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JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. HATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

2nd DIST. OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME XXI

October 16, 1968

I returned to Kentucky following adjournment of the Second Session of the 90th Congress on October 16th and started my campaign for re-election.

This campaign is one of the most unusual ones that I have ever seen in my lifetime. Our President, Lyndon B. Johnson, has just about destroyed the Democratic Party and our candidate for the Presidency, Hubert H. Humphrey, is making every effort to pull as far away from the Johnson Administration as possible and still not offend the President. He is making an uphill fight and it appears that Richard Nixon will be the winner. George Wallace, the former Governor of Alabama, is making his usual Third Party fight and will probably receive from 15 to 20 percent of the vote. This is according to the Gallup and Harris Polls. I believe he will carry a number of the Southern States and will receive a big vote in my District.

Marlow W. Cook, the County Judge of Jefferson County, is the Republican candidate for the Senate seat being vacated by Thruston B. Morton, and Katherine Peden, the first woman in Kentucky to make such a race, is the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate.

With Nixon ahead in Kentucky, it appears that Cook will be the winner.

My opponent is a man by the name of Robert D. Simmons who is an attorney in my hometown. He has lived in Bowling Green for a number of years and has threatened on and off for a number of years now to make the race for Congress. He ran for City Prosecutor three years ago and was overwhelmingly defeated. He maintains that Governor Louie B. Nunn directed him to enter the race against me. He is conducting an all-out campaign to win and apparently has all the money that he needs.

November 6, 1968

With about 17 days for a 20-County District campaign I have really had it. I travelled a little over 4,000 miles in the 20 counties during this period of time and succeeded in defeating Simmons by a little over 15,000 votes. I carried the 14 Democratic counties and he carried the 6 Republican counties. In an off year, I have been able to carry a number of the Republican counties but with this being a presidential election year I simply could not carry them. Nixon carried my District with a little over 9,000 majority and Cook carried it with a little over 3,000 majority.

The day before the election, Virginia tripped while walking in the back yard and broke her left arm. This has caused her quite a bit of trouble and it now appears that any vacation I had planned to take this year will have to go over until next year. As a general rule after an election I go fishing for four or five days.

Nixon was elected President by less than 500,000 votes but succeeded in carrying a majority of the States. Wallace received about 15 percent of the vote and ended up carrying five of the counties in Kentucky. One of the counties was Bullitt County in the Second Congressional District.

Nixon's total vote in Kentucky was 462,411. Humphrey received 397,541 votes and Wallace 193,098.

Cook received 484,260 votes and Katherine Peden received 448,960.

Frank A. Stubblefield, of the 1st Congressional District, had no November opposition. I received 56.41 percent of the votes cast in the Second District. William O. Cowger, Republican of Louisville, was re-elected in the 3rd Congressional District and received 55.5 percent of the vote. M. G. "Gene" Snyder, Republican of Jeffersontown, was

re-elected and received 64.97 of the vote. Tim Lee Carter, Republican of Tompkinsville, was re-elected, receiving 72.79 percent of the vote. John C. Watts, of Nicholasville, was re-elected and he received 56.51 percent of the vote. Carl D. Perkins, of Hindman, was re-elected and received 61.96% of the vote.

The Second Congressional District has for a great many years been a marginal District and with a Republican candidate for President and a Republican candidate for the United States Senate, the Republican ticket carried the District. This was a right unusual election.

November 15, 1968

The Second Session of the 90th Congress finally approved a budget for fiscal year 1969 of \$133.5 billion. This was a \$14.5 billion slash. The Civil Rights Bill of 1968 passed and gun control legislation was enacted a few weeks before the Session closed. The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets legislation was enacted. The war in Vietnam still continues and we have lost over 20,000 of our boys.

"Truth-In-Lending" legislation was enacted and a \$5.4 billion housing program was authorized. In the course of

two years the 90th Congress saw the House exclude Representative Adam Clayton Powell and the Senate censure Senator Thomas J. Dodd. Amendments to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and to the High Education Act were approved. The Vocational Education Act was also extended.

Crime in our streets still continues and the Black Power groups are continuing to act up throughout a number of our larger cities. We still have as our major problems: first, the War in Vietnam; second, crime in our streets; third, inflation and the high cost of living; and fourth, serious problems in Agriculture.

December 1, 1968

Signs of revolt against continuation of the leadership in the House are very much in evidence today. Our Speaker, John W. McCormack, will be 77 years of age on December 21st and it now appears that there may be a contest in the House. Editorials have appeared throughout the United States calling on Speaker McCormack to step down but he, in turn, only becomes more incensed and continues on as a candidate for his reelection to the Office of Speaker in the 91st Congress.

December 29, 1968

Supporters of House Speaker John W. McCormack say that he has enough firmly pledged votes to repulse an attempt to oust him as presiding officer and chief of the Democratic Party in the House. Representative Morris K. Udall, of Arizona, has entered the race against Speaker McCormack and in a long letter which I recently received from Representative Udall he stated that, if he is elected over McCormack in the caucus on January 2, then he will immediately before the caucus adjourns, step down and permit the caucus to again vote for him or some one else other than McCormack for speaker.

I have my doubts that I could vote for Udall for speaker but, like a great many other Members in the House, know that Speaker McCormack has been unable to give us the leadership that the House is entitled to. Following in the footsteps of my friend, Sam Rayburn, has been a difficult assignment for John W. McCormack and as I have heretofore said on a number of occasions, our present leaders in the House are probably the weakest ones that we have had during the 20th Century.

Our Speaker is confronted with many objections due to the fact that he is over 70 years of age. Someone said a

great many years ago that young men have a passion for regarding their elders as senile. Today, as never before, the youth of the world are more disdainful against their elders. Yet, when all the soul-searching and the tumult subsides it becomes clear throughout the world, as it always has in times of crisis, that the people turn to hair that is gray instead of shaggy. Today more than one-fourth of the world's 4 billion people are ruled by men over 70 years of age. Pope Paul VI is 71; Chiang Kaishek is 82; Averill Harriman is 77; J. Edgar Hoover is 73, and so on down the list.

The Washington Post says that the challenge to McCormack by Udall is precisely correct in every detail. This particular newspaper of course is against all seniority and if it had its way, Adam Clayton Powell, Udall, and the others would be very much in charge.

By the way, in speaking of Adam Clayton Powell, I received a telegram today from Rep. John Conyers, Jr., the Negro Member from Detroit, in which he asks the question - "will you join me in seating Adam Clayton Powell on the Opening Day?" According to my information, H. R. Gross, of Iowa, and one or two others are insisting that Adam Clayton Powell stand aside and not be sworn

in when the rest of us take the oath of office. As soon as the oath is administered to the Members, a Roll Call vote will be held on the seating of Adam Clayton Powell. I voted against the seating of Powell the last time this question was called up in the House and see no reason to change at this time.

