of them. These actions should satisfy Natcher's demands

for evidence that the freeway program is finally moving, and pave the way for restoration of the transit funds.

A different and more frustrating problem confronts the second need - congressional approval of the interstate compact under which the District, Maryland and Virginia will jointly plan and eventually assume responsibility for the regional rail network.

The frustration arises from the absence of any valid reason to question this legislation. The Senate has approved it overwhelmingly. In the House, however, there is a threat of proposed amendments which could delay its passage. If there were important shortcomings in the compact or the authorizing legislation, the situation would be different. But the extensive hearings in the House uncovered none. We trust that the House leadership will call up the bill for debate this week, and that its managers will make clear the grievous harm that would result from the unnecessary delay of another year.

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THE EVENING STAR  
September 27, 1966

October 3, 1966

Some 36 Members of the House have indicated that they will not run for re-election this year and with a few upsets which may take place in the general election, the turnover may be as many as 75.

Representative Charles L. Weltner of Georgia, serving his second term in the House, is the man who defeated Jim Davis, one of the more controversial Members to serve in the House of Representatives during the past 20 years. Weltner's district was composed mainly of the City of Atlanta and when the Civil Rights Bill of 1964 was up for final vote in the House, he voted against it.

Later, when the Conference Report was brought back, he went to the well of the House and made a speech to the effect that now the South must face up to its problems and stop trying to prevent integration. The speech received publicity throughout the United States and when the Roll Call Vote was taken on the Civil Rights Bill, Weltner changed his vote and voted for the Civil Rights Bill. Civil Rights legis-

lation of 1966 also received Weltner's vote and during that year, he was re-districted. In addition, a number of riots have occurred in Atlanta in the past few weeks and the white people are really up in arms. For a little over two years Weltner had most of the colored people and the redistricting removed a large portion which were placed over into the district of Representative Macket. Weltner then wound up with as many white people as colored. The general primary is now over and Weltner, the Democratic nominee for that district, has announced that he was withdrawing as a candidate due to the fact that he could not run on the same ticket as Segregationist Lester Maddox, Democratic nominee for Governor of Georgia. The Democrats will now have to meet and agree upon another nominee to take his place.

After Weltner made his speech in the House showing what the South must do, he wrote a book which received some publicity and in some sections was considered one of the young and upcoming Members of Congress. I watched him commit political suicide that

day for, although I did not know his district or Georgia generally, I thought that he was making a serious mistake.

The protectorate of Bechuana-land became the world's 130th independent nation as the Republic of Botswana on Friday of last week. Here again we have an under-developed country that will receive assistance from the United States.

October 7, 1966

It now appears that the 2nd Session of the 89th Congress will adjourn sine die on October 22nd. We are going in early and staying late and Bethesda Hospital is almost running over with Members. Our Majority Leader, Carl Albert, is suffering from a right severe heart attack and there are a number of other Members there at this time.

Day before yesterday the New York Yankees ended the present baseball season in last place in their League. Thirteen years ago, on this same date, the Yankees were celebrating the winning of five consecutive World Series.

On Wednesday of last week, Jack Ruby's conviction and death sentence for the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy, was reversed by a unanimous decision of a Texas Court of Criminal Appeals. The Court held that Texas law prohibited the most damaging testimony by police about Ruby's state of mind in contemplating vengeance against President Kennedy's accused assassin. The Court said a re-trial in some county other than Dallas was now necessary in light of the Supreme Court's decision in the Dr. Sam Sheppard and Billy Sol Estes rulings. In those cases, trial judges failed to protect juries from prejudicial publicity.

October 10, 1966

Here we are trying to adjourn and today the House adjourned at 10 minutes to 2 o'clock until tomorrow. Only one little bill up today and this action clearly indicates that we will not adjourn on Saturday of this week. Since I have been a Member we have always adjourned late Friday

night or Saturday and never in the middle of the week.

During the present session we have enacted two Supplementals which carry a total of \$15,924,000,000. This is a reduction of \$233,000,000 from the budget request. The House has acted on all of the 1967 bills for appropriations except the closing Supplemental which will be reported shortly. \$109,911,000,000 in appropriations were approved in these bills and this is a net increase of \$192,000,000 over the budget request. Six of the 1967 regular bills have cleared Congress and they carried \$33,286,000,000 in appropriations. The six were \$813,000,000 below the budget request. Conference reports must be adopted on seven of the bills before we finally adjourn.

October 15, 1966

We will adjourn the 2nd Session of the 89th Congress one day next week. This has been a long session and one with more controversial legislation than any Congress since the days of

the New Deal.

President Johnson continues to send to the Hill new legislation which authorizes the expenditure of billions of dollars and, at the same time, complains over the fact that the Appropriations Committee is appropriating more money than he has requested. For instance, last night, the House passed the Demonstration Cities bill which authorizes the expenditure of \$1,300,000,000. Portions of this legislation are necessary at this time but the Vietnam war, inflation and the tax increase which will come shortly, certainly make this entire proposal out of order at this time. I voted against this bill.

During this session of Congress we set up two new Departments of Government. The first new Department was the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the second new Department is the Department of Transportation.

The 15th and last scheduled appropriation bill of the session was the Supplemental bill which

we reported out of Committee yesterday. During this session the House has considered Budget estimates totaling \$130,791,440,166. Against this aggregate our Committee recommended \$130,600,704,565, which is a net reduction of some \$190,735,601. Twelve of our bills show net reductions from the Budget request for appropriations. Two bills showed net increases above the Budget requests and there is sufficient evidence for the increases. The Defense Bill was \$946,692,000 above the Budget request with the principal item being \$569,000,000 for pay of some 108,000 additional military personnel on duty on July 1, 1966, and with no provision made in the Budget for the additional men now necessary in the Vietnam war. The Labor - HEW bill was reported out \$490,088,000 above the Budget request. This increase pertains to new programs concerning heart, cancer, multiple sclerosis and mental retardation.

So far this session I have not missed a roll call vote or a quorum call.

The locked elevator in the

shaft from the new train and tunnel in the Rayburn building on up to the Capitol was quite serious. "Fats" Everett of Tennessee weighs over 300 pounds and together with Pat Jennings of Virginia, "Tiger" Teague of Texas and several other right large Representatives were in the elevator when it refused to budge and was in between floors. The second bell had sounded when they were caught on the Capitol side and the maintenance men had to rush to the top of the shaft and crank the elevator back up to the first floor where the door could be opened. It would be right unusual to be caught in a locked elevator in the Capitol and be prevented from voting.

Several days ago the press inquired of the Speaker as to whether or not a House Member had the right to carry a loaded pistol on his person in the House chamber. Speaker McCormack answered the question by saying that he did not carry a pistol. This question, of course, pertains to the fact that our colored Representative from Harlem, Adam Clayton Powell, has a permit

to carry a pistol and carries a huge pistol strapped around his body between his shoulder and his hip on the left side. Last night, with his usual tight trouser and tight coat, the pistol appeared to be a small ham, and all of the Members could tell that he was carrying a pistol on the Floor of the House. If only Speaker Rayburn were back this foolishness would stop.

We are now engaged in our third largest war. American battle strength in Vietnam now totals 320,000, which exceeds the Korean War total of 302,483. Only in the first and second World Wars has the United States ever surpassed the present effort. At the same time American casualties have reached a new high, and expenditures have now exceeded the \$60 billion a year for the first time since World War II. Combat deaths in the Vietnam war so far total 5,302. This is more than the number of Americans killed in the Revolutionary War with 4,435 being the number, and in the War of 1812 we lost only 2,260. In the Mexican War

we lost 1,733 and in the Spanish-American War, 385. If, as the Vietnam war escalates, casualties continue at or near the present level, they will exceed 50,000 a year, which would top the Korean War rate of 46,000.

October 21, 1966

Former Senator Harry Flood Byrd, Sr., Virginia's most powerful apostle of Conservatism, died yesterday of a brain tumor at the age of 79. The Senator resigned from the senate about a year ago and his son, Harry F. Byrd, Jr., was named by the Governor of Virginia to take his place. The former Virginia Governor, Senator, and patriarch of one of the most powerful political organizations of all time, established quite a record for Conservatism in government during his tenure in the United States Senate.

We are now in the process of trying to adjourn the 2nd Session of the 89th Congress. This should take place either late tonight or sometime during the day tomorrow. Last night, shortly before 11:00, a Roll Call vote was demanded and

with only 217 Members answering to their names, the Speaker had his name called and cast the 218th vote which made a quorum. I have my doubts that a quorum can be obtained anytime after midnight tonight and for that reason we may have to adjourn.

Just before adjourning last night, H. R. 10, the bill providing for unemployed worker's protection under Social Security, finally passed carrying the amendment hooked on by the senate which provided for a voluntary contribution of \$1.00 from the people throughout the United States, which would mean that some \$70 million would be held in a trust fund by the government and divided among the leading political parties. for use in Presidential elections. Any minor party which pulled as many as 5 million votes in the last election would be eligible for a certain amount of the fund and the balance would be divided between the Democratic and Republican parties. This is a voluntary payment but to a certain extent is subsidized control of political funds by the federal government which certainly makes the law unconstitutional. I voted against

this bill and here we have another example of snakes in the basket turned out at the last minute hoping that enough Members have gone home so that the legislation can be enacted. Certainly this was a bad bill.

October 22, 1966

Much to our disappointment the 2nd Session of the 89th Congress did not adjourn last night. We will meet again today at 12:00 Noon and I do hope that we adopt a Sine Die Resolution sometime between midday and 6:00 P.M.

This has been a long, hard, tedious session of Congress and it will take the Members months to really digest and understand all that has transpired.

I will travel down to Kentucky as soon as we adjourn and start traveling in my District in the election campaign that is under way. With 20 counties and only 12 days left before Election Day, it will certainly be difficult to cover too much territory.

November 9, 1966

Immediately after adjournment of the second session of the 89th Congress, I returned to my district and began campaigning for reelection. I had twelve days in which to cover twenty counties, with eight of the counties being new counties. Following the redistricting of Kentucky, eight of Congressman Frank Chelf's counties were placed in the Second District, and Simpson and Allen Counties were returned to the Second District. Congressman Stubblefield of the First District, received five of the counties from my District with all good strong Democratic counties. The five were: Hopkins, Union, Webster, McLean and Henderson. My opponent in this election was from Daviess County, the largest county in the district. His name was Douglas Ford and for a number of years he served in the Kentucky Legislature representing Daviess County. During the Goldwater campaign, he changed from a Democrat to a Republican and at the last minute filed against me on the Republican ticket. I had no primary opposition and for a while

it appeared that I would have no Republican opposition. This man made a right unusual campaign. But as the campaign progressed, I discovered that he had considerable more money in the campaign than I anticipated several weeks before the filing date passed. He had 78 signboards in the 20 counties and these boards cost from \$50 to \$100 each. In addition, he seemed to have plenty of money for television, radio and newspaper ads. I carried seventeen out of the twenty counties, and failed to carry three of the small Republican Counties. I carried Ohio County, the largest Republican County in the District and also carried Edmonson County which is a very strong Republican County. I carried all fourteen of the Democratic Counties with my home county of Warren giving me my largest majority. The results of the counties, with the exception of the absentee votes in two of the counties which amount to less than 200 in my favor, is as follows:

(Chart of Election Results  
appears on next page.)

ELECTION RESULTS  
SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT  
NOVEMBER 8, 1966

<u>County</u>	<u>William Natcher</u>	<u>R. Douglas Ford</u>
Allen	1149	1506
Anderson	1144	1065
Barren	3370	2410
Breckinridge	2447	1851
Ballitt	2174	1405
Daviess	9821	6756
Edmonson	1039	1020
Grayson	1943	2717
Hancock	819	626
Hardin	5174	3067
Hart	1895	1724
Larue	1158	1086
Marion	1597	980
Meade	1852	857
Nelson	2416	1567
Ohio	2276	2167
Simpson	1494	539
Spencer	741	506
Warren	7365	2471
Washington	1251	1358
<b>Total</b>	<u>51125</u>	<u>35678</u>

Senator John Sherman Cooper ran for reelection at the same time and carried every county in Kentucky except seven. The Majority was over 200,000 and he established an all time record. The Constitutional Revision was also on the ballot and all 120 counties in Kentucky voted against revising the Constitution. With Cooper on the ticket, my opponent succeeded in obtaining a great number of votes that he ordinarily would not have received. The people of Kentucky clearly indicated that they were very much upset over President Johnson's program and especially bills such as Civil Rights, Demonstration Cities and the Poverty Program. In fact I have never seen as many mad people in my life as I saw during the campaign. The Gallup poll showed the President's popularity on the downgrade and this has been the situation now for several months.

An article appeared in the Park City Daily News entitled, "Natcher Scores Big in Warren". This article is as follows:

#### NATCHER SCORES BIG IN WARREN

Warren County voters were instrumental Tuesday in sweeping

victories scored by U.S. Senator John Sherman Cooper and Representative William H. Natcher, and an overwhelming defeat of the proposed revision of Kentucky's constitution.

Republican Cooper had no local trouble in scoring a 6,570 to 3,861 decision over Brown while Natcher, of Bowling Green, operating in his home territory, rolled up 7,439 votes to 2,498 for Douglas Ford, the GOP Hopeful from Owensboro.

In complete returns from the Second District, Natcher defeated Ford by 51,292 to 35,742.

Returns compiled by the Daily News showed Cooper with 6,569 votes instead of the 6,570 official count.

At the same time, backers of the proposed state charter revision adopted gloomy attitudes early in the day, and final tabulations proved their fears to be well founded.

The county total was 7,197 votes against the proposal, which has been ballyhooed by state officials, with 2,749 voters approving the change.

Much of the opposition in Bowling Green and Warren County was generated by persons who warned that provisions of the revision would center too much power in the governor's office and with the state legislature.

Margins for Natcher and Cooper were expected as both had scored heavily in Warren County during previous races.

County returns showed 11,513 votes cast from an eligibility list of 25,871. This was slightly more than 44 percent of the total registration.

In the Senate contest, 10,431 votes were cast before the total veered downward slightly to the 9,946 who expressed opinions on constitutional changes.

An afternoon surge of voters boosted the final total, as figures compiled during the late morning hours showed an average of just over 16 percent had visited the polls.

Officials termed election day "very quiet" with few voting machine failures or trouble reports.

Sheriff Christy Watts said some election officers failed to report for work, but emergency replacements were made and voting continued without interruption.

Some precinct officials reported heavy voting between 6 and 7 a.m. while others said early morning rains held down the totals. Clouds remained throughout the day but voters came out in spring-like weather which remained until the polls closed at 6 p.m.

The expected rural opposition to constitutional revision turned up in force and the proposal was defeated 3,870 to 579 in precincts outside the city limits. The in-city margin was 3,298 to 2,114 against revision.

Cooper's margin was 2,811 to 1,706 in the county and 3,695 to 2,126 in the city.

Natcher scored impressively throughout the county, rolling up a 4,277 to 1,398 edge inside the city and 3,088 to 1,083 in the outside precincts.

Judge John S. Palmore of Henderson, unopposed for reelection

to the State Court of Appeals, was listed as the candidate of both parties. He got 7,439 Democratic votes and 2,498 from Republicans for a 9,937 total.

Three Warren County officials and 11 members of the Bowling Green city family were without opposition.

Charles Morehead was elected county court clerk, Alexander Barber will be county surveyor and Joe Payne was named Hickory Flat constable.

City voters approved the candidacies of Mayor Robert Petrie, Cliff C. Coleman and Ray C. Buckberry on the Board of Alderman, and Thomas L. Diemer, Henry Hills, Charlie Estes, Ernest Miller, Jack D. Sublett, F. Robert Hunt, Charles L. Clark and Albert Vinson to the Board of Councilmen.

- PARK CITY NEWS  
November 9, 1966

On November 16, the President entered the Bethesda Naval Hospital for an operation consisting of removal of a polyp from his right vocal chord and correction of a

hernia resulting from the gall bladder operation which took place on October 5, 1965. The President is still hoarse due to the polyp, but the growth was benign. President Johnson has planned to make a swing throughout the US prior to the election but instead, he announced his operation.

The Republicans picked up 47 seats in the House. The Republicans also succeeded in electing a number of Governors and U.S. Senators. Senator Douglas of Illinois was defeated and Brook of Massachusetts, the first negro to serve in the U. S. Senate since Reconstruction Days, was elected on the Republican ticket in that state. Ronald Regan, the actor, succeeded in unseating Governor Brown of California for the office of Governor. The Republicans now have 187 seats in the House and the Democrats have 248. In the Senate, the Democrats have 64 seats and the Republicans have 36 seats.

The Freeway-Subway battle continues in Washington with an article appearing in the Sunday Star on October 30th entitled "City Freeways vs Rapid Transit". Right in the middle of the article appeared my picture and the

article is as follows:

**"CITY FREEWAYS vs RAPID TRANSIT"**

A slim, soft-spoken Democratic congressman from Kentucky, Rep. William Natcher, may have done more in a few brief statements this summer to unravel transportation problems than city planners had accomplished in the last ten years,

Build a freeway system and a rapid transit system, or neither, Natcher warned local planners. Attempts to build a transit system and eliminate key links of the long-planned but fiercely opposed freeway system would result in disaster, he said.

