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JOURNAL

of

WILLIAM H. HUTCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

2ND DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME XX

November 1, 1967

It seems to me that just before we close this First Session of the 90th Congress, we will hear more about the failure of the leadership in the House to pass the Administration's program. For many months now a number of newspapers have written editorials calling upon our Speaker, John McCormack of Boston, to resign his position and turn over the leadership duties to some other Member of the House who is able physically to carry out the duties of this assignment.

Shortly after our Speaker Sam Rayburn died, my Chairman, Mr. Cannon, went to the well and made a firm speech calling attention to the fact that we now had the most inept leadership in the House of the 20th Century. He singled out the Speaker, the Majority Leader, and the Majority Whip - calling them by name - and emphatically stating that they neither had the ability or the qualifications to serve as leaders and that the Democrat Party was suffering as a result of their leadership. This blast seemed to blow over for a while but then several months later it cropped up again. On Friday of last week, Richard

Bolling, a Representative from Kansas City, said that Speaker McCormack should now resign and turn over the duties of the Speakership to our Majority Leader, Carl Albert. The Speaker was very much incensed over this statement and stories have been carried throughout the United State concerning this last request that the Speaker resign. In yesterday's Washington Post there appeared a cartoon showing Speaker McCormack sitting in a wagon holding the lines, but with no horses hooked to the wagon. The words stated that, of course, he had the "situation well in hand" and was ready to carry on. On Monday, Representative Bob Sikes of Florida, made a short statement on the Floor of the House criticising those Members of the House who were causing trouble over the leadership. Speaker McCormack issued a statement to the effect that Representative Bolling was disgruntled simply over the fact that he had not been selected as one of our leaders. In his race against Carl Albert for Majority Leader, he soon saw that he did not have sufficient votes and withdrew. The Massachusetts papers have also called upon the Speaker to turn over the duties to a younger, more aggressive Member.

John McCormack, all down through the years has been right unkind to a great many Members of the House and now during this troubled period, he is receiving very little sympathy from the majority of the Democrats in the House. We all know that our leadership today is unable to lead the House and all three of those who occupy the leadership positions are more interested in orders received from the Executive than they are in protecting the Legislative branch of our government. Mr. Rayburn would go just so far and then he refused, regardless of who the President was, to ever attempt to make the House a cheering section for the Executive. The Members of the House on both sides of the aisle respected Mr. Rayburn and knew that as long as he was Speaker we could put up with John McCormack as Majority Leader. Mr. Rayburn and Mr. McCormack were about the same age but Mr. Rayburn was more physically and mentally alert and knew what was going on in the House. In our battles on major legislation he would appear and take a firm stand. Mr. McCormack has been quite a runner in his time. Carl Albert, the Majority Leader, is not well and has

suffered two heart attacks. He is unable physically to be the Speaker and Hale Boggs, the Majority Whip from New Orleans, is the most arrogant Member of the House of Representatives. He has no following whatsoever and only serves as Majority Whip due to the fact that this is a position selected by the Speaker and since he and the Speaker have been close for many years, he received this assignment. The legislative program during this session has been right difficult to sponsor and the Speaker should have been a more aggressive man, with more ability, and with a better understanding of the Membership of the House. John McCormack has simply lost touch and if a secret ballot were taken in the House today on the Democratic side, Mr. McCormack would go out as Speaker.

We have a really close Governor's race on in Kentucky. Henry Ward, the present Highway Commissioner is the Democratic candidate and Louie Nunn is the Republican candidate. In the Republican primary, Nunn succeeded in defeating Judge Marlow Cook, the County Judge of Jefferson County. During this primary campaign, Nunn made a terrific

fight against Judge Cook, using the fact that he was a Catholic as one of the reasons he should not be governor and also became quite a racist and an opponent of the Jews. It was such a scurrilous primary that Senator John Sherman Cooper and Representative Tim Lee Carter of the Fifth Congressional District, issued statements denouncing Nunn's tactics and endorsing Judge Cook. Nunn is up to his old tricks now in the general election and carrying out the advice of those who are advising him he is, by innuendo, attempting to destroy Henry Ward all over Kentucky. Ordinarily this type of campaign would not be well received by the people in Kentucky but since the Breathitt Administration in Frankfort and the Johnson Administration in Washington are so unpopular, the people are reacting and this will make a close Governor's race on Tuesday, November 7th. Henry Ward is a man well-known in Kentucky and is not too well-liked. This race could go down to a 20 - 25 thousand majority, and unless the Democrats bring forth a real Election Day organization, the outcome on November 7th could be disastrous.

Governor Breathitt has made a

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good governor but he has not been able to sell the people in Kentucky that he has done a good job. Unfortunately, like some of our other governors, he has had around him some high pressure people and they have hurt him personally.

We really have four unusual mayoral races in this country today. In Cleveland, C. B. Stokes, the Democratic candidate is a negro and Seth Taft, the grandson of President William Howard Taft is the Republican nominee. It was a terrific Democratic primary and the fact that the negro candidate won this race is a right unusual one today. In Boston, where, as I have said on many occasions, it is still the place where the Lodges speak only to the Cabots and the Cabots speak only to God, a little fat lady by the name of Louis (Day Hicks is the Democratic nominee. She is a member of the school board and simply announced for mayor, using as her platform pledge - "no bussing of students" - and she won the primary. The Secretary of State of Massachusetts, Kevin H. White, is the Republican nominee and this race will go right down to the wire. In Philadelphia, the present Mayor, James H. Tate, is the Democratic nominee and

Arlen Specter is the Republican candidate. Specter is a former Democrat who changed over and Philadelphia is a city with as many as 50 percent of the people colored. Vice is still a problem in Philadelphia and this race may play a great part in the Presidential campaign in 1968. In good old Gary, Indiana, where everything under the sun has been legal for a hundred years, a negro by the name of Hatcher succeeded in electing himself the Democratic nominee and a business man by the name of Joseph Radigan is the Republican nominee. The strong Democratic organization in Gary, headed by John Krupa, has endorsed the Republican candidate and issued a statement to the effect that at some time in the future Gary may have a negro mayor, but that he should be a man more qualified than this man, Hatcher. Bobby Kennedy and several others have attempted to assist Hatcher and in Gary, we will have a right interesting race on November 7th.

In speaking of the Governor's race in Kentucky, if the Republican candidate is elected, he will be the fifth Republican to serve as Governor of Kentucky during the 20th Century. Kentucky has had seventeen gubernatorial elections and thirteen

have gone to the Democrats. In 1903, J. C. W. Beckham became Governor upon the death of William Goebel and was elected for the unexpired term. Goebel is the Governor who was killed at his inauguration. Next we go to a Republican Administration four years later when August E. Willson, a Republican was elected. We go next to a right unusual governor's race in Kentucky when, in 1923, Congressman J. Campbell Cantrill won the party nomination over another Democratic Congressman, Alben W. Barkley. Cantrill died before the November election and the Democratic State Committee nominated still a third Congressman, William J. Fields, to take Cantrill's place. Fields defeated Charles I. Dawson. In 1927 we have a Republican elected by the name of Flem D. Sampson who defeated former Governor J. C. W. Beckham. After the Ruby Lafoon and Happy Chandler days, then a Republican by the name of Simeon S. Willis defeated J. Lyter Donaldson, the Democratic candidate in 1943. This is the last Republican to serve as Governor in Kentucky.

November 4, 1967

The Soviet Communist Party celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary

of the Bolshevik Revolution in the Kremlin yesterday. In the celebration which took place in Moscow, Brezhnev compared American activities in Vietnam to the atrocities of the Fascist brutes and declared that Soviet assistance to the Vietnamese Communists would continue until the United States withdraws from the country. This statement was contained in a four-hour keynote speech opening official celebrations and the chief of the Soviet Communist Party, in addition to denouncing the United States, also denounced Communist China leader Mao Tse Tung, and before closing his speech called for another world Communist conference. For some reason or other, Brezhnev completely failed to mention his predecessors Joseph Stalin and Khrushchev.

To make the Fiftieth Anniversary more prominent, the Soviet Union announced that it is testing a new weapon which could bomb any country in the world from outer space, as early as 1968. Our people seem to believe that this new Soviet weapon would not be accurate enough to destroy our Minuteman ICBM bases. It is estimated that the Soviet Union could launch a 1 to 3 megaton bomb from this orbital rocket. Other sources estimate the bomb could be as

big as 30 megatons. Our Secretary of Defense McNamara called the new weapon a fractional orbital bombardment system. Apparently this type of weapon does not violate the Outer Space Treaty recently signed by the Soviet Union and the United States because the Soviet Union has agreed not to place warheads in full orbit and this is why a fractional orbit would not be a violation of the agreement recently signed.

This past Tuesday evening was Trick or Treat Night, and Christopher, together with his dog Folly, were dressed up as spaceman and space dog and proceeded to really enjoy the festivities. Chris is now four years old and although he is still right small, is just as cute as he can be and sharp as a tack. Louise had some difficulty in finally satisfying Chris with the outer space uniform.

James, Jeffrey, and Paul White are all doing fine, and James is now eight years old and a member of the swimming team in Cambridge, Ohio. Jeffrey is six years old and Paul will be three his birthday.

Virginia is up in Newark this weekend visiting with Chris and Louise, and Louise has completed her

college course and her Master's Degree. She is teaching English in the 7th Grade and seems to be enjoying her assignment tremendously.

November 7, 1967

Yesterday I received a letter from John M. Bailey, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, urging that all of the Democratic Members in the House start helping the President. Mr. Bailey is of the opinion that Nixon, Reagan, Romney and Percy are making considerable noise but offering very little light on present day problems. Now, Mr. Bailey says, is the time to really support LBJ because he is carrying the heaviest load of any President in the history of our country. This is a right unusual letter and I have my doubts that it will make much impression on a number of Members in the House because the President is indicating by every statement he makes these days that he blames us for cutting the budget and trying to hold everything in line with all of our demands daily resulting from the war in Vietnam. It might be possible that President Johnson intends to run against Congress next year, the

same as Harry Truman did in 1948.

The Senate Appropriations Committee will today report out the District Budget for fiscal year, 1968. The House passed the Budget which contained a little over \$462 million and according to my information, the Senate's figure will be \$505 million. The federal payment ceiling at this time is \$70 million and the Senate will report out \$68 million. Before we complete the conference and present the report to both Houses of Congress, a lot of words will go over the dam.

So far this year, the amount appropriated up to this time for all departments, is less than the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1967. This is quite remarkable when you consider the fact that the war in Vietnam is costing more each month. The President's budget, so far, has been reduced \$5.6 billion and we still have Foreign Aid, Military Construction and the District of Columbia Budget to go. Yesterday my Chairman, Mr. Mahon of Texas, emphatically stated that in his opinion the Appropriations Committee would not appropriate a penny more than the amount appropriated in 1967 for the Poverty Program. This was \$1.6 billion and within a few minutes

after my Chairman made his statement, Sargent Shriver, the brother-in-law of John Kennedy, who heads the OEO Program, issued a statement that unless an adequate amount was appropriated he would resign as the Director of OEO. At this time it appears that Mr. Shriver will be seeking other employment before too long.

November 8, 1967

When Kentucky Democrats fight among themselves we always lose. Yesterday Louie Nunn was elected Governor and he carried with him the entire Republican ticket except the offices of Lieutenant Governor, State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney General. It now appears that Wendell Ford of Owensboro, was elected Lieutenant Governor; Thelma Stovall of Louisville, was named State Treasurer; John Breckinridge was elected Attorney General; and Wendell Butler was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Time will tell as to whether or not a Republican Governor, with a Democratic House of Representatives and a Democratic Senate, can continue moving Kentucky along. If we go through the same period of dissension that followed World War II, when a Republican was elected Governor, Kentucky will generally suffer. I do hope that this Legislature and all of our people generally, will not

permit this defeat to carry Kentucky still further back as far as progress is concerned.

John Nance Garner, former Speaker of the House and our former Vice President for two terms, died yesterday at the age of 98. John Nance Garner outlived his enemies, his friends, and his legend. He was known as Cactus Jack and was criticized at one time for being a tobacco-chewing, bourbon-drinking, and evil old man. He was an outstanding legislator and made a good Speaker of the House. He wanted to live to be 100 and although he failed in this wish, he succeeded in living long enough to set a new mark for presidential and vice presidential longevity. This great American certainly was a man completely devoid of pretense or fraud.

November 13, 1967

On Thursday of last week we sent an unmanned Apollo spacecraft into orbit. The Saturn rocket, 363 feet long and weighing as much as a warship, was first launched into an orbit 114 to 117 miles high. This is the largest machine ever to leave the earth's surface. After two orbits the rocket's third stage reignited and pushed the Apollo capsule off for a point about 9,900 nautical miles from earth. The weight orbited was 280,000 pounds which is the weight of a Boeing 707 airliner. The rocket gathered speed

as the 7,500,000 pounds of thrust overcame her 6,200,000 pounds of weight. The spacecraft reentered the atmosphere at 25,000 miles per hour and was recovered near the Hawaiian Islands in the Pacific.

After quite a battle I finally succeeded in having the Conference Report on the District of Columbia budget accepted. The new District budget for fiscal year 1968 will be \$500.9 million. Attached to the District Bill in the Senate was a rider, which the Senate has the right to add, extending the time under the Continuing Resolution to November 9, which was the date of the Conference and simply meant that I had to have unanimous consent to bring the Report out on this particular date. An objection was made and I had to go before the Rules Committee, obtain a ruling, and then on a Roll call vote of 354 to 6, the Conference Report was accepted.

During the weekend, President Johnson traveled around through the country speaking at different Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and Air Force installations. This of course was Veterans Day weekend and the President launched a right rigid offensive against the dissenters who are objecting to the war in Vietnam. The President in his speeches said, "all we have as a Nation, we owe to our unity as a people". The President ended his weekend in Colonial Williamsburg and on Sunday, while attending the church which at

one time was used by George Washington, heard the minister very sternly state that we must have a better explanation of our policy in Vietnam. The President going out of the church in an apparently unsmiling mood, simply shook hands with the minister. This of course nullified to a great extent his travels over the weekend, because the statements of the minister received just as much publicity as the President's own statements at the different installations and aboard the USS Enterprise where he had spent Saturday. It just so happened that the Gridiron Dinner was held at the Inn in Williamsburg Saturday night and the President ended his travels in Williamsburg where he attended the Gridiron Dinner.

We are losing our boys in the war in Vietnam every week and this is a right hard matter to explain to the people. Over the Armistice Day weekend I could not help but think over the different wars we have engaged in and the losses that we have suffered. For instance, we lost 4,435 in the War of Independence; 2,269 in the War of 1812; 364,511 on the Union side and 258,000 on the Confederate side in the War Between the States; 2,446 in the Spanish-American War; 116,516 in the first World War and 405,399 in the second World War; 54,246 in Korea and, up to this time, 14,444 in Vietnam. From

1776 to 1900 we lost 819,144 Americans and 1,664,942 in the 67 years of this century. Regardless of our losses and our many conflicts, we are today continuing our arms race and it seems to me that efforts along this line will be continuing on into the future.

My old friend, Clare Hoffman, died last week. He served 28 years in the Congress from Michigan's 4th District. He was known as "No-Pockets" Hoffman because he had his suits made with only a hip pocket in the trousers and a watch pocket for his watch. The coat was cut straight with no pockets, even on the inside. He was highly nervous and had his suits made this way to keep his hands out of his pockets. He was 5'10" tall and was known in the Congress as a great parliamentarian and perhaps the best Devil's Advocate during the 20th Century. He was 92 years old and retired from the House four years ago after suffering a slight stroke.

November 14, 1967

A great many of our people today are trying to figure out just why we are confronted with all of our difficulties in this country, along with our many problems with the war in Vietnam. Today rioters burn and loot. Demonstrators defile our flag and curse the President. Young men answer the call to arms with -

"Hell No! We won't go". Mongers of hate spread their poison. Teenagers tum to drugs and sex. One of the major causes before our people today is the question of whether or not our Nation is going to the bad place pell-mell, led by a generation of mixed-up, turned-on; dropped-out youth.

On November 20th the people in this country, according to the Census clock, in the Department of Commerce, will reach the 200 million mark. By virtue of the poor census-taking procedure in 1960 some 5 million people were missed so, in reality, the Census clock should show 205 million. With our population increasing by leaps and bounds, there are no easy answers to the question of why we are confronted in this country today with all of our problems. It seems that in the mainstream of discontent we have approximately 10 million people. In this mainstream of course, we have the Black Power group, the draft card burners, the Hippies, the haters of the Left and of the Right, and the drug takers. Some of our psychiatrists are of the opinion that the present mental state of the United States is due to the fact that we have childish people and spoiled brats who are completely ignorant of history and its lessons. Others are of the opinion that we are living at a time when the theme of the day is to take all you can get regardless of how you get it - -

and this belief is not only found in the slum sections of our country but may also be found in unusually high places. I know that a great many young people that I meet each week are simply disgruntled and dissatisfied. Giant steps cannot be taken today from a starting position to complete success in a matter of a few months. Failure to accomplish a great deal in a short time seems to bother a lot of our young people. In addition, the hostility between negroes and whites predominates today and causes a right serious condition. There is more hostility between the rich and the poor than ever before in the history of our country. In addition to all of this, we find hostility between the cities and the suburbs and this is brought out more predominantly in each election that is held at this time.

November 16, 1967

Shirley Temple Black, one of our famous child movie stars who created quite a sensation in her day, lost her bid for a seat in Congress yesterday in the special election which was held to fill the seat of Representative Younger who died several months ago. Mrs. Black was defeated in the Primary by a man who served in the Marine Corps during the Korean War. This gentleman will now face the man who will run under the

Democratic emblem, with this election to be held next month. The defeat of Shirley Temple Black proves one thing quite decisively. It demonstrates that a movie star cannot expect to automatically win in politics and that stardom is no passport to office.

Late last night we passed the Anti-Poverty Bill, continuing the program for fiscal year 1968. On a Roll Call vote of 221 to 190 the House reduced the amount from \$2.06 billion to \$1.6 billion.

General Westmoreland is back in Washington to report to the President on the progress of the war in Vietnam. General Westmoreland stated that he was never more pleased or more encouraged by our military progress in Vietnam and apparently there will be no change in our Vietnam policy.

November 17, 1967

I attended a stag dinner at the White House last night. General William C. Westmoreland, the Commanding General of our forces in Vietnam, was a guest at the dinner and following the meal which, by the way, was not too good, President Johnson talked to us - off the record - concerning the war in Vietnam. The statements that he made were no different from those we have heard on a

number of occasions when our Committee on Appropriations has been called to the White House for requests for additional funds to be used in the Vietnam War. After the President spoke he called on General Westmoreland who talked for about 20 minutes. He described the condition as it exists today and painted a very optimistic picture. During his talk he mentioned several matters which would take place next year and on into the future in this engagement. This, to me, is always right startling when you hear statements along this line because I know that the war in Vietnam will not be in existence that long.

The people in this country will elect another Eisenhower, who promised to stop the Korean War and did so shortly after the election. I certainly did not agree with the way General Eisenhower stopped the war, but this was very much a political issue in 1952 and certainly will be a major issue insofar as the war in Vietnam is concerned next year. After the General finished his statement, the President said that he wanted to ask him some of the questions that we hear today, such as - "Why not stop the bombing"? The General answered the questions and all of his answers were the ones that we have heard for months now. I have always admired General Westmoreland and,

notwithstanding the fact that a number of our high-ranking generals in the Army and in the military generally say that General Westmoreland is a right weak sister, I have always believed that he was a fine soldier. In listening to him last night and following the war generally during the past 12 months, I now believe that we must select another Patton, Omar Bradley, or "Lightening Joe" Collins. Somewhere in the Army, Marine Corps, or Air Force today we have such a man and this is the man who should now lead our troops in Vietnam.

November 21, 1967

The devaluation of the British pound from \$2.80 to \$2.40 was a shocker. For months now we have heard talk of devaluation but it seemed to me that Great Britian might avoid taking this step. The bankers and business of the world apparently had lost confidence in the British economy and ability to maintain the pound at its normal value of \$2.80. The Bank of England, with the help of our country, started buying immediately to hold the price above the official floor of \$2.7825. The cost to British reserves in gold and dollars was certainly painful. Prime Minister Harold Wilson gave as the reason for this devaluation the closing of the Suez Canal and the dock strikes at Liverpool and London. It seems to me that naturally

these instances were bad luck, but a healthy economy should have been able to take considerable bad luck in stride.

The devaluation of the British pound this past weekend placed the President again in a position where he could vigorously demand a tax increase of 10 percent before Congress adjourns. The President held a news conference and this, by the way, was probably the most vigorous conference that he has held since he became President, and following this particular conference the President met with Wilbur Mills, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, my chairman, George H. Mahon of the House Committee on Appropriations, and several other leaders in the House and the Senate. Again he demanded a tax increase and said that Mr. Mills and Gerald Ford, Minority Leader in the House, would "rue the day" that they decided not to consider a bill calling for a tax increase before Congress adjourns. It now seems that Mills has decided to start hearings a week from tomorrow on the proposed tax increase bill. This is the same bill that he tabled in his committee some three weeks ago.

General Westmoreland and Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker met the press on Sunday and both gave a good account of the action in Vietnam. Again General Westmoreland said that this war would go on into

next year but that it might be possible to phase out somewhat as the South Vietnamese developed to the point where they could take over the duties of a great many of our men.

November 29, 1967

One of the ablest and probably the most controversial members of the President's Cabinet is Robert S. McNamara. As Secretary of Defense he has been in a running battle with the Committee on Armed Services in the House and in some instances with the same Committee in the Senate. As President of the Ford Motor Company, he was selected by President Kennedy and has generally been considered the ablest man in the Cabinet. For a period of seven years now he has been battling the wolves and the going has been exceedingly rough during the past six months. Rumors started to the effect that the Joint Chiefs of Staff were very much put out with McNamara because he had developed into a "dove". They wanted more bombings, more men, and very much of a larger war in Vietnam.

Yesterday the Defense Secretary announced that he would leave the Pentagon and, if elected, would become the President of the World Bank. It is not clear as to just when he will step down

but it is expected to take place before the Presidential Election next year. McNamara was selected for the World Bank position by the President and the nomination will be considered formally by the Board of Executive Directors of the multi-billion lending organization at a meeting to be held today.

The news that Secretary McNamara will leave the Pentagon to take over the World Bank has shocked and shaken the Capital. His departure will be considered as a triumph for the "hawks" and widely interpreted as a signal that an all-out escalation is about to begin in Vietnam. McNamara was no "dove", but he was generally cautious and made every move possible to prevent a third World War.

With all of our problems in Vietnam, it now appears that Turkey and Cyprus may square off and have a battle. Proposals have been made the past few days for a settlement between the two countries but, so far, Turkey's ships are loading materials and men and, unless something is done within the next few days, we will have a battle under way in Cyprus.

December 1, 1967

We are really having our troubles in the Democratic Party. All of the

polls show the President running way behind Senator Robert F. Kennedy, who is not a candidate, and way behind nearly all of the prospective Republican candidates. It seems that our National Committee is operated exclusively by the President and active Democrats throughout the United States never hear the name, John Bailey, mentioned. John Bailey is the chairman of the Democratic National Committee and has been the weakest chairman to serve in this capacity during the 20th century. No one seems to know just how much money we have on hand and when election time comes around the Democratic National Committee seems to always be out of funds. I do not accept campaign contributions and on a number of occasions have witnessed my Republican opponents spending fabulous sums of money. For instance, last year my opponent had 116 large signboards that cost \$100 each and this was more than I spent in my entire campaign. In addition to the signboards he had radio and television programs and all sorts of campaign publicity. Four years ago my opponent admitted that he had collected and spent a little over \$117,000 in his campaign. This particular opponent's television bill in my home county alone was more than I spent in the entire campaign. It seems that the Republican House Campaign Committee always has plenty of money. According to newspaper stories all of the Republican candidates for Congress last year received

either five or ten thousand dollars from their House Campaign Committee and, in many instances, larger amounts were set aside for close districts. The Republicans receive \$1,500 for each Congressional campaign and this is separate and apart from the National Committee funds. In other words, they are well prepared to go into battle, and the Democrats, who control the House and Senate and have all of the larger assignments in the Congress, are generally ignored insofar as the House Democratic Committee is concerned and the National Committee as well. Michael J. Kirwan, who will be 81 on his next birthday, is the Chairman of the House Campaign Committee for the Democrats and he and our Speaker, who is 76 years of age, succeed each year in electing Mike Kirwan as the Democratic Campaign Chairman. On several occasions Mike Kirwan has offered to send me checks in the sum of \$250 to \$1,000 for my campaign. On one occasion I mailed back a check, which was mailed automatically to me, for \$500. Even though I do not accept campaign contributions, offering an incumbent an amount such as those mentioned above is simply an insult. We, the Democrats, have all the many sources to obtain sums of money but for some reason the House and Senate candidates never receive any amounts that compare with the Republicans.

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This has been going on ever since I have been a Member of Congress and certainly is no secret. The President each four years on the Democratic ticket seems to have all the necessary funds to make his campaign, but none of this money seeps down to the Congressional level. One of these days we will have a real explosion in the Democratic Party and it will come from aggressive Members in the House of Representatives who make a struggle every two years to survive.

Generally the Democratic Party is not amenable to the methods now being used by the President in dealing with his fellow Democrats. He is a loner and as the head of our Party is operating the Party as he pleases. During one of the recent White House briefings, he said to a number of us that he was sorry if he had done anything to hurt any of the Members of the House, but that with all of the trouble he had, at times he made decisions and said things that of course disturbed some of his friends in the House. A drive is now underway by John Bailey to get all of the Democratic Members in the House and Senate to come to the defense of the President. Nearly every week now I receive letters from the Campaign Committee noting the fact that Abraham Lincoln passed through such a

period as our President is now passing through and also that a number of other Presidents have had this experience. The National Committee wants each Democrat in the House and Senate to vigorously defend the President and to stop a lot of the criticism that is taking place today. We certainly have reached a right unusual period in the Democratic Party when the National Committee must almost daily scream for help in defending the President. The President pays no attention to the campaigns of those in the House and Senate and seems to care very little about whether any of them are elected. He is simply reaping the harvest that he has sown and I sincerely believe that unless he starts traveling another road he will experience considerable more trouble as time passes.

Only yesterday Senator Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota, one of the able Members of the Senate, announced that he will enter at least four Presidential Primaries next year to carry his dissent on President Johnson's Vietnam policy to the people of the United States. McCarthy is 51 years of age and seems to have no illusions that he can take the nomination away from President Johnson but he sincerely believes that the Vietnam War issue must be aired in the context of a political campaign. Senator McCarthy says that he

will enter primaries in Wisconsin, Oregon, California, and Nebraska. A decision will be reached as to other states as time passes.

The President's stand on the Vietnam War, federal spending, and the race riot situation, is causing him more trouble every day. The people in this country today want strong leadership and those Governors and public figures throughout the United States who take a positive and vigorous stand with regard to the looting and race riots will be the ones that the people will support. President Johnson had an opportunity at the time of the Watts, Cleveland, Detroit, and Newark riots to not only become a great man, but to place the Republican Party in a position where the nomination next year would be of no value. Instead of coming to the front and taking the necessary action that would stop this rioting and looting, he simply dived under the bushes and now Stokeley Carmichael, Rap Brown, and many other Black Power leaders and advocates are calling him a "buffoon" and every name imaginable. Leaning over backward for several years now to help the colored people, the President is receiving only insults and threats from those gangsters, looters, and rioters who continue to threaten the good people of this country every day. With a little namby-pamby Attorney General,

who is afraid of his own shadow, the President has so far done nothing to help this situation. At his last television news conference, the President took his stongest stand, speaking out against those who want to take the law into their own hands. Maybe someone in the White House made a mistake and told the President just how the people feel about this situation. Those around him at the White House sail around him like scared rabbits and I have my doubts that any of the older Democrats have the audacity to tell the President that he could do just a little better along some lines.

December 4, 1967

Francis Cardinal Spellman, the senior Prince of the Roman Catholic Church, died unexpectedly on Saturday at the age of 78. His Diocese of New York is the richest in this country. He suffered a stroke and died within a matter of a few hours. This was one of the great churchmen in our country and for a number of years now he has served our servicemen in engagements throughout the world.

It appears that Senator Eugene J. McCarthy is really serious. In addition to the Nebraska, California, Oregon and Wisconsin primaries, the Senator has indicated that he will enter the Massachusetts primary. I know for sure that the

White House is very much concerned about the Senator's move to bring his disagreement with the President to the people and especially as this disagreement applies to the war in Vietnam.

The first heart transplant was performed in Cape Town, South Africa on Sunday of last week. Louis Washkansky, a 55 year old South African immigrant, received the heart of Denise Ann Darvall, 25, who was fatally injured in an automobile accident the day before. Her heart was kept alive with a flow of fluid from the time of her death until the operation. This operation was under the supervision of Dr. Christian Bernard, aged 44. The patient's temperature at the conclusion of the operation and his blood pressure were normal and yesterday he said that he was feeling better. According to the doctor, the transplanted heart is in good condition and it will be about a week before the doctors know for sure as to whether or not this, the first heart transplant in history, is successful.

December 5, 1967

Shortly after the death of John Fogarty, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor-HEW on Appropriations, our chairman, George Mahon of Texas,

consulted with me concerning the membership of this particular subcommittee. In addition to the death of the chairman, John Fogarty, Winfield Denton of Indiana; Charles Duncan of Oregon; Billy Matthews of Florida; and Billy Farnum of Michigan were defeated. All four of these were Democratic Members of this particular subcommittee, serving under John Fogarty as chairman. This subcommittee now passes on funds totaling \$13,600,000,000 and this is the second largest bill reported out by the Committee on Appropriations each year. In fact, when the war in Vietnam is over and defense appropriations are back to a reasonable amount, then the bill on Labor-HEW will be the largest appropriation bill reported out by the 12 subcommittees of our Committee on Appropriations. My chairman, Mr. Mahon of Texas, called me and said that if I would serve, he wanted me to serve as chairman of this subcommittee, taking the place of John Fogarty. He assured me that the Department of Labor would remain with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, placing the subcommittee in a position of having the same jurisdiction as when in operation under Mr. Fogarty. I agreed to serve as chairman if Daniel Flood of Pennsylvania, the only remaining Democrat on the subcommittee, would agree to stand back and waive his rights to the chairmanship.

Under the rules of our Committee, a

senior member cannot take over the chairmanship of a subcommittee, regardless of the seniority involved, unless he is a member of the subcommittee and is serving on the subcommittee next in line to the chairman. This simply meant that Flood could say "yes or no", and after my chairman discussed this matter with him on several occasions, Daniel Flood finally said that he would not step aside and would exercise his right of seniority on the subcommittee to take over the chairmanship. The only method left for my chairman then was to attempt to have the rules of the Committee changed or to abide by the decision of Mr. Flood. Mr. Flood's decision was not overruled and this, of course, was proper because it would have simply brought on a terrific fight before the full Committee. Mr. Mahon then proceeded to name Daniel Flood of Pennsylvania as chairman, me, as Number 2 on the subcommittee, next in line to the chairman, and with Neal Smith of Iowa, Bill Hull of Missouri, and Bob Casey of Texas next in line to fill the balance of the vacancies on the Democratic side. On the Republican side no vacancies existed and the ranking minority member is Mel Laird of Wisconsin and next to Mr. Laird we have Michel of Illinois and Shriver of Kansas. This is the composition of the subcommittee that began hearings on the bill for funds for Labor-HEW for

fiscal year, 1968. Mr. Flood, by the way, performed in an excellent manner and made a good chairman. The only reason that my chairman, Mr. Mahon of Texas, attempted to get him to stand aside was due to the fact that Mr. Flood is in bad health and has so far survived a right serious cancer operation.

During all of the maneuvering for the chairmanship and the composition of the new members of this subcommittee, a great many people downtown in Washington were very much concerned over just what was taking place. One of those was the very distinguished lady by the name of Mary Lasker, who is the widow of Albert Lasker, a man who died several years ago leaving an \$80 million estate to his widow. This man, Albert Lasker, amassed a fortune in the advertising business and in 1942 set up the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation to push for support for medical research, then a new and controversial idea. It was Albert Lasker's thought that the Foundation should provide the seed money for research projects then place the Federal government in a position to follow up the private efforts which had heretofore been established. The interests of Mr. and Mrs. Lasker pertained mainly to mental health, birth control and, after the Lasker's cook was stricken with cancer in the early 1940's, cancer research. Albert Lasker died of

cancer in 1952. The Laskers became very friendly with Florence and Daniel Mahoney here in Washington and, following the death of Albert Lasker, Mrs. Lasker, a very wealthy, attractive, highly educated lady, proceeded to make contacts in the House and in the Senate and at the White House. Later a man by the name of Mike Gorman, a former newspaperman from Oklahoma, was employed by the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation. Mrs. Lasker for years now has made right substantial contributions to the campaigns for a great many Members in the House and the Senate and has given liberally to the Democratic National Committee. On more than one occasion Mrs. Lasker has stated publicly that she is on a first name basis with some 150 Members in the House of Representatives and some 50-odd Senators. She is a constant visitor at the White House and only recently had lunch with President Johnson at the time Lister Hill was called to the White House and informed that some \$4 million additional money for heart research must be added to the bill for fiscal year 1968, regardless of the fact that neither the Bureau of the Budget nor NIH requested the money. There was a leak on this particular transaction and several days thereafter an article appeared in the Washington Post carrying the picture of Lister Hill of Alabama, the chairman

of the Subcommittee on Labor-HEW in the Senate, Mel Laird and otherSinvolved in this transaction. Operating through John Fogarty and Lister Hill, Mary Lasker, with her assistants, has succeeded in increasing the Appropriations bill for NIH and for the Department of HEW several billion dollars during the past 10 years. In 1940, NIH started with an \$80,000 appropriation and now nearly \$2 billion of the total amount for Labor-HEW goes to NIH.

Just before Winfield Denton of Indiana was defeated he said to me on the Floor one day that he had just received a substantial contribution totaling several thousand dollars from Mary Lasker, that if I needed any contributions she would be delighted to send along the money. He is just one of many who have received contributions from Mrs. Lasker and the Lasker Foundation. I have never accepted a campaign contribution from any source and was not interested in any of the money that Mr. Denton was discussing with me on the Floor of the House.