December 31, 1968

During the recess period, Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, the widow of former President John F. Kennedy, startled the world by marrying Aristotle Onassis, the Greek millionaire ship owner and businessman. This was quite a surprise to everyone and especially since Mrs. Kennedy is young enough to be his daughter and gave as her excuse complete security, which was right unusual.

On December 22nd, man's first flight to the moon began with Astronauts Frank Borman, James A. Lovell, Jr., and William Anders, riding along in the Apollo VIII spacecraft. After travelling nearly 300,000 miles to the moon, the Astronauts were then to make ten revolutions around the moon and prepare then to return to the earth. The date of December 22, 1968 will long be remembered as the day the Apollo VIII took off for the moon and with this being the same

date when the PUEBLO crew were freed by the North Koreans. Julie Nixon also married on this date. She is the younger daughter of the new President who will be innaugurated on January 20th.

On December 24th the Apollo VIII went into orbit around the moon and sent back live television pictures. This is some 200,000 miles away from the earth and the Apollo orbited the moon some 70 miles away from the moon.

On December 25th the Apollo VIII broke the grip of the moon and began the long ride home. The exact mileage back to Earth is 233,000 miles. On December 25th and December 26th the Astronatus broadcast holiday greetings to the world and reaffirmed the fact that there is a Santa Claus.

On December 27th the explorers of Apollo VIII took their places in history alongside Columbus and Magellan when they landed their spacecraft in the South Pacific three days after completing man's first flight around the moon. They hit the water 5,000 yards to the port side of the Aircraft Carrier YORKTOWN, which was waiting at the pre-dawn darkness to pick up the spacecraft and its crew. The helicopter pilot, who set out from the YORKTOWN to

to pick up the spacecraft, radioed to the Astronauts inquiring as to what the moon was made of, and Frank Borman replied that it was not made of green cheese - it's made of American cheese.

During the recess period, President Johnson's older daughter, Lynda Bird, presented him with a new granddaughter. The child's name is Lucinda Robb.

January 3, 1969

The First Session of the 91st Congress convenes today. In the House we only lost five seats and in the Senate, four. This means that we have a 51 majority in the House and 14 in the Senate.

In the Democratic Caucus held yesterday House Speaker John W. McCormack easily beat back a challenge to his Party Leadership. By a vote of 178 to 58 he defeated Representative Morris K. Udall, of Arizona. Speaker McCormack is 77 years of age and Udall is 46. In the Caucus yesterday, John W. McCormack was supported by the Committee Chairmen throughout the House and had almost a solid vote in the Southern and border states. Some of the Members from the Eastern section were for Udall but his 58 votes generally were scattered throughout the United States. At the

Caucus yesterday it was agreed that a Caucus would be held each month that Congress was in session and that an electronic vote-counting machine would be installed in the House. Just before we adjourned the Second Session of the 90th Congress, Representative Wilson of California, who was at home in his District, was recorded on seven Roll Call votes and this has caused quite an uproar. As to just what system was used in recording the votes it is not known. The Tally Clerk said that the Minority Clerk on the Republican side requested that the votes be recorded. The Minority Republican Clerk emphatically denied that he knew anything about the recording of the vote. The Ethics Committee is still investigating this matter.

Today when we meet the question will come up concerning the seating of Adam Clayton Powell. I understand that a Resolution will be offered which provides that before he can be seated he must pay back to the Government some \$40,000.

In the Senate, a contest is underway over the selection of the Senate Whip. Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, is a candidate against Senator Russell B. Long, the present Whip. Both Senators are claiming victory but it seems to me at this time

that maybe Senator Kennedy is a little in the lead.

Lo and Behold! We are now having table-shape problems at the Paris Peace Conference. The Conference underway should be considering methods for bringing the War in South Vietnam to a close but instead the North Vietnamese negotiators have objected to the shape of the table. Our representatives are attempting to work out a seating arrangement whereby both the South Vietnamese and the North Vietnamese would be well up front.

Frustrations over foreign affairs are causing the Johnson Administration trouble during the last three weeks that this Administration will be in power. The President had hoped to turn over to Richard Nixon a clean desk as far as foreign affairs is concerned. He is pushing hard to bring about a settlement at the Paris Peace negotiations and is hoping that the Senate will pass the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. With all of his problems, he is now searching for some solution that will bring about a lasting settlement in the Middle East between the Arab nations and the Israeli.

The Nixon Cabinet could be called a "middle-of-the-road" cabinet. William P. Rogers, the new Secretary of State, was Attorney General in the Eisenhower

Administration. He and the new President have been friends for a long time. Melvin R. Laird, a member of my Committee and ranking member on the Subcommittee on Labor-HEW, has served in the House for eight terms. He was selected as Secretary of Defense. Melvin Laird is probably the ablest Member on the Republican side in the House. The new Secretary of the Treasury, David N. Kennedy is the widely respected chairman of the largest bank in Chicago. John N. Mitchell, who will serve as Attorney General, is one of Mr. Nixon's former law partners and a man that is considered a right good lawyer. Instead of selecting Laird for Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare where he would have served with distinction, the new President selected Robert H. Finch, the Lt. Governor of California and who also is a long time friend. Finch has made two unsuccessful races for Congress and is a former Capitol Hill employee. He will head one of the most troublesome Departments in the Government and he apparently does not have too much experience in this kind of assignment. Clifford Hardin, who was raised on an Indiana farm and is now chancellor of Nebraska University, was selected as Secretary of Agriculture. He really has his hands full. Governor George Romney, of Michigan, was selected for the position of Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. He should fill this position

without too much trouble. For Commerce, the new President chose Maurice Stans, an investment banker and a former Director of the Budget in the Eisenhower Administration. Stans, I understand, wanted to be named as Secretary of the Treasury. For Secretary of Labor, Dr. George Schultz of the University of Chicago Business School was selected. He is a labor-management specialist and comes right well recommended. Walter J. Hickel, Governor of Alaska, was named Secretary of Interior and this is one assignment that the President may have difficulty with in securing confirmation in the Senate. Hickel is a great believer in investment of Federal funds to develop under-developed sections of our country and, especially, throughout Alaska. For the position of Secretary of Transportation, Mr. Nixon named Governor John A. Volpe of Massachusetts. Governor Volpe was one of the highway chiefs in the Eisenhower Administration. The president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Winton M. Blount, was named Postmaster General. I believe that this man will make a good Postmaster General.