And Natcher was in a position to make his brief words count. As chairman of the House appropriations subcommittee on the District, he could veto funds for the subway if planners blocked freeways.

Even now, with some progress assured for freeways, Natcher is a little exasperated. Year after year, highway officials have come before his subcommittee and it has approved funds for freeway projects, only to see that approval fade away, swallowed up by the great dismal

swamp of Washington city planning today.

But early this year, Natcher got the interior appropriations subcommittee to insert a little provision in its subway appropriation, tying it to approval of District matching funds. If Natcher blocked the District's one-third share of subway funds, the federal two-thirds were automatically blocked and the subway could not be built.

**But even with Natcher's intervention in the transportation dispute there are many hurdles left for both the subway-transit system and the freeway proposals.**

Here is a list of a few:

1. An interstate compact agency has to be fully organized by next September to take over regional planning and financing for a complete subway system.

2. Two "subregional agencies," the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission and the Suburban Maryland Transit Agency, have to draw up plans for regional financing and

construction of the transit system. Either agency may be able to block extensions of transit lines into its area.

3. The transit builders have to race against inflation in trying to get their system finished by 1972.

4. Suburban jurisdictions will have to make some arrangements to guarantee several hundreds of millions of bonds, which will be needed to finish the regional system. Voters in suburbia may balk at approval for the bond guarantee, and there is a thorny question over whether the federal government will guarantee two-thirds of the bonds.

5. The interstate compact authority will have to bargain against other cities across the nation in an effort to get a local share of funds under the national mass transit assistance program. The national program is under-financed now, transit experts feel.

6. The transit organization will have to deal with DC Transit System, Inc., either buying the firm out, or working out some

payment for damages for riders lured from buses to the new transit lines.

### Problems of Freeways

On the freeway front, the problems are also tough.

1. The relocation problem has to be solved. Earlier freeway proposals approved by city planners called for destruction of 8,710 homes, most occupied by low-income or minority families. This has been cut so that only 2,900 dwelling units will be destroyed for freeways, but this will still throw a high relocation workload on the District's slender rehousing resources.

The District will have to build more public housing and middle-income housing for its displacees, because a 1964 congressional law prohibits public works projects unless safe, sanitary and decent replacement housing is found for displaced families.

2. Around 1969, the District will have to come up with additional local funds to completely finance its local share of the interstate

freeway program.

3. Architects, civic designers and others have bitterly criticized designs of freeways, so the District will have to redouble its efforts to build more appealing freeways. The Fine Arts Commission and the National Capital Planning Commission are going to emphasize design more in the years to come.

4. The national interstate program is several billions short of the complete financing needed to finish the system by 1972. Congress has authorized the money, but present gasoline and diesel fuel taxes going into the highway trust fund are not enough.

5. The National Park Service which has absolute veto over plans to put freeways through parks, is insisting on complete payment or replacement for parkland taken for highways. Also, the planning commission has to approve transfers of land for this replacement.

6. The District is still in trouble over the question of whether or not it has basic authorization for the freeway system. A GAO opinion has been quoted both ways. But

most recently, the District agreed that it would be better to get an authorization for bridges across the Potomac River, so that part of the program is headed for a congressional fight.

Civic groups opposing freeways are planning suits to stop work.

With all the problems freeway and rapid transit planners have, it is obvious that the various agencies involved cannot stand any more obstacles.

Without the strict mandate for action from Natcher, the problems would be unsurmountable. With the Natcher mandate, District and federal transit and highway agencies have at least a half-way chance for success.

Natcher, the Federal City Council, and White House assistant, Charles S. Horsky, all were in a hassle this year when a special high-level policy advisory committee got into a dispute over the future of freeways here.

## Urged Major Restudy

The advisory committee was made up of seven representatives, one from the Fine Arts Commission, District, National Capital Planning Commission, and four other agencies.

The committee early this year hired a special consultant, Arthur D. Little, Inc., to review freeway plans and made recommendations.

The consultants said on March 23rd that almost all freeway work should be halted pending a major restudy and revaluation, and then on April 1 the White House released a vague recommendation by the advisory committee.

The recommendations seemed to wipe out previous approval for several freeways and indicated more study would be conducted by the planning commission.

Then, in a surprise move, the National Park Service representative on the advisory committee switched his vote and the advisory committee on May 5 approved major freeway construction.

Then the planning commission, at its regular monthly meeting on

Mass Transportation Survey, which was finished in 1959.

In 1960, the National Capital Transportation Agency was created by Congress and given a mandate to plan a rapid transit system.

### The Year 2000 Plan

In 1961, probably the most important document of all was released - the Year 2000 Plan. This called for channeling future community growth, for housing for most of the 3 million additional people expected here between 1961 and 2000 A.D., into six corridors of growth.

Rapid transit lines and freeways were proposed for each corridor.

The corridors were to be built along Route 70S in Montgomery County reaching toward Rockville and Germantown; along Interstate 95 in Prince Georges County toward Laurel; along Route 50 toward Belair, and along the Southeastern Expressway toward Brandywine.

In Northern Virginia, there

was to be a corridor along Interstate Route 66 toward Fairfax City; and along Interstate Route 95 (Shirley Highway) to the Quantico area.

In 1962, the transportation agency said that a large part of the previously planned freeways should be abandoned or not built until after the rapid transit system was built. It recommended that the transit system be 98 miles long, costing \$783 million.

In the spring of 1963, the late President John F. Kennedy approved the corridor city concept of the Year 2000 plan and directed that new federal office buildings be put in proposed "new cities" along the freeway-transit lines.

But later that year, the House of Representatives first drastically amended the rapid transit proposal and then sent it back to the House District Committee for more study by a 4-to-1 vote.

In 1964, there was more fueding over freeways and transit lines, but the real breakthrough came in 1965, when both the Senate and the

House approved a proposal for \$431 million, 25-mile rapid transit system.

Congress said it would authorize a federal appropriation of \$100 million, to be matched by a District appropriation of \$50 million. The remainder of the funds will have to come from guaranteed revenue bonds, along with some form of financing for extensions of the basic District system.

In 1965, the new national capital regional transportation planning board was created to try to eliminate future planning disputes over freeway location. The new group will not review the basic regional freeway system, but will concentrate on roads to be built after 1972.

This year, Congress raised the District's authorization for borrowing for highway construction by \$35 million. In turn, this \$35 million will permit the District to qualify for \$315 million in Federal funds for its interstate highway system (which is financed by 10 percent local money and 90 percent federal money).

This new financing gives the District highway department a breathing period of several years and a fighting chance to finish its highway system.

Earlier this month, Congress approved creation of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, giving it the responsibility for running a regional transit system.

- THE SUNDAY STAR  
Washington, D. C.  
October 30, 1966

An article appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal during the campaign entitled "Incumbents Face Challengers in Five House Races". That portion of the article pertaining to my race, "Ford Tries a Gimmick In Race With Natcher" is as follows:

**Ford Tries a Gimmick  
In Race With Natcher**

Perhaps the most interesting campaign gimmick in the Kentucky congressional races has popped up in the 2nd District.

It's called a "California blitz", and it consists of signs and billboards giving nothing but a candidate's name and a rousing salute.

The gimmick was refined by a California public-relations firm claiming to have elected several candidates through nothing but saturation use of slogans; "Hip, hip, hooray for John Doe!"

In the 2nd District, the technique can be seen on 74 billboards and several Burns-shave-type signs promoting the candidacy of R. Douglas Ford, a Goldwater Republican from Daviess County.

Ford, 50, is opposing incumbent Rep. William H. Natcher, a Democrat from Bowling Green,

One series of signs along a highway in the 2nd District reads "Ain't no lawyer...Nor politician.. Elect him now...To voice your position...Three cheers for Doug Ford!"

Other signs simply have "Three cheers for Doug Ford!" on them - no party affiliation ever mentioned.

Ford is a farmer who lives near Owensboro. He was a Democratic member of the Kentucky House of Representatives for two terms, but was defeated in his bid for a 3rd term.

He switched to the Republican party in 1965, after having been active in the Democrats for Goldwater during the 1964 presidential campaign.

A first cousin of state Sen. Wendell Ford, Owensboro Democrat, Douglas Ford says his change in parties was a move many years in coming. He says he felt the Democrat party was making the individual the servant of the government.

Ford appears to have the best organized campaign of any of the challengers to incumbent Kentucky congressmen. Several fund-raising events have been held for Ford, and Owensboro-area Republicans are actively boosting his candidacy.

Warning against what he calls "a Socialist trend in government," Ford says he opposes "force by the government as to whom you associate with" - an obvious reference to civil rights legislation.

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Ford is married and has five children.

Incumbent Representative Natcher, 56, was first elected to Congress in 1953 and has been reelected handily ever since.

During his first term, Rep. Natcher gained a seat on the very powerful House Appropriations Committee - the purse-strings of Congress. He is chairman of a subcommittee on appropriations for Washington, D. C. and a ranking member of subcommittees on foreign aid and agriculture.

Natcher has never missed a roll call during his 13 years in Congress - a record matched only by a handful of other congressmen.

A graduate of Western Kentucky State University, Natcher 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 for 12 years and commonwealth's attorney. He served in the Navy during World War II.

He is married and has two daughters.

On Friday of last week, Air Force Major William Knight set a new speed record in the X-15 Rocket Plane streaking to 4,159 miles an hour on a nine-minute flight. This broke the old record of 4,104 miles an hour set by the late Joseph A. Walker in 1962. Knight's record flight began at 45,000 feet when the X-15 was dropped from under the wing of a B-52 Bomber over Mud Lake, Nevada.

January 3, 1967

Since the election on November 8, a great many events have occurred which are of considerable interest not only to my home state but to all of our country.

On December 28 I finally secured a Federal grant of \$1,734,500 for the development of the Barren River Reservoir State Park. The Barren River Reservoir is a \$24.5 million project which is now in operation and is under the control of the Corps of Engineers. The state of Kentucky will now authorize the expenditure of the difference between

the Federal grant and the total sum of \$3.4 million for the new State Park. Included in the plans will be a 50-room resort lodge with dining facilities for 300 persons, 15 2 bed-room vacation cottages, a beach and bath houses, playground and other recreational facilities, including boat ramps.

Another major event occurred during this period which now concludes, to a certain extent, some of the controversy over the Kennedy assassination. Jack Ruby, the slayer of accused Presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, died in Dallas, Texas, on Tuesday, January 3. Ruby was moved from the jail to the hospital after complaining of an illness which doctors first diagnosed as a bad cold. Several days later his illness was diagnosed as cancer which had spread almost completely throughout his body. On November 24, 1963 this one-time Chicago rough kid gained world renown when he killed Oswald in the police station in Dallas. A number of books have been written about the Kennedy assassination and the part played by Ruby has been very controversial. Shortly after the killing of Oswald, Ruby was tried and given the maximum

penalty. This sentence was later reversed by the Texas Supreme Court and he was waiting for a new trial which would begin during the month of February.

One of the small communities in the Second Congressional District is Beaver Dam. This small town is located in Ohio County, one of the strongest Republican counties in the state. The people in this community are making every effort to survive and they know full well that new industry is the answer at this time. By joining together, they finally received commitments for 3 small industries - Cowden Manufacturing Company, Metallic Coated Products Company, and Thomas Industries. They all agreed to open small plants in Beaver Dam if the necessary water and sewer facilities could be made available. I finally succeeded in obtaining a Federal grant of \$314,100 for this purpose and when I made the announcement the little town just about closed up and the whistles started blowing. The Mayor issued a statement that the town would have simply died if it had not been for this grant, and this news story was the human interest story of the week for the

State of Kentucky.

We will certainly miss Howard Smith in the House. After spending 36 years in the Congress the former Chairman of the Rules Committee was defeated by a fast-talking, mud-slinging office seeker in the Primary, and the people became so incensed in this Congressional District in Virginia that they elected the Republican nominee. This was no surprise as far as I was concerned because I did not believe that the people in this District would permit the Democratic nominee to sit in the seat formerly occupied by Howard Smith.

The big question now before the House is the number of seats that will be received by each Party on the committees. Since the Republicans picked up 47 seats in the House, the committees probably will now go back on a 60-40 percent basis. For instance the Committee on Appropriations instead of being 34-16 will now be 30-20. With this Committee having 50 members, I will start the session as Number 10 on the Committee, still serving as one of the 12 subcommittee chairmen.

It may be that our Committee will be reorganized considerably due to certain new departments which have been authorized in the Government and other matters which are of great concern to my Chairman.

Former President Eisenhower has again recovered from another operation. He had his gall bladder removed several days ago at Walter Reed Hospital and during this period an article appeared in READER'S DIGEST, written by the former President, in which he stated the both Senators and Representatives should be limited to 12 years service in Congress and that Judges should retire at age 72 or upon completion of 20 years in any one judicial office. This would of course eliminate life tenure for Judges of the Supreme Court and this particular part of his article might receive some consideration.

The Adam Clayton Powell case really made the headlines during this period. The House Administration Committee started an investigation shortly after adjournment of the 89th Congress and, among other things, this

Committee disclosed that Mrs. Adam Clayton Powell had been receiving a salary of \$20,500 a year on her husband's staff and apparently did no work whatsoever while living in her home in Puerto Rico. She and the Congressman are separated and it seems that the check payable to Mrs. Powell was being deposited by the Congressman in his bank account in the Sergeant of Arms Bank. In addition, a great many airplane trips were taken by members of the staff of the Committee on Education and Labor which were not authorized, and the tickets were issued in the names of other members of the staff and in the Chairman's name which were not used by the person to whom the ticket was issued. All during this investigation Mrs. Powell refused to appear before the committee, and the Congressman of course just laughed it off.

During the past several months, the President's rating has really taken a nose-dive. Newsday newspaper, in one of its editorials, said that the President's "nosedive" was not serious at all. At the present

time, according to this newspaper, LBJ has been sighted like a fox in the field and the pack was after him in full cry. The "pack", according to the newspaper consisted namedly of envious politicians of both parties, collective publicists, hawks, doves, sound money men, beatniks, peaceniks, draft dodgers, and communists. According to the newspaper, our President followed a President who was a handsome and charming man with culture and intelligence, but unfortunately his administration was sterile on legislative accomplishments. Cuba was a disastrous event under this President, and Lyndon Johnson had inherited the war in Vietnam but with all of his many problems was still able to keep the country prosperous and pass legislation which had been discussed for a 40-year period; legislation of great importance to the country generally and more important legislation than any other President in the history of our country. This was a little unusual when you consider the many other editorials and stories that are now being written blaming the President for a great many of the problems now confronting us today.

The Federal Government owns real estate today in this country which is worth \$347 billion. This property exceeds the national debt by some \$27 billion and some of our economists make much to do about this particular comparison.

During this period a great many of the Democratic governors revolted and complained over the losses in Congress. While the President was in Texas during the adjournment period a number of the governors visited with him and, according to my information attempted to place our political losses right in the President's lap.

William D. Moyers, the White House Press Secretary, recently announced that he would resign and take over the editorship of Newsday newspaper. I remember on one occasion that he said in serving at the White House one of the main problems confronting him was the fact that the President did not get more like his Press Secretary, but that the Press Secretary seemed to get more like the President.

A great many articles have

been written bemoaning the fact that the Democrats had no organization whatsoever throughout the United States on election day. Our National Chairman, John M. Bailey of Connecticut, has no authority whatsoever and admits without any hesitation that the President is directing the Democratic National Committee. After the election was over the Democratic chairman was severely criticized by politicians throughout the country for failing to make the good fight and his answer was that politics is just another ball game, and that when one is over you start another the next day. This man is the weakest chairman that we have had during my lifetime in this assignment.

Recently an editorial appeared in the Washington Post which stated that those in charge of the District of Columbia budget and legislative committees were all reelected and that the city would continue to have more of the same. Recently an article appeared in the Washington Post pertaining to the new budget for the city, and my picture appeared along with the article which stated that I was very much against an unbalanced budget and

that the city would probably have more trouble with me.

Notwithstanding the complaints that we hear concerning the failure of Congress to enact certain legislation, President Johnson during the year of 1966 received 55.8 percent of his specific requests for legislation. This does not compare with the 68.9 percent that he received in 1965.

We are now entering the last third of the 20th Century. This should be one of the most exciting periods in the history of our country and at the same time one of the most critical. Today we have our beatniks and our increase in crime over the last seven years of 58 percent together with other major problems. Now we have our girls trying to look like boys, and our boys trying to look like our girls. I am just wondering as to really where we are at this time. I recall reading a number of years ago Edward Gibbons' book, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" which was written in the year, 1776. Mr. Gibbons gave as the principle reasons for the fall of the Roman Empire, excessive

spending by the central government; unwillingness of the young men to bear arms in defense of their country; over-indulgence in luxury; widespread sexual immorality; spread of effeminacy with girls looking and acting like men, and men looking and acting like girls, and a complete disregard of religion. This was Rome 1400 years ago, and really fits the picture that we have in the United States today.

