

1967

U.S. House Journal of William H. Natcher, vol. 23

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JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM E. HATCHER

MEMBER OF COURTS

2ND DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME XIX

April 19, 1967

The District of Columbia Budget for fiscal year 1968 was approved by the House yesterday. No amendments were offered to our Bill and general debate and the reading of the Bill to final passage only required one hour and a half. The amount of the Budget for fiscal year 1968 as approved by the House totals \$463,300,000. Since we had to reduce the Budget by \$62.7 million in order to balance receipts and expenditures, it appeared that we might have some difficulty on the Floor.

April 20, 1967

Our third surveyor spacecraft touched down softly and safely on the moon's Ocean of Storms at 7:04 PM, EST, last night and within an hour was taking pictures and transmitting them back to earth. This is the fourth spacecraft to soft-land on the moon and the second to be put there by the United States. The Soviet Union has landed two on the moon. This one has a small shovel.

Konrad Adenauer, who founded the post-war West German Republic,

and led it for fourteen years, died yesterday at the age of 91. President Johnson will fly to Germany to attend the funeral of the former West German Chancellor. This man succeeded in bringing back together all of those groups who were so disorganized in West Germany and will go down in history not only as a great man but probably as the greatest German statesman since Bismark.

We have a number of problems in our Capital City and from time to time in presenting the Appropriations Bill to the House I review these problems. On Tuesday of this week, in presenting the Bill, I made the following speech:

MR. CHAIRMAN, at this time we submit for your approval the annual District of Columbia Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year 1968.

As Chairman of the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia budget, it is a distinct honor for me to serve with Mr. Giaino of Connecticut, Mr. Davis of Wisconsin, Mr. Patten of New Jersey, Mr. McDade of Pennsylvania, Mr. Pryor of Arkansas, and Mr. Riegle of Michigan. All of these gentlemen are out-

standing Members of the House and have rendered excellent service as Members of the Committee on Appropriations.

This is the fourth consecutive year that an unbalanced budget has been submitted for the District of Columbia. The budget as submitted was out of balance \$52,800,000. Submission of a budget out of balance for our Capital City is a mistake and this procedure should stop. Where expenditures exceed receipts under the existing tax structure and authorizations, then a balanced budget should be submitted, followed by legislation making changes in the tax structure which would permit approval of the additional expenditures, and then the requests to the Committee on Appropriations should follow in a supplemental Bill.

Walter N. Tobriner has made an excellent Commissioner for the City of Washington and, as President of the Board, would have accomplished considerably more if outside interference had been eliminated. Here in our Capital City we have good Commissioners and I am still of the opinion, Mr. Chairman, that Mr. Tobriner,

Mr. Duncan, and General Mathe should be permitted to make decisions for the best interests of our City and be permitted to carry these recommendations forward to completion without being confronted at every turn with nullification orders. I believe the Congress has had the best interests of our Capital City at heart, but I know on a number of occasions they have been ill advised concerning the operation of our City and decisions have been made which were brought about by pressure groups and outside interference which certainly were not to the best interests of the District of Columbia. I have always believed that if the Commissioners did not serve in the capacity in which they were appointed, then they should be removed. We are confronted with problems today which were brought about by virtue of the fact that there has been too much outside interference.

We are entitled to a good Police Department in our Capital City and certainly have the right to expect good law enforcement. We know that for the past five years we have been confronted with an increase in crime throughout

our country and this applies to all of our large cities. The rate of increase in my home state compares very favorably with that of the increase in a great many other states. Since I have been a member of this committee we have made every effort to see that the requests of our Police Department were approved and that on every occasion adequate funds were appropriated for new patrolmen and for an increased force. At the time of the hearings we were informed that there were 301 vacancies in the patrol force and that recruitment was still a serious problem in the District. Since we have been unable to recruit the total authorized force for a number of years our committee recommended to the Congress that adequate funds be set up and used for a tactical force and this would give us in substance a total authorized force for our Capital City. Inadequate sentences for defendants who have been proven guilty, and especially those with previous records; malicious and unfounded charges of police brutality; harassment of police officers while on duty; and failure to support the law enforcement officials of our City are a few of the major roads to travel if you decide to

completely destroy the Metropolitan Police Department. The authorized strength of the Metropolitan Police Department is 4.1 policemen for each 1,000 inhabitants. This is 46 percent higher than the median of 2.8 for the largest 15 cities in our country. In fiscal year 1965 the per capita cost for the police service here in Washington was \$32.49. This is 49 percent higher than the median cost of \$21.82 in the 15 largest cities in our country. Other per capita costs, in descending order, are as follows: Boston, \$27.08; Chicago, \$25.69; Baltimore, \$24.30; San Francisco, \$23.52; Los Angeles, \$22.41; and Detroit, \$21.82.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that there is a place here in our Capital City for both a rapid transit system and a full and adequate highway program and freeway system. Our committee has refused to accept the argument that our freeway program must stop. As you will recall, last year we refused to recommend the appropriation requested for the rapid transit system and, subsequent to our action which was sustained by the House, the freeway program started under way again after a slowdown of five long years.

Then our committee recommended to the House that not only the request of the rapid transit should be approved but all of the requests made for our free-way system should also be approved. We have stood firm and will continue to do so, and if at any time in the future pressure groups and those individuals who have endeavored down through the years to destroy our highway program again succeed in placing obstacles in the road, then, Mr. Chairman, we will again refuse to appropriate funds for the rapid transit system and will respectfully request concurrence by the House.

Immediately after the budget for the District of Columbia was submitted, I called attention to the fact that it was out of balance \$52,800,000, hoping that the necessary action would be taken to place this budget in balance prior to the hearings, and certainly prior to final enactment of the budget for our Capital City. Last year we completed the hearings and for a period of nearly four months waited for additional revenue. This is a right shabby way to treat our Capital City, and those people who pay the taxes that maintain this

City and the taxpayers and citizens of our fifty states are entitled to better treatment. Delay in final passage of the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill simply means that new teachers can not be employed to start the school year in September, and the same applies to the recruitment of other and necessary District employees who have been approved in the Budget and whose services are essential at this time. Delay in passage of the Bill means that construction then must begin during the winter months which certainly is not to the best interest of our City. Cracks and serious damage in the Stadium and other public buildings and facilities which have been brought to the attention of our people during the past few months are the results to a great extent, of work and construction during the winter months, and this of course should not be tolerated. I do not mean, Mr. Chairman, that all construction must stop in the extreme cold weather, but certainly plastered walls and concrete last longer and look better when they are produced under fair-weather conditions.

Our committee has been con-

fronted with problems with this budget which should not be placed on any committee in the Congress. We are called upon to establish priorities due to an unbalanced budget and we simply are not qualified to say that one school should be constructed ahead of another and that certain other essential projects should either be constructed or delayed. Complaints naturally follow the action of our committee and especially by those who are extremely interested in our schools. Reductions across the board must follow when unbalanced budgets are submitted, and we should keep in mind that the total budget submitted for the District of Columbia was \$526,057,200 and the total requests for our schools was \$164,297,500. The amount requested for the schools was 31.2 percent of the total budget and was more than the amounts requested for the operation of our Metropolitan Police Department, Health Department and Department of Welfare. The request for the Police Department was \$47,272,600; the request for the Department of Health was \$67,966,800; and the request for the Welfare Department was \$43,871,300. Percentagewise, the Metropolitan Police Department requested 9 percent of the total

budget, Department of Health, 12.9 percent of the total budget, and the Welfare Department 8.3 percent of the total budget. All of the requests for all other departments totaled 38.6 percent of the total amount requested for the operation of our Capital City for fiscal year 1968.

We recommend in this Bill that 25.4 percent of the entire budget be appropriated for our schools and that 10.2 percent of the total recommended for the District of Columbia go to the Metropolitan Police Department; 14 percent to the Department of Health; and 8.5 to the Department of Welfare. 41.9 percent of the amount recommended by the committee in the budget for fiscal year 1968 will go for the operation of all other departments and for all other requests made for the operation of our Capital City.

The Summer Program was stressed during the hearings and, certainly, Mr. Chairman, this is an important program. With a budget out of balance and with this program still in the planning stage, we simply could not recommend more than \$1, 250,000 of the \$2,500,000 requested.

in the regular Bill. We should keep in mind that we have increased the Recreation Department's operating expenses in this Bill \$1,447,100 exclusive of the \$1,250,000 allowed for the Summer Program.

During the past few days we have read stories in our local newspapers concerning certain statements that were made pertaining to the need for more textbooks and workbooks in our school system. Those making statements to the effect that Congress would not appropriate money for instructional supplies, textbooks and workbooks have been misinformed. For fiscal year 1967 the base for textbooks and workbooks was \$664,509, and the increase approved by our committee and the Congress totaled \$200,958, making a total for the fiscal year of \$864,467. In this bill now before the House, the base for textbooks and workbooks is \$751,595 and the amount of the increase that we recommend today is \$110,830, making a total of \$862,425. Every dime recommended for textbooks and workbooks, not only for these two fiscal years but for a number of years has always been approved by our committee and by Congress. At the time this controversy arose during

- 410 -

the past few days, the Chairman of the Subcommittee in the other Body introduced in the Congressional Record a statement from our Superintendent of Schools which, in substance, said that under current conditions the emergency needs for textbooks can be met immediately upon the request of the school principal.

We carefully considered budget estimates totaling \$526,057,200 for fiscal year 1968 and we recommend to the House that the sum of \$463,337,700 be approved. This is the largest amount ever recommended by the committee for the District of Columbia budget. The total amount recommended is \$58,739,500 above current appropriations for 1967.

The District of Columbia is financed out of five funds: a General Fund, a Highway Fund, a Water Fund, a Motor Vehicle Parking Fund and a Sanitary Sewage Works Fund.

Mr. Chairman, we recommend a Federal contribution of \$56 million for the General Fund; \$2,205,000 to the Water Fund; and \$1,294,000 to the Sanitary Sewage Works Fund. This makes a total of \$59,499,000.

In order to bring expenditures in line with receipts and to be able to retain a small surplus in the General Fund of \$731,000, with a balance remaining on hand of \$4 million of the General Fund to take care of emergencies and salary increases, an overall reduction of \$62,719,500 had to be made.

Mr. Chairman, on page 2 of the Report accompanying our Bill, appears a list of the Federal grants to our Capital City which total \$167,211,893. This is the amount that the District of Columbia will receive from the Federal government in addition to the Federal payment herein set forth and in addition to the overall amount recommended for the operation of our Capital City of \$463,337,700. As you know, Mr. Chairman, this committee has no control over the Federal grants set forth on page 2 of the Report insofar as the District of Columbia budget is concerned. The Federal grants added to the overall amount recommended by our committee makes a total of \$630,549,593. This amount compares favorably with a great many of our states which have a total population of less than 4 million people.

Our committee recommends Permanent Appropriations as set forth on page 25 of the Committee Report, and Trust Fund Receipts as set forth on page 26 of the Report.

Our committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,885,000 for General Operating Expenses. This is \$3,222,000 more than for 1967 and \$1,463,000 less than the budget estimates. We recommend an appropriation of \$91,995,000 for Public Safety. This is an increase of \$6,110,000 over the current year and \$522,000 less than the budget estimates.

We recommend an appropriation of \$93,730,000 for Education during the next fiscal year. This is an increase of \$12,898,000 over the current year and \$7,298,000 less than the budget request.

We recommend an appropriation of \$15,906,000 for Parks and Recreation during the next fiscal year. This is \$3,465,000 over the current year and \$1,713,000 less than the budget estimates.

We recommend an appropriation of \$103,439,000 for the operation

Of our Health and Welfare Departments during the next fiscal year. This is an increase of \$14,397,000 over the current year and \$3,370,000 less than the budget estimates.

We recommend \$16,705,000 for the operation of Highways and Traffic during the next fiscal year. This is an increase of \$1,583,000 over the current year and is an increase of \$398,000 over the budget estimates.

We recommend an appropriation of \$26,379,000 for Sanitary Engineering during the next fiscal year. This is an increase of \$2,396,500 over the current year and \$246,000 less than the budget estimates.

Mr. Chairman, for Capital Outlay we recommend \$79,658,000 during the next fiscal year. This is an increase of \$17,227,500 over the current year and \$48,505,500 less than the budget estimates.

32 of the 67 Capital Outlay School projects should be approved for fiscal year 1968. In considering the overall amount requested for schools, we must keep in mind that we have 137,151 pupils and

the Bill before us will provide for a total of 6,383 teachers. This establishes an excellent pupil-teacher ratio for our Capital City. We recommend 591 out of the total of 1,370 new employees requested for our school system. We also recommend, Mr. Chairman, payment of the bill for replacing window panes in our school buildings. During the past year the cost of replacing windows in our schools which were broken by vandals amounted to \$143,470.15. This was the cost for replacing 30,037 window panes.

A total authorized personnel of 35,115 was requested for the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1968. We recommend 33,698, which is 1,417 less than the number requested and 1,762 more than currently authorized. The total new employees requested for the fiscal year 1968 was 3,179.

For Capital Outlay, Mr. Chairman, we recommend 32 of the 67 projects requested for the Schools, 21 of the 21 requested for Highways, 20 of the 20 requested for Sanitary Engineering, 8 of the 17 requested for Recreation, the 1 requested for the Police Department,

1 of the 2 for the Fire Department, 2 of the 5 for the Department of Health, 3 of the 5 for the Department of Corrections, 1 of the 4 for the Department of Welfare, 1 of the 2 for our Library Department, 3 of the 7 for Buildings and Grounds, and the 1 requested for the Washington Aqueduct. The Capital Outlay projects are set forth on page 20 of the Report.

Mr. Chairman, our committee recommends this Bill to the Members of the House.

April 24, 1967

I am endeavoring to help all eight of the new counties with a great many programs that have started since they joined the Second Congressional District. For some reason or other very few projects have been approved for these eight counties. The Salt River RECC was experiencing considerable difficulty in having a loan approved. It developed that the difficulty was brought about as a result of the Eastern Kentucky RECC holding back, since Salt River has a small contract with the Louisville Gas and Electric Company for power. I finally had the loan approved and the following article

appeared in the Bardstown Kentucky
Standard:

**\$925,000 REA LOAN TO AID SALT
RIVER RECC EXPANSION**

Continued expansion of the Salt River RECC of Bardstown was assured a few days ago with approval of a \$925,000 Rural Electrification loan to finance a 2-year program to serve 1,080 members, other improvements, and construction items.

Salt River Manager J. S. Broadus said the loan will permit the Salt River RECC to build 55 miles of new line at a cost of \$351,543.00. A large part of the line will be in Bullitt county, said Broadus, where there are many new subdivisions; however, all counties served by the Salt River RECC will get some new line.

A new substation at Pleasant Grove, half way between Mt. Washington and Shepherdsville in Bullit County, will be built at a cost of \$75,000. Capacity of the substation at Bardstown Junction will be increased at a cost of \$26,000.

Rebuilding lines and system improvements due to the load growth will be done at a cost of \$409,757. Cost of the new regulators, capacitors and oil circuit breakers and transformers is estimated to cost \$62,700.

The Salt River RECC is now serving 10,697 members on 2,000 miles of line in Nelson, Washington, Spencer and Bullitt Counties and part of Marion County.

About 1,000 members of the Cooperative were added in the past year, said Broadbus.

The Standard was notified of approval of the \$925,000 REA loan in a telegram from U. S. Representative William H. Natcher.

"Congressman Natcher really went to bat for us to get this loan much needed for our Cooperative to continue to grow and serve additional members requesting service," Broadbus said, "and we really appreciate his effort. He was very helpful".

KENTUCKY STANDARD
April 20, 1967

The Washington Post, all down through the years, has seemed to take great delight in severely criticising me as Chairman of the District Budget Committee. During the past several months this paper has attempted to be fair with its criticism. An editorial appeared in Friday's Post entitled:

AS IN A MIRROR, DARKLY

Congressman McMillan, the chairman of the House District Committee, has grudgingly introduced a bill to raise new revenue for the city. It will chiefly benefit the school system, which was the chief victim of the recent budget cuts. The bill will meet, characteristically, about one-half of the schools' most urgent requirements. As Mr. McMillan explains: "We want to see the schools kept the best in the United States".

Kept the best in the United States? Mr. McMillan lives in a little world of his own, bounded on the south by Florence, S.C., which he represents; on the north by Arlington, where he lives during the sessions, and all other sides by the year 1923, when he first came to the Capitol. The

Washington schools are not, unhappily, the best in the United States; they are not, even more unhappily, as good as the average.

Perhaps, Mr. McMillan has confused the city of Washington, where he control school revenue, with the county of Arlington, from whence he daily commutes to his office. Arlington does indeed have a school system as good as any in the United States. On achievement tests, Arlington pupils' average scores were 20-25 percent above the national levels; Washington pupils' average scores generally run 5-15 percent below. The vast majority of Arlington's children come from solidly middle-class, literate homes; the county is spending \$764 a piece this year to school them. Washington has very large number of children from severely impoverished homes and is currently spending \$558 per child.

Mr. McMillan has at last written a revenue bill only because, apparently, he was urged by a number of other Members of Congress, notably Mr. Natcher, the chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee, and Mr. Nelsen, the ranking Repub-

lican on the District Committee. Both of these men are conservative in matters of money, but they appreciate the crucial importance of this city's school system. The financing of schools is not an issue of party or doctrine. The only question is whether Congress is willing to recognize the reality that children from the most deprived homes need the most expensive schooling rather than the cheapest.

- WASHINGTON POST
April 14, 1967

In building the Lock and Dam and Flood Control Reservoirs in Kentucky during the past 13 years, we have placed Kentucky in a position where it is rapidly becoming the tourist mecca of the United States. With all of our lakes, now it is important that we have a National Fish Hatchery. On Tuesday of last week I secured the funds for starting the Hatchery underway. An article appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL entitled "Lake Cumberland Gets Hatchery". This article is as follows:

(Article begins on next page)

LAKE CUMBERLAND GETS HATCHERY

For several years, the Kentucky congressional delegation has been patiently angling for a federal fish hatchery and yesterday it landed the catch - a \$15 million trout hatchery to be located at Lake Cumberland.

The hatchery will produce an abundance of trout for Kentucky and Tennessee lakes and streams - and is expected to grow bigger fish than two other hatcheries operating in Tennessee and Arkansas.

The House Appropriations Committee yesterday amended President Johnson's proposed budget for the Department of Interior and added \$233,000 to start construction on the project. The hatchery will be located just below Wolf Creek Dam, about 10 miles southwest of Jamestown in Russell County. Its total cost will be \$1,452,500.

Rep. William H. Natcher, Bowling Green Democrat and a ranking member of the Appropriations Committee, said all seven of Kentucky's congressmen and the state's two US Senators made a bipartisan pitch

for the installation which is located in the district of Republican Rep. Tim Lee Carter.

Natcher said it was a "touchy" proposition to sell this year because Congress is not in a mood to start a lot of new projects. The committee had to shave money off several existing projects in other states to provide money for the added projects and still hold the total Interior budget to \$1.4 billion.

The addition of the Kentucky project still faces approval by the full House and the Senate, but Natcher said, "now that we've got it in the budget, I'm sure it's going to stick".

Rep. Carter said, "I think this does assure us of a fish hatchery and naturally I'm tickled to death. Stocking our streams with trout should have a great effect on tourism all over Kentucky.

Kentucky congressmen have been pushing for a federal hatchery for years. At one point, there was some disagreement because Seventh District Rep. Carl Perkins was boosting a site in his home district

at Elkhorn City in Pike County. Perkins gave in to the Lake Cumberland location after tests indicated that the water there would be more suitable for raising trout.

Last Year, Senator John Sherman Cooper got a \$20,000 appropriation added to the budget for studying the Wolf Creek Dam location and Interior's Bureau of Sport Fisheries concluded that it was suitable.

In fact, the bureau's study predicted that water temperatures and other factors at the Kentucky hatchery will produce bigger trout than are grown at two other federal trout hatcheries at Dale Hollow, Tennessee and Greer's Ferry, Arkansas.

The Interior Department report estimated that the Kentucky-hatched trout will grow each year about one third inch more than the Dale Hollow fish and about two inches more than the Arkansas fish.

The report predicted that, considering all of the dams and reservoirs proposed for Kentucky rivers, the state will need an annual stocking of 1,026,000 trout by 1973.

"If the reservoir program works out as expected," the report said, "the demand for trout from the states of Tennessee and Kentucky will be far greater than what we can produce with present facilities at Dale Hollow."

The study noted considerable stream pollution from coal-mine operations in the eastern watershed that feeds Lake Cumberland, but said that there is no indication that it will affect the water at the hatchery site.

Carter and Watcher said the Wolf Creek Dam site provides a good supply of cool water and can be prepared with little grading. It will have access from U.S. 127, the highway which runs across the Lake Cumberland Dam.

Carter said he hopes that the construction work can be started this summer.

- COURIER - JOURNAL
April 22, 1967

April 25, 1967

Soviet Cosmonaut Vladimir Komarov was killed yesterday after orbiting his spaceship three times around the earth. Finally in attempting to bring down the spacecraft, the parachute failed to open and the spacecraft dropped through space a distance of four miles. The parachute did not open completely and therefore the spacecraft was not slowed down to the desired rate of descent. The spacecraft crashed on a hilly landscape and shortly thereafter Radio Moscow released the news of the death of their Cosmonaut. I have often wondered whether or not the Soviet Union lost three or four cosmonauts in the beginning of the space race and overlooked the fact that this was news and should be reported.

President Johnson is in Bonn, Germany today attending the funeral of West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. After the funeral the President will meet with German officials to discuss matters of importance today and during the discussions will exchange views on several matters, one of which is the tariff problem now confronting the leading countries of the world.

General William C. Westmoreland, Commander of the U.S. forces in Vietnam, is in this country spending a week and before returning to Vietnam will appear before a Joint Session of the House and the Senate as well as attending a luncheon at the White House with members of the Armed Services Committee and the Defense Subcommittee. This is a right unusual man and, as I have said heretofore, made an excellent superintendent when he was stationed at West Point.

April 28, 1967

The Senate Ethics Committee filed its report yesterday on the Senator Thomas J. Dodd case. The Resolution of the Committee is as follows:

THE RESOLUTION

Resolved: That it is the judgment of the Senate that the Senator from Connecticut, Thomas J. Dodd, for having engaged in a course of conduct over a period of five years from 1961 to 1965 of exercising the influence and power of his office as a United States Senator, as shown by the conclusions of the investigation by the Select Committee on

standards and conduct,

(A) to obtain, and use for his personal benefit, funds from the public through political testimonials and a political campaign, and (B) to request and accept reimbursements for expenses from both the Senate and private organizations for the same travel,

Deserves the censure of the Senate; and he is so censured for his conduct, which is contrary to accepted morals, derogates from the public trust expected of a Senator, and tends to bring the Senate into dishonor and disrepute.

This is quite a change from the action in the Adam Clayton Powell case and, regardless of the fact that Senator Dodd says that he will run again in 1970 and is very much shocked by the Resolution of the Committee, it seems to me that he is exceedingly fortunate.

It appears that we are not satisfied with scaring everyone to death on this earth, because now a famous scientist in this country, Edward Teller, proposes that a nu-

clear bomb be exploded on the moon to find out what it is made of. In an address to one of the physicists associations he said that this was now necessary. I am just wondering what would take place if the rocket misfired and we dropped this atomic bomb on one of the other countries of this world.

Our young King Constantine of Greece is really having his problems. This week there was a military coup, which was not known to the King, and the military leaders said they had consulted no one but believed that their action was proper at this time due to the fact that Communism and anarchy were just about to take over Greece. The young king has been in trouble ever since he assumed leadership at the death of his father and according to my memories of Greek history, he could be on his way out. The Greeks have never been satisfied with a Greek king and have always brought in rulers from other countries.

May 1, 1967

General Westmoreland made a good impression in his speech before a joint session of Congress.

The sum and substance of what he said was that unrelenting pressure at all levels is the only strategy that can defeat the Viet Cong. He further stated that it was evident to him that the Viet Cong believed that our Achilles heel was our resolve, and that our continuing strong support is particularly reassuring. General Westmoreland, in his speech to the Associated Press the day before in New York City, made certain statements to the effect that he and our fighting men in Vietnam were right upset about the attitude of a great many people in our country.

Heavyweight Champion Cassius Clay completed all induction requirements at his new Draft Board in Houston, Texas and then refused to be sworn into the service. The New York Boxing Commission and the World Boxing Commission immediately revoked his heavyweight title and his lawyers are now in court with cases which may require as long as two years to decide.

May 4, 1967

Since I have been a Member of Congress I have made every effort

to develop the water resources in Kentucky. We have now completed over twenty-five major Corps of Engineer projects and our lakes and adequate water supply without our annual flood damages has really been of assistance in bringing into Kentucky a great many new industries. On Tuesday of this week, the Kentucky delegation appeared before my Committee on Appropriations on behalf of the navigation, flood control, and multi-purpose projects for Fiscal Year 1968. An AP story was carried in the Kentucky papers concerning our appearance before the Committee, and this article is entitled "\$72.8 Million is Sought for Waterway Projects." The article is as follows:

Kentucky members of Congress and supporters of waterway projects sought approval yesterday of appropriations totaling \$72.8 million.

The delegation appeared before a House appropriations subcommittee and backed President Johnson's budget request for \$67,476,000 for state projects

for the year beginning July 1.

This includes \$627,000 for construction of recreation projects at Army Corps of Engineers' projects now in operation. The Kentuckians, headed by Rep. William H. Natcher, a Democrat and a member of the Appropriations Committee, also asked more than \$5 million additional for other projects.

In a statement read by Col. James E. Thetford, water director for the state Natural Resources Department, Gov. Edward T. Breathitt asked for reinstatement of \$1.3 million for five projects cut from the President's proposed public works budget. A similar appeal will be made today to the Senate subcommittee.

Breathitt asked these things for fiscal 1968:

\$100,000 for advanced engineering and design of Taylorsville Reservoir on the Salt River in Central Kentucky.

\$490,000 to begin building the Booneville Reservoir Dam on

- 227 -

the South Fork of the Kentucky River in Owsley County.

\$150,000 to resume advanced engineering and design for Falmouth Reservoir on the Licking River.

\$500,000 to begin construction of Eagle Creek Reservoir in Grant County.

\$100,000 to begin pre-construction planning of the Southwest Jefferson County flood-control levee, which is designed to eliminate flooding in a 41-square-mile area southwest of Louisville.

Breathitt said the Falmouth project is No. 1 in priority.

He said the Kentucky Water Resources Authority has told the Army engineers it plans to buy the maximum available water in the Falmouth Reservoir for the future water supply of metropolitan Northern Kentucky.

Construction money was asked for these projects as budgeted:

Newburgh Locks & Dam, \$12 million; Red River Reservoir,

\$330,000; Cannelton Locks & Dam, \$10.6 million; Carr Fork Reservoir, \$5.8 million; Cave Run Reservoir, \$4.6 million; Fishtrap Reservoir, \$8.5 million; Frankfort Floodwall, \$920,000; Green River Reservoir, \$6.6 million; Laurel River Reservoir, \$1.3 million; Sturgis Floodwall, \$700,000; and Uniontown Locks and Dam, \$12.5 million.

Approval was also asked for engineering and designing funds for these projects:

Yatesville Reservoir, \$200,000; Kehoe Reservoir \$100,000; Martins Fork Reservoir, \$230,000; and Paintsville Reservoir, \$200,000.

For general investigation, the delegation asked:

Kentucky peninsula revetment, \$100,000; Pond River basin, \$15,000; Appalachian region water resource survey, \$2 million; Clarks River, \$21,000; Highland Creek and tributaries, \$18,000; and Martin, \$65,000.

Money requested for recreation facilities included:

Markland Locks and Dam, \$80,000; McAlpine Locks and Dam, \$24,000; Buckhorn Reservoir, \$70,000; Wolf Creek Reservoir, \$80,000; Barren River Reservoir, \$183,000; Nolin River Reservoir, \$120,000; and Rough River Reservoir, \$70,000.

Natcher said three projects are ready for construction. He said the delegation recommended appropriations of \$490,000 for Booneville Reservoir; \$1.8 million for Smithland Locks and Dam and \$2.3 million for Mound City Locks and Dam.

Natcher also asked \$100,000 for engineering and design work on the Taylorsville Reservoir on Salt River; \$440,000 for construction of the Panther Creek Flood Control project; and \$175,000 for engineering and design of the Falmouth Reservoir.

A delegation of more than 150 Illinois and Indiana congressmen and water users asked funds for a study linking the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico with the Wabash River.

They called the proposed

Cross-Wabash Waterway the missing link in America's inland waterway system. It would link the Ohio River with Lakes Michigan and Erie. They said they had no estimate on the study's cost.

The group also asked planning money for five new reservoirs in the Wabash River Basin - Louisville, Helm, Big Walnut, Big Blue and Downeyville - and a flood-control project near Marion, Ind.

- May 3, 1967

The Courier-Journal

My good friend, Representative William M. Tuck of Virginia announced yesterday that he would not seek reelection to the House. He is seventy years of age and is still one of our most outspoken exponents of State's Rights, a former governor of Virginia, and a man who really enjoys life. In the last two elections he has had some opposition and four years ago his opponent's campaign manager was a second cousin of Rep. Tuck. This really disturbed the Governor and in fact he was much more incensed that one of his relatives

would manage his opponent's campaign than he was that he had opposition and that the opposition could be serious.

Another Member of the House who has received a lot of publicity down through the years, has intimated that he may no longer be in the House at the close of the 90th Congress. This Representative is Wayne Hays of Ohio. All of the Members on both sides of the Aisle would if questioned as to the meanest man in the House, almost simultaneously would agree that it is Wayne Hays. He makes mean speeches, calling names and castigating people, and seems to enjoy this pastime. During the recess following the close of the 89th Congress, he was the chairman of the subcommittee that investigated Adam Clayton Powell with his subcommittee report going back to the House Administration Committee. The report, of course, disclosed all of the money that Powell had expended which was not legally expended, and the many trips taken by his staff on credit cards with the trips certainly not committee trips, but all in the

main classified as pleasure trips. Following this investigation and the refusal of the House to seat Adam Clayton Powell, the heat was then directed to Mr. Hays. He has a number of nice horses and a real nice farm in his home county back in Ohio, which up until a month ago had a real modern horse barn. About three weeks ago, this barn was destroyed by fire, and Hays has really been looking over his shoulder now for weeks as he proceeded through the Capitol corridors and down the streets in the Capital City. With all of his determination and will to fight at the drop of a hat, it now appears that Mr. Hays is really a frightened Member of the House, and I was not at all surprised to see the announcement in the paper that he might not run for reelection.