After the hearings on the regular bill for Labor-HEW began this year I had a call one day from Mike Gorman and he informed me as to who he was and his connection with the Albert and

Mary Lasker Foundation. He said that Mrs. Lasker would be down from New York the next day and that it was imperative that she have a conference with me. I had heard all about this lady and the Truman-Johnson-Fogarty-Lister Hill episodes and, in fact, was quite curious to see this lady and find out just how she operated. I agreed to see her the next day and when she arrived was very affable and alert concerning amounts, figures, projects and minute details of the bill for Labor-HEW for fiscal year 1968. She very frankly informed me that she was well acquainted with the situation concerning our subcommittee and that even though Daniel Flood was chairman, she knew that as the second ranking member of the Subcommittee, I was on the side with the 6 votes and our chairman, under ordinary circumstances, would be on the side with the 2 votes. This, of course, was an accurate statement and she clearly showed in her conversation with me that she knew just about everything that had transpired.

Finally, after some 20 years, a detailed article appeared entitled - The Health Syndicate: Washington's Noble Conspiracy. This article appeared in the December, 1967 issue of the Atlantic Magazine. The article is factually correct and details just what

has transpired concerning Mary Lasker, Dr. James Shannon, the Director of NIH for the past 12 years, the late Representative John Fogarty, who died in January of this year of a heart attack, and Senator Lister Hill of Alabama. This article states that Mrs. Mary Lasker, a very wealthy public-spirited citizen of New York with a fierce interest in health, spun the web that linked all of the maneuvers together which have brought about the present research program in NIH and the many facets of the National Institute of Health. Mrs. Lasker's network was described in the article as "unparalleled in influence" and that with only a small group of private citizens, she had created what is now known as a "noble conspiracy". One federal official described it as such, according to Elizabeth Brenner Drew, who wrote the above described article.

Mike Gorman calls it a "high-class type of subversion - very high-class". He states that they are not "second-story burglars because we go right to the front door". Speaking recently at the Lasker Medical Award luncheon at the time when Claude Pepper, now a Member of the House, was awarded a \$10,000 Lasker Award, Douglas Cater, President Johnson's White House Assistant on Health, told the audience that President Johnson's last appointment before

he left the White House for the hospital where he remained for a few days suffering from a deep cold, was with Mary Lasker. Mr. Cater further stated that the president didn't get away either without two memoranda from her to study while he was recuperating. "Mary and her colleagues", said Cater, "have set a new fashion in lobbyists", and he went on to say that the moving and shaking done by such womenfolk affects everybody, including the most "obdurate" politician. Mr. Cater said that we should be glad to have them because our children's children would reap the benefits. This man, Cater, by the way, is the man who called me on a number of occasions just before the markup on the Labor-~~HW~~ bill and informed me that the President was very much concerned over my actions which indicated that the new members of this subcommittee, and the ones with the votes, would not exceed the budget in a single instance in the bill and might make real serious budget cuts. Mr. Cater's intuition turned out to be correct because we marked-up the bill, holding it within the budget and reducing the overall bill by \$145 million. This was unheard of up until this time and especially for the past 15 year period. When Albert D. Lasker, the advertising genius married Mary Woodard Reinhardt in 1940, his bride, a cum laude graduate

graduate of Radcliffe and a former graduate student at Oxford University, was already a successful businesswoman and an energetic devotee of public causes.

In speaking of Claude Pepper a few minutes ago, this was the same gentleman who, in 1944, was persuaded by the Mahoneys, at the insistence of Mrs. Lasker, to hold hearings on federal support of health research. In this, the good year of 1967, an article that appeared in the Washington papers several weeks ago indicated that the Albert Lasker Foundation had just selected Representative Claude Pepper for the \$10,000 Lasker Award. To say the least, they were a little late in placing it on the line.

This man, Mike Gorman, by the way, is a right crafty individual and just the right kind of a front man for the Lasker Noble Conspiracy. Mike Gorman is the Executive Director and maintains offices on Connecticut Avenue here in Washington. The National Committee Against Mental Illness is composed of Mrs. Albert D. Lasker and Mrs. Florence Mahoney as co-chairmen and Mike Gorman as Executive Director. Both Mrs. Lasker and Mrs. Mahoney are guests at intimate dinners given by the Johnsons. This also applies to the Kennedys and the Trumans.

On one occasion Mrs. Lasker stayed in the office of Senator Style Bridges for three hours to see him since he was then the ranking Republican on the Senate Appropriations Committee. Mrs. Lasker had cultivated Bridge's friendship by sending him the latest drugs and bringing him special diet food for his hypertension. Bridges agreed to support increased appropriations and this pleased Mrs. Lasker.

During the past 15 years Mrs. Lasker appears to have been a little closer to Senator Hill than to John Fogarty. Of course, the contest was on each year as to which would recommend the largest amount for NIH.

Mrs. Lasker and Dr. DeBakey are in close contact over the new DeBakey heart project and, in fact, this good lady is in to just about everything concerning HEW.

The closing two paragraphs in the article which appeared in the Atlantic Magazine are as follows:

'There is increasing concern among health policy makers over the disorganization and inequities in medical services. This is a growing feeling that the categorical, disconnected, disease-oriented, specific-fee-for-specific-service approach is outmoded. (Even Medicare does

not ensure comprehensive medical treatment; it ensures the payment of doctor's bills). The comprehensive health clinics which the poverty program has begun to open in the ghetto neighborhoods, using new approaches to health care, are seen as the first step in a new direction. This, the general awareness of the needs of the poor that came with the poverty program, the demands of the labor movement, the involvement of the insurance companies, the restiveness of the medical students - all are going to have an increasing voice in defining health policies.

This means that the voice of the health syndicate will be diminished. This comes at a time when its powers would inevitably fade. John Fogarty is dead. Lister Hill is 72 and in political trouble. Mary Lasker and Florence Mahoney are no longer young women. The political climate is changing. The health syndicate has been, therefore, a historical phenomenon, probably an unparalled one, certainly an important one. There may never be anything like it again."

December 6, 1967

The new Mayor of Washington has submitted to the City Council a \$580.2 million budget for fiscal year, 1969.

The proposed budget represents a \$75 million, or 13 percent, increase over the present budget. The Mayor, in making his recommendations, stated that there would be an increase in the sales tax from 3 percent to 4 percent on the dollar and real estate taxes would be increased from \$2.90 to \$3.00 per hundred dollars. Only a few days ago the President signed the budget for fiscal year 1968 which was the record all-time budget and now the new Mayor and officials are calling for more money.

I received an invitation today to attend the Inauguration of John Bell Williams as Governor of Mississippi. The inauguration will be held on Tuesday, January 16, 1968, in Jackson, Mississippi. This is the gentleman who backed Goldwater and was then stripped of all his seniority. It seems that his people and, in fact, all of the people in Mississippi certainly restored his seniority when he ran for Governor.

December 9, 1967

Lynda Bird Johnson, the twenty-three year old daughter of President and Mrs. Johnson will marry Captain Charles Robb at the White House today. Captain Robb is in the Marine Corps and

was stationed in the White House where he and the President's daughter met several months ago and soon fell in love. Lynda Bird is President and Mrs. Johnson's elder daughter. Both of the President's daughters married just good old American boys and I hope that they will be happy.

The new Commissioner, who by the way is designated as the Mayor of our Capital City, started out early in his administration with a new plan to stem the rising crime tide here in Washington. For obvious reasons, the President is deeply concerned by the unprecedented wave of violent crime in the major cities and especially in our Capital City. Generally, this problem of law and order is a matter for the states, not the Federal Government. Crime in the streets may well be the most dangerous political issue facing Mr. Johnson in 1968, more so than the war in Vietnam. In other major cities, the President can only promise help, but here in our Capital City he expects to do more. Recently at one of the Cabinet meetings a member said that in traveling around the country he found everywhere that the people were more alarmed at the crime at home than the war in Vietnam. Here in Washington we have an authorized police force of 3100 and today we have 383 vacancies.

It is almost impossible to obtain the services of men and women who qualify for these positions. With cries of police brutality, lenient sentences, and general disrespect for the law, it makes it exceedingly difficult to talk a young man into going into the Police Force for a career. Martin Luther King, Jr., says that next year he will lead a tremendous sit-in in Washington, and if this occurs it will naturally result in trouble. I know that today in our military reservations throughout the country a number of our officers and men are assigned to study and properly train enlisted men in the art of preventing and stopping riots and general disorder in our streets. This may be one of the big assignments of the military services following the close of the war in Vietnam.

Clement Maggia, aged 74, and the creator of the huge wedding cake for the marriage of President Johnson's daughter, died on Wednesday night of this week after a heart attack. He had just completed the cake, and during the day had been interviewed by the press concerning the cake and the trimmings which had been completed at the Greenbriar Hotel in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. He was employed to prepare the six foot cake, one of the most elaborate of all, fol-

flowing the death of the regular pastry chef of the White House, who died last week. This man was Ferdinand Louvat. The picture of the cake shows it to be not only a huge cake, but a very lovely cake, and should play a great part at the wedding.

President Johnson now indicates that a decision may have to be reached soon concerning wage and price controls. This will follow unless shortly after we reconvene in January action is taken on the tax increase legislation.

December 14, 1967

It now appears that we will adjourn the First session of the 90th Congress on either Friday or Saturday of this week. Obstacles to adjournment this weekend began melting away as Congress took action yesterday on three or four bills that must pass before we can go home. The House and Senate conferees agreed on a Foreign Aid Bill carrying a total of \$2,315,680,000. In addition, the Senate Appropriations Committee reported out a Poverty Bill that carried a sum of \$1,980,000,000. Our Bill on Poverty carried the figure of \$1,612,500,000. The conference, to be held either tomorrow or Saturday with the House, should be able to resolve this difference without too much trouble. It now appears that the conference

between the House and Senate on the Elementary and Secondary Education Bill is moving along in good shape and this report should be back either tomorrow or Saturday.

As we all knew, during the 89th Congress a great many new programs enacted would have to be modified, clarified, and in some instances corrected, during the First Session of the 90th Congress. This has proved to be true and we have spent quite a bit of time this year working on prior legislation and especially in the fields of health, education, poverty, and air and water pollution. Certainly this Congress will not go down in history as a "do-nothing" Congress even though we passed considerably less legislation than we did during the First and Second Sessions of the 89th Congress. During this First Session of the 90th Congress we have been faced with a proposed deficit in spending of some \$29 billion and have had a daily fight over the Budget for fiscal year, 1968, trying to cut domestic programs as much as possible and finance the war in Vietnam which, by the way, is costing this country \$2.9 billion each month.

King Constantine of Greece arrived in Rome early today after his efforts to overthrow the Athens regime apparently ended in failure. The 27 year old

monarch led his family to Rome and declined to comment on the events in his homeland. Yesterday he had issued a call to his countrymen to oust the Military Junta which seized power in Athens some 8 months ago. He appealed for a return to Democracy and when the Junta agreed to a settlement of the Cyprus crisis and still failed to call for elections this fall as it had promised, it made the King believe that a call for the overthrow of the Junta would be successful. He was unable to rally the Army against the Junta and started fleeing from village to village and finally, with his family, ended up early this morning in Rome, Italy. This is a sad commentary as to the affairs of this country and should not help Greece with the free countries of the world. As we all know, the Greeks have never been in favor of a Greek king, and have turned for many hundreds of years to the Germans, British, and Dutch for their rulers. They are now in bad shape.

December 16, 1967

The First Session of the 90th Congress adjourned sine die at 6:36 last night. This session of Congress was marked by frustration over Vietnam, pre-election year bickering, and a slowdown in the Great Society's advances and programs. The sine die Resolution set a January 15, 1968 convening date for the

Second Session of the 90th Congress. This was the longest session of Congress in four years, and the roughest, as far as the Administration's programs and policies are concerned.

January 1, 1968

During the year of 1967 the Congress was faced with two of the most difficult problems in the history of our country. The War in Vietnam was number one and crime in our streets was number two. When the 2nd Session of the 90th Congress reconvenes these will still be the two major problems facing our country.

In 1967, the revolution in American life which we witness daily in our newspapers and on our television and radio programs, was presented. This year was a year that perhaps more than any other in recent history spelled widespread dissatisfaction with the status quo.

During the year we had the Arab-Israeli war which only lasted six days but left the Holy Land smoldering.

During this good year of 1967 we had the Kosygin-Johnson meeting at Glassboro, New Jersey which, by the way, accomplished nothing. Again, during the year Red Chinese membership to

the United Nations was denied. The debate that followed the offering of the Resolution was heated but not as violent as in recent years.

Turkey and Greece again threatened to go to war over Cyprus, but appeals from the United Nations and a visit by President Johnson's special envoy, Cyrus Vance, led to troop withdrawal. The conflict in Vietnam grew to new intensity as the year progressed, with the battles larger and the casualties higher. Combat casualties soared to well over 100,000 and more than 15,000 American troops were killed.

Civil disorder was not new to the American scene but in 1967 it was to reach new intensity, notably in Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, and Newark, New Jersey.

This was the year that Adam Clayton Powell was stripped of his Chairmanship by fellow Democrats and the House voted to ban him from Congress. Bobby Baker, the Senate Secretary, was convicted of tax evasion and conspiracy. Senator Thomas J. Dodd was censured and James Hoffa, the head of the Teamsters Union, was sent to prison after conviction of tampering with a jury.

The St. Louis Cardinals succeeded in defeating the Boston Red Sox and

Cassius Clay was deprived of his heavy-weight championship when he refused to be inducted into the Army.

Shirley Temple, who made the song, The Good Ship Lollipop, famous ran for Congress and was defeated. Shirley Temple Black said that she would make another try later on.

Cleveland elected a Negro as Mayor and the new mayor, Carl Stokes, has assumed office. The same thing happened in Gary, Indiana with a man by the name of Richard Hatcher elected as mayor. It was during this same year that the first Mayor of the 20th Century for the District of Columbia was selected by President Johnson under the new Reorganization Act and he also is a Negro by the name, Walter Washington.

The Republican Party has a number of candidates and they started out in 1967 hoping to be elected President. These men are Richard Nixon, George Romney, Ronald Reagan, and Nelson Rockefeller. It was in the same year, 1967, that we saw Kentucky's 5th Republican governor during the 20th century elected. The new Governor is Louie B. Nunn of Glasgow. The Lieutenant-Governor and 3 other state office-holders elected were from the Democratic ticket.

We lost 3 Astronauts in the Apollo mishap.

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Prime Minister Harold Wilson of England succeeded in devaluating the pound. The pound was devaluated from \$2.80 to \$2.40.

Lucy Johnson Nugent gave birth to a fine little boy named Patrick Lyndon Nugent. The President is now playing with this little boy and of course one of the stories going around is to the effect that the doctors warned him about picking the baby up by his ears at such a tender age. (Several years ago the President was severely criticized for playing in such a manner with his pet Beagle hound.)

Thurgood Marshall, the first Negro named to the Supreme Court, took office during the year and Svetlana Stalin published her book.

The President's other daughter, Lynda Johnson, married during the year and both of the girls married just good old American boys.

During this year the end of the course took place for a number of great people - people like Richard Mansfield, Carl Sandburg, Francis Cardinal Spellman, Konrad Adenauer, and Henry J. Kaiser. John Nance Garner died at the age of 98 and Christian A. Herter at the age of 71.

People who appeared frequently in

the news, such as Jayne Mansfield, Jack Ruby, Tommy Mansfield of the 13 wives, Henry J. Luce and George Lincoln Rockwell, Bernard Goldfine, big giver of the Eisenhower regime, and J. Robert Oppenheimer.

A number of other personalities passed on in 1967. They are Spencer Tracy, Bert Lahr, Basil Rathbone, Vivien Leigh, Nelson Eddy, Barney Ross, Dorothy Parker, Eddy Gilmore, Alfred Krupp, Donald Campbell, Bruce Barton, Ann Sheridan, Claude Rains, and Prime Minister Harold Holt of Australia. In Kentucky, Jouett Ross Todd and Brent M. Spence, aged 92, died. Flem D. Sampson, one of Kentucky's former GOP governors and Nathan Lord, also died.

January 15, 1968

The Second Session of the 90th Congress convened today. This is a troubled Congress, pressed by election year deadlines and still facing hard decisions on war, urban riots and taxes. Both the Senate and the House will take up where they left off on the war in Vietnam, crime in our streets, and a request for a 10% income surtax. The first order of business today in the Senate is the filibuster threatened Civil Rights bill.

During the past year, a rejuvenated conservative coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats handed the Johnson

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Administration repeated beatings on key roll call votes in the House during the First Session of the 90th Congress and, unless there is a considerable change, the same will take place during this, the 2nd Session of the 90th Congress. On 42 coalition roll calls I am recorded as voting with the coalition 60% of the time. Representative Carl D. Perkins was recorded as voting with the coalition 10%.

During the year of 1967, I succeeded in answering every roll call. An article appeared in the Louisville Courier Journal entitled Natcher, Perkins Score as Voters. This article is as follows:

NATCHER, PERKINS SCORE AS VOTERS

The report card is in on the 1967 session of Congress and two of Kentucky's congressmen get gold stars for perfect attendance.

Several others in the delegation didn't score so well in that department, however.

Rep. William H. Natcher of Bowling Green and Rep. Carl Perkins of Hindman completed the session without missing a single roll call. There were 245 of them during the year in the House.

In fact, Natcher kept intact his unique record for perfect attendance. He hasn't missed a record vote in the House of Representatives since he was sworn in as a freshman back in 1954.

Natcher and Perkins are as proud as schoolboys about their record - although neither contends that a congressman's attendance is the sole test of quality.

"I'm right proud of it," said Natcher. "I think you ought to vote on the difficult ones as well as the easy ones."

Perkins said, "It means a lot to the people back home to know that you were there representing them on every single vote."

Among Kentucky's other representatives and senators, several scores were less than perfect.

Rep. William O. Cowger of Louisville scored 73% on attendance, missing 67 of the 245 roll calls. Rep. John C. Watts of Nicholasville missed 51 roll calls for a 79% attendance record.

Other House scores were Frank A. Stubblefield of Murray, 90%; Gene Snyder of Jeffersonton, 91%; and Tim Lee Carter of Tompkinsville, 94%.

On the Senate side, Kentucky's John Sherman Cooper missed 86 of the 315 roll calls for an attendance of 73%. Thruston B. Morton missed 90 roll calls for a record of 71%.

The lower attendance marks were attributable in part to overseas trips which several of them made in the closing weeks of the session.

According to the Congressional Quarterly, which compiled scores, the average attendance for all congressmen was 85%. House Republicans as a group had the best record - 88%.

The worst score was compiled by Rep. Edwin E. Willis, D-La, chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, who voted on only 50 of the 245 roll calls.

To accomplish perfect records, Natcher and Perkins have to keep an ear cocked for the bells which ring in every office, corridor and committee room on Capitol Hill. When 3 bells ring, that means the House is taking a record vote and congressmen drop what they are doing and head for the floor.

"It's been exceedingly difficult on a number of occasions," Natcher said. "I've had to travel all night to get back for roll calls. I've had a number

of very narrow escapes."

Natcher was at the White House one day this session conferring on an appropriations issue when the call came that the House was voting.

"I hopped a cab real quick and got back just in time," he said.

Natcher's record of 14 years perfect attendance is a modern milestone and it might be the best in the history of the republic. The House clerk once checked back as far as the Civil War and couldn't find anything to match it.

Some colleagues, who don't try to maintain perfect attendance themselves are not sure it is such a good idea. They think it makes a congressman sort of a prisoner of the bells. He can't travel or attend a meeting without fearing that he will miss one.

Natcher doesn't regret the burden.

"I think the people care about it," he said.

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-William Greider
December 22, 1967
Courier-Journal

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January 18, 1968

The President delivered his State of the Union message last night. He proposed to increase spending by \$10.4 billion next year, with this increase representing additional costs for the war in Vietnam, necessary increases brought about as a result of pay increases adopted by Congress last year, and additional charges for interest on the National Debt.

The President received more applause when he said that we were now exploring the possibility of peace talks in Vietnam, when he cited the need for an abrupt halt to crime in our streets and general disrespect for the law, and further that portion of his speech which pertained to a reduction in all instances in the domestic programs wherever possible. All in all, the President's State of the Union speech was probably the poorest one that he has delivered during the past 5 years.

From where I was sitting I could see Bobby Kennedy without any difficulty and I noticed throughout the speech that he very carefully folded his hands and never applauded a single time. By the way, if the Senator would only get a hair cut he would look much better and after cutting off half his hair, he would still have too much left. This is a tendency to play up to the peaceniks and young rebels who walk around looking like this

throughout certain sections of our country.

This was the President's fifth State of the Union message and it was televised nationally. He held out no immediate hope for peace but he said that the Administration would continue to explore carefully Hanoi's most recent peace feeler. He promised to report to Congress as soon as these explorations are complete. There was frequent and polite applause during the 51 minute address but, as I said before, the most enthusiastic outburst came when he announced crime and lawlessness. Again a few seconds later, there was vigorous applause when he warned those who preach disorder and violence that local authorities would deal with them in a sufficient and sternly decisive manner and if local authorities were unable to do this then, upon proper request, the Federal government instead would then act. Again the President in making his statements concerning lawlessness and crime was just about a year and a half late and should have been making such statements a long time ago. In addition to the statements he should be taking more vigorous action.

In this message the President discussed briefly the urban crisis and said that a \$2.1 billion program to provide jobs for the hard core unemployed was

necessary and that the Model Cities program should have a billion dollars instead of \$360 million.

The spending program entails some \$186 billion. The tax increase was also stressed and the President urged the Congress to enact this legislation speedily. Also in the message he recommended the lifting of the \$10.7 billion gold cover on United States currency. A strong request was made for a program to provide health services for poor children from pre-natal care for the mother through the child's first year. He requested the House to enact the Senate bill providing for truth-in-lending; pipe line safety, and additional safeguards against pollution.

The President of course had the usual television makeup on and I could be right mean and say that he had his hair all fluffed up and it appeared to have been especially prepared for the television program. To say the least, the President looked fine and certainly at this time shows no ill effects from all of his operations and his heart attack.

Adam Clayton Powell is now traveling around throughout the United States making speeches to several of our colleges. For nearly a year he remained down in the Bahamas and refused to return

to this country until the courts decide on his suit which, if successful, would again seat him in the House of Representatives. During his visit here in Washington and in other points in the United States he threatened to spread the transgressions of his former colleagues in the public record. As one Member of the Congress, if Powell actually has records of wrongdoings, I believe he should speak up now and not wait for the decision. This is simply political blackmail and is right characteristic of this individual.

Powell did make one statement that I agree with and that is that a decision from the courts should be expedited because the people in his District are entitled to representation. According to Powell's recent statements, if the decision of the courts is against him he will retire from Congress and if the decision is for him he must obtain back his seniority and the chairmanship of his committee. This would not take place of course and, in fact if it did, my friend from Kentucky, Carl D. Perkins, who is now the chairman, would probably end up with a heart attack.

The President of course will be re-nominated notwithstanding the Senator Eugene McCarthy attempt to use the war in Vietnam as a vaulting pole into this, our highest office. It further appears that the President will run on the record

established in the 89th and 90th Congresses. With the Gross National Product approximating \$800 billion a year, and with 83 consecutive months of economic prosperity, the President hopes to use this record in his race for reelection. His explanation concerning the war in Vietnam will not be necessary if the war is over but, if it is not, it must be real good because our people are tired of this war. In addition, crime in our streets and general disrespect for the law is the second most important problem confronting our people and the President must do a good selling job here.

January 22, 1968

Last week, Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson gave a luncheon for a group of women from all over the United States and following the luncheon a general discussion was held concerning crime in the streets in this country. A number of colored women were in attendance and one of those was the negro singer Ertha Kitt. Following the regular program, with some three speakers taking part, Ertha Kitt jumped up and in a very emotional and high pitched voice said that Mrs. Johnson and the President were sending the best of this country off to be shot and maimed and this was the reason they were rebelling and taking "pot". She said they

did not want to go to school because they were going to be snatched up and sent to Vietnam. When the singer finally stopped talking, Mrs. Richard Hughes, the wife of the Democratic Governor of New Jersey, stood up and said that of course none of our boys wanted to go to Vietnam, but that she was a mother of eight children and that her first husband was killed in World War II. Mrs. Hughes has a son in the Air Force and one or two others who are ready to go into the service.

Mrs. Johnson, of course, was very much humiliated over the outburst and said she was very sorry that the nation had heard only the shrill voice of anger and violence and not of the good things that were discussed at the women's panel on crime in the streets.

Shortly after Ertha Kitt made her statement, in walked the President to pay his respects to the 50 women present and Miss Kitt then proceeded to berate him. The President was very much taken back by the unexpected question put to him by Miss Kitt concerning parents who are unable to spend time with their children due to the fact that their welfare payments are being reduced and other problems generally. The President suggested that this would be a good question to discuss and that he would like to suggest that this be presented to the other women

present. Shortly after the meeting Miss Kitt issued a statement from her Beverly Hills, California home and said that she was simply speaking for millions of people across the country.

It seems to me that this outburst was very much out of order but certainly Mrs. Johnson could expect as much judging from some of the guests that she had present at the luncheon.

In addition to the war in Vietnam, we are today reading quite a bit about heart transplant cases. Dr. Philip Blaiberg, a 58 year old dentist from Capetown, South Africa, has passed his 20th day with a new, transplanted heart and apparently is doing real well. Mike Kasperak, a 58 year old retired steel worker, died in a Palo Alto, California hospital after surviving a heart operation for a period of 19 days. The surgeon performing the Blaiberg operation also performed the first heart transplant and this may be the first patient to survive.

Abraham Lincoln was killed at Ford's theater and this theater was reopened yesterday, fully restored to look as it did 103 years ago. Ceremonies were held yesterday afternoon and Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey delivered the dedication speech.

January 23, 1968

Clark Clifford, one of the able lawyers in Washington, was named Secretary of Defense by the President this past week. For a great many years Mr. Clifford has been an adviser of former Presidents and was a close associate of Presidents Roosevelt and Truman. This new appointment should meet with the approval of the Senate without any difficulty and has been well received by the Members of the House. This especially applied to the Committee on Armed Services. The Chairman of this Committee, L. Mendell Rivers of South Carolina, has had a controversy underway with Secretary McNamara for a number of years now.

From time to time we receive reports that the North Vietnamese are ready to have peace talks concerning the war but each time upon investigation we discover that the same stipulations are laid down which have heretofore been refused. The North Vietnamese are demanding that all bombing of North Vietnam cease and that we immediately withdraw all of our forces from South Vietnam before peace talks will take place.

An Air Force B52 bomber carrying 4 Hydrogen bombs crashed Sunday night and vanished beneath some 7 feet of ice just off the western coast of Greenland. 6 of the 7 crewmen survived. The Air

Force issued a statement to the effect that the bombs were unarmed and there was no danger of a nuclear explosion. Other sources said that even if the bombs should corrode and break up years from now, the leaking radiation, unlike that from an explosion, would not greatly contaminate the sea. This crash has caused quite a stir in Denmark. Denmark still owns Greenland and refuses to allow American planes carrying atomic weapons to fly over the huge island. Yesterday a number of Danes demonstrated in front of the United States Embassy in Copenhagen.

So far this session we have had only one quorum call and one roll call vote. The Speaker has arranged to meet with the Chairmen of the different legislative committees and will urge the Chairmen to bring out authorization bills as quickly as possible in order that the Appropriations Committee can make recommendations concerning the amounts needed. This would place us in a position where we might be able to adjourn during the month of August this year. It has been so long since we adjourned in August that notwithstanding the fact that the nominating conventions take place at this time, this year we may simply recess and come back after the conventions are over.

Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, announced his retirement and emphatically

stated that he will not run for re-election this year. He will be 74 years of age when his present term expires in January of next year and has served as a Member of the House and the Senate for a period of fifty years. Thirty-five years of this time was spent in the Senate where he has been somewhat of an institution. He is the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Education and is the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor - HEW on the Appropriations Committee in the Senate. He is co-author of the Hill-Burton legislation and has been one of the best friends that the Department of HEW has ever had. Notwithstanding the fact that he is 17 years younger than Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona and 8 years younger than Senator Ernest Gruening of Alaska, he has indicated that now is the time to bow out. This makes three of the Senators who have indicated their intention not to run for reelection. Senator Carlson of Kansas, and Senator Hickenlooper of Iowa have announced their retirement. The Senate score thus far of those over 70 is 3 down and 5 who are either as old or older but have so far indicated no intention of retiring. At 72 years of age, Senator Everett Dirksen of Illinois has quite a problem on his hands because he is still indicating that he will be a candidate for reelection.

Some of the countries in the world are extending full diplomatic sanction to the nine-month-old military regime in Athens. It may be that certain other nations with their own special interests to consider will follow suit. Turkey and Great Britain have extended full diplomatic sanction. It seems to me that it would be right and proper for the United States to refuse to extend diplomatic sanction at this time and especially since we have received no clear indication as to just how far and how fast the Colonels will move in restoring a decent public life in Greece. The King is still in exile and should remain there until some better understanding is reached as to just how the people in Greece are to operate their government.

January 24, 1968

Charles A. Halleck, a 67-year-old Republican Member of the House, who is now serving his 17th term, announced that he would not be a candidate for reelection this year. He was Majority Leader in 1947-48 and again in 1953-54 when the Republicans controlled the House. He was Minority Leader from 1959, when he executed a major political coup and replaced Speaker Joseph W. Martin, until 1965 when the present Minority Leader, Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, did the same thing to him.

Halleck apparently took his 1965 defeat in typical professional fashion and said this was one of the things to be expected in politics. I recall distinctly that a lot of Members were concerned over the way he treated poor old Joe Martin and when Gerald Ford succeeded in upsetting him, there was very little sorrow in the House.

North Korean patrol boats captured a ship of the United States Navy yesterday just off the North Korean coast. The ship was the USS PUEBLO, a 906 ton intelligence ship. Some four or five crewmen were wounded. Our people say that the attack took place 16 miles off the North Korean mainland in international waters but the North Koreans say that the PUEBLO had trespassed within the 12 mile territorial limit. The PUEBLO only had three 50 caliber machine guns and the communist gunboats were armed with 40mm. cannons. We immediately called for the release of the ship and at a meeting of the Korean Armistice Truce Commission charged with deciding all matters pertaining to the North and South Korean peace settlement, the North Koreans emphatically stated that they were within their rights and made no commitments concerning the release of our ship. We have ships underway to the Sea of Japan and one of these is the USS ENTERPRISE. With all of our troubles in Vietnam, the Communists have

decided to add to them by starting trouble in another section of the world. I presume we will have more of this before we finish in Vietnam. One of the main problems involved in the seizure of this ship is that the Communists were able to secure all the weapons and classified material on board before they could be destroyed.

January 25, 1968

The White House indicated last night that diplomatic efforts to secure the return of the seized Navy ship, the USS PUEBLO, will be continued before any decision is made to use military force. The President was in session all day long with the National Security Council and other members of his staff, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. North Korea claimed yesterday that the captain of the PUEBLO had confessed that he was engaged in criminal espionage inside North Korean territorial waters when he was captured Tuesday. Our country of course termed this a pure fabrication. A number of the Members in the House and Senate have issued right strong statements urging that we go in and take possession of our ship while others have said that we should handle this matter extremely carefully.

The fact remains that we must obtain possession of our ship because this is the first time since the Civil War that any of our ships have been seized and held without retaliatory action.

About three hours ago the Department of Defense called up Reserve pilots in the Air Force and the Navy. This action, along with the maneuvering of our ships in the Sea of Japan, are movements that must take place at this time. A number of us are still concerned over the fact that apparently the ship was seized in its entirety, with its electronic, oceanographic, and secret coding equipment that is used on all spy ships. It may be that the ship was within North Korean territorial waters. Regardless of where it was located, we must have this ship back. At a meeting before the House Armed Services Committee this morning the Joint Chiefs of Staff gave out just a little information and in fact, according to my report, not nearly enough. The President has been justly criticized over the fact that our people are not kept informed concerning the war in Vietnam, and certainly with this crisis now confronting us by the seizure of our ship, our people must receive all information available. Right or wrong - concerning the location of the ship or anything else - the people should be informed.

January 29, 1968

The front page of nearly all of the large newspapers today really tell a story of trouble, hardship, war and suffering. Several days ago one of our B52 planes crashed in Greenland and the four hydrogen bombs carried by this plane were crushed. It now appears that all of them are leaking and radioactivity is on the ice and in the water. Finally the Pentagon announced that parts of each of the four bombs had been identified by serial numbers, indicating that all four bombs broke open on impact and are probably lying on or in the eight feet of ice covering North Star Bay. The fact that bomb fragments containing serial numbers have been located indicated that all of the four bombs may have been blown open by small explosives inside them. We will have a terrific job in trying to clear up this mess to the satisfaction of the people in Greenland and in Denmark generally.

It now appears that the Soviet Union is completely shunning the PUEBLO talks with our country and according to a statement from New Delhi where Kosygin, the Soviet premier, is visiting this is a matter that must be worked out between the United States and Korea.

We are in a terrific battle now in

South Vietnam with every indication being that the North Vietnamese are building up for a real skirmish near DaNang. The agreements for a cease-fire which was to have taken place during one of the Vietnamese holidays was called off today and it appears that no observance will be given to this occasion.

The Cuban Communist Party also announced today the arrest and forthcoming trial of a number of plotters against the government of Premier Castro. It appears that there is a little disturbance within Cuba which might in the long run mean that Castro would be overthrown.

A French submarine with 52 aboard is missing, and an Israel submarine with about the same number is also missing.

These are just a few of the front page articles in all of the big newspapers today.

During the hearings last year it appeared that Secretary Gardner of HEW was very unhappy with his assignment and would not stay around too long. Last Friday he resigned his position to take effect at the same time Secretary of Defense McNamara is to leave the Cabinet. It seems that Mr. Gardner feels that his budget was cut too much and that the

"Great Society" programs are suffering generally by virtue of the war in Vietnam. To me this was a right weak appointment at the time and I do believe that the President will be able to select a much better qualified man for this position. Mr. Gardner is a fine school administrator and a very highly educated gentleman, but he is totally lacking in those capacities that must be used in dealing with Committees in the Congress and in settling bureaucratic squabbles within one of the most turbulent of departments.

January 30, 1968

The former Representative, Thomas F. Johnson, was convicted last week at his second trial, with the charge being conflict of interest and betrayal of trust. According to the evidence, Mr. Johnson accepted \$17,500 to intercede for a certain small loan interest in Maryland. This is the case in which Frank Boykin, former Member from Alabama, was also involved. It is always sad when such cases occur because it places a cloud, to a certain extent, on the legislative branch of our Government. Certainly very few Members ever sell their influence, notwithstanding the fact that there are many temptations.

President Johnson submitted his Budget yesterday for fiscal year 1969. The amount requested was \$186.1 billion.