When my friend, Frank Chelf announced that he was no longer a candidate for Congress, a primary developed in the new 4th Congressional District and John J. Maloney became the Democratic nominee. Mr. Maloney had been ill for some time and, in fact, had suffered a right severe heart attack prior to his election. 48 hours before the balloting on November 8th John J. Maloney suddenly died and the Governor and others succeeded in talking Frank Chelf into becoming the Democratic nominee against M. G. "Gene" Snyder, the Republican candidate from this district. A whirlwind 48-hour campaign took place and Snyder won by about 9000 majority. This, of

course, was a mistake on the part of my friend, Frank Chelf, and in fact the Governor and the other leaders should have selected someone else. The plea was made that Chelf owed it to his Party and that in this real emergency he must pick up the torch dropped from the hand of John J. Maloney.

The Departments of our Government are now in the process of completing the budget for fiscal year 1968. The problem confronting Congress will be the necessity for a tax increase at this time and the necessity for an overall reduction in the domestic programs. According to my information the budget will be in the neighborhood of \$130 billion and the President will continue to request funding for all of the programs enacted during the past 2 years. The President's main problem will be the establishment of priorities and with the House more evenly divided there will be considerable difficulty before bills are enacted continuing programs such as the Poverty Program and the Demonstration Cities Program on the levels requested by the White House.

The State of Massachusetts elected Edward W. Brooke to fill the seat vacated by Senator Salt-onstall. This new Senator will be the first Negro to serve in the Senate during the past 85 years and only the third one in all time.

During this period one of our astronauts, Edwin D. Aldrin, Jr., took a 35,000 mile stroll in outer space. This record 2 hour, 9 minute and 25 seconds stroll took place shortly after the November election.

Mrs. John F. Kennedy and Senator Robert Kennedy really made the headlines. Following the President's death, Mrs. Kennedy entered into an agreement with William Manchester who was to write a book entitled "The Death Of A President". A great deal of information was secured from the Kennedy family and then, upon examining the manuscript, Mrs. Kennedy rebelled and also the balance of the Kennedy family. The author, together with the publishing firm and LOOK magazine, refused to delete certain sections. A suit was filed and, by agreement, certain words were changed and minor portions dropped

but, as a result of this controversy, Mrs. Kennedy was scarred just a little and, to me, was ill-advised in taking this court action.

Apparently President Johnson gives the impression that if criticism within the Democratic Party continues he will play hard to get in 1968 for nomination for a 2nd term. Many of his friends are speculating at this time as to whether or not he will run.

Shortly after the election of Ronald Reagan, the movie star, to the office of Governor of California, he made a statement that simply means that he can make a good Governor. For months now beatniks and troublemakers at the University of California have been picketing on the campus and causing trouble generally. Shortly before his inauguration, the Governor was asked if he could make any suggestion at that time as to what should be done to stop this difficulty. The new Governor said that apparently one voice had not been heard and that was the voice of the people who maintain the University for the purpose of educating our boys and girls. The

Governor said the people's voice should be heard and this voice was clearly saying that unless they were satisfied they should pack up and leave the University; simply get out and stop causing trouble.

January 11, 1967

Adam Clayton Powell has caused all of us a lot of trouble. I have never seen the people in Kentucky, and I guess this applies all over the United States, as incensed over the actions of a Member of Congress as they are over what has transpired in the Adam Clayton Powell case. At our caucus Monday, Adam Clayton Powell was stripped of his Committee chairmanship, and yesterday was requested to step aside and not be sworn in as a Member. On a Roll Call vote the Members of the House voted to set up a select committee to decide as to whether or not the actions of this man now bar him from sitting in the House as a Member. Since Adam Clayton Powell is a Negro, this has stirred up considerable trouble in the last 48 hours and we may hear more from some of the colored people in

this country. Regardless of color, this man has been a disgrace to the district that he represents, and certainly the vote of all of us from Kentucky was correct in every respect.

January 13, 1967

Adam Clayton Powell was removed from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Education and Labor and was forced to stand back when the oath of office was administered on Tuesday of last week. The resolution adopted provides for the appointment of a Select Committee to make recommendations as to whether or not Powell should be seated. The Speaker is experiencing considerable difficulty in naming the Democratic Members of this Select Committee. These Members, of course, must be Members who have voted for the Civil Rights Bills and Members who have some background concerning such matters. After the Senator Dodd case and several other cases which have required hearings before different committees, Members on this side of the Capitol certainly do want to be criticized for being

placed on such a Select Committee.

President Johnson in his State of the Union Message on Tuesday night made a definite move toward austerity. He coupled a proposal for a \$4.5 billion, 6 percent surtax on income taxes with plans to slow drastically the return of federal spending increases. At the close of this fiscal year we will have \$9.7 billion deficit and an \$8.1 billion deficit will follow the 1968 budget. The budget to be submitted will call for expenditures of \$135 billion. The President, in his message, said that we would stand firm in the conflict in Southeast Asia where nearly 500 thousand of our boys are engaged. One part of his message that surprised me pertained to another new Executive Department. The new Department would take the place of the Departments of Labor and Commerce and would be known as the Department of Business and Labor.

An increase in Social Security benefits of 20 percent was right startling. Certainly this

was a different kind of message from the ones that we have had before. In other years our President has been a "guns and butter" man but this time the Great Society trumpet was silenced somewhat. After wandering down many highways and byways, he finally got down to the essential point which, of course, was the war in Vietnam. He emphasized that we would stand firm in Vietnam but that we would face more costs, more losses, and more agony. He added that he would call for specific cutbacks in spending in a number of the Great Society programs. Before closing, he turned to the Republican side of the aisle and with a smile said that it appeared that the seating on this side of the aisle had increased since his last message and that he hoped that they would be reasonable. This, of course, brought forth laughter.

Our President, for the first time since he has been in office, seized the underdog position and unless our friends on the other side of the aisle watch, he will succeed in returning to the poll position that he held many months ago. Our President knows that the real reason the race in 1960

was so close was not that either candidate failed to achieve a formidable lead over the other but that neither could get and keep the underdog position. Master politician that he is, President Johnson is making no such error.

The Members of the House, in stripping Powell of his Chairmanship and temporarily denying him a seat acted more decisively than most informed observers predicted. Instead of being humble Powell, of course, proceeded to issue statements to the effect that he was Christ and surrounded by about 120 Judases, with Congress being the biggest bunch of hypocrites ever assembled. Naturally Powell was astounded and wounded by the action of the House in making him the third man of this century to be denied the seat to which he was elected. This rebuke did not come, as Powell charged, by virtue of being a Negro but in spite of that fact. It simply came because the Members of Congress could no longer push under the rug Powell's flagrant abuse of the trust and the power that his position brought him.

The Members of Congress are certainly cool to the President's proposal for a 6 percent increase in individual and corporate income taxes. It seems to me that such an increase might hold the economy to such an extent as to trigger a recession.

There are 14 new Members on the Democratic side of the House who will seek committee assignments within the next ten days. This will not be a difficult task for the Committee on Ways and Means. Allocating 47 new Members on the Republican side, together with certain swapping that takes place each Congress, will be a more difficult task. The Committee on Appropriations, instead of being 36 Democrats and 16 Republicans, will be 30 Democrats and 21 Republicans. This is the largest number for a Minority Party ever to serve on the Committee on Appropriations. We will organize our committee sometime next week and there will be a number of changes due to new departments in the government and other matters.

The Bobby Baker case is now under way in Washington. This is the case of the young gentleman

who at one time served as secretary to the Majority of the Senate and the man who started out as a Page and later accumulated quite a bit of money. In the trial yesterday, a California businessman told a Federal Court jury that seven Senators and one House Member received certain contributions in 1962 from Bobby Baker. At this time the tax bill was before the Ways and Means Committee pertaining to the taxing of Banks and Savings and Loan Companies. All seven Senators and the one House Member immediately appeared in the Federal courtroom and demanded that they be heard. Senator Fulbright and Representative Mills, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, appeared on the witness stand and denied ever receiving anything from Bobby Baker.

January 14, 1967

The following information pertains to the Motley family and should follow Page 114 - Volume 7 of my Journal.

My grandmother was Eugenia Motley. She married my grandfather, Franklin P. Hays and in

her early thirties died as a result of measles.

The Motleys came first to Virginia from England and then moved on to North Carolina. They were Episcopalian and later all became strong Democrats. Captain John Motley first came to Kentucky in 1808 shortly after selling his land in North Carolina. He bought a mill at Bays Fork Creek, near Claypool, from Joseph Boone. The Motleys and the Claypools ran this mill for many, many years. Captain John Motley's eldest son first came to Kentucky in the winter of 1805-6 and later returned to bring his family into Kentucky. The 1800 census shows Captain John Motley with 11 slaves and as the owner of a 939 acre land grant obtained from Governor Caswell in 1779.

John Motley I came from England to Virginia in 1666 and married in Virginia in about the year, 1668. He married Mary Spicer and they had two children, John Motley II and John Andrews Motley. John Motley II was born in 1674 and died in 1736 and John Andrews Motley died in 1754. John Motley II had one son, Henry

Motley, who was born in 1703 and died in 1770. Henry Motley married Hannah Andrews and their son, Captain John Motley, was born in 1734 and died in 1811. The title, Captain, was from the Revolutionary War.

Captain John Motley married Elizabeth Page and at the time of his death all nine of their children were living in Warren County, Kentucky. The children of Captain John Motley were: Sarah Motley, who married Drury Smith on October 3, 1766. She was born in 1765 and died in 1845. The second child, Catherine, married Nathan Johnston on December 16, 1790. The third child, Mary Motley, married Thomas Johnston on October 17, 1790. The fourth child, James Motley, the eldest son of Captain John Motley was born in 1773 in Halifax County, North Carolina and died in 1833 in Allen County, Kentucky. The fifth child, Edwin Motley, who by the way was the second son, died in Allen County, Kentucky in 1839 but lived in Warren County until 1825. The sixth child, Penelope Motley, was born in 1784 and died in 1759 in Warren County. The seventh child, Nancy Motley,

was born in 1785 and died in 1820. The eighth child, Mathew Page Motley, Sr., my great, great, grandfather, was born February 1, 1786 and died September 17, 1845. In 1816 he married Pharuba Norris in Kentucky. She was born in Johnston County, North Carolina and was the daughter of Reuben Norris. The ninth child, Henry Motley, was born in 1788 and died in 1852. In 1817 he married Mary Rennick.

Mathew Page Motley, Sr. had twelve children and their names and dates of births and deaths are as follows: John M. Motley, 1817-1855; Elisabeth Motley, 1819-1839; Edwin Motley, 1820-21; Henry T. Motley, 1822-1896; Thetus Motley, 1824 - unknown; Reuben Motley, 1825-1864; Mathew Page Motley, Jr., my great grandfather was born in 1822 and died in 1886. He married Sarah Jane Knowles in 1853. Pharuba Motley, 1829-1848; William Motley, 1831-1861; George Washington Motley, 1833-1906 and Andrew Jackson Motley, a twin to George Washington Motley, 1833 to 1839. Francis Marion Motley was born in 1838 and the date of his death is unknown.

January 16, 1967

My grandfather was Franklin Pierce Hays, the twelfth child of Daniel Hays. My grandfather was born March 25, 1860 and died on April 16, 1941.

My grandfather's first wife was Eugenia Victoria Motley and they married in 1881. My grandmother died in 1904 and my grandfather remarried in 1911 to Rennie Bodes, who died January 15, 1948. She had three children by her first marriage, Ida, Woodford, and John. My grandfather had two children, L. N. Hays, born March 18, 1884 and my mother, Blanche Geneva Hays, born September 13, 1887. My uncle had four children, Eugene, May, 1909 - July 4, 1989; Katherine, 1914 - 1916; Franklin P. Hays, born September 20, 1912 and Julian Hays, born in 1918. My uncle was married to Hallie Brite who died several years ago.

My mother had two children, Frank Hays Natcher, born June 18, 1907 and William Huston Natcher, born September 11, 1909. Frank Hays Natcher married Blanche Hayden and they have four sons, Frank Hays Natcher, Jr. and William

Hayden Natcher (twins) born on October 11, 1931; Joe Byron Natcher, born February 20, 1934 and John Edward Natcher, born September 12, 1952. Frank Hays Natcher, Jr. is married and has two children, James and Julie Natcher. William Hayden Natcher has two children, Debra, born April 19, 1955 and Connie, born January 11, 1961. Joe Byron Natcher married and has two children, Joe Byron Natcher, Jr. born October 23, 1957 and Jeffrey, born September 17, 1961.

I am married to Virginia Reardon and we have two daughters, Celeste Boyd, born April 8, 1938 and Louise Reardon Natcher, born March 12, 1943. Celeste Boyd Natcher married James H. White and they have three sons, James Huston White, March 22, 1959, Jeffrey Hays White, January 24, 1961 and Paul McNeal White, October 25, 1965. Louise Reardon Natcher married Gene Lewter and Christopher Lee Lewter, their child, was born on February 16, 1963.

January 18, 1967

It was a rough Opening Week for the House Democratic leadership. About the only thing that went right was the reelection of John W. McCormack as Speaker. The leadership tried and failed to work out a compromise to save Adam Clayton Powell's chairmanship and his House seat. They lost control to the Conservatives on the Appropriations Committee where most of the action will be this year. The 21-Day Rule, which was the weapon against an obstreperous Rules Committee, went down the drain. In fact, I felt real sorry for our Majority Leader, Carl Albert. Carl suffered a right severe heart attack just before we adjourned last session and still looks bad. During the Caucus on Opening Day, he was almost hysterical. Nothing worked right. Nothing was going right and for some reason or other the outcome of the November elections still did not mean too much to our Majority Leader and our Speaker. In boxcar headlines, almost every newspaper in our country heralded the news that the Members from the South and the border states, together with the Republican Party,

would control the 90th Congress. So far, this has really not seeped in and it may take many battles for the leadership on our side of the aisle to finally understand just what it states. Predictions that the Congress will perform better as we go along is, to me, right optimistic.

Of course, we all miss our former Speaker, Sam Rayburn, more each session. For some reason he never followed the policy that the leaders of our side were simply cheerleaders for the President. To him, the House was first and, as Speaker, he was duty bound to protect the interests of the House. Speaker McCormack has received considerable criticism since he was first elected. The piling up of defeats of the House leadership during Opening Week has brought complaints about our Speaker out into the open.

Editorials have appeared during the past several days to the effect that our leadership is simply inadequate in the House and that the only achievement so far that can be accredited to House leadership is the addition of two Liberals to the Rules Committee.

The editorials are to the effect further that Speaker McCormack has never been a vigorous, far-sighted and magnetic leader and that he has not perpetuated the traditions of the office associated with the names of Clay, Polk, Reid, Cannon, Clark, Gillette, Longworth and Rayburn. Now at the age of 75, according to the Washington Post, it is understandable that he cannot bring to the office energy, shrewdness and fighting capacity, and that the greatest contribution that he could make to his country and his party at this time would be to step down gracefully before further defeats and inadequacies are brought out into the open.

On Monday of this week a right unusual event took place in the State of Alabama. George Wallace, the present Governor, was on the platform and assisted in the swearing-in of his wife, Lurleen, as the new Governor of the Great State of Alabama. The people in Alabama are very much incensed, of course, over the turn of events as far as Civil Rights are concerned and simply rebelled. Governor George Wallace stood at the door of the Univer-

sity of Alabama and since that time has made a fight against the Great Society programs and Civil Rights generally. Now he has his wife in the Office of Governor, with time on his hands to campaign for the Presidency.

January 20, 1967

Yesterday Speaker McCormack named Emanuel Celler, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, along with Conyers of Michigan; Corman of California; Jacobs of Indiana; Pepper of Florida; Mac Gregor of Minnesota; Teague of California; Moore of West Virginia and Thomson of Wisconsin as members of the select Committee to hold hearings and make a final report to the House on the seating of Adam Clayton Powell. During the past several days Speaker McCormack has been severely criticized for his inability to serve in the capacity of Speaker and, in fact, in yesterday's Louisville Courier-Journal appeared a cartoon showing our Speaker as a very, very old man all broken into pieces with the caption- "McCormick Place Destroyed". McCormick Place is the large ex-

position center in Chicago that was destroyed by fire this past week at a loss of some \$200 million. In naming Emanuel Celler, of course, the Speaker made a mistake. During the debate on the Resolution to have Powell stand back at the swearing-in ceremony of the Members, he stated emphatically that the loss of his Chairmanship was sufficient and that under no circumstance should Powell be refused his seat in Congress. He later appeared on television and made the same statement and it was carried throughout the country. So now he is the chairman of the group that will make a final report, after holding hearings, as to the seating of Powell. Conyers of Michigan is a colored Representative and he, too, made a speech on the Floor during the debate on the First Resolution, bitterly attacking those who disagreed with Powell. Corman is one of the strong left-wing Representatives from California who has worried me ever since he has been a Member of the House. Jacobs, of course, is from Indianapolis where there are thousands upon thousands of colored people and he, too, is ready

to sign a report at this time recommending the seating of Powell. Claude Pepper, Florida, was defeated by George Smathers several years ago in their Senate contest and since he was elected to the House, of course, has been trying to outdo every leftwinger in the world. In Miami, of course, we have a city machine with a very large colored population. MacGregor, of Minnesota, is affiliated with the John Birch, rat-fink, type of organizations and, if not an active member, is a believer in the philosophy of such groups. Teague, of California, is a very weak Member and, in fact, had an office across the hall from me in the Cannon Building several years ago and is the Member who failed to file his renomination papers which resulted in his having to run as an Independent candidate for reelection. He will be fighting to sign the report. Arch Moore of West Virginia, a member of the Judiciary Committee, is the only Member selected which surprised me. Arch Moore has made a good Member of the House and I am just surprised that, with his ability and type of mind, that a judgment has not already been

formed as to Powell. This man Thomson is a former Governor of Wisconsin and he simply sits around chewing on cigars. All of the Members selected are lawyers which, of course, is not bad but the other selections point again to the decision of our Speaker and his total inability at this time to grasp the situation as it exists and further indicates a spirit of weakness and bull-headedness which he hopes, I presume, will overcome his failure to take a positive stand on the Floor of the House when the Powell Resolution was up for action.