January 7, 1969

We had a right long session in the House yesterday. During the session the House and the Senate met in a Joint Session to record the Electoral vote for

the office of President and Vice President. When the State of North Carolina was called, an objection was made by Representative O'Hara, of Detroit, Michigan, and Senator Muskie, of Maine, to the vote of the North Carolina elector who refused to cast his vote according to his State's popular vote and instead, cast his vote for George Wallace. Nixon carried North Carolina and lost this one electoral vote out of the total of 13. As soon as the objection was raised the Senate returned to its chamber and the House proceeded, under a two-hour debate provision, to discuss the action that the House should take in either accepting or rejecting the action of the North Carolina elector. Finally on a Roll Call vote of 229 to 169, the House upheld the right of the elector to ignore his State's popular vote when voting in the Electoral College. After the Senate debated the question, on a Roll Call vote it concurred with the House, 58 to 33. This session certainly mandates the necessary action that must take place in our Electoral College revision. To me, electoral reform is virtually inevitable in this, the First Session of the 91st Congress. I voted to sustain the action of the elector because, regardless of right or wrong, this is what the law provides. Here again we have a distinct weakness as far as our existing law is concerned and certainly we must change this law.

After going through the usual procedure in the tally of the votes as required by law we then turned to the proposal for a salary increase for the Office of President from \$100,000 to \$200,000 per year. A bill was presented making this change and in order for our new President to draw the additional salary, the law must be enacted and finally signed prior to his inauguration. Special legislation will be needed to fix the salaries of the Vice President, Speaker of the House, and other Congressional leaders. It is interesting to remember that George Washington's salary was \$25,000 and that this figure has been raised only three times in the history of this country. Twenty years ago it was increased from \$75,000 to \$100,000 which is now a figure that is topped by a great many professional athletes.

A special Commission, as provided for under legislation enacted last year, has reported to the President that Congressional salaries should be raised from \$30,000 to \$50,000 and Cabinet officer's from \$35,000 to \$60,000. When we reach this point there will be a great deal of discussion because the people will really be incensed over a jump of from \$30 to \$50 thousand in salaries for Members of Congress.

After the House adjourned a reception was held for President and Mrs.

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Johnson in the cafeteria of the Longworth Building. The President was deeply moved by the warmth and praise that he received and was sincerely appreciative. At times I want to like the President and then, at other times, he makes me so mad that I can hardly sit still.

January 11, 1969

The three branches of the United States Government, along with the Diplomatic Corps and thousands of citizens, joined on Thursday of last week in the celebration of the moon-circling triumph of the Apollo VIII crew. The crewmen, Air Force Colonel Frank Borman, Navy Captain James A. Lovell, Jr., and Air Force Lt. Colonel William A. Anders, received medals from President Johnson, addressed a joint assembly of Congress, and paraded through the Capitol City's streets in a motorcade that drew more than 25,000.

In addressing the Joint Session of Congress, Colonel Borman, the spokesman of the crew, said that in flight they called upon the good Roman Catholic, Lt. Colonel Anders, to read the scripture from the St. James version of the Bible, and to offer the prayer but after noting the gentlemen sitting on the front row, who by the way were the Justices of the Supreme Court, he was a little afraid

that they had provided another case for these distinguished men. His remark brought down the house and all of those present, including several members of the Court, just howled since the Prayer Decision is well-remembered and will go down in history as one of the great mistakes of the Supreme Court.

The Saturday Evening Post closed up shop after 240 years. Only a few decades ago this magazine was ranked right up at the top with all of the publications in this country. 240 years old last month, she was a lively old lady, still bright and brave and considerably more interesting than she had been in her prime. The last appearance we will see of this magazine will be the February 8th issue. The loss in revenue for the past year was \$3 million and this had continued down the years until the point finally arrived when the magazine had to be sold or closed out. Since there were no takers the Saturday Evening Post will now pass on into oblivion.

President Johnson and President-Elect Nixon apparently are at loggerheads over the continuation of the 10 percent surtax. In presenting the Budget for fiscal year 1970 the President has informed us that the new Budget will be in balance and probably will show a

small surplus. If the 10 percent surtax is carried over into the next fiscal year, reductions in spending for a number of programs will not take place, but if the surtax is permitted to expire as provided for by law on the last day of June of this year, reductions in a great many programs must take place and the President has said that one of the reductions will probably be the Federal Pay increase which is due to take effect automatically on July 1st of this year. This is a \$3 billion increase and really places the new President on the hot seat. During the campaign Richard Nixon said that he was in favor of letting the surtax expire as the law provides and since that time, in answering questions from the press, has changed his position just a little giving certain contingencies that might make the surtax inevitable for just one more year. By giving the new President the job of telling Federal employees that they will not get their promised increase, and thousands of communities throughout the 50 States that certain programs and projects must be cut back, he is handing him a right hard nut to crack.

I have thought all along before LBJ finally turned over 1600 Pennsylvania to Richard Nixon that, instead of bouquets and sweet phrases, there might be just a little tension. These

two men have never liked each other and the fact that they have gotten along so well during this transition period has amazed a lot of us on the Hill. To a great extent the two men are a lot alike in some respects and it will be interesting to watch the decision which is finally made before the Budget for fiscal year 1970 is presented.

January 13, 1969

On January 20th, President Johnson will return to Texas. His weakness was that he was too strong. For well over three years now our President believed that he could still wage the war in Vietnam and in the cities throughout this country. In addition, he made every effort to reconcile the races and attempted to bring all of the conflicting commercial, racial, and intellectual forces together in one large coalition under his leadership as President. Of course he was unable to accomplish all of this and if he had been a much weaker man, he would have chosen more modest goals. When he returns to Texas he should be very happy because no one ever lived in that great State that loves it more.

A real nice ad appeared in the Washington papers Sunday thanking the

President. This was a right unusual thing to do and the Giant Food Stores, I think, should be commended. The ad is as follows:

Thank You, Mr. President:

In a few days you will be heading back to your beloved Texas hill country after 32 years of service as Congressman, Senator, Senate Majority Leader, Vice President and President. No man who endures the burdens of the modern American Presidency can fail to earn the respect, the admiration and the affection of his countrymen. We are confident that we voice the sentiments of all Americans when we say, "Thank You, Mr. President for a lifetime of service to your country."

We also offer of thanks to our charming First Lady. Wherever she went she walked in beauty, and through gentle persuasion and personal example, instituted a program which helped beautify the face of our country. It has been said that a nation is long remembered for its esthetic values, and if this is true, Lady Bird Johnson will be remembered with fondness and with gratitude.

Finally, our thanks to you surely must be extended to the members of your Cabinet who have endured great personal

sacrifice to serve their country and their president and also to their wives, who have endured as much or more.

Thank you, Mr. President, and our thanks to the many other dedicated Americans who came to our town to serve with you. We wish you all many more happy and productive years.

- THE GIANT FOOD FAMILY
January 12, 1969

Lady Bird Johnson has kept a diary ever since she has been in the White House and in addition has daily recorded on a tape recorder the major events which have occurred during this period. It will be interesting to see just how she develops all of this after she returns to Texas. According to her diary the President made up his mind long before March 31, 1968 that he would not be a candidate for re-election. According to Mrs. Johnson, the question really was not "whether" but "when" such an announcement should be made.