Defense will receive \$79.8 billion of this amount and the balance will go to interest on the National Debt, Education and other major social programs, and the many other programs operated by our government. 43 cents of every dollar estimated in the Budget by way of revenue will come from individual income taxes; 18 cents from corporate income taxes; 22 cents from Social Security and Retirement; 9 cents from excise taxes; 4 cents from general tax programs and 4 cents from borrowing. This Budget, if the tax increase is approved, will end up with about an \$8 billion deficit.

February 1, 1968

The Members of the Committee on Appropriations in the House generally are all right proud of their committee assignment. This apparently does not apply to Representative Charles Joelson, Democrat, of New Jersey. Mr. Joelson has been a member of our Committee now for about four years and on Monday of this week he made a speech on the Floor of the House criticizing the rules under which we operate on our Committee and said that all matters presented to the Committee should, with the exception of a very few, be open for public hearings. He further bemoaned the fact that members of the Committee are not furnished with reports on the bills to be presented

to the full Committee by the subcommittees until the morning of the submission. Mr. Joelson feels that there should be at least 48 hours notice to all of the Members by furnishing each Member with a printed copy of the report this far in advance. He apparently feels that no pressure would be put on any of the Members from the outside if the 48-hour provision was adopted and that everything would operate more to his liking. Before finishing his speech he gave us, as one example as to how our Committee operates, the fact that the Chairman has too much power in filling vacancies on subcommittees. One of the subcommittees, Mr. Joelson said, was the subcommittee on Labor/HEW, headed by a Liberal, Representative Dan Flood, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, with the subcommittee packed by Conservative Democrats to fill vacancies last year. One thing that Mr. Joelson failed to mention was that he wanted to go on this subcommittee himself. In speaking of the cruel manner in which the Committee is operated by the Chairman and the 12 subcommittee chairmen he gave, as an example, the incident when one subcommittee member was by-passed for the chairmanship of the subcommittee. He very carefully avoided mentioning the Member's name but all of us on the Committee know that the name of the Member was Charles Joelson, Democrat, of New Jersey.

My former chairman, Clarence Cannon

of Missouri, some 85 years of age, was still alive and Chairman of the Committee at the time Joelson started in to take charge of the Committee, shortly after being elected as a new member of the Committee. He and my Chairman had some words and some two years later, through a change in membership of certain subcommittees, the Legislative subcommittee had a number of vacancies. Tom Steed of Oklahoma was serving as Chairman and due to the vacancies occurring on the committee, Joelson had advanced to the number 2 spot. When Representative Vaughn Gary of Virginia retired from Congress, this left a vacancy in the chairmanship on the subcommittee on Post Office and Treasury and, since Steed was number 2 on this particular subcommittee, and with this being a better chairmanship, he moved to the top spot. Mr. Cannon then proceeded to call Joelson in and tell him that he was being removed from the Legislative subcommittee and placed on the subcommittee of that tough Irishman, John Rooney, who heads the subcommittee on Commerce, State, and Justice. Rooney has been able to handle Joelson right nicely. This of course meant that Joelson did not move into the chairmanship of the Legislative subcommittee and this rejection has caused him to be more vociferous in his complaints as to our Committee.

An article appeared in one of the Washington columns on Monday with this being the same day that Joelson made his speech on the Floor. Apparently an advance copy of the speech was submitted to this columnist who made a great to-do out of the fact that the Appropriations Committee was not only mistreating Joelson, but also was mistreating the world. Joelson, of course, is in no position to ask for much as a member of our Committee and, feeling as he does, I think it would be right nice if he asked for another Committee assignment. Last year President Johnson agreed to name him to a vacancy on a Federal District Court in New Jersey, providing that he could secure approval from the American Bar Association. The Bar Association committee investigated immediately and after learning of the idiosyncrasies of this man and his general demeanor, gave him a very excellent recommendation for an assignment on a Circuit Court of Appeals, but said that he was so constructed physically and mentally that an assignment to a District Federal Bench would be a serious mistake. This, of course, was a nice way of refusing to endorse Joelson, and therefore the District Judgeship passed him by.

At the meeting of the subcommittee chairmen yesterday, Rooney assured all of the chairmen present that he was still

able to take care of Joelson and that even though he could not keep him from talking, he could certainly keep him from accomplishing any of his aims. Joelson is making a serious mistake and probably will learn before too long that taking on 50 members of the Appropriations Committee is quite an assignment.

An interesting race for the Senate could develop in the State of Illinois. Apparently Sargent Shriver, the brother-in-law of former President John F. Kennedy and the present Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, is seriously considering making the race against Senator Everett Dirksen. I have never been an admirer of Senator Dirksen and sincerely believe that, regardless of the ups and downs of the Democratic Party this year, Shriver could give Dirksen a real serious run for his money. The Kennedy following is still strong in Illinois, and with the Mayor of Chicago and the Chicago organization behind Shriver solidly, it could mean a real race. Senator Dirksen is 73 years of age and has certainly been overexposed in the press and on television during the past two years.

February 2, 1968

The Budget for fiscal year, 1969, makes the following recommendations for our Locks and Dams; flood control reservoirs; and multi-purpose projects in Kentucky:

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Barkley Dam _____	\$1,650,000
Big Sandy River _____	20,000
Cannelton Locks and Dam _____	6,300,000
Carr Fork Reservoir _____	3,100,000
Cave Run Reservoir _____	4,000,000
Dayton _____	80,000
Frankfort _____	1,000,000
Green River Reservoir _____	4,929,000
Kahoe Reservoir _____	239,000
Kentucky Peninsula _____	565,000
Laurel River Reservoir _____	2,500,000
Lock and Dam # 52 _____	6,150,000
Martin _____	95,000
Mound City Locks and Dam _____	395,000
Newburgh Locks and Dam _____	10,800,000
Paintsville Reservoir _____	215,000
Pond River _____	35,000
Red River Reservoir _____	800,000
Sturgis _____	918,000
Taylorsville Reservoir _____	200,000
Uniontown Locks and Dam _____	4,300,000
Yatesville Reservoir _____	202,000

February 3, 1968

We are still unable to get back the ship, the USS PUEBLO, and the 82 men that were aboard at the time of the seizure by North Korea on January 22nd. A great many suggestions have been made as to what we should do, but with the war on in Vietnam, the major lesson that we have obtained from the PUEBLO incident is the fact that United States power is stretched too thin at this time. With some 500,000 men in Vietnam, we are simply not in a position to engage in a second war at this time. Atomic and nuclear weapons, of course, cannot be used in brush-fire wars, and should be used only as a matter of protecting our own country. A number of our Republican leaders have made very profound statements as to going into the harbor at North Korea and throwing a line across the bow of the PUEBLO and hauling it out. This suggestion was made by Senator Bennett of Utah, and similar suggestions have been made by other Republican leaders. Ronald Reagan, the Governor of California, says that we should get the PUEBLO back right away, and in the next breath his words indicate that he will thank somebody who can say just how to do it. We are still in the process of attempting to release our men and obtain the ship back through diplomatic channels.

During the past several days, the Viet Cong have made raids on all of the major cities throughout South Vietnam. Some 10,000 to 12,000 Viet Cong have been killed in the skirmishes this week in the different cities and the old Capital City of Hue is still under the control of the Viet Cong. Some of our people say that the Red raid on cities is simply a sign of weakness in strength. Regardless of just what it shows, we have lost nearly 500 boys this week in the engagements in the cities in South Vietnam, and I do hope that we will be able to control the cities in this section of Vietnam. The war in Vietnam may have reached a turning point and the battle that is building up and will start within the next few days will indicate just how long the North Vietnamese will be able to continue.

February 5, 1968

Richard M. Nixon finally announced this past week that he would again be a candidate for the Office of President. He is now campaigning in the Presidential primary in New Hampshire and among those helping him in the campaign are his two daughters and Dwight David Eisenhower, the grandson of former President Eisenhower, who is engaged to Julie Nixon. This makes quite a triangle, for on several occasions in the

past few years, President Eisenhower, in listing those he considered eligible for the Republican nomination, has failed for some reason or other to give the name of Nixon. When questioned he said it was an oversight and that certainly his old friend, Richard Nixon, was eligible for this office.

Before going out of the Office of the Vice Presidency, Nixon made his race for the Presidency against John F. Kennedy and was defeated. He next ran for Governor of California and Governor Edmund G. Brown was re-elected.

This Presidential Primary is really one to watch. Governor Romney, of Michigan, until last week was the only announced candidate on the Republican side for the Office of the Presidency and he has been campaigning for several months. He has not been able to get his race off the ground and Governor Nelson Rockefeller, while endorsing him in his race, is simply standing in the wings waiting to be called when the convention meets. The great majority of Democrats believe that the strongest ticket the Republicans could have would be Nelson Rockefeller for President and Ronald Reagan for Vice President. As far as a race with President Johnson is concerned this could

be a good race. However, there would be very little choice between President Johnson and Governor Rockefeller from the standpoint of philosophy, because the two have about the same liberal philosophy of government.

We are still attempting to get back our ship, the USS PUEBLO, and her 82-man crew. According to rumors at this time, we might admit that the ship was in North Korean waters at the time it was seized and, by apologizing, get back the men and the ship. According to press reports from downtown, trial balloons have been sent up within the past few days to see just how this would go over with the American people. This must come as a blow to Ambassador Goldberg, our Representative to the UNO, because he very meticulously proved by maps and charts on television before the Security Council of the United Nations Organization that the USS PUEBLO was not in North Korean waters and was outside the 12-mile limit at the time of its seizure. Several days more may pass before we know for sure what will happen, but every move that is being made now is carried through diplomatic channels, thereby placing us in a position where we will not have a second front to fight which is very much to our advantage at this time.

The "Doves" have been shouting to

stop the escalation in the Vietnam War and they must now realize that the escalation is apparently on the other side. According to the battles in the five cities throughout South Vietnam, the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong have done the escalating this past week.

The action this past week certainly washed away all of the glowing reports of progress from the pacifists. All told, the gorillas made major assaults on uncounted numbers of district towns and American and Vietnamese airfields and bases. The fighting continues to wage on and even though General Westmoreland and others emphasize that they knew the attacks were coming, we certainly are having to battle for our lives to bring about order in the cities of South Vietnam.

The seizure of the USS PUEBLO 12 days ago raised the threat of a new Asian war front. To the South Koreans the hi-jacking of this ship was only another sequence in the new war front that has been underway now for several months. The armistice that ended the Korean War in 1953 when Ike said if he was elected he would stop the war, did not stop all military activity. Since that time there has been a number of border crossings by North Korean soldiers. This continued up to the attempt on January 21st to assassinate South Korean President Chung Hee Park. It was this attack, broken up

at the front door of the President's mansion in the heart of Seoul, that really shook up South Korea. The South Koreans are now calling upon us for more troops and supplies.

Here in our Capital City we have had a very strange and thoughtful silence during the past ten days. The people here in Congress are generally puzzled as to how the Viet Cong could launch such an offensive against the American Embassy and American bases all over South Vietnam - especially so since we have been informed that the plans to bring this about have been known by our military leaders for several days.

Questions are being asked as to how the Viet Cong could bring this about when they were supposed to be weaker and unable to gather a force large enough to challenge the U. S. Marines at the demilitarized zone where a huge battle is to take place apparently sometime within the next few days. In answering these questions some of our people say that the enemy is simply desperate and this is the last gasp. The enemy has simply taken a terrific gamble and hoping to bring about a general uprising of the people against the Americans and the Saigon governments, started in with the shooting and slaughter in the cities. Since this failed, we will now have one more offensive at the demilitarized zone

and, according to some of the answerers, if this fails, then the North Vietnamese will negotiate. None of these explanations satisfies a great many of us in the Congress. We are having a hard time trying to reconcile the actions that have taken place and the statements we have heard all along concerning the possibility of a cessation of hostilities.

At least the seizure of the USS PUEBLO and our action following this seizure has brought about signs of a new flexibility in Washington. After a brief period of loud noises, we then quietly switched to a policy of patient diplomacy, coupled with discreet firmness. I hope that in the long run this course will bring about the desired results.

February 6, 1968

For several months now it has been very apparent that the Republicans here in Washington do not believe that they will be able to take over the Presidency and have concentrated all of their efforts on organizing, which, if successful, will take over the legislative branch of the government. They really believe that their chances of taking over the House next year are exceedingly good and the money being raised, and the manner in which it is allocated clearly indicates that they are basing everything

on ousting the Democratic Leadership in the House. With a war going on and with President Johnson successfully enacting the most dramatic domestic program during the 20th century, the Republicans believe their best chance is to spend their money on taking over the legislative branch.

The late Winston Churchill was the greatest influence for good in our times, according to a poll to great men taken among the members of the Overseas Press Club of America. The next eleven figures chosen in the poll were, in order of votes polled, Franklin D. Roosevelt, John F. Kennedy, Jonas Salk, Mahatma Gandhi, Eleanor Roosevelt, Albert Einstein, Pope John XXIII, Albert Schweitzer, Harry S. Truman, the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., and Dag Hammarskjold.

February 9, 1968

With all of President Johnson's trouble, he is continually being harassed by Senator Robert F. Kennedy. This has been a running feud now since the death of President John F. Kennedy and especially from the time that President Johnson selected his candidate for Vice President and indicated that no member of the Cabinet would be selected. Of course, Robert F. Kennedy was Attorney General at that time and after receiving the message from the President con-

cerning the Cabinet, issued a statement in a very jocular tone to the other members of the Cabinet to the effect that he had taken all of them overboard with him. Speaking in Chicago yesterday, Senator Kennedy said that it is simply not so that the United States has won a victory during the past two weeks. He further said that we have an ally in name only, that we are supporting a government without support, that without the assistance of American bombs the government would not last a day, and that the ally's corruption is the source of the enemies strength. He said corruption is more than anything else the reason why the greatest power on earth cannot defeat a tiny and primitive force because the people will not fight to line the pockets of generals or to swell the bank accounts of the wealthy. The President will bide his time and within the next few days, in one of his news conferences or at a White House ceremony, say something concerning the Senator's remarks without mentioning the Senator's name. The last time he answered one of the Senator's criticisms by saying that there were a few long-hair-beatnik-type individuals who apparently had all the answers and certainly enjoyed making loud utterances from the grandstand.

Our country is today attempting to repair the damage done to United States-South Korean relations by American attempts to settle the Korean crisis through

secret negotiations with North Korea. We of course have been trying to obtain the release of our 82 men and the USS PUEBLO. The South Koreans have called upon us for more military assistance and additional troops. This has come since the gorilla attacks of the North Koreans in South Korea at the time an effort was made to kill the President of South Korea. Late yesterday afternoon, Barefoot Sanders, one of the President's administrative assistants at the White House, called and requested that the Chairman of the Full Committee on Appropriations in the House and the 12 subcommittee chairmen meet with the President at the White House at 5:30 PM. We had a Bill on the Floor which looked like might require a roll call vote. This Bill authorized the secretary of the Interior to preserve certain estaurine areas. Since I have never missed a vote, I was unable to leave promptly at 5:30. After the Bill was passed on a voice vote I called to see if the meeting was over, and was informed that the president was a little late in getting to the Cabinet Room and that if I would come right on, I would be in plenty of time. When I arrived at the White House, the meeting was still under way and the President was sitting on one side of the Cabinet table with two vacant seats on either side of him, and the Chairman of my Committee along with the 12 other subcommittee chairmen were seated directly across the table from the President. Of course, I apol-

ogized for being late and the President said that he was also late and for me to sit down beside him. This was the "hot" seat, because every once in a while he would emphasize some point by leaning over and tapping me on the shoulder, much to the enjoyment of the other subcommittee chairmen. All during this conference, which was a very important conference, a White House photographer leaned up against the wall facing the President and proceeded to take pictures of the President throughout the whole conference. This photographer, notwithstanding the fact that he is the White House Photographer, is present at all meetings such as this kind and certainly hears a great deal. I hope that he is not a security risk because the President discussed with us certain very important matters pertaining to the Vietnamese War and the reason why he immediately had to have \$100 million. This \$100 million was the main reason why he called us to the White House.

We will begin hearings on this urgent supplemental request on Monday of next week and after discussing the \$100 million, the President then urged all of the chairmen present to make every effort to approve all of the military requests in the Budget. He seemed to feel real good and looked much better than he did the night he delivered the State of The Union Message.

The President has had considerable difficulty with his hands. In campaigning and in shaking hands with the number of people who crowd around him, sharp fingernails have, on a number of occasions, cut the back of his hands. He has a skin condition, especially on his left hand and the back of his hands, and it must be right unpleasant.

In addition to sending a special message to Congress calling for the appropriation of \$100 million immediately for emergency military assistance to South Korea, the President asked for \$2.5 billion of economic aid, and \$420 million for military grant aid to other countries in the 1969 fiscal year. Pleading for non-partisan approval of the full amounts, the President said Congressional action last year, in cutting his foreign aid requests by almost one-third, has raised questions all over the free world about whether or not America has resigned her leadership in the cause of freedom. In his message he said that in the long run, a school-- a road - a hybrid seed - or a vaccination can do more to build the peace and guard America from harm than guns and butter. This, to me, is a right unusual statement. Of course the President knows that last year the foreign aid bill was in extreme difficulty due to the fact that 111 countries in the world have received foreign aid as-

sistance from us over the years and the amount received is well over \$150 billion. Notwithstanding all of this money and assistance, when we undertook to defend little South Vietnam, only a few from South Korea, the Phillipines, New Zealand, and Australia would agree to help us. All of the other countries are standing by, either criticizing or simply doing nothing. This supplemental request for \$2.5 billion will, of course, receive more support now with the war in Vietnam taking a turn against us and with North Korea still refusing to give up our ship or our men.

In fact yesterday, the North Vietnamese Prime Minister, Trinh, rejected President Johnson's San Antonio formula for peace in Vietnam but said that the North Vietnamese would discuss problems in connection with the settlement of Vietnamese problems on the basis of the 1954 Geneva Agreement on Vietnam. In addition, he said, there are also other questions which would be raised. This last statement is the most significant statement that he made.

Our forces and the Viet Cong are lined up for probably the largest battle of all in Vietnam. If we succeed in clobbering the North Vietnamese in the northernmost provinces of the country, a sudden turn in the war from the standpoint of peace may take place.

With our nation's capital confronted with all of the problems concerning the war and crime in our streets, we also must put up with George C. Wallace, the former Governor of Alabama. Yesterday Wallace announced here in Washington that he would be a third party candidate for President. The 48 year old former Governor announced his candidacy at a news conference, stating that he sees no evidence that the Democratic and Republican parties will offer the voters what he terms to be a real choice in 1968.

Just before leaving the White House last night, President Johnson informed us that British Prime Minister Harold Wilson was in town and had discussed with him generally the financial situation in regard to England. It seems that the Prime Minister feels that the devaluation of the pound has proved very successful and is not only a start in the right direction but will put Great Britain back on an even keel. The President did not seem to be overjoyed with his discussion, because he has his doubts that the devaluation of the pound will accomplish all that Wilson says it will. Wilson certainly has been down on his luck, both at home and abroad lately. In the wake of the devaluation of the pound, which by the way was a step Wilson's government was pledged to prevent if possible,

his standing in his country makes President Johnson look, by comparison, a sure winner.

In speaking of winning elections, it seems to me that President Johnson has apparently decided that television is the method he will use in his re-election campaign. His ability to influence the American voter must be displayed through television. In traveling throughout the country the risk involved and the heckling which will naturally take place make campaigning by television much safer and easier. Certainly old style campaigns are barred insofar as our President is concerned, because he simply cannot travel freely around this country without immense security problems.

Last year the House enacted the anti-crime bill, which should have been immediately passed by the Senate. The Senate so far has not acted on this legislation and now the President, in a message to Congress, proposes a 23 point anti-crime program, including what is called the Federal Anti-Riot Act of 1968. It goes further than any legislation which the Administration has heretofore sponsored, but it still leaves a big gap between law enforcement and the huge losses of life and property in urban riots. The question of crime in our streets will be one of the major campaign issues and the President's alertness to this problem at this time is just about a year late.

We hear very little about Spain. Since the Spanish Revolution in 1939, Franco has been in charge. This week Queen Victoria Eugenia returned to Spain after 37 years in exile. The 80 year old queen became Queen of Spain by marriage more than 61 years ago and left the country with her husband, King Alphonso, in 1931. She returned for the christening of her tenth great grandchild and it appears now that Franco may be laying the ground for the return of a ruler to the Spanish throne. Spain today is a monarchy without a monarch.

With all of our problems concerning the war and crime, our nation's total employment hit a record January high of 73.3 million and the unemployment rate dropped to a fifteen year low of 3.5 %. We are in our 87th consecutive month of economic prosperity and if only we can get this war over and stop the crime in our streets we can do so much for so many of our own people who need help today.

We are waiting for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to begin his "camp-in" in our Nation's Capital. This will start the first of April and, according to Dr. King, we will have a peaceful and law abiding demonstration which will escalate to disruptive protests only if Congress fails to help the poor. In our budget for fiscal year 1969, we have \$27 billion for

the poor people in this country. This is quite an amount and I have my doubts that, regardless of the action of Dr. King, this sum will be increased to any great extent.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday voted to go over the head of Secretary of State Dean Rusk and ask the President to arrange for Rusk's appearance before the Committee to testify publicly on Vietnam. So far the Secretary has refused to testify publicly and especially before television in the Foreign Relations Committee room. Since the President decided that the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense should appear on Meet the Press last Sunday, the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate has become adamant concerning the public appearance of the Secretary.

Some of the pictures that we see in our daily papers from Vietnam are really gruesome. Public executions by the Chief of Police in Saigon simply standing there with a pistol in his hand aiming at the head of a Viet Cong in the middle of the street with people gathered all around, is just too much. Some of the injured children and the women wading through the swamps with children on their backs and on top of their heads are right shocking. The different new agencies and the press

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and news media generally seem to go overboard along this line. Maybe we should stop making annual awards to the photographer of the most graphic and newsworthy picture.

During the convulsions of the past ten days, the Saigon government in South Vietnam managed to stick together remarkably well. The terrific number of civilians that were killed by the Viet Cong and the practical manner in which they killed these people, may have solidified a great many of the South Vietnamese.

February 13, 1968

History may record the fact that a beautiful little baby and a garbage can prevented Governor Rockefeller from being nominated and probably elected President of the United States.

Four years ago Governor Rockefeller, together with members of his family, spent millions of dollars attempting to secure the Republican nomination for President and failed. It appeared that one of the main reasons why he failed was due to the fact that he and his wife of many years obtained a divorce and he married a beautiful young woman who had two or three children by her first husband. About a year later, Governor Rockefeller and his

new wife had a baby and this just capped the climax as far as the Republican Party and the people in this country generally were concerned.

About two weeks ago the garbage collectors went on strike in New York City. This was in direct violation of a court injunction prohibiting the strike and garbage and refuse piled up until it was out in the middle of a great many streets and a serious health problem was confronting the people. We are having cold weather now and this probably prevented an outbreak of typhoid fever or other diseases. Day after day Governor Rockefeller refused to call out the National Guard. John Lindsay, former Member of Congress and the young Mayor of New York made several demands that the National Guard be called out and finally the Governor said that this would bring about serious problems between the labor unions and the city and state generally, and that he would not call out the National Guard. Instead, the Governor accepted the offer of the labor unions representing the garbage collectors and this really did incense the Mayor. The Mayor blasted the Governor and said that he had simply buckled under to the blackmail demands and threats of the union people. The Governor succeeded in having the garbage collectors go back to work and they now are in the process of clearing the streets in New

York. The Governor's action must be ratified by the Legislature and now the Democrats in the House and Senate of the New York State Legislature refuse to go along and this applies to a great many Republican leaders in the State Legislature. On Monday night of this week at the Lincoln Day Banquet in New York, the Mayor refused to appear until the Governor left and, when he appeared, 1700 people jumped to their feet and applauded him for several minutes.

Governor Rockefeller has endorsed Governor Romney for the Republican nomination but has been very coy about his actions generally. It is generally understood by the Republican leaders that Rockefeller is simply standing in the wings, waiting to appear, and take over the nomination when Romney falters.

Now it appears that a garbage can may be the obstacle that prevented Governor Rockefeller from being nominated and from having the pleasure of making the race for President of the United States.

February 15, 1968

One of the President's severest critics down through the years has been the senior Senator from Arkansas, John L. McClellan. The Senator now complains that in attending a White House confer-

ence yesterday along with the Attorney General Ramsey Clark, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, and an official of the Secret Service, someone stole his hat.

I wish they would stop doing things like this at the White House!

Seriously, over 2,000,000 people a year go through the ground floor section of the White House and with the exception of Sundays and Mondays, a public tour goes through every morning. Private tours can be arranged by Members of the House and the Senate for a party not exceeding five. Good hats, of course, look better apparently in the White House and some tourist probably just picked up a souvenir.

We lost 400 boys in Vietnam last week and 416 the week before. It now appears that peace talks are as far away as ever and Secretary of State Rusk announced that all attempts to launch peace talks with North Vietnam on President Johnson's terms for a bombing halt have resulted in rejection. For the past several days UN Secretary General U Thant has met with North Vietnamese representatives in Paris and other places and is continuing his efforts to see if terms for peace can be arranged.

This is the week when the Republicans celebrate the birth of Abraham

Lincoln, one of our great Presidents. President Johnson, on a very, very, cold February 12th, made a speech at the Lincoln Memorial to some 200 people. He compared his administration with the administration of President Lincoln and showed the criticism that both had experienced. At the same time - on the same date - 27,000 right hearty race track fans attended the races at Bowie Race Track. It seems that, regardless of the weather or anything else, the racetrack is always full.

There has been no legislative program this week and with this being election year, and with the Democrats really experiencing difficulty throughout the country, it seems to me that we should have had a legislative program and should be working to adjourn as early in the year as possible. Unless something takes place we will simply recess during the two national conventions in August and return to the Capitol to argue and fuss over legislation that should have been passed during the Lincoln Day recess period. As far as this Session of Congress is concerned, with the exception of the Appropriations Bills, one or two Supplementals, and the authorization for the continuance of the Higher Education Act, nothing should be up for action before the Congress. The House enacted the necessary anti-crime legislation last year and all the Senate

has to do is to pass this Bill. The Appropriation Bills are carrying enough money for the war in Vietnam and, instead of spending all of this money, we should be taking a look at our demands for peace talks and see if we could have a revision which could bring about the talks.

The garbage can still has Governor Rockefeller. The New York State Legislature, on both sides of the aisle, refuses to accept his recommendations, and he appears on one television program while John Lindsay, the Mayor, appears on another program at the same time, each complaining about the other. The Democrats in the United States are jubilant over this fiasco. This is the only candidate that the Republican Party has who, up until this garbage strike, might have succeeded in unseating the President. The Members of the House and the Senate, in a poll conducted by the Congressional Quarterly, were almost unanimous in their opinion that Rockefeller was the leading Republican candidate and could win.

Cyrus Vance, President Johnson's trouble shooter and a former Assistant Secretary of Defense, has completed meetings with the President of South Korea and other officials of that country concerning the situation generally in South and North Korea. South Korea,

of course, is calling for an additional \$100 million in military aid and seems to enjoy having us over the barrel at this time.

February 21, 1968

We have before us today the final passage of H. R. 14742 which seeks to eliminate the reserve requirements for Federal Reserve notes and for United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890. Today we have \$12.3 billion in gold and on January 1, 1953 we had about \$22 billion in gold. Most of this gold is stored at the Gold Depository at Fort Knox, Kentucky. In 1949 we had \$24.4 billion in gold. Today gold is selling for \$35 an ounce. The Bill before the House eliminates the 25 percent gold requirements for Federal Reserve notes and the gold reserve against the United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890. If this Bill passes, then this means that there will be no gold directly behind any of these notes. During the devaluation of the pound by the British government, we assisted Great Britain through this crisis and by virtue of this assistance, another billion dollars of our gold reserve was removed and sent abroad. The arguments that \$10.7 billion is the exact amount required to back the notes and the freezing of this gold is not necessary at this time, causes me to

wonder. I have not made up my mind just how I intend to vote on this legislation, but unless I hear a whole lot more than I have heard during the general debate, it is my intention to vote against this bill.

In 1934 Congress, through legislation, provided that individual holders of Federal Reserve notes could no longer convert them into gold. The argument is now made that from this time on the requirement that a 25 percent gold cover be held in reserve against the Federal Reserve note circulation was no longer necessary. Some of the more liberal Members of Congress believe that in recent years this cover has been harmful because it shakes the confidence of the foreign central banks which hold dollars that, according to some of our Liberal Members, have been promised that they can buy the Treasury's gold with their dollars at the official price of \$35 an ounce. The Treasury's pledge is now very shaky due to the fact that our gold holdings are down to just a little over \$12 billion.

We are back again in the battle of Freeways vs. Rapid Transit. The Evening Star on Saturday of last week carried a front page story with the headlines stating - FREEWAY PLANS PERILS RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM'S FUNDS - Representative Natcher Wants Matching Roads and Subway Programs.

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This article goes on to say that the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia Budget is still of the opinion that there is a place for both the freeway and rapid transit systems in our city and, in order to meet the tremendous day-to-day growth in traffic, the highway program must be carried out along with the present rapid rail transit plans. The article states that two years ago our subcommittee deleted the rapid transit money and refused to put it back in the bill until the freeway program was again started. After the freeway program was started, which included the repair of streets in our Capitol City, it seemed that everything was in good order. Then the pressure group again went in and two of the members of the NPC changed their votes and this action, along with the action of the new Secretary of Transportation, Allen Boyd, was just enough to bring the freeway system to a complete halt. This man, Boyd, confuses me. For some reason or other, without any suggestion or call for assistance, he stepped into the controversy and issued a very mournful statement to the effect that this was a racist move on the part of those who favored the freeways and was detrimental to the colored people of Washington.

Both the Evening Star and the Washington Post blasted Boyd and I know that

he was called to the White House for an explanation. Then, in order to get off the hot spot he was on, he stated that Mayor Walter Washington and the City Council would have to decide as to whether or not the freeway system should be continued. In Boyd's Department we have a number of anti-freeway people, such as Peter Craig, who down through the years has led the fight against building the freeway system. After the going got extremely rough, Boyd suddenly decided to turn over the decision-making to the Mayor and the City Council. Here is where it rests today and with the Restraining Order from the Circuit Court of Appeals, time will only tell as to just what will take place in the battle of the Freeways vs. Rapid Transit. The Public Works Committee in the House starts an investigation of this matter this week.

February 23, 1968

Thruston B. Morton will announce today at 3:00 P.M. in Louisville that he will not seek re-election in November. Senator Morton is a former Republican National Chairman, and for a number of years has been considered as a potential challenger to Everett M. Dirksen's position as Senate Minority Leader. Thruston is 60 years old and he says that he is weary of public life which he entered 21 years ago. In 1947

he was elected to the House of Representatives and served until 1953. From 1953, until the time he was elected to the Senate in 1956, he served as an Assistant Secretary of State under President Eisenhower. Senator Morton served as National Republican Chairman from 1959 to 1961.

The Members of Congress knew yesterday that Senator Morton would not make the race for re-election and somehow or other a leak developed like it always does, and last night the radio and television commentators were relating the story and the press conference will be held today. I have always liked Thruston Morton and in Kentucky he is considered "good folks". He is from a fine family and I have never heard him questioned from the standpoint of integrity. He, of course, has never had any financial problems and from the standpoint of being a good Senator, I think that history will record the fact that he has done a good job. Of course, he has not been as active or as aggressive as John Sherman Cooper and is not the vote-getter that Cooper is in Kentucky. This sudden announcement did not come as a surprise to me because I have known for months now that Senator Morton would have a real problem in announcing for re-election. His wife is in bad shape by virtue of the fact

that she has had arthritis for some years now. Senator Morton's health is not too good and he has had his problems.

March 1, 1968

Governor George Romney announced day before yesterday that he was withdrawing as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. He and Richard Nixon were the two announced candidates and were presenting their views to the people of New Hampshire, Wisconsin, and Oregon, where primary elections will be held within the next few months. Governor Rockefeller, of New York, endorsed Governor Romney, of Michigan, early in the campaign and has played a very unusual part in this campaign. He wants to be the candidate and up to the withdrawal of Governor Romney, had helped him to raise money, indicating that he was not a candidate. On Monday of this week, Rockefeller at a press conference, admitted finally that he would accept a draft if one started at the National Convention. This statement simply blew Governor Romney out of the water. In the New Hampshire election, which will take place April 1st, Richard Nixon, according to the polls, had 73 percent of the vote. Governor Rockefeller's episode in the garbage fiasco

in New York City has been very detrimental, but there is a possibility that he might end up as the Republican nominee for President. At the Governors' Conference which is now in session in Washington, there is much excitement over Romney's withdrawal and efforts are being made to have Rockefeller make the announcement that he is a candidate.

The war in Vietnam has taken a right bad turn and unless something is done immediately we will lose several thousand more boys in the next few weeks. A large grave was discovered after we finally took Hue, in which the bodies of 100 servicemen and some civilians were buried. This has been a real shocker to our people.

Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara retired yesterday after 7 years and ceremonies were held at the Pentagon. When the President arrived he was met by the Secretary and, together with members of their staffs, entered an elevator which got stuck between the 3rd and 4th floors. After considerable difficulty, the President and the Secretary climbed through an overhead entrance. This was a right bad start for a very sad program. Secretary McNamara, in thanking the President for the Distinguished Service Medal presented to

him, simply welled up and could not continue. Clark Clifford, one of the President's close friends, will be sworn in today as the new Secretary of Defense by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Warren.

The political pot is really boiling in Kentucky. When Thruston Morton announced that he would not make the race for re-election Eugene Siler, a former Member of the House, immediately announced that he would run. According to my information, agreement is underway which might mean that Siler would withdraw in favor of Judge Marlow Cook, County Judge of Jefferson County. Eugene Siler served 10 years in the House and is a lawyer and Baptist lay minister. Judge Cook is a Catholic and unless some agreement is worked out, this could be a real humping. Katherine Peden, the former Commissioner of Commerce, is an announced candidate on the Democratic side and one or two others have announced who are not generally known over the State. Some move was on several days ago to see if former Governor Bert Combs would make the race and in speculating about this prediction, an article appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL, carrying a statement to the effect that I might be interested. Finally I got the message over that I am a candidate for re-election to the House and shortly there-

after another article appeared in the paper entitled House Man. The article is as follows:

House Man

**Natcher Won't Run
For Seat In Senate**

Washington - Kentucky Congressman William Natcher, Bowling Green Democrat, said yesterday that "under no circumstances" would he be a candidate for the U.S. Senate seat left vacant by Sen. Thruston B. Morton's retirement.