Some of the new Members seem to be real good people and this applies especially to a number elected on the Republican side. One of the new Members on the Republican side surprises me a little and this is the little lady from Massachusetts who defeated Joe Martin. She is a rebel in the Republican party in this section of Massachusetts and is a lawyer and married to a lawyer. She has 3 children and is rather small and pretty. In fact, she looks a whole lot like Debbie Reynolds although not quite as

pretty. She is really an extrovert and is parading all over the country. She probably made a mistake in defeating Joe Martin at the time that she did when all of the leaders of the Republican party in Massachusetts were asking her to wait.

January 24, 1967

We have considerable unfinished business which was held over from the year, 1966. The year of 1966 was a good year as far as the economy of this country is concerned but, of course, with the Vietnam War, brought on serious problems which make our people very unhappy. On the international scene the United States, with only a small handful of loyal Allies, continues to stand against Communism in far-off Southeast Asia. Our position is costing us billions of dollars and thousands of lives. The Manila Conference established clearly the fact that our presence is desired in Southeast Asia by our Asian partners. More each day we want the Vietnam War to end so that we can withdraw our massive troop commitment. We learned in Korea that surrender is not peace. We are now in the process of mak-

ing every move militarily and politically to bring North Vietnam to the peace table. In addition to the Vietnam War, we have today a problem before the Committee on Appropriations concerning the necessity of establishing a Nike-X Anti-Missile Defense Control Program in this country. Since Red China stands on the threshold of an atomic weapon system and with Russia increasing its offensive capabilities, we must take a new look at such a program.

As we go along in the year, 1967, our national security, I believe, demands that we consider again the re-shaping of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Civil Rights and the Poverty War will be two of the important domestic programs coming before Congress this year and after the easy passage of the 1964-1965 Civil Rights Bills, it seemed that this problem might be well along the road to final solution. The Civil Rights Bill of 1966, of course, went down to defeat as a result of the Housing clause and this has brought the Civil Rights issue back to Congress and in such

a way that "back-lash" reactions are in existence throughout the United States. The rise of "black power", of course, has not helped the Civil Rights movement.

Out states, counties and cities are more tax conscious today than ever before and they are looking more and more toward Washington for fiscal help. Legislation will probably be considered this year which has for its purpose the return to the States a percentage of the total federal revenue. The Governors of a great many of our states want more power in national policy planning where the interests of their States are involved. Units of local government certainly have their problems cut out for them for the balance of the 20th Century.

With the two new Departments of our government, Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, we should be able to reorganize a great many agencies and bring together under these two departments, government functions and duties which will go a long way toward solving some of the conflicts between the States and the Federal Government.

There is a great deal of unfinished business and only time will tell whether or not we will be able to do much about it during the First Session of the 90th Congress.

January 25, 1967

President Johnson has submitted a record \$169.2 billion budget for fiscal year, 1968. Only a \$2.1 billion deficit is projected in this budget.

The budget dollar for the new fiscal year will come from several sources. Individual income taxes will provide 54 cents, corporate income taxes, 25 cents, excise taxes, 7 cents, borrowing, 6 cents, and other taxes, 8 cents. National defense will take 40 cents out of every dollar, Veterans and other fixed charges receive 33 cents and Vietnam is to receive 16 cents. Other sources will receive the remaining 11 cents.

It is anticipated that the national income receipts will total \$167.1 billion and that national income accounts expenditures will amount to

\$169.2 billion. The national income accounts will have a deficit of \$2.1 billion and the administrative budget will have a deficit of \$8.1 billion.

The record \$14.15 billion in interest requested by President Johnson is larger than the total budget for the year 1941. It is larger than the debt itself prior to 1919. It represents a \$1.36 billion increase over the revised interest payments for the current fiscal year. At the end of the current fiscal year on June 30 the public debt is expected to reach \$327.3 billion.

January 26, 1967

The President sent a half-billion dollar budget to Congress yesterday to run the District of Columbia's government next year. The \$527 million budget is out of balance by \$52.8 million. For the fourth consecutive year a budget has been submitted that is out of balance and this, of course, places a burden on our committee that should not be shifted from the Commissioners to Congress. All of the requests,

the schools, welfare, recreation, health, and other municipal duties and functions, are granted and then the over-all proposal says that taxes must be raised or additional funds appropriated before the budget can be brought into balance. All of the interested groups who have a project, or projects, are promised the amount and then the budget, to be brought into balance, of course, has to be cut. The Washington Post in an article this morning says that in all probability they will have difficulty with me again because I am against budgets that are submitted out of balance.

January 27, 1967

In checking over some of the expenditures for the Vietnam War our Committee discovered a considerable amount of money now being expended for hair spray. According to my information, during World War I, chocolate bars were very much in demand and in World War II I know that cigarettes and nylon hose were two very important articles and these two same articles continued through the War in Korea. Now we have hair spray - I just wonder

why they have to have hair spray.

In the great State of Kentucky our Governor, from time to time has real serious problems. A few days ago a man from Georgetown, Kentucky directed a letter to our Governor, Edward T. Breathitt, insisting that the word "darkie" be removed from Stephen Foster's song that says - "'tis summer, the darkies are gay". This, of course, is a part of "My Old Kentucky Home" and according to the man from Georgetown, some people are very much incensed over this word being used in the song and therefore it should be removed. Our Governor said that song writing was a legislative matter and that anyone who wanted to eliminate the word, "Darkie" from "My Old Kentucky Home" would have to go through the Legislature. "My Old Kentucky Home" became Kentucky's State Song under a law passed in 1928. We have had one or two similar matters before the Congress during the past five or six years and it seems to me that we have other important matters that should come ahead of such requests.

For a number of years now

the Republican Party has had very little difficulty in making committee assignments for a new Congress. This does not apply to the 90th Congress because the Republicans with 47 Members who unseated Democrats, and with a number of other Members who either won in primaries or took over following the retirement of senior Members, all had to be taken care of at this time. For the first time in a great many years the Republican Party decided to name at least one freshman Member to each of the Major Committees, Appropriations, Ways and Means, and Rules. This, I believe, is good procedure and should be followed more often by the Democrats. Our Committee on Appropriations will have 51 Members now instead of 50. The Republicans will have 21 and the Democrats, 30. We only filled one seat and that was the vacancy brought about by the death of John Fogarty of Rhode Island. We had five vacancies on the Democratic side but with the new ratio in effect for this Congress, only one seat had to be filled. The Republicans had five seats to fill with two Members returning after defeats - Wyman of New Hampshire and Harrison of Wyoming. Mrs.

Charlotte Reid of Illinois, Riegel of Michigan and Talcott of California are the other new Members to come on the Republican side of the Committee. David Pryor is the new Democrat to come on our side.

January 30, 1967

On Friday, America's first three Apollo moonshot astronauts were killed when a flash fire gutted their space capsule as they were making a launch pad test. Lt. Col. Virgil "Gus" Grisson, one of the seven original Mercury astronauts; Lt. Col. Edward H. White 2d, the first American to walk in space, and Navy Lt. Cmdr. Roger B. Chaffee, a rookie preparing for his first space flight, were killed. The three men were trapped inside their spacecraft at Cape Kennedy, 218 feet above the surface. The Apollo I spacecraft was mounted atop its two story Saturn I rocket, the same rocket that would have launched them next month. Technicians had been watching

them on closed circuit television when suddenly there was a flash and it was all over.

All along, of course, we have believed that we would lose an astronaut, but had thought of course that it would be in outer space, either upon re-entry or in outer space as a result of an accident. There is no telling how many Russia has lost up to this time, but, of course, no announcements have ever been made concerning such accidents.

One of the famous cases before the courts today is the Bobby Baker case. He is the former Senate page and Secretary to the Majority in the Senate. This case has created quite a bit of excitement and yesterday a jury and Federal court here in Washington found him guilty of all charges, which included failure to pay income tax and larceny. The sentence could be up to forty-eight years and with a tremendous fine. According to the attorneys for Baker, he will appeal all the way to the Supreme Court. Baker is the prodigy of

President Lyndon B. Johnson. He started out under the guidance and direction of the President, and when the President was Majority Leader of the Senate, Baker's influence was known far and wide.

February 3, 1967

The Chairman of our Committee on Appropriations, Representative Mahon of Texas, has, pursuant to authorization of the Committee, announced the subcommittee assignments. We have twelve subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations, and the fifty-one members are divided according to the House ratio which at the present time is about five to three. Most of the subcommittees have five Democrats and three Republicans. The subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations has for its chairman Jamie L. Whitten of Mississippi and I am No. 2 on this subcommittee. The Defense subcommittee has for its chairman the Chairman of the full Committee, George Mahon of Texas. I am chairman of the District of Columbia subcommittee and I am no longer a

member of the Foreign Operations subcommittee, which, by the way, is the subcommittee that makes appropriations for the foreign aid program. John McFall of California takes my place on this subcommittee. This has always been a very difficult subcommittee because of the majority of the people in this country are not at all sold on foreign aid appropriations. The best example that I could give at this time is the war in Vietnam where some seventy of our friends who receive our foreign aid money are all looking the other way. Joe Evins of Tennessee is the chairman of the subcommittee on Independent Offices. The first lady to serve on our Committee in many years, Mrs. Hansen, of the State of Washington, is the new chairman of the subcommittee on Interior appropriations. This is a subcommittee that handles about a billion dollars and certainly it is quite an honor for Mrs. Hansen. Winfield Denton of Indiana was defeated and Mrs. Hansen as the No. 2 member moved up to the chairmanship. The subcommittee on Labor and Health, Education and Welfare had for its

chairman for a great many years John Fogarty of Rhode Island who died some few weeks ago. Serving on this subcommittee on the Democratic side with Mr. Fogarty, were Denton of Indiana, Duncan of Oregon, Matthews of Florida and Farnum of Michigan, who were all defeated either in the Primary or in the November election. This left only one Democrat on the subcommittee, Dan Flood of Pennsylvania. Mr. Flood has been sick for a number of years now and had a very serious cancer operation about two years ago, but apparently is progressing very nicely. Mr. Flood, of course, is not physically strong, and with a committee that handles requests totaling over \$15 billion this is quite a hard subcommittee to manage. The Chairman in making his announcements of the subcommittees named me as No. 2 on this subcommittee together with Smith of Iowa, Hull of Missouri, and Casey of Texas to serve with the three Republican members, Laird of Wisconsin, Michel of Illinois and Shriver of Kansas. The chairman of the Legislative subcommittee is Andrews of Alabama and Sikes of Florida is

chairman of Military Construction. Michael Kirwan of Ohio is chairman of the Public Works subcommittee and John J. Rooney of Brooklyn is Chairman of State, Justice, Commerce and Judiciary. Tom Steed of Oklahoma is chairman of the subcommittee on Treasury and Post Office. The newly created Department of Transportation will probably later on be set aside with one or two agencies as a subcommittee, but so far no assignment has been made for this particular department, and a special subcommittee will consider the request during the present calendar year.

On Tuesday of next week, the full Committee on Appropriations will meet and we will have our annual meeting with the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Secretary of the Treasury. During the course of this meeting we take up with these two gentlemen the budget generally, and before the day is over at least hit the high spots and determine if at all possible just why certain requests were made for a number of the departments.

February 4, 1967

I hope that we are not dynamiting the bridges to peace. During the past week we have had six Yugoslav diplomatic missions bombed in this country and in Canada by Yugoslav dissenters. Thousands of Chinese are now demonstrating around the Yugoslav Embassy in Peking, calling on the Yugoslav people to kill Yugoslav President Tito and in this country one or two of our Senators have called on the Senate to reject the Consular Treaty now pending with the Soviet Union. It seems that J. Edgar Hoover, the Director of the F.B.I. is behind the scenes giving support to some of the Senators in their opposition to approval of the Consular Treaty. Mr. Hoover maintains that this would simply give the Soviet Union more places for more spies in this country. President Johnson has made every effort during the past year to bring about better relations between the U.S. and all of the countries in eastern Europe. Approval of this treaty means everything to the President today. Living as

we do in one of the great countries of the world, certainly we should be prepared to see that such treaties are properly carried out and make every reasonable effort to remove the Iron Curtain. Rejection of the treaty today would maintain the 'status quo' and I know that 400,000 boys that we have in Vietnam would tell you today that maintaining the 'status quo' is not good.

During the fall I made a number of speeches in my district concerning conditions in our country at this time. In one of the speeches I stated that for sometime I was in doubt as to whether or not Ronald Reagan would make a good Governor for California. Just before he was inaugurated, he stated that the riots and disturbances at the University of California must stop and that one voice which was the voice of the people so far had not been heard with all of the difficulty underway in the state at this time. This voice, according to Mr. Reagan, was saying that if those beatniks who were students were not satisfied with the University and

complying with existing rules and regulations, then they should pack up and get out. This, I stated in the speech, was certainly my sentiments at that time, and that he might make a good Governor.

Since Mr. Reagan has been installed as the Governor of the second largest state in the United States, he has acted to restore academic and social discipline in the affairs of the University of California with the firing of President Kerr causing quite a sensation but to me a step in the right direction. Now the Governor proposes to cut California's expenditures by 5% and has proposed increases in sales tax and tuition charges at the University to those who are state residents, thus proportionately increasing the tax burden and government charges at the lower income levels for the relief of local property and home owners. Apparently he is carrying out his campaign pledge to keep the operation of the government of California within bounds. His stand on all of

these matters was not secret because it was discussed all through the campaign and the fact that he is acting so quickly to carry out his pledges comes as a surprise to some people. It is possible that this man may become the leader of the Republican party before too many years and his action so far in the operation of his state is bound to make him a national political force when the time comes for picking the candidate for 1968 and for writing the platform on which the candidate will run.

If the world wins the quiet but desperate race to overcome population growth before it overcomes the world, President Johnson should receive some credit. One reason is that for a number of years our country, the most powerful in the world, either opposed, or continued to drag its feet on every proposal to keep the population growth within bounds. This negative attitude, which we have assumed in this country for a number of years, can be laid directly at the door of our Presidents who

for political reasons shied away from this controversial problem. More than anything else they were fearful of church opposition. President Johnson is the first President to face up to the crisis and deal with it frankly and courageously even though his intervention has aroused some church opposition. I recall some eight years ago when President Eisenhower was asked about a possible government role in family planning he snapped that this was not our business. I further recall that when the question of disseminating birth control information arose in the United Nations in 1962, the United States, under President Kennedy, refused to go along. This policy has now been reversed under President Johnson. The statement made recently by one of the Assistant Secretaries of Health, Education and Welfare to the effect that family planning as a concern to the Federal government has a remarkably short history, is to me the understatement of the year. Last March, President Johnson informed the Members of Congress that it

was essential that all families have access to information and services that would allow freedom to choose the number and spacing of their children within the dictates of individual conscience. We have been accused by some church groups in this country as being the leaders in spreading the word about birth control. This to me is true and should be so. I recall very distinctly that the District of Columbia budget subcommittee reached a serious impasse one time concerning the disseminating of information pertaining to birth control, and it required two years to start this program which is well underway at this time. We simply had to hide a small amount in the budget as well as you can hide such amounts and after the money had been used for that particular fiscal year some of the heat and opposition disappeared.

We are a long way from realizing a proper goal which provides for extended birth control services to all families in need, but at least this effort is rapidly gaining momentum.

February 6, 1967

From time to time I prepare sketches which I use not only in my political campaigns but in releases which set forth my committee assignments. Since I have a new subcommittee, this time I prepared a Biographical Sketch which now includes my new subcommittee, Labor - Health, Education and Welfare. This sketch is as follows:

**William H. Hatcher**  
**Representative, 2nd District**  
**Kentucky**

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**Representative Hatcher is a member of the Committee on Appropriations. This committee has 51 members with 21 of the members representing the Republican Party and 30 of the members representing the Democrat Party. There are twelve subcommittees on the Committee on Appropriations:**

Agriculture  
Defense  
D. C. Budget  
Foreign Operations  
Independent Offices

Interior  
Labor - Health  
Education and Welfare  
Legislative  
Military Construction  
Public Works  
State, Justice, Commerce  
and Judiciary  
Treasury - Post Office

Representative Natcher serves on three of the subcommittees - Agriculture, District of Columbia Budget, and Labor - Health, Education and Welfare.