May 5, 1967

The Administration's attempt to repeal 14-B of the Taft - Hartley law cost the Democrats at least thirty-five Members in the Congressional election last year. Next to 14-B, one of the most controversial labor bills

that could be brought to the House for action is Situs - Picketing. While Adam Clayton Powell was chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, Labor leaders throughout the country attempted for a period of five years to force a Situs - Picketing bill out of the Powell Committee on Education and Labor and each time Powell refused to bring this bill out. All kinds of pressure was used, but Powell remained adamant. Each time when it appeared that the bill might come out of committee, Representative Carl D. Perkins of Kentucky floated all over the Capitol moaning over the fact that this controversial bill might come out and if it did it would surely cause the Members trouble. Now Carl D. Perkins is chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor and the big labor leaders have finally tattooed Perkins. Perkins' Education bill is in serious trouble at this time due to the fact that the Republicans and a great many from the southern states favor the Quie substitute which endorses the Block-grant proposal to the states. Perkins is almost hysterical, and

lo and behold on Monday of this week accepted the threats of Labor and brought out the Situs-Picketing bill. The bill is now before the Rules Committee, where it will finally receive a Rule and if brought to the House will be overwhelmingly defeated. The House, of course, is always the testing ground for 'hot potatoes' and this again will be the procedure. A number of Members will be forced to vote for Situs - Picketing and next year some of them will stay home.

We are still confronted with a railroad strike in this country. This week Congress adopted a resolution providing for a forty-five day 'cool-off' period and yesterday President Johnson sent a bill to the Hill providing a further strike lock-out moratorium of ninety days and if the new Presidential Mediation Board, provided for under the bill, is unable to bring forth an agreement, then the legislation provides for a Board recommendation of contract terms which shall take effect for a period of up to two years retro-active to January 1, 1967. This in substance is nothing but com-

pulsary arbitration. The Vietnam War, of course, is causing our President great concern, and the fact that he would send a bill such as this one to Congress shows that he is not carefully figuring out the effects of suggestions which are being made to him during this period of strike threats in our transportation systems.

May 8, 1967

The Run for the Roses was held at Churchill Downs on Saturday and Proud Clarion, a 30-1 long shot, was the winner. Ordinarily long shots do not win this race and when they do, a great many people are surprised. It just so happens that this horse had the third fastest time in the history of the Kentucky Derby and so the spectators generally could at last see a long shot that could really run, win the most important horse race of the year. There were 14 horses entered and Damascus was the favorite. Ruken was the horse that was supposed to run second and, along with Damascus, ended up almost in the last slot. Ruken is owned by Senator John Sherman Cooper's brother-in-law and has received a lot of favorable publicity.

- 4225 -
May 11, 1967

Several weeks ago the Commissioner of Education issued a directive to 11 of the southern states concerning the withholding of Federal school funds unless at least 2 colored teachers were placed in the schools. This commissioner is a man by the name of Howe and he really has been riding fast and furious, using a number of the southern states as whipping boys. A great many Members of Congress were incensed over his actions and, as a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on L-HEW, I thought that in all fairness Secretary Gardner, of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, should be informed that some of us in the House are in favor of enforcing existing law but certainly are not in favor of directives which are not authorized by existing law. For several hours during the hearings I interrogated the Secretary and members of his staff concerning this matter. Finally, Mr. Gardner asked if he could come back the next day and bring one or two assistants to help him answer my questions. I agreed - and the next morning the Secretary returned and as soon as

- 1021 -

we started he inquired if he could read a short statement. It was apparent that this statement had been prepared for him and he read the statement into the record. This statement is as follows:

Secretary Gardner: This will be very brief.

I was deeply concerned over some of the implications of Mr. Natcher's comments yesterday and I would like to make a very brief statement before we examine the specific points that he has raised.

First, Mr. Natcher spoke rather vigorously of the policies pursued by the Commissioner of Education, and I must tell him that every matter of basic policy or principle in our civil rights program has been scrutinized by me and endorsed by me.

It would be a shocking dereliction of duty if I had not given the closest personal attention to basic policy in the most controversial program my Department administers. I have given that personal attention, and take full responsibility for the policies and principles under which we operate.

Second, in arriving at those principles we may have been wise or unwise, but we have never been arbitrary or capricious. We have checked every point of policy against the legislation, the legislative history, court decisions, and Department of Justice views. We have done so not once but many times, not casually but exhaustively.

In short, Mr. Chairman, we have tried at every stage of policy development to proceed in a deliberate and orderly fashion.

I have with me today Mr. Peter Libassi, who is my Special Assistant for Civil Rights, and he can describe in as much detail as you wish the legal or other background of any aspect of our civil rights policy."

I answered Secretary Gardner as follows:

"Mr. Natcher: Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

I think in all fairness your position is the position that a Cabinet official should take in regard to one of his Department

heads, and I want you to know I think your statement concerning endorsement of the acts and regulations issued and the requirements made by the Commissioner of Education is as it should be.

Mr. Secretary, if you will recall yesterday I pointed out to you that in my opinion neither you nor the Commissioner of Education has any right to go into any State in the United States and say to a superintendent of school or any school official that teachers must be assigned to a school according to color. I know of no decision of the Supreme Court that gives you this right. Further, I know that Congress has passed no law giving you this right. And I say to you that as far as the requirements now made by the Commissioner of Education to the 11 States is concerned, that I think he is wrong, and he has no authority to proceed as he is doing at this time.

Mr. Secretary, we discussed the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 showing just what Congress did so that there would be no misunderstanding. Title IV, section 401 of the act says:

- 10000 -

'Desegregation' means the assignment of students to public schools and within such schools without regard to their race, color, religion, or national origin.'

Mr. Secretary, you will further recall yesterday questions by my friend and colleague, Mr. Casey of Texas, wherein he asked as to whether or not the President had approved the guidelines that we had discussed and I believe your answer was no. In addition to that, when the question was propounded as to the directive and letter recently sent out by the Commissioner of Education to the 11 States, as to whether this had been approved by the President, your answer was no. I say this to you quite frankly, Mr. Secretary, that I am not surprised that your answer was no to these questions because I do not believe the President of the United States would endorse the procedure now being carried out by your Commissioner of Education. Mr. Secretary, you go to any State in the United States, and not just in the South, and when you go into the school and inquire as to how many colored students they have in the school and they say they have 50;

and you inquire as to how many white student they have and they say 200. You inquire as to the number of families in the community percentagewise and they say 6 percent of the people in that school district are colored.

You ask the question as to whether or not they have freedom of choice to go in that school and register as a student and they say they do. You ask, "Do you have colored students in the school?" They answer, "We do." Nowhere in any law passed by this Congress or in any decision of the Supreme Court are you or the Commissioner of Education given the right to go in that school where the school has been desegregated according to the decision of the Supreme Court in 1954 and say to the superintendent of that school district that they have to assign colored teachers or white teachers to that school.

Mr. Secretary, if I am wrong either you or Mr. Libassi tell me where I am wrong and cite some decision of the Supreme Court."

We started marking the Appropriations Bill on Labor-Health,

Education and Welfare yesterday and we have really indicated our displeasure concerning certain items in the bill. Late yesterday afternoon, Secretary Gardner issued a statement to the press to the effect that Commissioner of Education Howe would no longer make the decisions concerning the withholding of funds, but that jurisdiction would be in the Secretary's office and under the exclusive control of the Secretary's office. This is another case of our old friend - closing the barn door after the horse has been stolen. Secretary Gardner's statement confirmed everything that had been done up to the time of his testimony, and this is right peculiar now that he has changed his horse in mid-stream.

May 12, 1967

For the second day in a row a Soviet destroyer has deliberately collided with the USS WALKER, one of our destroyers now stationed in the Sea of Japan. The first day it was a matter of coming alongside and scraping the WALKER and yesterday the ships actually bumped in what could be termed a collision. Deliberately

the Soviet destroyer tried to cross the WALKER's bow, notwithstanding proper signals given by the WALKER, and we have again vigorously protested this action to the Soviet Union. Apparently the Commander of the U. S. destroyer was under orders on the second day not to yield to the Soviet vessel. This harassment may be the result of our escalation of the war in Vietnam and could be the incident which the Soviet Union will seize upon to lend more assistance to the North Vietnamese.

U. N. Secretary-General U. Thant warned yesterday that the initial phase of World War III may have already started in Vietnam. Unequivocally he places the blame on the United States and maintains that we should stop our bombings and escalation generally.

Former Governor Wallace, of Alabama, who elected his wife as his successor, is really creating quite a disturbance in his travels throughout the country. He spoke last night at Princeton, New Jersey, and some 400 students marched out of the hall and led a demonstration later outside the building.

Similar incidents have occurred during the past several weeks and it appears that the former governor is having difficulty in starting his campaign.

May 16, 1967

Pierre Salinger, news secretary for President Kennedy, and now a resident of California, made a bet yesterday of \$4,000 that President Johnson would not run for re-election next year. According to the announcement in the newspapers, he said that he would bet the same man \$4,000 more if the gentleman wanted to increase the bet.

The turn of events in Vietnam and the dissension now existing in our country has made me believe for many months that the President might hesitate to run next year. Conditions will have to be considerably better because certainly LBJ does not want an 87-vote majority such as the one he had in his Senate race a number of years ago.

The war in Vietnam really worries me now. For weeks I have been puzzled as to just what we could do

to bring this war to a successful conclusion. Red China is making threats daily that if we enter North Vietnam, Chinese troops by the thousands will enter the war on the side of North Vietnam. Yesterday we announced that one of our Air Force jet planes, which was on a mission over North Vietnam, was shot down and probably crossed the border and crashed in Red China. This incident, together with a number of others which have occurred in the past few weeks, may cause us considerable difficulty. I know the President must be worried and, in fact, he has stated recently to some of the Members on the Hill that, of course, he is interested in the domestic programs now before Congress, but the war in Vietnam is so serious that it is taking all of his time and energy, so the domestic issue controversies must be solved by Congress.

It now appears that our deficit for fiscal year 1968 could soar as high as \$24 billion. Originally it was estimated to run about \$11 billion. The deficit for the present fiscal year, 1967, will probably be in the neighborhood of \$10 billion. Certainly the domestic programs must be reduced or else the 6

percent surcharge tax increase must be enacted.

On Monday of next week the Committee on Education and Labor, under the chairmanship of Carl D. Perkins of Kentucky, will bring out for general debate and final passage the extension of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. The Republican Party is sponsoring amendments which would do away with the present formula in the basic legislation which gives preference to school communities containing depressed area sections and under-privileged children. The amendment that will be offered by the Republicans substitutes the grant bloc proposal which simply means that each State, according to school population, would receive assistance according to numbers and the question of need would be eliminated as a prerequisite. Many harsh words will be uttered and the White House legislative staff will wear out the halls around the House chamber before this legislation is finally enacted on Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

As a member of the Subcommittee on Labor-Health, Education, and

Welfare, I now understand more about the problems concerning the appropriations of funds for federal assistance to education. Shortly before we began our hearings on the Subcommittee on the budget for fiscal year 1968, I made up my mind that I would examine in depth Secretary Gardner of HEW, the Assistant Secretaries, and especially the Assistant Secretary for Education on the procedure now in use in the distribution of federal funds under the basic legislation for elementary and secondary schools. We today have too much federal control and too many arbitrary decisions quickly made against 11 of our Southern states. The Directives that have recently been sent into the 11 States would apply just as well to all 50 of our states and some of the Southern States, regardless of segregation or desegregation, are simply being used as whipping boys. As one Member of Congress who does not believe in second-class citizens and one who has voted for every Constitutional Civil Rights Bill, I simply made up my mind that I would find out what the trouble was. When I started questioning Secretary Gardner you could hear a pin drop

in the Committee room. He, of course, passed the word downtown and then the White House got into the act. Calls were made and still more calls, but I made up my mind that I would continue my efforts. After completing the hearings and understanding the problems still more, we proceeded to mark up this bill. This bill, by the way, contains a little more than \$14 billion. Not only in the language of the Report, but also in a great many items in the Bill, changes were made. I take full credit for most of the changes and the vote was 6 - 3 on nearly every issue. Our Appropriations Bill will be reported to the full Committee on Monday, May 22nd, the same day that the Legislative Committee brings out the extension of the Elementary and Secondary Act.

During the markup two of the Members who had made loud noises all during the hearings concerning tobacco, unjust directives to the Southern states in the control and issuance of federal funds for education, and other matters, suddenly decided at 1 o'clock, just before the real issues were to be faced, that they had to leave for other important matters. For a

period of four hours these two Members were out of the markup and, upon their return, wanted to know what had transpired. If they find out before we report the bill on May 22nd the Clerk will have to tell them because certainly I do not believe that Members who will not face the main fight should be in on the landing if same is a safe one. A great many articles have been written in the Southern papers and in the New York Times since the markup and especially due to the fact that Secretary Gardner, the day we decided to mark the bill, suddenly agreed to withdraw the powers of the Commissioner of Education in regard to issuance of federal funds and especially the stopping of federal funds where the Commissioner believed that Titles IV and VI of the Civil Rights Act were not being enforced. This sudden move made by the Secretary really caused the press to move and was quite an about-face. To me this move should have been made by the Secretary because he should not be permitted to sit on the sidelines and delegate powers and duties just because enforcement and the decisions to be made might be unpleasant.

During the hearings on this particular bill I questioned a number of outstanding people, especially some of the doctors and scientists in the Tobacco Research program. The line of questioning this year came as a surprise because heretofore this particular Subcommittee had simply inquired as to what was needed from the Secretaries of these two Departments and in many instances more money was appropriated than requested. The fact that some of the doctors and scientists were called upon to prove a number of the statements which they are making in speeches really caused consternation.

May 18, 1967

I am completing my fourteenth year as a Member of Congress and so far have never missed a vote. Yesterday after voting several times on the very controversial model city and rent supplement appropriations bill, an extension resolution was called up which simply extended the mental health program for a period of three years. There was no controversy - as a matter of fact, not a single vote was cast against it. Upon examining the

Congressional Record this morning I discovered that I had been marked as absent and that I had never voted on this particular Resolution. On a number of occasions the Reading Clerk has failed to repeat my vote back and every time we have carefully checked the Record. So far, this has happened only one other time and that was, I believe, at the close of my second year when on a Quorum Call there was some mix-up and the Record had to be corrected in the Clerk's Office to show that I was present. Upon discovering today that I had been marked as absent I, of course, was present at the opening the session and asked unanimous consent to have the Record corrected accordingly. Then the Reading Clerk stopped me and said, of course I was present and had voted on the Resolution because he knew where I was standing when my name was called in the Chamber and that his tally sheet showed me present but that the mistake was made back in the Tally Clerk's office. To say the least, the Record was corrected accordingly and I still have a perfect record. This is the second little experience I have had and I know that the system we have in our office of checking the Record each morning is the safest and best way.

We are still very much in the war in Vietnam and fourteen of the Senators who are in the "dove" capacity have issued another statement for delivery to the North Vietnamese and especially to Ho Chi Minh, which states, in substance, that even though these particular Senators believe that every effort should be made to bring about a settlement of this war, certainly there could be no pull-out of our troops without an honorable settlement on the part of the North Vietnamese and Hanoi should understand this fully. This answer from the critics of the Administration's Vietnam policy to the leadership in Hanoi is a right unusual step to take by any Member of the Senate. This clears up to a certain extent a great deal of confusion that has arisen as a result of statements from these particular Senators, and especially from six of the Senators who are: Senators Fulbright, Kennedy, Morse, Greuning, Hatfield and Cooper. The critics of the Administration made it clear that they have not abandoned their basic objections to President Johnson's conduct of the war and simply wanted it thoroughly understood that their dissatisfaction could not be interpreted as weakness which possibly could be a factor in prolonging the war. Some of the newspapers generally

believe that this action merits a "Well Done!". I still believe that Senators and Representatives at this time should, of course, express themselves on the Floor of the House and the Senate and bring to the attention of the Administration any and all constructive suggestions. At the same time I do not believe any group of Senators or Representatives should attempt to take over the duties of the State Department or of the Executive Branch of the Government. Direct contact with the enemy - by-passing the State Department and the President - is not the right way to go about it.

May 19, 1967

Several years ago I met Senator Barkley at the airport in Louisville and since our plane back to Washington was late, we had lunch together in the airport dining room. During our conversation, the Senator informed me that he had just completed his book which was entitled "That Reminds Me." He said the book was only 'fair' due to the fact that he had to rely completely on his memory since his files were scattered all around and most of them completely destroyed following his tenure as Vice President.

- 2722 -

I recall very distinctly that he said that if he had only kept a journal or notes of some kind he could have written a much better book and one that would have told an interesting story of the many major events that he had participated in as a Member of the House, the Senate, and, later as Vice-President. I read his book, and agree that it is only 'fair.' Today in the Private Dining Room, Speaker McCormack came over to the table where several of us were sitting and while eating our lunch talked a great deal about Alben W. Barkley and some of the events that had occurred while he and Mr. Rayburn and Senator Barkley were serving as Members of the Congress. In addition he told us the story about Khrushchev and his trip to this country when President Kennedy was serving his second year in office. For some reason or other, the State Department and the White House believed that Khrushchev would consider it an insult if he were not requested to address a joint session of Congress. Mr. Rayburn, our Speaker, called John W. McCormack into his office and said that the State Department and the White House wanted a Unanimous Consent request made inviting

- 6725 -

Mr. Khrushchev to address a Joint Session of Congress. This is the procedure that must take place before a ruler or an outstanding person is permitted to address the Congress. When the Unanimous Consent request is made, if any Member objects, then a rule must be obtained or else the request must be forgotten. Mr. McCormack informed the Speaker that he was very much against Khrushchev addressing a Joint Session of Congress for many reasons, with one being the distinct fact that Khrushchev was not the governing leader of the Soviet Union. Another of course was the fact that he, too, like all of the leaders in the Soviet Union at that time, wanted to destroy our country and was against everything that we believed in from the standpoint of democracy. The Speaker was adamant apparently, and finally had reached the point when Mr. McCormack said that he could not make the Unanimous Consent request and that if the White House and the Secretary of State, and the leadership generally agreed that the invitation must be extended to Khrushchev, then he would resign as Majority Leader and let some other Member be elected and make the request. This, of course, caused

our Speaker to report to the people downtown that such a resignation of course would cause quite a bit of excitement in our country, and would simply nullify any benefits to be gained by virtue of having Khrushchev up here. It was agreed that instead of inviting him to address a Joint Session that the trip out west would be made, and Mr. Khrushchev ended up inspecting some of the corn fields in the state of Iowa and visiting some of the important places and scenic ones of the state of California.

While we had the Speaker in a reminiscing mood, we inquired as to just what transpired during the Manhattan Project of World War II. He recalled very vividly the day of the meeting at the White House when General Marshall and Mr. Stinson reported that unless we immediately perfected an atomic bomb Germany would within a matter of months not only have the bomb, but probably would be able to carry it to the proper targets. Meetings were held with the chairmen of the Appropriation Committees of the House and Senate and at these meetings the chairman of each of the Appropriations Committees was informed that

- 207 -

this could be a \$2 billion flop. One of the requirements that the Speaker and the Majority Leader made at that time was that the subcommittees handling the Defense Appropriations in the House and the Senate must have all of the information as to why the money was necessary and how it was to be used. These men were all honorable men and the Manhattan Project was kept a deep dark secret until we had the bomb ahead of Germany and succeeded in finally bringing about a termination of hostilities with the bomb and Japan.

The Speaker also recalled very vividly the meeting when our leaders had to decide in Washington with President Truman making the final decision on our course of action in using the bomb in Japan. General Marshall not knowing that the Japanese were as far along the road to capitulation as they were, said it was a distinct fact that we would lose one million men if we had to go into Japan and chase them all over the islands throughout that section of the world to bring about a cessation of the war. The question was "Must we lose hundreds of thousands or a million men, or was the bomb to be used?" History, of

course, recorded the fact that President Truman ordered the dropping of the bomb at the two points in Japan and then we had the close of World War II.

During our conversation, we all asked the Speaker a number of questions and one of my questions pertained to some of the men who had served in the House and Senate during his career, and especially those that he considered outstanding men. John W. McCormack is really a politician and was brought up in a rough and tumble political school in Boston and some of the men that he discussed that had served in the House and Senate were mainly men who were politically entrenched and strong. Some of the most brilliant men who have served in the House and the Senate during Speaker McCormack's tenure were not too close to the Speaker, and his eulogy was mainly of men and women who were ballplayers as far as the game of politics was concerned.

In discussing World War II, he emphatically stated that President Truman was right in calling MacArthur back home and taking the action that he did. MacArthur's letter to Joe W.

Martin, one of our former Speakers and an outstanding man who was defeated last year, was just too much for President Truman and John W. McCormack.

May 22, 1967

A number of Members of Congress are more concerned today about the war in Vietnam than at any time during the past two years. The weapons now being used by the North Vietnamese are mainly from Russia, and Communist Red China is standing on the border ready to send in thousands upon thousands of Chinese volunteers. I know that our people want this war over with as quickly as possible and the majority of them would never have sent in our boys in the first place. A number of our larger newspapers are concerned and their editorials during the past several days indicate this concern. Some of our leading newspapers now say that the time has come for the United States to stop the bombing in North Vietnam. These statements are made without the slightest apology for the Administration's conduct of the war up to this time. It seems that a number of our newspapers believe that the decision to start bombing was necessary and right, since the aggressor cannot be permitted to

take for granted his security at home while he wages war on his neighbor. At the time the policy of careful escalation of the bombings, subject to tight restrictions on the choice of targets, seemed likely to bring Hanoi to its senses. Now a great many of our people believe that every military strategy must be subject to constant review and re-appraisal, and that it is necessary to weigh the gains against the risks. Our decision to bomb against the North was intended to serve two principal ends. One was to deter as far as possible the infiltration of troops and supplies from North Vietnam into the South. The bombing has not stopped the infiltration - it has only slowed it down, forcing Hanoi to pay a higher price for continuing its intervention. The second purpose was to punish North Vietnam in the hope that this would bring Ho Chi Minh to the conference table. There never was, of course, any intention to bomb cities as such or otherwise to destroy North Vietnam. The bombings so far have not produced any evidence that Hanoi's will to fight has been impaired. On the contrary, there is considerable reason to believe that, if anything, it has hardened the enemy's determination to continue the war. Since we have

indicated time after time that under no circumstances will we go into North Vietnam, it may be that now is the time to stop our bombing of North Vietnam and see if some solution can be obtained which will bring this war to a close.

Senator Dodd's censure hearing has been postponed until the middle of June and in the meantime the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and Life Magazine have this week charged Senator Edward V. Long, of Missouri, with receiving substantial payments from an attorney who represented imprisoned Teamster president, James R. Hoffa. It seems that some \$48,000 is involved which was paid over a period of two years at the rate of \$2,000 a month. Senator Long for months now has been conducting a wiretapping investigation as Chairman of the Senate subcommittee on administrative practice and procedure. The wiretapping hearings received considerable publicity during the trials of Hoffa and since wiretapping was an issue in the Hoffa trials, this may be a very serious charge.

Politics is still "the damdest" in Kentucky. The Republican gubernatorial primary has really received a lot of publicity during the past several weeks. Louis Nunn, the

favorite up to this time and the former campaign chairman for both Senator Cooper and Senator Morton, really received a death blow from Senator John Sherman Cooper. Nunn's opponent, Marlow W. Cook, the present County Judge of Jefferson County, is a Roman Catholic who was born in New York and later moved to Kentucky. All kinds of hate literature have been circularized throughout the mountain section of Kentucky and all of this literature has apparently received the blessing of Nunn. Kentucky is still a big Baptist state and Cooper, in his statement, said that he could not condone the stirring-up of religious hatred and prejudice, and that this kind of campaigning would not only prevent the candidate from winning, but would bring about the destruction of the Republican Party. Coming from Senator Cooper this, of course, is quite a blow and regardless of the outcome of the primary, certainly gives the Democrats all of the ammunition they need in November. This is the year that the Republican Party had an opportunity to either win or come awfully close.

May 26, 1967

At times, I know why it is that the people in this country become im-

patient with Congress and with our actions generally. Day before yesterday, we had up in the House for final passage amendments extending the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and authorizing additional amounts for Federal assistance. This Bill turned into a State's Rights battle and before final passage the legislation was amended right out of existence. I have never seen as much flag-waving and bitterness since I have been a Member of Congress. A number of amendments were adopted which, of course, in conference will be deleted and the procedure adopted by the leadership was something to behold. Finally at 10 minutes after 2:00 in the morning we finally passed a bill. It appeared for a while that the bill would be recommitted since it was completely rewritten on the Floor and at this time the Speaker and our Majority Leader jumped into the fight. Our Speaker is 79 years old and a real sick man. Our Majority Leader, Carl Albert, has suffered 2 heart attacks and has lost some 35 to 40 pounds and looks awful. After their speeches more amendments were adopted and bitterness prevailed for several hours.

I am in favor of Federal assistance to Education, provided there is

no Federal control. A number of amendments were not necessary that were adopted and simply reaffirmed existing law. Rather than to take any chances, amendments were adopted and my friend, Carl D. Perkins, the new Chairman of the House Committee on Labor and Education, sat for hours during the general debate, nervous as a cat, and agreed to everything that was offered, hoping that his bill would not be recommitted. Mrs. Green simply took over the Labor and Education Committee on the Floor and when she finished with her amendments, the Committee Bill was just about the Green Bill. During the general debate on the bill, an article appeared in one of the Washington newspapers stating that Mrs. Green was at odds with the President and the Administration generally. It seems that when the Teacher Corps and one or two other programs in the Education Bill were not credited to her, she then proceeded to emasculate the bill. The story further stated that it reminded them of a story of a mother who looked into a crib and since she had not given birth to the child lying in the crib, she immediately choked the child to death.

The bill that we finally passed was a monstrosity and I hope that the Senate will use proper judgment and send back to the House amendments

which simply extend the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

Last night we ran true to form. We were here until nearly 11:00 P. M., and on a Roll Call vote of 362 to 9 extended the Draft Law until mid-1971. This action followed 4 hours of often fractious debate. The bill continues draft deferment for college students and with the war on in Vietnam it appears to many people that only the poor boys and the colored boys are fighting this war. Certainly the House Committee on Armed Services should have cancelled deferments at this time and we should have passed a law extending the draft for two years and, at the close of two years, take another look.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky was admitted to the Union as the 15th state on June 1, 1792. I prepared a Concurrent Resolution and yesterday passed the Resolution in the House. During the debate on the Resolution I pointed out that this year, 1967, marks the 175th anniversary of Kentucky's official admission into the Federal Union and certainly it is appropriate that Kentuckians everywhere pause to properly commemorate this historic occasion. On the first day of June, 1792, our

Commonwealth proudly became the 15th State in the Union and from that day forward has, with dignity and honor, kept her house in order.

Kentucky is, of course, many things to many people but I think all of us see anew the fabulous vision that was Daniel Boone's when he first entered into the wilderness where few white men had ever dared to set foot. Historically, we instinctively recall our Commonwealth as the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, President of the Union, and Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy. It is the birthplace of a great many other outstanding Americans, just a few of whom are Henry Clay, a brilliant legislator who was a member of the House and Senate and served for a number of years as Speaker of the House; Henry Watterson, one of the great journalists of all times, who served in the House from 1876 to 1877 and is the author of many famous editorials, one of which incorporated the phrase "Forty years of shine and shower have passed over the good, gray head of the Old Lady at the Corner" and thus, the Louisville Courier-Journal became affectionately known as the "Old Lady at the Corner"; our beloved Alben W. Barkley, distinguished statesman and member of the House and Senate and later Vice President, and the inimitable

Irvin S. Cobb.

It was within our Commonwealth at Bardstown, Kentucky, that Stephen Collins Foster was inspired to write the beloved and endearing melody known the world over as "My Old Kentucky Home", the immortal words of which have kept ever alive in the heart of every absent son and daughter a tender sentiment for their old Kentucky home.

Kentucky is the magic word which annually spells out the Derby, affectionately styled the "Run for the Roses" when thousands upon thousands gather to witness a contest of courage, stamina and speed among our thoroughbreds. Our scenic wonders, including Mammoth Cave, Cumberland Gap, and Cumberland Falls, plus our wide areas of state Parks, historic shrines, lakes and mountains make understandable the fact that, for nearly two centuries our great Commonwealth has been famed around the world as a charmed region, blessed with many unusual and attractive characteristics. Its natural environments, its glorious traditions, its peoples and its customs have been the cause of countless recitals. All Kentuckians are well aware of our State's scenic excellence, its enviable history, its renowned institutions and overall fertility and I can assure you that despite whatever other

shortcomings Kentuckians may have, a lack of pride and pardonable boasts for their homeland's numerous virtues have never been counted among them.

Every true Kentuckian is firmly convinced that his particular home area is the real garden spot of the world, whether it be the Mountains, the Bluegrass, the Beargrass, the Pennr'ile or the Purchase, and he is only willing to grant second place to any of the other regions within his own State.

Traditionally, to most Americans, Kentucky means bluegrass, fast horses, beautiful women, and bourbon whiskey. No Kentuckian would ever deny his pride in these assets but in addition, our commonwealth is today rapidly becoming an industrial empire and a tourist mecca. Our energies are directed toward not only maintaining this type of development, but to expand it still further and thus translate into reality the Indian's word for Kentucky - "Land of Tomorrow".

Kentucky's 55th Governor is The Honorable Edward T. Breathitt. He is a true Kentuckian and has established an outstanding record.

It is a distinct honor and privi-

lege for me to be the author of H. Con. Res. 204 which provides for the extensions of greetings and felicitations to the Commonwealth of Kentucky upon the occasion of the 175th anniversary of the admission of Kentucky into the Union.

I think the following poem by that beloved Lexingtonian, James H. Mulligan, tells you, in his unique and colorful style, a great many things about the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

**The moonlight falls the softest
in Kentucky;
The summer days come ofttest in
Kentucky;
Friendship is the strongest,
Love's light glows the longest,
Yet, wrong is always wrongest
in Kentucky.**

**Life's burdens bear the lightest
in Kentucky;
The home fires burn the brightest
in Kentucky;
While players are the keenest,
Cards come out the meanest,
The pocket empties cleanest
in Kentucky.**

**The sun shines ever brightest,
in Kentucky;**

"The breezes whisper lightest
in Kentucky;
Plain girls are the fewest,
Their little hearts are truest,
Maiden's eyes are the bluest,
in Kentucky.

Orators are the grandest
in Kentucky;
Officials are the blandest
in Kentucky;
Boys are all the fliest,
Danger ever nighest,
Taxes are the highest,
in Kentucky.

The bluegrass waves the bluest,
in Kentucky;
Yet bluebloods are the fewest,
in Kentucky;
Moonshine is the clearest,
By no means the dearest,
And, yet it acts the queerest
in Kentucky.

The dovenotes are the saddest
in Kentucky;
The stream dance on the gladdest
in Kentucky;
Hip pockets are the thickest
in Kentucky
Pistol hands the slickest,
The cylinder turns quickest
in Kentucky.