January 17, 1969

President Johnson addressed a Joint Session of Congress on Tuesday night of this week. This is the first time in 120 years that a President on his way out has delivered a State of the Union message. During the President's message

he briefly reviewed some of the accomplishments of his Administration and then, just before closing, said that the reason why he had appeared in person instead of sending up a written State of the Union message was due to the fact that he wanted to come up in person and say goodby and to discuss some of the accomplishments during his tenure which were successful because he had received excellent cooperation from the Majority and Minority Members of the Congress. The President looked real well and from time to time would glance up into the balcony where Mrs. Johnson, their two daughters, and his little grandson, Lyn, were sitting. When the President entered the Chamber Lucy stood beside her mother holding little Lyn and he applauded right along everybody else when his grandfather came down the aisle. This little boy is not quite two and apparently is a very happy and healthy little boy.

When the President started out it was right sad because you could tell by his gentle demeanor that he hates to leave Washington and he certainly dislikes severing his connections with the Legislative branch of our government.

Lyndon B. Johnson will go down in history as one of the presidents who succeeded in having enacted a number

of major bills and, at the same time, will be remembered as one of the most unpopular Presidents at the time he left office.

With hundreds of our boys losing their lives each week in South Vietnam, those representatives at the Peace Parley in Paris are still arguing over the shape of a negotiation table. This stupid argument has continued now for over 10 weeks and finally late yesterday an agreement was reached whereby the table to be used by the representatives of North Vietnam, and South Vietnam and the United States, would be a perfectly round table with a small square table off to either side where the secretaries and the assistants would sit. The main table was constructed by French carpenters in 7 hours and has a diameter of some 13 feet. Now that the table is ready I do hope that we have some serious talks which will bring about a close to this awful war.

Yesterday the Soviet Union succeeded in bringing 2 spaceships together in outer space and during the maneuver transferring a pair of astronauts from one to the other and then sending the 2 spaceships flying once more into separate orbits. Two of the Cosmonauts spent more than an hour outside after leaving one of the spaceships and then entered the

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other spaceship which had been launched the day before the spaceship they stepped from had been sent into outer space. The 2 spaceships were successfully docked and completely joined together. The second spaceship containing the astronaut ended up with the same astronaut in the spaceship previously occupied by the 2 astronauts. Each move was completely successful and, although not as important as our moon orbit, it is yet another step along the road to outer space travel.

The District of Columbia Budget was submitted this week along with the President's budget. The DC Budget calls for expenditures of \$702 million, which is the largest budget ever submitted for out Capital City.

The Budget presented by the President for our country for fiscal year, 1970, calls for a record total of \$195.3 billion. The Budget for fiscal year, 1968, ended up with a deficit of \$25.2 billion. According to the estimate today the budget under which we are operating, the Budget for fiscal year, 1969, will end up with a surplus of \$2.4 billion. The new \$195.3 billion budget submitted for fiscal year, 1970, estimates that a surplus of \$3.4 billion will be present at the close of the fiscal year. The surplus depends of

course upon whether the 10 percent tax surcharge, which will automatically cease on July 1 of this year, is extended. By carrying this surcharge over into the new fiscal year, it will mean that a number of programs can be fully funded and a small surplus will be present at the close of the fiscal year.

The Innauguration of our new President will take place on Monday of next week. It seems that I am making another start because this is about where I began. I was elected during the Eisenhower Administration and all of the patronage problems were turned over to the Republican Senators and this is the same procedure that will begin after the Innauguration of the new President. The situation, of course, is a little different becuae the Democrats will be in charge of the House and the Senate.

January 21, 1969

Richard Milhous Nixon became the 37th President of the United States yesterday. The son of a groceryman from a small town in California, and the only man in this century to be defeated for the Presidency and then come back to win completed the Oath of Office at 12:15 pm. Less than two weeks ago he celebrated his 56th birthday. He called upon the

American people to lower their voices and to shun inflated and angry rhetoric.

He made a good Innaugural Speech and less than two hours later while in his automobile on his way to the reviewing stand in front of the White House, he was confronted by groups of angry militants and most youthful demonstrators, screaming anti-war slogans and who hurled rocks and beer cans at his automobile. A few small objects hit the Presidential limousine. The physical security accorded the new President on his first day in office was the most elaborate in the history of our country. In addition to 3,000 District policemen, 5,000 regular troops and 1,000 National Guardsmen were deployed throughout the Capital City. The crowd was estimated by police at 250,000. This was much smaller and less enthusiastic than the crowd estimated at 1.2 million who witnessed the Innaugural Parade for President Johnson four years ago.

I had a good seat on the platform and was about five rows away from the podium. Rain was expected all day but it held off until last night. It was about 40 degrees and the ceremony was magnificent. Mrs. Nixon and her two daughters, along with her son-in-law David Eisenhower, were on the platform together with Mrs. Johnson, the President and their two daughters. All the

ladies were dressed in brilliant colors. Of course the Nixons were jubilant and the Johnsons were doing everything possible to show that they were enjoying the occasion. The pictures taken by the news photographers caught the President with a very sad look on his face and especially the swearing-in picture where Mrs. Nixon was holding the Bibles used in the ceremony.

Shortly after the ceremony, President Johnson and the members of his family drove to Andrews Air Force Base and boarded a plane for Austin, Texas. Lyndon Johnson is now, for the first time in 32 years, a private citizen. There were some 5,000 people at the airport to welcome the President and his family when they arrived and he made a short statement to all those present that he was delighted to be back home.

President Nixon in his Innaugural Address recognized President Johnson on the platform by calling his name and from that time on during the address never mentioned Mr. Johnson, any of the programs that are now underway, or indicated any pleasure in the smoothness of the transition. This was noted by a number of Democrats and I presume that President Johnson of course was cognizant of this ommission.

Last night six Innaugural Balls were held throughout Washington. Up until last night only George Washington and Lyndon Johnson have danced at their Innaugural Balls.

The Reverend Charles Eubank Tucker, 82 year old Methodist minister from Louisville, offered the Opening Prayer at the Innaugural Ceremony. This man practiced law for a number of years and was a right unusual colored lawyer. Before the ceremony was over, Billy Graham, a Roman Catholic Bishop, a rabbi, and a Greek Orthodox Archbishop, offered prayers.

That portion of the President's speech that impressed me the most is as follows:

"We have given freedom new reach, and we have begun to make its promise real for black as well as for white.

We see the hope of tomorrow in the youth of today. I know America's youth. I believe in them. We can be proud that they are better educated, more committed, more passionately driven by conscience than any generation in our history.

No people has ever been so close to achievement of a just and abundant

society, or so possessed of the will to achieve it.