Early speculation following Morton's announcement Friday listed Natcher as among those who might be interested.

But the Congressman said yesterday:

"Under no circumstances would I consider it. I'm a candidate for re-election to the House. As a member of the House Appropriations Committee and as one of the 12 subcommittee chairmen, I have seniority which places me near the top of the committee. Under no circumstances would I consider giving up my place on that committee by going over to the Senate."

Governor Louie B. Nunn and Jefferson County Judge Marlow Cook conferred

yesterday in Frankfort on what they said were efforts to get Morton back in the race.

However, neither shed any light on possible candidates they would support if Morton stays out of the race.

-THE COURIER-JOURNAL
February 27, 1968

With a Republican Governor and Morton not making the race, the basket will really turn over in the next few days. I feel sure that all of us in the House from Kentucky will have Republican opposition and, in fact, a man named Carter from Allen County is talking about running against me. It may be that, due to the turmoil within our own Party as well as Morton's withdrawal on the Republican side, Democratic opposition in the primary may be forthcoming. It seems that generally our people believe that we could get back this seat in the Senate and when a condition such as this arises, as a general rule in Kentucky we end up with opposition in the General Election and in the Primary as well. At least any candidate running, certainly has waited a long time since the Primary is May 28th in Kentucky and the last filing date is April 3rd.

To make a campaign in a Congressional District with 20 counties takes at least six months and to be able to make a real good campaign it takes about a year. In the House we are passing our Appropriation Bills and holding hearings on all of the budget requests. Very little major legislation will be presented this session and after the Appropriation bills pass, along with one or two other bills pertaining to education and crime in our streets, we should adjourn. The Republican and Democratic National Conventions are to be held this year during the month of August in Miami and Chicago.

The North Koreans are still holding our ship, the USS PUEBLO, together with her crew members. We are in daily conversation with the leaders of this country, hoping to have this ship and our men released without having another war in Korea.

Yesterday, United States Air Force fighter bombers, guided by radar, flew through overcast skies in the Hanoi area for the second day in a row. Our bombings continue notwithstanding the fact that some of those in the United Nations Organization believe that if we would stop our bombings for a few days, peace talks would follow.

The District of Columbia Budget

was submitted for fiscal year, 1969. This Budget calls for \$609 million and is the highest amount ever requested and the Budget is \$29,150,000 out of balance. After the Budget was submitted to Congress, the papers called and I stated that our Committee would present a balanced budget. For the fifth consecutive year a budget out of balance has been submitted for the District. According to a news article last night, the Mayor says that he "Pins His Budget Hopes On Working With Natcher". The article continues -

Mayor Walter E. Washington said last night he would be "seriously disturbed" if Congress makes substantial cuts in the District's proposed \$609 million budget for fiscal 1969.

Washington said he hopes to work closely with Rep. William H. Natcher, chairman of the House District Appropriations subcommittee, to assure favorable action on the budget.

Natcher warned yesterday that large cuts would have to be made. "Our committee will submit a balanced budget," he commented in announcing that city budget hearings would begin sometime after the 15th of March.

At an informal news conference

last night, Washington said, "I look forward to working with Mr. Natcher toward a balanced budget." He noted the city's revenue proposals would provide the \$29 million in additional funds needed to balance the budget.

- THE EVENING STAR
February 29, 1968

March 4, 1968

The President's National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders made their report to the President during the past week. After making a study extending over some 8 months, the Commission reported that 2 million new jobs must be created during the next three years with 554,000 of these during the first year. In addition, the report said that on-the-job-training by both public and private employers, with reimbursement to private employers for the extra costs of training the hard core unemployed, was essential at this time. More work must be done to eliminate de facto segregation in our schools and more funds must be forthcoming to improve schools serving disadvantaged children. The Commission urged the establishment of uniform national welfare standards and income supplements for those who can work, or who do work, so that incentives will be present for fuller employment. An enforceable open housing law to cover both

the sale or rental of all housing was recommended and steps to give low and moderate income families, within the next five years, 6 million new housing units was approved. The Commission placed most of the blame for the riots in the streets on the white people and were very critical of the police. In fact, this Commission place the blame squarely on the white people for the riots that have taken place during the past two summers.

Certainly I do not agree with the Commission's final report which places all of the blame upon the white people of this country and the strong criticism of local police, which runs throughout the Commission's report, is very unfair. The warning contained in the report that this nation is moving toward two societies, one black, one white - separate and unequal - cannot be substantiated. Our country has continued to remain strong due to the fact that we still operate under a system of laws and not men, and those who want to ignore some laws and obey others simply must not be coddled.

I know that we must spend a lot of money to correct conditions in our large cities, and ghettos must not be tolerated. In addition, those who pay the taxes that must accomplish this work have

have certain rights that must be protected.

March 7, 1968

My old friend, Joseph W. Martin Jr., former Speaker of the House, whose political career spanned more than five decades, died yesterday in Hollywood, Florida. He was 83 years of age. Joe Martin was a Member of Congress from 1924 to 1966 and since his defeat by Mrs. Heckler, had been spending the winter in Fort Lauderdale with a nephew. At the height of his political career no man had greater claim to the title of "Mr. Republican" than Joe Martin, the son of a Massachusetts blacksmith, whose first public office in 1911 was membership in the Massachusetts legislature. At the time Joe Martin was defeated by Mrs. Margaret Heckler, a great many Members in the House were very much disturbed and, regardless of his age, believe that Mrs. Heckler should permit him to have one more term. This was his plea and the majority of the Republicans in his District thought this was proper, due to his long service and long career. Mrs. Heckler has served now a little over a year and, by the way, was almost killed in an automobile accident several months ago. Her car turned over in Virginia and she was in the hospital for several months.

Sam Rayburn was very close to Joe Martin. In fact, when the two were in the House they attended all of the required social functions together and no two Members ever served in the Congress who were closer. As I have recorded in this Journal before, when a request was made of Mr. Rayburn that he go into Joe Martin's district and speak for his Democratic opponent, Mr. Rayburn said that if he went into Joe Martin's district, it would be to speak for Joe Martin.

March 8, 1968

I had lunch today with Dr. Christain Barnard, the heart surgeon from South Africa.

Senator Lister Hill, who has served 31 years in the senate and 15 years in the House, was host. Senator Hill not only is the chairman of the Education and Labor Committee in the Senate, but is the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor/HEW on the Senate Committee on Appropriations. This subcommittee is the one that makes all of the appropriations for all of our health programs, with one of the major programs now under way being heart surgery. Dr. Barnard, who has been in this country for some 10 days prior to returning to South Africa to continue his work, stopped by Washington, and Senator Hill invited Senators Hayden, Holland, Bible, Kennedy, Dominick, Stennis and Bartlett,

along with Representatives Flood, Hull, Casey and myself, from the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor/HEW.

Dr. Wagonstein, one of Dr. Barnard's instructors at the University of Minnesota, was also present at the luncheon and made a brief statement concerning Dr. Barnard's school days from 1953 to 1958 in Minnesota. Dr. Wagonstein and his associates trained the three outstanding surgeons in this country and Dr. Barnard, with these men now performing heart transplant surgery. Dr. Barnard's patient, Dr. Philip Blaiburg, a dentist in South Africa, is the first successful heart transplant case and Dr. Blaiburg is up and around the hospital on this, his 67th day. This is one of the most unusual cases in the field of surgery.

Dr. Barnard is 44 years of age and is about 6 feet tall and weighs about 150 pounds. He has a wonderful personality and handles himself well on his feet. He is suffering from arthritis in his hands and it may be that he will only have some eight or ten more years in surgery. Dr. Barnard explained to us about heart transplant cases and the procedure he follows in securing the heart donor's permission, or the permission of the donor's family, and all of the details that must be worked out before the operation takes place. He has a team consisting of about 30 people and, along with 3 other heart surgeons,

performs the heart transplant operations himself. We asked him a number of questions and Dr. Barnard very quickly gave answers. He will probably be the recipient of the Nobel Prize in Medicine during this year of 1968. My chairman, Daniel Flood, of Pennsylvania, was very much impressed with Dr. Barnard and before we left he had explained to the doctor in detail about the major surgery performed on him about 5 years ago. He had surgery on his esophagus and stomach and apparently is still progressing real well.

Senator Hill is a right unusual man and certainly hates to leave the Senate, notwithstanding the fact that he is 73 years old.

Before the luncheon was over, Senator Bartlett and I had quite a conversation concerning two-wahs, $\frac{1}{2}$ pinches, $\frac{1}{4}$ pinches and 1 pinches. It just so happened that the good Senator had never heard of them, much less seen them. Virginia has all of these coins on her coin bracelet and they are beautiful pieces. Senator Bartlett was amazed and said for goodness sakes not to tell his wife since she would at least fuss at him for not knowing about the coins, for he not only represented Alaska in the House as a Delegate, but was a Member when Alaska was admitted to the Union. He is now representing the State of Alaska as one of their two Senators.

March 12, 1968

Since Senator Morton announced that he would not be a candidate for reelection a number of Republicans have indicated that they would like to fill his seat. This will be a real contest before it is over.

For the past several days, Senator Morton has been in the hospital at Bethesda and apparently is in need of medical attention. He has had his problems now for a period of a year and a half and on a number of occasions, at dinners and public gatherings, I have felt right sorry for him. Just prior to entering the hospital Senator Morton issued a statement that unless the Republican Party offers a new approach and a new future as a Party, it may well become a memory, and a bitter one. He goes on to say that the United States and the Republican Party doddle at the brink of a disaster that is probably without parallel in the history of the Republic. As a nation, he says, we are careening toward a foreign policy bankruptcy that may be irreparable. Here at home we face a crisis in race relations and this Administration, he says, can no longer hold the trust and destiny of 200 million Americans and the future of the free world by continuing under its present policies. Our intervention abroad has alienated the world and where we were

known at one time as the "arsenal of democracy", we are now labeled, according to the Senator, the "arsons". If the Republican Party puts forth a national leader who can demonstrate his ability to come to grips with all of the complex issues that stifle progress in our cities, then the Republicans can win. The candidate that is nominated must make it crystal clear that he refutes the mythology of military victory in Vietnam and must make a statement that the war must be settled since it cannot be won. If all of this takes place, the Republicans can elect a President.

I do not know how long Senator Norton will remain in the hospital and certainly wish him the best, but I do believe that all of these profound statements, under the circumstances, are not necessary.

March 13, 1968

We really have a circus underway in the Senate. The Foreign Relations Committee is very much incensed over the fact that the President has not advised with them concerning the Vietnam War and that he absolutely refuses to tell the Committee what his intentions are until after the action is taken. Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State, has for a number of weeks refused to testify before this

Committee, since the Committee wants their hearings televised and on radio. It seems that most of the members of this Committee are great television artists and Dean Rusk, of course, in answering their questions, must keep in mind at all times that the security of the country is involved.

This man, Fulbright, always mystifies me. He was the president of the University of Arkansas and was thrown out of this job. He is from a very wealthy family and his mother elected him to the House of Representatives. After he served a while in the House, he then ran for the Senate. I have never seen a man who can be so consistently wrong so many times. Up until the six hour interrogation on television and radio, and before members of the Press, a great many people seemed to sympathize with the Foreign Relations Committee, but after the six hour interrogation, a number of people in our country started to think.

President Johnson must be just a little concerned over the New Hampshire primary. McCarthy received 41 percent of the vote and 20 of the 24 Democratic delegates. The President's name was written in on the ballot and this is an upset. Richard M. Nixon out-pulled all of the other candidates in the Republican

primary and received 80 percent of the vote. Rockefeller received 7 percent of the vote and Romney about 2 percent.

March 15, 1968

Robert F. Kennedy's prospective bid for the Democratic Presidential nomination encountered stiff resistance yesterday from active challenger, Senator Eugene M. McCarthy, and key Democratic leaders supporting President Johnson. As a result, Kennedy continues to keep an open mind.

The results of the New Hampshire primary really set Kennedy off and running. The resentment expressed by the Democratic voters against the President and his program made Senator Kennedy believe that he might be nominated. At the same time, I presume, the Senator knows that as far as 1972, his chances would be less than slim and with the division today within the Democratic Party, this might be the time for him to jump into the Presidential primary. He and the other members of the Kennedy family continue to express their resentment against President Johnson and within minutes after Senator Kennedy indicated that he might change his mind about running, Mrs. John F. Kennedy immediately issued a press release that she would back Robert Kennedy with all her heart and soul.

The Federal Reserve Board yesterday raised the discount rate from 4½ to 5 percent, the highest level in nearly 40 years, in an effort to curb speculation against the dollar. Facing the biggest international money crisis since the Depression days of the thirties, the United States last night asked Great Britain to close down the London gold market temporarily. The British promptly complied, shutting down today not only the gold pool but banks and their stock exchange. This dramatic move followed a hurried conversation by telephone between President Johnson and Prime Minister Harold M. Wilson. This action, after a wild day of speculation in the world gold market and a drop of 11.32 points in the Dow Jones Industrial Index on the New York Stock Exchange, might be the prelude to basic changes in the international monetary system.

There will be an unprecedented emergency meeting on Saturday of this week of the United States and its six gold pool partners to determine the next steps. The decision to halt operations on the London gold market does not mean a devaluation of the American dollar. It represents, instead, the refusal of the United States and the other countries to allow their gold reserves to be raided without restraint by speculators or others who might have, for the minute, lost confidence in the dollar.

The American death toll in the Vietnam War surpassed the 500 mark last week for the third time in four weeks. 509 Americans were killed in combat in the week that ended at midnight last Saturday. American combat casualties in the Vietnam War since January of 1961 are listed as 19,760 killed; 120,101 wounded; and 1,087 missing in action or captured. The people in this country are really disturbed. So far this year 3,763 have been killed in battle, compared with 9,353 for all of last year.

March 18, 1968

Dr. Phillip Blaiburg, the only survivor of the first six attempts to transplant a human heart, left the hospital in Capetown, South Africa, on Saturday and went to his home. This was 74 days after his operation. Dr. Christiaan Barnard, the surgeon who directed Dr. Blaiburg's transplant on January 2nd and the surgeon for the first heart graft in history, Louis Washkansky, on December 3rd, was present at the time Dr. Baliburg was released and stated that he believed the first survivor of a transplanted heart would continue to do alright.

Senator Robert F. Kennedy, of New York, announced for the Presidency on Saturday and said that he would seek the Democratic nomination because the nation's disastrous, divisive policies in Vietnam

and here at home could be changed only by changing the men who are now making them. With this severe attack on President Johnson, the brother of President Kennedy opened what may become the most serious challenge to the renomination of an incumbent President since Theodore Roosevelt failed to oust William Howard Taft in 1912. Not since James G. Blaine won the Republican nomination from President Chester A. Arthur in 1884 has an incumbent President, who sought the renomination, failed to win it.

The real Robert F. Kennedy finally stood up, and with Senator Eugene M. McCarthy also a candidate, the pot should begin to boil. After all is said and done this probably will help our country because the President has made a number of bad mistakes and has to a great extent ignored the wishes of a great many people in our country. Those who are now attempting to advise the president really have their job cut out for them.

These are not ordinary times and the election to be held in November is not an ordinary election. The question is - can the junior Senator from New York win enough support in the next five months to sieze control of the Democratic Party and take its highest reward for himself. It will take more than 1300 votes at the Convention in Chicago to give Senator Kennedy the prize he seeks. In deciding to chal-

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lenge President Lyndon Johnson for the nomination, Senator Kennedy faces a stiff pro-Johnson front among politicians who make key Party decisions. Most Democratic State Chairmen across the country are already in the Johnson camp.

Senator McCarthy's victory in New Hampshire was just too much for Senator Kennedy and Senator McCarthy stated that there are some who are afraid to come down onto the playing field and simply light signal fires on the mountain-top and dance by the light of the moon.

For two men who dislike each other so intensely, President Johnson and Senator Kennedy have astonishing similarities of temperament. The two are much more like one another, for example, than either are to the third man in the presidential scramble, Senator McCarthy. Both the President and Senator Kennedy are alike in their family pride and egotism. Both abhor defeat. Both can work enormously hard, paying attention to the slightest detail and driving themselves and their staffs almost to the breaking point in their efforts to achieve victory.

Senator McCarthy's remarkable showing in New Hampshire last week, where he captured almost one-half of the vote and most of the delegates, justified his faith and his courage. A substantial number of

New Hampshire Democrats clearly wanted an opportunity to vote for someone other than the President and when Senator Mc Carthy presented the opportunity, they seized it.

There is a certain logic in the convulsive events of the past few days. The war in Vietnam is going very badly. The monetary system seems to be in great trouble and the race issue is more troublesome today than at any time in the history of our country. The surprising thing is that all of these critical issues should come to a head within a few days of each other. The campaign to be waged by Kennedy, Johnson, and McCarthy will be a vicious and arduous campaign, but it will bring out the issues and, with the help of the Lord, maybe the President will see the light.

One of the columnists who writes for the Washington Post carried a story this past week to the effect that during the critical summer of 1964, the North Vietnamese appeared ready to discuss peace. U. Thant, Secretary General of the United Nations had, according to this columnist, informed President Johnson that the North Vietnamese were ready and he proposed the reconvening of the 1954 Geneva Conference powers who wrote the peace treaty for the French. President Johnson about this time invited Prime Minister Lester Pearson of Canada to the LBJ ranch for the stated purpose of discussing automobile tariffs,

but he really wanted the Prime Minister to come so that he could inquire whether the North Vietnamese were serious about talking peace. Pearson replied that they were. In 1964 Barry Goldwater was making his uphill campaign for the Presidency, with one of his complaints being that the President was soft on Communism and that, according to this columnist, caused President Johnson not to act on the peace feelers until after the election and then it was too late.

The monetary officials of Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, West Germany, and the United States conferred here in Washington on Saturday with our Secretary of the Treasury and with Mr. Martin, of the Federal Reserve Board. The United States and the six cooperating nations abandoned the gold pool they have been operating for the past six and one-half years and said they would no longer buy gold from the market. In essence, the plan announced at the conclusion of the historic two-day session at the Federal Reserve Board in Washington, is designed to end the speculative drain on official gold reserves. It means that there will be a two-price gold system - \$35 an ounce for official international transactions and whatever price develops in an outside, unofficial market. During this gold crisis I, for the first time, found out exactly how much a gold bar weighs

and the price of them. The weight is 24 pounds and the price is \$14,000. The bar is just slightly larger than the average brick.

It now develops that Senator Robert F. Kennedy offered not to run in the Presidential race if President Johnson would name a commission that would plan a turnabout in United States policy on Vietnam. But the President rejected the idea. This startling and politically explosive story followed Senator Kennedy's announcement that he would be a candidate for President. Kennedy, then in an angry mood, charged the Administration with leaking a distorted version of what took place and said this incident revealed in the sharpest possible terms why the American people no longer believe the President and the White House and why the credibility of our leadership has been so critically eroded. No Administration official so far has commented on the record, but private statements are going the rounds here on the Hill, saying that the Senator offered a stacked deck and was engaging in political blackmail and simply got caught. It seems that this proposal was made by Theodore Sorenson for Senator Kennedy to the President on Monday of last week.

March 22, 1968

I attended the Safety Award Dinner of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, AFL-CIO, last night. A fireman on a train out of Chicago saved the life of a little four year old, red-headed, boy several months ago. The train was moving along just outside the city when the engineer and the firemen both saw the little boy on the tracks. He was scared to death and just simply froze where he was standing. The engineer applied his brakes immediately but soon discovered that the train would not stop in time to keep from hitting the boy, but it slowed down just enough for the fireman to reach out and scoop the boy off the tracks. The train passed by, traveling several feet before it was finally stopped. The fireman was present at the dinner and received a beautiful award. The little boy was present with his mother and the head table was just too much for the little fellow. During the dinner he played around and under the tables in the banquet hall and everyone there could see without any difficulty that this little fellow might be on the railroad tracks at any time.

We have to attend a great many dinners, breakfast meetings, and other social affairs. Hundreds are not accepted but there are many which each Member feels

should be accepted - affairs such as the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Farm Bureau, bankers, attorney's, and labor organization's meetings. Each night when I go to one of these affairs I either go down in my car from the Rayburn House Office Building, where my office is located, or else I take a taxi there and back to the building. Each time I take my car I always come out on the street between the Cannon and Longworth Buildings so that I can see the lighted dome of the Capitol. I am always amazed at the beauty of it and to me it is the most beautiful building in the world. I am more than proud of the fact that I have made a number of speeches inside there and presided over a number of sessions of the House.

In speaking of presiding over the House, I have not presided as much under Speaker McCormack as I had under Speaker Rayburn. Mr. Rayburn had about 5 Members that he selected to preside over the difficult bills, and I was one of this group. During the last 10 years of Mr. Rayburn's life, Jere Cooper, of Tennessee, Wilbur Mills, of Arkansas, Richard Bolling, of Kansas City, Homer Thornsberry, of Texas, Oren Harris, of Arkansas, and I, were the ones selected. It seems that Mr. Rayburn wanted you to preside in the proper manner and to keep order. He wanted you to preside in such a way that those in the

Gallery would take notice of the orderly manner in which the House operated and, regardless of how you voted on any Bill, very few ever sat in the Chair that could not preside in the manner he required. Our present Speaker is always trying to play politics with the Democratic Members and, notwithstanding the fact that he has been under attack by the Members and the press generally due to his lack of control in the House of Representatives, he still selects those who vote down the line with him to preside. It just so happens that these people are not good "presiders" and it is simply hilarious to watch some of them mumble and fumble around in the Speaker's Chair.

I have presided a number of times since Mr. McCormack was elected Speaker but the number of times does not compare at all with the times that I served when Sam Rayburn of Texas was Speaker of the House. Of course, I have always believed that Mr. Rayburn was one of the greatest men ever to serve in the Congress and he had the respect of the Members on both sides of the aisle.

The Republicans must be sick today! Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller took himself out of the running for the Republican Presidential nomination yesterday. He conceded that his action all but clinched the nomination for the former Vice

President, Richard M. Nixon. The New York Governor made his unexpected announcement at a nationally televised news conference yesterday, stating that he was not a candidate and would not campaign directly or indirectly for the Presidency of the United States. Of course he is disappointed over what happened to him in 1964 but still, he is the strongest candidate today that the Republicans have.

With the Democratic Party split all to pieces, and with the people generally dissatisfied with our President, the Republican Party had a good chance to capture the Presidency. Senator Kennedy has announced for the presidency and he will conduct an ugly campaign. Senator Eugene J. McCarthy's campaign, although it will be conducted on a higher level than the Kennedy campaign, still will split the Democratic Party. These two men are against the President on his Vietnam War policy and are now making speeches all over the United States openly criticizing the President. President Johnson of course, from every indication now, will be a candidate for reelection. Former Governor George Wallace, of Alabama, as an Independent candidate, will receive thousands of votes in this country.

The picture now is one in which

Nixon appears to be well out in the lead for the Republicans and one with Wallace receiving enough votes to carry several Southern states; Senators Kennedy and McCarthy splitting the Democratic Party, and with the President being nominated in a noisy, smokefilled, tense, convention in Chicago during the month of August. Nixon is not respected generally and a great many of our people are also critical of President Johnson.

April 1, 1968

President Johnson, in an address to the nation last night on television and radio, said that there would be a de-escalation in the war in Vietnam with the bombing of North Vietnam, with one exception, to cease completely and then he stunned the nation by announcing that he would not be a candidate for reelection this year. This unexpected news followed his address concerning the cessation of air and naval attacks on North Vietnam.

This was the proper action for the President to take at this time.

April 3, 1968

Of course, there has been considerable discussion over the President's announcement this week. It seems that his proposal concerning the bombing of North Vietnam has not been accepted by the Viet

Cong and apparently will not be accepted. Senator Fulbright and other members of the Foreign Relations Committee in the senate now are making statements to the effect that the President really issued no orders eliminating the bombing of North Vietnam which would cause the North Vietnamese to bring about a halt in the war and go to the peace table. There is considerable confusion now over just what the President intended as to the continuation of the bombings only in that section along the line between North and South Vietnam where supplies and men cross over.

Senator Eugene McCarthy, of Minnesota, outpollled non-candidate, Lyndon B. Johnson, in the Wisconsin presidential primary yesterday. He obtained nearly all of the 60 delegates to the National Convention and received nearly 60 percent of the vote. The President, whose name remained on the ballot, received about 35 percent.

Richard M. Nixon received 80 percent of the vote in the Republican primary with Governor Reagan receiving 10 percent and Stassen, 6 percent. Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, has postponed any announcement of his plans to enter the presidential race. He said that he had made no decision at this time and would simply concentrate on carrying out his duties as Vice President.

A compromise tax increase and spending cutback breezed through the Senate yesterday but faced an uncertain future in the House-Senate conference. Several weeks ago the House passed the Excise Tax Extension Bill and this was the vehicle that the Senate used in hooking on a 10 percent tax increase and a \$6 billion decrease in the budget for fiscal year 1969. As provided for under the Constitution, all tax laws must originate in the House. Here is where we will have our problem since the Bill that the Senate used yesterday as the vehicle for the two "hook ons" passed the House with no consideration given for a 10 percent tax increase or a 6 percent budget increase. It may be that the House conferees will simply operate under the Constitution and refuse to go along. This could be the first time that the House, since I have been a Member, would agree to waive a Constitutional provision. I know that on our Appropriations Committee we never waive the provision concerning tax laws under the Constitution and it may be that the House Ways and Means Committee will take the same attitude.

So far, this Second Session of the 90th Congress is mainly concerned with the war in Vietnam, Crime in our Streets, the tremendous budget deficits, proposed tax increases, the need for billions more in our domestic programs and demands from the country that the budget be reduced.

and federal spending curtailed as much as possible.

April 5, 1968

Martin Luther King, Jr., the non-violent civil rights advocate, was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee last night. He was shot and killed by a sniper as he stood alone on a balcony of a motel in Memphis. Two white men were taken into custody and then released. It appears that four others are now being sought by the police.

Last night was the night of the big Democratic dinner here in Washington and President Johnson, along with the Vice President, was scheduled for a speech. He cancelled his appearance and said on television that he was shocked and saddened by Dr. King's death, and appealed to the nation to forego further violence. Within hours scattered outbursts in Harlem, Boston, Washington, Birmingham, Jackson, Raleigh, and several other cities were reported. Here in Washington tense, milling crowds of negroes, angered by the slaying of Martin Luther King, Jr., swarmed along the 14th Street inner city strip last night, and early today, wrecking and looting stores and heckling policemen. In addition to postponing his speech before the Democratic Dinner, President Johnson postponed for a day his war and peace mission to the Pacific because of this

assassination. The President had conferred yesterday with United Nations Secretary General U Thant about the mission and was scheduled to fly to Hawaii today. A breakfast meeting with former President Eisenhower was to have been held this morning, but this also was postponed.

In Memphis we have had trouble for several months. A garbage disposal organization strike has been under way and several days ago Martin Luther King, Jr. led a non-violent march in Memphis. Shortly after the march got under way violence broke out and Martin Luther King dashed down a side street and left the scene. A Federal Court injunction was obtained later against this type of interference and Martin Luther King said that he would return to Memphis because under the Constitution the people, notwithstanding the injunction, had the right in a non-violent manner to demonstrate their displeasure at the way the strike was being handled and over conditions generally in Memphis. Of course, he made his mistake in returning to Memphis, and the assassination followed.

This is a sad affair and will cause difficulty. I certainly was sorry to hear of the assassination because I know that Martin Luther King, Jr., up until a few months ago, had performed a real service for his people. He was a man who

spoke well and had an unusually good vocabulary. He was only 39 years old and two years ago received the Nobel Peace Prize. He was one of the best known men in the world today and only recently had said that there were difficult days ahead and, when warned that he might be killed, replied that it did not matter because he "Had been to the mountain-top". He further said that like anyone else he would like to live a long time, but that he was not concerned with that. He wanted to do God's will and he had been allowed to go up the mountain. He further said that he had seen the promised land and although he might not be able to get there with the majority of his people, his people would get to the promised land.

April 9, 1968

The man who killed Martin Luther King was a white man about six feet tall and from thirty to thirty-five years of age. He was nicely dressed and appeared at a dingy, brick flop house across the street from the Lorainne Motel and rented a room for \$8.50 a week. The landlady, Bessie Brewer, first showed him Room 8, but the window from this room looked out on the blank wall of an adjacent building, and the prospective renter objected to this room, but finally accepted 5B, which was a filthy, small room with a bare, torn mattress lying crosswise on

bare bedsprings. The community bathroom down the hall had a perfect view of the Lorraine Motel. After remaining in the community bathroom for some time, leaving a perfect handprint on the wall, with the range being some 205 feet, the man fired a shot at Martin Luther King who appeared on the motel balcony for a breath of fresh air. The bullet struck King on the left side of his face, ranging downward severing the spinal cord. Shortly after the shot was fired, a man ran out of the flop house, dropping a gun and a small handbag containing clothes. He jumped into a white Mustang with a license plate only in the rear. The police chased him for some 22 minutes at speeds up to 100 miles per hour. The white Mustang was able to elude the police and today, which is Tuesday, April 9th, the killer is still at large. A wave of violence, arson, rioting, and looting started here in Washington within a few hours after Martin Luther King was shot. Before it was brought under control some twenty hours later, 12,500 troops were moved into our Capitol City, four people were killed, 781 were injured, and there were over 4,000 arrests. A total of 575 fires were reported and insurance companies estimated the damage at well over \$10 million. The fires mainly were centered around 7th Street, Northwest, and from there down to 14th Street, Northwest.

After the outbreak here in Washington, looting, burning and rioting began across the country. Baltimore, Nashville, Chicago, Detroit, and Memphis were among some of the twenty-six cities where Federal troops and the National Guard were moved in within a matter of hours.

During all of this turmoil, President Johnson summoned Civil Rights leaders to a meeting and delayed his departure for Hawaii where plans were to be made to begin peace talks with the North Vietnamese. Finally the Soviet Union broke its silence and announced approval of American-North Vietnamese talks aimed at ending the war. With all of our troubles in Vietnam and with thousands of our boys killed, the people generally were hoping that the President's de-escalation of the bombing would bring about peace talks immediately, and that the war would be brought to a halt. Violence, looting, and turmoil following the King assassination pushed the peace talks aside and prevented the President from leaving the city and forced him to give his full time to the domestic situation.

Last week was really a momentous week for President Johnson and for our country. Beginning on Sunday President Johnson renounced the presidency for four more years in order to regain its powers for ten more months. In a shift

that he had long resisted he ended the bombing of most of North Vietnam. Sixty hours later on Wednesday there appeared the first small break in the long diplomatic stalemate surrounding the war after Hanoi agreed to establish contact now to see what else might be arranged. On Thursday, the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the apostle of Negro nonviolence, was slain in Memphis. On Friday while American diplomats were arranging the first approaches for negotiations with North Vietnam, airborne troops were flying into Washington to help guard the White House and the Capitol. They were further attempting to contain the negro rioting only a few blocks away from the Capitol.

The happenings during the week proved at least that the extremists kept their promise that they would kill Martin Luther King, Jr., and the black racists proceeded to burn and loot which they had promised to do.

The assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., monstrous as that crime was, cannot in any way excuse or explain the massive wave of looting, burning and killing which followed in Washington and in some other 25 cities. It serves no useful purpose to try to justify the actions of the burners and looters.

The thousands of men, women and

children who surged through the streets of the Nation's Capitol, stealing and putting the torch to looted stores, were not motivated by grief or anguish resulting from the murder of a Civil Rights leader. Those who witnessed the looting said that the people were in a festive mood, bent upon grabbing what they could while the grabbing was good. The Police force here in the city in the beginning were unable to cope with the criminal activity which developed on a huge scale and simply had to stand by and let the looters have their way. The large majority of Washington Negro community took no part in this binge. The Police soon were reinforced by some 4,000 Federal troops and National Guardsmen and by Saturday morning had the situation more or less under control. Much of the damage could have been prevented. By noon on Friday it was obvious that the Police could not handle the situation and they said so. The delay that developed after Friday noon in making a prompt decision, with some five hours passing before Federal troops started moving in, was almost disastrous. The violence and the threats of violence had definite anti-white overtones. This, of course, should not have surprised a great many people but its implications for the future are ominous. Most of the shops and stores that were looted were owned by white people. In the main, those bearing the "Soul Brother"

insignias were spared. The teen agers who hurled rocks and bottles at passing automobiles were careful to select cars occupied by whites.

What we have been witnessing in Washington and in other cities across the land have not been race riots. Armed white men have not been shooting it out in the streets with armed Negroes. If the level of violence continues to rise and our officials delay in calling out the National Guard and the troops, then the white people in this country will arm themselves and the shooting will be serious. If the level of violence should rise in the future, efforts to bring the white and the black people together will do down the drain.

It is a great tragedy when any popular leader is struck down. A number of Members of the House have been unable to understand just why it was the Martin Luther King would go back to Memphis after the difficulty he had encountered there several days before he was killed. Violating a Federal restraining order and being warned by his own followers that his life was in danger, makes it right hard to understand why King made his decision to return to Memphis.

Efforts to force the Congress of the United States to appropriate billions

of dollars for more jobs, more housing, and more everything for the cities will be exceedingly difficult. Faced with a \$29 billion deficit, the war in Vietnam and a right unstable dollar must be considered by the lawmakers before they take action under pressure and threats of more violence.

Millions of tons of food are being moved into Washington today to take care of those who were burned out.

King's funeral will be held in Atlanta, Georgia today at 10:00 a.m. and some 50,000 people are expected to be in attendance. National labor leaders, a number of Senators, Members of the House, the Vice President of the United States, and representatives from countries abroad who are assigned to the United Nations, will be there. I hope and pray that after the funeral is over we will be able to control any violence which may erupt in cities across this country.

April 22, 1968

Just before the deadline for filing for office expired, Theodore Lavit, an attorney from Lebanon, Kentucky, who is originally from New York, along with Robert Simmons, an attorney from Bowling Green, who is originally from Indiana,

filed against me on the Republican ticket. I have no opposition in the Democratic Primary and have already received my Election Certificate.

During the past week I was in Kentucky during the Easter recess and heard very little about either of the Republican candidates.

The people here in Washington are right worried about the march which will take place during the month of May. It now appears that several thousand people may come in and their leaders in the Black Power groups and in the Martin Luther King groups now say that unless the Congress approves all of their wishes and appropriates the money, they will just simply stay in Washington. They intend to pitch tents on the Mall, according to reports, and real trouble may result.