The song birds are the sweetest,
in Kentucky;
The thoroughbreds the fleetest,
in Kentucky;
The mountains tower proudest,
Thunder peals the loudest,
The landscape is the grandest,
And politics the dammedest,
in Kentucky."

May 30, 1967

During the past week, Nasser closed the Gulf of Aquaba and this of course prevents Israel from using its ports to receive oil and other supplies which are essential to the operation of the country generally. The situation today is tense, and President Johnson has called upon Israel to bide its time and rely upon the United Nations for a settlement of this controversy. At the time that President Nasser issued his order, he began to move his troops into the Sinai Peninsula, indicating that he was ready for war. Israel is much better equipped to go to war than is Egypt but Nasser apparently has the backing of the Soviet Union at this time, and it is perfectly clear that this move was made to counteract our war in Vietnam.

Several days ago uprisings began in Hong Kong and now Nigeria is having difficulty. "Brush-Fire" Revolutions and small uprisings scattered around the world make it exceedingly difficult for us at this particular time. When the news was first released, the State Department adopted a policy of deliberate silence and began a course of intensive, quiet diplomacy to keep the situation from tottering over the brink. This may be a dangerous gamble on the part of this country and especially since the Gulf of Aquaba is recognized throughout the world as an international waterway and certainly not under the jurisdiction of Nasser.

The Security Council of the United Nations Organization was called upon to issue an order to all parties in the Middle-East crisis to observe an unconditional cease-fire and permit diplomacy to settle the differences between the two countries. In 1956 Nasser adopted the same procedure and it was at this time that President Eisenhower sent several American ships, fully protected, through the Gulf to show Nasser that our country would continue to operate in this waterway since it was an international one.

If war breaks out between Israel and its Arab neighbors, it would be a catastrophe for the Middle East. Economically and politically, it would be felt throughout the world. Shortly the Suez Canal would be closed and delivery of grain to India, where hundreds of thousands of people are starving to death, would stop, bringing on more trouble.

Plymouth, England, completely forgot all of the worries about the Middle East, Europe and Asia yesterday when nearly half a million people cheered the entrance into the harbor of Sir Francis Chichester who had just completed his solo voyage around the world. He began his trip on August 27th of last year and with only one stop in Australia made the 28,500 mile trip alone and ended up in good health and spirits. The most hazardous part of the journey, of course, was the trip around Cape Horn. He became very tired of his own cooking, he said, and added that the trip had revitalized his life and made it worthwhile to be alive. This certainly is a remarkable feat and will long be remembered.

May 31, 1967

Dean Rusk, our present Secretary of State, has had his ups and downs and has held this position at a time when his problems are serious and hard to solve. Following President Kennedy's death, certain of the President's close advisors started writing books and in some of the books Kennedy was quoted as saying that if he were re-elected, one of the first changes in the Cabinet would be in the Secretary of State's office. The President was also quoted as saying that Dean Rusk only presented a beautiful picture but never a solution for any of the problems. A number of months ago, Secretary Rusk said he would hold the position for as long as he could, financially. He maintained that by virtue of entertaining, cost of living, and the many expenses incident to this particular assignment, he had depleted his estate.

From time to time I see Mrs. Rusk's picture in the papers and she always presents a good front and seems to be enjoying herself as much as possible. We do our shopping at the same little Safeway store, across from Garfinkels's

in Spring Valley. Since Virginia is down home about one-third of the time, I have become a right fair breakfast cook and make my purchases at this little store. On a number of occasions I have seen Mrs. Rusk in the store making purchases for her family and she certainly does not look like the same lady whose picture I see in the papers from time to time. On Monday of this week she appeared to do her shopping and I have never seen a woman that looked as harassed, and tired, and completely worn out. She certainly was not wearing the kind of clothes she wears in her pictures and since her car was parked along side of mine in the parking lot, I noticed that it was an old dilapidated, beat-up vehicle and that she was experiencing considerable difficulty in getting it under way.

Certainly I can understand the strain that goes along with a Cabinet assignment. All of this is present with Dean Rusk and his wife and I now know that his statement concerning the length of his term of assignment is right critical due to the fact that the financial end has become burdensome.

We are undergoing a revolution in American life. Today exponents of civil disobedience are classified as heroes. On lookers and participants who join in the many demonstrations that have been held throughout the country seem to do so without any thought of the fairness of their position. The disturbances that take place today in our country, brought about as a result of the demonstrations, are justified as merely "sociological phenomena". Agitators are today deliberately linking the war in Vietnam to the Civil Rights cause. Following a number of the demonstrations, stores are broken into and vandalism prevails. Nearly every day we read about disorders in the schools and the revolts in our colleges and universities against governing bodies of trustees. In a great many instances the demonstrations are led by teachers and disgruntled faculty members. The heavyweight boxing champion of the world, Cassius Clay, whose name always makes headlines, recently declared that he would not obey the draft law and now there are tens of thousands of young men who say that if Clay is a conscientious objector maybe they can be one too. This revolution we have with us today

also applies to matters of dress and social behavior. Long hair and beards are on all of our campuses and girls are dressing in such a manner that you really have to take a close look to see if they are male or female.

Civil disobedience seems to be a new way of life and a number of individuals believe they can do as they please without being held responsible for their actions and without regard to the effect on the lives of other people in the same neighborhoods and cities. Much of this dissent is well organized. I believe that a lot of the demonstrations and demonstrators would soon disappear if they were not given so much attention in the press and on the air. The prime objective of many of the strange manifestations, which are referred to as "picketing", is merely for the purpose of receiving publicity. We all know that a citizen has the right to demonstrate and to express dissent as provided for under our Constitution. However, the Supreme Court has affirmed on a number of occasions that free speech does not include "falsely shouting fire in a theater and causing a panic".

Crime is multiplying at an unprecedented rate and some people have a tendency to blame this increase on the increase in population. The facts contradict such an alibi. The crime rate is rising many times faster than the rate of population growth. All down through history we know that laws alone have not preserved order. There simply must be a respect for the rights of other persons. Today ministers are preaching sermons from their pulpits expounding views on political issues much more so than teaching morality as it relates to individual behavior and community life. They must return to the teachings of the Bible.

We have had revolutions before in our country and other nations have experienced discontent from time to time. Whether we like it or not, we are today passing through an era of indifference to law and order.

June 1, 1967

We have certain ship maneuvers now taking place in the Mediterranean. Our strong sixth fleet is there and Russia is moving in a number of destroyers and supply ships. The Arab nations signed

a joint pact agreeing to go to war, if necessary, against Israel and our good friend, King Hussein of Jordan, was all smiles when he signed. This is the same king of the little country we saved about nine months ago - the same one who stood on the hood of his jeep at an Army post in Jordan when the word was out that he would be assassinated, and just to test the rumor he made a long, noisy speech, praising his country and his reign and said that if anyone wanted to shoot him that now was the time.

The United Nations is making every move possible to avoid a break in the Middle East and Israel is champing at the bit. A good many "doves" in the House, including Leo Farbstain, "Manny" Celler, Abe Multer and others are now real "hawks". Up to this time these men have been against bombing in North Vietnam and against our policy generally in regard to the Vietnamese War. Now they want to blow up the Aswam Dam, send all our B-52s to raid the Suez Canal, and to completely defoliate Jordan. They still deny being "hawks" today and I assume, if questioned, that they would say they were simply "doves" who had lost their temper.

One of the best subcommittee chairmen on the Appropriations Committee is John Rooney of Brooklyn, New York, who is chairman of the State, Justice and Commerce subcommittee. Ordinarily he fights off all attacks but yesterday had an amendment adopted to his bill which was right serious. The bill was recommitted to provide for a 5 percent across the board reduction. Rooney reported his bill back immediately with the 5 percent reduction and then to anyone who would listen vigorously stated that certainly such a cut would not survive a conference with the Senate.

June 5, 1967

Carl D. Perkins of the Seventh District of Kentucky is one of the more liberal Members in the House. Time after time he has voted for legislation that none of us from Kentucky could accept. In the Passing Show section of the Louisville Courier-Journal Times Sunday newspaper of June 4th appeared an article entitled Perkins vs. Natcher: Guns and/or Butter.

This article appears on the following pages.

PERKINS VS. NATCHER:
GUNS AND/OR BUTTER

If a political cartoonish wanted to portray one of the essential conflicts of the 90th Congress, he might very well draw a picture of Rep. Carl Perkins arm-wrestling with his fellow-Kentucky congressman, William H. Natcher.

Of course, Congressman Natcher, of Bowling Green, and Congressman Perkins, of Hindman, don't arm-wrestle. They don't even argue. Their relationship, while not intimate, is cordial and correct.

But the two Kentuckians, both Democrats, reflect a division of opinion that is a basic battleground in this session of Congress.

Natcher, a leading member of the House Appropriations Committee, believes that the Federal Government cannot afford both guns and butter. He warns that the Great Society must trim its spending or face fiscal disaster.

But Perkins, as chairman of the House Labor and Education Committee, fears that Congress is short-changing the vital domestic programs initiated

in recent years. He argues that it is false economy to slash federal spending for programs such as aid to education; that the cutbacks stunt local initiative and diminish the long-range impact of the investment.

Natcher speaks from the perspective of one whose hand is on the government's purse strings.

"With our national debt growing and the interest on the debt approximating \$13 billion a year, with the war in Vietnam running nearly \$3 billion a month, we've got to look closely at every one of these programs," said Natcher. "This is what's facing our committee.

When Perkins looks at the problems, he sees it in terms of millions of school children whom congress promised to help.

"We cannot afford not to fully fund these programs," Perkins said. "I think the government is doing itself a disservice by not providing enough funds to do the job. I don't think we can continue in any effective manner with only partial support."

By coincidence, both men moved into important new positions this year which demonstrate their differences more dramatically than otherwise might have been the case.

When Adam Clayton Powell was barred from Congress, Perkins moved up to the Education and Labor chairmanship. That means he presides over the drafting of major Great Society legislation, including aid to education and the war on poverty.

At the same time, without fanfare, Natcher was given a new assignment as the ranking Democrat on the Appropriations subcommittee which reviews the budgets of the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. That subcommittee decides how much money should be given to the programs which originate in Perkin's committee.

(For whatever labels are worth, Natcher considers himself a "moderate" on federal spending. On issues, Congressional Quarterly lumps him with those congressmen who have voted more than half the time with the conservative coalition. Perkins is an avowed liberal, and there are not many of those on the House Appropriations Committee.)

Natcher is second to the subcommittee chairman, Rep. Daniel J. Flood, D-Pa., but because Flood has been in ill health, the Kentuckian has presided over many of the closed-door hearings. Natcher, 10th in seniority among Appropriations' 30 Democrats, also serves as chairman of the District of Columbia subcommittee and is No. 2 man on the agriculture subcommittee.

"When they put me on this new subcommittee," Natcher quipped recently, "They told me they needed a Kentuckian to watch Carl Perkins and keep him from getting all the money."

Natcher was joking, of course, but that more or less describes the function of the Appropriations Committee.

Congress's authorization--appropriation cycle baffles most outsiders, some agency officials and occasionally even a few congressmen. Someone once called the process "quadruple jeopardy," meaning that any new program is required to pass two hurdles in both the House and Senate before it really is in business.

The "legislative" committees such as Perkin's Education and Labor draft new programs and authorize the expenditures of certain amounts of money. But before the U. S. Treasury turns loose a nickel, the same program must pass through the appropriations cycle, in which the committees take a hard look at where the money will be spent.

The process provides a balance wheel in the congressional mechanization, a way of compensating for the rising-falling economic and political tides. In flush times, if the program is popular, the appropriation may match the authorization precisely. But, as everyone knows, these are not flush times.

For example, when the Education and Labor Committee drafted the landmark Elementary and Secondary Education Act, it decided that the federal aid, principally to poverty-area schools, should total \$3.4 billion in the fiscal year of 1967-1968. Congress approved that appropriation.

But when the President send his budget up to Capitol Hill this year, he asked for an appropriation of only \$1.7 billion, - half of the original authorization. And when the

Labor-HEW subcommittee finished its deliberations, another \$35 million had been pared from the program.

During the hearings, Perkins went before the subcommittee, accompanied by a troupe of big-city school superintendents, to plead for full funding of the school programs.

The \$3.4 billion authorization he argued, was the commitment which Congress made to the nation's schools. Exciting new programs have been launched; but, he said, they will lose their impact if the funds are stretched too thin.

"I have heard that some view the authorization figures as ceilings," Perkins testified. "I can assure you that this is not the Education and Labor Committee's intention. Rather, the committee is specifying a minimum figure of what we consider necessary to meet the needs and make the programs work."

He conceded that "the position that in these troubled times we cannot embark upon new programs perhaps is indefensible. The failure to adequately support existing programs, programs already begun is for me indensible!"

When Perkins testified, Natcher exchanged greetings and welcomed his opinion. The two did not discuss their differing views. However, the transcript of the subcommittee's closing hearings offers evidence of how strongly they disagree.

At one time, Natcher was fencing with Nolan Estes, associate commissioner of education, over the \$1.7 billion budget figure for school aid and the exchange went like this:

Natcher: As you well know, efforts will be made to increase this amount, probably before the bill is finally passed and enacted, and maybe even after that time. This is, as I understand from your testimony, a program that you can handle and handle properly.

Estes: That is correct.

Natcher: Mr. Estes, as a matter of record, if you had more money than this, you would not know what to do with it anyway, would you?

Estes: I do not think that is necessarily a correct statement.

Natcher: I asked the question. Yes or no is all you have to answer on that.

Estes: No.

During another session, Natcher

was plainly esasperated by a HEW assistant secretary, Paul A. Miller, who was asking for \$20 million to start a new program in international education. Natcher gave the educator a short course on current realities.

"Mr. Miller, as you well know, the war in Vietnam is costing the taxpayers of this country today over \$2 billion a month. (At another point he said "nearly \$3 billion). Mr. Miller, those people in this country who believe that we can continue in large amounts this year all of the domestic programs, poverty, and all of the other programs, including the programs in our cities, rent supplements and the different matters that have been brought up in the last two or three years, are not traveling in the United States."

"They are not traveling, Mr. Miller, because all you have to do is get out and travel in the states and talk to the people, and never in my lifetime have I seen the people as mad and incensed over federal spending as they are today. I sit on this side of the table, Mr. Miller, and I say that to you frankly. I think you ought to travel a little. That applies to everyone

who makes all of the requests for new programs and for all of this money at this particular time."

International education didn't get a dime.

The pared-down school-aid bill passed the House without difficulty but Perkins is still plugging for more money. Last week on the House floor he urged the President to send a supplemental appropriation request.

"The number of children in our schools is increasing sharply," Perkins said, "and yet we continue to cut and trim money from vitally needed programs. The fact is that each year we are spending less per pupil."

"It's awfully easy," Matcher explained recently, "for school people, poverty people and all the other groups to come before us and say that they need more money than they're getting in the budget, but they have to tell us where the money is coming from.....if we were to put in the full amount of all of these programs, we would have exceeded the budget and the President would raise hell."

So far, every money bill reported by the House Appropriations Committee has reduced President Johnson's budget request and Natcher expects that to be a constant pattern.

Later in the session, Perkin's committee will have to produce new authorizing legislation for the war on poverty and that should be a well-publicized struggle. But the action in Natcher's subcommittee may be just as crucial, for he expects to take a long, hard look at the anti-poverty appropriation bill.

"I am all for the poverty programs", he said. "We should not have people suffering in this, the greatest nation on earth. At the same time, I'm a firm believer that millions have been squandered in the poverty programs. They had so much money to spend that they wasted it. We expect to have very careful hearings."

Thus far, the more liberal Senate has acted as a counterweight to the economy mood of the House, adding some of the money deleted by the lower chamber. House Members like to point out that senators do

not have to face the voters every two years. Over all, the appropriations have still been tight.

No one in Congress seriously doubts that someday aid to education and other Great Society programs will "take-off" and mushroom.

Perhaps, once the war is ended, the appropriations will zoom up to match the original authorization.

For the present, however, that seems out of the question. In this session of Congress, it is the William Hatchers who are prevailing - not the Carl Perkinses.

June 6, 1967

Israel and the Arab states went to war at dawn yesterday for the third time in two decades. It is uncertain at this time as to which country started the war but reports yesterday indicated that it probably was Israel. Both sides are claiming victories and the loss of planes figure released by each country, if added together, would probably exceed every plane in all of the Air Forces involved.

I sincerely hope that this

skirmish will soon be over and will not lead to a general war. The Lord will have to take care of us this time because certainly, unless we are exceedingly careful, we will be into this war before Sunday of next week. We have the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean and some of our people are just looking for an excuse to enter the war on the side of Israel. We have our hands full in Vietnam and certainly the majority of our people want us to stay out of this one. I believe that Russia wants to stay out and if both countries proceed cautiously, the war will not last very long.

History has certainly been ignored in the Middle East and it is again repeating itself. If a cease fire is brought about soon, this may not be the solution. According to history, there will be no safety in the Mediterranean unless we have an Armistice agreement which guarantees proper security to Israel and at the same time meets the legitimate anxieties and grievances of the Arab States. This is quite a task and it may be the Arabs really mean what they say and attempt to push Israel into the sea, no Armistice agreement will be successful.

When you take a look at the map and see the location of Israel, Egypt, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia, you can then understand the problems which will confront Israel on into the future.

June 7, 1967

Since the outbreak of the war between Israel and Egypt we have heard all kinds of reports concerning losses and damages inflicted on both sides. Yesterday afternoon, during the general debate on the Agriculture Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1968, word was passed around the floor that Egypt had just reported the loss of 4 camels and Israel had reported losing 5 Lincoln Continentals. A little later on during the debate we heard that it appeared that Miami would probably fall but that Miami Beach was still holding out.

Seriously, this outbreak is of great concern to all of the countries of the world and I do hope that a cease-fire takes place within the next few days. Last night Israel appeared headed toward a major military victory over her Arab enemies. By Israeli accounts and Arab admission, Israeli forces yesterday smashed

deep into Egypt and fought their way to the gates of the Jordan-held city of Jerusalem. It appears that Jordan's armed forces have been defeated and that Syrian forces have suffered a similar defeat. The reports were more cautious about how long Egypt could resist and unconfirmed reports said Jordan was asking for a cease-fire with Israeli forces. King Hussein, who has been saved time after time by our country, really enjoyed turning his back on us this time and was the first one to push the panic button.

Since I have been a Member of Congress I have marveled many times at some of the legislation that we have passed, and especially from the standpoint of writing the legislation on the floor. I have really seen confusion prevail and in most instances a bill that is amended so much as to make it a complete new bill is, in most instances, a bad bill. Certainly I can understand how it was that a little boy named Bill Payne, whose father, John Payne, is stationed at Fort Knox, recently in a report of the actions of the Kentucky legislative process, in his prepared essay to his third-grade class at Kingsolver school entitled "Kentucky Ways of Law", informed

his classmates that Kentucky has 102 counties - (we really have 120) - and that every part of Kentucky sends people to Frankfort. According to Bill, the people in Frankfort are called Senators and Representatives and are elected by men and ladies in the cities. Further, according to Bill, the people in Frankfort make laws for the cities and they do this by talking and yelling. Then, according to Bill, they vote to see what is the best and when they are all through, the discussions are called bills.

June 8, 1967

On a Roll call vote, the House yesterday refused to increase the debt ceiling. Two or three times a year, the Ways and Means Committee brings out debt ceiling legislation and the Members have complained considerably since the debt ceiling has been increased so many times each year. This time the Committee decided to bring out a bill calling for a \$365 billion ceiling to extend into 1969. By a vote of 197 to 210 the bill was defeated. This, of course, has caused quite a bit of excitement down town and simply means that now taxes must be increased or the Committee must bring out another pro-

posal which will be acceptable to the House. Every Republican voting voted against increasing the debt ceiling. They all may have been bear-trapped because an automatic tax increase now would be laid at their doorstep, since we must pay our debts and our current bills.

For fiscal year, 1967, it is estimated that the deficit may rise to \$11 billion, an increase of \$1.3 billion over the January estimate. It is estimated that the deficit for fiscal year 1968 will amount to at least \$19.1 billion.

On March 2nd of this year, our total outstanding debt amounted to \$336 billion. In 1917, our debt amounted to \$7,538,945,400. At the close of World War II our debt was \$275 billion. At the close of World War I our debt amounted to \$20 billion. At the close of the Korean War our debt amounted to \$281 billion.

Our present temporary limitation is \$336 billion and unless some action is taken we will automatically go back to the permanent limitation of \$285 billion. I voted to increase the debt ceiling because I know that our bills must be paid and after the money is spent we cannot say that the

Treasury must simply not pay the bills. This is not the proper procedure to stop the spending of money by the Federal government.

Israeli armies were triumphant yesterday in a lightning war which poses vast uncertainties and great problems for the Middle East. The Israelis declared that the Egyptians are defeated, after forcing Cairo's armies back toward the banks of the Suez Canal, capturing the ancient city of Jerusalem, circling much of adjacent Jordan, and breaking the blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba. Only Syria of the Arab states said its forces were advancing in Northeast Israel but this was not considered serious because at any time Israel can deal with Syria. The United Nations Security Council, under pressure from Russia, demanded that all sides cease fire by 4:00 PM yesterday. Israel said it would agree provided that the Arab nations did likewise. Egypt, Syria, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia refused and the fighting continues. Only Jordan, with its army apparently shattered, agreed to the cease fire. The future of young King Hussein, who was formerly close to the Western powers, was in grave doubt last night. Prior to the cease fire by Jordan, the King

had dramatically called upon his countrymen to fight to the last breath. That one-eyed General in charge of the Israeli armies certainly took the breath away from the Jordanians quickly.

Speaking of this one-eyed General, a great many proposals have been made in Congress concerning the necessity of our country either to employ the General or to bestow American citizenship upon this man in order that he might go to Vietnam and, within a few weeks, end our war there. Win, lose, or draw, this man will go down in history as another Rommel, who was designated as The Desert Fox, in World War II. We all know that if Rommel had been properly supplied, he would still be fighting in the African desert.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor made a public appearance in England yesterday to attend the unveiling of a memorial plaque to the late Queen Mary. This is the first time that the Royal Family has appeared together since the Duke abdicated in 1936.

June 9, 1967

Yesterday the war in the Middle East ended as Syria followed Egypt and bowed to the superiority of Israeli military power. The Egyptian acceptance yesterday of the cease fire, demanded a day earlier by the United Nations Security Council, was announced in mid-afternoon at the UN. Syria, although it had vowed defiance to the end, capitulated as dawn broke on the fifth day of the third Israeli-Arab war in twenty years. Before the cease fire took effect, Israeli jets and torpedo boats attacked one of our Navy ships, the USS Liberty, in the Mediterranean sea and ten were killed with several injured. Apparently this was a mistake and Israel apologized immediately.

This morning the news is to the effect that fighting has started again and the cease fire may be real unsteady.

One development that has resulted as the Middle East trouble started is the successful handing of this controversy by the United Nations Organization. For days there were complaints heard over the failure of the

of the UN to rise to the challenge of the Middle East. Since the outbreak, the Security Council has been in constant session; charges were denied and confirmed with a complete Forum available for the airing of the reasons for and against the actions of these countries. By virtue of having a meeting place with representatives of the nations present to listen to arguments pro and con and especially from the non participating nations, it has been real successful. This is a star in the crown of our United Nations Organization.

In addition to bringing the UN to the front, the outbreak established the bad judgment on the part of the Soviet Union. silently, and with every move indicating concurrence with the Arabs, the fact that this one-eyed General took Israeli forces all down through the Arab nations like lightning, with complete failure on the part of Nasser to put up any sort of adequate defense thus making Nasser a Paper Tiger and the Soviet Union's judgment look bad. For some reason or other, Nasser all down through the years, with his threats, had established a place of power and at least had the Soviet Union convinced that he could carry

out his threats successfully. Nasser should be on his way out and this applies also to King Hussein.

The unsteady cease fire between Israel and the Arab countries will be of little value unless the UN this time explicitly sets forth the obligations of the belligerent parties. Eleven years ago when the last Armistice was put into effect in the Middle East, safeguards were not provided against a future breakdown of the agreements. President Nasser took advantage of this omission when he suddenly demanded last month that the United Nations Emergency Forces be withdrawn.

Apparently we are now back to the Vietnamese War and the people in this country are very much upset about this war.

The story which recently appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal entitled Perkins vs. Natcher has brought comments from several of my friends and some of the newspapers. The Union County Advocate in Morganfield, Kentucky, one of the counties that used to be in our district, carried an editorial entitled Natcher Takes A Hard Look At Spending. This editorial appears on the next page.

- 422 -

NATCHER TAKES A HARD LOOK AT SPENDING

Congressman William H. Natcher, a leading member of the House Appropriations Committee, believes that the Federal Government cannot afford both guns and butter, according to a Courier-Journal & Times staff writer in a story in Sunday's Passing Show section of the Louisville newspapers.

Natcher, the story says, speaks from the perspective of one whose hand is on the government's purse strings.

"With our national debt growing and the interest on the debt approximately \$13 billion a year, with the war in Vietnam running nearly \$3 billion a month, we've got to look closely at every one of these programs," Natcher is quoted as saying. "This is what is facing our committee," he added.

Congressman Natcher was referring to many of several domestic programs projected by the House Education and Labor Committee - programs whose costs to the taxpayers run into billions of dollars.

While not surprising coming from

Congressman Natcher, it is refreshing to note that a Kentucky congressman has the courage to speak positively and firmly on the question of fiscal responsibility, although in this particular situation he is in opposition to another Kentucky Member of the House, Congressman Carl Perkins.

According to any kind of arithmetic we can't continue to spend more than we take in. We can't finance the war in Vietnam and continue to finance the far-reaching and expensive programs of the Great Society. Unless a choice is made, eliminating one or the other, we will continue down the road to federal bankruptcy.

Editorial
Union County Advocate
June 8, 1967

June 12, 1967

The war in Vietnam is probably the best covered war from the standpoint of press, television and radio, in the history of this country. To show you just how well covered it is, a mother who lives in LaGrange, Georgia, was watching a television

program of portions of the fighting in Vietnam and saw her son wounded. Mrs. A. L. Morrow witnessed the wounding of her son, Albert L. Morrow, 20, on the late news show. A few days later, Mrs. Morrow got a letter from her son stating that a boobytrap wounded him and that he was not seriously wounded.

From time to time, Members introduce bills providing for the automatic retirement in the House and Senate at certain ages. In our country today half of the electorate is under thirty, and, at the same time, one-third of the Senate is over sixty-five with fifteen members being over seventy years of age. The leadership of the two Houses averages sixty-seven years of age. President Pro-Tem of the Senate, Carl Hayden, Democrat of Arizona, is eighty-nine years of age, and Speaker of the House, John McCormack, Democrat of Massachusetts, is seventy-five years of age. The Committee Chairmen who hold the real power are almost all over sixty-five. Most of the subcommittee chairmen and ranking minority members are in their sixties. The average age of Congress is 52.1 years, 57.7 years for Senators and 50.8 years for

- 1007

Representatives. In the Senate we have Senator Ted Kennedy of Massachusetts, thirty-five years of age; and Congressman William J. Green, Jr., Democrat of Pennsylvania, twenty-eight years of age. We also have a few other young House and Senate members. Senators who are seventy or over are: Lister Hill, Democrat of Alabama, seventy-two; John L. McClellan, Democrat of Arkansas, seventy-one; Spessard Holland, Democrat of Florida, seventy-four; Everett Dirksen, Republican of Illinois, seventy-one; Bourke Hickenlooper, Republican of Iowa, seventy; Frank Carlson, Republican of Kansas, seventy-four, Allen Ellender, Democrat of Louisiana, seventy-six; Clinton Anderson, Democrat of New Mexico, seventy-one; Sam Ervin, Jr., Democrat of North Carolina, seventy; B. Everett Jordan, Democrat of North Carolina, seventy; George Aiken, Republican of Vermont, seventy-four; Stephen Young, Democrat of Ohio, seventy-eight; and Frank Lausche, Democrat of Ohio, seventy-two.

Ernest Gruening, the Senator from Alaska is eighty years of age, and, as I have stated before, Carl Hayden of Arizona is eighty-nine

years of age.

In the House we have the following Members over seventy years of age: George Miller, Democrat of California, seventy-six; J. Arthur Younger, Republican of California, seventy-four; Wayne Aspinall, Democrat of Colorado, seventy-one; John Kluczynski, Democrat of Illinois, seventy-one; Emanuel Celler, Democrat of New York, seventy-nine; Wright Patman, Democrat of Texas, seventy-three; William Tuck, Democrat of Virginia, seventy; Leslie Arends, Republican of Illinois, seventy-one; Ray Madden, Democrat of Indiana, seventy-five; John McCormack, Democrat of Massachusetts, seventy-five; William Barrett, Democrat of Pennsylvania, seventy; and Elmer Holland, Democrat of Pennsylvania, seventy-three.

In the House we have four Members over eighty years of age. They are Barratt O'Hara, Democrat of Illinois, eighty-five; William Dawson, Democrat of Illinois, eighty-one; Michael Kirwan, Democrat of Ohio, eighty-one; and Mrs. Frances P. Bolton, Republican of Ohio, eighty-two.

Fighting stopped finally on Saturday in the Middle East after Israel routed Syrian forces and seized some Syrian territory. Out-numbered population-wise some eight to one, the Israelian army conquered the Arab nations and are now indicating that they will not return to the boundaries established in 1949. They, of course, intend to hold Jerusalem in its entirety and certain portions of Syria and Egypt. Hundreds of millions of dollars worth of Russian equipment turned over to Egypt was destroyed completely, and huge quantities captured by the Israelian army. Some 400 tanks were damaged beyond repair on the desert and the Soviet Union must really be angry at the outcome and especially the inability of the Arab states to face little Israel.

June 13, 1967

The Supreme Court in one of its final decisions yesterday, before adjourning for the summer vacation, struck down antimiscegenation laws that make it a crime in sixteen states for white and Negro persons to marry. The ruling came in the Virginia case of Richard Perry Loving, a white construction worker,

and his wife, Mildred, part Negro and part Indian, who live on a Caroline county farm with their three children. The opinion was written by Chief Justice Warren who stated in part that we have consistently denied the constitutionality of measures which restrict the rights of citizens on account of race, and there can be no doubt that restricting the freedom to marry solely because of racial classifications violates the central meaning of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

In one of the decisions handed down just ahead of the mixed marriage decision, the Court in a five to four ruling held that Dr. Martin Luther King and seven other Civil Rights Leaders must serve five day prison terms for defying a Birmingham city court order against the Good Friday and Easter Sunday demonstrations of 1963.

We are now living in the year 1967, and regardless of our likes and dislikes we will just simply have to swallow and bear some of the changes that are confronting us daily.