Because our strengths are so great we can afford to appraise our weaknesses with candor and to approach them with hope.

Standing in this same place a third of a century ago, Franklin Delano Roosevelt addressed a nation ravaged by depression and gripped in fear. He could say in surveying the nation's troubles: 'They concern, thank God, only material things'.

Our crisis today is in reverse.

We find ourselves rich in goods but ragged in spirit; reaching with magnificent precision for the moon, but falling into raucous discord on earth.

We are caught in war, wanting peace. We are torn by factions, wanting unity. We see around us empty lives, wanting fulfillment. We see tasks that need doing, waiting for hands to do them.

To a crisis of the spirit, we need an answer of the spirit.

To find that answer, we need only to look within ourselves.

When we listen to "the better angels of our nature," we find that they celebrate the simple things, and the basic things - such as goodness, decency, love, kindness.

Greatness comes in simple trappings.

The simple things are the ones most needed today if we are to surmount what divides us, and cement what unites us.

To lower our voices would be a simple thing.

In these difficult years, America has suffered from a fever of words; from inflated rhetoric that promises more than it can deliver; from angry rhetoric that fans discontent into hatred; from bombastic rhetoric that postures instead of persuading.

We cannot learn from one another until we stop shouting at one another - until we speak quietly enough so that our words can be heard as well as our voices.

For its part, government will listen. We will strive to listen in new ways--to the voices of quiet anguish, the voices that speak without words, the voices of the heart--to the injured voices, the anxious voices, the voices that have despaired of being heard.

Those who have been left out, we will try to bring in.

Those left behind, we will help to catch up.

For all of our people, we will set as our goal the decent order that makes progress possible and our lives secure.

As we reach toward our hopes, our task is to build on what has gone before, not turning away from the old, but turning toward the new.

In this past third of a century, government has passed more laws, spent more money, initiated more programs, than in all our previous history.

In pursuing our goals of full employment, better housing, excellence in education; in rebuilding our cities and improving our rural areas; in protecting our environment and enhancing the quality of life; in all these and more, we will and must press urgently forward.

We shall plan now for the day when our wealth can be transferred from the destruction of war abroad to the urgent needs of our people at home.

The American dream does not come to those who fall asleep.

But we are approaching the limits of what government alone can do.

Our greatest need now is to reach beyond government - to enlist the legions of the concerned and the committed."

- From the Innaugural
Address of Richard
M. Nixon, January 20,
1969

In his closing speech to the Joint Session of Congress, President Johnson said that he believed that, at the very least, those in the future would say that we had tried. He will remain a man of renown and wealth, blessed with a nice family, and possessing real good health at the age 60. He must now await the verdict as to just what kind of a President he made.

Our new President began his first day in the White House by arriving at his office at 7:30 a.m. Shortly thereafter he had a conference with his Assistant for National Security Affairs and proceeded into conferences and meetings all day long, pertaining mainly to the war in Vietnam. He has made a good start and those in the White House who arrive at 9:00 a.m. will find a right impatient man waiting for them.

Former President Johnson, after breakfast on his first day at home back on the LBJ Ranch, drove across the Pedernales to the LBJ State Park and spent a few minutes looking at the glass and stone exhibit hall now under construction. He then proceeded to drive across that portion of his ranch where herds of deer are penned in by an 8-foot high fence. For a few days now he will simply rest up from his ordeal and then after that time will have to do some real deep thinking about how he will spend his time.

President Nixon's new representative at the Paris Peace talks, Henry Cabot Lodge, is now in Paris and the talks will begin again on Saturday of this week. I do hope that they are successful.

January 27, 1969

Long before Alan Boyd, the first Secretary of Transportation, decided to stop the freeway system in Washington, we had our problems with the Bureau of Public Roads. Rex Whitton, the former Director of the Bureau of Public Roads, finally decided to take a long look at the controversy here in our Capitol City and then he appeared before the Subcommittee that I am

Chairman of, and explained to us that he agreed with the position of our committee. Beginning in 1950, the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia Budget decided that there was a place for both the freeway system and a Rapid Transit System in our Capitol City. From this time up to the present road blocks have been set up from time to time in the District Government and in the Bureau of the Budget to force the Congress to appropriate necessary funds for a Rapid Transit System and the method used was to stop the freeway plan which was adopted a number of years ago.

I was amazed in January of 1968 when Alan Boyd, the Secretary of the Department of Transportation, imposed an obligation ceiling of \$600 million in Federal funds upon the Highway Departments of this country which was purported to represent a normal 5% reduction. When he applied the yardstick to the District of Columbia only \$15.8 million was allowed for the entire calendar year of 1968 which was an actual cutback of 88% based on the program the District had underway. During the hearings on the District of Columbia budget for fiscal year, 1968, Secretary Boyd's action was discussed in detail and we could not understand why he had issued statements which were not true concerning the freeway system here in our city,

and just why it was that by every action he clearly indicated that he was in favor of completely stopping the freeway system. An editorial appeared in the Washington Evening Star which was very critical of Mr. Boyd's action. I directed a letter to him and his answer was very evasive and to say the least he finally, by his action, stopped the freeway system. We now have \$200 million in reserve and the Rapid Transit System is not under construction.

We refused to appropriate construction funds for Rapid Transit in 1968 and also in a supplemental bill.

Just before Secretary Boyd went out as Secretary of Transportation, which was during the first 15 days of January, an announcement suddenly appeared in the papers to the effect that Mr. Boyd had been named as President of the Illinois Central Railroad. In addition, it was disclosed that a \$25 million grant had been approved by the Department of Transportation for the Illinois Central Railroad and the Chicago Transit Company. This money is being used to purchase 130 cars for surface travel in the Chicago Transit operation. This is controlled by the Illinois Central Railroad Company and several committees in the Congress have indicated that a thorough

investigation will be held concerning Mr. Boyd's actions. I knew all along that something was wrong and believe that now before too many months pass we will really get the true story.

Representative Robert A. Everett, Democrat of Tennessee, died yesterday. Everyone in Congress liked "Fats" Everett. He liked to be called "Fats" and certainly for a great many years the name applied. During the war he weighed 343 pounds and was able to reduce his weight down to the point where the Army finally agreed to take him. He suffered from a real serious kidney ailment, complicated by diabetes, and last year just before we adjourned they sent him to the VA Hospital in Nashville to die. After several months he was able to return to Washington, but the day he was sworn in this year you could tell by looking at him that he would not be here long. I recall when "Fats" Everett ran against Jere Cooper, the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the House, and came within 1500 votes of winning. Two years later Jere Cooper died and "Fats" Everett was elected.

January 28, 1969

For a number of days now a hearing has been under way in Coronado, Califor-

nia, concerning the PUEBLO tragedy. The ship, the USS PUEBLO, was seized on January 23, 1968, and in December Commander Bucher and all of the men on the ship, with the exception of the one that was killed, were released by the North Koreans. During the time that these men were in custody they suffered extreme torture.