Representative Natcher is Number 10 on the full Committee on Appropriations and is chairman of the subcommittee on District of Columbia Budget, Number 2 on Agricultural Appropriations, and Number 2 on Labor - Health, Education and Welfare.

In the House of Representatives there are 20 standing committees. One of the standing committees is the District of Columbia. This is the legislative committee and provides for all legislative matters concerning the operation of the city

such as the Police Department, Welfare, Education, and all of the other departments. The District of Columbia Budget subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations only deals with the budget proposed for the operation of the Capital City and has nothing to do with legislative matters pertaining to the city.

The Committee on Appropriations is a privileged committee and members serving on this committee cannot serve on another standing committee in the House.

As provided for under the Constitution, all appropriation and tax bills must originate in the House. After final consideration and passage in the House, the bills then go to the Senate for consideration. No appropriation or tax bill can start in the Senate.

The subcommittee on Labor, Health, Education and Welfare Appropriations considers all of the requests for the Department of Labor and for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Under the Labor Department funds are requested for the following:

Federal Mediation and  
Conciliation Service  
Federal Radiation Council  
National Labor Relations  
Board  
National Mediation Board  
National Railroad Adjust-  
ment Board  
Railroad Retirement Board  
U. S. Soldiers Home  
Bureau of Employees  
Compensation  
Office of Federal  
Contract Compliance  
Bureau of International  
Labor Affairs  
Labor Management Services  
Administration  
Bureau of Labor Standards  
Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Manpower Administration  
Bureau of Employment  
Security  
Office of the Secretary  
of Labor  
Trust Funds  
Wage and Hour Division  
Women's Bureau

The Department of Health,  
Education and Welfare considers

requests for funds pertaining  
to the following:

Administration for  
Aging  
Educational Television  
Facilities  
Office of Education  
Elementary and Secondary  
Educational Activities  
Vocational and Adult  
Education  
Educational Improvement  
for the Handicapped  
Neighborhood Youth Corps  
Program  
Food and Drug Administration  
Gallaudet College  
National Technical  
Institute for the Deaf  
Office of the Secretary  
Social Security  
Administration  
Impacted Area Funds  
American Printing  
House for the Blind  
Student Loans  
Endowment of Colleges  
of Agriculture  
Grants for Library  
Services  
Higher Educational  
Activities  
Research and Training  
Freedmen's Hospital

Office of Field  
Administration  
Howard University  
St. Elizabeth's Hospital  
Health Programs  
Education Programs  
Vocational Rehabilitation  
Administration  
Welfare Administration  
Rehabilitation of  
Mentally Retarded  
Grants to States for  
Public Assistance  
Buildings and Facilities  
Communicable Diseases  
Construction of Health  
Educational Facilities  
Environmental Engineering  
and Sanitation  
National Center for  
Health Statistics  
Hospitals and Medical  
Care  
Injury Control  
Highway Safety  
National Library of  
Medicine  
Occupational Health  
Division of Biologics  
Standards  
Clinical Research  
Centers Program  
Construction of Health  
Research Facilities  
National Heart Institute

**International Health  
Activities  
National Institute of  
Arthritis and  
Metabolic Diseases  
National Institute of  
Child Health and  
Human Development  
National Institute of  
General Medical  
Sciences  
Juvenile Delinquency  
Air Pollution  
Chronic Diseases and  
Health of the Aged  
Communicable Health  
Practice and Research  
Dental Services and  
Resources  
Environmental Health  
Sciences  
Hospital Construction  
Activities under Hill-  
Burton Program  
Medical Care services  
Nursing Services and  
Resources  
Radiological Health  
Office of the Surgeon  
General  
Biomedical Engineering  
Construction of Community  
Mental Health Centers  
General Research and  
Services**

National Cancer Institute  
National Institute of  
Allergy and Infectious  
Diseases  
National Institute of  
Dental Research  
National Institute of  
Mental Health  
Regional Medical Programs  
National Institute of  
Neurological Diseases  
and Blindness

The subcommittee on the Dis-  
trict of Columbia Budget has re-  
quests for the following:

Education  
Capital Outlay for  
New Buildings and Projects  
for all Departments  
Metropolitan Police  
Department  
Rapid Rail Transit  
General Operating  
Expenses  
Highway Program  
National Guard  
Department of  
Corrections  
Office of Corporation  
Counsel  
Courts  
Fire Department  
Licenses and Inspections

District of Columbia  
Stadium  
Department of Public  
Health  
Department of Public  
Welfare  
National Capital  
Transportation Agency  
Parks and Recreation  
Sanitary Engineering  
Washington Aqueduct

The subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations considers requests for the following:

Office of the Secretary  
of Agriculture  
Agricultural Research  
Service  
Plant and Animal Disease  
and Pest Control  
Cooperative State  
Research Service  
Economic Research  
Service  
Extension Service  
Farmers Cooperative  
Service  
Farmers Home Administration  
Rural Electrification  
Administration  
Rural Telephone Program

Soil Conservation  
Service  
Statistical Reporting  
Service  
Agricultural Stabiliza-  
tion and Conservation  
Service  
Consumer and Marketing  
Service  
Federal Crop Insurance  
Corporation  
Foreign Agricultural  
Service  
Office of the General  
Counsel  
International Agriculture  
Development Service  
Commodity Exchange  
Authority  
Farm Credit Administration  
General Administration  
Office of Information  
Office of the Inspector  
General  
Office of Management  
Services  
National Advisory Commission  
on Food and Fiber  
National Agricultural  
Library  
Rural Community  
Development Service  
Commodity Credit Corporation

Representative Natcher ob-

tained his education in the Bowling Green public schools with high school at Ogden Preparatory Department; A. B. degree at Western Kentucky University; LL.B at Ohio State University.

Practiced law for sixteen years, during which time he served as Federal Conciliation Commissioner for the Western District of Kentucky; three 4-year terms as County Attorney of Warren County, and Commonwealth Attorney from 1951 to August, 1953, when elected to Congress.

Kentucky's Representative on Appropriations Committee which is the most powerful Committee in the House.

Veteran of World War II, serving from October, 1942 to December, 1945.

Has never missed a Roll Call vote since he became the Representative of the Second Congressional District and certificate from the Clerk of the House received certifying record.

As a member of the ~~the~~ Committee on Appropriations has taken the lead in securing numerous Locks and Dams; flood control Reservoirs and canalization projects in the Second Congressional District; the Green River Valley and throughout Kentucky generally, for example, Barren River Reservoir.

Obtained funds to set up the National Tobacco Research Laboratory in Lexington at the University of Kentucky, and has secured new postal facilities; Army Reserve Centers and National Guard Centers in the Second Congressional District.

Has taken the lead in the Small Watershed Program, soil and water conservation program, research, marketing, extension, school lunch, and milk programs.

Succeeded in obtaining sewer, water, airport, anti-pollution, courthouse, hospital and recreation projects which have aided in attracting new industries to the Second District.

An example of the recreational setup is the new Barren

River State park with a Federal grant of a little over \$1,700,700 obtained by Representative Natcher.

February 10, 1967

John Bell Williams of Mississippi openly campaigned for Barry Goldwater in the 1964 campaign and as a result of this action was punished by the Democratic caucus held just prior to the convening of the 89th Congress. He was dropped from the No. 2 position on the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to the bottom of the list on the Democratic side of this committee. In the Democratic caucus this year a move was made to give him back his position as No. 2 on the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. By a secret vote his request was turned down 134 - 100. He has since announced as the Governor of the State of Mississippi and has stated on radio and TV on a number of occasions during the past two weeks that the punitive action against him was in reality against the South and that the Presidential election to be held in 1968 would find the South refusing to go along with President Johnson and the Democratic Party.

This man is a right unusual fellow. He was a pilot during World War II and was seriously injured. He has one arm off and his right foot was almost shot completely off. He is a right astute and able Representative but, at the same time, a hot-headed Southerner. He is a distant cousin of former Senator John Sharp Williams - this is the Senator that Mr. Rayburn, our former Speaker, said was the outstanding Senator to serve during the period, 1913 - 1957. By the way, John Sharp Williams is not generally known in this country, but probably was one of the best educated and most brilliant members of the senate during the 20th Century. The Williams case will be heard from, especially next year, and should have been settled on a more amicable basis. I believe that he has been punished enough and voted to restore him to the No. 2 position on the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. If he had not run into all this difficulty over the Goldwater election, he would now be chairman of this committee. He was No. 2 under Oren Harris of Arkansas, and when Harris resigned to accept an appointment as a

federal judge in Arkansas, Harley Stagers, the No. 3 man on the committee moved up to the chairmanship. Stagers is a nice man but is considered one of the weakest Members of the House.

Wright Patman, the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, is in a right serious fight with the Members of his committee. A majority of the Republicans and three of the Democrats have adopted rules prohibiting the chairman from holding investigations without first securing approval of the full committee, and generally limiting his power as chairman. Mr. Patman was No. 2 under Brent Spence of Kentucky and Mr. Spence in his late eighties, said on more than one occasion that he would remain in the House as long as he could to keep Wright Patman from becoming Chairman.

We have finally divided up the Budget for fiscal year 1968 and the 12 Subcommittees on Appropriations will begin operation within the next few days. Serving on three subcommittees will certainly keep me busy dur-

ing the balance of this session, especially since each of the 3 will, for several weeks, meet at the same time.

We have a number of new Members in the House this year and some of them seem to be outstanding people. Serving on our Committee on Appropriations is Donald W. Riegle, Jr., of Michigan. He won his first political race when he was elected to Congress and was one of the instructors at the School of Business at Harvard University. He is a young man and must be a real scholar. He was assigned as one of the new Members of the Subcommittee that I am chairman of and the fact that he was elected to the Committee on Appropriations by the Committee on Committees on the Republican side is quite an honor and especially so, when you consider the fact that this is his first term.

Louis C. Wyman, of New Hampshire, is back as a Member of Congress. He is a former Attorney General of his state and made one of the most outstanding speeches I have ever heard in the House during the term that

he served in the 88th Congress. This speech was on Civil Rights and as a result of this speech, he was defeated when he was running for re-election. Notwithstanding this setback, he ran again last year and was elected again to Congress. He is a brilliant man and I do hope that he can avoid some of the stumbling blocks that seem to find places in the political road on occasion.

The Little lady from Massachusetts, Margaret Heckler, who defeated Joe Martin, is really a little bumble bee. She is everywhere at the same time and has succeeded in getting into everybody's hair on her side of the aisle, which, of course, is not good, since she defeated our old friend, Joe Martin, who is the most lovable character I have ever met in my life. - a bachelor with a heart full of kindness and just as courteous as they come.

We have a new Member from Texas who wears a red bow tie everyday. His name is Robert C. Eckhardt and he represents the Houston district which was

represented by my old friend, Albert Thomas, for years and years. Albert Thomas was one of the outstanding men ever to serve in Congress and his successor certainly has a long way to go to fill the shoes of his predecessor.

February 13, 1967

For some reason or another, the Speaker decided last year that I should serve on the Gymnasium Committee. This committee is composed of 3 Members - 2 Democrats and 1 Republican. Any matters concerning employment of the Gym Director or his assistants, and policies concerning the use of the gym and swimming pool, must be decided by this committee. During the past week, the "SPLASH-tic" issue was "skinny-dipping vs. coeducational swimming" at the \$500,000 House swimming pool. The skinny-dippers won the first round but the coeds are still in there pitching. At a meeting of the 3-man committee several days ago, it was agreed that the 11 ladies who are Members should be permitted to use the pool 3 mornings a week but apparently the ladies are not in favor of just more time because it now appears that

they want to swim with the men. Most of the male House Members who use the pool wear trunks - but some don't. Even the most ardent equal rights advocates among the swimmers conceded that the skinny-dippers would have to make some concessions if the pool ever went coeducational.

The 25th Amendment was added to the United States Constitution on Friday of last week. Final adoption came with ratification by the 37th and 38th states, Minnesota and Nevada. The Amendment covers any of the problems that arise when the Chief Executive becomes disabled, mentally or physically, for short or long periods. The 25th Amendment provides that in case of the removal of the President from office, or a vacancy brought about as a result of death or resignation, the Vice President would become President. When there is a vacancy in the office of the vice-presidency, the President nominates a Vice President to take office after receiving a majority vote of both Houses of Congress. The Amendment further provides for the procedure concerning disability

of the President and how the disability is confirmed.

The Succession Act, passed by Congress in 1947, of course provides for the Speaker of the House to follow the Vice President and then down through the Cabinet, according to the length of time the Department represented by the Cabinet has been in existence. The 25th Amendment supercedes and takes precedence over the Succession Act.

President Johnson has gone on record through our United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Arthur Goldberg, as to just what a settlement would mean in the war in Vietnam. In a speech, described by U. S. officials as a "bench mark statement" of the Administration's peace policies, Ambassador Goldberg declared that the United States seeks a political solution in Vietnam and that we do not seek the unconditional surrender of our adversaries. This seems to be a straight forward statement and I hope that it removes a lot of doubt throughout the world today concerning our intentions and just what it would take to bring this war to a close.

Secretary General U Thant appealed during the week for an indefinite and unconditional extension of the cease-fire which had been in existence for the celebration of the lunar New Year. Just as soon as the New Year celebration was over, blasting started again on both sides.

The Soviet Union really has its hands full with its old friend, Red China. Kosygin, visiting in England, said that the dictatorial regime of Mao is entirely to blame for worsening sino-soviet relations. It appears now that the People's Liberation Army in Red China has seized control of all civil aviation facilities, including planes and airports. It now appears that the 2.5 million-man army is participating in what appears to be a purge of Mao. This disturbance in Communist Red China should be a sign and this might be a warning to the North Vietnamese.

February 14, 1967

The two best known polls in our country today are conducted by the Gallup poll and the Harris Survey. On a great many occasions both have been real accurate but for some reason or another they are very much in disagreement at this time over the presidential prospects of the leading Republican candidates. According to the Harris Survey at this time, Michigan Governor George Romney appears to have a good chance of winning an election against President Johnson. Former Vice President Nixon seems to be sinking in popularity. According to the Harris Survey, Nixon trails Romney by 41 to 28 percent.

Now on the other hand, the Gallup Poll shows Richard Nixon emerging as the top choice of Republican voters of the nation as the best candidate for the GOP in 1968. The Gallup poll shows Romney trailing Nixon by 39 to 28 percent.

Both of the polls show Bobby Kennedy ahead of President Johnson at this time.

It now appears that we had no alternative in beginning our bombing of North Vietnam, since every report from Hanoi showed a military build-up on the part of the North Vietnamese during the Lunar New Year celebrations. Ho Chi Minh has now called upon the Pope to intercede but his request is still the same that he has made all along and this simply is that we remove all of our forces from South Vietnam immediately and stop all bombing.

Great Britain believes now that the week-long visit of Soviet Premier Kosygin helped lay the groundwork for a solution in the Vietnam War in spite of our resumption of our bombing raids on North Vietnam. Prime Minister Wilson informed the House of Commons that he now believes that a settlement to the war could be reached and although such an opportunity is missed, he further stated that certainly we should not give up hope.

We have a right distinguished little visitor in Washington at this time. Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, was welcomed

at the White House yesterday and President Johnson, in his welcoming speech, said that the most destructive war in human history might well have been prevented if the world had listened 30 years ago to the Emperor of Ethiopia. The Emperor's kingdom was, of course, overrun by Italy and the western world failed to take the necessary action against the Italian invaders. This little man, 74 years of age, still has his pet lions rumbling about the palace and is a right unusual individual.

A number of Democratic Congressmen who were defeated in the November election are back on the federal payroll. 52 Democrats were defeated in last year's primaries or general elections. So far, 17 have federal appointments or jobs and at least 9 are in line for positions with several of the departments in the government. 26 of those defeated returned to law practice and to other occupations. Clair A. Callan of Nebraska is now serving as Deputy Administrator of R.E.A.; Thomas J. McGrath of New Jersey is in the Department of Housing and Urban Development;

my old friend, Lindsay Beckworth, of Texas, a 24-year House veteran, was appointed by President Johnson to a United States Custom Court Judgeship in New York City; Pat Jennings of Virginia, was elected Clerk of the House; and so on down the line.

Tomorrow, President Johnson is going to make a passionate new appeal to Congress for a law outlawing racial discrimination in Housing. Legislation prohibiting racial discrimination was offered last year and failed in the Senate. This bill passed the House after being watered down but was blocked from coming to a vote in the Senate. The new law to be proposed by the President would be effective in three stages. For the remainder of 1967 it would all be voluntary. In 1968, the law would become mandatory with regard to dwellings sold or rented by someone other than the occupants or dwellings housing five or more families. This would mean coverage primarily of large apartment houses and real estate developments. Beginning in 1969, the law would apply to all Housing.

I presume that the president

and his advisors understand that the 90th Congress will be right difficult to sell on such a bill.

February 17, 1967

We started our DC Budget hearings yesterday. For the fourth consecutive year this budget was presented out of balance. The Budget that we now have under consideration calls for a total of some \$527 million and it is out of balance \$52,800,000.