The commander of the Israeli offense in the Sinai peninsula said today that his armored columns had killed 7,000 to 10,000 Egyptian troops and wounded thousands more and captured 3,000. Egyptian losses in equipment alone in the peninsula include 500 to 600 tanks destroyed and another 100 captured. Egypt's 1400 tanks, which it had at the outbreak of the fighting according to best reports, were nearly all destroyed or captured. Here we have the advantages of quick and accurate air power. In addition, a surface to air missile site was captured and it is presumed that this was set up by the Soviet Union.

June 14, 1967

All kinds of records are established in Washington. For years now the Washington Senators baseball team has always ended up in the cellar, but at least this week they established one all-time record. On Monday night the Senators played the Chicago White Sox and the game lasted six hours and thirty-eight minutes, going into the 22nd inning. The final score was 6 to 5 in favor of Washington. This establishes an all-time

record in major league baseball.

The President's appointment of the new member to the Supreme Court did not come as a great surprise to many people. Justice Tom Clark goes off of the Court with one of the reasons being that his son, Ramsey, is now the new Attorney General. The vacancy caused some speculation, but I believed all along that the President would name Thurgood Marshall, the first Negro ever nominated for the nation's highest bench. Yesterday the President named Mr. Marshall, who is now the Solicitor General of the United States, and I presume that the Senate without too much difficulty will confirm this nomination. Very few Members in the House and Senate made comments concerning the announcement, and since Marshall is now the Solicitor General and has served on the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals he should make a good Justice.

The people generally, and lawyers throughout the country would have been well pleased if the President this one time had issued a statement that he was calling

upon the American Bar Association to recommend for this vacancy the three top Circuit Court of Appeals Judges and when the names were presented, selected No. 1. This would have caused quite a sensation generally throughout the country and to me would have been an outstanding move for President Johnson to have made at this time. His popularity is at the lowest ebb since he has been in office, and a move along this line would have certainly been in the right direction.

Before the United Nations now we have a resolution condemning Israel and calling for an immediate relinquishment of the territory acquired and now being held. Israel is holding firm and it may be some time before this Middle East situation is finally resolved.

June 16, 1967

On June 1st, two U. S. Air Force helicopters made a non-stop trip across the Atlantic, traveling the same course travelled by Charles A. Lindbergh some forty years ago. The trip required 29 hours and 48 minutes, and they landed at

Le Bourget field in Paris. The helicopters were refueled while in flight, and each carried a crew of five men.

June 20, 1967

The censure proceeding against Senator Thomas J. Dodd, of Connecticut, is coming to a close in the Senate. During the hearings on this censure resolution, Senator Russell Long, the son of Huey P. Long, has served in a voluntary capacity as attorney for Senator Dodd. On Friday, Senator Russell Long made a long, rambling speech which was very much out of order and certainly did not help Senator Dodd. I recall that political seers on Capitol Hill once believed that Russell Long was certain to inherit the Democratic leadership of the Senate. A great number of them firmly predicted that Long would one day wield power in the Senate in the same manner as did Lyndon B. Johnson. Serving now as Democratic Whip and Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Senator Long certainly was in a position of power. They have now named Senator Russell Long the "Princefish" and, as we all remember, his father, Huey P. Long, was nicknamed the "Kingfish." Senator Huey

Long, on more than one occasion prior to his assassination in 1935, said that his son, Russell, was going to Washington and would be a bigger man than his father. In 1964 Russell Long certainly won the President's gratitude by beating back more than 150 amendments as he skillfully piloted the Administration's tax-cut bill through seven long days of floor debate. Today Russell Long's Senate career lies at the crossroads.

Soviet Premier Kosygin is now in New York and delivered a right critical speech before the United Nations yesterday. He asked the U. N. to condemn Israel and demand both troop withdrawals and compensation for the Arab situation. His criticism of the United States was considerably milder than had been expected. Kosygin turned down an offer by President Johnson to meet with him outside New York and said that he had made no plans to see the President and on this, his first trip to the United States, had planned only to appear before the United Nations. Israel's Foreign Minister, Abba Eban, rejected the Soviet request in a very stirring speech and refused to accept the

responsibility of the war insofar as his country is concerned. He said that the Soviet role in abetting Egypt and Syria in the war was a sad and shocking story.

Lucy Johnson Nugent, the President and Mrs. Johnson's younger daughter, is expecting her first child at any time now. It appeared that the child might arrive on Fathers Day. Lucy sent President Johnson a gold frame in which to place a picture of her first child and this was to be her Fathers Day present.

Today in the House we take up a bill that prohibits desecration of our flag. The bill comes out under an open rule, with two hours general debate. I never expected to live to see the day that such a law would become necessary and have my doubts that it is necessary now since we have a number of laws which seem to me to take care of any and all criminal acts along this line. In a number of countries where we have granted foreign aid requests down through the years, we see pictures of people burning our flag on the streets. This certainly is a right unusual way to express appreciation for all of the money that we have

handed out in the Foreign Aid Program.

A number of bills are now pending in the House which provide criminal penalties and make it a Federal crime for persons to travel from state to state for the purpose of fomenting disorders. In fact, some 90 bills are now pending in Congress. Efforts are now being made to get one of these bills before the House of Representatives as soon as possible. One of the principal reasons for the delay is the attitude of the Administration and some of the Democratic leaders in the Congress is their feeling that such legislation might be misused by local authorities to interfere with legitimate protest. It seems to me that under our judicial system we could distinguish clearly cases where simply a protest has been exercised instead of criminal acts which were committed to foment riots and uprisings.

We discovered yesterday that Communist China has successfully tested a hydrogen bomb with an explosive force within the range of several megatons. To me this does not mean that any spirit of panic

should dictate our decisions, but at the same time this is a development which certainly cries out for a reappraisal of some of the basic assumptions on which we have been proceeding.

June 21, 1967

Heavyweight boxing champion Cassius Clay, sometimes called "Muhammad Ali", was found guilty in Federal court yesterday in Houston, Texas and was given the maximum sentence of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. He was charged with avoiding military service. This is a sad case because, regardless of all the peculiar quirks that this man has, he probably is the greatest fighter of the 20th century. Young, and willing to fight anyone. This is a right sad ending to a great career.

Premier Kosygin has so far ignored all invitations to meet with President Johnson and after making a right poor speech at the United Nations organization, will, within the next few days, return to Moscow.

Arthur Younger, of California, one of the good conservative Members

of Congress, died during the night. He was 74 years old and was elected in 1953.

The President must be jubilant. He is now a grandfather, and without too many guesses I can almost guess the name of this little boy. His daughter, Lucy Nugent, who now resides in Austin, Texas, gave birth to a little boy early this morning that weighs 8 pounds and 10 ounces. With all of his problems, this probably has made the President's day just a little bit brighter.

June 23, 1967

President Johnson and Soviet Premier Kosygin will meet in Glassboro, New Jersey today to discuss a wide range of issues from the Middle East to Vietnam. Every move was made by the President to meet with Kosygin and it was finally agreed that instead of coming to Washington the meeting would be held at the home of the president of Glassboro State College. The President made every effort possible to bring this meeting about and I do hope that we will have good results.

After many days of discussions

the Senate finally today voted on the Dodd censure motion. Senator Dodd was censured and with all of the strain and stress that he has gone through during the past few months I know that even though the outcome was not good, the fact that they voted was quite a relief.

June 26, 1967

On Saturday I flew down to Owensboro to participate in the Groundbreaking ceremonies for the new Science Building at Brescia College. Several months ago I succeeded in obtaining a grant and loan to help with this new building. Bishop Soenneker was on the program with us and we had a wonderful time.

The President met again on Sunday with Soviet Premier Kosygin. This program, with the exception of the meeting in the home of the President of Glassboro State College, was all televised. Kosygin had his daughter with him, together with aides, and the President was accompanied by Secretary McNamara, Secretary Rusk, Averill Harriman and a number of other advisors. Kosygin apparently held firm on the questions involving Vietnam and the

Middle East, and after the meeting was over and the two men stepped out of the house you could tell quite easily that the President was really mad. Some of the photographers and newspaper people apparently were too close to the speakers' platform and he stopped in making his statements and admonished them very severely.

Kosygin then flew on in one of the President's helicopters to New York City for his press conference at the United Nations which started at 8 p.m. Just before the Kosygin press conference, President Johnson appeared back on all of the television sets and, in a few words, said that no agreement had been reached concerning the Middle East or Vietnam, but at least a harmonious discussion was held and the problems discussed generally. This, of course, was to lay the groundwork for the questions submitted to Kosygin at the press conference. Kosygin is apparently a right able man and he very firmly stated that no agreements had been reached with the President and that the position with the Soviet Union was the same that it had always been. We were the aggressors at Vietnam and were certainly on the

wrong side in the Middle East, according to Kosygin at the press conference. He was just as cold and firm as he could be and answered every question submitted with the usual Soviet answers.

One of the questions propounded to Kosygin pertained to a visit by President Johnson to the Soviet Union and the question was asked if he would be welcome. Kosygin said if the forces were withdrawn from Vietnam and we would stop our warlike attitude, then the President would be welcomed. This was considerably different from the welcome that the President and our people in New Jersey gave him, but I presume this is what you must expect from a man in the position of Kosygin.

June 27, 1967

The Middle East situation is no better. Yesterday King Hussein of Jordan appeared before the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization and issued a warning to the effect that if Israel is allowed to keep one foot of the land she has captured the United Nations will never again be

able to make a ceasefire stick anywhere in the world. The King accused Israel of treating Jordanian soldiers and civilians as viciously as any barbarian invader. He very frankly admitted that his people apparently had not learned to use well enough the weapons of modern war and for that reason they were no match for Israel in the blitz campaign which took place in less than a week. He further stated that his country could and would learn to use modern weapons and closed by again issuing a warning that Israel must be condemned and forced to give up the territory she is now holding.

Kosygin left New York City and the plane headed on due south to Cuba. There was no indication as to how long he would remain in Cuba but he is now holding conferences with Castro. The kind and considerate treatment that he and his party received in this country for the past ten days was to no avail and President Johnson has decided that a very frank statement to the effect that nothing was accomplished in the two meetings should be generally known by the people. He did say yesterday that he and the

Soviet leader had agreed to hold future face to face summit meetings but the time and place has not been agreed upon. This man, before he left the United States, in a very dogmatic, arrogant manner, said that no agreement had been reached with the President and that we were still the aggressors in Vietnam and throughout the world generally and that the position of his country had not changed one iota.

A fine picture of little Patrick Lyndon Nugent, the son of Lucy Johnson Nugent, appeared in today's papers. She has a fine little boy and I was somewhat surprised when Lyndon was the middle name.

Meetings such as the one that President Johnson and Kosygin held at Glassboro tend to arouse great hopes and certainly involve great risks. These meetings caused a great many of our people to hope that dramatic and spectacular results would be in the offing. I know that a number of our advisors in the State Department counseled against the President meeting with Kosygin. This is the general rule and most of our experienced diplomats

usually counsel against a direct confrontation of those with final authority. Negotiations and general discussions at a lower level, as a general rule, offer greater opportunity for a meeting of the minds. The direct confrontation of the chiefs of government of great countries involves extreme tension because the court of last resort is in session. The costs of error or misunderstanding are multiplied by the seriousness of the issues and the power of those present. Shortly after the meeting on Sunday the President boarded a helicopter and then back to a large plane which, as a general rule, must land at Andrews Air Force Base, where the runways are sufficient for large jets. In order to appear on television ahead of Kosygin, who held an 8 o'clock news conference at the United Nations Organization, President Johnson gave the command that his Air Force I plane was to land at National Airport so that he could save five or ten minutes in going to the White House. Orders were given out immediately and flight patterns changed at National Airport in a hurry with the President landing and then jumping into a helicopter,

together with Mrs. Johnson and Lynda Bird and on to the White House. He went right into the East Room and appeared before the TV cameras and gave a brief statement to the effect that discussions had been held but no agreements made. He knew that Kosygin would say as much at his press conference and the President, knowing the American people as he does, believed that he should make the statement first, and, flanked by his wife and daughter, he made his statement and you could tell by looking at him that he was really mad. If any of our advisers urged that he not attend the Glassboro meetings they, to me, are to be commended because certainly their advice was sound. Kosygin and the Soviet Union generally are really red in the face over the Middle East and I am not in favor of fortifying their position at all at this time. The problem in the Middle East is serious and fighting may break out at any time again. I do not know just what position our country will take but certainly we cannot join with the Arab nations in urging that Israel do anything.

June 30, 1967

Elections are to be held in South Vietnam during the month of September. Premier Ky, who so far has led the South Vietnam military government for the past two years, announced his candidacy for the office of President. Shortly thereafter, the Chief of State, Van Thieu also announced for this office. During the past three days a conference has been held and apparently the decision reached that knocked Ky completely out of the picture. He has now announced for the position of Vice President on a ticket which is to be headed by Van Thieu. I presume that our people in Vietnam were calling upon both of these men to settle their differences and not have a knockdown dragout campaign. This must be a real disappointment to Ky who, at the age of 36 and a Buddhist, expected to be President. Ky, by the way, is from North Vietnam originally and Thieu, 44 years of age, is from Central Vietnam.

Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara will go to Vietnam next week for conferences which will consider among other things, the

question of sending more of our boys over to engage in the war. Other questions that I presume will be discussed are, should the bombing of North Vietnam be intensified, stopped, or scaled down?

It may be that Israel is overplaying its hand. After a great victory the recent move to annex the old City section of Jerusalem may be ill-advised and premature. This move has caused a great number of unfavorable reactions around the world, and has resulted in the first unfriendly confrontation between Israel and Washington since the Middle East boiled over.

July 12, 1967

Virginia and I spent the 4th of July week at Rehoboth Beach and we had a wonderful time. With the exception of one day, the weather was nice and since this week is all the vacation that I get each year I certainly enjoyed going up again for a few days.

Our undeclared war in Vietnam may have reached a stalemate. The figures released during the past few days indicate that we have lost

11,534 boys in Vietnam and 68,870 have been wounded. General Westmoreland is now requesting more troops and a great many Members of the House and Senate feel that additional troops will not bring the North Vietnamese to the conference table and that we must make every effort to bring this war to a close. This is one that we will be unable to win because we have stated on more than one occasion that none of our boys will be sent into North Vietnam and that we are only assisting the South Vietnam soldiers. Even if it were possible to drive out the Viet Cong from South Vietnam we would then end up in a holding arrangement such as the fiasco that took place following the war in Korea.

The Democratic Governors and the Republican Governors have held meetings at different places during the month of July, and, judging from the reports from each of the meetings, it now appears that the Republicans understand full well that their chances of defeating Lyndon Johnson are not too good. Governor Romney of Michigan, the leading Republican candidate at this time, has never gotten off the

ground and Nixon and Rockefeller are still very much in the running.

The people in the deep South and in the border states are the ones that are mad at this Administration and I sincerely believe that the House Members that we will lose next time will come from this section with a few from the far West. In expressing their resentment against President Johnson, which is the result of his policies on segregation, poverty and acquiescence, to a certain extent in a number of riots that have taken place in this country, they will simply vote against the candidates for Congress on the Democratic ticket along with the President. Unless there is a world war or a great change in the political situation today President Johnson will be nominated and reelected.

The Fourth of July is, to a certain extent, almost out of style. At one time we used to have parades and demonstrations of patriotism and throughout the world the people realized that the celebration of the American Revolution was a great day in this country. Today the lack of emphasis on the origin of the holiday is scarcely noticed. Most

Americans take this country's independence for granted because they do not believe that it is being threatened at this time. The Fourth of July should be an occasion of nationwide demonstrations of devotion to the principle of liberation by revolution with worldwide emphasis on America's example. More flags should be waved and placed in view on this occasion.

The Declaration of Independence is both document and idea. In both categories it has had a long but not always secure existence.

The situation is still very much unsettled in the Middle East with the Israeli government holding firm and with Russia now sending in ships to meet another emergency if one occurs. With an investment of well over a billion dollars in equipment, the Soviet Union, of course, was very much surprised at the blitz-type of warfare conducted by Israel which succeeded in bringing the Arab nations to their knees in a matter of hours.

The Smithsonian Institution is hot on the trail of the greatest

coin collection ever amassed by one person. The multi-million dollar collection is so complete that it would raise the Institution's numismatics stature to a peak second to none. This collection contains 6,113 pieces and was owned by Josiah K. Lilly, the late board chairman of the Eli Lilly & Company, pharmaceutical concern. They are now in the process of settling the J. K. Lilly estate and the estate tax will amount to several million dollars. Bills have been introduced in the House and in the Senate which, if enacted, would send the coins to the Smithsonian for a tax credit to the Lilly estate equal to 23 percent of the appraised value of the coins. Early guesses have placed the worth of the coins at from \$3.5 to \$7 million, though most experts who know the collection say that the smaller figure is probably closer to the true value of the collection. Down through the years Mr. Lilly collected these coins from all around the world and it was not known that he was the owner until he died. He had secret agents and advisers who were out front and with all of the money possible, was able to obtain this fabulous collection of coins. It

is interesting to know that, in addition to the coin collection, Mr. Lilly also had a stamp collection which is worth millions; a jewel collection which is also worth several millions and last, but not least, a fabulous collection of toy soldiers. He had the toy soldiers back to the Middle Ages and when he could not find American soldiers on the market he had them custom made. At the time of his death he had soldiers from 600 different regiments marching all over the place. This fabulous collection of coins, stamps, jewels and soldiers was kept in a fortress-like structure on his estate in Indianapolis and during the latter part of his life Mr. Lilly would spend hours each day amusing himself in the fortress-like structure with his collections. I do hope that the bills are enacted and that the U. S. Government is able to keep this collection of coins together because there will probably never, in the history of this country ever be another collection as fabulous as this one.

July 13, 1967

Ordinarily members of the President's Cabinet who appear

before the different Legislative Committees of Congress and especially when they appear before the Appropriations Committee are very careful not to disturb or upset the Members of the Committee with sharp answers. In some instances, I think that they take too much from Members of the House and the Senate and especially when they are right and the Member is on the personal interest snipe hunt.

Secretary Orville Freeman, one of the few members of the President's Cabinet who has served under President Kennedy and also under President Johnson, apparently has gotten a little thin-skinned because, on two occasions during the past ten days, he has simply exploded. A little over a week ago in appearing before one of the House Committees he and Representative Clarence E. Miller, a Republican Member from Ohio serving his first term, and, who, by the way, appears to be a man who considers himself right knowledgeable, clashed. During the colloquy, Secretary Freeman said that Representative Miller should be ashamed of himself and Miller said that he was not. Then Freeman fired back saying that Miller apparently did not have sense enough to be ashamed.

This clash received wide publicity throughout the United States and then yesterday when Secretary Freeman appeared before the Clark Subcommittee investigating poverty in the United States, he had quite a round with Senator Javits, the fast-talking Senator from New York, who, several months ago, sent up a Vice President balloon which was immediately exploded. When Javits, in a loud, noisy tone of voice, demanded an answer from Freeman as to why he could not get off of the dime and find out what the reason was in Mississippi where a great many people were starving, Freeman fired back that he resented the repeated use of the word "bureaucracy" as if the Department were sitting on their backsides doing nothing. "I won't have it and I'll answer your intemperate, violent and emotional statement." Javits then, in a loud tone, came back with the statement that he was not going to be intimidated and that he had not accused Freeman of anything personal and still could not understand what Freeman was afraid of in Mississippi. Freeman then fired back and it reached the point where Senator Clark of Pennsylvania, the chairman of the Subcommittee, cautioned both men that they should

be a little more mature and maybe should go out in the hall, Javits then turned on Clark and said that he did not want the Chairman to advise him, that he was not a child and that he would not take that talk from the Chairman. He then turned to Freeman who immediately took him on again and finally the Chairman continued his gaveling, hoping to obtain order and before it was all over Mr. Freeman was still swimming on top of the surface.

July 14, 1967

I still am of the opinion that the terms of Members of the House should remain two years instead of the four year term now being considered by the Committee on Judiciary. The people should have an opportunity to remove one House as quickly as possible and those who prepared the Constitution knew what they were doing when the terms of House Members was designated as two years and only by election, no appointments by Governors or from any other source, and with the people in direct charge. Of course, at that time the United States Senators were selected by the legislatures

and governing bodies of the different states, and it was not until 1913 that the United States Senators were elected by the people. A six year term in the Senate is certainly long enough, but regardless of the length of their term, the House Members should never have more than two years. The Constitution also provides that all Appropriation bills and tax measures must originate in the House. This, of course, is good. From time to time I reaffirm my opinion concerning these matters, and especially after the Senate acts as it did yesterday.

The Agricultural Appropriations bill for Fiscal Year 1968 is now pending before the Senate. The House approved and passed a bill calling for \$5,100,000,000 for the new Fiscal Year. The Senate yesterday increased this amount \$2,072,000,000. In taking this action, the Senate exceeded the budget by \$1,700,000,000. This simply means that we have deficit spending to this extent and the national debt is increased. Sometimes I just am unable to understand what the Senate is thinking about

when they pull such stunts as this one. Here we are engaged in a war in Vietnam that is costing our people nearly \$3 billion a month, and with all of our twelve subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations endeavoring to hold the line with our new budget proposals for Fiscal Year 1968, the Senate without any regard for conditions as they exist today simply exceeds the budget and does so without any apologies. I am No. 2 on this particular subcommittee, and since I am not the Chairman, will not be able to preside at the conference. I do hope that our Chairman, Mr. Whitten of Mississippi will simply say to the Senate conferees that under no circumstances will we accept such a figure. It is a very difficult matter to cut Agriculture appropriations any year, and after holding weeks of hearings and keeping this bill in line and some \$247 million under the budget request, we are now confronted with a bill that is a little larger than the one that we approved last year.

General Westmoreland is back in this country. As Commanding Officer of our forces in South

Vietnam he has been right under the spotlight now for months. His mother died in South Carolina and he returned for the funeral. For two days now he has been in Washington holding conferences in the Pentagon and with the President. Before he arrived, Secretary McNamara emphatically stated that General Westmoreland's request for 100,000 to 200,000 additional men to go to Vietnam would not be accepted. We, according to the secretary, must utilize the forces that we have a little better, and an increase of some 75,000 to 80,000 would be sore in line. After the conference yesterday at the White House, the President together with General Westmoreland, Secretary McNamara and Secretary Rusk, issued a very optimistic statement, one that certainly is not justified at this time. President Johnson again said yesterday that General Westmoreland will be given whatever he needs in the way of men and equipment to achieve our objectives in Vietnam. It seems to me now that the issue comes down to what our objectives really are. General Westmoreland in his talk with reporters at Andrews Air Force Base on Wednesday night refused to comment specifically

on potential manpower increases in Vietnam. He is reported to have said that we have achieved all of our objectives in Vietnam while the enemy has failed dismally. I like General Westmoreland, and know that he is a great soldier, but certainly one must take this statement with a large grain of salt. We have not achieved all of our objectives, because if we had, General Westmoreland would not now be seeking a huge increase in troop strength.

July 19, 1967

For a period of over a year the railroad unions have threatened to strike. On two occasions the House passed resolutions extending the time and finally the Senate passed a resolution which provided for the appointment of a Board and added provisions to the effect that if at the end of several months the amounts recommended by the committee to be named by the President were not accepted, the findings of the committee would be automatic. This, to a certain extent, is compulsory arbitration and violates all of the provisions of our labor laws concerning arbitration. After many months of arbitrating, all of the

railroad unions, with the exception of the Machinists, which have some 60,000 members, entered into agreements for pay raises with the railroads. The Machinists refused to accept the offers made by the railroads and threatened a strike. The Senate then passed its resolution which simply meant that no strike could be held for 90 more days. There was a Roll Call vote in the Senate on its resolution but none in the House. This angered the Senate, of course, and after conferences were named conferences resulted in no agreement. The Senate insisted on its resolution. This past weekend the Machinists threatened to strike and at midnight Saturday struck all of the railroads. Some 500,000 railroaders went out on strike as a result of the action of the Machinists and Sunday each Member of the House and Senate received a telegram from the White House urging that immediate action be taken on Monday.

On Monday, Congress voted a compulsory settlement in the railroad dispute after a bitter debate in the House. The nation's trains began moving again yesterday after the first general rail tie-up since 1946.

The House finally voted on the Senate resolution with the vote being 244 to 148. Some 40 Members did not vote. I voted for the Senate resolution. With some 3000 carloads of ammunition scattered throughout the United States on the way to the west coast for use by our boys in Vietnam, this was just enough for me to vote as I did, and since this matter resolved down to the point of interest of national security there was no question as to how this particular vote should be cast.

Today in the House we take up the anti-~~State~~ legislation which provides for severe federal punishment for those crossing state lines for the purpose of inciting and bringing about riots. During the past few days the New Jersey National Guard had to take over Newark, New Jersey with hundreds of stores burned and completely destroyed and with hundreds looting every store where damage was inflicted. It was simply awful to see the pictures on television of hundreds of people carrying television sets, beds, shoes and jewelry out of the looted stores. It reminded me somewhat of the jungle and this revolution that is now underway in this country is

bringing about repercussions from thousands of people all over the country who maintain that law and order must prevail.

The situation in Israel and the Arab nation is no better and fighting may again break out any day. Why the Jewish leaders in Israel continue bragging on television and radio about their six day conquest is beyond me. I know that for the past 18 years they have lost every engagement but this is one time when they should rest on their laurels quietly.

The race riots that are taking place almost daily throughout the large cities in this country have just about killed the Civil Rights movement which has moved along in the right way for some five years. I know that the overwhelming majority of Americans deplore racism in either racial community and that the small minorities who are spreading hate and violence must be deterred.

It now appears that the Smithsonian will get the Josiah K. Lilly coin collection. Two prominent American members of the International Association of Professional Numismatists are

- 232 -

in the process of appraising the coins now. Under the will of the owner, this collection will become the property of the American public. This collection includes a specimen of every type denomination and date of United States gold coin numbering 1227 pieces, with but one exception, and this is the unique 1870-S \$3 gold coin. It is my information that only two of these were minted. In addition there are 1236 pieces in the Latin American gold section with 665 of this total being "pieces of eight" and all gold escudos.

July 21, 1967

Each day of the week with the exception of Sunday and Monday public tours are conducted through the White House and, according to the figures, some two million people a year visit the White House. In addition to the public tours, each Member of the House and Senate may request private tours not to exceed five persons, and all of the requests from the House and Senate Members each day, of course, make quite a long line of private tours. On one or two occasions when a certain figure has been reached each year as to the number of tourists going through the

White House, the person who is probably the one millionth, or the 1.5 millionth, is recognized and, on some occasions, has had an opportunity to say "hello" to the President. Yesterday a little 4-year-old blue-eyed boy from Virginia Beach by the name of David Belote was going through the White House on a public tour with members of his family when the guide discovered that this young gentleman could name all of the Presidents and tell you their number as far as the overall group is concerned. This really startled the guide and word passed up and down the line and through certain sections of the White House within a few minutes. President Johnson then, of course, decided to see this young gentleman and took him into his private office and stood him up on the desk. Pictures were made and the President, in the presence of the photographers and TV cameras, inquired about certain Presidents who had served and what their number was in line of order and was simply amazed when this young four-year-old boy gave him the answers immediately. Then the President asked him finally what his name was and this young gentleman, tall and erect for his age, and

with a very serious expression on his face, stated very emphatically that the President's name was "Lyndon Bird Johnson." This broke up the meeting.

We are still having race riots in a number of the cities in the eastern section of the United States. The outbreak of violence in Newark and Plainfield, New Jersey during the past weeks doubtlessly fired the fever which aided the House in passing the Anti-riot bill. A number of right liberal newspapers in this country are hoping that the Senate refuses to pass this legislation.

Yesterday we had before the House a bill from the Committee on Banking and Currency which provided for \$20 million in grants each year for two years to be used for rat extermination. The rat problem is really a serious problem in this country and especially in the ghettos of this nation and in a number of the housing projects throughout the country. The bill was ridiculed up and down. The main objection to the bill, in addition to the money each year to be expended, was the fact that the bill came from the Committee on Banking and Currency

instead of from the Committee on Agriculture. One of the Members said that they ought to place a bounty on rats and save money with others suggesting that rat poison should be put out. One of those who suggested that rat poison should be put out had just recently appeared before the Committee on Appropriations requesting a right sizeable amount for blackbird control funds. One of the city Members refreshed his memory and this brought back the reply that \$58 million a year was lost by blackbird depredation and a fast reply from the city Member that \$900 million a year was lost in rat damage. I voted to adopt the rule and would have voted for the bill on final passage if the rule had not been refused.

July 22, 1967

At a meeting this week, former President Eisenhower informed 34 new Republican Members of the House that the time had arrived when Congress must decide whether to declare war on North Vietnam. In expressing his views, he further stated that he also believes no tax increase would be necessary at this time if top priority had been given earlier to the Vietnam war. According to the

former President, with 450,000 U. S. troops now in Vietnam, it is time that Congress decided whether or not to declare a state of war existing with North Vietnam. Previous Congressional resolutions provide only limited authority. This could be a right difficult issue and some real smart Republican decided this was the time to have the former President make the statement concerning the declaration of war.

The Bureau of the Budget announced this past week that the Federal budget deficit for the Fiscal Year 1967 totals \$9.9 billion. This is approximately \$1 billion under the estimated deficit predicted several months ago, and is the second all-time peacetime deficit. Under President Eisenhower in 1959 the deficit was almost \$12 billion.

It now appears that our deficit for Fiscal Year 1968 will total about \$16 billion, and, of course, will be considerably more if the war in Vietnam continues.

For a number of years I served on the Foreign Operations subcommittee of the Committee on

Appropriations and this is the subcommittee that passes upon foreign aid appropriations and authorizes administrative funds for the Export-Import Bank.

Recently some of the committees in Congress discovered that the Export-Import Bank, during the Fiscal Year 1967 had made right sizeable loans for the purchase of arms going to the Middle East. In fact, 40% of the new loans were for this purpose and these loans of course were made with the approval of our State Department. Now the United States is considering public disclosure of its arms sales along with the resumption of American weapon deliveries to the Middle East. The State Department said that this disclosure would probably be made shortly and certainly it is long past due.

Race riots continue throughout our country. In Minneapolis we had an outbreak last night and the night before last, and the situation in New Jersey is no better. A Black Power conference was held in Newark, New Jersey yesterday, at which time a resolution was adopted providing for a re-call of the Mayor of Newark. The Mayor of Newark is a man by the name of Addonizio who was a former Member of the House and served here

for a number of years since I have been a Member. At this meeting Adam Clayton Powell, who is now resting quietly at Bimini, was to attend but at the last minute decided he had better remain on the island. His son, Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., showed up at the meeting and said he did not know what his father's plans were at this time. Bumper stickers were issued at the meeting providing for a Kennedy - Powell ticket for President and Vice President next year. I understand that Powell is still right confused and since his suit in Federal Court has bogged down with no indication that he will be accepted during this Congress, he, of course, is right bitter and will undoubtedly cause as much trouble as possible in the future. If he returns to his Baptist Church in New York City, he will be arrested under the warrants that are outstanding charging contempt in his suit where judgement was rendered against him as the result of his charges that a certain colored woman in Harlem was a 'bag' woman for the police.