Why the Attorney General and the Administration permit Stokley Carmichael to continue his tirades, and with Rap Brown now out on bond, we may really have a hot summer.

April 27, 1968

We are still engaged in a fierce struggle in South Vietnam, notwithstanding the fact that for weeks now a site

for the peace talks which meets with the approval of both sides has not been agreed upon. We will lose thousands of boys between now and the time we sit down at the peace table. Yesterday B52 Bombers hit enemy targets within 26 miles of Saigon, bombarding huge North Vietnamese forces believed massing for the largest attack of 1968. Loud speakers mounted on top of police trucks issued warnings all day yesterday in Saigon informing the people that the Viet Cong wanted to attack Saigon again and that they will attempt to terrorize and kill the people.

Arthur Goldberg resigned as United States Ambassador to the United Nations in the belief that he can best promote an honorable peace settlement in Vietnam as a private citizen. At a press conference yesterday President Johnson announced the resignation of Mr. Goldberg and at the same time, named George A. Ball to succeed him. I have always been very much impressed with Mr. Ball and believed that he is one of the best men that we have had in the State Department during this century.

Finally Commissioner Washington, here in our Capital City, issued a statement to the effect that District officials will be prepared for any eventuality in connection with the Poor People's

Campaign set to begin here next week. People here generally are disturbed about this new march since we have just come through one riot where looting and burning prevailed for days. Yesterday, before my Subcommittee on the District of Columbia Budget, we interrogated Commissioner Washington and the members of his staff, Under Secretary of the Army, McGiffert, Assistant Attorney General, Fred Vinson, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Nash Castro, along with representatives of the Army and the Air Force.

The Commissioner and the members of his staff were frank, fair, and honest, with all of their answers and the representatives of the other departments were cagey, evasive, and simply dishonest, in a great many of their answers. I hated to take the action that I did, but I made a statement to the effect that we had received answers to our questions from the Attorney General's Office and the Offices of the Army and the Interior, which were not frank, fair or honest. We had a right tense session for a while, but at least we informed the Commissioner and those present that the people in our Capital City, and the property here, must be protected. I informed the Commissioner that the rioting, looting and burning which started in our Capital City on April 4 and continued until Saturday, April 6, cost certain taxpayers well over \$13

Million in damages to real estate. The loss suffered in goods, wares, and merchandize, totals millions. Some 7 or 8 people died either directly or indirectly as the result of this riot. The District of Columbia, according to figures released yesterday, will lose over \$5 million by virtue of additional costs necessary for services and loss of revenue.

The people who love, honor, and respect this city throughout the 50 States were shocked and are still disturbed over what took place and what may take place next month.

The good people who live in our Capital City are disturbed and, in a great many instances, afraid. This same situation applies to the Metropolitan Area.

Members of Congress and people who live in Washington have written to me, and to the other members of this Committee, concerning the Poor People's March which apparently will take place next month.

They want to know just what action will be taken to protect the lives of our people and the property in this city.

Those who caused this riot were thugs and law violators. These people

were not seeking civil rights. They were simply taking advantage of an unfortunate situation.

Certainly we are faced with problems in our cities today, and a great amount of money must be expended to bring about better housing, more jobs, and better educational opportunities. While this takes place, we must keep in mind that the rights of the law abiding citizens are just as precious as the rights of the law violator.

The law must be enforced and the majority of people in this country intend for this to take place.

The experience gained from the riot of April 4 should be sufficient.

If our officials intend to permit conditions to develop which will again place our people in danger, and the property of our people and the Federal government, then the people are entitled to have this information in advance.

April 29, 1968

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey launched his presidential campaign on Saturday as a "Unity" candidate who hopes to pull together the divided elements of the Democratic Party. Humphrey

announced his formal entry before some 2,000 cheering supporters at the Shoreham Hotel and on nationwide television. The campaign co-chairman immediately claimed that the Vice president already is close to a first-ballot victory at the Democratic National Convention next August. Humphrey, in his announcement, said that it was time to put away inflammatory words, selfish ambitions and pettiness. The time was here, he said, to speak out on behalf of America.

Now the Vice President will lock horns with Bobby Kennedy and Eugene McCarthy.

The Poor People's Campaign begins here today. Attorney General Ramsey Clark said on Saturday that we will have whatever is needed to maintain peace in the city during the demonstration.

Shortly after our hearing was held before my Subcommittee, Commissioner Washington held a press conference and said that the people would be protected, and that property would be protected. He said that District officials expect to be prepared for any eventuality in connection with the Poor People's Campaign, set to begin here next week.

May 3, 1968

The United States and North Vietnam

agreed today to start preliminary talks in Paris on May 10th, or a few days later. We all hope that the talks on a complete bombing halt in North Vietnam will lead to full-scale negotiations for peace. Special Ambassador W. Averill Harriman has been designated by President Johnson as the U.S. Representative at the talks. He will be assisted by Cyrus R. Vance, one of President Johnson's trouble shooters, and a right able man. Averill Harriman is the former Governor of New York and, for a number of years now, has held different positions in the State Department. The North Vietnamese will have a man by the name of Xuyan Thuy, a veteran career diplomat, as its representative.

The fighting still continues in South Vietnam and yesterday we lost a number of our boys. While the talks are under way concerning the halting of the bombing of North Vietnam, we will lose more boys.

Reverend Ralph David Abernethy, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s successor, spent several days in Washington this past week, interviewing members of the Congress and ~~number~~ members of the cabinet. He made his demands known for more jobs, better housing, and a guaranteed annual income, to the members of the Cabinet that he talked with and then left Wash-

ington, after making the statement that unless his demands were met immediately, a protest march, organized under the Poor People's Campaign, will proceed. Abernethy is now in Mississippi making arrangements to start the march, which will begin with some 3,000 people coming to Washington and multiplying each week until the demands of Abernethy and the members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference are met. It may be that 50,000 or 60,000 people will end up in Washington and, since their demands will not be fulfilled, we may have rioting, looting, and burning again in our Capitol City.

President Johnson is still insisting upon a tax increase of from 7 to 10 percent. We are confronted with a \$29 billion deficit in the present 1968 fiscal year budget and with a \$9 billion deficit to be faced in the 1969 fiscal year budget. Knowing full well our economic position generally, why the President fails to simply tell these people that, even if their demands were reasonable, this country is unable at this time to come anywhere near meeting them. One day the President talks in terms of more money for poverty, Model City Programs, housing, and the next day he demands an overall reduction in the budget under which we are operating and, especially, in the new budget upon which our Committee is now holding hearings, and then

demands a tax increase.

It is absolutely impossible for me to understand just why the President, knowing the situation as he does, fails to speak out and stop a lot of the trouble that will certainly take place in the future.

Just before we adjourned the First Session of the 90th Congress on December 15, our Committee on Appropriations prepared and succeeded in having enacted a resolution calling for a 10 percent in all programs underway and a 2 percent reduction personnel out. The American dollar was in difficulty at that time and certainly a tax increase could not be justified unless there was a reduction in domestic spending. This action received the approval of the majority of the people.

For several months now the Vietnam War, of course, has been the major problem confronting us and next to the war, of course, is the problem concerning crime in our streets. This entire Second Session of the 90th Congress has revolved around the action of the Appropriations Committee and the Committee on Ways and Means. Our Committee on Appropriations has tried to hold down domestic spending since we have a bill each month totaling \$2.5 million for the war in Vietnam. At this time there is no

chance to enact a tax increase bill unless domestic spending is cut as much as possible. With the Poor People's March about ready to start, and with the President talking out of both sides of his mouth, we are really in a dither. On Monday of this week the President had the Chairman of my Committee, George Mahon of Texas, along with Wilbur Mills, the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, down to the White House for a general discussion of proposed legislation reducing the 1969 budget, now under consideration, which would then place the Ways and Means Committee in a position whereby they would agree to bring out a bill increasing income taxes of from 7 to 10 percent. After a number of hours of discussion, it was agreed that a Resolution should be adopted by the Committee on Appropriations in the House, calling for a \$4 billion reduction in spending, a \$10 billion reduction in the new obligational authority, and an \$8 billion reduction in recisions of programs and projects heretofore approved with the money appropriated. This action, along with the general reductions now being made by the twelve subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations in the House, would bring about a real substantial reduction in the overall budget for fiscal year 1969.

After the decision was reached on

on the Resolution my Chairman and Mr. Mills returned to the Hill and, beginning the next day, started a selling job on each of their Committees. When we reported the Agriculture Appropriations bill for fiscal year 1969 on Tuesday of this week we then adopted a Resolution providing for the reductions in the 1969 budget as agreed upon at the White House. This Resolution is now being printed and was to be presented to the House one day next week for final passage.

Today in announcing the agreement to begin peace talks in Paris on May 10, the President then followed this general announcement with a statement concerning the need for a tax increase and reductions in the budget. He went on to state that more housing was needed; money in the Poverty Program and several other programs were mentioned which went right along with the demands of the leaders of the Poor People's protest campaign now underway. Then the President said that reductions in the domestic programs in the new budget would be serious, coming at this time, and although he did not approve of the Resolution calling for a \$4 billion spending cut; \$10 billion in new obligational authority, and \$8 billion in recisions, he would reluctantly go along with this proposal. In full Committee today, where we were considering the Independent Offices

Appropriation Bill for fiscal year 1969, Representative Bow, the ranking Minority member of our Committee, brought into the Committeeroom that portion of the noon ticker tape in the Speaker's Lounge which gave in great detail the President's statement concerning our Resolution and the reductions in the budget. He asked to speak out of order and read this to the full Committee on Appropriations. You could have heard a pin drop and I will never, as long as I live, forget the expression that suddenly appeared on the face of my Chairman. Just to think that after calling these men to the White House, and entering into this agreement, then he repudiated the agreement. Unless considerable oil is poured on the waters there will not only be no Resolution providing for reductions in the budget as proposed and agreed upon, but certainly a tax increase bill has no chance of being enacted at this time.

Certainly I know that the President is worried and is under considerable stress, but why he would make an about-face as he apparently has done in this matter, is beyond my power of comprehension.

Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York finally took the plunge on Wednesday of this week and announced his candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination. His announcement of

candidacy came just forty days after he told the nation he would not actively seek the nomination. Things have changed since then, Rockefeller said, and he is now ready to make an active campaign. Up to this time, Richard Nixon has been trotting down the road by himself with the exception of Harold Stassen, the perennial candidate. On the Democratic side, we have Eugene McCarthy, the Senator from Minnesota, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, from Minnesota, and Senator Robert Kennedy, from New York, all making an active campaign for the Democratic nomination. So far, McCarthy has done right well, but the polls now show that Humphrey is stronger than either Kennedy or McCarthy. To say the least, the majority of the people in this country are not too much interested in either one of the candidates on either side politically.

May 6, 1968

Here we go again!

On Saturday the Vice President, Hubert H. Humphrey, spoke in Chicago to an annual Jewish convention and during his speech said that the United States of America would not abandon Israel during this, its most crucial period. We are now attempting to get out of South Vietnam and again I am of the opinion that some of us should go back and read

Washington's Farewell Address another time.

On Friday, President Johnson blasted Congress over the tax increase and budget reduction proposals. He said that a reduction of \$6 billion in spending was unattainable and amounted to blackmail. The President urged Congress to bite the bullet and pass a tax increase bill for the good of the country. He said that he would reluctantly go along with a reduction in spending of \$4 billion but that deeper cuts, demanded by Congressional economists, would create chaos.

North Vietnam stepped up its war efforts this weekend, which I presume were staged in the belief that they would be in a better bargaining position when we sit down with them sometime after May 10 to settle this very unpopular war.

With all of the troubles in the world today and especially in the United States, at least on one day, which was Saturday of last week, the people in Kentucky for a few hours seemed to forget all of the problems facing them and turned their attention to the running of the Kentucky Derby. This is the day that they play, time after time, one of the finest of all songs - My Old Kentucky Home - . Kentucky is one of the most beautiful States in the country and

certainly on this day all Kentuckians have a right to be proud of their State. Dancer's Image won, ridden by Bob Ussery who was also the winning jockey last year. This is the first time during the 20th century that one jockey has won two consecutive Derbys. The Derby started in 1879 with Aristides the winner, and the time was 2:37:3/4.

May 8, 1968

Mrs. Lurleen Wallace, the first woman ever elected Governor of Alabama, died of cancer this week. She suffered for a period of over two years and died in her sleep. She was the wife of George Wallace, who is now a candidate for President of the United States and who, by the way, will receive a great many votes. He will not be the winning candidate, of course, but he may carry enough of the Southern States to cause both the Republican and Democratic nominees considerable difficulty.

Senator Kennedy won the Indiana Presidential primary by taking 42 percent of the vote against his two rivals, Senator Eugene McCarthy and favorite son candidate, Governor Roger D. Branigin. According to press reports, Senator Kennedy spent over \$2 million in Indiana during this campaign. In addition to carrying Indiana, the Robert F. Kennedy slate here in the District of Columbia

was successful in defeating the Hubert H. Humphrey slate. This came as quite a surprise.

We had an upset in the State of Ohio. John J. Gilligan, a former Member of the House of Representatives, won the Senate Democratic nomination by upsetting Senator Frank J. Lausche, the Party's champion vote-getter for over a quarter of a century. Senator Lausche was completing his second term in the Senate and had previously served five terms as Governor of the State of Ohio. Lausche for years now has been known as a maverick, and it now appears that Gilligan will go on to victory in November.

Senator George Smathers, of Florida, was not a candidate for re-election and former Governor Leroy Collins appears to be the Democratic nominee for his seat. This has been a very close race with the Attorney General of the State. Representative Guernsey is the Republican nominee and this should really be a wild campaign until November.

It seems that everything unusual is taking place at this time. Dancer's Image, the winner of the Kentucky Derby on Saturday of last week, was removed from first place on Tuesday of this week and placed in last position, which was #14. After making a routine examination after the race, it was determined that a pain-

killing drug had been given to this horse within 48 hours of the start of the race. Forward Pass, who was #2, was declared the winner and the all-time record purse, totaling \$120,000, will go to Forward Pass. Bob Ussery, who won the Derby last year was the rider on Dancer's Image, and this of course was a crushing blow to him and especially does this apply to John Fuller, the owner of Dancer's Image. Mr. Fuller is the son of a former governor of Massachusetts and was really amazed over the action of the Stewards at Churchill Downs.

This horse had had weak ankles and all during his racing career has caused his trainers extreme worry before and after each race. Published reports of this fact appeared in the papers weeks before the Kentucky Derby and on Derby Day an article stated that one of the ankles was causing trouble, and ice and cold water packs had been applied for some time before the race. This decision of the Stewards is causing quite a bit of controversy at this time.

This is the first time that we have ever had such a situation during the 94 years of the Run for the Roses.

May 9, 1968

By the way, Governor Lurleen Wallace

was a right unusual woman. During her campaign for Governor, she made no apologies for her election as her husband's handpicked successor to the office to which he could not legally succeed himself. She won both the Democratic primary and the general election in 1966 by wide margins, culminating a story book rise from a job behind the counter in a dime store to the Governor's chair in her native state. She was born in Alabama and after graduating from high school at the age of 15, she was waiting until her 18th birthday so she could be eligible for nurses training and continuing her education, and she ended up clerking in a dime store while taking a business college course.

Reverend Ralph Abernathy, who succeeded Martin Luther King, Jr., must be quite a character. He wants to be the great leader now and, according to a statement placed in the Congressional Record on Monday, May 6th, on Page H 3389, this man's record is set forth somewhat in detail. The Montgomery, Alabama newspaper, the MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER, rehashed the sex scandal with a 15 year old member of his church. This is the man who is now leading the Poor People's March into Washington.

May 10, 1968

Yesterday the House passed the Monday Holiday Bill which provides for uniform annual observances of certain legal, public holidays on Monday. The Holidays affected by this bill are Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Veterans Day, and the newly established holiday, Columbus Day. I voted against this legislation because I simply could not change Washington's birthday. From the standpoint of government employees this bill would give the employees a long Friday to Tuesday weekend and would regulate these particular holidays to such an extent that, according to the amendments made on the floor, business operations would be improved. I do not know just what the Senate will do with this legislation when it is up for final passage or in conference.

Hubert H. Humphrey, the poor boy who climbed high in politics, may end up with as much money to spend on an effort to win the Democratic nomination for President as is available to Robert Kennedy, the rich boy who rose to the Senate. Vice President Humphrey is running into a spontaneous outpouring of funds from businessmen and union leaders who are afraid of the New York Senator.

An uncertain factor in the Republican National Convention this year is the fact that only about 25 percent of the

1968 delegates will be the same as those who nominated Barry Goldwater in 1964. The problem of Nelson Rockefeller is to win the votes of the newcomers. In an attempt to stop Nixon a number of Republicans are now talking about the formation of a Rockefeller-Ronald Reagan ticket. Some think that this would be sufficient to assure the nomination for Nelson Rockefeller.

Robert Kennedy is not at all like Jack Kennedy. Jack Kennedy was a very humorous man, kind and considerate, and no one of these characteristics is possessed by Bobby Kennedy. When Jack Kennedy was campaigning in West Virginia against Hubert Humphrey for the Presidential nomination, Humphrey in speeches throughout the state said that Kennedy was a rich man and had never performed a day's work in his life. This continued for several weeks and one day, when Jack Kennedy was out campaigning at a large coal mine, a miner walked up to him and said that he had heard that he was a rich man and had never performed a day's work in his life, and asked if this was true. When asked this question by the miner, Kennedy grinned and said that was about right. The miner immediately said, "Mr. Kennedy, I just want you to know that you ain't missed a damn thing!"

Some astute politicians in the Democrat Party are of the opinion that if

Robert Kennedy finds that he cannot win the Presidential nomination, he probably will try to make a deal with Hubert Humphrey for second place on the Humphrey ticket. At the age of 42, Kennedy can bide his time until 1972 or 1976 and then try again.

The question is still up in the air here in the District of Columbia as to whether or not the Poor people marchers, who will descend on Washington beginning next Monday, will be eligible to get welfare payments as soon as they enter the District. Under the recent decision of the courts, which struck down the 1-year residency requirement, all the marchers apparently have to say to welfare workers is that it is their intention to stay in the nation's capital, and this then would qualify them for welfare payments. It seems to me that the question of permanent residency, regardless of whether it is one day or one year, should decide the question.

Yesterday, in the House, in addition to the Holiday Bill, we had up the bill which provides for a continuation of student loan programs. For the past several months students in a number of our large universities and colleges have simply taken over the institutions and, in a number of instances, completely closed down the schools for days until their unreasonable demands had been agreed to.

In considering the Student Loan Fund Bill yesterday, an amendment was offered by Louis Wyman, of New Hampshire, which provides that any student participating in any attempt to disrupt the affairs of universities or colleges is immediately barred from participating in the program. This amendment was adopted in a hurry.

Presidents of some large schools and colleges in middle-sized communities where they only have a small police force, now find themselves face with the question of whether or not they will need to organize large, well-trained forces of campus police instead of the present small night-watchman forces to deal with riotous students.

The big question now before the House is, "who really will be the winner"? This pertains to the battle between Wilbur Mills, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and President Lyndon Johnson, over the 10 percent surtax increase and the \$6 billion reduction in the 1969 budget.

May 13, 1968

The Poor People's Campaign began here yesterday. First there was a Mother's Day march of some 3,000 people, beginning at the Kennedy Playground at

at 7th and "O" Streets, Northwest, and continuing to Cardoza High School athletic field at 13th Street and Clifton, Northwest. There was a crowd of some 6,000 to hear Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., wife of the slain civil rights leader, make a plea for jobs and a guaranteed annual income for those unable to work.

Resurrection City, USA, or "shanty town", which will start under construction today, will be erected south of the Reflecting Pool on 15 acres of parkland between the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument. In this city of plywood and canvas some 3,000 people from across the nation will live until Congress grants their demands for more money, jobs, guaranteed annual incomes, and better housing. The wiring for electricity, installation of telephones, and connections into existing water and sewer lines will be made tomorrow and Wednesday.

May 15, 1968

Retired Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Commander of the combined US and Pacific fleets when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, died yesterday of a heart attack in his home in Groton, Connecticut. He was 86 years old and had been in retirement since shortly after the Pearl Harbor attack. The Admiral was born in Henderson County and a number of my friends in this

county always believed that he was the scapegoat. Admiral Kimmel blamed President Roosevelt and other high US officials, saying that they withheld vital information that would have alerted him and Lt. General Walter C. Short, Army Commander in Hawaii, to the imminent danger of attack. He was only 59 at the time he received the Commander-in-Chief's assignment and his life after retirement apparently was not an easy one.

President Johnson's oldest daughter, Lynda Bird, announced yesterday that she is expecting a baby in late October. Her husband is Marine Captain Charles E. Robb, who is now on active duty in Vietnam. Lynda is living at the White House and working for a women's magazine.

For a number of months now, the officials of the State of Maryland have worked diligently for the adoption of a new State Constitution. At the election yesterday this proposed Constitution was overwhelmingly defeated.

Bobby Kennedy won the Presidential primary yesterday in Nebraska. He received 53 percent of the vote and Eugene McCarthy received 31 percent. Before the President announced that he was not a candidate, his name was placed on the ballot and he received 6 percent. This was right unusual, because I had assumed

that the President would receive a much larger vote. The majority of the people in this country have indicated their displeasure over a number of his proposals, but after all is said and done he will go down in history as one President who was able to secure legislation which had been presented to the Congress time after time since World War II; for instance, Medicare, Elementary, Secondary and Higher Education legislation.

The campaign between Bobby Kennedy and Eugene McCarthy has reached the point where there is no question now about a consolidation of forces. The McCarthy people are still somewhat dazed over the action of Senator Kennedy in entering the campaign after the New Hampshire primary. Also the McCarthy people become very much incensed when they remember that Senator McCarthy had asked Senator Kennedy to make the campaign, bringing before the American people all of the issues and controversies and especially the Vietnam War. At that time Kennedy indicated that he would not make the race but upon being questioned by the press, said that for the time being he intended going along with the President. This statement was made on the assumption that as of that particular date he was of that opinion, but he worded it in such a manner that he could change his position. I am still of the opinion that his entry into the race was the last straw insofar as the President is concerned.

May 20, 1968

The Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy spent the weekend in West Point. We had the best meeting that has been held since I have been a member of the Board. By the way, I have served as a member of this Board for 9 years and prior to that time, served for 2 years as a member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy. I have served with a number of outstanding Board members during my time. The present Board members are: Frederick R. Kappel, Chairman of the Board, American Telephone and Telegraph Company (Ret); Robert M. Brunson, Senior Vice President, General Precision, Inc.; General James F. Collins, USA (Ret), President, American National Red Cross; Dr. Frank A. Rose, President, University of Alabama; Dr. James Earl Rudder, President, Texas A & M; James A. Suffridge, President, Retail Clerks International Association, AFL-CIO; William H. Natcher, 2nd Congressional District of Kentucky and the Democratic Representative from the House Committee on Appropriations; John J. Rhodes, Representative from Arizona, the Republican Representative from the House Committee on Appropriations; Olin E. Teague, Representative from Texas; Alexander Pirnie, Representative from New York; Speedy O. Long, Representative from Louisiana; and, Senators Harry F. Byrd, Jr., of Virginia,

Ernest F. Hollings, of South Carolina, Jacob J. Javits, of New York, and John C. Stennis, of Mississippi.

We examined the curriculum and made a right thorough investigation of the Military Academy, so that a full and complete report can be made to the President on Thursday. A luncheon was held and a tour of the grounds made by the Board of Visitors. After the tour of the grounds, visits were made to different classrooms and the Superintendent's Conference was held, later followed by the Commandant's Conference. Later on Friday, we again visited certain classrooms and held a conference with the Dean. We had lunch with the Cadets from our different districts and a meeting was then held with the Superintendent, the Commandant, the Dean, and those in charge of the building program at West Point. That night, after dinner with the Commandant, a visit was made to the barracks and we talked to a number of the cadets, getting their views pertaining to matters concerning the Academy. A reception was held in the Superintendent's home and then we met and prepared our final report to the President.

One item I overlooked was the Parade Review which took place on Friday honoring the Board of Visitors. It does your heart good to see these boys

parade and makes you believe that our country will certainly be in good hands as far as military leadership is concerned in the future.

May 22, 1968

Plywood and tent shacks are now scattered all over the 15 acre track of land which lies parallel to the Reflecting Pool. According to the newspapers, accommodations have now been constructed for some 2,000 members of the Poor Peoples' Campaign. Sanitation problems are right important and according to pictures in the papers, both black and white children are now swimming in the Reflecting Pool. Several serious crimes have been committed but not reported in the papers. A young Jewish girl, about 19 years of age, was assisting in the erection of the shacks and before she completed her work that night, she was raped. I presume that when this case is called for trial several months from now, the newspapers will finally disclose the fact that the crime took place in the Poor Peoples' Camp.

One of our Members from Chicago, Representative Annunzio, received word from his church that he and the members of his family should go down and assist the people in the erection of the tents and shacks. While walking through the

city, colored boys ran up to his daughter and openly propositioned her and her father, very much incensed, immediately left the grounds. He returned to the Hill and in a very excited manner explained to all of the Members who would listen to him just what had transpired.

The permit for Resurrection City, USA, was issued by the Department of the Interior with June 16th being the termination date. It now seems that Reverend Ralph D. Abernathy, the leader of the Poor Peoples' Campaign, says that a march will be held in Washington on June 19th. Apparently the terms of the permit mean nothing to the leaders of this campaign. I do hope that before the campaign is over we will have no more looting and burning.

The people in this country are simply incensed over the fact that this is taking place in Washington today and that any permit was issued to these people for that part of the National Park between the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument.

May 23, 1968

For the past one and one-half years now we have had students attempting to take over different colleges and universities in this country. In some instances

they have had sit-down demonstrations in administration buildings and dormitories and it has required nearly several weeks to finally oust them. This, along with our crime in the streets and our war in Vietnam, really has disturbed the people throughout our country. General DeGaulle has made all kinds of suggestions during the past 1½ years on how to operate this country as well as several other countries in the world, and now he has his hands full. The strikes led by student demonstrators in France have reached a point where everything has been stopped except minimal essential services and provisions have been cut off or badly disrupted. Over 7 million people are on strike and the students in Paris and in cities throughout the country are fighting the police in the streets and attempting to take over all of the colleges and universities. The French government yesterday turned back a parliamentary attempt to topple it after promising to consider broad economic concessions to end the revolt of several million workers. The censure vote in the National Assembly totaled 233 which is just 11 short of the necessary 244 majority. President DeGaulle now is in a position to advise his own people and operate his own country for a change.

The Poor Peoples' Campaign here in Washington stepped up its lobbying effort

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yesterday as Congress hinted that it might act if the group seeks to violate its permit for Resurrection City. It now appears that there will be more than 3,000 in Resurrection City and that the June 16th deadline will be ignored. In addition to the permit, a requirement that a \$5,000 bond be posted, which will be used to place the land back in good condition, has not been carried out by the leaders of the Poor Peoples' Campaign.

May 24, 1968

Echo I, one of the most famous United States space satellites, came to a fiery end south of the Hawaiian Islands after a space life of nearly 8 years. This satellite was launched in August of 1960 and outlived its predicted useful life by more than 4 years. This gives us some idea of just how long we may expect satellites to be in use at this time.

Yesterday President Johnson warned the North Vietnamese that under no circumstances will they be allowed to win on the battlefield while negotiating in Paris. The President said that the flow of men and materials from North Vietnam into South Vietnam has never been greater than it is now. It seems to me that Hanoi is not ready at this time to reach an agreement which will bring about an

honorable peace.

Yesterday the Senate passed the Crime Bill that we had before the House last year. This bill goes beyond the provisions of our bill and contains certain measures pertaining to safe streets, court decisions, wire-tapping, and gun control that were not in the House bill. I see nothing wrong with the Senate bill and expect to vote for the Conference Report when it is brought back to us.

Today is a wet, rainy, cold, day and the Poor Peoples' Campaign underway in Resurrection City must be a perfect mess. The huts were constructed out of plywood and small pieces of canvas were placed across the top where the ends come together. These huts must be completely soggy now as the floor is just a few inches off the ground. Since they have been in the park the weather has been bad, off and on, almost every day.

May 29, 1968

Last year we passed a bill in the House which provided for a Federal estate tax credit to the Josiah K. Lilly estate of \$5.5 million which in turn will deliver to the Federal government for location in the Smithsonian Institution the Josiah K. Lilly coin collection which is appraised at \$5,534,808. This collection

contains 6,115 pieces. Every gold coin minted, with one exception, of every denomination in uncirculated condition is in this collection. The Smithsonian has this particular coin, which is the 1870 San Francisco mint \$3 gold piece. There are 1200 coins in the Central and South American collection and 300 Chinese and Japanese pieces. When this coin collection is placed in the Smithsonian, the Smithsonian will have the outstanding coin collection in the world.

Today 137 House Members voted for the Burke motion which provides for a \$4 billion reduction in the budget for fiscal year 1969 instead of a \$6 billion reduction. Our Committee on Appropriations, several weeks ago, voted for a Resolution calling for a \$4 billion reduction in new spending; a \$10 billion in new obligational authority; and \$8 billion in recisions. I voted for my Committee's resolution and today I voted for the \$4 billion reduction motion. Since this \$4 billion motion was defeated today, this should give some indication as to how the \$6 billion conference report, which also contains a 10 percent increase in income taxes, will be received.

June 3, 1968

Helen Keller, one of the great women of this country died on Saturday of

last week. Mark Twain said one time that Napoleon Bonaparte and Helen Keller were the two greatest characters of the 19th century. Helen Keller's life was truly one of the most remarkable examples of our time and her death, just short of the age of 88 years, leaves the whole world poorer. The blind and deaf girl, who later graduated from college and became one of the most famous women of the world, will long be remembered. In this age of disillusionment and discouragement we can ill afford to lose such a fine example as Helen Keller, who had to fight all the way during her entire lifetime.

The primary was held in Kentucky on Tuesday of last week. Katherine Peden, the former Commissioner of Commerce under Governor Breathitt, led a field of 13 candidates for the U. S. Senate. John Young Brown, a six-time loser for the Senate, ran second. On the Republican side Judge Marlow Cook, the County Judge of Jefferson County, defeated former House Member Eugene Siler. Judge Cook and Miss Peden will fight it out in November. John C. Watts overwhelmingly defeated Dan Chandler, the son of A. B. "Happy" Chandler, in the Democratic primary in the 6th District. Representative Watts even carried Chandler's home county of Woodford. Carl Perkins and I had no opposition in the primary. The same applied to Representatives Gene Snyder and Tim Lee Carter on

the Republican side of the House. Representative Frank A. Stubblefield defeated without any difficulty Paul Durbin, a retired Army colonel, who at one time was quite a campaigner in Kentucky. In the Second Congressional District, Robert D. Simmons, an attorney from Bowling Green who moved in from Indiana some seven or eight years ago, defeated Theodore Lavit, an attorney from Lebanon, Kentucky. Simmons will run against me in November. I was somewhat surprised at the vote that Simmons and Lavit received in the 20 counties. Simmons received 4,885 votes and Lavit received 1,687 votes. This was the smallest vote in any Republican primary in Kentucky. In several of the counties, less than 100 votes were cast. I do hope that this is a good omen.

June 6, 1968

Senator Robert F. Kennedy is dead. He was shot in the head early yesterday morning in a hallway in the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles by Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, aged 23, of Pasadena, California. Kennedy's attacker also wounded at least five other persons but none seriously. The shooting took place in a hallway just off the ballroom of the Ambassador Hotel a few minutes after Senator Kennedy left a celebration party marking his victory in the California Democratic Preferential primary. The shots were fired at 3:20 AM,

EDT. At 4:00 AM he was given the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church. His wife, Ethel Kennedy, who is expecting her eleventh child, was with her husband and remained with him until he died. Within a few minutes after the shooting Senator Kennedy was removed to a hospital and later transferred to the Good Samaritan Hospital for surgery. A group of outstanding surgeons performed a brain operation to remove the bullet which had entered on the right side of his head just behind his ear. Apparently Senator Kennedy was struck by two or more bullets but the only serious wound was the head wound. This man, Sirhan, is a former resident of Palestine and is a native of Jordan. He moved to this country in 1957 and is a permanent citizen. At the time he was subdued, immediately after firing 8 shots from a .22 caliber pistol, it was discovered that he had four \$100 bills on his person, and in his room at his mother's place, notes were found concerning Kennedy's itinerary. Scraps of notes were also found in his mother's home which indicate that this was a premeditated crime, and some of the notes showed the importance of killing Senator Kennedy before the first anniversary of the Israeli-Arab war this month. Senator Kennedy never regained consciousness after the brain surgery and died today at the age of 42. President Johnson, on learning of the death of Senator Kennedy, made a

statement concerning this tragic act and still avoided making a positive statement concerning enforcement of the law which is so essential at this time. Six of Senator Kennedy's children were in California at the time of the shooting and shortly before 3:00 AM this morning the three eldest children arrived and were taken into the hospital room. The identity of Sirhan was obtained by tracing the pistol, notwithstanding the fact that he was subdued immediately after firing the shots within ten or fifteen feet of the Senator, he refused to give his name or any other identification. Before Senator Kennedy died this man talked freely with police officers about everything under the sun but would not discuss the shooting or give any reasons for his act. Bail was set at \$250,000. One of the bullets entered Senator Kennedy's head behind his right ear, another creased his head and a third bullet lodged in the back of his neck.

As with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy four and one-half years ago and the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., two months ago, there are expressions of anguish and fear all throughout our country. Vice President Humphrey and the other candidates cancelled their campaign plans and speaking engagements.

The other victims of the shooting were Elizabeth Evans, 42, whose skull was entered but not penetrated; Ira Goldstein, 19, an employee of the Continental News Service, who suffered a bullet wound in the left hip; Irwin Stroll, 17, wounded in the left hip; Paul Schrade, 43, regional manager of the United Automobile Workers and a longtime Kennedy backer who suffered a skull fracture but was reported in good condition; and an American Broadcasting Company unit manager, William Weisel, of Washington, who was shot in the left side near the abdomen and required surgery.

Members of the Kennedy family joined Mrs. Ethel Kennedy at Good Samaritan Hospital. They included Senator Edward M. Kennedy, his sister, Mrs. Patricia Lawford, and the late President's widow, Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy. The F.B.I. has been summoned into the case and every possible precaution taken to see that Sirhan does not experience the same act that took place when Oswald, the murderer of President Kennedy, met his end.