The Adam Clayton Powell case is now covering all of the front pages of the newspapers in this country and especially yesterday when his beautiful Puerto Rican wife appeared before the committee to testify that she had not seen him since 1965 and that the \$20,000 a year salary meant very little due to the fact that she only received checks for two months. The balance of the checks were endorsed by someone and cashed. This is Powell's third wife and he has one child by this woman.

Apparently Hanoi has turned aside the Soviet Union's peace bid. Soviet Premier Kosygin advised North Vietnam that stoppage of the flow of troops and arms to South Vietnam was one step that might insure peace talks. The failure of Ho Chi Minh to respond positively and swiftly led to the resumption of American air raids on Monday. Apparently there is still some hope that there might be a halt in the bombing and the fighting but it certainly does not appear so at this time.

The CIA has admitted making contributions directly and indirectly to the United States National Student Association in this country. This has caused quite a furor. The CIA appropriations comes before our Committee on Appropriations and only the Chairman, the ranking Democratic member next to the Chairman, and the ranking Republican member are present to hear this request each year. The overall amount is scattered throughout the Defense Budget and cannot be discovered. The purposes for the money are explained to the three members and

they in turn pass on the entire request. No mention of this is made to the full committee or to Congress.

February 18, 1967

This is the year that we elect another Governor in Kentucky. So far, there has been very little excitement on either side of the political fence and in fact, the people in Kentucky generally are so mad about the war in Vietnam and the high cost of living that they simply are not interested in any more elections for a while.

On the Democratic side we have Henry Wang, the present Highway Commissioner, as one of the candidates and the choice of the present Administration. He has a number of opponents but so far none of them have developed any strength. Several months ago Happy Chandler indicated that he would again make the race but so far you hear very little about any campaigning on his behalf. The statement of Chandler's prevented the present Lieutenant Governor, Harry Lee Waterfield, from making the race. J. D.

"Jiggs" Buckman, a former Attorney General and now a State Senator, is one of the candidates for the Democratic nomination and a newcomer from Lexington who has had no experience politically is making the race. A number of candidates have filed but apparently Henry Ward will be the Democratic nominee.

On the Republican side it appears that we will have a knock-down, drag-out, ugly, mean, scurrilous campaign between Judge Marlow Cook, the County Judge of Jefferson County and Louis Mann, the former County Judge of Barren County and the Republican candidate who came within 13,000 votes of winning 4 years ago.

Kentucky has only had 6 Republican governors and it is interesting to note that no one of them was ever succeeded by another Republican with the possible exception of the first two. William O. Bradley was elected in 1895 and was succeeded briefly in 1899 by William S. Taylor, also a Republican, but the contest over the office was decided in favor of William Goebel, a Democrat, and Taylor's service lasted only a few months. William Goebel, of course, was the Governor killed.

at the swearing-in ceremony and the Goebel case continued on for some five or six years. The next Republican Governor of Kentucky was Augustus E. Wilson who was elected in 1907. He was succeeded by a veteran Democrat, James B. Mc Creary. In 1919, Edwin P. Morrow, Republican, was chosen by the voters but at the end of his term William Fields, a Democrat, was elected.

In 1927, Flem D. Sampson, who is still living, was elected Governor and four years later he was succeeded by Ruby Laffoon, a Democrat. The last Republican governor of Kentucky, Judge Simeon S. Willis, was elected in 1943 and four years later, Earle C. Clements, a Democrat, was elected Governor.

The political situation in Kentucky is still very much in a turmoil at this time and unless a real effort is made, we may end up with a Republican again.

On my Committee on Appropriations we have twelve subcommittee chairmen. One of the ablest subcommittee chairmen ever to serve

was Albert Thomas of Houston, Texas who, through his prestige as chairman of his subcommittee, was able to establish the Space Program at Houston, which now has some \$7 billion of federal funds invested. It is common knowledge throughout the country that Albert Thomas could never seem to recall that even Dallas was located in Texas and time after time there were rumors in the different departments to the effect that Houston was the main focal point in the Lone Star state.

Upon his death, Joe Evins of Tennessee, became chairman of this particular committee and has succeeded in locating one right good industry in his district with this being a sub-assembly plant of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. An article appeared in today's Washington Post to the effect that Representative Morgan, of Pennsylvania, who by the way, is chairman of the Foreign Aid subcommittee that authorizes foreign aid appropriations and Representative Harley Staggers, of West Virginia, the chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce

Committee, which authorizes all TV, radio, railroad and sundry matters, also secured subassembly plants of this same corporation in their respective districts. The article is not too good and clearly indicates that my friend, Joe Evins, has certainly done a lot of talking.

The special subcommittee to make recommendations to the House concerning Adam Clayton Powell must report on Thursday of next week. It is rumored that the subcommittee is expected to recommend that he be seated but that his pay be docked \$35,000 over a two year period thereby placing the government in the position to recover funds allegedly put to private use.

I am not at all certain that I can vote to seat this man.

February 21, 1967

We have a price support system in use for basic agricultural commodities at this time. The two large farm organizations are the American Farm Bureau and the Farmer's Union. The Farmer's Union favors more assistance to the

farmer and to agriculture generally and the American Farm Bureau continues to maintain that the farmer should be permitted to farm and should have fewer restraints. Of course, if this should take place the American Farm Bureau then would object and give some sort of a reason such as the suddenness of the move which would destroy, in their opinion, agriculture generally. Our present Secretary of Agriculture is Orville L. Freeman, the former Governor of Minnesota, and a man who has really been on the hot seat since he was appointed to this position. He was named by President Kennedy and has retained the assignment under President Johnson. The American Farm Bureau's president is a man by the name of Charles B. Schuman and he continues to maintain that the government should end farm controls.

Russia really made an unusual request yesterday of our country. Russia asked the United States to sell it a submarine. The submarine, known as the Star III was made by the General Dynamics Boat Division and was on exhibition at the American Ocean-

ographic Equipment Show in West Germany last November. The Soviets assure us that they want this submarine only for peaceful, underwater exploration purposes and are not insisting upon any of our Polaris submarines that fire missiles.

A \$5 million Leonardo da Vinci portrait was purchased this week by the National Gallery of Art from its owner who is a resident of Liechtenstein. The portrait is now in the Gallery and was brought across the Atlantic in a suit case and riding in a first class seat of a commercial jet airliner

**February 23, 1967**

The Special Committee named by the Speaker will make their final report today in the Adam Clayton Powell case. Judging from newspaper reports, some of the members on the Special Committee are in favor of seating Powell and at the same time assessing him some \$35,000 which represents misspent Government funds.

The Republicans serving on this Committee are apparently

concerned over this report due to the fact that the resolution adopted at the time Powell was asked to stand back when the other Members were being sworn in, really pulled the foundation out from under the Powell Dynasty. Now, apparently, the Republicans are being criticized for this severe action and for that reason the three Republicans on the Special Committee say that they must confer with the leadership on their side before they finally take action. The report of the Committee will be submitted for the action of the House on Tuesday of next week.

In some instances in the past, the House has expelled Members for personal conduct. In 1798, Griswald of Connecticut, used a cane on Lyon of Kentucky and Lyon retaliated by using a pair of coal tongs on Griswald. That Special Committee recommended that both be expelled but after they promised to keep the peace, they were permitted to remain as Members. Another case, in 1833, concerned William J. Graves, of Kentucky, who had killed another Member of the House in a duel. After considerable debate it was finally agreed that Graves could keep his seat.

Again, in 1899, during the 56th Congress, the House voted not to seat Representative Roberts of Utah due to the fact that he had more than one wife. Finally it was agreed that he should be seated and then expelled, and this action followed.

Powell has violated just about every rule in the book and now is so confused and arrogant that he is travelling in every direction. His lawyers, who have represented him before the Committee have been unable to locate him and all they know is that he is back in Binini, picking up pebbles on the beach.

March 1, 1967

President Johnson ended months of speculation yesterday by nominating Ramsey Clark, 39 year old son of Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark, to be Attorney General. The senior Clark immediately announced that he will retire at the end of this court term to eliminate any semblance of conflict of interest. Ramsey Clark is a strong advocate of Civil Rights and has taken a strong, liberal stand

on the many constitutional issues that have been before this court during the past five years. He is a strong supporter of President Johnson's views on electronic eaves-dropping and wire-tapping.

A number of men are now being considered for the vacancy on the Supreme Court. Thurgood Marshall, the first negro solicitor General, and following closely behind him will be Willard Wirtz, Secretary of Labor, Wilbur Mills, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the House, senator Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut, and maybe, Homer Thornsberry, the President's close personal friend from Texas. Thornsberry served in the House for a number of years and then he was named to a District Court vacancy in Texas and following this, to a Circuit Court of Appeals vacancy.

Today is the big day for Adam Clayton Powell. Judging from the number of policemen I have seen this morning, there must be some two or three hundred covering the Capitol and the Capitol grounds, and the House Office Buildings. We could have some trouble, of course, and this must be avoided.

The special committee will make its report and urge adoption of the Resolution which provides for censure in the well of the House, loss of seniority, and repayment of \$40,000 illegally spent by Powell. I have my doubts that Powell will appear to be censured. A number of amendments will be offered to the Resolution and there are a number of men in the House who would like to vote against seating Adam Clayton Powell.

This week the executive agencies in the Federal government reported civilian employment in the month of January totaling 2,848,179. This was a net increase of 5,650 as compared with employment reported in the preceding month of December. In July of 1966 the total employment was 2,788,097. In the Department of Defense the larger increases in civilian employment were reported by the Army with 7,027, the Navy with 5,760, and the Air Force with 2,992. Today there are 130,116 foreign nationals working for the United States Government.

Jim Lucas, the brother of Mrs. Mary Moore, one of my secretaries, is back in Vietnam. He

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has spent a number of years in Vietnam during this war and is one of the correspondents for Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance. Jim Lucas has won the Ernie Pyle Award on two occasions, in addition to winning the Pulitzer Prize for International Reporting. Several days ago I sent Jim a Congressional Pictorial Directory and shortly thereafter he sent me the following letter:

DaNang, South Vietnam  
23 February, 1967

Dear Bill:

Thank you for the Congressional Pictorial Directory which came in the mail this week. I am particularly pleased with the inscription. I've taken the liberty of loaning it - stressing the fact that it is a loan - to Major Livingstone, General Walt's protocol officer. He receives three or four Members of Congress every week, and it means something to be able to spot them in advance.

I guess one could say the war continues to go well. Since the end of the Lunar New Year cease

fire, we have been keeping the pressure on the Reds. There are solid indications they may be cracking, and we hope to hasten that progress. It is pretty obvious from prisoner interrogations that their morale is poor, they are hard up for food, medicine and, in some areas, ammo. The plan now is to give them no letup. We're running three to four major operations in this area at one time, something we haven't done until now. A few, naturally, will be dry runs, but by invading their sanctuaries and safe areas, even if they get away, we keep them off balance, we keep them running, we keep the pressure on.

I have a firm conviction, with little to base it on, that something will happen this year. Something conclusive. It's got to. I'm also afraid that the President is so fed up with this war that if he can get these people to the conference table under any pretext, he'll give away all that we've won. He seems to be betting that his Texas luck will hold good and he'll get a political settlement. For us in the field that has built-in dis-

advantages. We badly need a new infusion of manpower, something he is unwilling to give. A cease fire before we control all the major centers of population - and we do not in this area - would be disastrous.

Ran across an interesting survey the other day, made by one of our chaplains. It indicates that the vast majority of the Americans out here like the Vietnamese, and a majority of the Vietnamese like us. They like, for instance, the fact we pay our debts promptly, something the French notoriously did not. But each group is convinced that the other guy doesn't like him. A majority of the Americans believe the Vietnamese resent us and want us out, and a majority of the Vietnamese believe the Americans look down on them, feel they are lazy and not worth fighting for. Communication between people of different languages and cultures apparently is a very difficult thing to achieve.

Again, my thanks for the directory. It's being put to good us.

Sincerely,  
/s/ Jim  
Jim G. Lucas

We really have our problems in the District of Columbia. Just for example, in fiscal year 1966, it cost \$143,470.15 to replace broken windows in the District's schools. In fiscal year, 1942, it cost \$12,960 to replace broken windows. Most of the windows are broken during the summer months and in some instances gangs throw rocks at the windows of one certain school, breaking nearly all of the windows in the entire building. Upon investigation they find in some instances that one particular teacher, or the principal, is the reason for the hatred shown by the students who attend the school. When they bring this information to the Committee on Appropriations, I always ask them if it would not be cheaper to invent a machine which would return the rock as soon as it was thrown, with a bullseye at each end. In addition to the rock throwing and window breaking, 142 schools were broken into during the fiscal year 1966 and thousands of dollars of damages resulted. Moveable equipment and property, valued at \$30,841.80, was removed.

March 2, 1967

Justice has finally caught up with Adam Clayton Powell - with a vengeance. The House was not satisfied to censure him, impose a severe fine, and to deprive him of his seniority and other privileges. It voted down the severe punishment recommended by the Select Committee which investigated the case and adopted a Resolution which provided that Adam Clayton Powell was excluded from serving in the 90th Congress. This Resolution was adopted 248 - 176, and I was one of those 248. The leaders on both sides of the aisle, John McCormack on the Democratic side and Gerald Ford on the Republican side, were simply pushed aside by the majority of the Members of the House and, just for a change, the American people expressed their desire in a thunderous tone.

I presume that now Mr. Powell will not only file a suit but when the seat is declared vacant by the Governor of New York, will run in the special election and be sent back by his people with a great big majority. The law suit, of course, will be based on the proposition that since he was not sworn

in on January 10th, he could not be prohibited from serving because he was not a Member at the time the Resolution was adopted.

After a number of roll call votes on the Adam Clayton Powell Resolution and with a Resolution finally adopted, the Members, of course, thought that this was all for the day and left the House Chamber. One of the more cunning Members somewhere along the line had read one old House Rule to the effect that following such a vote, a roll call vote could be demanded adopting the Preamble to the Resolution and this procedure was used several minutes after the roll call vote which the Members thought was the last one called on this legislation. On the last roll call vote, before the "quickie" vote, only 8 Members were absent, but on the final vote on the previous question of the adoption of the Preamble, 116 Members were absent and they are really mad.

The Republican Party held its Gala Dinner here in Washington last night with more than 2,000 Republicans attending, paying into the coffers some \$1 million. The leading Republican prospects for the

honor of running for the Presidency next year were present and this number consisted of Richard Nixon, Governor George W. Romney, Senator Charles H. Percy, Senator George L. Murphy, and Governor Ronald Reagan. Notwithstanding all of the problems we have in our Democrat Party, I am firmly convinced that no one of these men can beat the Democrats in 1968.

March 7, 1967

President Johnson sent a message to the Hill yesterday recommending that 19 year olds be drafted first under a national lottery plan and further recommending an end to all future post graduate deferments, except for medical and dental schools. He is requesting a four year extension of the Selective Service Act which expires on June 30th, 1967.

Since the Vietnamese War started, we have had considerable criticism over the present draft system, due to the fact that those boys who are able to go to college have been deferred and it seems that the ones finally drafted, and who are fighting the war are classed

as poor boys, with no opportunity for deferment. The President's proposal received a cool reception on the Hill. The proposal to choose inductees by lot was not received too well and we have a number of Members on the Armed Services Committee who maintain that the President has no right to provide the methods by which inductees are placed in the service. This is one of the matters that must be under the control of Congress and L. Mendell Rivers, the Chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services, is very much up in the air over the President's proposal.

The Governor of New York has called a special election to fill the Adam Clayton Powell seat for April 11. I have my doubts that a suit will accomplish Mr. Powell's purpose and he will probably end up having to run again. It seems to me that the courts will hesitate to try to upset the decision of the House since, under the Constitution, the House of Representatives has the sole right to judge the qualifications of its Members.

Nelson Eddy died yesterday at the age of 65. Together with

Jeanette McDonald, who is also dead, he established quite a movie record.

It now appears that Senator Robert Kennedy has finally made up his mind to go all out against the President's Vietnamese program and before too long an explosion will take place.

March 8, 1967

James H. Meredith, the civil rights advocate who was shot while marching through Mississippi, has announced that, notwithstanding the fact that he is a registered Democrat, he will run on the Republican ticket in the special election against Adam Clayton Powell. His announcement has drawn a very cool reception from Negro leaders in Harlem and around the country. They give him little chance of winning and some charge that he is simply being used. In announcing, Meredith stated that he was aware that in running he might lay himself open to criticism from other Negroes, but that since Powell had lost his influence, the people in this Congressional District deserved more than they were getting. The Republican Executive Committee

in the 18th Harlem (New York) Congressional District seem to be delighted that Meredith has agreed to be the candidate. Time will tell just how badly defeated he will be in his first venture into politics.

We have just concluded the Executive Hearings on the District of Columbia Budget today and after the three night sessions, where witnesses appear from throughout the city in Open Hearings, we will mark up the bill for fiscal year, 1968.