An Arab objection in the United Nations organization frustrated the Soviet-American agreement

on a General Assembly resolution coupling withdrawal of Israeli troops with Arab recognition of Israel's rights. Because of Arab opposition, no substantive resolution was introduced and the Assembly approved a mere procedural measure sending the Middle East problem back to the Security Council. The Soviet Union continues its arms supply to the Arab nations and no doubt we will have considerable trouble before this problem is finally resolved.

Two right famous men died yesterday - Basil Rathbone, a famous actor and the portrayer of Sherlock Holmes in films died at the age of 75 and Jimmy Foux, former American League hitting great and a member of baseball's Hall of Fame, died at the age of 59.

Very little legislation has been enacted so far during the 90th Congress with the exception of our Appropriations bills. We have reauthorized the Teacher Corps, which is right good legislation; the House has authorized additional funds for elementary education and the Senate has provided for legislation pertaining to educational

television. Our Model Cities money has been approved in the House in one of the Appropriation bills and is now resting in the Senate. The Senate has enacted a Congressional Reform bill which is resting peacefully in the House. Congress has enacted and the President has signed the Draft Law revision and the Investment Tax Credit. The House has passed a Copyright Revision law and the Senate has passed 'truth-in-lending' legislation. This is the extent of it so far.

July 24, 1967

Since I have been a member of the Committee on Appropriations, we have either completed or have under final construction twenty-nine navigation, flood control, and multi-purpose projects in Kentucky. Projects such as Barkley Dam; Locks and Dams No. 1 and 2 on Green River; Canalization on Green River for 102 miles; Barren River Reservoir; Nolin River Reservoir; Rough River Reservoir; Green River Reservoir; Sturgis Kentucky Floodwall; Frankfort, Kentucky Floodwall; Greenup Lock and Dam; Markland Lock and Dam; New Richmond Lock and Dam; Louisville

Lock and Dam; Cannelton Lock and Dam; Newburgh Lock and Dam; Uniontown Lock and Dam; Buckhorn Reservoir; Fishtrap Reservoir; Jackson Cut-off, and a number of other projects. Since I have been a member of Congress I have served with Senators Clements, Barkley, Cooper, Humphreys, and Morton. All of these men assisted me with the projects down through the years when the Committee on Appropriations in the House placed the money in the bills and then later when we sent our bills to the Senate.

Last week I succeeded in obtaining \$100,000 to begin the advance engineering and design on the new Taylorsville Reservoir located in Spencer County - one of the new counties in the Second Congressional District. An article appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal entitled "House Group Approves Lake at Taylorsville." This article is as follows:

Washington - A \$24.8 million reservoir project at Taylorsville won approval from the House Appropriations Committee yesterday, promising reduced flooding along the Salt River and a new 2,200-acre lake

within a short drive of Louisville.

Rep. William H. Natcher, Bowling Green Democrat and Kentucky's man on the House Appropriations Committee, said he feels certain that yesterday's action insures final Congressional approval of the reservoir.

The appropriations bill includes \$100,000 to start advanced engineering work on the dam, which would be located about three miles upstream from Taylorsville in Spencer County.

The measure still faces action by the full House and the Senate.

The project was not included in the President's original budget recommendations.

In all, Kentucky has 34 projects totaling \$71.5 million included in the public works appropriations bill.

The major setback was the committee's decision not to start work on the controversial Falmouth Dam on the Licking River in Pendleton County.

Fourth District Rep. Gene Snyder

pushed for a start on that one to provide flood control and abundant water supply and recreation facilities for his Northern Kentucky constituents.

But 6th District Rep. John Watts blocked the project because the proposed reservoir would take vast acreage away from farmers in the northern end of his district.

Natcher said that, considering the tight federal budget, the appropriations committee approved only 19 new projects this year.

Natcher said the committee preferred projects where all local congressmen were in agreement.

The Taylorsville Dam is the first major step toward harnessing the Salt River's floods, which have plagued Shepherdsville and other communities for years.

Natcher cited the flood of 1961, which caused \$1.7 million damage, and the flood of 1964 which was even worse.

The dam will be an earthen structure 1,300 feet long and 160

feet high. It will create a reservoir extending through Spencer and into Anderson and Nelson counties.

Will Cover 2,200 acres

The minimum pool will cover an area of 2,200 acres (between 3 and 4 square miles), but a much larger impoundment will be possible.

"This reservoir will not only give us recreation benefits which will bring hundreds of thousands of people into Kentucky, but it will stop once and for all flood damages in this section," Hatcher said.

Overall, the Kentucky projects were only \$1.3 million below all of the requests which congressmen and others placed before the committee this spring.

In addition to excluding Falmouth, the committee did not provide funds to start construction on Booneville Reservoir in Owsley County or for Ohio River locks in McCracken and Ballard County.

These projects already have planning funds and will remain at that level.

The total spending on Kentucky projects puts it among the top six states in rivers and harbors spending for 1967-68. Natcher said that Kentucky has more miles of navigable stream than any other state except Alaska.

Here is a list of projects in Kentucky and the Ohio River Valley:

Kentucky - Construction: Carr Fork Reservoir, \$5.8 million; Cave Run Reservoir, \$4.6 million; Fish-trap Reservoir, \$8.52 million; Green River Reservoir, \$6.63 million; Kentucky Peninsula, \$100,000; Laurel River Reservoir, \$1.3 million; Red River Reservoir, \$330,000; Sturgis, \$700,000; Frankfort, North Frankfort Reservoir, \$920,000;

Panther Creek, Daviess County, \$440,000; South Williamson, \$235,000; Morehead, \$655,000.

Planning: Appalachian Water Resource Survey, \$2 million; Kehoe Reservoir, \$100,000; Lock and Dam 52, \$300,000; Martin, \$65,000; Martins Fork Reservoir, \$230,000; Paintsville Reservoir, \$200,000; Taylorsville Reservoir, \$100,000; Yatesville Reservoir, \$200,000.

Surveys: Clarks River, \$21,000; Highland Creek and tributaries, \$18,000; Pond River, \$15,000.

Recreational Construction: Markland, \$80,000; McAlpine, \$24,000; Buckhorn Reservoir, \$70,000; Wolf Creek (Lake Cumberland), \$80,000; Barren River Reservoir, \$183,000; Nolin River Reservoir, \$120,000; Rough River, \$70,000.

Ohio River - Indiana and Kentucky. Cannelton Locks and Dam, \$10.6 million; Newburgh Locks and Dam, \$12 million; Uniontown Locks and Dam, \$12.5 million.

Illinois and Kentucky: Mound City Lock and Dam, \$210,000, planning; Smithland Lock and Dam, \$250,000, planning.

- By William Greider
Courier-Journal & Times
Staff Writer

Friday, July 21, 1967

July 25, 1967

Yesterday President Johnson sent 4700 Army paratroopers into riot-torn Detroit with the warning that "we will not tolerate lawlessness and will not endure violence."

This is the first time that Federal troops have been requested to stop a riot since 1943 when riot conditions again in Detroit forced the Government to send in Army troops.

Last night violence broke out in Cambridge, Maryland and fires started in one of the schools and spread to buildings on both sides of the street, threatening the entire Negro community. Governor Agnew sent in the National Guard and at 4 o'clock a.m., this morning rioting seemed to have ceased.

We have had similar riots with burning and looting in Nashville, Buffalo, Minneapolis, Boston, Cincinnati, Plainfield, Newark, Detroit, Cleveland, and Cambridge. It seems that the riots underway have as their participants looters, crooks and criminals who have no interest in Civil Rights, better housing or some slum clearance but are venting their spleen against the police and against white merchants and tradesmen who operate in Negro communities.

The Republican party leaders, of course, are attempting to take every advantage of the situation and yesterday blamed President Johnson

for the riots and called for a Congressional investigation to find out if they have been organized on a national scale. The GOP leaders, who also include former President Eisenhower, stated that widespread rioting and violent civil disorder have grown to a national crisis since the present Administration took office and that we are rapidly approaching a state of anarchy.

Of course, this will not produce results for the Republicans and may even be harmful. Notwithstanding everything that has transpired, I can still see President Johnson standing before us in the House chamber, delivering his State of the Union message when he inserted in his speech one of Martin Luther King's favorite expressions, "We shall overcome." I do think that the situation will be worse unless we return to the fundamentals as far as government and law enforcement are concerned.

July 27, 1967

Race riots continue throughout a number of our cities. Four top Negro leaders yesterday called for an end of the rioting and said that "nothing can justify the present

destruction of the Negro communities and its people." Those who issued the statement were Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., A. Phillip Randolph, Roy Wilkins, and Whitney M. Young, Jr.

Sniping continued throughout the night in Detroit last night and the paratroopers from Fort Campbell were patrolling the streets, using tank guns and machine guns. I am just amazed that in the year 1967 we are confronted with such a situation.

President De Gaulle certainly committed a booboo in Canada. While on a visit to the Exposition he, in one of his speeches, said that now would be a good time for Quebec to set up a separate government. This of course, caused the people of Canada generally and Prime Minister Lester Pearson to issue statements repudiating De Gaulle and his unwise suggestion. Pearson said that such a suggestion was "unacceptable" and after De Gaulle made his statement he was booed the following day. De Gaulle certainly knew better than to travel to Canada and call for a 2-nations policy. Such statements as the one that he made at the Montreal University to the effect that

Canada is "the neighbor of a colossal country whose very size jeopardizes the existence of Canada" clearly shows that his statement calling for a free Quebec is a right good indication of old age and arrogance which he has carried all down through the years.

Adam Clayton Powell is resting quietly at Bimini. Several days ago he was to travel back into the United States to attend the Black Power meeting in Newark but since he has a 90-day contempt of court sentence to serve in New York he decided that he had better remain at Bimini until the Federal Court decides as to whether or not he can be seated in the House of Representatives. His chances today are much slimmer than at any time in the past.

Yesterday Mr. Powell held a news conference and boldly talked of running for President although his chances "might not be too good," he said, but if he ran it would be under his own political steam to further the goals of the black people. At his news conference he also very boldly declared that all America will go up in a blaze unless Negro Congressmen are elected from 12 areas

around the nation. The areas mentioned were Brooklyn's Bedford - Stuyvesant, the Bronx, Newark, Atlanta, St. Louis, Cleveland, Chicago's West Side 6th District, two unspecified areas of Mississippi, one from South Carolina, Richmond, Virginia and Baltimore. In addition to calling for the election of Negro Congressmen from these Districts which are Districts containing thousands of Negro residents, Powell then turned his guns on Representative John Conyers, Jr., of Detroit, Michigan. Conyers has developed into the leader of the Negro cause in the House of Representatives and is a quiet, gentle, right able Representative. As one of the Negro Members of the House he has been insisting that something be done in the cities to help in the ghettos, and throughout the Adam Clayton Powell fight when Adam was refused the right to sit, Conyers was one of his main leaders who helped make his fight. Yesterday Powell said that in Detroit the black people were betrayed by a Negro they helped to elect and that Representative Conyers must be replaced. Powell further said that it was no wonder black people burned Conyer's office during the riot and

that he was hit by a rock because he was a black Judas.

In further considering Powell's rash statement, the Newark seat that he pointed out is held by Peter Rodino, Jr., one of the ranking members on the Committee on Judiciary who, together with Manny Celler, the chairman of the Committee, made Adam Clayton Powell's fight in the House and has always yelled so loudly on every measure favoring Adam Clayton Powell that he could be heard to the Gulf of Mexico. Yesterday after the press conference was on the ticker tape, Rodino said to me on the Floor that he was amazed that Powell would "pick me when at one time I was his only friend on the Committee on Judiciary and had difficulty convincing the chairman to stay with Powell."

Powell's statement certainly convinces me that his chances of ever being seated in the House are very slim.

Andrew Jergens, the Cincinnati, Ohio, soap and perfume magnate whose \$3.2 million will was probated last week, made a right unusual request. He ordered that his home be destroyed

prior to the first anniversary of his death. This huge mansion located on the Northside in Cincinnati, had such accouterments as electric eyes on the gates in the big fence. His son said that the provision of the will would be carried out immediately and that certainly this is still one privilege a man has with his own property. Apparently Mr. Jergens simply did not want anyone else living in his home.

July 28, 1967

President Johnson last night appointed a Presidential advisory commission to investigate the wave of urban riots. In a special address carried live over the radio and television the President said the commission would recommend measures to prevent or contain such disasters in the future. Further, he said that this is not a time for angry reaction but that it is a time for action starting with legislative action to improve life in our cities. He said it was the time for prayer and that he would set aside by Executive Order next Sunday as a day of prayer. The chairman of the special advisory

commission appointed is Governor Otto Kerner of Illinois, a Democrat. This man is not well known by any means and is considered a right weak governor. Next the President named John B. Lindsey, the Mayor of New York and a former liberal Republican Member of Congress. Here is a man who believes that a solution will be brought about only after the expenditure of some \$20 billion of Federal funds in the large cities. Next he named Senator Fred R. Harris, a Democrat of Oklahoma and one of the Senators that is not only a comparatively new member but unknown as far as the American people are concerned. Senator Edward W. Brooke, the first Negro to serve in the United States Senate since Reconstruction days and a Republican from Massachusetts, several days ago introduced legislation calling for a commission or a special committee to be named to study the causes of the riots and the disturbances. He was named by the President as a member of this commission. In the House we have five Members from California who disturb all of the rest of us since we are not quite sure about these men. They are not only Liberal Democrats but they go considerably further in my opinion.

One of these men is James C. Corman, a comparatively new Member in the House and one who was a great Powell supporter and a supporter of a program which expends billions of dollars granting every wish and whim of those who are now violating the law throughout the United States. Next, from the House the President named Representative William M. McCullough, Republican from Ohio who has for a number of years been known as a Casper Milquetoast. This man is an economic conservative, serving as a ranking member of the Committee on Judiciary and down through the years has been a staunch Civil Rights supporter. But the President goes into the Labor field and names I. W. Abel, President of the United Steelworkers, and the man who defeated David J. McDonald, long-time President of the Steelworkers and a right controversial name in the Labor field. Next, he named a man by the name of Charles B. Thornton, President and Board Chairman of Litton Industries. I know nothing about this man. Next the President named Roy Wilkins, the Executive Director of the NAACP and, in my opinion, a good man. This Negro of course is the one that the disturbers and others throughout

the United States call "Uncle Tom." Next the President named Katherine Peden, Commissioner of Commerce of Kentucky. Katherine is a lovely lady and is considered right liberal and certainly would go along with any recommendation that the President desires to make at the conclusion of the study to be made by this Commission. Herbert Jenkins, Atlanta, Georgia police chief, was the next man named and this man is supposed to be a good law enforcement man.

Just as soon as the President concluded his speech the news commentators throughout the United States and those who are on the different television programs commented on the President's move and on the membership of the Commission. The commentators were almost unanimous in their statements that the President had named a group of unknowns and right weak people to the commission and that the naming of such a commission was mainly a stall for time in which to plan and do a little thinking. The Washington Post, which is probably the most liberal newspaper in the United States of America and one that has always agreed with President

Johnson, said that the President is calling for time and in the language of politics naming a commission is a plea for time in which to think and plan. They further stated that the commission will probably be largely symbolic and that of the members named who are known by the people would be too preoccupied with their own responsibilities to spare the commission much inspiration. The editorial further stated that the thinking and planning of course would go on within the Administration and that pausing and praying are not exactly a policy. I was not at all surprised at the tone of the Washington Post editorial because notwithstanding their complete backing of the President in the past, the action of President Johnson in naming the commission and giving the reasons why were simply pathetic. Instead of facing the American people on television and saying that the law would be enforced in this country and that the rights of the innocent were just as important as the rights of the law violators, and, further, that as President of the United States he would take any and all means necessary to see that our citizens'

lives, homes and property are protected. He could have stated further that some of the programs that he submitted to Congress that might be of assistance at this time would be pushed a little stronger, but his main theme to the American people to have been well received in my opinion, should have been a frank honest statement to the effect that he is President of the United States and as President it was now the time to see that the laws on the statute books were fully enforced. My good friend, Lyndon B. Johnson, simply missed the boat.

This man H. Rap Brown, who is the leader of the SNCC is in Washington at this time causing all of the trouble that he can, and after making a wild, highly inflammable speech in Cambridge, Maryland, burning and looting took place. The Governor of Maryland, who is a Republican and a man that I believe is sincerely trying to make a good Governor, said that he should be hunted out, arrested and tried for the inflammatory speech and his effort to inflame and bring about the criminal conspiracy which resulted in burning and looting in Cambridge. The necessary warrants and extradition papers were issued and Mr.

1000

Brown was apprehended at the National Airport which is located in the State of Virginia. The FBI for some reason unknown to the lawyers in this country and certainly to the people, decided after arresting this disturber that the papers were deficient and they could not hold him. The Virginia police officers then proceeded to take over and had considerable difficulty in being able to arrest this man who remained in the Federal Building over in Virginia making loud noises on tv that he was on Federal territory and they could not get him. Finally the Virginia authorities took over and placed this man under arrest and after some eight or ten hours a bond for \$10,000 was fixed and made. Why the Federal authorities would back away from this man showing fear and lack of a desire and willingness to apprehend him when he is a known criminal is simply beyond me. No agreement was made with the Federal Government to back away and let Virginia authorities take over, and regardless of what is said and done in the future, this is simply a case of fear. This man now will be taken back to Maryland and given a fair trial and punished for all that he did to

bring about the looting and burning in Cambridge, Maryland. Any lawyer in the United States of America that understands fully what transpired at the National Airport and in Virginia, of course understands what happened in this particular case.

Of course after this commission meets and reports to the President the report will state that we should have a \$1,600,000,000 poverty program, hundreds of millions of dollars spent in the Model Cities program, hundreds of millions of dollars for more housing, hundreds of millions of dollars for more jobs, hundreds of millions of dollars for more ethnic programs, and so on down the line. The report will be prepared of course downtown and will be dutifully signed by all of these people named on the commission and in the end you will see the President receive a report which states that if all of this money is appropriated and poured down the sink holes and gutters of this country, of course this will stop the rioting and looting by these law violators. This to me is a right sad move on the part of the Johnson Administration and certainly is a blot on the record of the Democratic Party.

- 237 -

July 31, 1967

Carl Sandburg died several days ago. I recall on one occasion that Mr. Sandburg addressed the House during the Abraham Lincoln anniversary. Some of the noted writers in this country have said that there are moments when one is tempted to feel that the cruelest thing that has happened to Lincoln since he was shot by Booth was to fall into the hands of Carl Sandburg.

A fire aboard the aircraft carrier *Forrestal*, which had only been in the Saigon warzone for a few days, was serious. One of the planes aboard the carrier dropped a fuel tank which immediately ignited setting fire to other planes that were ready to take off, burning several pilots to death and causing the bombs to explode in the planes damaging the carrier. A 4,300 man crew were aboard this particular carrier and it now appears that nearly 100 were killed and a great number seriously injured. The fire spread throughout the flight deck and down into the hanger deck and with the bombs going off in the planes on the flight deck, the damage was considerable. The disaster

occurred only five days after the 76,000 ton carrier arrived in the Gulf of Tonkin for her first combat tour. She had just been overhauled and the overhauling totaled several million dollars.

Yesterday the Mayor of Detroit was on the television program "Meet the Press." This man was defeated for the Senate by Soapy Williams in the Primary and apparently had made a right good mayor. His desire to go to the Senate caused him apparently to try to fix the blame on Congress for the terrible ordeal that the City of Detroit has just experienced. He said yesterday that Congress had been so slow with all the bills demanded in the poverty and housing programs, and in answer to one question said that if the veil could only be lifted from the eyes of the Members of Congress, they would see just what the trouble was. In fact, he said that if the City of Washington should undergo the experience that Detroit had just been through, this probably would be enough warning for the Members of Congress. I have never heard a man, regardless of hysteria or anger, attempt to shift the blame as he did. Today my Chairman on the

Appropriations Committee, George Mahon of Texas, really answered the Mayor and tomorrow I will place my Chairman's speech in this journal.

The President has now met with his new National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, and in his usual manner, called upon them to ascertain why wholesale looting and fires have occurred in a number of cities during the past several months. He says the Commission should find out what happened, why it happened, and what can be done to prevent it happening again. While this statement was being made to the Commission, Senator John L. McClellan, Democrat of Arkansas, and the Chairman of the Senate Permanent Investigation subcommittee, said that the President's statement was the same old story - just spend more money. This of course will be the report turned in by the Commission.

General Maxwell D. Taylor and Clark Clifford are completing a special trip for the President. The two envoys on a tour of America's Vietnam allies, seeking to secure more allied troops and also sounding out the leaders on the prospect of a summit meeting this fall, certainly

have met with a cold reception. They had to land in the Philippines due to engine trouble and President Marcos made no move to see them while they were at Manila. Marcos' political opponents have been right critical of him for sending 2000 Army Engineers to help build roads in Vietnam when the Philippines badly needs new roads itself. There is growing opposition among the Philippines to the Philippines' commitment to the Vietnam war and President Marcos apparently has had to change his stand from the time of his address to the Joint Session of Congress a few months ago. This Vietnam war is becoming more impossible each day and it may reach the point where the President will have considerable difficulty in securing appropriations.

For a couple of years now, each House Member and Senator is entitled to an intern. Most of the interns are college students who want to obtain a better understanding of their government and are here in Washington during the three summer months. Their pay is \$75 a week and some of them are right unusual students. One of the Washington columnists wrote a little

article in the Sunday Star entitled "Memo to a Senator's Intern." This article is as follows:

(Some of the college student "interns," who come here for the summer to help out their senators and congressmen, have been drafting a letter of protest to President Johnson on the Vietnam war. Here is a memorandum from a senator to the intern who has been assisting him.)

Dear Ambrose:

I am writing to you because, as you know, due to the pressure of your other activities, you have been unable to fit a little visit with me into your full schedule.

First of all, let me say, Ambrose, what a joy it has been to all of us to have you with us. We feel that, through you, we have been brought into closer touch with the new generation. It is an experience which none of us will forget.

I thought, however, that it might be helpful to you if I were to outline for you certain routine procedures, which you, despite your

brilliant academic background, might not be entirely familiar with.

I especially wanted to explain how much I appreciated your thought of brightening up the office with your banners and old picket signs. The only reason Miss Muldoon took them down was because there were some complaints from a delegation from the State Woman's Club about the "Make Love, Not War" slogan. They reported to the state chairman that I had turned into a peacenik. I hope you do not feel this represents any abrogation of your rights under the First Amendment, which I, as you know, vigorously support.

We put your guitar in the back office, because several constituents tripped over it, and Mr. Meek, my legislative assistant, has been busy with a sprained ankle claim.

Mr. Meek wonders, by the way, if you would consider occasionally taking over the coffee run. He knows how busy you are, but it is rather a large order and a little complicated. I take double cream, Miss Muldoon likes hers black and there are, I believe, two with light cream and one with four sugars, etc.

He thinks that you, with your agile mind, could handle it well from time to time.

He realizes, of course, as I do, how rushed you have been collecting signatures for your letter of protest to President Johnson. All of us know it will be a fine document, because we have had occasion to observe your trenchant style of writing. I thought I should mention to you that we have a form answer for people who write in urging invasion. One of the manufacturers at home sent back a letter you wrote in which you said: "Dear Sir: You fink."

While I always counsel brevity, I feel that our correspondents - particularly this one, who has been rather generous at campaign time - deserve a somewhat more extensive consideration of their views.

I have your draft of the resolution to permit interns to ask questions at committee hearings. I have been soliciting co-signers, and I am sure you understand how time-consuming this can be. I hope to have a report for you soon.

Do you think you could give us

some advance notice when the camera crews are coming to interview you for television? I was dictating the other morning and one of them told me he had to put you at my desk because of the light. Naturally, I was glad to oblige, but Miss Muldoon and I both felt he could have been a little more patient.

Also, I wonder if you would mind not answering the telephone with "Craven's Haven"? I think it is a nice contemporary expression, but we are traditionalists on Capitol Hill and have reason to think it gives some people the wrong impression. The President's secretary asked me about it the other day when he called me down to find out if I had changed my position on Vietnam.

Well, that about covers the little things I wanted to go over with you, Ambrose. I have been thinking that next year, you might want to do something entirely different, like forestry. The Far West is marvelous for a young man, wonderful scenery, invigorating work and, I would think, more scope. I have taken the liberty of writing the head of the Forest Service in Northwestern Montana on your behalf. As I say, I

don't know what we would have done without you this summer.

Sincerely yours,
(Sen. Albert P. Craven).

- By Mary McGrory
The Sunday Star
July 30, 1967

The big question before the Congress today is "Are the riots spontaneous or planned?" We must now find out and as quickly as possible the story behind the killing and burning and the looting. I know that the appropriation of more money is not the answer and when you see cartoons and pictures in the newspapers of storerooms burning and being looted with a storeroom in between those on fire not molested in any way due to the fact that a large sign has been painted on the glass front which reads 'soul brother.' This brings us back to the Black Moslem idea of destroy the whites, and especially when only the stores of the white merchants in most instances are being burned and looted. Most of the white merchants, by the way, in Detroit and in the Watts section that were burned and looted were members of the Jewish race.

August 1, 1967

The city of Milwaukee suffered from rioting, sniping, arson and looting night before last and the National Guard are still patrolling in this city.

Senator J. W. Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas, touched off an old-fashioned separation of powers debate in the Senate yesterday with a call for return of the constitutional role of Congress in determining national commitments abroad. A sense of the senate resolution was introduced and this resolution provides that it is the sense of the Senate that a national commitment by the United States to a foreign power necessarily and exclusively results from affirmative action taken by the Executive and Legislative branches of the United States Government through means of a treaty, convention, or other legislative instrumentality specifically intended to give effect to such a commitment.

For a number of years now, several of our Presidents have held meetings with heads of state of different countries and later issued

statements to the effect that certain commitments were made to defend and supply arms along with other commitments which always come as a surprise to Congress. I presume that Senator Fulbright's resolution will be frowned upon by the President.

Governor Romney of Michigan charged yesterday that President Johnson played politics in delaying the deployment of Federal paratroopers into a ravaged and burning Detroit. The Governor said that the President played politics in a period of tragedy and riot. I do believe that both the Republican Executive Committee and the President were wrong in issuing their initial statements because this rioting and looting is above politics and is the most serious domestic problem confronting our people today.

A portion of the speech made by my Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, George H. Mahon, which pertains to the situation existing today is as follows:

Mr. Mahon. Mr. Speaker, I have often heard the Speaker make

reference to his love of the House of Representatives. He has frequently asserted his respect for the House, and spoken in its defense. Like the Speaker, I too respect the House as one of the great institutions of freedom.

Yesterday, in a nationwide television hookup, the mayor of the ill-fated city of Detroit, the former president of the National League of Cities, made a frontal and unwarranted attack upon the Congress. I rise, Mr. Speaker, to express resentment and help let the truth be known. I believe we must all undertake to let the American people know what the attitude of the Congress is - especially in the light of the unprovoked and indefensible attack which has been leveled at Congress.

The mayor of Detroit has attacked Congress on previous occasions, but his latest assault is perhaps the most extreme. His inflammatory words have tended to create discontent and incite violence. Yesterday was no exception.

Detroit is one of the most favored cities in the Nation. Who can say but that the attitude of its

mayor and his inflammatory words over the months were not in part responsible for that city experiencing our most destructive riot of the century?

Can he only look to Washington for more handouts? Handouts from Washington and more Federal money is, seemingly, an obsession with him. Does he think that money, especially Federal money, is the answer to everything? He does not seem to understand that leadership - and he has not provided it in Detroit - he does not seem to understand that leadership and discipline are more important.

For medical research and training, a program of long-term but nonetheless of direct benefit to the poor and the disadvantaged, this House passed an appropriation for the National Institutes of Health this year of over \$1.4 billion, which is three times what it was in 1960.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act is directly aimed at helping the disadvantaged to secure a better education. The mayor did not mention that. This House has passed an appropriation for over

\$1.6 billion, at this session, for this program. And yet we are doing nothing for the poor? How misinformed and misleading can a public official, who was formerly the head of the National League of Cities, be? Certainly such irresponsibility deserves a rebuke, which I am undertaking to give today on the floor of the House.

Continuing a recitation of Federal benefits, for hot lunches this callous Congress has provided - in this House, at this session - \$400 million for school lunches and milk. There is nothing heartless about that."

August 3, 1967

The President invited the Committees on Appropriations and Ways and Means to a meeting which was held at the White House this morning at 9 o'clock. In addition to the chairman of each of the two committees together with the members of the two committees, the leaders of both sides and chairmen of the other fourteen committees were invited. The President discussed in detail the need at this time for a tax increase. This, of course, is a

right controversial matter and especially so since the Senate continues to add billions of dollars to the appropriation bills that we send over to them. We have succeeded in reducing the budget about \$4 billion and the Senate has not only placed all of this money back in the bills but in a number of instances has exceeded the budget.

The Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate has brought out an authorization bill for foreign aid for 1968 with a \$736 million reduction in the amounts requested by the President. The House yesterday through its Foreign Affairs Committee brought out its bill with a reduction of only \$220 million. This is one bill that in my opinion will receive a right sharp cut this year and this is the proper action to take.

The House Ways and Means Committee voted a 12½% increase in retirement benefits and other major changes throughout the Social Security program. This is a right substantial increase and I often wonder as to just how sound the Social Security program is at this time.

A right famous American a great many years ago said:

You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong.

You cannot help small men by tearing down big men.

You cannot lift the wage earner by pulling down the wage payer.

You cannot help the poor by destroying the rich.

You cannot keep out of trouble by spending more than your income.

You cannot further the brotherhood of man by inciting class hatreds.

You cannot establish security on borrowed money.

You cannot build character and courage by taking away a man's initiative and independence.

You cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves.

This outstanding American was a gentleman by the name of Abraham Lincoln.

Virginia and I have four little grandsons - James, Jeffrey, Christopher and Paul. All of these little boys are cowboys and you should see Grandma try holding all of them on her lap at the same time. By the

way, I read a right good definition of just what a grandmother is. This definition was given in a third grade essay and according to this definition "A grandmother is a lady who has no children of her own, so she likes other people's little girls. A grandfather is a man grandmother. He goes for walks with the boys, and they talk about fishing and tractors and like that.

"Grandmas don't have to do anything except be there. They're old, so they shouldn't play hard or run. It is enough if they drive us to the market where the pretend horse is and have lots of dimes ready. Or, if they have us for walks, they should slow down past things like pretty leaves and caterpillars. They should never say 'hurry up.'