Commander Lloyd M. Bucher is a right unusual man. The question of course is - did he do right in giving up the ship without a fight? This is the second time that this has happened in the history of our country and there are quite a few Navy people in and around Washington that believe he made a serious mistake. Commander Bucher was at Boy's Town for a number of years and as far as the Navy is concerned is a "mustang". He has come a long way and after carefully weighing all of the evidence which disclosed that there were only two small machine guns on board the ship, with no men trained to use same, and that there was considerable question about the seaworthiness of this particular ship, the action of the Commander may be upheld.

President Nixon has made a good start throughout the Capitol City and, according to press reports, the same applies throughout all the fifty States.

We find that the people are not generally as tense and alarmed as they have been for the past six months. In making his appointments Mr. Nixon is being very careful and so far only his Secretary of the Interior has experienced any difficulty. During his first few hours in office he has cancelled some of President Johnson's Executive Orders. One concerns the awarding of the new Pacific Air Routes which took place just a few hours before President Johnson left office. It seems that President Johnson's airline decision became quite controversial after he overruled expert advice in depriving American Airlines and Eastern Air Lines of new routes in the big under-exploited and highly profitable market for commercial aviation. According to reports in the papers, the proposed new Pacific routes are estimated to be worth \$10 million apiece.

The new President withdrew all of the Post Office nominations and a number of other nominations pertaining to judicial appointments. Since this move was made, former Attorney General Ramsey Clark said that the new President had violated his promise which was made through Attorney General Mitchell to the out-going President. This was denied by Mr. Nixon and, judging from the information I have, I am of the opinion

that Mr. Nixon's statement is correct.

It now develops that for several months now the President has had a long feud under way not only with his Secretary of the Interior but also with the Secretary of Labor and the Attorney General. In addition, the President was very unhappy with some of the statements made by his brand new Secretary of HEW, Wilbur Cohen. Mr. Johnson expected his Cabinet officers to all remain quiet and to permit the transition to take place smoothly, then pick up their hats and leave their offices. It seems that the Attorney General had fallen out with the President over the wiretapping legislation and had offered to resign. Secretary Udall had his differences with the President over the taking of additional National Park territory and he, too, offered four months ago to tender his resignation. It seems now that the Secretary of Labor had made two or more speeches in which he disagreed with the Administration's policy in Vietnam and especially the bombing of North Vietnam. The President apparently was very much incensed over these statements and the Secretary, who by the way is a very able man, was in the dog house. I was surprised to hear about Ramsey Clark, because I had formed the opinion that he did not have enough courage to take a stand on anything and the fact that he

disagreed over wiretapping came as quite a surprise to me. This is the fellow whose mother named him "Old Man River" because, as she said, he just seemed to roll right on along.

The President held his first televised press conference on Monday and performed perfectly. It reminded me of the days of Jack Kennedy. Although the conference produced little major news, this gave the President a vehicle for briefing the country on what he is doing.

In Sunday's Star, Mary McGrory, one of the columnists, addressed a letter to our new President. Among other suggestions she advised him to get out and walk around the streets of our Capitol City after dark and see if he was successful without being yoked or robbed. She said she had become right well acquainted with the Metropolitan Police Department and that the policemen at Precinct 8 spoke right well of her cheesecake. She has been robbed four times and with the police of Precinct 8 making the investigations, on each occasion she had the opportunity to express her appreciation by passing out cheesecake. During the Press conference, President Nixon said that he had thought a little bit about walking

around at night but was advised against it by the Secret Service due to the danger involved. He said he had read Miss McGrory's letter to him on Sunday and thought he would walk down and try some of her cheesecake. The reporters all just howled and I hope that Miss McGrory enjoyed the remark.

In going back to the Bucher case, the testimony during the past two days developed the fact that Commander Bucher, with tears streaming down his face, told the Navy Court of Inquiry that the North Koreans finally broke him by threatening to shoot his crewmen, one by one, unless he signed the confession that he was within North Korean waters and further confessing to all of the charges made by the North Koreans. He said that he had attempted to commit suicide by drowning himself in a bucket of water but was unable to do so. The Commander is not an old man but solitary confinement and the abuses he suffered have just about destroyed him physically.

January 29, 1969

We have just finished another Democratic caucus. This caucus, along with two more are clear indications of just a little rebellion within the Democratic ranks in the House. Our Speaker, John

1960 -
W. McCormack of Massachusetts, is not too well and at 77 years of age has very little influence in the House.

Our Majority Leader, Carl Albert, is not too well physically, having suffered two heart attacks and, notwithstanding the fact that he is personally well-liked, well-educated, and a right able Representative, does not have the influence that a strong Majority Leader should have.

Bale Boggs, our Majority Whip, is a runner and this again was proven in today's caucus.

The Caucus today was called at the request of the liberal Democratic Members in the House who indicated earlier in the Session that a Resolution would be offered charging John R. Rarick, a Representative from Louisiana, with the offense of bolting the Democratic Party in the November election since he openly backed and made speeches for Former Governor George Wallace of Alabama. Several years ago John Bell Williams of Mississippi was charged with the same offense and his seniority as ranking Majority member to the Chairman, which is the number 2 spot, was removed and he was placed at the bottom of the list of the Democratic members on the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Com-

merce. The charges today in the Caucus were preferred by the Democratic Study Club which contains a little over 100 Members, with all of these Members being right strong liberals. Rep. Chet Hollifield, of California, presented the Resolution which provided that Rarick, the 13th member on the Democratic side of the Committee on Agriculture, should by his actions be placed at the bottom of the list on this Committee which would then make him number 18, on the Democratic side. After the resolution was debated thoroughly, a Roll Call vote was taken and Rarick was removed from his number 13 spot and placed number 18 on the Committee. This was the penalty meted out for his action in the November 5, 1968 election.

Just before we had the vote on the Resolution Shirley Chisholm, the colored Representative from Brooklyn, New York, attempted to offer an amendment providing that she would be removed from the Committee on Agriculture where she is number 15, as a brand new Member, and placed on some other committee more commensurate with and more in line with the interests of her constituency in Brooklyn. She weighs about 98 pounds and is real dark, is a former school teacher and member of the New York legislature, and quite a rabble-rouser. In discussing her amendment, which was

first ruled out of order and later held germane, after the resolution penalizing Rarick was acted upon, she stated that her first choice was presented to the Committee on Committees, which is the Ways and Means Committee, was the Committee on Education and Labor. This Committee, she said, was more in line with the problems confronting her people in Brooklyn. This is the Committee that Carl D. Perkins, of Kentucky, is the Chairman of and the same Committee that Adam Clayton Powell formerly chaired.