March 15, 1967

The Adam Clayton Powell case was a real test for the Democratic leadership of the House. Dissatisfaction with the leadership of both House Speaker John W. McCormack and House Majority Leader Carl Albert is mounting. While there are no plans to do anything about it this year, in 1968 a move to shake up the high command is a definite possibility.

The leadership on both sides of the aisle in the House was on the losing side in the Adam Clayton Powell case.

During the past week, Svetlana Stalin requested asylum in this country and, according to reports, was refused. She is now in Switzerland and is the daughter of Josef Stalin, World War II dictator of the Soviet Union. This woman has been married on a number of occasions and seems to be right confused.

Robert F. Kennedy is receiving a few knocks at this time. J. Raymond Jones, the first and only Negro County Chairman and a Tammany Hall leader, resigned as chairman. He cited lack of support by Senator Kennedy as one of the major reasons for his leaving. He stated that Robert Kennedy is "the power in the state" at this time. It is my information that an estimated \$1 million a year is being spent in building an image for Bobby Kennedy.

Author-playwright Gore Vidal, a family connection of Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, recently said that the Kennedys are an illusion making clan, completely without any real sense of purpose or commitment, except to themselves. He calls the family the "Holy Family" and added that a dead Kennedy has

infinitely more force than a live Kennedy. This is a description he gives to former President John F. Kennedy whose accomplishments, according to this man, were very limited. He is one of the step-children of Hugh D. Auchincloss, the husband of Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy's mother.

March 16, 1967

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections is now holding hearings on the Senator Thomas J. Dodd case. It seems that for a number of years Senator Dodd has received thousands of dollars from fund-raising dinners which he used to pay his own personal bills and several of his employees removed hundreds of letters and private documents from his office and turned them over to newspaper people who photostated and then returned all of the letters and papers with this material now all being aired in the press and before the Senate Committee. Senator Dodd served in the House for a number of years, and to me was a right good member. He always appeared

to conduct himself properly and all of this now is causing quite a sensation. With the Adam Clayton Powell case up in the House, it may be that this is the end for Senator Dodd.

Every so often my good friend, President Johnson, really gets corny. His trip to Tennessee to speak before the Tennessee legislature this past week was a right good example. It so happened that Mrs. Johnson had decided to make a tour of certain sections of our Appalachian Region and he surprised her by appearing in Nashville, and shortly thereafter making a major speech before the Tennessee legislature which was in session. By the way, in this speech he confirmed over and over again his determination not to falter as far as Vietnam is concerned and that we were there to win and to bring about an honorable peace agreement. Early yesterday morning, before leaving for Tennessee, the President in the rain, together with Mrs. John F. Kennedy and certain other members of the Kennedy family, were present at Arlington National

Cemetery for ceremonies at the former President's grave. The night before, President Kennedy's casket and that of his infant son and daughter were moved and permanently placed in the new memorial section which has cost approximately \$2 million. This money was paid by the Kennedy family and is at the front portion of the Arlington Cemetery with the eternal flame so situated so that it can be seen for miles.

President Johnson announced yesterday that Ellsworth Bunker, former Ambassador to the Organization of American States, would replace Henry Cabot Lodge as Ambassador to South Vietnam. This was the surprise portion of the President's speech before the Tennessee legislature.

March 18, 1967

The Irish always amaze me! On Friday, due to a terrible snow storm, the St. Patrick's Day parade was called off in Cleveland, but certainly this did not apply to New York City. Try as you might, there is nothing else to call it but the luck of the Irish.

At the stroke of noon, New York's great St. Patrick's Day parade stepped off down Fifth Avenue. At that precise moment a blinding snowstorm which had dumped five inches of snow on the city, suddenly stopped, and if that was not enough, the sun immediately came out. There were 122,000 marchers and my guess is that snowstorm or no snowstorm, with a drink or two under their belts, the marchers would have proceeded regardless.

For a number of years now, the Labor Unions in this country have failed to keep up with industry. We have some 11 or 12 million Union members in this country today and ten years ago we had almost the same number. James Hoffa, the head of the Teamsters Union, was sent to prison last week, and Walter Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers, is in an open, running fight with George Meany, the president of the AFL-CIO. Yesterday, Reuther at an Atlantic City conference, called George Meany "a plumber with a banker's mentality". This indicates to me that the UAW and one or two other AFL-CIO affiliates are now crying "What is the AFL-CIO doing to favor the American worker?"

The President has backed up on his proposal to merge the Departments of Labor and Commerce. Several months ago, when he indicated that the move would be made, the Members of the House generally rebelled. The President seemed to think that a single Department of Labor and Commerce would be a vital force. Now views to the contrary have caused the President to change his mind.

Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut, is really on the griddle. Yesterday in an open hearing before the Senate Ethics Committee, the Connecticut Democrat replied to charges that he used political funds to pay personal bills by saying that since he ran for the Senate seat in 1956, his personal and political life have been virtually inseparable. It seems that several hundred thousands of dollars are being discussed and if Senator Dodd is 59 years of age, he certainly looks to be 100.

The leadership of a large portion of the world is being rejected or challenged with regularity at this time. The list of those rejected is quite impressive when you consider the fact that General Charles deGaulle, of France,

Chairman Mao, President Sukarno, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Chancellor Erhardt and President Johnson are among those represented.

When I was placed on the Labor - HEW Subcommittee on the Committee on Appropriations in the House, that really added to my problems. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare is certainly disturbed over the new members of the subcommittee. For days new Assistant Secretaries, and the secretaries have been running in and out of my door until it has become just a little embarrassing. With over a ~~hundred~~ (18) billion dollars in this bill these people down town are really disturbed because John Fogarty is no longer here, and with two ultra conservative Republican members on the subcommittee, and with Hull, Smith, Casey, and me, this certainly changed the picture from last year when you consider the fact that this subcommittee has only eight members.

One of the Departments in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare is Education and the Commissioner of Education is Harold Howe

II, a right able young educator who has made up his mind that he is going to control the public school system in this country. This past week, when he appeared to testify for his money, I decided to take him on. I know that nowhere in the Constitution, in any Supreme Court decision or in any Act of Congress, is authority given to the Federal government to tell the public schools what teachers they may select or otherwise to exercise control over the choice of faculty members of an educational institution. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Howe has just notified 17 state governors to the fact that he intends to withhold Federal funds unless they obey the rules he lays down. The circular letter to the State Superintendents says that at least 2 Negro teachers must be assigned to predominantly white schools and 2 white teachers to every school where negroes are in the majority.

The objective, according to Howe, is to start to achieve racial balance and each year thereafter the quota will be increased. Mr. Howe is laboring under the misapprehension that the Supreme

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Court of the United States of America is its 1954 decision on segregation order the schools to integrate. He should read this decision again because the only word used is "desegregation" and the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1965 define desegregation as meaning the assignment of students to public schools and within such schools without regard to race, color, religion or national origin, and nowhere can Howe find any authorization which gives him the right to make assignments of students to public schools in order to overcome racial imbalance.

It now appears that congress will have to take action and one of the ways is to simply hold this man's feet right in the fire on his appropriation request. He is wrong and in the good year of 1967 certainly the people of this country are not in favor of government by bureaucrats.

I do not believe in second class citizens and have voted for every constitutional bill since I have been a Member of Congress. This means that I have voted for about one-half of the Civil Rights bills. I have voted for every

Civil Rights bill which gives Negroes the right to vote and all rights of a citizen under the Constitution and, certainly, it is my intention to never deviate from this policy.

The Adam Clayton Powell case is still on the front pages of the newspapers. James Meredith, the first official Negro to graduate from the University of Mississippi, filed on the Republican ticket against Powell in the special election and then withdrew. Now a colored woman has filed against Powell. She will probably receive only a handful of votes.

Heavyweight Boxing Champion, Cassius Clay, has been ordered to report for induction into the Army on April 11th. Clay appealed his case to the Presidential Appeals Board and lost every step of the way. He is now a Black Muslim and has changed his name to Mohammed Ali and is quite a sensation because he talks too much. He is against the war in Vietnam and has indicated that he will go to jail before he is inducted.

March 20, 1967

Since there is a vacancy on the Committee on Education and Labor, it was agreed this past week that the Majority Leader would go on this committee to fill this one Democrat vacancy. The leadership is unable to determine now just what may happen in the Adam Clayton Powell case and this is a good way to temporarily resolve this one vacancy. Of course, Carl Albert would agree to resign from the committee if Adam Clayton Powell is sworn in as a Member and insists upon his seat on his old Committee. According to the press notices, you would assume that this is a real victory for the members of the committee, especially those who do not want Powell. This is not the way the ball will bounce and rather than have the Ways and Means committee go off on a tangent, this is the way the leadership decided to handle this hot potato.

On Saturday of last week, President Johnson flew from Washington to the Island of Guam. It required some 19 hours of flying time and certainly is a long trip.

The President is attending a high level staff conference on the Vietnam War. Attending will be General Westmoreland, the Ambassador, General Ky and others from Vietnam, as well as certain of our military and political leaders. Just before leaving Washington, President Johnson met with 48 of our 50 Governors in the White House and outlined to them the situation as it exists today in Vietnam and in the operation of some of our Democrat programs. It may be that the one Governor who was absent was Governor Edward T. Breathitt of Kentucky. Lieutenant Governor Harry Lee Waterfield has been threatening to call a special legislature if the Governor leaves the state, and during the day we will find out if the absentee was our Governor.

We are back fighting the Battle of the Budget here in our Capitol City. I, of course, must carry my cross at all times and this burden becomes a little lighter when the true facts are disclosed. An article appeared in the Washington Post entitled, WRONG MAN GETS DC BUDGET PLEA. This article appears on the next page.

## WRONG MAN GETS DC BUDGET PLEA

Many of the earnest citizens who testified before the House Appropriations subcommittee on the District last week didn't seem to know it, but they were talking to the wrong man.

The right man wasn't even there.

One after another, the citizens pleaded with the subcommittee's chairman, Rep. William H. Natcher, (R-Ky) not to cut the city's 1968 budget proposals.

The trouble is that Natcher has no choice.

The man who does is Rep. John L. McMillan (D-SC), chairman of the House District Committee.

Natcher controls city expenditures. But it's McMillan who controls city revenues. And unless McMillan raises the lid on his side, Natcher has to cut his product to fit.

The President asked Natcher's subcommittee to let the city spend \$527.2 million next year. That's

\$52.8 million more than the city will have available to spend, under present revenue ceilings.

So the President also asked McMillan's committee to raise the ceilings - authorize a larger Federal payment to the city next year, and let the city borrow more.

When the White House did this last year, Natcher held up the budget until McMillan acted on the revenue measures.

The budget wasn't passed until October, when Congress was impatient to adjourn and the fiscal year was four months gone.

This year Natcher hasn't waited. Hearings ended with the public testimony last week. The subcommittee is expected to mark the budget up and report it out sometime next month.

On the other side, Senator Robert C. Byrd (D-WVa), chairman of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee on the District, started hearings Friday.

McMillan hasn't taken a posi-

tion on the revenue bills.

Various District Committee members - liberal Democrats and moderate Republicans - want him to move the measures, but have little influence.

These members have gone instead to Rep. Ancher Nelsen (R-Minn), the Committee's ranking Republican, who carries more weight.

Nelsen, in turn, has gone to McMillan.

Last week Nelsen sent Natcher a letter suggesting that the District Committee and the Appropriations subcommittee meet to discuss the city's money needs. Natcher has not answered the letter yet.

If Natcher asked for more it might help sway McMillan, but he may well not want to get involved.

Natcher could cut the budget now, then report out a supplemental appropriation if McMillan moves the revenue bills later.

Nelsen indicated in his letter that he thinks the city does need more money.

He has rarely spoken out in this fashion, and the District Committee's Republicans have never operated as a bloc.

If they started to, they hold the balance between the Committee's liberal and conservative Democrats.

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THE WASHINGTON POST  
March 19, 1967  
by Peter Milious  
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March 21, 1967

President Johnson ended a 2-day conference on Vietnam War strategy yesterday and shortly after the conference issued a statement to the effect that no momentous decisions were reached and that there would be no build-up in the bombing or in the number of men now engaged in South Vietnam. Premier Ky and Chief of State Van Thieu said that the war was going well for the Allies but both insisted upon a rigid build-up in bombing and in the general tempo of the war. This hard-line attack taken by the Vietnamese was refused

by the President and I think that he was right. The people in this country want this war over with as quickly as possible and I think that this year will bring a settlement to our problems there. When you consider that the French had 150,000 soldiers killed in their engagement there and still had to withdraw, we must win and at the same time escalate just enough to prevent a much longer war which will take the lives of our boys.

March 23, 1967

Hearings are now under way in my Committee on Appropriations concerning Defense Appropriations for fiscal year, 1968. In considering the requests, the Committee Members naturally call upon the Secretary of Defense and his assistants to justify all of the amounts of any size. During the testimony this past week, questions were asked concerning bounty payments for North Vietnamese. This caused some excitement and notwithstanding the fact that there was not too much clarification, no denial was made that probably in some instances payments had been made. Of course, it depends upon the North Vietnamese killed as to the amount to be paid.

We have information to the effect that they are dragging them in from all over the country. With it being right difficult to tell between the Viet Cong, and the North Vietnamese and the South Vietnamese, they must really be playing a game.

March 28, 1967

I spent the weekend in Kentucky. We had nice weather and the early spring flowers are all in bloom. While there I visited my mother, who is now in the Hospital having cataracts removed from each eye. She is doing just fine and at the age of 79 seems to be in real good health, still 4'11", weighs 100 pounds, and wears a size 3½ shoe. I have more gray hair than my mother does and while visiting her the other night she had her small radio tuned to the UCLA-Dayton College championship basketball game. At one point she said she must turn it down because there were a number of old women in that hospital wing and she did not want to disturb them.

We now have a milk withholding action in 25 of our States.

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The National Farm Organization entered its 11th day on Sunday of withholding milk, hoping that new agreements will be reached giving the milk producer a more realistic price per gallon. The consumers in a number of cities are unable to obtain an adequate supply and daily we have stories and pictures on television showing huge cans of milk being dropped into the streets by the farmers. In certain of the cities, emergency provisions are in force whereby police officers guard milk trucks on the way to the hospitals and to homes where numbers of children reside. This could get right serious before the matter is resolved. When you consider the fact that the farmer only obtains 45.5¢ out of every dollar spent for milk, with all of this going for insurance, upkeep, equipment and feed, leaving only 8.7¢ per gallon for labor, management and distribution, the problem becomes more serious.

During the past few weeks, President Johnson's letter to Ho Chi Minh was released in North Vietnam and this brought about a full explanation from the President. The President in his letter

offered to cease the bombings and further escalation of the war if the North Vietnamese would stop their invasions into the South and agree to peace discussions. Ho Chi Minh in his answer reaffirmed the position that he has taken all along with the demand that we withdraw our forces and cease our operations in South Vietnam entirely. The release of the letter was made during the time that Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, was again striving to obtain some agreement which would bring about some degree of peace in Vietnam. Now we are back to the point of engaging in a long, drawn-out war which, of course, does not meet with the approval of the majority of our people.

We will continue to hear the statement made that we must expect "more of the same". This has a cold and almost casual sound and I do hope that the people of our country understand fully what it means. Simply, it means more bombings; more shelling of the enemy's coast; more mining of their rivers; more hunting the enemy in the jungles; more military appropriations; more pressure

on Ho Chi Minh and more risk of bringing Red China into the war. We are today dropping more bombs on North Vietnam and South Vietnam than we dropped in Europe at the height of the last world war. Last week was the bloodiest of the war, according to U. S. estimates. 211 Americans were killed, 1874 were wounded, and 7 are missing. According to these figures, the enemy dead totaled 2,675 bringing the total number of enemy soldiers killed to 19,500.

Since it seems that we may still be a long way from a peaceful settlement of this conflict, I am just wondering if we accelerate this war so that it appears that in only a matter of weeks we will send Hanoi down on her knees, if this will bring Red China into the war. In Korea, when we finally had victory within our grasp, China crossed the Yalu River and this act may take place again in Vietnam, and, if so, we then will either get out or engage in a large land war, with atomic weapons probably necessary, before a victory is obtained.

It seems to me unreasonable

to suppose that Hanoi can take the bombings indefinitely. When this matter has been presented to Ho Chi Minh he simply answers that Easterners have an advantage over Westerners, due to the fact that they die better in the East and this, to me, is no answer at all. The exchange of letters between the President and Ho Chi Minh clearly shows just how closed, airless and completely isolated is the regime now in operation in Hanoi.

Senator Robert F. Kennedy's political appeal has suffered a sharp decline in recent weeks. Now President Johnson is more popular with all of the voters and Kennedy's decline, of course, can be laid in part to the publication of the book, "Death Of A President". Yesterday Kennedy issued a statement to the effect that he would not oppose Johnson and Humphrey in 1968 and under no circumstances would he be a candidate for the Office of the Presidency. The people of this country may have an opportunity some day to pass on Robert F. Kennedy and I just hope that this takes place long after I have retired. He is one Democrat that I find hard to take.

Today the Federal, State and Local governments are collecting a record \$203 billion in taxes. With 596 millionaires in America today, probably the amount collected is about right.