"Usually they are fat, but not too fat to tie kids' shoes. They wear glasses and funny underwear. They can take their teeth and gums off.

"It is better if they don't typewrite, or play cards except with us. They don't have to be smart, only answer questions like why dogs hate cats and how come God isn't

married. They don't talk baby talk like visitors do, because it is hard to understand. When they read to us they don't skip, or mind if it is the same story again.

"Everybody should try to have one, especially if you don't have television, because grandmas are the only grownups who have got time."

August 4, 1967

President Johnson's request for a 10 percent surtax increase was received by Congress yesterday. The \$9.9 billion deficit for the fiscal year of 1967 and the anticipated deficit of between 14 and 18 billion for the fiscal year of 1968 brought on the request for the tax increase. A number of the Members in the House and Senate immediately said they would not vote for such an increase and Representative Wilbur D. Mills, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the House, issued a statement immediately to the effect that he was "neutral against" this proposal now and as the hearings proceeded he would make up his mind as to just what steps to take. Without the assistance of the chairman of this Committee a tax increase, as a

general rule, is in serious trouble. President Johnson blamed the Vietnam war for \$4 billion of the deficit's increase since January's \$8.1 billion forecast was made. In announcing the request for the tax increase, the President also stated that 45 to 50,000 more U. S. troops will be sent to Vietnam by June 30 of next year. Unless this war is over long before June 30 of next year, the people in this country will be up in arms. This is the most unpopular war that we have ever been involved in and after the elections are held in Vietnam next month certainly every move should be made for us to get out.

August 7, 1967

We are still in Vietnam. In 1954 President Eisenhower made certain commitments of assistance and during this particular year sent in a few military and economic advisors. Beginning in 1963 we started sending in forces and for the past three years have been engaged in a war with the North Vietnamese. During the past sixteen months we have lost thousands of our boys. President Johnson's main advisor apparently all along in Vietnam has been Maxwell Taylor, the retired general and later

our Ambassador to South Vietnam. The more that I watch our involvement in Vietnam and the disagreements that have arisen from time to time in the Administration, the more I am convinced that President Johnson now needs a group of new advisors. It seems to me that Secretary McNamara of the Department of Defense and Secretary of State Dean Rusk, knowing the President as well as they do, have probably reached the point where their suggestions are merely agreements with the philosophy of the President. This is not good and when George Ball left the State Department and his place was taken by Nicholas Katzenbach, this continued the same type of advice since Katzenbach was the former Attorney General knowing the President's wishes all too well. I now believe that new advisors with new ideas are now in order.

August 8, 1967

Just as the House adjourned yesterday some 75 demonstrators from Harlem forced their way into the Gallery and started chanting "rats cause riots." Six men and two women were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct and two or three of the police were slightly injured.

Our Speaker was present and watched the skirmish. He said that the ringleaders should be arrested and that he was behind the Chief of the Capitol Police all the way. These people came to protest the defeat in the House on June 20 of an Administration bill to control rats in the slums. The legislation which the House had refused to consider called for the eradication of 90 million slum rats through a two year \$40 million program. By the way, I voted for this legislation.

The protestors had small cards and placards charging that rats were more important than riot legislation which the House had recently passed and upon being interviewed some of the disturbers said that since they were not represented in Congress from the Adam Clayton Powell Harlem district they would immediately proceed to secede from the United States. Every so often we have a group that comes into the Gallery and finally after some maneuvering get together and then start shouting or waving signs and banners. Each time additional security measures are discussed and some placed into effect.

I have my doubts that spending more billions of dollars will stop the revolutionary agitation existing in our cities today. Nothing which is being disclosed today in the hearings conducted in the House and the Senate give the slightest indication that billions spent for new housing, rat control, guaranteed annual incomes, new schools, or aid to dependent children would prevent revolutionary agitation leading to rioting. Those who are causing the trouble in our cities in the main are not interested in better schools, housing, and elimination of slum conditions. These people are simply using this as an excuse and before this revolution is over will cause considerable damage to the good colored people who believe in enforcement of our laws.

We have lost some 500 airplanes in Vietnam since the war started and yesterday five of our helicopters were shot down.

August 10, 1967

For the sixth time the government in the District of Columbia has been changed. The Reorganization Plan submitted by President Johnson and accepted yesterday by the House

will be the sixth change in the way the city has been run since it began life in 1802. At the start the District of Columbia had a mayor and 12 elected councilmen. That body was reduced to eight along about 1804. The city was given the right to choose the mayor in 1812 and city voters started electing him in 1820. In 1871 the elected government was replaced by a presidentially appointed governor and an 11-member, presidentially appointed council with city voters electing 22 members to a House of Delegates and one delegate to the House of Representatives. The present 3-Commissioner form of government with presidential appointment and without council or delegates was created three years later in the year 1874 as a temporary measure. It became permanent in 1878.

Since 1878 we have had two civilian Commissioners, appointed by the President and one Engineer Commissioner. The Engineer Commissioner has always been a Colonel in the Corps of Engineers and shortly after receiving his assignment each Engineer received his first star. These men generally have all been graduates of West Point and after serving a three year assignment, each Engineer Commissioner moved on

to another assignment in the Army. Their records, of course, have been good and certainly each Engineer Commissioner was very careful not to obtain any scratches or marks on his record. The civilian Commissioners have not always agreed and the two that we now have, have been at loggerheads ever since they were appointed. The president of the Board of Commissioners, Walter Tobriner, is a white attorney and a right able man. The other civilian Commissioner is John Duncan, a lawyer and the first colored Commissioner ever named. He started out as the Recorder of Deeds in the District and studied law in the meantime.

I voted for the President's Reorganization Plan and this is one vote that I had to do a lot of soul-searching over because I still believe that we should have an Engineer Commissioner with responsibility and that an appointed Council by the President may not be to the best interest of the Capital City at this time. John McMillan, the chairman of the District of Columbia Legislative Committee, has made a number of mistakes that I think are serious and I simply made up my mind that I could not follow his leadership in this fight. My vote came as

quite a surprise to a number of the Members in the House since I am chairman of the District of Columbia Budget subcommittee. I presume that the Washington newspapers believed that I would be against this change, but after hearing the general debate on the Reorganization Plan and considering this proposal on its merits, I decided to help make the change. The vote was 244 to sustain the President to 160 against. Fifty Democrats, mainly from the south, voted against the President; 180 Democrats voted with him and 110 Republicans voted against the President. Sixty-four Republicans voted for the President's plan and this was 32 more than the Republican leadership anticipated.

August 11, 1967

It now appears that the election which is to be held next month in South Vietnam may be a farce. A number of the candidates who are attempting to campaign for the office of president are complaining that Premier Ky and his running mate, General Thieu are not furnishing the necessary protection for the candidates in traveling over the country or the proper transportation. Yesterday 57 House Members issued a statement that the United States

should withdraw if the officials in Saigon do not permit free elections to be held. General Thieu and General Ky are in charge of the military and, as candidates, probably are not too much interested in their opponents being able to travel over South Vietnam to see the people. The longer this war goes on the bigger farce it becomes.

So far we are losing twice as many boys as the South Vietnamese and have just about taken over the war lock, stock and barrel.

The new Reorganization Plan for the District of Columbia provides for one Commissioner and an Assistant Commissioner together with a nine man Council. All of these offices are to be filled by appointment by the President. The President is now seeking the individual which he will name as Commissioner and I just hope that, for a change, this will be an outstanding man or woman. I say "just for a change" because this is one assignment that should not be politically motivated and since the President has named the first Negro to the Supreme Court, to the Cabinet and to many other high positions he should keep in mind that, regardless of the color of

this individual, he should be an outstanding citizen.

We have in the House a Member who has only served for about eight years and is now the chairman of his Committee. This is Thaddeus Dulski of New York and he is the chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. Tom Murray, the chairman of this Committee, was defeated in his primary last year and the Number 2 man on the Committee. Jimmy Morrison of Louisiana was also defeated in his primary. Tom Murray was always very gruff but made a right good chairman. Morrison, of course, had his ups and downs and on one occasion was given a dinner which was paid for mainly by Post Office employees all over the United States with the total take amounting to a little over \$100,000. This was one of many dinners that the Post Office employees gave Mr. Morrison and he, in turn, all down through the years was the sponsor of all the salary increase bills. This, of course, was used in his campaign by the man who defeated him in the primary.

Mr. Dulski is not a strong chairman and, of course, served only a short time before becoming chairman. It now appears, according to

an article in The Wall Street Journal, that in 1965 an \$11,000 dinner was given for Mr. Dulski and that this was not campaign contribution money. Upon being confronted with the story in the paper, the chairman, Mr. Dulski, admitted receiving the money and said that it was for him and his family and was used to pay additional expenses incident to his duties as a Congressman. This is almost another Senator Dodd Case and the local newspapers are now calling for an investigation and we will probably have this before us before this session adjourns. Why these men would accept money from dinners or from any other functions to be used for personal expenses is just hard to understand.

August 15, 1967

The President is now in the process of selecting a Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner to take the place of the 3-Commissioner system under which the District of Columbia has operated for years. In addition, the President must name a 9-member City Council. He has called for suggestions for the City Council but is making no move to request assistance in the appointment of the

Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner. The \$64 question is just who will the President name as Commissioner and will he yield to the wishes of the pressure groups and name a colored Commissioner? Certainly there are a number of colored men in this country qualified for this position, but under the circumstances the ones qualified probably would not accept.

The Administration fired its first salvo in the battle for a 10 percent income surtax yesterday but made very little impression on the Committee on Ways and Means and Congress generally. The chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, departed from his usual custom and grilled the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers and the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry H. Fowler, for some 3 hours.

Our lunar orbiter 5, which is now in orbit around the moon some 214,806 miles away, is now sending back pictures of all sides of the moon. This is a new innovation because up to now we have only seen a portion of the moon.

For the second day we have bombed near China. Yesterday we hit several railroad targets near Langson which is only 10 miles from the Chinese border. Sunday's raid was the first indication that President Johnson has lifted, at least temporarily, target restrictions intended to keep American pilots 30 miles or more from the border. The pressure that the President has received during the past 10 days has moved him to hit strategic targets which he has been accused of omitting.

August 23, 1967

During President Truman's tenure a music critic, Paul Hume, was very critical of Margaret Truman's singing and the criticism so infuriated the President that he immediately sat down and, in long-hand, wrote a vicious reply to the criticism. Hume sold the letter to Leonard Horowitz about a year ago, and now Horowitz says that he has become so disgusted with the world situation that he has decided to buy a retreat down in the Virgin Islands and for that reason he wants to sell this letter for \$15,000. A portion of the letter stated that if Truman ever met Hume he would need beefsteak on both eyes and a supporter down below. The

President was really mad, and I guess this letter will sell for \$15,000.

On Monday of this week Sam Friedel, one of our Jewish Members from Baltimore, called up a bill from the House Administration Committee. This bill provided that each Member of the House was entitled to one trip home per month, for a total of ten trips, and this was in addition to the annual round trip which for a great many years has been in force. About two years ago a bill passed providing for five trips plus the annual round trip. Ten trips, to a great many Members of the House, will help but a lot of the Members make more trips home than one a month. This seems to be a real "grab" as far as a great many people in this country are concerned, but if they only knew the hardship under which a great many Members operate there would be a better understanding of just what transpired. When Friedel, who speaks Baltimorese and in ordinary conversation you can just barely make out what he is saying because he talks so fast, called up the bill on the floor he said to the Speaker that he wanted to call up the bill HR 9837 and that this particular bill spoke

for itself. He immediately sat down and everyone howled. During the discussion of the bill, which had to be discussed for several minutes because some of the Members were against the legislation, one of our Members, Otto E. Passman, of Louisiana, a great conservative and the foreign aid critic, suddenly jumped to his feet and asked the Speaker to yield and, with this request granted, Passman said he rose in objection to the bill but that he certainly hoped it passed. Of course there was much laughter and all of the members of the Press in the gallery started breaking pencil points. An AP story was carried throughout the United States concerning the action of the House with the round trips, and the last paragraph said that Passman spoke briefly against the bill and was applauded when he said that he hoped it passed. This is a right unusual statement and one hard to explain to your constituents.

In the House we have two fine Members from the Boston section of Massachusetts. These two gentlemen are both extremely complacent, peaceful and, according to my information, financially sound. Both of these gentlemen are lawyers and they go

back and forth home each day. On the plane coming down one day last week one of their attorney friends who practices in Boston, a man by the name of William J. Hogan, was on the plane with them and he stated that for a period of two years he had given considerable time to writing a book and that, by the way, he had the book with him. He reached under the seat in the plane and pulled out his brief case and from this brief case he brought out a beautiful leather-bound, hand tooled volume with a long title to the effect that this book was a history of the outstanding Massachusetts politicians during the 20th Century. Of course, our two Boston Members, Phil Philbin and Hal Donohue, immediately wanted to see the book for several reasons. Mr. Hogan passed the book over to Philbin and, as he fondly patted the outside leather binding and commented as to what a beautiful volume it was, he opened the book and to his amazement discovered that the volume contained 350 bound, blank pages. Representative Donohue tells me that this attorney paid about \$100 to have the pages bound and that he has had about a million dollars worth of fun out of showing it to Massachusetts politicians.

The President is daily defending his position in Vietnam and is meeting with more and more opposition from the Senate and House each time that he gives his reason for our being in Vietnam at this time. Hundreds of our boys are being killed each month and the war now is one in which we are doing all of the fighting, with the south Vietnamese performing manual labor tasks. Certainly the war is no better and, unless something is done, will continue on for several years.

The President is very sensitive to polls and the Gallup and Harris poll released this past week shows that most any Republican could defeat him next year. He is at his lowest ebb and certainly will have to perform miracles with our foreign and domestic programs to reach his all-time poll average, which was set shortly after he started the Great Society programs through the Congress.

In bombing in North Vietnam we are now up close to the Chinese border. On Monday of this week two U. S. Navy jets were shot down over Red China and the Chinese claimed that they captured one of the pilots. The Defense Department issued a

statement to the effect that the two planes carried four men and they were shot down while inadvertently flying over China to evade North Vietnamese planes and surface-to-air missiles.

August 25, 1967

After a 15-hour marathon session the House of Representatives passed the Administration's \$3.4 billion Foreign Aid Authorization Bill. Amendments totalling \$588.5 billion were approved by the House with all of the amendments reducing the bill in different sections. The Senate reduced its Authorization Bill by \$837 million and this seems to be the year that the Members of Congress generally have had about all of the Foreign Aid that they can stand. I have been a Member of Congress for 14 years and this is the first Foreign Aid Authorization Bill that I have voted against. Not only did I vote against the bill on final passage, but I voted to recommit the bill and further voted for all of the amendments reducing the overall amount. This action, of course, will not meet with the approval of the President.

Today we have 148 countries in the world and 111 of these countries

are recipients of our Foreign Aid programs. We are now engaged in a jungle war in Vietnam and have lost over 10,000 of our boys. Today our allies in this particular war consist of the Philippines, Korea, Australia and two other real small countries. All of our allies of World War II are simply standing on the sidelines, disagreeing with our every action. We have expended over \$100 billion in the Foreign Aid programs since World War II and notwithstanding the fact that Europe is today more prosperous economically than at any time during its history, we receive no assistance in our fight to prevent the spread of Communism. Certainly I have always known that you cannot buy friends, but it seems to me that we are almost standing alone in the world today insofar as our stand against Communism is concerned. None of the other large countries are able financially to walk down this road with us and I simply decided that, for once, I was unable to cast the vote of my people for billions of dollars on a program which is dispensed around the world to people who, for some reason or other, look in the other direction when we call on them for help. Before this particular bill passed, some 20 amendments

had been adopted and, in fact, the bill was rewritten on the Floor. The Foreign Affairs Committee, under the leadership of Dr. Morgan of Pennsylvania, was simply helpless and the final vote of 202 to 194 was a cliff-hanger. The Speaker made up his mind that the only way to keep all of the money in this bill that the President wanted and to pass the bill was to simply make the House stay in session. We remained there until 4:30 this morning but before we left, the Speaker and the Majority Leader were off of the Floor, consoling each other over the action that the House had taken on this bill. There were some 33 Members who, for some reason or other, stayed around for two days while the bill was under general debate, but simply disappeared when the final roll call was held. The absentees, if present, would have been sufficient to have defeated the bill in its entirety.

The gallery was full off and on all night and this was an occasion when the children of the Members who live here in Washington could come down and stay for hours, going back and forth to the Dining Room for cokes and sandwiches and really having a good time. One of the Members from Georgia is a man by the name of Phil Landrum. He and I

came to Congress at the same time. He is a right positive individual and will fight if the situation demands such action. From North Carolina, as usual, we have our namby-pamby Members who talk very softly and when the going gets rough, especially insofar as Tobacco is concerned, all seem to disappear over the horizon. One of these is Alton Lennon, who always talks a good line but disappears when the going gets rough. Last night, on the Floor, Lennon asked John Davis of Georgia to yield. Davis yielded and Lennon informed him that if he had been on the Floor during the day yesterday and heard just what had transpired, he would not be making the kind of a speech that he was making. Never does one Member call attention to the fact that another Member is away from the session or off the Floor and the same applies in our Committee meetings. This simply is not done. John Davis is a quiet, nice little man and he merely smiled and said that that was simply a matter of opinion. At this point Landrum walked over to Lennon and in a loud tone of voice called him a damm liar and said that under no circumstances would the Georgia Delegation take such treatment from Lennon or any of his North Carolinians. Lennon started waving his arms and talking

Loudly and this, of course, was all heard in the gallery and Davis, who was in the well, stopped speaking. Finally it appeared that they would engage in a fist fight on the Floor and two or three of the Members ran down to where they were and grabbed them and pulled them apart. Landrum really wanted to fight and Lennon was now looking like he might participate. After they were separated each walked up the two aisles that lead to the Democratic Cloakroom, one up one aisle and the other up the other and then, just before entering the Cloakroom, they decided to start again. All of the people in the gallery were hanging over the rail, looking up, hoping that there would be a good fight and for a few minutes it looked like their desire would be granted. I have seen both of these men operate on the Floor but on this occasion Landrum was very much in the right.

The Members were all tired and worn out and right mad and as far as any of us were concerned, a good fist fight would have broken the monotony and the push that was being made to pass a bill that should not become law at this time.

August 30, 1967

On Sunday of last week, President Johnson celebrated his 59th birthday. He still faces enormous problems on every front which include, of course, the war in Vietnam, the cities, the economy, and politics. With all of his troubles his health continues to be good and this is right unusual when you consider the fact that he has had a number of operations and some seven years ago suffered a massive heart attack.

At a news conference in San Mateo, California, yesterday a young lady 39 years of age was presented and her name is Shirley Temple Black. Mrs. Black, who at one time was the famous child actress, Shirley Temple, and who by the way established quite a mark as a young actress, announced her candidacy for Congress. She will run to fill the vacancy brought about as the result of the death of Representative J. Arthur Younger, a Republican Member of the House. Mrs. Black will run on the Republican ticket and, since this is a Republican District, probably will win. If she does win, we will then have in the Congress the singer and dancer, George Murphy, in the senate from

California and Shirley Temple Black in the House. Popularity will probably be just enough to bring about this election but, generally speaking, unless she is much better qualified than you would assume from press releases, the standing of the House will not be improved.

Representative John Bell Williams, a flamboyant conservative who was stripped of his seniority in Congress, captured Mississippi's Democratic nomination for Governor yesterday in the run-off election. He defeated William F. Winter, a moderate, and Williams of course is very much of a rebel and probably the outstanding segregationist in the entire South. This now places John Bell Williams in a position where he can campaign as Governor for the Republican candidate for President.

George Lincoln Rockwell, the highly controversial figure who set up a Nazi Party in Arlington, Va., and has for the past five years caused trouble throughout a number of the cities and states in our Union, was killed by one of his followers. Rockwell had just left a coin-operated laundry and had returned to his car when this man appeared on the roof

of a building and fired two shots, with one a fatal shot. Finally, after his followers fought a battle with his father who, by the way, was an actor on the old Fred Allen Show, they secured permission to bury Rockwell with a Nazi burial ceremony. Permission was secured from the Government for the burial to be held in the Veterans Cemetery in Culpepper, Virginia. Orders were issued by the Pentagon that no Swastika insignia of any nature were to be used or worn at the funeral by Rockwell's followers and when they appeared all decked out in their uniforms with the Swastika emblem all over the place, the Army Provost Marshal barred the way at the entrance to the National Military Cemetery and, after several hours of argument, burial was refused at this cemetery. The Nazi followers of Rockwell then returned his body to their meeting place in Arlington and so far, up to this time a day later, the burial place has not been selected.

September 13, 1967

The House and the Senate decided to take a ten day Labor Day recess. Since it appears that we will be here until way up in November, this action I thought was correct. I went home

and traveled into a number of the counties in the Second District and have never received a nicer reception in my life.

Some of the Members were very much concerned about going home because the "Rap" Brown, Stokely Carmichael, rioting, burning, and looting in the cities, the war in Vietnam, and the proposed 10% tax increase were all hot issues back in the districts, and a few of the Members stated publicly that they would spend their recess here in Washington. When I arrived home, I was over visiting at the courthouse in Bowling Green and was in the Sheriff's office talking to a number of my friends when a reporter from the Park City Daily News, Bill Woods, came in and sat in the circle and we all talked generally about the domestic and world situation. The fellows asked me what I would do in the Stokely Carmichael and "Rap" Brown cases if I had the authority to take action at this time. I stated that if I was the Attorney General I would immediately indict both of them in Federal Court charging them with treason and make every effort to send them to a Federal penitentiary. In addition to discussing the war in Vietnam, I

stated that in my opinion the President was wrong about the general conduct of the war because I believe that the Joint Chiefs of Staff and our military people should be given more leeway to win this war so that we can bring our boys out of Vietnam. In discussing this question, I stated that in my opinion within 190 days we could certainly do more than we have been doing in the past year and a half, and that we could win this war with honor and not have an Eisenhower Korean termination. We discussed other matters and Woods wrote his article, and before I left the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, I had over 100 people stop me on the street and call me at my home commending me on the stand that I had taken. I spent one day in the new District office in Elizabethtown, and generally had a fine recess.

On Monday of this week I was 58 years old, and my health apparently is good, and I can truthfully say that I am ready to continue on for several more years. On my birthday I received a letter from the President extending greetings and felicitations, and this letter was delivered by messenger and

dated September 11th. On September 12th I received an identical letter on White House letterhead dated September 11th, and signed by the President the same as the one that I had received before, and again I was congratulated on my birthday. My good friend, the President, apparently is really fouled up, but just the same I appreciate both letters.

September 18, 1967

One day last week, President Johnson in speaking to the International Association of Chiefs of Police, denounced as extremist and wretched vulgar men and poisonous propagandists, those people who are rioting and looting in our cities. He received quite an ovation, and I only wish that he had made this statement months ago. I still believe that the Attorney General should immediately indict "Rap" Brown and Stokely Carmichael, charging each of these men with treason.

President Johnson has apparently decided that he will not allow any blame for the riots of the last two years to be imposed upon him in the political arena in 1968. In

his speech to the Police Chiefs he in substance placed the full responsibility of keeping the peace squarely on the shoulders of local authorities. Strictly speaking, the President is right in saying that the local police must bear the burden of law enforcement. This, however, is really not the basic issue. The causes of the riots are far more pertinent than what is done to stop them once they begin. It seems to me that the Federal Government has to a great extent created an atmosphere which is not conducive to stopping riots. For instance, the Attorney General does not act, and the President is a little late in speaking out on this subject.

President Johnson has directed a letter to Speaker of the House John W. McCormack, urging enactment immediately of gun control legislation. The President in this letter said that now is the time to stand up and vote against crime. A gun control bill may pass the House, but this, to me, is not the answer to the rioting that is taking place in our cities today.

The Powell case which is now pending before the Circuit Court of

Appeals is really creating a small controversy. The judges of the United States Court of Appeals have during oral arguments in the Powell case voiced their fear that they could not enforce a decision seating Powell in the House if the House refused to accept such an order. Powell's lawyers are insisting that the Court must not avoid seating Powell just because the House may ignore such an order, and that the Court should immediately act along this line. I am positive that the House will not seat Powell at this time and that any Court Order instructing the House to take such action would be ignored. If ignored, just what would the Courts do?

By the way, Adam Clayton Powell appeared in Washington one day last week and briefly appeared before a Federal grand jury which is investigating his financial affairs and dealings with his committee and the members of his staff who travelled on credit cards and generally squandered quite a bit of the taxpayers' money.

Our gold reserve on December 31, 1952 consisted of gold bullion valued at \$23,252,000,000. From 1952 through 1966 the gold outflow

from the United States totaled \$10,093,000,000. As of December 31, 1966, our gold reserve is valued at \$13,159,000,000. I still recall the story that Mr. Cannon used to reenact each year. Just before adjournment Mr. Cannon would call me over and inquire if in traveling home I passed the gold depository at Fort Knox. I told him that each time in traveling down I would pass the gold depository and he always wanted me to stop and find out if there was anything left.

During the hearings on the Labor-H.E.W. appropriations bill I interrogated the Commissioner of Education, Mr. Howe, and Secretary of H.E.W., Mr. Gardner, at great length concerning racial reports from the school districts which are received by the Department of H.E.W. before funds are allocated under the Elementary and Secondary School Act. Just before our hearings began an order was issued to the eleven states in the deep south, and nothing was said to any of the other states. I inquired at great length as to why they had only selected the eleven states when everyone on our committee knew that there was probably more violation in some of

the larger cities in the east than in all of the south put together. In Sunday's Washington Post appeared an article stating that the Federal Government will now require racial reports this fall in the north as well as in the south.

After the summer rioting it seems now that attention has shifted from the ghetto streets to the ghetto schools. I know that a lot of the schools in the large cities are simply a disgrace. I am really disturbed over the teacher strikes which are now underway in Kentucky, New York, Detroit, and a number of other places. For instance in New York City, the teachers prevented the opening of the city's 900 public schools and 55,000 teachers are now waiting for some agreement on their demands for increased salaries and approval of a two year contract. When you think of 1,700,000 school children showing up for school in New York, Missouri, Kentucky and Florida, and finding their teachers on a picket line, then you really have a problem to solve.

Some days I believe that the war in Vietnam is almost over and

after this war is finally settled I have my doubts that many people will object to the air strikes that have taken place during the past twenty-five days. This escalation may be just what it takes to bring this war back to the point where Hanoi will agree to sit down to the peace table. Since 1961 we have been spending money and losing thousands of our boys. I do hope that between now and January 1st of next year we can stop our bombing in North Vietnam and through the aid of the United Nations organization bring about peace talks which will provide for a just solution of this problem.

September 19, 1967

The United States this year will start building a \$5 billion missile defense designed primarily to guard against a Chinese attack. The go-ahead for an ABM (anti-ballistic-missile) system was announced yesterday by Defense Secretary McNamara. This "thin" defense would be scattered up and down the east coast and around the border of our country with some six installations throughout the interior. Spartan batteries would patrol large areas. In addition,

Sprints would be placed around Intercontinental Ballistic Missile sites and key cities. The Sprints would destroy any warheads which eluded the Spartan batteries out in space. Since both Chinese and Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles would probably approach the United States from the north polar areas, Canada would have to approve one site which would be located within that country. In addition to the borders and the east coast, of course, we would have the west coast fully protected.

We are now in a running battle between Harry S. Ashmore, a former Arkansas newspaper editor and a Pulitzer prize winner and the President. Ashmore traveled to North Vietnam in January of this year and returned with information which indicated that North Vietnam President Ho Chi Minh would discuss a settlement of the Vietnamese war. This information was passed along to the Administration and now secretary of State Rusk answering for the President, says that the accusation by Ashmore that the Johnson scuttled this peace move is misleading and inaccurate. There are two clear and distinct sides to this particular argument, and with all

of his troubles President Johnson should not have to answer to this particular one.

September 21, 1967

Brent K. Spence, who served as Congressman of the old Fifth District in Kentucky for 32 years, died on Sunday of last week. He suffered a stroke on September 11 and never regained consciousness. At the time of his death he was 92 years old and upon his retirement in 1962 as a Member of the House, was the oldest Member of Congress. He served for sixteen years as Chairman of House Banking and Currency Committee and was one of the great Congressmen from Kentucky. Mr. Spence was probably the only Representative who has served in the House during the 20th century that never revised his remarks that he made on the Floor. In presenting his bills, and making the necessary speeches on the Floor, he never made use of this privilege, and just the way his remarks were given was the way it appeared. Under the rules of the House a Member has the right to make a request to revise his remarks for the Record. Some Members go so

far as to substitute a completely new speech for the one given, and a lot of the Members take a pencil and not only correct grammatical mistakes, but add to and remove to such an extent that the finished product is very much unlike the spoken statement. Mr. Spence was here during the time of most of the New Deal legislation, and was always an outstanding Member of the House.

September 22, 1967

Yesterday the Senate confirmed President Johnson's nomination of Walter E. Washington to be the District's new Mayor. Washington is Colored, and at the time of his confirmation, Thomas W. Fletcher, Deputy Mayor, or Deputy Commissioner, was also confirmed. Within the next few days the White House is expected to name the nine Councilmen to serve with the Mayor and his Assistant. Washington, previously served as Executive Director of the National Capital Housing Authority in Washington, and he became Chairman of the New York Housing Authority last year. Fletcher is a former City Manager of San Diego, California. Washington now will be the first major

city with a population of over 500,000 to have a Negro Mayor.

A major social event took place in San Francisco yesterday. Secretary of State Dean Rusk's only daughter, Margaret Elizabeth, 18, was married to Guy Gibson Smith, 22, a Negro, in Stanford Memorial Church. Secretary and Mrs. Rusk and the groom's parents attended the private ceremony. The bride and the groom, according to the news reports, had been going together for a period of four years.

The United States has wrapped its Vietnam policy in a very soft package hoping it will attract North Vietnam to the negotiating table. This package was contained in a speech given by Ambassador Arthur Goldberg at the United Nations yesterday, and according to the tone of the Ambassador's speech, the Johnson Administration is being as conciliatory as possible without jeopardizing U. S. and South Vietnamese interests. The speech set forth in most precise terms just what the United States regards as an acceptable Vietnam. In addition, the speech dealt with the thorny question of how to get

negotiations started and just what would happen at such negotiations. In this speech, the Ambassador called on Vietnam to indicate whether or not meaningful negotiations or discussions would follow the cessation of bombing. This, in substance, informs the Vietnamese that bombing will cease if the North Vietnamese give assurances that it will not take advantage of the situation.

September 25, 1967

The crucial issue in the campaign of 1968 may be crime and violence. Today we hear just as much about the Vietnam war, but our people know that this war will be over someday and they all hope for a successful conclusion. The crime situation and the situation generally in our large cities is certainly no better. Commentators and those who write the most about present day events talk more about Vietnam but most of our ordinary population are far more concerned about safety and order in their streets at home.