Senator Kennedy and President Johnson were bitter enemies and it was the efforts of Senator Kennedy and Senator McCarthy that brought about the announcement from the President at the time it was made, stating that the president would not be a candidate for re-election. Bobby Kennedy had his friends and he had

his enemies. There seemed to be no half-way line as far as the people were concerned. They either loved him or they hated him. He was very unlike his brother, former President Kennedy.

The Kennedy family and Robert Kennedy's wife Ethel's family have really experienced horrible trouble during the past several years. Ethel Kennedy's father and mother were killed in an airplane accident. Shortly thereafter her brother was killed in an airplane accident. President Kennedy was assassinated and the eldest brother, Joseph Kennedy, Jr., was killed in an airplane accident during World War II. One of the sisters was killed in an airplane accident and another sister, who is retarded, has been in a private sanitarium nearly all of her life. Senator Edward Kennedy was almost killed several years ago in a horrible airplane accident. Joseph Kennedy, Sr., the head of the Kennedy family, has suffered several heart attacks and a right severe stroke. All of his life he of course has been a right ruthless man and now has reached the point where news, such as the assassination of Senator Kennedy, is withheld until they are positive that the news will not bring about his death. Mrs. Patricia Lawford, one of the sisters of Senator Kennedy, has had difficulties in her marriage and is now leading a very unhappy life. The Kennedy family

generally has had more than its share of trouble and just how much more they can take, the Lord only knows.

We have turmoil in this country today and the revolution in American life that is underway is not good. Not only our country, but many others, are experiencing the same difficulty concerning law and order, rioting and looting, and general disorder. This is one of the most crucial periods in the history of our country and unless we bring a stop to this present trend, there is no telling where we will end.

Of course the Washington papers are full of stories concerning the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy. One of the stories that appeared in the Washington Post today is as follows:

- ROBERT F. KENNEDY IS DEAD -

LBJ Asks End Of Violence -

Los Angeles, June 6 (Thursday) _Sen. Robert F. Kennedy died today at 4:44 AM, EDT, at the age of 42 from a gunshot wound in his brain.

The announcement was read to newsmen 5 minutes later by Kennedy's press secretary, Frank Mankiewicz.

President Johnson said in Washington on learning of the death:

"This is a time of tragedy and loss. Sen. Robert F. Kennedy is dead.

During his life he knew far more than his share of personal tragedy.

Yet he never abandoned his faith in America. He never lost his confidence in the spiritual strength of ordinary men and women.

I have issued a proclamation calling upon our nation to observe a day of mourning for Robert Kennedy".

Exhaustion and anguish were on Man-
kiewicz's face at the end of Kennedy's
25-hour struggle for life.

With the Senator at the time of his death in the Good Samaritan Hospital here were his wife, Ethel; the widow of his brother, Mrs. John F. Kennedy ; his two sisters, Mrs. Stephen Smith and Patricia Lawford, and Stephen Smith, his brother-in-law.

Kennedy's body, accompanied by his family, will be flown back to the East sometime today.

Shortly before 3:00 AM, three of

Kennedy's children, Kathleen, 16, Joseph, 15, and Bobby, 14, arrived and were taken quietly into the hospital. They flew here from Washington, where the Senator's body will be taken.

Authorities have charged a Jordanian, identified as Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, Now 24, he came to this country when he was 13.

His identity was traced from the pistol used in the shooting and from fingerprints.

The 42-year-old Senator's condition was given as "extremely critical" up until 8:00 PM, EDT, on Wednesday. Then the words "as to life" were added by Mankiewicz, the Senator's press secretary.

Had he lived, surgeons said, he probably would have had serious and crippling brain injury.

Mr. Kennedy was gunned down at 3:20 AM, EDT, on Wednesday, moments after making a victory speech to his supporters in California's Democratic primary.

Leaving the ballroom of the Ambassador Hotel, he went into a kitchen corridor. There he was felled - and five others hit - by a fusillade of eight .22 caliber bullets emptied from a revolver.

Sirhan was captured on the spot and then arraigned secretly.

Bail was set at \$250,000 and six counts of attempt to commit murder were lodged against Sirhan. A brother, Adel Sirhan, with whom he lived in Pasadena, helped to identify the accused assailant.

Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles told a news conference that the Iver Johnson pistol used in the assassination attempt, another aid in the identification process, was owned by another brother, Munier (Joe) Sirhan.

Most of the Nation had gone to sleep when Kennedy was struck down in a moment that mingled cries of horror and anger from the relatively few witnesses with the exultation of celebrating campaign workers a short distance away.

One bullet entered Kennedy's head behind his right ear and lodged in the brain. Another grazed his head. A third lodged in the back of his neck.

The news, coming, for most, with stunning unexpectedness on breakfast-time television and radio shows, had an impact that for many Americans has become all too familiar.

As with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy 4½ years ago and

with the assassination of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., two months ago, there were expressions of anguish, of bafflement and of fear for the country.

"There are no words equal to the horror of this tragedy," President Johnson said. He ordered the Secret Service to protect all of the presidential candidates and their families.

The tragedy drastically affected the nature of the presidential campaign and cast it into temporary limbo.

Senator Eugene McCarthy, whom Kennedy defeated in the California race, asked a crowd of his stunned backers to join him in a silent prayer after he had been awakened to hear the news. Then he paid his respects at Good Samaritan Hospital and flew home to Washington.

Vice President Humphrey cancelled a scheduled address at the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs and said that "our hopes and prayers" are with Kennedy and the other victims of this "dreadful act of violence".

One was a Washingtonian, William Weisel, 30, of 2700 Upton St., NW, an American Broadcasting Company unit manager. He was wounded in the left side near the abdomen and required surgery. His condition was said to be good.

The other victims, all from the Los Angeles area were:

Paul Schrade, 43, regional manager of the United Automobile Workers and a longtime Kennedy backer. He suffered a skull fracture but was reported in good condition.

Elizabeth Evans, 43, whose skull was entered, but not penetrated by a bullet.

Ira Goldstein, 19, an employee of the Continental News Service, who suffered a bullet wound of the left hip.

Irwin Stroll, 17, wounded in the left hip.

Members of the Kennedy family joined the Senator's wife, Ethel, at Good Samaritan. They included Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, his sister, Mrs. Peter Lawford, and the late President's widow, Jacqueline Kennedy.

Throughout the day there was a procession of griefstricken visitors to the hospital. Among them were Astronaut John Glenn, who later flew to Virginia with 6 of Robert Kennedy's 10 children, former CIA Chief John McCone, California Assembly Speaker Jesse Unruh, the athletes who helped capture Sirhan, Rafer Johnson and Roosevelt Grier, and Kennedy backer Pierre

Salinger, former White House Press Secretary.

President Johnson phoned a message of sympathy. Vice President Humphrey, acting on a phoned request from Salinger arranged to fly neurosurgeon James L. Popen, a friend of the Kennedy family, from Boston to Los Angeles in an Air Force plane. To accomplish this, Humphrey had to get Air Force Chief of Staff John P. McConnell out of bed. The Vice President also arranged for an Air Force plane to airlift Glenn and the Kennedy children.

Bishop Francis Cardinal McIntyre, Archbishop of Los Angeles, visited the hospital to convey the condolences of Pope Paul VI to the Kennedy family.

In Washington, Attorney General Ramsey Clark, who was an assistant in the Justice Department when his present post was held by Robert Kennedy, told newsmen that the FBI has been summoned into the case.

Clark said the evidence at hand was that the attempt on Kennedy's life was a lone one. "According to information that I have at the moment we have no evidence of conspiracy", he said.

June 7, 1968

Senator Kennedy's body was returned from California last night in the President's Air Force Jet Number One plane. Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy, along with Mrs. John F. Kennedy and several other members of the family and friends, accompanied the body back to New York City where it will lie in state in St. Patrick's Cathedral today. Thousands of people, both rich and poor, were passing through the Cathedral today to pay their final respects to Senator Kennedy. He will be buried in a mahogany casket in Arlington National Cemetery in the plot which contains the body of his brother, John F. Kennedy. The funeral mass will take place at 10:00 tomorrow morning and the body will then be placed aboard a train for movement to Washington, arriving at Union Station here at 4:40 PM, and then will proceed in a procession by the Senate Office Building and on down to the building now occupied by the Justice Department, and subsequently will cross Memorial Bridge to Arlington National Cemetery where the burial will take place at 5:00 PM.

June 10, 1968

The assassination of Robert F. Kennedy changes some things significantly and others not at all. It may affect

the outcome of the election this November and certainly it will affect the campaigning between now and that time. The Kennedy candidacy was alive and received excellent news coverage. The present day issues which are so important today to all the people were being discussed daily, much to the chagrin of our President. Senator Kennedy suffered a setback in Oregon and he received less than 50 percent of the total Democratic vote in California. He led Senator McCarthy by a little more than 2 percent. However, in South Dakota, the birthplace of Vice President Humphrey, the voters really spanked the Vice President and indicated their wishes to join with Senator Kennedy. Senator Kennedy made the statement: "I do not run for the Presidency merely to oppose any man, but to propose new policies. I run because I am convinced that the country is on a perilous course and because I have such strong feelings about what must be done, that I am obliged to do all I can". This statement was of course condemnation of the Johnson administration and made the feelings between these two men more bitter.

President Johnson is now a very bitter man and at times he has clearly indicated that he is not only fighting the Congress but has just about turned his back on the Democratic Party.

At the Kennedy funeral in New York,

Edward Kennedy made a statement which was televised and carried by radio throughout this country. This statement, or speech, led off the funeral service and in the speech Ted Kennedy incorporated most of the speech made by Robert Kennedy at the time he was abroad in Africa. It sounded like a political rally and to me was very much uncalled for. In fact the whole funeral seemed to be a staged circus and I sincerely believe that Robert Kennedy would have fared better in the future if he had been buried in Massachusetts at a family funeral without all of the fanfare.

Former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara assisted with the burial arrangements and here again we have a man who is bitter and really disgruntled. During the last two years of his tenure as Secretary of Defense he was in a running battle with the Congress and the people generally.

Don Drysdale established the all-time pitching record this past weekend. He succeeded in pitching 58 2/3 innings without a run being scored against him and this broke the Walter Johnson record.

During the Kennedy funeral in New York it was announced that James Earl Ray, accused slayer of Reverend Martin Luther King had been arrested in London, England. The 40 year old fugitive was seized by Scotland Yard detectives at 11:15 AM on Saturday,

June 8th, as he disembarked from an airliner enroute from Lisbon, Portugal to Brussels, Belgium. While changing planes he was arrested, and at the time of his arrest he had a fully loaded revolver in his pocket. The FBI has been searching for this man for 65 days in the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. murder.

Before the funeral arrangements were completed, President Johnson named another commission to seek the causes of violence in America. The same tired old members who are used time after time were named to this commission and a child could tell the President what the trouble is without spending hundreds of thousands of dollars.

This past weekend Congress quickly enacted legislation providing Secret Service protection for all candidates for the Presidency and for Vice Presidential candidates.

June 13, 1968

For a number of years the Washington Post has made every effort possible to control the Legislative Committee on the District of Columbia and the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia of the Committee on Appropriations in the House. Stories carried in this particular paper from time to time are not factually true

and in some cases so many people in the city know that pertinent facts have been omitted that it becomes right hilarious to read the stories. Following the slanted stories is always an editorial which appears in a few days. The author of the editorials is a right able man from the standpoint of vocabulary but a right vindictive one from the standpoint of character. This man called me on one occasion shortly after I became Chairman of the Subcommittee to see if I would come down to the newspaper office and have lunch with him so that we could have a real good understanding about the District of Columbia. Of course I refused his invitation and on some occasions I have been spanked in his editorials. On a few occasions the editorials in this paper have agreed that the action of our Subcommittee on Appropriations took the proper action.

The Chairman of the Legislative Committee on the District of Columbia in the House is John McMillan of South Carolina. He is 72 years of age and after serving in the capacity of an Administrative Assistant and in other assignments in the Federal government, was elected to the House of Representatives. He has been here a long time and the Washington Post has been after him ever since he took over the chairmanship of the Legislative Committee on the District of Columbia. Several

years ago a vindictive campaign was carried on in this particular newspaper about the Chairman's relationship with the owners of certain parking lot facilities in the District. Later, and over a period of several months, a right mean campaign was carried on in the newspaper and in its editorials, about the purchase of a new Cadillac automobile.

On Tuesday of this week the South Carolina primary took place and Representative McMillan was opposed by a young attorney. Just before the primary, the Washington Post, in one of the meanest editorials that I have ever seen, said that Mr. McMillan should be defeated and that the people of his home district would render a great service to the Nation's Capital if this action took place. In the primary Mr. McMillan won without any difficulty and received one of his largest majorities. In today's Washington Post appeared an editorial entitled - A Grateful People. This is a mean editorial and one that should never have appeared in this newspaper or in any other newspaper. The editorial is as follows:

A Grateful People

It is a unifying and gratifying thing for a democratic people to be governed by a man re-elected as the overwhelming choice of his constituents. The virtues of such

a victory are somewhat diminished when the constituents are not residents of the district that the candidate is going to govern. Yet, if Congressman John Mc Millan is going to return to Congress and continue as Chairman of the House District Committee, his disenfranchised thralls in the District of Columbia, the second class citizens here in the national capital, may rejoice that the first class citizens of the Sixth District of South Carolina were in no indecision about the choice of a foreign ruler. It must have been unnerving for the provincials of the Roman Empire to know that the government in Rome had doubts about the ruler imposed upon them. Well, there was at least no indecision in the Sixth District.

Many of the Congressman's devotees here will welcome him back - the liquor dealers, the parking lot proprietors and some other special interests which have habitually enjoyed his solicitous protection.

So there is some gratitude due the Sixth District voters for all they did for us on Tuesday. But we hope they will not expect to be completely inundated by it.

The oldest Member of the House of Representatives is Barrett O'Hara of Chicago, Illinois. He is serving his ninth term and is 86 years of age. Two years ago the Chicago organization that sent him to Congress notified him that he was too old to run again and that he should drop out. Mr. O'Hara refused to drop out and beat the organization's candidate. Again this year he received the same notice and still announced for re-election in the primary which took place on Tuesday of this week. He was defeated by the organization's candidate with the majority being about two to one. This is a right sad case because Mr. O'Hara, like a great many other Members of Congress, failed to understand that it was time to quit. This happens to a lot of our Members and I certainly hope that I am never placed in this situation.

President DeGaulle is still confronted with rioting and street protests all throughout France. The French government yesterday banned all street demonstrations throughout France and ordered the immediate dissolution of a number of leftist organizations and private militia groups. The last wave of violence swept 2,000 into jails. In Paris alone hundreds were injured and the death toll rose to five. Workers throughout the nation staged a 1½ hour stoppage this week to protest student's and worker's deaths in the latest violence. The workers throughout France

are using this period of turmoil to make demands for higher wages, knowing that the slightest move might turn the French government over to the leftists who are, in the main, followers of the Communist doctrine. This is a right strong thing to do to your country. DeGaulle of course has received very little sympathy from the rest of the countries throughout the world, because for the last 5 years he has very eloquently pointed out the fact that France was moving ahead and was free from many disturbances which were confronting the United States, England, Canada, Japan and a number of other countries.

Senator Eugene McCarthy continues his campaign for the presidential nomination against Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey. The Gallup poll yesterday revealed Humphrey leading McCarthy and all of the candidates for the Republican nomination. The death of Senator Kennedy has placed his followers in a position of not knowing just where to turn.

The people now throughout our country are more disturbed than at any time in the past over the fact that we do not have the necessary gun control legislation. The death of Senator Kennedy has brought this fight out into the open now and the National Rifle Association is making every move to keep the legislation in committee and this week the Judiciary Committee with

its 16-16 tie, failed to bring out the bill. My mail has increased from people who favor one side or the other of this question and yesterday's announcement by the Postmaster General that the postmasters throughout the country would notify local police chiefs before delivering any guns in their communities, caused quite a sensation. There are a great many people in this country who believe that any law-abiding citizen should have the right to buy and own a gun for his own protection and the protection of his family without any restrictions or controls placed over the purchase.

President Johnson in a surprise move yesterday appeared before the United Nations Organization to make a speech. He was well received, and after returning to Washington and addressing a group of young people in the White House, said that they should be very much interested in who occupies the White House next year and that he was very much concerned over this matter. I have my doubts that Vice President Humphrey can win in November unless the candidate for Vice President is an outstanding man and one that will receive the backing of a number of the minority groups.

President Johnson in all of his statements, now shows that he is still very bitter and very disgruntled over just what has transpired during the past two years, resulting in his announcement that he is

not a candidate for the Presidency. After all of the major legislation which has moved this country forward in a number of areas, he still is not liked by a majority of our people.

June 18, 1968

Dr. Benjamin Spock, the famous baby doctor and 3 of 4 defendants were convicted last Friday of conspiracy to counsel young men to avoid the draft. One of the defendants is Reverend William S. Coffin, Jr., 43, a chaplain at Yale University. This man, Spock, has been one of the leaders in the revolution that is underway in this country and in all of the marches in the cities has been present at the head of the line. His wife said that she expected this verdict all along and when questioned, Dr. Spock said that he was right and that an appeal would be taken. It may be that after some two or three years are spent in appealing and if the war in Vietnam is over, instead of serving his sentence, probation will be granted.

In this morning's mail I received two right unusual circulars. One was from the Poor Peoples' Campaign extending an invitation to attend the Solidarity Day mobilization which takes place here tomorrow in our Nation's Capital. Along with the invitation was a card indicating that a special seating section had been arranged

and that as a Member of the House I was urged to be present. The invitation was signed by Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Reverend Ralph David Abernathy. Reverend Abernathy is now the director of the South Christian Leadership Conference.

The other interesting piece of literature that I received in today's mail was from the National Socialist White People's Party with a mailing address in Arlington, Virginia. Along with the circular, which indicates that the black people are not entitled to special consideration because of the color of their skin, was a card giving a telephone number which upon being dialed, you received a "White Power" message.

I do hope that during the march tomorrow, and after it is over, we have no further trouble here in Washington. The tent city set up in the park between the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument is just about abandoned as far as people are concerned and with some 9 inches of rain, these poor people have really suffered trying to put up a front in the Poor Peoples' Campaign program. Reverend Abernathy, for some reason or other, for the past several weeks has delayed moving into his plywood tent and continues to occupy a real nice room in one of the better motels. After a ruckus over the leadership of the Poor Peoples'

March, it was agreed that Sterling Tucker, a member of the Urban League here in Washington, would be the leader. Tucker apparently is a man with quite a bit of ability and, so far, has been in the non-violent category. On Friday night of last week Reverend Abernathy was to speak at one of the Methodist Churches here at 8:00 PM and was about 1½ hours late in appearing for his engagement. He and Sterling Tucker decided to go to a suana bath out in Maryland for a good steaming out process. While in the suana bath, an Administrative Assistant of Representative Gurney of Florida, recognized the two leaders of the Poor Peoples' March and immediately called the Washington Post. A photographer was sent out to the suana bath immediately and word was passed inside to Abernathy and Tucker that a photographer was at the main entrance just waiting to take their picture. They remained in the building for an hour hoping that the photographer would get tired and go on home. After dressing and waiting for an hour they came out of the front door and the first thing they witnessed was the explosion of flashbulbs, and on the front page of the paper the next morning was the most perfect picture of Reverend Abernathy and Sterling Tucker that has appeared in a number of months. While the poor people were plowing through the mud and muck of Resurrection City, their leader was out for a steam bath.

The Josiah K. Lilly coin collection, valued at about \$5.5 million and consisting of 6,125 United States, South American and ancient European pieces, is now in the Smithsonian. This is really an addition to the Smithsonian Institution.

Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower suffered his fifth heart attack on Saturday of last week. After his fourth heart attack, he was moved to Walter Reed General Hospital and the 77 year old 5-Star General suffered another attack in the hospital. The former President has had a number of serious operations and with all of his heart attacks, it is right unusual for him to still be alive.

Now, with all of our troubles such as crime in our streets, and with a number of really important legislative matters to consider, a new drive is underway pertaining to the sale and registration of firearms. So far I have received thousands of letters, some for, and some against.

I am definitely of the opinion that if Vice President Humphrey has any chance at all to be elected President next fall, he must immediately begin to stress his differences with the Johnson Administration. The war in Vietnam is the most unpopular war that we have ever engaged in and if the Vice president expects to

follow in Lyndon Johnson's footsteps in his campaign, he will be overwhelmingly defeated.

Nelson Rockefeller, the Governor of New York, who by the way has been blowing hot and then cold in the Presidential race for months, is now back in the race to stay. Governor Rockefeller, formerly fearful of dividing his Party, has suddenly stopped pussyfooting around and has taken the offensive, attacking Richard Nixon and accusing the former Vice President of all manner of political offenses. This sudden reversal of roles became known at the Republican Governor's Conference.

Senator Teddy Kennedy is being urged by some people to take on the political aspirations of his brothers and by others to get out of politics. According to some of our columnists, Senator Kennedy should listen to Jeanne Dixon. It seems that Jeanne Dixon, who lives in Virginia, has for a number of years made New Year's predictions. In her New Year's predictions prior to the death of President Kennedy she said that he would be killed, and in her New Year's predictions for 1968 she said that she could see a "great burst" around Senator Robert Kennedy and this could mean a great tragic accident. Privately she was more specific and said he too would be killed.

June 20, 1968

About 40,000 people gathered between the monuments to Washington and Lincoln yesterday in a peaceful demonstration of solidarity with the nation's poor. A great many speeches were made and jobs and income were stressed. Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr. was cheered enthusiastically when she called for an end to "the most cruel and evil war" in the history of this country. The nine-hour demonstration was the major event of the Poor Peoples' Campaign that began on April 29th. By 10:30 PM police officers reported that all but a handful of the visitors had left town. The Reverend Ralph David Abernathy, Dr. King's successor, spoke for about an hour and a half and said that he did not care whether the Department of the Interior granted a permit to stay in Resurrection City after the expiration date on June 23rd, because no permit was necessary and that God Almighty had granted the only permit that was necessary in this instance.

A number of the prospective candidates for President appeared at the rally and Senator McCarthy received applause. Vice President Humphrey received some applause, and some boo's.

The President very reluctantly, and

in a very angry manner, finally signed the Omnibus Safe Streets and Crime Control Bill last night.

Today we vote on a \$6 billion reduction in the budget for fiscal year 1969 and a 10 percent surcharge increase on income taxes which will expire, if enacted, in June of 1969. Those within the first two brackets in our income tax categories will not be subject to the increase. This will be an exceedingly close vote because a great many Members are in favor of the Administration doing the cutting which will amount to about \$3 billion after the Appropriation Bills are finally enacted. A number of Members from the larger cities believe that their programs will be reduced more than the others and without the support of all of the Liberal Members in the House this Conference Report from the Ways and Means Committee will, if enacted, receive only a small majority.

June 24, 1968

I spent the weekend in Kentucky. On Saturday we dedicated the new Post Office building in Smiths Grove. I had an opportunity to visit with my mother who is 80 years old and seems to be doing real well. My mother is 4'11" tall, weighs 95 pounds, and still wears a size 3½ shoe.

Chief Justice Earl Warren has informed President Johnson that he is retiring after 15 years as the nation's highest judicial officer. The 77 year old Chief Justice has been a right controversial figure during his tenure as Chief Justice. The present court is known as the "Warren Court" and on a great many occasions drives have been started to impeach the Chief Justice. The question now is - just what will President Johnson do? Some of the Senators are definitely against any confirmation between now and January when a new President takes office. Chief Justice Warren established quite a record in race relations, in the elective process, in criminal law, and along the entire frontier of differences between the individual and the State.

June 26, 1968

The Reverend Ralph David Abernathy and 203 of his Poor Peoples' Campaign followers were arrested on the Capitol grounds Monday after a brief and right friendly confrontation with more than 500 Capitol policemen. Monday morning the majority of those left in Resurrection City proceeded to march toward the Capitol, knowing that over a thousand police officers and National Guardsmen would immediately take over Resurrection City. The permit from the Department of

the Interior expired Sunday night and Abernathy and his followers said that it made no difference - that they would stay on. Abernathy and his group are still in jail and trials and bond hearings were taking place nearly all night long.

The Poor Peoples' Campaign was a dismal failure and has stirred up the American people more than any issue since the Vietnam War became so unpopular. Since the tar-paper shacks along the Anacostia flats of more than a generation ago, Washington has never seen anything like Resurrection City, USA. All that was left yesterday afternoon was mud, pools of stagnant water, wearing apparel and cots piled in large piles, along with the plywood shacks which were being torn down and stacked. All of the shacks will be moved to Fort Belvoir where the Campaign leaders will either sell or remove the lumber. Abernathy, from his jail cell last night, called upon all of the ministers in the country to now come to Washington and, if necessary, go to jail with him.

I am at a loss to understand our President. With all of his problems, and with the bitterness and hatred which is expressed against him daily by hundreds of thousands in this country, he still wakes up each morning trying to

think up some plan for some new radical change or innovation which he maintains will be of great interest to a certain segment of our people. He is now proposing a gun bill which requires all persons owning firearms to register them with a new Federal agency designated as the National Crime Information Center and operated by the FBI. Interstate shipment of all guns would cease and there would be an investigation and a registration of sales in every locality. All of those who now own hand guns and long guns would have to register them under the new law. The people in this country are really disturbed about the crime in our streets and the actions of people such as the Black Muslims. Hundreds of thousands of guns have been sold in the last few months as the result of present conditions and thousands of letters are coming in to every Member's office each week, bitterly opposing the President's stiff gun control proposal.

June 27, 1968

Homer Thornberry served as a Member of the House for a while and we were all right fond of him. He represented President Johnson's old Congressional District and, in fact, succeeded the President when the President was elected to the Senate. Homer Thornberry was not an outstanding Member of the House by any means, but at all times he was certainly

loyal to Lyndon Johnson and when the ruckus arose several years ago about increasing the membership of the Rules Committee, which would force the Committee to then issue rules for many new domestic issues, Thornberry was one of the Members placed on the Committee. His vote, along with the other new Members, was sufficient then to take away the control of Howard Smith, then Chairman of the Committee. Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson succeeded in having President Kennedy name Homer Thornberry as a new Federal District Judge in Texas. Within a year and a half Thornberry was promoted to the Circuit Court of Appeals by the President. Yesterday President Johnson named Homer Thornberry to the Supreme Court of the United States. In naming Thornberry, the President also named Abe Fortas as the new Chief Justice to succeed Earl Warren. Thornberry would then receive the vacant assignment on the Court and now the question is - will the Senate confirm these two gentlemen between now and adjournment date? There probably will be a fight over these two nominations by the Republicans, since they believe that a Republican will be elected next year and with President Johnson in the "Lame Duck" category, the vacancy might be filled by the Republican Party and also this Party might be able to name a new Chief Justice.

The Thornberry appointment reminds me somewhat of the Black appointment which took place a number of years ago. Of course it is generally recognized in the House of Representatives that Homer Thornberry is not qualified to serve on the Supreme Court, but friendship may prevail and this "conservative liberal", as Thornberry calls himself, may soon be the new member of the Supreme Court.

The naming of Abe Fortas is not too bad. President Johnson has a knack for naming individuals to assignments which become a "first". Abe Fortas of course is a Jew and would then be the first Jew named Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

My chairman, George L. Nixon, has a right unusual sense of humor. Yesterday when one of the members of the Committee on Appropriations inquired of our chairman, who is also from Texas, as to what he thought of the Thornberry appointment, he very emphatically and energetically stated that Thornberry had one of the great legal minds in this country. Everyone within hearing distance just howled.

Yesterday we had another test in the House when the Appropriations Bill for the Departments of Labor and HEW was up for floor action. My friend, Carl D. Perkins of Kentucky, the chairman of the Legislative Committee on Education and Labor, along with a number

of the members of his Committee, made every effort to have amendments adopted adding hundred of millions of dollars to this bill. They failed and, in fact, took a real good beating. After voting last week for a \$6 billion reduction in the Budget for fiscal year 1969, these people certainly were in an untenable position in trying to add hundreds of millions of dollars to a bill that we worked on for over four months to bring under control.

July 1, 1968

The President, this past weekend, had a change of mind and emphatically called upon the Congress to enact a Constitutional Amendment which gives 18-year-olds the right to vote. Two of our states, Kentucky and Georgia, several years ago passed the necessary laws granting this right. Several months ago the President was bitterly opposed to this Constitutional Amendment but just before going out of office, has decided to support this type of legislation. From time to time the President comes forth with a new idea which of course causes considerable difficulty in the Congress. This type of legislation, offered early in the Session, would be enacted without too much difficulty but coming as it does, at this late date, will possibly have to go over until the next Congress.

The President will today make an announcement concerning nuclear disarmament and probably within the next few weeks will attend another summit meeting with Kosygin.

The world's largest plane, constructed by Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, was tested at Marietta, Georgia, on Saturday and the 248-ton aircraft was flown over north Georgia for slightly more than 1½ hours. 58 of these airplanes are scheduled for delivery to the Air Force by 1971 at a cost of \$6.8 billion. The C-5 will carry 350 troops and all of their equipment.

July 2, 1968

The Republicans are having quite a time in selecting their nominee for President. So far it appears that Richard Nixon has almost enough votes to be nominated on the first ballot. Senator Morton, of Kentucky, has for a number of months now endeavored to gain all of the support possible for Nelson Rockefeller, the Governor of New York. The Senator maintains that Rockefeller can win and Nixon will lose. Today, Senator John Sherman Cooper indicated that he, too, was supporting New York Governor Rockefeller for the nomination and urged the delegates not to foreclose an open convention. The Republican convention will be held in Miami the first week in August

and the Democratic convention will be held in Chicago the third week in August. The Republicans generally in Kentucky seem to favor Nixon.

The President's friendship with Senator Everett M. Dirksen really has paid off in every emergency. As the Minority Leader in the Senate, Senator Dirksen has always indicated his strong friendship for Lyndon B. Johnson and on numerous occasions indicates that he does not always agree with the President but that as a Senator and Minority Leader, certainly he does not disagree just to be in a position of disagreeing. Notwithstanding the fact that Dirksen is now in his late seventies and probably should retire, he has indicated that he will be a candidate for re-election. Mayor Daley of Chicago, who is the leader of the Democratic Party in Illinois, refused to go along with the candidacy of either Adlai Stevenson, III or Sargent Shriver, the brother-in-law of the late President Kennedy, who were both offering their services to become the candidate against Dirksen. Of course it can not be proven but every indication shows that the President was not in favor of strong opposition to his friend, Senator Dirksen, and for this reason Stevenson and Shriver were not supported. The man running against Senator Dirksen is almost a political unknown and at least has no established record.

Today in the House we will take up the Second Supplemental Appropriations Bill for fiscal year, 1968, which contains a little over \$9 billion. There are four items that the Senate placed in the Bill that we will not accept. These items pertain to the costs resulting from the civil disorders which took place during April. No request was made before my Subcommittee for any amount pertaining to these disorders and, acting under Senate Document 84 which was presented to the Senate, the amount of \$1,771,000 was included by the senate in their bill. The House will not agree to this and the money must be deleted. After public hearings next year the amount needed to maintain police protection should be approved. Any amount appropriated for the purpose of paying for transportation costs for these people to go back home, and similar costs, of course will not be approved.

In addition to the Second Supplemental Conference Report, we have before us the Pipeline Safety Bill, the Highway Aid Bill, and the Transportation Appropriations Bill for fiscal year, 1969.

A British Court today granted the extradition of James Earl Ray, wanted in the United States as the accused assassin of Martin Luther King, Jr.

We are still confronted with approval of the appointments to the Supreme Court.

FOR some reason or other Chief Justice Warren in his letter of resignation, did not positively close the door as far as his resigning is concerned and the President, in his acceptance, used this same procedure. This gives the Republican Senators, who are objecting to the confirmation of Abe Fortas as Chief Justice and Homer Thornberry for the vacancy nomination, the ammunition to try to convince others that the President knew that confirmation would not take place this year.

The "Warren Court" during its 15 years, did much legislating and much guiding of the Court into paths that the elected Congress would not tread. Negro rights in all fields gained stiff protection of the courts; states and localities saw a broad range of powers transferred to Washington. Cities and suburbs gained and rural areas lost by enforced redistricting. Police were restricted, and rights of suspects were extended.

In speaking of my friend, Homer Thornberry, I am reminded of the story that I heard several years ago. His father and mother were deaf mutes and when he was born, for several months they alternated sitting up at nights beside his cradle so that they could take care of him just in case that he cried. His father died when Homer was in Elementary

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School and his mother died two or three years ago here in Washington in a home for the elderly.

The Supreme Court may change considerably in the next three years. Earl Warren is the first out and Hugo Black is expected to step out in 1969. William O. Douglas will be leaving in the foreseeable future and John M. Harlan is considering retirement.

The President certainly is not acting like a "lame duck" and technically he is not a "lame duck". Daily he continues to submit new proposals and to steam up the legislative machinery.

Communist Red China for many months now has invested heavily in the British pound. Of course Great Britain recognized Communist Red China several years ago. The pound started falling and the Chinese suddenly turned to the franc - and now the franc is in trouble.

July 3, 1968

4-Star General William C. Westmoreland will be sworn in today as Army Chief of Staff. He will take General Harold K. Johnson's place. I have always been very fond of General Westmoreland but have been somewhat confused by his leadership in Vietnam during the past two years. He and the President have been unusually close

and each time that he has been brought back to this country to brief the Congress, he has made unusually enthusiastic statements about the war which left a lot of us believing that maybe he was coloring the picture considerably. By the statement which he made yesterday upon arriving in Washington, you would think that the war in Vietnam is over as far as a military victory is concerned and that we are in a mopping up campaign. On two or three occasions when he made such statements, within a matter of weeks the Viet Cong have kicked us all over the country. General Westmoreland made an unusually good Superintendent at West Point and at that time I was informed by senior officers that he was on his way to Chief of Staff.

The President has finally succeeded in obtaining an understanding with the Soviet Union which indicated that talks in the near future will take place on the limitation and reduction of offensive nuclear missiles and anti-missile systems. On Monday more than 50 nations, including the United States and Russia, signed a treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons. This was quite a victory for President Johnson and the Democratic Administration. President Johnson, in a portion of his speech at the signing of the treaty said that man can still shape his destiny in this nuclear age and learn to live as brothers. I agree that this is correct.