March 30, 1967

Senator Edward W. Brooke, the former Attorney General of Massachusetts and the first colored Senator to be elected since the Reconstruction, now knows how it feels when you get your foot in your mouth. Up until last week he, as a new Senator, sat quietly by, listening to others propound great questions of the moment, and then decided a trip abroad to Vietnam would be the proper step to take before making his maiden speech in the Senate. There was considerable fanfare and the press and television played up the trip. The Senator while abroad made every effort to see some of the North Vietnamese officials, hoping to obtain some information concerning peace talks but was immediately refused. The refusal was not only positive but right dogmatic. After visiting a few days in South Vietnam, he returned to this country and the Senate, and after the

necessary press releases, he made his first speech on the Senate floor. He agreed that the bombings must continue in North Vietnam and that the military set-up now in operation by this Administration must be accepted. It seems that during his campaign in Massachusetts for the Senate, he was very much a Dove and in this speech on the Senate floor became a huge Hawk. Some of his backers in the campaign and leaders in the Republican Party in Massachusetts, who are very much in favor of the bombings ceasing, jumped completely all over him. He is still defending his speech in the Senate and explaining that there is no change in his philosophy. Immediately after he was interviewed on "Face the Nation", President Johnson called him and commended him very highly on his statesman-like attitude and the Senator had his picture taken with his head bowed and almost in tears as a result of the President's statement concerning the "Face the Nation" program and his intelligent understanding of the situation as it exists today.

Then the roof fell in and the Senator is still trying to dig out. The Johnson treatment was just too

much for Senator Brooke and he will live for a long time before he finally explains to the Republicans of Massachusetts that he was not taken in by the long rope from the old corral.

April 1, 1967

The attorney for the House of Representatives, Bruce Bromley, of New York City, filed a seventy-three page brief yesterday in Federal Court here in Washington, requesting that the suit filed against the House of Representatives by Adam Clayton Powell be dismissed. This brief sets forth the fact that Powell has no right to institute such a suit bringing into court the Speaker and the House officials, and further, in the brief denied specifically Powell's principle contention that age, citizenship, and residence are the exclusive qualifications for House membership. If the court should sustain this suit, then, in my opinion, the court in substance would be directing the Members of the House to reverse their vote and certainly no other branch of the government should ever be granted

authority to force a House Member to vote in any way or manner. This is a matter which each Member must settle for himself in his own conscience. Certainly this suit should be dismissed, and, if not, the House of Representatives should ignore any final decision handed down calling upon the House to do anything concerning administration, trial or procedure concerning the seating of Adam Clayton Powell.

For several months now, the Department of Defense has attempted to secure authority and appropriated funds for the construction of some thirty fast deployment logistics ships. Each of the ships would be a floating warehouse as long as three football fields. These ships would be placed in likely world trouble spots and be fully equipped with all war material including guns of every type and description and all sorts of heavy equipment. Then the military would simply have to move the men to this section of the world and there would be all of the equipment necessary to enter into

any type of a 'brush-fire' war. The total cost would be some \$2 billion with construction alone amounting to \$1 billion. It seems that we authorized two FDL's in Fiscal 1966 budget before it was understood fully just what part these logistic ships would play in our overall foreign policy and operation with the other countries in the world. Development and completion of this proposed program would simply make us the policemen of the world and certainly Uncle Sam should not be the world's policeman. It is easy enough for us to go anywhere and do anything at this time. It seems to me that the first move, of course, would be for those who intend to cause the trouble to immediately make arrangements to blast out of existence the logistics ship.

Next week is Cherry Blossom Festival Week here in Washington and the Ohio County High School band was selected as one of the bands in this country to play at the parade. They are all jubilant and the 100 members with the 20 chaperones will arrive on Thursday of next week.

The labor picture in this country is not good at this time. For instance the major truckers are threatening a complete shut-down of operations if the Teamsters Union tries to split employer ranks with a selective strike. Meanwhile, a nationwide railroad strike was blocked at least temporarily by a court order against the Conductors and Brakemen Union. The strike against Mutual Broadcasting System ended, but three other networks remained struck. Negotiations between five major New York daily newspapers extended beyond the contract expiration date and the several unions indicate they are ready to strike at a moment's notice. The National Farmers' Organization milk holding action is still underway. A number of major contracts in the automobile industry field and in other large sections of industry expire during the present year and may cause considerable difficulty before we end this most turbulent year.

With the war in Vietnam still underway costing a little over \$2 billion a month, certainly we must have as much domestic tranquility as possible.

April 5, 1967

Every so often I regain a little of my faith in human nature and in the belief that we still live in a right good country. Yesterday the attorneys for Adam Clayton Powell argued their case before Federal Judge George L. Hart, Jr. and during the hearing Judge Hart made certain observations, one of which was to the effect that he often wondered just what some people thought judges are and that under no circumstances are they members of some grand oligarchy of Divine power who could, at will, disregard the people entirely. He further stated that this is a government of the people and these statements, made to a packed courtroom, clearly indicate that the opinion he hands down on Friday of this week may be one which upholds the Constitution of this country, wherein we observe that in this country we have three branches of the government, with the Legislative Branch being one of the three. This good Federal Judge further stated during the hearing that the separation of power doctrine was, to him, a fundamental question of freedom and if the court

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arrogated Powell~~l~~ to themselves, not provided for under the law of this land, then we have reached the point where we must take another look at the road we are traveling. This is the most encouraging thing I have heard today and offsets just a little of my disappointment over the course that the war in Vietnam seems to have taken.

The North Vietnamese apparently are so enthused over the fact that we have men like Senator Fulbright and other Doves, they believe that the American people will finally pull away from the President and demand that there be a withdrawal in Vietnam.

We are back again to the argument over repairing the West Front of the Capitol. A special committee of the American Institute of Architects has found the West Front badly deteriorated but in such a condition that it can be restored. This is a \$34 million repair job and one that, if carried out according to the wishes of J. George Stewart, the Capitol Architect, would add 4.5 acres of floor space and to me would destroy the architecture and beauty of this wonderful building.

April 7, 1967

U.S. District Judge George L. Hart, Jr., threw out Adam Clayton Powell's suit to regain his seat in Congress today. The judge denied a request for a special three judge court to hear Powell's attorneys challenge the constitutionality of the House expulsion of March 1. In handing down his decision, Judge Hart said that the point involved goes to the very heart of constitutional government, and this question is one of inherent freedom involved in the separation of powers in a doctrine going back 2500 years. The resolution passed by Congress was not an act of Congress, since it did not require the President's signature, or concurrence of the Senate, and the courts have no authority to intercede in the matter involving Powell since it was exclusively under the jurisdiction of the legislative branch of the government. Again I feel just a little bit better about living in this country, and a great deal of my faith in human nature has been restored.

Former Senate aide, Robert G. (Bobby) Baker, convicted earlier this year on several criminal charges, was sentenced today to one-to-three years in prison on each of the seven counts, with the sentences to run concurrently, meaning that as much as three years might have to be served. No fine was assessed, and there is no indication at this time that an appeal will be taken.

During the hearings on the District of Columbia budget for Fiscal Year 1968 I stated that one of the main problems here in our Capital City was interference to such an extent that the Commissioners were unable to fulfill their duties. I pointed out that after they were confirmed by the Senate and were operating within the law, attempting to sincerely carry out their duties, that there should be no interference from Congress or any source which would serve to cancel their decisions. In today's Evening Star on the front page appeared an article entitled "Interference in D.C. Affairs Hit at Hearings. - Natcher Also

Tells Witnesses on Budget 'Something Must Go.' The article went on to state that outside interference both from the White House and the Capitol has caused many of the District's problems.

"Once appointed, Natcher said, the Commissioners should be left alone to run the city" and, according to the article, a further statement was used that the papers said I made to the effect that one example of unwanted interference was the President's veto of last year's District anti-crime bill. I still am of the opinion that the President was ill-advised, but did not state that this was the type of interference that I had in mind from the standpoint of squelching the Commissioners. The President now will probably cut me off his Christmas card list.

April 12, 1967

Harlem voters gave Adam Clayton Powell an overwhelming victory yesterday, re-electing him to the seat the House denied him 6 weeks ago. Powell received 80 percent of the votes cast with his total being 27,738 to 4,083 for Lucille

P. Williams, the Republican candidate, and 427 for a man by the name of Yearling, running as an Independent. When you consider the fact that this Congressional District has over 400,000 people, this vote is right unusual. In the district that I represent in elections such as this one, 100,000 votes are cast.

Now the big question is what will the House do when Mr. Powell presents himself for admission.

We are still having a Rapid-Transit/Highway controversy here in the District and in yesterday's Evening Star appeared an article entitled Natcher Warns District on Freeways, Subways. This article is as follows:

**NATCHER WARNS DISTRICT ON  
FREEWAYS, SUBWAYS**

Money for the District's subway system again will be denied unless the planners keep the local freeway program going. Representative William H. Natcher, D-Ky, warned in congressional hearings on the city budget.

Last spring the National

Capital Planning Commission voted to postpone key segments of the District's freeway program. Natcher chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee on the District, cut subway funds out of the District's budget.

Natcher said his definition of a "balanced transportation system" meant that planners had to approve both a freeway system and a subway system.

After Natcher's action, the Federal Bureau of Public Roads, District Highway Department and National Park Service reached a compromise to keep freeway construction going.

But last week the Park Service switched its position again, and its representative helped vote down approval of the Three Sisters Island Bridge in favor of a study for a tunnel.

The District freeway program again may be running into road blocks as a result. Natcher, during the budget hearings held several weeks ago, was told that the freeway compromise of last spring was still holding firm.

Natcher told District Highway director Thomas Airis:

"Now, if at any time in the future, Mr. Airis, they attempt to proceed as they have done in the past, we will take the same action that we took last year, and I say to you frankly...we are not going to let them do this to you."

The transcript was released yesterday.

Last year the subway program was vulnerable because the District was asking Natcher to approve a specific budget item for subway work. This year the administration is not asking for money for the subway, but administration spokesmen have said money may be requested in a supplemental budget this summer.

In another major development disclosed in the hearings before the Natcher subcommittee, the Highway Department disclosed that the total cost for the District's Freeway system has increased around \$150 million.

Up to this year, the District has been estimating it would cost

around \$550 million in federal and District funds to construct the freeway system. Now the Highway Department says it will need \$639 million in federal interstate aid, and around \$60 million in District funds.

The District wants permission from Natcher to spend \$14.7 million in District highway money in fiscal 1968 to match \$109.8 million in federal aid for highways.

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- Lee Flor  
THE EVENING STAR  
April 11, 1967

April 14, 1967

Yesterday I presented the District of Columbia Budget to the full Committee and, of course, today the newspapers have stories concerning this action. For instance, THE EVENING STAR carried an editorial entitled Man In The Middle. This editorial is as follows:

MAN IN THE MIDDLE

Now that the House Appropriations Committee has performed its

disastrous annual carve-up of the District budget, the time has come to extend condolences to the man who is apt to be wrongly blamed for it all, sub-committee chairman Natcher.

Once again, Natcher had to consider budget requests which exceeded available revenues by some \$50 million. The requests had been submitted by the White House on the assumption that Congress, in a separate action, would authorize additional city revenues sufficient to cover the requests. Once again, however, no such separate action has been taken. And once again, Natcher was the man in the middle - facing no alternative but to slash the budget requests in order to bring expenditures and revenues into some semblance of balance, even though this balance bears no resemblance to the city's needs.

Chairman McMillan of the House District Committee, who is responsible for initiating the revenue legislation, is reportedly reluctant to press the issue until he has a better idea of precisely how much more money is needed. The fact that

that a certain spending amount was requested, he contends, does not mean that the full request is justified. Accordingly, he has asked Natcher for a clue on the subject.

If there is anything Natcher can say now to help move McMillan, we hope the word will be spoken. It seems to us, however, that no word is really needed. The revenue legislation being sought would merely increase the amounts of money which the District could borrow and which Congress could pay as its annual share of the city costs. Its approval would not commit such expenditures. The actual spending would remain tightly under control through congressional appropriations.

There is still time to restore essential budget items in the Senate if the revenue bill is expedited now. In the absence of fast action, District officials face, at the very least, the prospect of another summer of uncertainty, severely curtailing the effectiveness of such programs as the recruitment of school teachers.

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- THE EVENING STAR  
April 14, 1967

In 1958, while serving as a member of the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration, I was designated as the chairman of a special committee to investigate unidentified flying objects. In order to prevent any excitement from developing which might cause the people to become generally alarmed, it was agreed that the announcements to be made by the special committee would be released, with the committee designated for such releases being the Committee on Upper Atmospheric Phenomena. This was the designation used on the bulletin board and during the entire year while the special committee was in existence for some reason "Upper Atmospheric Phenomena" really threw the newspaper people off the track and this was never connected with flying saucers or unidentified flying objects.

We made a right thorough investigation and especially concentrated on information from the Army and Air Force officials at Wright Field, near Dayton, Ohio. These people were charged with keeping record of unidentified flying objects and had investigations of as many reports as possible. At that time I had my doubts concerning

UFOs but from time to time something would creep into the investigations which would cause me to wonder about some of the reports that were submitted. During the past several months now, more reports have continued to pour in concerning UFOs and now the Government has decided to find out if flying saucers really exist. The University of Colorado is carrying out this mission for the Air Force and is operating under a \$300,000 contract.

The Adam Clayton Powell case along with the Senator Dodd case, are continually before the public and in a long, 3-column letter, Senator Dodd replied to an editorial which appeared in the April 14 edition of the Washington Post, entitled The Graceful Way Out. The editorial suggested that Senator Dodd resign. In his long answering letter Senator Dodd emphatically stated that he was not going to resign and intended to become a candidate for re-election in 1970. He reviewed the case in its entirety, going back to the theft of thousands of papers from his office by four employees and columns castigating the Senator written by Jack Anderson and Drew

Pearson. The Senator stated that the journalistic standards of the once great Washington Post had assumed a new low.

April 18, 1967

For a great many years my home town of Bowling Green was not interested in obtaining any industry because it was generally believed back in those days that this would probably affect our 2 colleges, Western Kentucky State Teachers College and Bowling Green Business University and School of Commerce. Beginning about 10 years ago we developed a new philosophy in Bowling Green and since that time we have secured a number of good industries and our small city is really booming. We have plants operated by Union Underwear, Bowling Green Manufacturing, Cutler-Hammer, Detrex Chemical, and several others, with all of these plants employing several thousand men and women. This past week the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company announced that Bowling Green had been selected for their new \$30 million plant. This is really an achievement and one that a great many other cities throughout the United States had hoped would

take place in their state.

When I was first elected a Member of Congress I believed that if we could develop our water resources, airports, highways, and public facilities generally, our small city would start moving. Since that time I have had a lot to do with attaining the money that brought about Barren River Reservoir, the new Post Office building, the new National Guard Armory, the Northside Water District, Southside Water District, Morgantown Road Water District, Eastside Water District, new airport strips and facilities, new sewer facilities, a number of college grants for construction and study for Western Kentucky University, new additions to the Bowling Green-Warren County Hospital, and a number of others. All of these projects have been of great assistance to my home town of Bowling Green and to my home county of Warren. The future is unlimited as far as my section of Kentucky is concerned and I have sincerely believed for the past 10 years that Southwestern Kentucky would be one of the great centers in this country before too many years pass.

It now appears that the Senate Ethics Committee will either condemn or censure Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut. The committee has completed its hearings and is now considering the misconduct charges against Senator Dodd. In today's Washington Post there appears another editorial to the effect that Senator Dodd should resign. In fact, the editorial is entitled Resign and is as follows:

### RESIGN

Senator Thomas J. Dodd has so diminished his power and influence by his private acts and public explanations of them that there is not much he can do for his country. There is one thing he can do, and he should not delay doing it until even that is beyond his reach.

His selfish exploitation of his friends to enhance his personal wealth, maintain his political place and enrich his private life, as revealed by his own admissions entitles him to universal contempt. He is a disgrace to the Senate. He is a liability to his State. He is an embarrassment to his colleagues. He is an encumbrance to anything he embraces.

If he stays in the Senate, his endorsement will be the worst misfortune that can befall any legislative measure. Whenever he rises to speak, his reputation will stand beside him like Banquo's ghost. The sponsor of every good legislative proposal will live in the constant terror that it will be overtaken by the fatal indictment of his endorsement.

What the Senate does to him or with him is now almost irrelevant. To every practical intent the seat he occupies is empty. Nothing the Senate does can put life back into a ghost as irrevocably lost to the political living as though he had been overtaken by corporeal calamity. His daily presence in the Senate is a pain-inflicting spectacle. He stands a veritable monument to many of the frauds, frailties and flaws in our public life. The very sight of him must wound every man of sensibility and patriotism who has the capacity to reflect upon the curious follies of our elective system.

The Senator alone can end this daily anguish which the citizenry must endure as long as he

remains in public life. Let him have mercy upon himself, who is indeed in need of mercy. Let him have mercy upon his countrymen, who by this final public act might be awakened to some mercy. Let him quietly take himself off the national stage and end a spectacle that is becoming an obscenity.

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- WASHINGTON POST  
April 18, 1967