The Middle East situation has reached an impasse. It seems to me

that the United Nations organization is completely helpless and a settlement between the Arab nations and Israel may have to finally be made on the battlefield. Israel refuses to give up any of the captured territory until a full and final settlement is made of all issues. This the Arab nations do not agree to and Nasser is not prepared or authorized to talk of negotiating with Israel.

So far during this the first Session of the 90th Congress, we have had very little major legislation enacted. The entire session has revolved around the Budget for Fiscal Year 1968 which contains spending proposals amounting to some \$145 billion. The Vietnam war of course is the major factor in the size of our budget and in our expected deficit, which will amount to over \$25 billion at the close of the Fiscal Year 1968. The war in Vietnam is now costing \$3 billion each month and the President's proposal for a 10% income tax increase across the board is receiving only lukewarm support in Congress. The Members of Congress generally feel that the Budget must be reduced substantially before an increase is approved in our tax structure. The

Poverty Program which must again be reauthorized this year, is in serious trouble. So far my Committee on Appropriations has had to hold in abeyance hearings on the amount to be requested for Fiscal Year 1968 due to the fact that the House Committee on Education and Labor simply does not have enough votes to bring this bill out at this time. According to the strategy, a Poverty authorization bill will first be brought out in the Senate and this means that we will be holding hearings in the month of November on the appropriation of the money. The Model Cities program, Rent Supplement programs in our cities generally, and Aid to Education are all in similar difficulty at this time. With a national debt that exceeds \$330 billion notwithstanding the fact that our Gross National Product is approaching \$800 billion a year, our people are concerned about the domestic program and the amount of money that is being expended. A Situs-Picketing bill from the Committee on Education and Labor is pending before the Rules Committee and this is the piece of legislation that Labor is demanding during this session. There are not enough votes in the House to pass this bill, and

it appears that if there is any start at all on this legislation it will have to be made in the Senate. Repeal of 14(b) which was driven through the House with a steam roller, cost the Democratic Party a minimum of 30 Members in our last election and then the bill, of course, was refused in the Senate. A number of the Members in the House remember this procedure all too well, and are now insisting on a start of any major labor legislation in the Senate this session. Labor, of course, is very unhappy about this and is insisting that the President again drive something through the House. The President is in extreme difficulty with his proposals in Vietnam and in the domestic program generally, so his influence with the House is really at a minimum, not only on Labor legislation, but on a number of other programs which must be reauthorized this year.

September 28, 1967

Yesterday we really had a battle in the House. The Appropriations Committee for many months now has attempted to cut every appropriation bill and the Senate of course is not only restoring the money

deleted but is adding more to each bill. We have twelve regular Appropriation bills each year and since the Senate has only passed three of the bills, and with the House passing ten, Continuing Resolutions must be adopted from time to time in order that the Government may continue to operate using as a guideline their funding limits for the previous fiscal year. In other words, the Continuing Resolution is generally for a 30 day period and we start adopting these resolutions after the new fiscal year begins on July 1. The resolutions generally provide that expenditures shall continue at the same rate as for the previous fiscal year for a period of so many days. Most of the time we have a thirty day period limitation set. As soon as all of the regular Appropriation bills are enacted then Continuing Resolutions are no longer necessary. Under the law the Government and the Departments could not operate and pay out any money unless Continuing Resolutions are enacted. Yesterday in a rare tough maneuver to force spending cuts, the House rejected 202 to 181 a Continuing Resolution that must pass by Saturday or leave the Federal agencies without operating funds.

- 10 -

The members of the Appropriations Committee on the Democratic side of course remain loyal to the Committee and voted for the Continuing Resolution. The Republican members on our Committee all voted against the resolution hoping of course to put the President directly on the 'hot seat.' For many months now I have been saying, along with a number of the other Members on the Democratic side of our Committee, that we must reduce the Budget for Fiscal Year 1968 if the President hops to get a tax increase of 10% or any amount at this time. The action yesterday was the clearest signal given President Johnson and again he has been reminded that he must reduce spending substantially this year if he expects to get a tax increase bill or anything else through the House this year.

The vote yesterday sent back to the Appropriations Committee the resolution authorizing stopgap financing through October. A unanimous Republican Party joined by 34 Democrats from the deep South took this jarring action. Congress certainly will pass a resolution which will keep the Government in business before this week is out, but the next 48 hours probably will be hectic.

September 29, 1967

President Johnson gave the Nation's Capital a new Mayor and Deputy Mayor yesterday, and during the swearing-in ceremony named the nine members of the City Council. Walter Washington, the Commissioner who will be designated as Mayor, is colored, and the Deputy Commissioner or Mayor, Thomas W. Fletcher, a white man, and former City Manager of San Diego, California, seem to be well pleased with their new assignments. Max M. Kampelman, Jewish, was named as Council Chairman, and Mrs. Polly Shackleton, Joseph P. Yeldell, J. C. Turner, Stanley J. Anderson, Margaret Haywood, John A. Nevius, Reverend W. E. Fauntry, and William Thompson are the new Council members. Five of the Council members are colored and four are white.

Yesterday the House Judiciary Committee voted to give the District of Columbia two United States Senators, and as many Representatives as it would have if it were a state. This new Constitutional amendment will come to the House and Senate before we adjourn.

The House remains deadlocked

over spending cuts. As the result of the failure of the House to adopt a Continuing Resolution, most agencies technically will have no new spending authority after Saturday. Bureau of the Budget spokesmen say that they can live with this action if the impasse does not continue for more than two weeks. I believe now that the resolution to be submitted on Tuesday, which provides for a ten day continuing process, will be approved and then it will be up to our committee to start making the reductions not only in the bills already passed, but in the two remaining Appropriation bills. I presume that the President, through the Bureau of the Budget will make certain suggestions next week which will be acceptable to the House. If our Committee brings in substantial reductions over and above the one already made in the Public Works bill, you will be able to hear the yells clear to the Pacific coast. Any reductions in the Post Office and Civil Service bill, over and above those already made will bring about a reduction in mail deliveries and service, and then the people will join in the uproar. Considering everything, this is not a bad position to be in today,

because before we leave here now I am positive that we will have substantial reductions in the domestic program which are very much in order.

The President expressed great sadness recently in awarding a Medal of Honor, over our losses in Vietnam and at the same time said that only military power is an effective bar to aggression, and that we will continue our efforts along the same line that we have followed now since 1962. I now believe that this war will be over before the Presidential election next year.

September 30, 1967

Several days ago 28 freshman Republican Members in the House signed a letter urging the Speaker to hold sessions on Fridays and Saturdays. The letter pointed out the urgency of such sessions and stated that no longer should the "Tuesday to Thursday" Members be coddled. The "Tuesday to Thursday" Members, of course, are those from the large eastern cities who come in Tuesday morning and always leave Thursday night. Roll Call votes on Mondays and Fridays do not mean

much to these Members.

On Friday of this week we had a session of the House and of the 28 freshman Members who signed the letter to the Speaker, 12 were absent on a Quorum Call and a Roll Call vote on a bill providing for certain changes in our Stockyards Act. William A. Cowger, the freshman Member from Louisville, and the President of the Freshman Republican Club in the House was absent, and he, along with Kuykendall of Tennessee, Bush of Texas, Biester of Pennsylvania, Zwach of Minnesota, Price of Texas, Sandman of New Jersey, Zion of Indiana, Hechler of Massachusetts, Whalen of Ohio, Steiger of Arizona, and Wylie of Ohio, all signers of the letter were absent on both roll calls. This was pointed out by Vanik of Ohio who addressed the House for one minute and also articles in the Washington papers pointed out the fact that those who moan the loudest failed to appear.

On Tuesday of this week we will hold a Democratic Caucus. This is the first caucus that we have held since the House was organized in January and although caucuses are necessary from time

to time for some reason or other our leaders on the Democratic side are not in favor of caucuses. This caucus is for the purpose of rallying support for the new Continuing Resolution which provides for ten days continuation and the one which will be offered on Tuesday to the House. Some Federal Agencies will be without funds starting at midnight tonight, and will remain in this position until a Continuing Resolution is passed. The entire delegation from North Carolina voted with the Republicans when the Continuing Resolution was defeated this week and in the Appropriation bills that these Members complain the most about are several items providing for several million dollars with all being earmarked for North Carolina. My guess is that in Conference a number of these items will be deleted just so the North Carolina delegation may be consistent, even if they in private are loud and noisy about such punitive action. Of course in public and for the press no statements will be forthcoming from this very brave delegation that we have in the House from North Carolina. Since I have been a Member of Congress, with one exception, this has been the rule for those who come up from North Carolina.

- 2225 -

October 3, 1967

At this time some 10,000 South Vietnamese are going AWOL each month and this has created a right serious problem. Only recently South Vietnamese Chief of State Thieu said that more American troops are needed. When asked why more US soldiers were required in Vietnam while the streets of Saigon are crowded with young civilian men on motor scooters, Thieu responded that this was a right serious problem. Further Thieu said that it takes considerable time to train South Vietnamese troops and for this reason more American troops were necessary now. It seems to me that our people have been fighting this war almost alone, and certainly those who have relatives in uniform in Vietnam are entitled to complain over the inability of the South Vietnamese to furnish soldiers. As I recall, President Kennedy emphatically stated that we would assist the South Vietnamese but that their soldiers must fight this war.

According to population changes in 1970, 5 states will gain House seats and 10 will lost seats if present trends continue. Kentucky,

according to present trends, will neither lost nor gain. If this holds true, this will be the first time that Kentucky has failed to lost one seat during the past 30 years.

We are again engaged in a space race with the Soviet Union. Ten years ago Russia launched the first man-made satellite into orbit around the earth. This started the space race and this race continues on with a moon landing still the first major prize and the planets as higher stakes beyond

On Monday of last week, 52 Members of the House, with 4 being Democrats called upon both Houses of Congress to decide whether some further action or expression is not in order at this stage of the war. The spokesman for this group stated that there was a growing uneasiness in Congress about the administration of the conflict. Following this statement, Senator Case, a Republican of New Jersey, and Senator Morton, a Republican from Kentucky, accused President Johnson of misusing Congressional authority. Senator Morton confessed that he had been wrong in the early stages of the war and now he is of the opinion that

President Johnson has been brain-washed by the military.

The people in Boston are no longer operating under the philosophy that the Lodges speak only to the Cabots and the Cabots speak only to God. A little 5'8", 165 pound lady by the name of Louise Day Hicks, who has a high-pitched voice and is against the bussing of students to bring about complete integration, last Tuesday led 10 candidates in Boston's preliminary, non-partisan mayoral election. Her victory means that she will oppose Secretary of state Kevin H. White in a non-partisan municipal election on November 7th. Senator Edward Kennedy immediately issued a statement that it would be a mistake to elect Mrs. Hicks and that he was for the Secretary of State. Time will tell as to just who is right.

Some of the leading newspapers in this country now emphatically state that a cessation of the bombing of North Vietnam is a risk worth taking. These papers are of the opinion that the important thing is to create an environment in which negotiations can proceed, and that while it may be true that the North Vietnamese will take ad-

vantage of a cessation to build up their forces and supplies, this is a natural maneuver and one that we would take advantage of during a cessation. President Johnson has apparently bowed his neck in this matter and it may be some time before we stop the bombing of North Vietnam to see if peace talks will follow.

For a number of years now England and several other countries have said that we should recognize Red China in the United Nations. In 1950, less than one year after the Chinese Nationalists fled the mainland, they established a government in exile. The Indian delegation at the United Nations presented a resolution to the UN calling for the seating of the Chinese Communists in the General Assembly. This brought about one of the bitterest diplomatic battles of our era and for the next ten years the question of the admission of Red China was not put directly to a vote. In 1961 a dwindling United States majority forced a change of tactics. Several people in this country are now definitely of the opinion that the United States should take the diplomatic initiative and start working toward the day when mainland China will

- 100 -

take its place in the United Nations.

Governor Reagan, California, is really travelling. The former movie star of course would like to be the Republican candidate for President, although he emphatically denies this fact. Now he is speaking in a number of states at Republican dinners and this past week, news leaked out that he is insisting upon 10 percent of the total take for his expenses. This of course would give him a right nice slush-fund in his campaign for the nomination.

In Congress today we are confronted with the fact that it is almost impossible to complete our work during a 9 month session and as we go further into the fall months we are again confronted with the fact that it is exceedingly difficult to keep in touch with our people back home and stay here in session most of the year. I now believe that the time for us to adjourn is during the month of August and then start again in September.

Thurgood Marshall was sworn in as the first Negro on the Supreme

Court and the President sat in the front row witnessing the final move in this, the first appointment of a negro to the highest court in the land. The amazing fact is the reaction of the colored people generally. The Black Power group, and also others, say that the President is dragging his feet and unless he moves faster they will defeat him in 1968. The Catholic priest from Milwaukee is receiving the same treatment and it will probably be some time before he gets over the confrontation he had with Black Power leaders last week here in Washington and almost cried when told that the time of the white man's leading of a negro movement was over. This man, Groppi, is the one who staged the sit-downs and the tear-ups in Milwaukee.

President Johnson again refuses to yield to Congressional demands for a specific list of recommendations for cuts in Federal spending. A firm commitment is the price set by the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee for passage of the President's 10 percent tax surcharge. The President again says that it is not practical to trim expenditures until Congress passes all of the Appropriation Bills.

Senator Carl Hayden, of Arizona, was 90 years old yesterday and he will not say as to whether or not he will run next year for his 8th Senate term. Senator Hayden is the Dean of the Senate and after serving 15 years in the House, has served 40 years in the Senate. This establishes the all-time record. Former Senator Barry Goldwater has announced that he will be a candidate and this may cause some difficulty.

President Johnson's nomination of Max Kampelman as chairman of the new City Council ran into Congressional criticism yesterday because of Kampelman's business dealings with Bobby Baker. His military service was also questioned. It seems that Kampelman is the one that helped Baker with certain loans and, in addition, was a conscientious objector during World War II. The President is now making most of his appointments along this line after investigations and reports from the Director of the Civil Service System. He really must be in a dither over this one.

Our new colored Mayor of the City of Washington on his first day in office really put his foot in his mouth. In speaking before the Fed-

eral City Council he said that he was for a balanced transportation system in Washington and this, of course, meets with the approval of Congress and of most of the people in the City of Washington. This statement of course did not meet with the approval of some of the black power advocates and the anti-freeway people and he was confronted immediately by those who objected to his statement. He then backed up and said that he had not made any direct commitment and that certainly he would consider all matters as they were presented. This is typical, according to those who know Walter E. Washington best and apparently he will flitter from pillar to post trying to satisfy everyone and in the end really be in difficulty with the Congress.

The United Nations organization is struggling with the Israel-Arab solution and, according to those who are following this matter carefully in New York, such a solution is a long way off.

Yesterday another Kentucky Senator triggered a major Senate debate urging President Johnson to unconditionally end the bombing of North Vietnam. This was Senator Cooper and his stand was applauded by

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, who went a little further and commended Senator Cooper by saying that the air raids should be halted permanently. Mansfield is of the opinion that if a temporarily suspension fails to bring peace talks, then a wider war may follow. The Administration's policy was defended by Senator Gale McGee of Wyoming, who argued that the North Vietnamese had used prior pauses in the bombings to rush men and supplies into the south while spurning offers to negotiate.

Another Senator, Strom Thurmond from South Carolina, declared that we are fighting this war with one hand tied behind our backs and that we could win this war in short order by turning the decisions over to the military and really fighting to win.

President Johnson made a good appointment yesterday. The new Solicitor General who is to take Thurgood Marshall's old position will be the dean of the Law School at Harvard College. Edwin N. Griswold fits comfortably into this position and is a man who should do a good job.

Four former Solicitor Generals who won distinction in this office were later promoted to the Supreme Court—William Howard Taft, Stanley F. Reed, Robert H. Jackson and now Thurgood Marshall.

October 11, 1967

Yesterday the House of Representatives followed the advice of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations and voted down Senate increases for the Department of Agriculture totaling \$2,070,000. Why the Senate ever exceeded the budget in this amount the Lord only knows, and especially when the President has issued statement after statement to the effect that after all the Appropriation Bills have passed, the President will then decide as to whether or not any of the money in any Department which exceeds the budget will be spent. Our subcommittee very carefully reduced the Agricultural Appropriations Bill by \$245 million and remained within the budget limitations in every section of the bill. It is now up to the Senate to recede and agree to strike from the bill the \$2,070,000 in order for the Department of Agriculture to have a budget for fiscal year 1968.

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Last week on a roll call vote the Appropriations Bill for Labor-HEW was refused when the Conference Report was called up in the House due to the fact that the Senate had exceeded the budget in 13 instances. We must now go back to Conference with this bill.

The House so far has remained firm in its contention that we will not pass a 10 percent tax increase unless the budget for fiscal year 1968 is substantially reduced.

I spent the weekend in Kentucky and really had a good time. Just for a change I had no firm commitments which required considerable travel within the District and I had a good time fishing for large-mouth bass down on Kentucky Lake. We were real successful each day and caught the limit.

We now have before us a bill which provides for a postal pay increase which of course will also include legislative and classified employees, along with provisions for a postal rate increase. The postal rate increase provides for some \$67 million more than the amount requested by the President and the pay bill provides for a 6 percent increase with the President's request being

only 4.6 percent. A great many amendments have been and will be offered before we pass this bill and then the President may veto the bill since the pay increase exceeds the amount requested by the President.

The Soviet Union announced a 15 percent increase in its 1968 military budget, citing international tension and suggesting that the total included aid to the North Vietnamese and replacement of Arab arms lost in the June war with Israel. Roughly, the Soviet Union devotes 10 percent of its national income to defense and this is approximately the amount we appropriate for the United States. The Soviet military budget would amount to \$50 billion against \$70 billion for the United States for fiscal year 1968.

October 12, 1967

The Senate passed the Public Works bill yesterday and in this bill we have the \$100,000 to start the planning for the Taylorsville Reservoir in the 2nd Congressional District. This is the project that I placed in the bill when the Public Works Appropriation Bill for fiscal year 1968 was before the House. In

addition to this project, the bill that passed the Senate also includes the following projects under construction:

Carr Fork Reservoir.....	\$5.8 million
Cave Run Reservoir.....	\$4.6 million
Fishtrap Reservoir.....	\$8.52 million
Green River Reservoir...	\$6.63 million
Laurel River Reservoir..	\$1.3 million
Sturgis flood-control...	\$700,000
Cannelton L & D.....	\$10.6 million
Newburgh L & D.....	\$12 million
Uniontown L & D.....	\$12.5 million

For preconstruction planning we have the following projects:

Kehoe Reservoir.....	\$100,000
Martin, Ky.....	\$65,000
Martins Fork Reservoir..	\$230,000
Paintsville Reservoir...	\$200,000
Yatesville Reservoir....	\$200,000
Mound City L & D.....	\$210,000

Another project call for \$1.8 million for a coffer dam near Paducah which will be used until the new dam, now in the planning stage, is constructed.

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Hubert H. Humphrey has succeeded in making a right good Vice President. Serving with President Lyndon B. Johnson is of course not an easy task and at least Vice President Hum-

phrey has played a more prominent part in our government than Lyndon Johnson played under Jack Kennedy.

In the House we have of course John W. McCormack of Boston, Massachusetts, as our Speaker. He is in his late 70's and a right poor leader. Following Sam Rayburn of course for any man would be right difficult, and although Mr. McCormack served for a number of years as House Majority Leader and prior to that time as Majority Whip, he still will not go down in history as an ourstnading Speaker.

Lewis Deschler is still our Parliamentarian and is the greatest parliamentarian in this country. W. Pat Jennings is the Clerk of the House now instead of Ralph R. Roberts. Pat Jennings defeated Ralph R. Roberts, much to the surprise of a number of us, and is now making a right controversial Clerk. During the past several weeks he has made political speeches in Virginia, with the Republicans in the House bemoaning the fact that he has taken himself out of the category of the Clerkship and should be reprimanded by the Speaker. Pat Jennings served in the House for a number of years from Virginia and was defeated last year. William M. Miller is still our Doorkeeper and is fondly known as "Fishbait". H. H. Morris, from Kentucky, is the Postmaster of the House

and Zeake W. Johnson, from Tennessee, is our Sergeant at Arms. Our new Chaplain is the Reverend Edward G. Latch and J. George Stewart is still the Architect of the Capitol.

The 50 states are, in a great many instances, well represented in both the House and the Senate. Senator Lister Hill, from Alabama, was first elected to the Senate in January, 1938, after serving some 14 years in the House. He is now in his late 70's and is Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Labor-HEW. He has always been in favor of placing millions of dollars in the Labor-HEW bill that have not been requested and all down through the years has received the applause of the medical profession by virtue of his interest in the National Institute's heart, stroke, cancer and arthritis programs. I remember distinctly when he delivered the keynote speech at the 1940 Democratic National Convention in Chicago. He is a very likable Senator and is better than average. From Alabama, we also have Senator John J. Sparkman who was the Democratic nominee for Vice President several years ago, and is a right fair Senator. Just for a change, Alabama has 3 Republicans in the House; George Andrews, a Member of the Committee on Appropriations

is the Dean of the delegation and along with Robert E. Jones who, by the way is serving his 11th term, are the outstanding Members of the House from this state.

Senator E. L. Bartlett is one of the two Senators from Alaska and he is the man who led the fight to admit Alaska to the Union while serving as Delegate from the Territory of Alaska in the House. Senator Bartlett is a fine man but not a strong Senator. Senator Ernest Gruening is the other Senator from Alaska and he is a right fair Senator. The one House Member from Alaska is Howard W. Pollock, serving his first term. He is a Republican Member and has made a right good impression on the other Members of the House.

From Arizona we have three Representatives and of course two Senators. John J. Rhodes, Republican, and Morris K. Udall, Democrat, are both very able and active Members of the House from this state. The Dean of the Congress from the standpoint of service in both the House and the Senate is from Arizona and he is Carl Hayden, who was elected to the House when Arizona was admitted to the Union in 1912. He has been in the Senate since 1927 and is Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

He is a good senator and just about as crafty as they come. Paul J. Fannin is the other Senator from Arizona. The new Member of the House from Arizona is a Republican by the name of Sam Steiger and he is the Member who appeared on the Joe Pyne show several weeks ago and blasted all of the Members of the House. According to this Member, very few of the Members of Congress could be employed to push wheelbarrows. He just simply got carried away with himself on this program and is still trying to explain away his statements. My prediction is that Mr. Steiger won't be with us next time.

Arkansas is still one of our poor states and only has four Representatives in the House. Wilbur D. Mills, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the House and one of the outstanding Members of Congress is from this state. The other three Members are all good Members but not in the outstanding category. The two Senators from this state, J. W. Fulbright and John L. McClellan, are very much in the news at this time. McClellan is chairman of a subcommittee that investigates a great many matters and Fulbright, of course, is in a running battle with the President over the war in Vietnam. Fulbright is a former President of the University of Arkansas and at one time I thought

he would make an outstanding Senator. He was dismissed as president of the University and later was elected to the House. These two Senators are above average.

The state of California has Thomas H. Kuchel and George Murphy in the Senate. Murphy, of course, is the former song and dance man in the movies and Kuchel is a right hardworking independent Senator. California has 38 Members in the House and Chet Holifield, serving his 13th term, is the outstanding Member in the Delegation. This is the one delegation that causes me considerable difficulty. One of the Members of this delegation is John V. Tunney, the son of the former Heavyweight Champion, and a right attractive young man. He has not made a very good impression in the House and, in fact, probably made a mistake in running for this office. We have men from the California delegation that are so ultra-liberal and so far out in left field that some of their actions and votes startle all of us. Men like Phillip Burton, Don Edwards, Jeffery Cohelan, George E. Brown, Jr., and Charles H. Wilson. This is a delegation that changes considerably every election and has very few outstanding Members. In this delegation John E. Moss, George P. Miller, John J. McFall, Glenard P. Lipscomb, and B. F. Sisk are all hardworking Mem-

bers and in time some of this group may establish great records.

The state of Colorado has four Members in the House and two of the Members are right controversial figures. Byron G. Rogers, serving his ninth term, is really a Civil Rights advocate and Wayne Aspinall, serving his 10th term is Chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs. These are the two outstanding Members of this delegation. The Senators are Gordon Allott and Peter H. Dominick, a former Member of the House. Both are hardworking Senators but neither are outstanding.

Since I have been a Member of Congress, the Connecticut delegation has changed four times. Connecticut still has six Members in the House and one of these Members is a Republican. All of the House Members are good Members, but no one Member is in the outstanding class. Senator Thomas Dodd, one of the controversial figures in the Senate is one of the Connecticut Senators and the other Senator is Abraham Ribicoff, former Governor and Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. Senator Dodd is a man with considerable ability, but right poor judgment. Ribicoff is one of the smart Jews in the Senate and from time to time shows signs of becoming a right good Senator.

The little state of Delaware still has one Member in the House and today this Member is William V. Roth, Jr., a Republican. He is brand new and this is generally the category that all of the House Members are in. Senator John J. Williams, the professional "snooper" and the "holier than thou" operator owned and operated by the Dupont interests, is one of the Senators from Delaware, and the other Senator is J. Caleb Boggs, a right good Senator.

The Republicans have succeeded in electing three Representatives from the State of Florida. The two senators are Spessard L. Holland and George A. Smathers, both hardworking Senators. The outstanding Member from the State of Florida is Robert L. F. Sikes, a Member of the Committee on Appropriations. Another Member from Florida, William C. Cramer, on of the Republicans, has considerable ability but no tact whatsoever. Claude Pepper, serving his third term in the House, is a former Senator and during the Roosevelt days was quite a controversial figure.

Richard B. Russell and Herman E. Talmadge are the two Senators from Georgia. Richard B. Russell is probably the outstanding Senator serving in the Senate today and is a real able

man. Last week he went home and he may never come back. He has Emphysema and is a real sick man. The other Senator, Herman E. Talmadge is a former Governor, a man who talks loud and drinks deep, and has made very little impression on the other Members of the Senate. Georgia today has two Republican House Members. Phil M. Landrum, John J. Flynt, Jr., and John W. Davis, all are hard workers and good Members. Williamson S. Stuckey is a new Member from Georgia and he is the son of the famous Stuckey who owns and operates novelty and candy shops all over the United States.

Hawaii has sent to the House and the Senate just exactly what a former Member from New York by the name of Pillion said would come. Senator Hiram L. Fong is part Japanese and Chinese and Senator Daniel K. Inouye is part Japanese. Spark M. Matsunaga and Patsy Mink both are mixed as far as race is concerned and both are good hard working House Members. Daniel Inouye served in the House before he was elected to the Senate and I presume that Senator Fong's chief claim to fame is the fact that he is one of the richest men in the Senate.

Idaho has two Representatives and they are both Republicans and

and hardworking Members. The two Senators are Frank Church from Snake River and Senator Len B. Jordan. Both of these men work hard but neither are in the outstanding class.

The State of Illinois has two outstanding Senators. Senator Everett M. Dirksen is one of the best known Members of the Senate and in addition to being Minority Leader is probably the closest friend President Johnson has in the Senate. Senator Charles H. Percy is a young man serving his first term and has considerable ability. During his campaign one of his twin daughters was brutally murdered in his home in Chicago and this case has never been solved. William L. Dawson, one of our colored Members in the House, serving his 13th term, is Chairman of the Committee on Government Operations and is a good Member. Barratt O'Hara is the only Spanish-American War veteran we have in the House and in addition to being right tottery, is a real Chicago party man and right affable. Chicago, of course, has five or six party men in the House, but no one of them has ever succeeded in obtaining the prominence and prestige that Tom O'Brien had at the time of his death. Tom O'Brien, while serving in the House from Chicago, ruled the Chicago dele-

gation with an iron fist and they all jumped through the hoop. When Mr. O'Brien was serving as Sheriff of Cook County prior to his election to the House, he was known as "Blind Tom". Illinois has 24 Members and one of the Members is Leslie C. Arends, serving his 17th term. Mr. Arends is the Republican Whip and is a right good Member of the House. Charlotte T. Reid, serving her third term as one of the Republican Members is a former singer on the Don McNeil Breakfast Club program and a right attractive lady. William L. Dawson, Sidney R. Yates, Leslie C. Arends, Robert C. Michel, and John B. Anderson are, to me, the outstanding Members of the House from Illinois. This delegation also has a man by the name of Melvin Price, who is really a party man and has served for some twelve terms.

Indiana has 11 Members in the House. Ray J. Madden, Charles A. Halleck, and E. Ross Adair are the outstanding Members from Indiana. The two Senators, Vance Hartke and Birch E. Bayh, are both hard workers.

The state of Iowa has seven Members. Neal Smith is the outstanding Member of the House from Iowa. Iowa has an outstanding Senator and his name is Bourke B. Hickenlooper. The other Senator, Jack Miller, is in the fair category. One of the most con-

troversial Members in the House is from Iowa, and his name is H. R. Gross. He is the one that always contests every appropriation bill and every move made in the House to expand programs, and especially holders real long and loud when new employees in the Federal Government are approved. I personally like Mr. Gross and understand him. It is good that we have a man that plays the part of the Devil's Advocate and certainly during his tenure he has earned his salary.

Kansas has five Members in the House and they are all hard workers. The outstanding House Member from this State is Garner B. Shriver. The two Senators are Frank Carlson and James B. Pearson. Senator Carlson has made a good Senator.

Kentucky, of course, has two Republican Senators, John Sherman Cooper and Thruston B. Morton. As Republicans go, these two men have established right good records. John Sherman Cooper is one of the hard working members in the Senate and I have always been able to get along not only with Senator Cooper but with Senator Morton. Senator Morton has his problems and I noticed in the paper yesterday that he has decided to take a trip abroad. The Kentucky Members in the House are Frank A. Stubblefield

from the 1st District; William O. Cowger from the 3rd District; M.G. (Gene) Snyder from the 4th District; Dr. Tim Lee Carter from the 5th District; John C. Watts from the 6th District; Carl D. Perkins from the 7th District and I represent the 2nd District. Frank Stubblefield is a real easy-going sort of an individual and has certainly enjoyed his tenure as a Member of Congress. He is a member of the Committee on Agriculture. William O. Cowger is a former mayor of Louisville and is serving his first term in the House. M. G. (Gene) Snyder is back, serving as one of the Republicans from Kentucky, having served one term from the City of Louisville. Dr. Tim Lee Carter is from Tompkinsville and is a member of the right famous Carter family who, down-through the years, have been right controversial figures in Republican politics in the mountains. John C. Watts is a member of the Committee on Ways and Means and Carl D. Perkins is Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor. Considering the delegations from the different states we believe that the Kentucky delegation is a right good delegation.