On the Committee on Education and Labor we today have 4 colored members and if Shirley Chisholm had been placed on this Committee this would have made a total of 5 - Hawkins, of California; Stokes, of Cleveland, Ohio; Clay, of St. Louis, Missouri; and Adam Clayton Powell. These are all colored Members and are members of this Committee. At the present time there are 3 Democratic Members on the Committee on Education and Labor from the State of New York and if Shirley Chisholm had been fortunate in having her first choice accepted, she would have made the 4th Member from this State which, by the way, would have been right unusual. This is the first time that a contest of this nature has been held since I have been a Member and Wilbur Mills,

the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, quickly sized up the situation and saw that she would win. In order to prevent this from taking place he requested that her resolution asking to be discharged from the Committee on Agriculture be accepted without debate and he and the other members of his committee would see if they could not find her another assignment. Mrs. Chisholm was jubilant and made a dash for the swinging door which leads out to the Press section of the Capitol and, although I could not see her, I had a right clear picture of her standing in the corridor, waving her arms, and in her loud, shrill voice releasing the information that she had won her argument to get off the Committee on Agriculture where, she maintained, she was placed so that she could be controlled. I presume that a tree still grows in Brooklyn but as far as Shirley Chisholm is concerned, there will be no tobacco cut there this summer.

This was quite a first for the Committee on Ways and Means and places a small dent in the shining armor of the Committee on Committees.

While the resolution was under debate in the Shirley Chisholm matter, I looked around at the number of new Members in the House who were in attendance

at the Caucus. Sitting next to Shirley Chisholm was Allard K. Lowenstein of New York. This is the man who prides himself on the fact that he drove Lyndon B. Johnson out of the White House. He is a very liberal Member of the House and, according to my information, a right intelligent Member. He has been leading all kinds of marches and parades during the disorders in some of our larger cities and when he announced for Representative in his Long Island District, most everyone believed of course that he would have no chance of winning. He made an all-out campaign as a liberal and anti-Johnson candidate and succeeded in winning. He, too, was placed on the Committee on Agriculture by the Committee on Ways and Means. It may be that this assignment will, to some extent, hold this Member down just a little but judging from his actions in the caucus today and his urgent support of Mrs. Chisholm, I have my doubts that he will be under control for too long.

One of the good Members in the House from Colorado by the name of Frank E. Evans succeeded in being elected to the Committee on Appropriations, filling the place of my good friend, Tom Morris of New Mexico, who was defeated in the November, 1968, election.

One of the Members who is back

from West Virginia is Bob Mollahan. I say that he is back since he is a former Member and dropped out of the House to run for Governor. He was making a good Member and was unsuccessful in his race for Governor.

The Committee on the District of Columbia is always a very troublesome Committee from the standpoint of membership. This Committee on down thru the years has been controlled by the southern Members and a great many people believe that if this Committee is ever taken over by the liberals from the East and the West, the Capital of the United States will have to be moved to another location. The Chairman of this Committee now is Representative John L. McMillan, of South Carolina. With Mr. McMillan we have 8 Democrats from the South and the border states and 6 from the East and the West. There were 3 vacancies on this Committee this year on the Democratic side and Hungate, of Missouri, Cabell, of Texas, and Blanton, of Tennessee, were placed on the Committee. Lowenstein, Chisholm, and Ottinger wanted the three vacancies on this Committee, but the Committee on Ways and Means, understanding the facts of life, knew that this would be a mistake. Ottinger is the Member who spent approximately \$300,000 of his own money in his first race for Congress and is so

liberal he makes James Roosevelt look like a conservative. Lowenstein and Chisholm of course would have been right in their element with Walter Washington, the present Commissioner of the City of Washington. Hungate, Cabell, and Blanton are all reasonable Members and should serve as a right good balance for this Committee.

My old friend, Carl D. Perkins, the Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, really has a crew. The Members on his Committee are all rebels and since Perkins is a right good rebel himself, he should be able to live with them. He now has Louis Stokes, the colored Member from Cleveland and the brother of the Mayor of Cleveland, on his Committee as a new Member, along with Bill Clay, the colored Member from St. Louis who brought about the retirement of Frank Karsten from the Committee on Ways and Means. In the redistricting of Missouri, Karsten's district was mainly colored and for this reason after a number of years of service in the House, he retired. Adam Clayton Powell is back on Perkins' committee and of course will attempt on every occasion also to take over the Committee.

One of the fine looking Members in the House is a man by the name of

Johathan B. Bingham. He is from New York City and is the son of the Senator from Connecticut who a number of years ago was censored in the Senate. Bingham, too, is a very liberal Member and is one of those Members who lives with the beatniks and the yippies. Bingham has recently introduced a number of right unusual bills and he is one of the new Members placed on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

We have a new Member from Missouri by the name of Burlison. This gentleman took Paul Jones's place, the little bulldog from Missouri, who was in many battles but won only a few. Burlison seems to be about the same type and I predict he will be heard from time after time before we complete the 91st Congress.

Everytime I see Bob Eckhardt walk in the Chamber I again compare him with my old friend, Albert Thomas. Albert was one of the great Members of the House and one of the leaders on my Committee, and when he died his wife served a few months and then Eckhardt was elected. Eckhardt is not a chip off the old Thomas block and the only distinguishment I know he can honestly claim as a Member is the fact that he wears red bow ties nearly every day.

In turning through the list of some of the new and old Members, I run across our friends, Hale Boggs, Majority Whip, and Otto Passman, the fast-talking Member from Louisiana. The action today before the caucus pertained to the removal of seniority held by Rarick of Louisiana and, of course, Boggs was not present to vote. This is usual procedure for him. For some reason or other Passman was absent too.

We have a number of new Members and according to my information, most of them should be outstanding Members of Congress.

February 3, 1969

This Administration so far has done right well. The new President is moving real slow and is making every effort to keep a good working agreement with the Democratic House and Senate. Here in Washington and generally throughout the United States, there is a feeling of relief and there is not as much tension as we have had for the last 1½ years. Lyndon B. Johnson had this country in a right tense mood and the changeover is quite pleasant. This is a little unusual coming from a strong Democrat but, nevertheless, it is true.

During the weekend our new President spent most of his time obtaining all of the necessary information which might be of assistance in bringing about a settlement of the trouble in the Middle East. The hanging of 14 prisoners in Iraq, with 10 of the prisoners being Jews, has created quite an uproar. The Soviet Union has sent in military equipment to take the place of the equipment seized and destroyed by Israel during the 6-Day War. If our information is correct, the Arab nations are now again well-armed and almost anything can set off another war. It appears that a meeting of the Big Four countries is in order and this may not be enough to bring about peace in the Middle East. Israel was right successful in the quick war with the Arab nations and has refused so far to give up any of the territory seized.