My good friend, House Majority Leader Carl Albert, said yesterday that he cannot support the President's gun control legislation. Representative Albert said he was opposed to the "fine print" of the House Judiciary Committee's bill banning direct mail order sales and that his opposition was even stronger to the Administration's Federal gun registration and licensing proposals. This comes as quite a surprise to the people downtown and, I might say, to the Members of the House generally. Carl Albert has marched down the road with the Administration on civil rights, wage and hour increases, beautification regulations, Landrum-Griffin Amendments, and many other highly controversial bills. This legislation is the main way the majority of his people believe and this year he is faced with right serious trouble in his District and I presume honestly believes that he must indicate to his people that at times he breaks with the Administration and does not swallow every proposal that is sent to the Hill for enactment. Jed Johnson, one of the younger Members from Oklahoma, followed Carl Albert's leadership, and he is no longer a Member of the House. Tom Steed has followed Carl Albert religiously and he, too, is in serious difficulty in his District. I like Carl Albert and have often wondered and have said to him, quite frankly, just why it was that at times he must object and represent the majority

of the people in his District. Any Majority Leader from Oklahoma, Kentucky, or several other States, with all of the Great Society legislation, would have to be in trouble at all times. This certainly applies to Carl Albert.

July 10, 1968

The Administration's Bill to regulate the sale of rifles was cleared for floor action by the House Rules Committee yesterday by a vote of 10 to five. Following the death of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, the President called upon the Congress to enact gun control legislation. The bill finally sent to the Hill by the President provided for complete control of shipment, sales, and registration. The Congress will not accept the registration provision and even though the Bill that cleared the Rules Committee probably will pass, there will be a great many Members from states such as Kentucky who will vote against the entire bill.

We marked up the District of Columbia Appropriations Bill yesterday and when the Report and the Bill are released, after being approved by the full Committee on Appropriations in the House, a few articles will be written by the local papers.

The House is attempting to clear the Calendar so that we may have adjournment either prior to the Conventions or some-

time during the month of September. September is probably the month when the Sine Die Resolution will be adopted. The Appropriations Bills must all be cleared along with the Administration's two big Education bills, which cover higher education and vocational education. Amendments to the 1964 Food Stamp Act will also be up before we adjourn. Senate confirmation of Abe Fortas, for Chief Justice, and Homer Thornberry, for the Supreme Court, may cause some delay in the Senate.

We have before the House today the Housing Act of 1968 and it is really a houndingor!

July 11, 1968

Yesterday the House approved legislation to provide home ownership subsidies, low-rent apartments, and riot insurance for ghetto dwellers and businessmen at a cost that could go as high as \$50 billion in the next 20 years. This bill passed the House on a Roll Call vote of 295-114 and it now goes to a House - Senate conference for a compromise of the differences. The largest new program in the bill would provide interest subsidies so that low-income people earning between \$3,000 and \$7,000, depending upon the community, could buy housing costing up to \$17,500. The goal under this bill, as

far as home ownership is concerned, is 480,000 new units. This is a 3-year program and could cost up to \$12 billion under the 40-year length of the mortgages. The overall amount authorized under the bill for the 3-year period is \$5.3 billion, but the program authorized would continue in some instances as long as 40 years. The bill provides for low-rent housing subsidies and public housing. Under public housing, 425,000 public housing units, over a 3-year period, at a 40-year cost, is authorized, and this could cost approximately \$16 billion. Under rent supplements, 155,000 new and renovated units are authorized and riot and flood insurance is included. Under the riot and flood insurance provision, a new program is authorized that would encourage companies to write policies for ghetto areas and areas subject to flood and hurricane damage, under a sharing of the losses by the Federal government. The Model Cities program is also included in this bill and authorizes another \$1 billion for this program. New powers to savings and loan institutions to set up new types of deposits and to make home improvements and mobile homes^{LOANS} are also included in the bill.

Judging from reports from throughout the country, the Democratic Convention to be held next month will be right stormy and could reach the point that a

division will result in the Democrat Party, which would cause the formation of a third party within the Democrat Party. The Republicans, with Rockefeller making a last desperate move, are in about the same position.

July 15, 1968

Before too long the only way the House will know that one of its Members has died is for the Members to read of the death in the local newspapers. Up until last year when one of the Members died, the next legislative day would be a day when the Chaplain would offer a beautiful prayer and mention the Member's name. Then the Journal would be read, with the House immediately adjourning. Last year, for some reason or other, unknown to the majority of us in the House, this rule was broken and now it seems that the proper procedure is for the House to meet, have a short recess for an hour or so, and then go right back to the legislative business as if there were no death in the House.

Joseph Richard Pool, a Member of the House from Texas, died of a heart attack yesterday in Houston, Texas, and today the House with some 25 Bills on the Suspension Calender, met at 10:00 AM and then recessed until 11:00 AM. We are now back on the regular legislative pro-

gram and I sincerely believe this is a serious mistake and one that the leadership should not make.

July 22, 1968

The Senate is still feuding over the confirmation of Justice Abe Fortas for the position of Chief Justice. For the first time in the history of this country, Fortas was called before the Senate Judiciary Committee and interrogated for hours, not only about his philosophy of government, but about some of his decisions. "Cronyism" between Fortas and President Johnson is one of the main issues of the confirmation hearings.

Former Justice Arthur Goldberg, who served with distinction as our Ambassador to the United Nations, is now back in New York and Washington practicing law. The Reverend William S. Coffin, Jr., chaplain at Yale University who has led a number of student marches and is a believer in the theory that one not only has the right to violate the law but, in certain cases, has the duty to do so. Mr. Coffin was convicted and given a 2 year sentence and is now appealing his draft conspiracy conviction with Arthur Goldberg as his attorney.

The Soviet Union is really having its problems with Czechoslovakia. Russia has some 16,000 soldiers in Czechoslovakia and is trying to hold the line with the new

Communist Party Chief Dubcek contending for more liberal reform policies and policies that are not agreed to by the Soviet Union. This latest episode could bring about military intervention on the part of the Soviet Union and, to say the least could in the eyes of the free countries of the world, place Czechoslovakia in a position whereby proper support might be offered.

Edward M. Kennedy is quietly pondering his political future at this time. Since the death of his brother, Robert Kennedy, he has remained in Massachusetts and at his home in McLean, Virginia. Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey would really be jubilant if Senator Kennedy agreed to go on the Democratic ticket with him as the candidate for Vice President. This would tend to hold the black vote and the ultra-liberal younger group.

James Earl Ray, the accused slayer of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was finally extradicted from London, England, and is now in a jail cell in Memphis, Tennessee awaiting trial. Sirhan B. Sirhan, the alleged slayer of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, was recently granted a 2-week continuation before entering his plea in Los Angeles. These are the two famous criminal cases underway in this country today.

We have before the House now a great many bills. Efforts are being made to get as much legislation out of the way as possible before the conventions start next month in Chicago and Miami. This past week the House rejected federal gun registration by a majority of more than 2 to 1, and put off final action on gun control legislation until today. I believe that this bill, as it now stands, will pass but it will not receive a great many votes from Kentucky, West Virginia, Oklahoma, and some of the other states.

Peace talks continue in Paris but so far the North Vietnamese representatives have agreed to nothing. We are continuing the war in South Vietnam and I do hope that before too many more of our young men are killed, agreement is reached in Paris.

We reported the District of Columbia Bill for fiscal year 1969 on Thursday of last week. The controversy between freeways and rapid transit is still very much in controversy and a short editorial appeared in the Sunday Star, which is as follows:

FREEWAY DEADLOCK

The action of the House Appropriation Committee in deleting some \$22 million in rapid transit funds from the District budget was not unexpected. But the fact that the action had been anticipated

does not in any way reduce the grave threat to the development of an adequate freeway-transit system for Washington and its neighboring jurisdictions.

Unless this vitally important program is to be put on ice, perhaps indefinitely, the essential thing now is to break the deadlock and thereby free the transit funds.

This deadlock grows out of the determination of Representative Natcher to deny transit funds unless and until the barriers raised by freeway opponents have been removed. He insists, and he is right, that the need is for both freeways and rapid transit - not one without the other. And although the withholding of transit money is something of a Draconian remedy, Natcher quite probably is justified in his belief that this is the only way to force action on the freeways.

With this in mind, the House wrote into the federal highway bill language which requires the District to proceed with the freeway program despite the loud and energetic opposition of the anti-freeway people. The bill is now in the hands of a House-Senate conference committee, and it is of high importance that the mandatory language be retained intact by the conferees. There are two reasons for this.

One is the adoption by Congress would overturn a February court decision blocking major segments of the freeway program. The second, and more important reason is that a congressional directive to the District to proceed with freeway construction should persuade Representative Natcher to approve the appropriation of the transit money.

Without his approval, transit construction is hopelessly stalled. And if this deadlock is not broken by October the transit program will run into very serious and possibly insuperable difficulties in nearby Maryland and Virginia.

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Editorial
THE SUNDAY STAR
July 21, 1968

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The Catholic Church is really having its problems at this time. For instance, one of the top Jesuit officials in the United States suddenly resigned his position last week and married a divorcee with three children. He and his wife are now working in a hospital in Lansdowne, Pennsylvania. Father Sponga is 50 years old and his bride is 33 years old. We have had a number of cases like this during the past year and the Bishops have been holding meetings contesting cer-

tain regulations of the Church which have received considerable publicity. This Jesuit official is one of the outstanding officials in this country and his move came as quite a surprise.

The Poor Peoples' Campaign has just about ended as far as Washington is concerned. The Reverend Ralph David Abernathy said yesterday that a new phase of political activity would not take place. He said that he will address each of the national conventions next month and, that in addition he will appear with some of his followers before the platform committee of each convention. Following this, he and his followers will convene in certain Congressional Districts all throughout the United States. This man, Abernathy, certainly is no Martin Luther King, and some of his statements and actions are absolutely frivolous.

One of the main points of contention as far as confirmation of Abe Fortas is concerned, is the role that he has occupied since he came to the Supreme Court as advisor to the President. Under questioning he admitted that he had advised the President on two or more occasions on critical matters. One pertained to the Vietnam War. This advisory capacity has caused quite a sensation but it seems to me that not enough people have read some of the recent books that

have been published. The letters between President Roosevelt and Justice Frankfurter should open the eyes of a lot of people.

We have a pitiful situation existing in the world today and this pertains to the starvation that is taking place in Biafra. Hospitals in Biafra are attending some 1800 cases a day and most of them are malnutrition cases. The free countries of the world, along with the Pope, have tried to send in plane loads of food but the ruling clique has said that these planes will be shot down and that the people in this section must get back in line with the government.

I do hope that President Johnson uses good judgment at the Democratic convention in Chicago. It now appears that he will be present at the Convention and will have a great deal to do with the language contained in the platform and with the candidates nominated. Carl Albert, the Majority Leader of the House, will be the permanent Chairman, and Hale Boggs, of Louisiana, has been selected as Chairman of the Platform Committee. These two men are right close to the President, and if the President takes over the Convention completely, it could destroy Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey.

I met an interesting man last week. One afternoon right late, my Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, George Mahon of Texas, called and said that Stephen Ailes, the former Secretary of the Army, and John D. Rockefeller, II were in his office and that he wanted me to come over and discuss with them certain matters pertaining to the Appropriation Bill for fiscal year 1969 for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Mr. Rockefeller was interested in one of the small items in this Bill pertaining to educational television programs. He, together with Mr. Ailes and others, have secured certain commitments from private foundations for additional funds. Mr. Rockefeller is one of the quietest and nicest men I have ever met.

July 23, 1968

The Willard Hotel, to paraphrase the lines written by one of its guests, has "seen the glory" of more than a century of the grandeur of Americana. Its guest list spans over 121 years and includes such famous names as Abraham Lincoln, Jenny Lind, David Lloyd George, P. T. Barnum, Samuel F. B. Morse, Woodrow Wilson, and Mark Twain. The story of this hotel began in 1847 on a Hudson River steamer where a young boat steward named Henry Willard was informed that Benjamin O. Tayloe was looking for someone to successfully operate his City

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Hotel at Fourteenth and Pennsylvania. Willard decided to come to Washington and he took over the old hotel and made it into the most famous hotel in Washington at that time. Abraham Lincoln watched his own Inaugural Parade from the balcony at Willards.

Last week the Willard finally locked its doors. Competition and the times were just too much for the old Willard. In addition to the famous men listed above, Henry Watterson, one of the most famous newspapermen of all times, lived at the Willard Hotel with his mother and father at the time his father was a Member of Congress. Henry Watterson wrote a number of articles about the old Willard Hotel. Before too long a modern office building, or some other structure, will occupy the Willard Hotel site.

July 29, 1968

Ordinarily Senator John Sherman Cooper, our Senior Senator from Kentucky, uses real good judgment. This past week, for some reason or other, he decided to jump the track in a number of instances. First, after testifying before the Bureau of the Budget and the House Subcommittee on Public Works insisting that the Red River Reservoir go under construction this fiscal year at the site selected by the Corps of Engineers, changed over and as a Member of the Public Works Committee

in the Senate, serving in an advisory capacity to the Public Works Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, he convinced the Subcommittee members to change the agreement to the extent that the amount involved was reduced to less than one-half, and instead of construction money it was designated as study money for a new site. This of course disturbed all of us from Kentucky in the House because it was directly contradictory to his previous position. The Louisville Courier-Journal several months ago took up the cudgel and I presume this is really the determining factor in the change made by the Senator. After the Senate passed the Public Works Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1969, the House and Senate conferees met and changed the project back to its original position of \$760,000 for construction at the site previously agreed upon instead of the \$300,000 for a study. The Conference Report has now been accepted by the House and Senate and the bill will be signed by the President sometime this week. This to me was a serious mistake on the part of the Senator.

In addition to this move, the Senator during the week also on the Committee of Public Works in the Senate and in conference with the House conferees of the House Committee on Public Works, convinced the members that all of the House Members from Kentucky were in favor of the Devil's Jump project, just over the

Tennessee line in Southeastern Kentucky. This project has the benefit cost of 0.8 to 1 and has been turned down a number of times during the past 10 years. The House conferees, before accepting this statement returned to the House and asked the Kentucky Members about this and after receiving the correct information, returned to the conference and threw the project out the window. This surprised me and also the other Members because I am very fond of Senator Cooper and cannot understand his action in this instance.

For a period of 9 years now we have had the Freeway vs. Rapid Transit fight here in our Capital City and this past week Senator Cooper, in conference with the House conferees on Public Works on the Highway Bill for 1968, attempted to delete mandatory provisions directing the DC officials to complete the Highway system and when he failed in this move, refused to sign the Conference Report. He must be interested in this matter in some way because certainly he has taken no part whatsoever since I have been a Member of Congress and Chairman of the District Budget Subcommittee. He failed in his move on this matter and this one really causes me some concern.

In the July 28 Evening Star appeared an editorial entitled - Congress Calls

for Action on the Freeways. This editorial is as follows:

CONGRESS CALLS FOR ACTION OF THE FREEWAYS

Congress' forceful directive to the District of Columbia and to federal agencies to stop sabotaging Washington's freeway program - and to get it built is an unusual action, justified by an extraordinary set of circumstances.

Senator Cooper's feeling that the new directive constitutes an improper intrusion in District affairs misses the mark by a mile. This is intrusion in the same sense that a patient parent finally takes a firm hand with a group of children who persist, after endless warnings, in trying to tear the house apart.

The analogy applies. For years now the bureaucratic response to Washington's urgent need for a modern highway system has been to march forthrightly away from the problem. The various city and federal departments involved in highway decision-making have demonstrated a total inability to reach firm decisions. This obstructiveness has been sustained by the persistent, deliberate delaying tactics of a group of influential citizens in and out of government who mistakenly believe that the problems of automobiles in cities can be answered by ignoring the means of moving them about. And Secretary of

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Transportation Boyd, who was the logical man to reconcile these difficulties, has merely made them worse. Finally, reluctantly, Congress has stepped into the picture because there was no other way to end this foolishness. It is high time.

As refined by House-Senate conferees a few days ago, and approved by the House on Friday, the directive differs sharply from the rigid freeway-building edict initially drafted by the House Public Works Committee. In an effort to satisfy concerns raised by city and federal agencies the conferees have allowed a considerable amount of administrative flexibility and there is an element of danger in these concessions. For while the congressional package is entirely reasonable it requires in order to work, a great deal of good-faith cooperation by precisely those officials who in the past have failed to act.

The big question now, therefore, is how these officials will respond. And their manner of response is apt to determine not only the future of the freeways but of the proposed rail transit program as well - in short, the fate of the entire balanced transportation system which the National Capital Area so desperately requires.

Representative Natcher, who controls District finances in the House, has re-

moved from the city budget every dollar earmarked for the transit program until such time as freeway progress is assured.

On the House floor Friday, Natcher explained exactly what that requirement means. It means, he said, that funds for the transit program will be restored as soon as events make clear that the freeway program is rolling "beyond recall". Member after Member rose to second that statement. While they emphasized strong support for a balanced rail-highway network, they warned that further "rear-guard" tactics downtown to delay the freeways will not be tolerated.

The crucial response rests of course with Walter Washington.

Up to this point, Mayor Washington has juggled the freeway issue like a hot potato, in a futile effort to try to placate all parties in the controversy. Under the conditions prevailing when the mayor took office, however, he simply could not accomplish this feat. He was pressed on one side by congressional demands and by the common-sense requirements of the city for freeway construction. And from the other side came pressures to resist freeways from Secretary Boyd, from the now-departed leadership of the Planning Commission and from militant citizens who objected to roads which

would encroach on their local neighborhoods.

But the fact is that the new directive eases that dilemma. It provides the mayor the means, if he chooses to use them, both to build a freeway system and to answer any of the objections previously raised which warrant answers.

The project which troubled the mayor the most, because of its impact on residential neighborhoods, was the North-central Freeway. In that connection, however, Congress has allowed the District 18 months to re-examine the route laid out by the city highway department and to concur in the department's proposal or to agree on an alternate route. The mayor has sought precisely this sort of authority in order to assured himself that the best interests of the community were being served. Now that he has the power, he has an obligation to use it constructively.

Much of the freeway furor has evolved from legitimate citizen protests against inadequate relocation provisions. The new legislation, however, makes federal dollars available to pay up to five thousand dollars in excess of fair market value for private homes taken, and it authorizes \$1,500 payments to displaced lessees and renters who previously received nothing. These reforms are the

most liberal of any governmental program involving the powers of eminent domain. They should help immeasurably to alleviate the hardships of freeway displacements.

Congress specified that construction begin immediately only on four freeway projects. In those cases, however, it wisely set performance deadlines which must be met within the next few months. One of the four - the Center Leg Freeway in front of Capitol Hill - already is being built. Design contracts already have been let for a second - an extension of the Southeast Freeway to Bladensburg Road NE. And the other two - the Three Sisters Bridge and the Potomac River Expressway along the Georgetown waterfront - have been planned and replanned to a point of absurdity.

Neither the bridge nor the Georgetown route raises problems of residential displacement. Over the years, their justification as essential traffic carriers has been made time and time again. Problems of esthetics, in connection with the design, already have been worked out. The plain fact is, as Congress has rightly ruled, that no basis exists to prolong their construction any longer.

It is regrettable, in our opinion, that the conferees did not add to the

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"immediate construction" list a fifth project - the underground tunnel expressway between the Lincoln Memorial and the Tidal Basin. Because of its great cost this project, along with remaining elements of the system is built. The 18-month planning period provides ample time for full public discussion.

The crucial fact is, however, that Congress finally has recognized that a cohesive freeway system, including the inner-loop network around the central portion of Washington, is essential and must proceed without further delay. It would be foolish at this point to assume that the opposition to freeway construction will simply dry up and blow away. What Congress has made plain is that this opposition must no longer be permitted to stifle improvements which are vital to the life of the Capital City.

If Mayor Washington also accepts this sensible, necessary premise, and works earnestly for its fulfillment, the balanced transportation system this city requires will emerge. If he should fail to do so, the results will be disastrous.

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Editorial
THE SUNDAY STAR
July 28, 1968

The Vietnam talks now taking place in Paris are not going too well. On Thursday of this past week Radio Hanoi said that the National Liberation Front was the only authentic representative of the south Vietnamese people and this, of course, does not meet with our approval or with the approval of the south Vietnamese. The war continues and we are losing boys everyday with the peace talks still underway and with no solution in sight. Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union go to the summit this week. The Communist leaders in Prague want a more liberal program for their people and the Soviet leaders are very much against this move. Some 250,000 Soviet soldiers are just over the Czech border and, according to our reports, some 16,000 or 17,000 Soviet soldiers are still in Czechoslovakia.

July 31, 1968

On Monday of this week Pope Paul issued an encyclical denouncing birth control. This followed a study that had been made over a period of months by a committee appointed by the Pope and was in contradiction to the report submitted. The Pope's ban on contraception was severely criticized throughout the world due to the fact that the priests and the bishops generally feel that with the population of the world now exceeding three

1500

billion, something must be done to control the increase. A great many people in this country expected the Pope to concur with a reasonable form of birth control for the Church.

August 2, 1968

We have completed and finally presented the Budget for fiscal year 1969 for the District of Columbia. We concluded our Conference with the Senate yesterday without any difficulty and today I presented the Conference Report, which was accepted unanimously. This Budget is the largest budget ever to be adopted for the District and contains the sum of \$540,178,988. In addition to this amount, the District received Federal grants for all departments totaling the sum of \$186,857,674. This amount is not a part of the budget but when added to the above amount gives the District the sum of \$727,036,662. The Federal payment that we recommended today was \$79 million. This Federal payment, when added to the Federal grants, makes a tight sizeable amount.

We are winding up the legislative program today in order to recess until September 4th. For the past two weeks we have really had a hectic time - late sessions, conference committees, and committees in session nearly all the time.

The Republican National Convention begins on Monday of next week and extends for a week, and then the Democratic National Convention begins the next fortnight.

Since I practiced law for a period of 16 years and during this time served as County and District prosecutor for some 15 years, I naturally acquired quite a bit of experience with criminal cases. I have worked on them day and night for weeks at a time and some of them were fascinating cases. The death of Adolph Hitler always bothered me because up to this time I have had my serious doubts that the body discovered in the bunker was really the body of Hitler. This of course has been quite a controversial question throughout the world and it might have been settled following the release of the book - The Death Of Adolph Hitler by Lev A. Bezymenski. The official Soviet autopsy report of the Nazi dictator is contained in this book and the autopsy report is as follows:

DOCUMENT NO. 12: CONCERNING THE
FORENSIC EXAMINATION OF A MALE
CORPSE DISFIGURED BY FIRE (HITLER'S
BODY)

Berlin-Buch 8,V.,45

Mortuary CAFS Number 496

The Commission, consisting of a
Chief Expert, Forensic Medicine, First

Byelorussian Front, Medical Service, Lieutenant Colonel F. I. Shkaravski; Chief Anatomist, Red Army, Medical Service, Lieutenant Colonel N. A. Krayevski; Acting Chief Anatomical Pathologist First Byelorussian Front, Medical Service, Major A. Y. Marants; Army Expert, Forensic Medicine, Third Shock Army Medical Service, Major Y. I. Boguslavski; and Army Anatomical Pathologist, Third Shock Army, Medical Service, Major Y. V. Gulkevich, on orders of the member of the Military Council First Byelorussian Front Lieutenant General Telegin, performed the forensic-medical examination of a male corpse (presumably the corpse of Hitler).

Results of the examination:

A. External Examination

The remains of a male corpse disfigured by fire were delivered in a wooden box (Length 163 cm., Width 55 cm., Height 53 cm.). On the body was found a piece of yellow jersey, 25 x 8cm., charred around the edges, resembling a knitted undervest.

In view of the fact that the corpse is greatly damaged, it is difficult to gauge the age of the deceased. Presumably it lies between 50 and 60 years. The dead man's height is 165 cm. (the measurements are approximate since the

tissue is scarred), the right shinbone measures 39 cm. The corpse is severely charred and smells of burned flesh.

Part of the cranium is missing.

Parts of the occipital bone, the left temporal bone, the lower cheekbones, the nasal bones, and the upper and lower jaws are preserved. The burns are more pronounced on the right side of the cranium than on the left. In the brain cavity parts of the fire-damaged brain and of the dura mater are visible. On face and body the skin is completely missing; only remnants of charred muscles are preserved. There are many small cracks in the nasal bone and the upper jawbones. The tongue is charred, its tip is firmly locked between the teeth of the upper and lower jaws.

In the upper jaw there are nine teeth connected by a bridge of yellow metal (gold). The bridge is anchored by pins on the second left and the second right incisor. This bridge consists of 4 upper incisors (2/1 - 1/2), 2 canine teeth (3 - 3), the first left bicuspid (4 -) and the first and second right bicuspids (- 4/5), as indicated in the sketch. The first left incisor (1 -) consists of a white platelet, with cracks and a black spot in the porcelain enamel at the bottom. This platelet is inset into the

visible side of the metal(gold) tooth. The second insicor, the canine tooth, and the left bicuspid, as well as the first and second incisors and the first bicuspid of the right, are the usual porcelain (enamel) dental plates, their posterior parts fastened to the bridge. The right canine tooth is fully capped by yellow metal(gold). The maxillary bridge is vertically sawed off behind the seond left bicuspid. (- 15). The lower jawbone lies loose in the singed oral cavity. The alveolar processes are broken in the back and have ragged edges. The front surface and the lower edge of the mandibula are scorched. On the front surface and charred prongs of dental roots are recognizable. The lower jaw consists of fifteen teeth, ten of which are artificial. The incisors (2/1 - 1/2) and the first right bicuspid (-4) are natural, exhibiting considerable wear on the masticating surface and considerably exposed necks. The dental enamel has a bluish shimmer and a dirty yellow coloration around the necks. The teeth to the left (4/5/-/7/8 -) are artificial, of yellow metal gold, and consist of a bridge of gold crowns. The bridge is fastened to the third, the fifth in the bridge, the sixth tooth, and the eighth tooth (in the bridge, the ninth tooth). The second bicuspid to the right (-5) is topped by a crown of yellow metal (gold) which is linked to the right canine

tooth by an arching plate. Part of the masticating surface and the posterior surface of the right canine tooth is capped by a part of the bridge. The first right molar is artificial, white and secured by a goldclip connected with the bridge of the second bicuspid and the right incisor.

Splinters of glass, parts of the wall and bottom of a thin-walled ampule were found in the mouth.

The neck muscles are charred, the ribs are missing on the right side, they are burned. The right side of the thorax and the abdomen are completely burned, creating a hole through which the right lung, the liver, and the intestines are open to view. The genital member is scorched. In the scrotum, which is singed, but preserved, only the right testicle was found. The left testicle could not be found in the inguinal canal.

The right arm is severely burned, the ends of the bone of the upper arms and the bones of the lower arms are broken and charred. The dry muscles are partially brown and black; the disintegrate into separate fibers when touched. The remnants of the burned part (about two thirds) of the left upper arm are preserved. The exposed end of the bone of the upper arm is charred and protrudes

from the dry tissue. Both legs, too, are charred. The soft tissue has in many places disappeared; it is burned and has fallen off. The bones are partially gurned and have crumpled. A fracture in the right thighbone and the right shinebone were noted. The left foot is missing.

B. Internal Examination

The position of the organs is normal. The lungs are black on the surface, dark red on the cut surface, and of fairly firm consistence. The mucous membrane of the upper respiratory tracts is dark red. The cardiac ventricles are filled with coagulated reddish-brown blood. The heart is tough and looks like boiled meat. The liver is black on the surface and shows burns; it is of fairly firm consistence and yellowish brown on the cut surface. The kidneys are somewhat shrunken and measure 9 x 5 c 3.5 cm. Their capsule is easily detachable; the surface of the kidneys is smooth, the pattern effaced, they appear as if broiled. The bladder contains 5 cc. yellowish urine, its mucous membrane is gray. Spleen, stomach, and intestines show severe burns and are nearly black in parts.

Note 1. The following objects taken from the corpse were handed over to the SMERSH section of the Third Shock Army

- 5700 -

on May 8, 1945; (a) a maxillary bridge of yellow metal, consisting of 9 teeth; (b) a singed lower jaw, consisting of 15 teeth.

2. According to the record of the interrogation of Frau Kathe Heusermann it may be presumed that the teeth as well as the bridge described in the document are those of Chancellor Hitler.

3. In her talk with chief expert of forensic medicine, Lieutenant Colonel Shkaravaki, which took place on May 11, 1945 in the offices of

*** (Authors note)**

I asked M. Krayevski how it was possible for this date to appear in an autopsy report that had been written on May 8. He explained that the report had originally been written by hand; only later was it decided to add the statements of Heusermann. As was mentioned above, the delay between evidence and conclusion is absolutely normal.

CAFS No. 496, Frau Kathe Heusermann described the state of Hitler's teeth in every detail. Her description tallies with the anatomical data pertaining to the oral cavity of the unknown man whose burned corpse we dissected.

Appended: A test tube with glass splinters from an ampule which were found in the mouth of the body.

(signed)

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CONCLUSION

Based on the forensic-medical examination of the partially burned corpse of an unknown man and the examination of other corpses from the same group (Documents Nos. 1 - 11) the Commission reaches the following conclusions:

1. Anatomical characteristics of the body:

Since the body parts are heavily charred, it is impossible to describe the features of the dead man. But the following could be established:

(a) Stature: about 165 cm. (one hundred sixty-five).

(b) Age (based on general development, size of organs, state of lower incisors and of the right bicuspid), somewhere between 50 and 60 years, (fifty to sixty).

(c) The left testicle could not be found either in the scrotum or on the spermatic cord inside the inguinal canal, nor in the small pelvis.

(d) The most important anatomical finding for identification of the person are the

teeth, with much bridgework, artificial teeth, crowns, and fillings (see documents).

2. Cause of death:

On the body, considerably damaged by fire, no visible signs of severe lethal injuries or illnesses could be detected.

The presence in the oral cavity of the remnants of a crushed glass ampule and of similar ampules in the oral cavities of other bodies, the marked smell of bitter almonds emanating from the bodies and the forensic-chemical test of internal organs which established the presence of cyanide compounds permit the Commission to arrive at the conclusion that death in this instance was caused by poisoning with cyanide compounds.

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= Official Soviet Autopsy Report from the book, The Death Of Adolph Hitler by Lev A. Bezymenski, 1968 (Reprint THE NEW YORK TIMES, 2 August, 1968)

ADDENDA:

(Appears on next page)

ADDENDA:

1. CAFS: Abbreviation for Chirurgisches Armeefeldlazarett.

2. At a somewhat later date occipital parts of a cranium were found, quite probably belonging to Hitler's corpse.

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September 3, 1968

Congress adjourned on August 3rd for a 30-day period. We reconvene tomorrow and it might be several months before we finally adjourn the Second Session of the 90th Congress. President Johnson, of course, is going out of office and he continues to send legislation up to the Hill, hoping to pass and have enacted into law as much of his program as possible before he returns to his home in Texas where, according to recent announcements, he will live and teach in one of the universities.

The Republican Convention, held in Miami Beach, was a right tame convention with Richard M. Nixon and Governor Agnew named as the standard bearers for the November election. There was very little excitement in the convention and since it was held in Miami Beach under strict control of the local Police Department, very little difficulty was experienced during

the week that the convention was in session. The Democratic convention was held in Chicago during the week of August 26th. After a wild, noisy convention Hubert H. Humphrey, our Vice President, was nominated for President and Senator Edmund Muskie, of Maine, was nominated for Vice President. There was a great deal of bitterness on the convention floor and thousands of beatniks and troublemakers were on the outside and in downtown Chicago where police and the National Guard spent hours upon hours trying to enforce the law. There was bloody fighting in downtown Chicago for several days. The delegates sent Humphrey into the general election on a platform endorsing current American military and diplomatic policy in Vietnam. Humphrey won on the first ballot over senators Eugene McCarthy and George McGovern. The decision reached by the delegates and especially concerning the platform, was just enough to cause Senator McCarthy to issue a statement following the close of the convention that he could not support either candidate in the November election.

Senator Abraham Ribicoff, of Connecticut, in placing Senator McGovern in nomination, protested from the platform the Gestapo tactics used against demonstrators and was loudly booed by members of the Illinois delegation on the floor and by a packed gallery of

Humphrey supporters. The Mayor of Chicago was severely criticized by the press, radio and television people for the acts of brutality extended not only to some of the trouble makers who were in Chicago by the thousands, but in the treatment given to the members of the press, radio, and television organizations. Some of the press representatives were escorted bodily from the Coliseum and in downtown Chicago near the Conrad Hilton Hotel, a number of them were physically manhandled. The Wisconsin delegation tried to adjourn the convention every day, urging that another site be selected due to the Gestapo tactics of the Chicago police. Mayor Daly was severely criticized every day. He maintained that he would have order during the convention and he certainly maintained order but it required considerable force.

Following the convention, Senator Eugene McCarthy called upon his supporters to continue working for reform within the Democratic Party and then immediately ruled out any support of Hubert H. Humphrey. This followed Senator McCarthy's promise to support senatorial candidates who share his views but in his speech, which took place in front of the Conrad Hilton Hotel just over into Grant Park, McCarthy flatly stated that he would not endorse either Humphrey or Nixon.

According to some members of the

press, the Democratic Party woke up following the convention with the worst hangover in a century. It seems that the whole question, according to the press at that time, was whether Humphrey would be able to take over a Democratic Party that was in ruins as a result of a tumultuous convention.

I never felt as sorry for anyone in my life as I did for my friend, Carl Albert, of Oklahoma. Carl is the Majority Leader in the House and has suffered two heart attacks during the past 24 months. He was selected as permanent chairman of the convention and in making his speech accepting the chairmanship, he screamed and shouted for nearly an hour and lost his voice. From that time on, until the convention adjourned, he was so hoarse that the delegates could not understand what he was saying. He had to call for substitutes to take over the gavel. Why he would place himself in this position, in his physical condition, the Lord only knows! Hale Boggs, the Minority Whip in the House, was chairman of the Platform Committee and after two weeks of stormy hearings, a platform was submitted to the convention which was strongly contested and some of the rulings made concerning points of order were right hilarious. My good friend, Lewis Deschler, the Parliamentarian of the House and the man who is considered as the best parliamentarian in this country, must have

been shocked at some of Carl Albert's rulings on point of order on the platform as it was submitted to the convention.

During the week of the Democratic Convention, the Soviet Union proceeded to send some 150,000 soldiers into Czechoslovakia. Dubcek was arrested as the invasion took place and was flown out of Czechoslovakia in handcuffs to Slovakia in a Russian military aircraft. He sat on the plane's metal deck during the entire trip and it appeared that this could be the last of Dubcek. Before the week was over the leaders of Czechoslovakia flew to Moscow and along with Dubcek, who was allowed to attend the meeting, worked out some sort of agreement and Dubcek is now back in Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovakian National Assembly refused to accept the permanent stationing of the armies located in their country and are still calling upon the Soviet Union for a complete withdrawal. The election which was slated to be held was held, and the Liberals won. Complete censorship was established in Czechoslovakia but, according to announcements made within the last two days, the present Czechoslovakian government will remain in control and some of the liberal policies proposed will go into effect. Immediately after the last conference which was held in Moscow, the country's

four top figures, President Svoboda; National Assembly President Smrkovsky; Communist Party Leader Dubcek; and Premier Cernik joined in a short radio appeal to their people urging them to be calm and assuring them that there would be no knuckling down to the Soviet Union. Demonstrations were held throughout Czechoslovakia and the workers put on a demonstration one morning which brought everything in the country to a complete standstill.