The State of Louisiana really has its characters. My good friend, Allen J. Ellender is one of the Senators and is a good Senator. Russell

B. Long is the other senator and he is a right controversial Senator. He is the son of Huey Long who cut quite a swath in the Senate back in the old days. Hale Boggs is the Democratic Whip and is one of the 8 House Members. The ablest Member in the House from Louisiana is a man by the name of Edwin E. Willis and as the results of two strokes he is no longer able to operate as he has done during the past 20 years. Otto E. Passman is one of the better known Members in the House and he hails from this State. In addition to Senator Long, the Long clan has a House Member by the name of Speedy O. Long.

The lovely lady who sits in the Senate and does a right good job is Margaret Chase Smith. She is one of the Senators from Maine and is a former House Member. She has established a right unusual voting record, having at this time I believe, some 2600 consecutive roll call votes without a miss - a right outstanding record for a Senator. Edmund S. Muskie is the other Senator and is a right hard working individual. This state has only two Representatives and they are both new Members.

The State of Maryland has eight House Members and they are all hard

workers. The two Senators are Daniel B. Brewster and Joseph D. Tydings. Tydings is the stepson of the former Senator Millard Tydings and is developing into a right good Senator. The outstanding House Member from this delegation is George H. Fallon, the chairman of the Public Works Subcommittee in the House. Samuel N. Friedel is from Baltimore, a gentleman who speaks Baltimorese and quite a lovable character.

From the state where the Lodges still speak only to the Cabots and the Cabots speak only to God, we have twelve House Members. The two Senators are Edward M. Kennedy, the younger brother of our former President and Edward W. Brooke, a colored gentleman who is developing into a right good Senator. Brooke, by the way, is the first Negro to serve in the Senate since Reconstruction days. John W. McCormack, our Speaker, is the outstanding Member in the House from Massachusetts. We have a little lady from this State now by the name of Margaret M. Heckler who defeated my old friend, Joe Martin. Two of the characters in the House that we all love are from this State. They are Philip J. Philbin and Harold D. Donohue, both large, heavyset men and both outstanding Boston attorneys. Philbin is serving his 13th term and

Donohue his 11th term. They take matters real easy and are strong politically in their Districts.

The State of Michigan has a number of unusual people in the House and in the Senate. The two Senators are Philip A. Hart and Robert P. Griffin. Griffin is a former House Member and was an outstanding Member. He is a Republican and Hart is a Democrat. This state has 19 House Members and the outstanding Member in the House is probably Jerry Ford, the Republican Minority Leader in the House. Martha W. Griffiths, one of our women Members, now serving her 7th term, is from this state and is one of the most intelligent women that I have ever met. Of course Detroit has a few Party Members that they send down to serve for a number of years and this is still the situation.

One of the most attractive Congressmen that has served in the House is now a Senator from Minnesota by the name of Eugene J. McCarthy. He was an outstanding House Member and is doing a good job in the Senate. He is an able man and has the knack of being able to get along with the other Senators. Walter F. Mondale is the other Senator and this State has 8 House Members. Minnesota now has 5

Republicans in the House and three Democrats. All of these Members are hard workers and both John A. Blatnik and Albert H. Quie are outstanding Members in the House.

From the controversial State of Mississippi we have 5 House Members one of whom was recently elected Governor. This gentleman is John Bell Williams who has been a right controversial Member of the House during his 11 terms. Since he backed the Republican candidate for President in the last election, his seniority rights were removed in a Democratic caucus and he was placed at the bottom of the totem pole on the Democratic side. The two Senators are James O. Eastland, a right dogmatic man, and John Stennis, one of the hard working Senators. Jamie L. Whitten is probably the outstanding Member in the House from this state. William O. Colmer, serving his 18th term from the 5th Mississippi District, is chairman of the Rules Committee and has been a right controversial figure down through the years.

Missouri has 10 House Members and they are all right well known in the House. Mrs. Leonor K. Sullivan is serving her eighth term and is a good Member. Thomas B. Curtis and

Richard Bolling are both able Members. The two Senators are Stuart Symington and Edward V. Long. Senator Symington is a good Senator and Senator Long is the man that is now in the controversy over payment of money which was delivered during the hearings before his Subcommittee in the Hoffa investigation. This delegation has a doctor by the name of Durward G. Hall and he is rapidly developing into a miniature H. R. Gross.

Montana has two House Members and they are both fine gentlemen. Ancher Nelson and James F. Battin are the two Members in the House and the Majority Leader in the Senate, Mike Mansfield, is one of the Senators and Lee Metcalf, a former House Member, is the other Senator. Both of these Senators are good men and are rapidly developing into outstanding members of the Senate.

Nebraska has three House Members with all three being Republican. The two Senators are also Republicans and they are Roman L. Hruska and Carl T. Curtis. Senator Hruska is a right hardworking Senator and is doing a right good job.

The state of Nevada has Alan Bible and Howard W. Cannon in the Senate and Walter S. Baring in the House.

New Hampshire has two House Members, Louis C. Wyman and James C. Cleveland. Wyman is an outstanding man and I hope that he keeps his feet on the ground this time because I believe that he will make a real good Member. He is on my Committee and served one term and then was defeated and is now back serving his second term. The two Senators are Norris Cotton and Thomas J. McIntyre. Both are right hard working Senators.

New Jersey has 15 House Members and 2 or 3 of these Members have right unusual Districts. The Mafia must control at least one of them. The two Senators are Clifford P. Case and Harrison A. Williams, Jr. Senator Case is a good Senator and Harrison A. Williams is rapidly developing into a good hardworking Senator. William B. Widnall is probably the outstanding Member from New Jersey and he is closely followed by Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen who, by the way, is a descendant from a long line of former Members of the House and the Senate.

The State of New Mexico has Thomas G. Morris and E. S. Johnny Walker in the House and Senators Clinton P. Anderson and Joseph M. Montoya in the Senate. All four of these men are good Members of Congress. At one time Senator Anderson

was one of the outstanding members of the Senate but, due to age and the condition of his health, he has slowed down considerably.

Jacob K. Javits and Robert F. Kennedy are the two Senators from New York. Robert F. Kennedy is, of course, the brother of the former President and sits not too far from his younger brother who represents the State of Massachusetts in the Senate. Both of these men are well known in the Senate and both right controversial. New York has 41 House Members and Emanuel Celler, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, along with John J. Rooney from Brooklyn, are the two outstanding Members in the House. This is the State that also has Adam Clayton Powell and William F. Ryan. Jonathon B. Bingham is serving his second term from this state and he is the son of the Senator from Connecticut who was censured a number of years ago.

The great state of North Carolina has 11 Members in the House and they are all easy going men. The two Senators are Sam J. Ervin, Jr., and B. Everett Jordan. The outstanding Member in the House from this state is Basil L. Whitener and he is closely followed by Charles R. Jonas. The two Senators are just

fair. This state, by the way, has three Republican Members now.

Two of my favorite Senators are from North Dakota. They are Milton R. Young and Quentin N. Burdick. Quentin N. Burdick's father served in the House for a number of years and so did Quentin. Both of these Senators are good men and hard workers. This state has only two House Members and they are Mark Andrews and Thomas S. Klepps. Both of the House Members are good Members.

The state of Ohio has two freaks in the Senate, one by the name of Frank J. Lausche and the other by the name of Stephen M. Young. Lausche is the former Governor and quite a maverick. Stephen M. Young served in the House and is the man who defeated John Bricker. Stephen Young is quite a character and when he received a letter in the mail that he dislikes he folds it up and sends it back to the sender, with a few cusswords along with a few harsh words. In the House from Ohio we have 24 Members. Robert A. Taft, Jr., is back in the House from Cincinnati and is a good Member. Michael J. Kirwan, serving his 16th term in the House, has always been my friend and is a

hardworking Member. Mrs. Francis P. Bolton, the widow of a former Member and the mother of a former Member, is serving her 15th term in the House.

Carl Albert, our Majority Leader, is from Oklahoma and although he is not an outstanding Majority Leader, he is an able man. The two Senators from this state are Mike Monroney and Fred R. Harris. Oklahoma, by the way, has two Republican Members out of the six House Members. Tom Steed is from this state and he always has a funny story to tell.

One of the most controversial Members in the Senate is Wayne Morse, from the state of Oregon, an able man but a man who enters into different matters that very few people would even think about, must less participate in. The former Governor, Mark O. Hatfield, is now serving in the Senate from this state and Mrs. Edith Green, serving her 7th term in the House from Oregon, is probably the ablest of the women Members in the House and certainly one of the most controversial Members in the House.

The state of Pennsylvania has 27 Members in the House and the two Senators are Joseph S. Clark and Hugh Scott. Both Senators are hard

workers and good men. The outstanding Member in the House from Pennsylvania is Daniel J. Flood, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor-HEW of the Committee on Appropriations the House.

The little state of Rhode Island has two good Senators, John O. Pastore and Claiborne Pell. This state has two House Members. My good friend, John Fogarty, who served so many years in the House from this state, died during the month of January of this year. He was the outstanding Member in the House from Rhode Island.

The little state of South Carolina has its soft-talking, easy-going Members in the House. The two Senators are Strom Thurmond and Ernest F. Hollings. L. Mendel Rivers, from this state, is serving his 14th term and is chairman of the Armed Services Committee. He is a right controversial Member, along with John L. McMillan, from this state and who is serving his 15th term and is the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The little state of South Dakota has two hardworking Members in the House, Ben Reifel and E. Y. Berry. The two Senators are Karl E. Mundt and George S. McGovern. South Dakota's

two Senators work hard and represent their state in a fine way.

The state of Tennessee has nine Members in the House. This state misses men like Cordell Hull, Jerry Cooper, Percy Priest and a number of others. The two Senators are Albert Gore and Howard H. Baker, Jr. Howard H. Baker, Jr., is the son of the former House Member and the son-in-law of Senator Everett M. Dirksen. "Fats" Everett, serving his 6th term from Tennessee, weighs about 370 pounds and is the best known Member of the Tennessee delegation.

The famous state of Texas has 23 Members in the House and the outstanding Member of the House from this delegation is George H. Mahon, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Mahon is serving his 17th term. The two Senators are Ralph W. Yarborough and John G. Tower. The Senators are right good men but the House Members from Texas all have played their part in the House. Wright Patman, serving his 20th term, is chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency and continually makes speeches against the Federal Reserve Board members and their system generally. Joe Pool is constantly being sued and arrested. Ray Roberts succeeded Sam Rayburn, one of the greatest men ever to serve in the Congress.

Olin E. Teague is chairman of the Veterans Affairs Committee and one of the outstanding veterans of World War II. W. R. Poage is chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture. Omar Burlison, serving his 11th term is chairman of the Committee on House Administration, and George Bush, serving his first term from Houston is the son of the former Senator from Connecticut. Three of the Members from Texas are part Mexican and Spanish. Eligio de la Garza is quite a story teller and to hear him tell his story about "Sweet Papa", the Negro leader in one of the cities in his District is a real howl.

A statue of Brigham Young has a very prominent place in Statuary Hall in the Capitol. One little lady, who is a tour guide, in taking her groups around through the Capitol, always very briefly points out that Mr. Young is seated in a great, wide chair and tells her group that he is one of the few men seated in Statuary Hall. Of course, she adds, they will recall that Mr. Young had 26 wives and 87 children and for that reason he was tired. From the state of Utah we have Wallace F. Bennett and Frank E. Moss as the Senators and two House Members.

Vermont has one of the outstand-

ing Senators and his name is George P. Aiken. The other Senator is Winston L. Prouty. This state has one House Member by the name of Robert T. Stafford and Mr. Stafford is a good Member.

The great Commonwealth of Virginia has 10 House Members. The outstanding Member of the House from Virginia is Porter Hardy, Jr. The two Senators are Harry F. Byrd, Jr., the son of the old Senator, and William B. Spong, Jr.

From Washington we have Warren Magnuson and Henry M. Jackson, with both being good Senators and hard workers. This state has seven House Members with two of the Members being ladies. Julia B. Hansen and Catherine May are the two women Members and both are outstanding. Mrs. Hansen is, to me, the outstanding House Member from this state.

West Virginia has Jennings Randolph and Robert C. Byrd in the Senate and five House Members. Arch E. Moore, Jr. is one of the House Members and probably the outstanding Member in the House from West Virginia. Harley O. Staggers, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee by virtue of seniority is really struggling to keep his head

above water. He succeeded Oren Harris of Arkansas who, of course, was an outstanding Member.

Wisconsin has 10 House Members and Melvin R. Laird and Glenn R. Davis, two of the Representatives from this state, are the outstanding House Members. William A. Steiger is 25 years old and is the youngest man in the House. The two Senators are William Proxmire and Gaylord Nelson.

Wyoming has one House Member, William H. Harrison. He is from the famous Harrison family and is a former Governor of his state. Gale W. McGee and Clifford P. Hansen are the two Senators.

Santiago Polanco-Abreu is the Resident Commissioner from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and he is a nice little man.

October 13, 1967

It seems to me that House Democratic leaders have given up hope of passing President Johnson's tax increase this year. The president made another plea yesterday for a 10 percent surtax on income taxes to hold down inflation and even though the Democratic leaders have indicated

that this bill will not come out during the present session, the White House refuses to concede that it is dead for this year. It is generally known by all Members of the House that if the leaders of the Committee on Ways and Means send this bill to the Floor of the House, the House will kill it. I understand that the last Whip Count made on this legislation showed only 77 Members expressing their desire to vote for this legislation.

The St. Louis Cardinals beat the Boston Red Sox in the 7th and final game of the World Series yesterday. This is the first time that the Cardinals have won in the Series in a number of years.

The nation's economy turned upward sharply in the third quarter. The sum total of all goods, serviced and produced in the nation, increased about \$15 billion and makes the total for the third quarter come to \$790 billion. This amount probably would have increased some \$2 billion more if the strike against the Ford Motor Company was not under way.

October 14, 1967

Former President Eisenhower celebrated his 77th birthday today.

While serving as President he never seemed to become alarmed over domestic or foreign difficulties and, shortly after entering the White House, set up a system similar to the Army Chief of Staff system. This, of course, simply meant that he handled the major problems and a great many problems which would concern most Presidents never reached his desk. I have always believed that the Sherman Adams difficulty was brought about solely as a result of too much delegated authority. During his tenure as President, Mr. Eisenhower succeeded in establishing the all time, peacetime deficit. President Johnson will, during the fiscal year 1968, receive the honor of establishing the all time, peacetime deficit, which will amount to nearly three times the Eisenhower period amount. In interviewing the former President, the press quoted him as saying that a cessation in the bombing of North Vietnam would not produce the results that a great many people in this country believed would happen, and that it behooved all of us, and especially some of the leaders in our government, to "keep their cool". This, he said, was an expression that some of our young people use today and certainly was appropos.

The former President has certainly had his ups and downs physically and did all during his second term. He seems to continue on into the future, mentally and physically alert, and the Republican Party will use him as their chief asset this year just as much as he will permit.

October 17, 1967

The Administration decided that it was time to answer some of the charges concerning the war in Vietnam and Dean Rusk, our Secretary of State, in a carefully planned news conference revived the old, emotional dread of the "yellow peril". In a study of history you will find that Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany raised it for the first time in 1890 and all down through the years certain leaders throughout the world have used this approach in times of need. It seems to me that Dean Rusk realized that the most powerful force in politics today is fear and decided that this was the proper way to settle with the doves and with a number of those who are charging daily that we should not be in Vietnam and should never have entered into this war. We all recall that President Roosevelt, time after time, repeated the "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself".

The nations that can afford it throughout the world are spending more money on weapons for the purpose of wars than the sum total of all the national incomes of all the underdeveloped countries on earth. All of our leaders know that this is mad, but fear drives us on. In following the Vietnamese War we know that Moscow has been determined from the very beginning that our country should not win a military victory in Vietnam, and the North Vietnamese have been supplied with materials and weapons to prevent this from happening. If Moscow and Red China had decided that this could be a victory in behalf of the North Vietnamese, then Moscow would have long ago provided long-range rockets, or bombers, or torpedos, that could attack our airfields at Saigon or at other points, and also hit our aircraft carriers in the South China Seas. The Soviet Union has these weapons but so far has not furnished them to the North Vietnamese. All during this war the Chinese Communists have certainly been restrained in their actions, if not in words, and why Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State, decided to deal in fear alone in this all impressive news conference is simply beyond me. Using as a threat an attack by the Chinese Communists, who are armed with nu-

clear weapons, as confronting us in the future, was simply too much for most of us in Congress. Now the Secretary is issuing statements to the effect that he was not trying to scare the people or to use this as a paper tiger for this purpose, but that words were put in his mouth and wrong interpretations were made from his statements at the news conference. Again we have the question of credibility and this certainly has been one of the main stumbling blocks in the overall program of this Administration. Over alert and over diligent bureaucrats have caused the President considerable trouble and certainly have been right loose in their dealings insofar as our participation in the Vietnamese War is concerned.

Yesterday our Committee on Appropriations in the House voted out a Resolution which proposes cutbacks in Federal spending and programs that could save \$2 billion in the fiscal year 1968. Our Republican friends call this a step in the right direction but say the action does not go far enough. By a party line vote, our Committee offered a three-point economy plan. Under this plan new spending authorized for non-defense research and development is to be cut back 10 percent; the different

agencies in the government are to absorb the cost of the new pay raise; and new programs would not be started. This Resolution now goes to the House for final action tomorrow and again we will have a caucus prior to the meeting of the House. This is the second caucus to be held and this is right unusual procedure since, for some reason or other, the leaders in our Party in the House are afraid of caucuses.

October 18, 1967

The Soviet Union has soft-landed an instrument canister on Venus which is sending signals 43 million miles back to earth. This is the first time man has ever placed any instrument on a planet which would provide him with data on conditions there. The canister was ejected by the Soviet spaceship, Venus IV. The first signals after its touchdown were picked up in England along about midnight last night. This was a 2,438 pound spacecraft and some 63 miles above Venus it ejected the canister. The spacecraft is believed to have burned up and crashed on the planet after ejecting the instruments and the canister. According to our

information, three previous space probes of Venus during the past six years failed to send back information when their radio went dead. In March of 1965 the space probe, Venus III, crashed on Venus to become the first man made object to reach the planet's surface. The signals received today from the instrument canister are considerably quieter than those which Venus IV had been sending before it fell silent.

I remember all too well the sensation created in October, 1957, when the Soviet Union placed its first satellite in orbit. Following this event, the Speaker named the Select Committee on Astronautics and Outer Space and the thirteen members met for a period of one year. Then we prepared the new space law and made arrangements for a space committee in the House.

Throughout the United States today we have anti-draft demonstrators marching and making every effort to interfere with Induction Centers. During this week the Oakland, California police battled for several days with some 3,000 demonstrators.

The House is geared again for another fierce economy fight over the Continuing Resolution which will, if approved by the House and the Senate, make additional reductions in the Budget of some \$3 billion. At the same time a \$2.7 billion Military Pay Bill was reported out from the Committee on Armed Services and this now comes to the House. The President made certain that a request was included in his budget for fiscal year, 1968, for this pay bill and this will add to the problems that we have before our committee at this time.

October 19, 1967

In the House we passed a pay increase bill for postal, legislative and classified employees and in order to pass this type of legislation at this time, the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service decided to hook onto this bill a postal rate increase. Under the postal rate increase provisions, certain adjustments were made insofar as third class mail is concerned as well as second and first class mail. The postal rate increase

provisions were not satisfactory to a great many of us but, believing that a pay increase would be justified at this time, we voted for the bill. Morris Udall, of Utah, the Chairman of the Subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, was in charge of the bill on the Floor and before we finished, an inquiry was made as to why there was a provision in the bill setting up a commission which would make recommendations concerning salaries which would apply to Members of Congress. Udall explained that this was simply a system whereby the commission, as they thought it necessary, could make recommendations to raise the salaries of Members of Congress and unless the Resolution was repudiated by legislation, it would become effective. He maintained that since there was so much turmoil each time a raise was given to Members of Congress, this was the only fair way to do it. Those newspapers throughout the United States who are affected by the postal rate increase and are mad generally, then had something to harp on as far as Congress is concerned. Several of the newspapers in Kentucky used this as a springboard to attack Congress and the Scripps-Howard papers all throughout the United States carried

a right mean editorial concerning the actions of Congress. This was a mistake on the part of Congress and certainly if we intend to increase our salaries a bill should be introduced specifically for this purpose and voted up or down on the Floor.

The House yesterday on a roll call vote of 238-164 adopted a Continuing Resolution which forced spending reductions which might total some \$8.7 billion, but due to so much confusion before the bill passed, the sponsors of the different amendments which were offered on the Floor were unable to give any information which was definite or certain as to the exact amount. With all of its many amendments, the Substitute Amendment, of course, will not be accepted by the Senate.

October 21, 1967

2,000 to 5,000 army troops are being flown into Washington to help control the anti-war demonstration scheduled here Saturday. A master security plan has been drawn up with the possibility that there may be from 40,000 to 100,000 demonstrators - the number predicted by the sponsors. Apparently there is no overall control by any single group,

and trouble is expected. There may be 10,000 men assisting the police in the District and at the Pentagon. These would include paratroopers flown in from Fort Bragg numbering 5,000, along with 2,500 District National Guardsmen, U.S. Marshals, Government Security guards, Park, White House and Capitol Police. The job of the paratroopers at the Pentagon is to keep order and, judging from the looks on the faces of a number of the boys who landed from the plane, they are just the ones to perform this duty. Apparently the anti-war demonstration at the Pentagon will be a "come one, come all" affair that will draw thousands of participants from around the country. This would include older people, housewives, leaders of the new student leftist groups, Trotskyites, Black Nationalists, and Hippies.

Augustus O. Stanley, of Kentucky was a right unusual man. He was one of the great orators of the 20th Century and made a good governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. He was later elected to the United States Senate. Later he served as Chairman of the Border Commission and was serving in this capacity at the time of his death about three years ago. Augustus O. Stanley, Jr. and his wife live here in Washington and they had two or three children.

One of these children is a boy now in his late twenties who is the leader of the LSD Hippy Group in the State of California. According to stories that have appeared in the papers from time to time he is a millionaire, with his money obtained from the sale of LSD which he manufactures and, judging from the news stories, sells more than any other organization or individual. He strayed away from his family several years ago and is carrying a proud old name of a great Kentuckian right down into the gutter. One never knows what will happen to them and certainly I am glad that old Senator Stanley is not around.

October 23, 1967

Some 55,000 anti-war demonstrators landed in Washington this past weekend from all over the United States. They came by bus, train, automobile, airplane, and thumb. In coming to work on Saturday morning I saw several hundred of them in Rock Creek Park where they were forming around the Lincoln Memorial to march across Memorial Bridge to the Pentagon. All colors of people were represented and most of them were in need of a bath, with long hair, beards and moustaches, mini-skirts, and were generally right

pitiful. Along with the many hippies and beathiks were some of the people that we read about day after day, such as Dr. Benjamin Spock, William Sloane Coffin, Jr., and others. Clive Jenkins, a British Trade Union leader addressed a crowd estimated at 25,000 at the beginning of the program and before the permit for the march and demonstration had expired, which was midnight last night, some 400 had been arrested. President Johnson remained in town and the White House sidewalks and premises were all completely blocked with no passing anywhere all day Saturday and Sunday except for vehicles entering the driveway to the White House. Defense Secretary McNamara remained at the Pentagon and in his office throughout more of the anti-war demonstration, and with some 5,000 paratroopers, along with several thousand Marines, Federal Marshals, and additional police officers, the demonstration was controlled and nothing real serious resulted. This is the first time we have had such a march on any one of the buildings here in Washington for years.

In Virginia they have a small Nazi party and several of their members stood on the sidewalks and heckled the anti-war demonstrators calling them Communists and a number

of other names. The diehards, numbering some 500, remained to the bitter end. On Saturday night and last night it was right chilly here in Washington and it must have been right difficult to remain outside all night. Those that I saw were right pitiful and especially the 16, 17, and 18 year old girls.

According to information that we receive almost daily there is no possibility of any talks or contact between Hanoi and the United States government unless the bombardment and other acts of war against the North Vietnamese are definitely ended. With the huge anti-war demonstration under way in Washington yesterday our Navy planes, approaching from our carriers, really dropped the bombs on Hanoi all during the day. This is the first good week, from the standpoint of weather, that our men have had for several weeks in Vietnam. While the anti-war demonstrators were causing difficulty in Washington, our bombers were really dropping the bombs on North Vietnam.

The President, from time to time, must become exceedingly exasperated. The governors of the 50 states have held their annual meeting at St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands during the past week. A move

was made by the Democratic governors to obtain unanimous agreement on a Resolution supporting the war in Vietnam. In a long debate, only one Republican governor, Governor John J. Rhodes of Ohio, defected from the party line and voted with the Democrats. Some way or other a telegram from the White House, originated by H. Marvin Watson, a White House aide, to the Democratic governors, landed in the hands of the Republican governors and this seemed to strengthen the Republican position that the meeting was no place for such a political move.

Generally the fever for and against the war in Vietnam has been running very high for the past two weeks. The sound of billy clubs on beatnik heads has been heard throughout the United States and during this period, of course, Secretary of State Rusk attempted to scare the people of this country with a vision of an attack by a billion-man Chinese army. This strategy, of course, back-fired and made the Secretary of State look right sad. During the weekend President Johnson entertained the Prime Minister of Singapore and during his discussions with this gentleman he said that we would ride this tiger to the end. This remark brought about con-

siderable comment and some of the President's critics immediately recalled the old limerick:

"There was a young lady of Niger,
Who smiled as she rode on a
Tiger;
They returned from the ride
With the lady inside,
And the smile on the face
of the Tiger."

The United Auto Workers and the Ford Motor Company finally announced an agreement early yesterday for a new three year contract. This strike has been underway since September 6th and according to the announcement will cost the Ford Motor Company several hundred million dollars.

During the past several days trouble has started again between the Arab nations and Israel. Egypt attacked and sunk an Israeli destroyer which took the lives of 51 men. According to news releases, the Soviet Union has completely restored the tanks lost in the Israel campaign and the number seems to be 800. In addition, three-fourths of the Air Force lost by the Arab nations in the sudden attack by Israel have been restored and it may be that we will have another outbreak before

too many months pass.

President Johnson reportedly has passed the word to several of his lieutenants on Capitol Hill to get Congress out of town and out of his hair by Thanksgiving. Unless the Republicans have other ideas, some of the Democratic leaders are now talking in terms of adjournment between November 15th and Thanksgiving Day, November 23rd. It seems that the President is weary of attacks on his Vietnam policy in the Senate and the bickering over his money policies and domestic programs in the House. One source said that the President has informed Representative Jack Brooks of Texas that he saw no need to continue the agony of this session now that his request for a tax increase was dead. One of the ranking Members on the Republican side of my Committee on Appropriations reported recently to some of his friends that the President was tired of all the news that Congress has been making at his expense and wanted this session brought to an end. It seems that now the main object is to pass all of the Appropriation Bills and the necessary authorization and funding for the Poverty program and then adjourn. The Republicans have remained firm in their demand that the poverty programs be cut back from last year's level. The

level last year was \$1.7 billion and the Republicans want this cut several hundred million. A number of the Members in the House are very much in favor of adjournment because they can see no gain in the continuing battle with the President.

So far, during the first session of the 90th Congress, we have passed and sent to the Senate the Social Security Amendments legislation; Teachers Corps; Elementary Education Extension Act; Public Television; Model Cities Funds; Foreign Aid authorization; Anti-Crime legislation; Civil Rights legislation; Draft Law revision; Copyright revision; Investment Tax Increase; Federal Postal Rate and Pay Increase legislation.

This session of Congress has been the most hectic session since I have been a Member of Congress. The major problem confronting us, of course, has been the war in Vietnam. We have our doves and our hawks in the House and in the Senate and all the picketing and parading throughout the country in opposition to our participation in Vietnam has made it an extremely difficult one. When you sit down and think about the terrific time France had in Viet-

nam for over five years losing some 50,000 men, you can understand just what an undertaking we assumed when we, in 1954 under President Eisenhower, sent in a few military advisors. From that time up to the present we have engaged in a jungle war and when you consider that we have 500,000 of our boys fighting in the jungles of Vietnam, with the cost running nearly \$3 billion a month, this of course is a serious problem. We are bombing in North Vietnam but our military people are instructed not to cross the line into North Vietnam but to confine their activities to South Vietnam. Before this war is over we may have to use Andrew Jackson's old admonition - "Elevate those guns a little lower".

To counteract the anti-war forces who were in Washington this past weekend, in New York and in a number of other states, parades were held by people who believe that we are right in being in Vietnam. In addition, motorists in New York City and in certain sections of New York State yesterday kept their car lights on during the day to indicate that they stand behind our country insofar as the war in Vietnam is concerned. It is an extremely difficult matter to explain to a mother and father why

it was necessary that their boy lost his life in the jungle of a little country in Southeast Asia. The problem that we have today is to end this war and to bring our boys home. When a war is confined like the present one is, it is extremely difficult for a big, strong country like the United States to fight a little war. Certainly we all hope and pray that we do not end this war such as the way we ended the war in Korea. The ending of the Korean War was one of the black marks that we will carry on into the future.

The present session of Congress has been confronted with a terrific budget, calling for expenditures of funds totaling \$146 billion. The deficit for the fiscal year which has just passed totaled nearly \$9 billion and, if our staff members are correct, the deficit which we will encounter before the end of the present fiscal year 1968 will amount to some \$29 billion. The question all through this session has been - can we have guns and butter, too? With the Poverty Program running over two billion dollars and with several millions being squandered, many of the Members of the House and the Senate are upset. For months now the Senate Committees and the House Committees who authorize the Poverty money

have had extreme difficulty in bringing out a bill. Finally this bill passed the Senate and is now in the House. The people in this country know that the ghettos and the slums in our cities are serious problems and that something must be done about them. At the same time, with a war on and a terrific deficit, the amount requested by some of our more liberal Members for some of our cities is clearly out of the question. New programs such as Rent Supplements and Model Cities have caused considerable difficulty during this session. When you say to the average American that anyone whose annual income is \$6,000 per year can make application to have their rent supplemented by the Federal Treasury, you naturally can expect a real argument out of those who have to foot this type of tax increase.

The Great Society programs have naturally caused considerable trouble, but if the war in Vietnam were not under way, President Johnson would probably go down in history as one of the most aggressive and active Presidents of all times. The domestic program in the main has been good and comes at a time when we simply must face the facts such as conditions that exist in our large cities.

With our gross national product amounting to \$800 billion, we still have the strongest country in the world - economically, militarily, and spiritually.

This session of Congress will go down in history as being one where Congress rebelled on spending and, to a great extent, over the war in Vietnam. The House especially will be noted for the fact that it began reacting to the demands and wishes of the people along about March of this year and has continued throughout the balance of the session. It now appears that we will adjourn sometime about Thanksgiving and I will be glad when all of the Appropriation Bills have been passed and the Poverty matters have been settled so that we can go home.