After all of the abuse that our country has taken over entering the war in Vietnam, the Soviet Union is today trying to justify its move in Czechoslovakia. For a matter of ten hours it appeared that the same procedure would now take place in Rumania, for a number of the Soviet satellite countries' more liberal policies are coming to the front and this, of course, does not meet with the approval of the communist leaders in the Soviet Union. The move of the communists in Czechoslovakia probably saved the communist leaders from the same thing that happened to Nikita Kruchev during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

I have attended conventions as a delegate and after you attend one you have seen everything. During the Democratic Convention I was in Kentucky traveling in the 20 counties in my dis-

trict. I spent a day each in eighteen of the counties and was in the other two. I have never had a better reception since I have been a Member of Congress and it appears that I might again be able to carry some, if not all, of the Republican counties in the November election. We have 14 Democratic and 6 Republican counties and I have carried at one time or another all six of the Republican counties. I was amazed at the size of the George Wallace vote, not only in the Second District, but in Kentucky generally. If the election were held today he would run second to Nixon and, by virtue of being in the race, will make the Nixon-Rumphrey race a very close one. If Governor Wallace were not a candidate, Kentucky probably would give Richard Nixon a majority of about the same amount that he received in 1960. In the 1960 election Nixon carried Kentucky by a 90,000 majority.

September 4, 1968

During the week of the Democratic National Convention U.S. Ambassador John Gordon Mein was assassinated while driving along in his automobile in Guatemala City. A small automobile pulled up beside his car, there was a shout and then machine gun fire, resulting in Mein's death. Mein was 54 years old and a career foreign service officer with years

of Latin American experience. The killing of Ambassador Mein ended a very promising lull in Guatemala's violence and certainly is a serious matter as between our two countries.

September 16, 1968

This man, Wallace, is really surprising a lot of people in this country. If the election were held today he probably would receive 20 percent of the total vote and this might be enough to throw the election into the House. On the two occasions that the House has had to decide the first one was in 1800 and the second one in 1820. Much confusion resulted and many deals were made in the 1820 election. Henry Clay, at the last minute, made a big deal and this of course eliminated him as a candidate and gave him a position in the Cabinet. For years historians, in writing the history of Kentucky, have quietly frowned at Henry Clay's act. Two of our States, Oregon and Montana, have a tie vote in the House and under the rules and regulations, this could simply mean that these two States would not have a vote if the House Members held along party lines. It might be exceedingly difficult for either Humphrey or Nixon to receive 26 votes in the House.

I sometimes wonder just where the money will come from to support the District of Columbia government. While the present Commissioner, Walter E. Washington, was away on vacation some of his assistants undertook to refurbish his office in the District Building. Antique furniture was used and the total cost of furniture, drapes, plants, and the general re-arranging, cost a total of \$50,000. One of those antique chairs may get the Commissioner yet.

So far as the outcome of the Congressional races in November is concerned, indications are that not only the Senate but the House may remain under the control of the Democratic Party. So far this year only three incumbents have been defeated in the primaries. Edna Kelly, in the redistricting in New York City, was placed in the same District as Manny Celler, the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee. In the primary election, Manny Celler defeated Edna Kelly. Barrett O'Hara, the oldest Member of the House, was defeated in his primary in Chicago. William Henry Harrison, grandson of the former President of the United States and who, by the way, was defeated once before in a House race, was again defeated in his primary by less than 1,000 votes. In most every instance down through the years when the House control changes you get a very definite

indication along this line in the primary election. A great many changes generally take place when the House leadership changes in the November election.

In the Senate, Senator Lausche, 72 years of age, was defeated in his primary. Lister Hill, of Alabama and 73 years of age, retires this year; Senator Hickenlooper, 72, retires this year; Carl Hayden of Arizona, 90 years of age, retires this year and Senator Carlsen, 75, also retires. Senator Gruening of Alaska and 83 years old, was defeated in his primary and Senator Kuchel, of California, was defeated in his race. Senator Edward V. Long, Missouri, was defeated in his primary race.

Two of the most controversial figures in the Senate, Senators Fulbright, of Arkansas, and Morse, of Oregon, succeeded in winning their primaries.

September 24, 1968

The polls continue to show that former Governor George Wallace, of Alabama, is gaining ground each week. It seems to me that it is now time for the Democratic voters to face realistically the threat to our Party which is before us now as the result of the Wallace campaign. The followers of Governor Wallace are openly appealing not only to Southern Republican regulars and rednecks,

but also to Northern Democrats of reactionary bent who are not enthusiastic about Vice President Humphrey. The choice which the two major Parties have offered the Nation may not create great enthusiasm on either side but at least it is a choice between two separate and distinct philosophies of government. George Wallace of course is the "backlash" candidate and has nothing comparable to offer. Regardless of this fact he continues to gain daily.

The Soviet Union has finally removed most of its troops from Czechoslovakia. The reason they gave for moving into Czechoslovakia was the fact that a capitalistic, counter-revolution - masterminded by the West - was underway in Czechoslovakia and that the people wanted this movement stopped. The Soviet Union will have its hands full attempting to govern Czechoslovakia and will proceed merely by strangling Czechoslovakia.

The Soviet Union also uncovered its spacecraft, ZOND 5, on Sunday after a weeklong flight around the moon and back to a scheduled splashdown in the Indian Ocean. This unmanned mission is recognized as a great achievement in this country and may be the forerunner of a manned flight and return from the moon by the Soviet Union within the next few months. Some of our people compare this flight, and its importance, to the famous

October 5, 1957 soviet launching of
SPUTNIK 1.

The subway-freeway controversy here in our Capital City continues. During the recess period the Washington Post called upon the Louisville Courier-Journal for a meataxe attack on me. Mr. Isaacs, one of the top men on the Louisville Courier-Journal, has a son on the Washington Post. Peter Milious, who writes the local news for the Post which includes the subway-freeway controversy, is a former member of the Courier-Journal staff. The editors of the Courier-Journal wanted to get rid of Richard Harwood and he ended up with the Washington Post. The Washington Post, the Courier-Journal, and the Los Angeles Times, have a working agreement pertaining to news stories and certain agency facilities. The editorial which appeared in the Courier-Journal during the month of August was a right mean editorial and it bemoaned the fact that Senator Cooper had failed in his attempts to stop the freeway system as proposed and that I, as Chairman of the District Budget Subcommittee, through seniority only and with no engineering experience, had made up my mind to leave my mark on the Capital City. The Washington Post for weeks prior to this editorial had refused to take any stand concerning the action

that had taken place to stop the Rapid Transit system until the freeway system was resolved. The Evening Star and the Washington Daily News had editorialized the controversy on a number of occasions just prior to the Courier-Journal editorial. Two or three days before the editorial appeared, there was a letter to the editor, signed by two men from Virginia, giving me the devil on my stand on the freeway system. This was followed by an article, written by Ward Sinclair who is one of the correspondents from the Courier-Journal, in which he stated in a fairly accurate way just what had transpired in the freeway controversy. I know then that the Courier-Journal was laying the groundwork for an editorial, because this paper like some of the others and, I hate to say it, the New York Times, know that the only way they can control public opinion is to editorialize through news stories which are completely controlled and written to serve a purpose. The editorial then appeared.

Just prior to signing the Public Works Highway Bill from the Public Works Committee, under the Chairmanship of George Fallon, of Maryland, Barefoot Sanders called me and said that the President wanted to find out if he went ahead and signed the Bill, if I would agree, notwithstanding the situation generally,

to recommend rapid transit money and would then appropriate the necessary funds to place the system under construction. The time for either signing or vetoing was up at midnight and I informed Barefoot that I would not recommend construction funds for rapid transit until the freeway system was under way beyond recall. The President signed this particular Bill because it involved highways for 50 States and I knew full well that the veto idea was simply a threat. After the Bill was signed it carried a statement from the President cancelling the 30-day provision for the freeway system to go under way until January of 1969. The word was passed around generally that the White House would make a fight in the House to force me to appropriate the funds to start Rapid Transit. I received a number of calls and two or three Members in the House, who run errands for the White House, informed me in a very mournful manner that it looked like a real fight would soon start. I believed then, and I still believe, that I am right about this matter and I simply stated that the battle would take place on the Floor of the House and, if defeated, it would have to be by the Members of the House and not the White House. The word was passed along to the study group, which is composed of about 100 Liberal Members of the Democratic side. They all agreed

to a man and passed the word back down town that I was right and that they intended to stay with me. Then the officials down town and the Rapid Transit officials decided some compromise must be made.

I have agreed to continue the administrative funds for the Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority which will include engineering funds so that the Authority will not be completely destroyed, until the Freeway System goes under construction. At that time I will immediately recommend funds for the Rapid Transit System to go under construction. This recommendation will be only for the \$43 million-25 miles system. The program of 98 miles-\$25 billion will have to be examined carefully by the House of Representatives before I recommend money for same. After the word was leaked out by the officials of the Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority that a compromise had been reached, an editorial appeared in the September 21st edition of the Washington Post, as follows:

HOPE FOR THE SUBWAY

The compromise reportedly worked out between local transit officials and Representative William Natcher, chairman of a House appropriations subcommittee,

probably will settle for this year what has been an unpleasant fray over Washington's proposed subway system. Mr. Natcher, who refuses to approve construction funds for the subway system until he is satisfied that the District's freeway system is firmly under way is apparently willing to let the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority have \$9 million this year to continue subway engineering, architectural and land acquisition plans. Assuming Mr. Natcher honors the compromise, assuming his demands can be met by next year, and assuming that construction funds will then be forthcoming, the compromise should serve as a satisfactory stop-gap measure for two reasons.

First, despite the temporary delay, the WMATA can still meet its 1972 completion deadline for the 25-mile system so long as all work just short of construction can proceed this year. Second, the millions of dollars spent thus far will not have been wasted if basic planning and administrative functions can continue without interruption.

Objectionable as the freeway - subway controversy has been, it is now a harsh fact of life that local transit officials must proceed with all haste to meet Congress's demands. The alternative is to face the prospect of having the

District's freeway system imposed on it by Congress and the even more dismal prospect of ending with no subway at all.

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- The Washington Post
September 21, 1968

An editorial also appeared in the Evening Star of September 19th. This editorial is as follows:

HOLDING ACTION

The latest development in the unfolding saga of Washington's financially snagged subway program is a hope that Representative Hatcher will free sufficient funds within the next few weeks to keep the program's momentum going -- short of actual construction this year. We sincerely hope this comes to pass.

There are two critical problems at the moment. The more obvious is that if any program of the magnitude and complexity of the regional rail-transit system should grind to a complete halt, it could be revived only at a great cost in dollars, time and effort. Quite apart from that, however, carefully selected teams of expert consultants now at work on various aspects of the program are in danger of being broken up unless funds

materialize within the next few months to keep them on the job. According to reports, Natcher will be asked to free \$3 million in federal money already available, would allow these teams to remain intact and permit further limited progress with land acquisition.

It would be entirely consistent with Natcher's previous position to grant this modest request. The Kentucky Representative has never harbored the slightest antagonism toward the transit program. He has made it quite clear, however, that an earlier request for \$21.3 million in District construction funds would not be cleared this year unless the District and the administration proceeded simultaneously with certain freeway projects directed by Congress. That demand has not been met and there is little likelihood that Natcher would retreat from his stated position as to transit construction.

We trust, moreover, that Natcher, along with the House Public Works Committee, will keep applying pressure in behalf of freeways which are needed to make a balanced transit-highway system function. The District has pledged to produce specific freeway proposals before the end of the year. Congress, in due course, can freely assess the adequacy of these plans.

Meanwhile the limited appropriation sought for transit would keep that program alive, and together with the hope that subway trains will be running in Washington by 1972.

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- The Evening Star
September 19, 1968

October 8, 1968

President Johnson's nomination of Justice Abe Fortas for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was withdrawn by the President after the Senate failed to confirm the nomination. Senator Griffin of Michigan, together with other Republican and Democratic Senators started a filibuster on this nomination maintaining that this was cronyism at its worst. Abe Fortas is an outstanding Washington lawyer and for many years has been a close advisor to the President. In a letter to the President, Fortas said that continued efforts to secure confirmation of the nomination would result in a continuation of the attacks upon the Court which have characterized the filibuster with attacks of this sort inappropriate and harmful to the Court. The President is right bitter over this move on the part of the Senate and in this, our last week of the 90th Congress, may send up another nomination to the Senate.

The polls all show Nixon in the lead with Humphrey and Wallace running neck and neck in second place. The George Wallace campaign has really surprised the people in this country and simply shows dissatisfaction and bitterness on the part of a great many of our people over the war in Vietnam, crime in our streets, and is a real indication of a "white backlash". The intellectuals and their followers have been thoroughly alienated from the Humphrey campaign and the Negro voters up to this point have simply watched the campaign proceed. Of course there is no place for them to go except to the Democratic ticket, but so far this move has not been made. It now appears that Wallace will carry from 5 to 8 of the southern states and 1 or 2 of the border states. In obtaining from 10 to 20% of the vote in the large cities in this country he has placed Humphrey in third position in a number of states.

President Johnson will make a television address this week for the Democratic ticket and I am not at all sure that a speech from the President will be of assistance.

The New York Times on Sunday, October 6th endorsed Vice President Humphrey in a strong editorial. This was done notwithstanding the fact that the New York Times poll showed Humphrey to be

running third in most instances throughout the United States.

It now appears that we may adjourn on Saturday, October 12th. During the 2nd Session of the 90th Congress we have had the war in Vietnam, crime in our streets, inflation, and the battle of the budget. The resolution from the Committee on Ways and Means was adopted providing for a \$6 billion reduction in the budget and a 10% increase in surtax. This reduction will really be critical to a number of programs underway at this time. As far as new legislation is concerned, the Appropriation Bills, the reduction in the budget, and the surtax increase along with amendments to our manpower, elementary and secondary, and higher education legislation have required most of the attention of the Members of Congress and have played an important part in the new stories carried throughout the year.

The peace talks are still underway in Paris and so far Hanoi is refusing to yield until all bombing of North Vietnam is stopped and our troops are removed from South Vietnam.

Cardinal O'Boyle, of Washington, has been in a ruckus now for several weeks with some 35 to 50 Catholic priests who refuse to accept the Pope's Encyclical.

on birth control. The Cardinal has suspended a number of the priests and this is another milestone in the uprising of a certain amount of revolting in the Catholic church. The Catholic nuns and priests are demanding more independence and Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle and the Pope may have to change their policies.

So far I have not missed a vote since I have been a Member of Congress, and this is my fifteenth year. Several days ago Bob Wilson, of California, was away for three days in California raising money for the Republican Members of the House and it just so happened that on some nine or ten votes he was recorded as voting. It now appears that the Tally Clerk said that he recorded him as voting at the request of the Republican Pair Clerk. The Pair Clerk denies the allegations and the matter has been referred to the Ethics Committee for a full investigation. Wilson is a right unpopular man on the Democratic side of the House because he raises several million dollars each two years as the Republican Campaign Chairman for the House for the Republicans in their races for Congress.

The subway request which appears in a supplemental appropriation bill, will come before the House today. An article appeared in this morning's Washington

Post which states:

House Group Votes Fund to Plan Subway

The House Appropriations Committee yesterday approved funds that would allow planning and engineering studies for the city's proposed subway to continue, although the start of construction would be put off for at least a year.

The approval of the subway-planning money was based on a promise by city officials that a comprehensive highway plan will be submitted to the City Council the first week of November and that there will be no delays in highway construction.

The nearly \$1.2 million in planning funds is included in the supplemental appropriations bill, the final money bill that Congress will consider before it adjourns. The measure will come up in the House today and then will be sent to the Senate.

In hearing testimony on the bill that was made public yesterday, Representative William H. Natcher (D-Ky), chairman of the District subcommittee, told subway planners that he had never had any desire to stop the rapid-transit plan or to kill it. But he said he would not approve construction money until the impasse over freeway construction was ended.

Deputy Mayor Thomas Fletcher promised Natcher that the highway plan will be submitted to the Council and to the National Capital Planning Commission for hearings in November so that contracts can be submitted before the first of January.

In approving nearly \$3.2 million, the Committee actually made a total of \$9.5 million available. District funds are matched 2-to-1 with Federal funds.

The subway money is only a fraction of the \$21.9 million in District money and \$43.8 million in Federal money originally sought to get subway construction under way this month.

The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority would be able to keep its staff of engineers and to purchase rights of way necessary for the continuation of design studies. The House Appropriations Committee report on the bill said that the money would "enable orderly progress short of construction".

- The Washington Post
October 8, 1968

October 10, 1968

At 8:17 pm last night we adjourned the House and this particular session started at noon on Tuesday of this week. There were 46 quorum calls and roll call votes before we left the Capitol. This established an all time record as far as roll call and quorum call votes are concerned and the 32 hours, 17 minutes in session was the longest session held by the House of Representatives since shortly before the Civil War when one or two sessions were held which compare favorably with this one. The Presidential Equal Time Debate Bill was the legislation that caused the trouble. Here we are about ready to adjourn and the Republicans and Democrats decided to have a real good fight. The Equal Time Bill, as it passed the Senate, provided that TV and Radio Stations must grant equal time to the candidates of the major parties. This meant the Democratic and Republican Parties. The Senate passed the Bill and sent it to the House. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce added an amendment to the Bill which provided that the major candidates for President and Vice President whose names or part appeared on 34 State ballots or more must be given equal time. This added the name of George Wallace and Nixon, throughout this Presidential Campaign, has emphatically stated that

that he would not debate Wallace. Nixon passed the word to Republican leaders in the House to defeat the Bill and the filibuster started. We finally succeeded, after dozens of quorum calls, in adopting a motion which provides that when dilatory tactics are used the Speaker may order the doors locked and the session to continue. We finally adopted this motion and the doors of the Chamber were locked and no Members could get out. Some of the large men on the Republican side started kicking on one or two of the doors and the Speaker and the Sergeant at Arms finally stopped this action. We finally beat the Republicans and then you should have heard the pious speech that Gerald Ford, the Minority Leader, made just before the Bill was passed. The dilatory tactics and the filibuster, he said, were not over the Bill in the House, but over reform legislation which should be presented to the House before we adjourn. The Members just whooped and hollered and we passed the Equal Time Provision Bill by 280 to 35. You should have seen the Republicans jumping on the bandwagon.

After losing one whole night's sleep and so tired that I could hardly sleep, finally I slept real good last night.

It now appears that we will have a good chance of adjourning on either Friday or Saturday of this week.

October 11, 1968

Construction of the Rapid Transit Subway will not start this year. An editorial appeared in yesterday's Washington Post entitled Congress and the Subway. The editorial is as follows:

Congress and the Subway

The decision of the House Appropriations Committee to provide less than one sixth of the funds originally sought for the District of Columbia subway system this year is a sad one. It puts off actual construction of the system for at least a year and probably increasing its eventual cost. But, given the attitude the District Government and the Johnson Administration have adopted about the city's highway program, the decision was hardly a surprise. It is simply a fulfillment of the threat by Representative Natcher to withhold subway funds until the freeway program is finally settled.

As a result, the next three months will be crucial for the subway. If the District Government can come up with an acceptable freeway program by January, the pressure will be substantial on Congress to make good on its promise to let subway construction begin. To accomplish this, the Council, the National Capital Planning Commission, and all others con-

cerned with freeways are going to have to act with more speed and decisiveness than the District has ever seen when highways are under discussion. The sooner plans are presented to them to that hearings can begin the better.

During this same period, the suburbs can also do their share to get the subway started. Bond issues in one form or other are on the ballot in many suburban jurisdictions in the November election. The failure of any suburb to approve these bonds this year would be a serious setback to the subway, although not necessarily fatal. But an overwhelming vote in the suburbs for the subway bonds would provide an additional impetus to the Congress. This would be a clear statement by area residents of the need for the subway and of their willingness to pay their fair share of its costs.

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- The Washington Post
October 10, 1968

October 12, 1968

The 90th Congress last night completed all items of major business, but the House ran into quorum trouble and other difficulties that threaten to delay indefinitely final adjournment of the Session. Unable to muster more than

180 Members, which is considerably short of the necessary 218, we had to adjourn over until today. We will meet today at noon and it may be that we will not have enough Members present today to adjourn. The final Adjournment Resolution requires no Roll Call vote but two or three of the Members are insisting on a quorum being present before we finally adjourn. This is the aftermath of the Equal Time legislation which the Republicans had hoped to defeat in the House.

The United States is back in the space race. After 23 months American astronauts are once again circling the earth. We are now in our final stages of landing a man on the moon and the Apollo 7, which was placed into orbit yesterday, is one of the steps along this road. Wally Schirra, Donn Eisele, and Walter Cunningham, are in the Apollo spacecraft orbiting the earth. This is the third trip for Schirra and he is the record-holder so far. The Apollo 7 will remain in outer space for some 11 days. During the first day up, Schirra and his companions will fly away from the rocket, then relocate it in space, and reconnect.

October 14, 1968

We are still trying to adjourn and will do so if we have a quorum present today.

A number of editorial and articles have been written about the Second Session of the 90th Congress and about some of the major problems confronting our people at this time. In some instances I agree with some of the statements and editorials and in others, I disagree. On Saturday of last week an editorial appeared in the Washington Post entitled -

Spotty Congressional Record

By traditional standards, the Congress that now passes into history has been fairly productive. Especially during its post-convention period, it has enacted a large number of bills contributing to the national welfare. Yet it has fallen far short of covering itself with glory, and the antics of recent weeks have highlighted its deficiencies.

After much floundering, Congress passed the President's tax surcharge and discriminatingly defeated his proposed travel tax. It extended poultry inspection authorized a study of automobile insurance, passed a weak gas pipeline safety bill, the truth-in-lending bill, and various other measures aimed at the protection of consumers. The 1968 Civil Rights Act is probably the most sweeping measure of its kind ever passed by Congress. Along with it stands the Federal Jury Reform Act, a highly controversial

Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, a far-reaching juvenile delinquency program, and the restrained but useful gun control bill.

No less significant is the housing and urban development program approved this year, with its emphasis on helping the poor to rent apartments and to buy homes. The food stamp program was continued and various other social welfare programs extended. Federal aid to education got additional underpinning, although some appropriations were unfortunately cut, and the HEW's school desegregation enforcement program finally won approval.

In the field of conservation the record is highly creditable. Most noteworthy perhaps was the opening of new revenue sources to the Land and Water Conservation Fund for the purchase of additional park and recreational lands. This helped to prepare the way for the creation of two great new national parks (the Redwoods and the North Cascades) both of which were specifically authorized. In addition Congress passed the Scenic Rivers and Estuary Preservation Acts, created a national trails system, set up a National Water Commission and authorized the Central Arizona Project in a comprehensive Colorado River package that will cost more than \$1.3 billion.

The most notable failures came in the scuttling of the foreign-aid bill, the defeat of the occupational safety bill and the bill to tighten regulation of the mutual fund industry, the virtual abandonment of the highway beautification program and the failure to ratify the non-proliferation treaty. High on the list also is the defeat of Justice Fortas's nomination to be Chief Justice.

There is a direct relationship between some of the shabbiest aspects of the record and the procedural deficiencies which Congress refuses to correct. The denial of the chief justiceship to Mr. Fortas, despite the fact that a majority of the Senate favored his confirmation was the bitter fruit of a filibuster. The last-minute garroting of the bill to authorize free television debates by the presidential candidates was a piece of sheer obstructionism. In the face of almost universal criticism, the Senate clings to this obsolete and undemocratic device at a devastating cost in terms of its own prestige.

On the House side the two most conspicuous failures resulted from sabotage by the Rules Committee. Without rhyme or reason, the rule-makers suppressed the Senate-passed congressional reorganization and election reform bills, denying the House an opportunity to vote

on either. The general improvement in the record of the Rules Committee does not excuse this crass disregard for modernization of Congress and the conduct and financing of political campaigns.

The spotty performance of Congress must be attributed in some measure to the uneven work of its committees. Vigorous committee chairmen have been able to push legislation through, or in some instances, to smother it. The leadership in both houses is still a long way from adopting an agenda that would require the putting of first things first. With all its hard work and its substantial accomplishments, Congress remains in urgent need of strengthening its leadership and modernizing its machinery.

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- The Washington Post
October 12, 1968

An editorial appeared in the Evening Star on October 13th entitled:

The Democratic Slide;
Where Will It End?

It is hard, these days, to find anyone who doesn't share the opinion that the Democratic Party is in deep trouble. Every public opinion sampling tells the same story. Every reporter who returns

From a swing with the candidates carries the same impression. The Democratic candidate himself sinks ever deeper into the slough of self-pity, waging a campaign that borders on a public display of defeatism. The Party that four years ago scored a record-breaking victory is broke today, unable to raise enough money to meet the costs of a 1969 presidential campaign.

The agony of the Democrats involves more than the probable defeat of Hubert Humphrey. It signals the possible collapse of the Democratic Party and of a resulting major upheaval in the political structure of the United States.

Even if Humphrey should pull off the minor miracle of getting himself elected, the process of disintegration toward an ultimate collapse could very well continue. Indeed it can be argued that the modern Democratic Party - the Party that was structured by Franklin D. Roosevelt and which has held the White House for all but eight of the last 36 years - has already come unglued and can never be put back together again.

Humphrey, more out of necessity than by strategic design, has abandoned the basic New Deal design for victory: The unnatural coalition of the rural, con-

servative South and the urban, liberal North. The most constant factor of the Democratic victories was the "Solid South" - the 16 deep southern and border states. Since 1932 the Democrats have carried a majority of those states in every one of their seven winning efforts. Only Eisenhower succeeded in breaking the virtual Democratic monopoly.

But in 1968 the strategy is changed. The South has produced its own champion in George Wallace, and the Democrats have virtually abandoned their ancient domains to the foe. Such political contests as are being fought in the old Confederacy are primarily between the Republicans and the American Independent Party of George Wallace. The best Humphrey can hope for is that a division of popular votes between Wallace and Richard Nixon in the South will let him pick up a few, perhaps a third, of the 174 electoral votes the area has to offer.

If Wallace were the only sapper of traditional Democratic strength, Humphrey's horizon might not seem quite so hopelessly clouded. He could focus his attention on the other traditional Democratic strongholds, the big city states, and still hope to fashion a victory. But Humphrey faces stubborn and troublesome opposition from dissident groups in and out of the Democratic Party, and cannot

by any means assume that the Liberal pastures are his exclusive hunting grounds.

The New Party, dedicated to the overthrow of "The Establishment", draws off some of the youthful zealots who in earlier days found a haven in the Democratic Party. The New Democratic Coalition offers a home away from home where the embittered followers of the late Robert F. Kennedy can wait for the debacle they so happily anticipate, and for the day when they start rebuilding the Party in their own image. And Eugene McCarthy, with evident relish, continues in his role as the nation's number one dropout.

It is McCarthy who hold the trump card Humphrey so desperately needs. And he apparently intends to continue withholding it right up to the election showdown. His endorsement, if it ever comes, can hardly now be anything more than lukewarm - and probably too late to help.

McCarthy's performance since the convention has appeared as an almost sadistic cat-and-mouse game with the presidential candidate of his nominal party. First came the long silent retreat to Europe. Then, on his return, the rumors started. McCarthy would endorse Hubert Humphrey. He would never do so. He

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would give his blessing if the candidate would advocate an immediate bombing halt. And finally, in a speech last week, McCarthy himself set the terms for his support - a change in Vietnam policy a revamping of the draft laws and a restructuring of the Democratic Party.- conditions so generalized and so impossible of fulfillment as to amount to a refusal to endorse.

It is impossible to know what motivates McCarthy at this moment. Perhaps the bitterness of Chicago stays with him. Perhaps he wants to punish the man who handed him such a painful - and in McCarthy's view unnecessary - political drubbing. Perhaps the former candidate is reluctant to move out of the bright light that now shines on his every move and to retire to the relative obscurity of being just another Humphrey backer.

The motives for McCarthy's actions are, however, considerably less important than the result of those actions. McCarthy, whose popularity and political stature lend a credibility and acceptability to all dissident factions of the Left, has by his casual dismissal of the plea for party unity, almost certainly insured the defeat of the Humphrey ticket. And he may have put in motion forces that will splinter the Democratic Party for all time.

The Party, to be sure, has been split before. Harry Truman faced a challenge from the Dixiecrats of the South and the far left liberals of the North that bears a superficial resemblance to what is happening today. The party not only survived, it captured the White House. But Strom Thurmond, who headed the States Rights Party, had no appeal outside the South and limited appeal there, picking up a total of 39 electoral votes. Henry Wallace, the nominee of the Progressive Party, had no real support anywhere and failed to carry a single state.

Aid beyond the personalities involved in 1948, the United States was not the country that it is today. The divisions separating one faction of the people from another did not run as deep. The critical social wounds that exist today over the issues of race, the Vietnam war, disorder in the cities, and crime were not a part of the picture in 1948.

It might be noted too that if the Democratic Party should in fact be in its final throes, that would be nothing new in the life of the republic. Political parties have vanished before, alignments have shifted, and the republic has survived.

But here again the analogy between

the past and the present does not hold up. The bone-deep divisions that run through every level of our society today have no historical parallel. The probable result is that if the Democratic Party comes apart, it will fragment. And it is doubtful that such an explosion would leave the Republican Party completely intact.

There is nothing inherently wrong with major, even revolutionary political change. There is nothing sacrosanct about the Democratic or Republican Parties as they are constituted today. But there is deep concern if the two-party system should collapse.

The structure of two broadly based parties, each encompassing a broad spectrum of political opinion, is the product of natural political evolution in our form of democracy. It is not without its flaws. And it makes demands on the people and political leadership, requiring from everyone a measure of flexibility and a tolerance of divergent political views.

But it is a system that has worked. It has provided stability, coupled with an opportunity for growth and change, that cannot be found in countries where a multi-party system is the political way of life. It has seen this nation

through trying and dangerous times.

A system of competing splinter parties, each of necessity representing a minority opinion, has shown itself to be unstable and unwieldy in countries where a parliamentary system makes a coalition government a practical possibility. But there is good reason to question whether such a multi-party system would permit our form of government to function at all. And certainly this period of deep domestic division and foreign tension is no time for radical political experimentation.

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The Evening Star
October 13, 1968

At last we have temporarily settled the rapid transit controversy. The Star published an editorial on Saturday, October 12, entitled Transit Holding Action. It reads as follows:

Transit Holding Action

The Washington area owes a large debt of gratitude to Representative Natcher for loosening congressional purse-strings sufficiently to keep the region's rail transit agency fully operational pending a resolution of the local freeway controversy.

With \$3.2 million in supplemental appropriations approved by Congress, the Transit Authority staff should remain intact. Had these funds not materialized, the agency would have been forced to break up a team of design and planning consultants put together with great care. And this move backward would have been a severe, possibly fatal, blow to the entire program.

This does not mean that the transit program is out of the woods. Money to start building the regional rail system could have been made available on schedule this fall - and would have been had the District followed Congress' directive to proceed simultaneously with a moderate amount of freeway construction. Having failed in that, the District has won nothing more than a mere holding action.

In approving the \$3.2 million, the House Appropriations Committee this week reaffirmed its earlier warning that transit construction requests will not even be considered until the "freeway program gets under way, beyond recall." For its part, the city government should not labor under illusions as to what this language means. It means precisely what it says.

District officials reportedly have

assured Natcher that firm freeway proposals will be agreed upon by the city next month, in time for initial contracts to be let before the end of the year. Whether these proposals satisfy Congress however, will depend not so much on meeting a timetable as on their effectiveness in complementing the transit system as part of a balanced program for moving people. That is the criterion which Congress has set in the past, and the one it should continue to insist upon.

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THE EVENING STAR
October 13, 1968

An article appeared in the WASHINGTON POST on the same date entitled -

House "sit out" prevents adjournment

The stalled 90th Congress, still lacking a House quorum to adjourn, marked time during a routine House session yesterday preparatory to a bipartisan leadership effort to corral enough absentee Members to quit Monday or Tuesday.

The liberal Democratic "sitout", protesting Senate sidetracking of legislation permitting televised debates between presidential candidates, meanwhile remained unbroken.

Rep. James O'Hara (D-Mich), leader

of the protesting bloc of House liberals, said it is his present intention to demand a hard-to-produce quorum on Monday if the motion is made to adjourn.

Less than 50 House Members showed up for yesterday's meeting, compared with the 217 needed if a quorum had been demanded to adjourn. But for the first time House Republican and Democratic leaders appeared to be cooperating to get Congress out of town.

House Republican Whip, Leslie Arends, after first taking the position that it was a Democratic leadership responsibility wired absent Republicans that their presence was needed in order to adjourn. An aide to Arends said that the GOP Whip decided "this is not a political question".

Democrats continued split on the issue however, and O'Hara criticized Senate Majority Leader Mansfield for setting the presidential debates aside last Thursday when Senate Republicans, led by Senator Dirksen, refused to produce the necessary votes for a quorum.

Told that Mansfield had said in an interview that he (O'Hara) was "beating a dead horse", O'Hara replied: "I wish Senator Mansfield would be as tough with Senator Dirksen as he is with us. I think he has an obligation to our people to get the (presidential debates) bill passed."

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Informed of O'Hara's comments Mansfield said, "There is nothing I would rather see than a debate between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Humphrey. But as the Senate found out last Thursday, there is no way to achieve this in the Senate". Noting that the Senate voted Friday night to adjourn for the year, Mansfield said he is confident the chamber will have a quorum to do so again this week without wiring absentee Senators to return.

Since the original senate adjournment resolution provided that Congress quit Friday, the House will have to amend it or initiate a new resolution if it succeeds in mustering the necessary quorum Monday or Tuesday.

As for the President's indications that he may call the senate back after elections to approve the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, Mansfield said if the prospects are right, he wouldn't be "adverse". He said Mr. Johnson told him he would make his decision after the election. Mansfield had opposed Senate consideration of the treaty before the election, for fear it would become involved in partisan politics.

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- THE WASHINGTON POST
October 13, 1968

The Second Session of the 90th Congress adjourned sine die at 2:00 pm. today, October 14, 1968.