This Session of Congress will, in my opinion, revolve around matters pertaining to the Budget for fiscal year, 1970; new authorizations for the Elementary and Secondary Education law; and new authorizations for the Poverty Program. The President, during the campaign, indicated that a number of programs in the Office of Economic Opportunity should be saved and placed in existing Departments of our government, with the balance of the programs defunded.

Programs like Head Start would go into the Department of Education in HEW, and the Youth Training Program and Job Corps Centers would pass along to the Department of Labor.

February 4, 1969

When we passed the pay increase bill for Federal employees last year a provision was placed in the bill which authorized the establishment of a Commission who, after receiving their appointments, would make a study generally of pay increases for Federal employees and from time to time would make recommendations to the President. If the recommendations were acceptable to the President he, in turn, could pass along to Congress the total amounts recommended or make reductions in same and the amounts recommended would automatically go into effect unless either the House or the Senate, or the two Houses, would through proper resolutions object to the increases. After establishing the Commission and just before President Johnson went out of office the report as submitted by the Commission was passed along to Congress by President Johnson. The president did make a reduction in the amounts requested for Members of Congress. Instead of \$50,000 salary each year, the Members of Congress would under the President's recommendation receive only \$42,500. This is a 42 percent

increase over their present salaries and unless the House and the Senate, or one of the Houses, object to the increases as submitted, which, by the way, also apply to members of the Cabinet, Federal Judges, and certain other employees, the increase will go into effect.

Today in the Senate one of the Senators has succeeded in bringing up for a final vote a resolution rejecting the increase in salary proposal. This is Senator Williams of Delaware and he is sincerely making every effort to turn back this raid on the Treasury. Senator Mansfield, the Majority Leader, and Senator Dirksen, the Minority Leader, are simply looking in the other direction and they are hoping that Senator Williams's resolution fails or is ruled out of order. I hope that the Senate passes on this matter on a Roll Call vote and that the same applies to the House.

A number of newspapers in this country have written strong editorials against the raises proposed, and the sum and substance of the editorials is to the effect that the Members of the House and Senate intend to back into the increases and accept them by virtue of doing nothing to object. This procedure of course is politically bad.

and is much worse as far as the Democratic Party is concerned than the Republican Party, since the leaders in the House and the Senate are Democratic and the Democratic Party has the majority in each House. This is another instance where inept leadership in both the House and in the Senate is causing difficulty as far as our Party is concerned and the Speaker of the House should refuse to permit this proposal to become law without bringing it up on a Roll Call vote. The same should apply to the Senate and it is to the best interest of the Members of Congress. The people naturally are very much incensed over this move since the surcharge of 10% must be continued for another year in order to keep the Budget in balance and in order to continue the present domestic program, and to meet the bills from the Vietnam War. The people who one day will really exercise their rights of suffrage in matters such as this are those people whose salaries range from \$6,000 to \$12,000. These are the people who really pay their share of the operation of our Government and, in fact, pay more than their share. These are the people who will be present to vote when the ballot boxes are open and these are the people who, in my opinion will refresh the memory of all of us who go to the polls in 1970.

February 5, 1969

Yesterday the Senate endorsed a 41% pay raise for Members of Congress. The vote of 47-34 rejected a resolution offered by Senator Williams, of Delaware, to the salary increases proposed by President Johnson just prior to the time he left office. Under the proposal as submitted Members of Congress will receive a salary of \$42,500 instead of \$30,000. Members of the Cabinet will receive \$60,000; the Chief Justice, \$62,500; Associate Justices, \$60,000; Circuit Court of Appeals Judges, \$42,500; District Judges, \$40,000; and Department heads of important Departments and Commissions, \$40,000. Members of major Boards will receive \$38,000 and Bureau Chiefs and Members of Minor Boards and Commissions, \$36,000.

Senator Dirksen, Minority Leader, was very much in favor of the pay increase and cited the incidence of picking up the tab of \$177 when President Nixon was up on the Hill last week and had lunch with a few of the Senators. Senators from the South generally voted against the 41% increase as well as some of the men in the Senate who are right able members, such as Senators Russell, Aiekn, Muskie, Symington, and Anderson.

Representative H. R. Gross, of Iowa, is very much interested in having a Roll

call vote in the House on this issue and I join with him in this request. Mr. Gross has on a number of occasions indicated his desire to force a Roll Call vote regardless of the action of the Senate and during the past few days has received a number of bundles of old clothing from outraged citizens who will apparently start a "Bundles for Congress" program in the next few days. One of the citizens from the State of Florida sent two pairs of shoes, a pair of sandals, three worn-out sports shirts (size undetermined), and two pairs of lightweight trousers. In an accompanying letter the gentleman from Florida said he was just shocked to learn of the suffering of Congress on their \$30,000 annual salary and he would appreciate it if Mr. Gross would distribute the clothing as he saw fit to the neediest Congressmen in the House.

I recall on one occasion when a salary increase was before the House, a Representative from Oklahoma by the name of Wickersham, who by the way was a right wealthy man, issued a press release to the effect that he could not live on his present salary and that certainly the increase was in order. Bundles of clothing started arriving from all 48 States - at that time it was 48 - and the hallway on the first floor of the Old Cannon Office Building became so cluttered that for days you could hardly walk down the

corridor. The Salvation Army trucks had three pick ups daily and recieved hundreds upon hundreds of cartons of old dirty clothing.

The PUEBLO hearings continue and yesterday in California the Executive Officer, a man by the name of Murphy, backed up the Skipper in his statement that there was no other decision possible other than to give up the ship.

The Sirhan trial is now underway in California. Sirhan Sirhan is the man who killed Senator Robert F. Kennedy and the opening witnesses, which included Sirhan's mother, have testified only as to the poverty of the Sirhan family generally, and their difficulty to live on small amounts each year. I presume that this is a matter of building up sympathy and then the emotional state of the defendant will be thoroughly aired during the next few weeks with the hope that the verdict will be returned to confine the defendant to a mental institution or giving him life instead of death due to the circumstances involved in the case.

President Nixon has issued orders that every effort be made in our Capital City to stop crime. Two and three banks are robbed each day and one month not

long ago banks were robbed nearly every day in the month. It seems that men and women - most of them young - simply walk into the bank, hand a note to the Teller demanding money or death, and the paper bag is filled with several hundreds of dollars and out walks the robber. The photographic equipment now installed in all the banks immediately takes the necessary pictures which are generally ruled good pictures of the robbers, and the guards and all of the people in the bank simply stand back and let the act take place. This prevents injury to the customer and employees of the bank and with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation still financially sound, the bank employees I presume are directed to simply do nothing and permit the robbery to take place. One of the suggestions made by the new President for the District provides for an additional one thousand police officers. This would increase the complement from 4200 to 5200. Last year Representative John McMillan's Committee on the District of Columbia authorized an additional 1,000 police officers and the Committee that I am Chairman of appropriated the money. So far only 120 of the vacancies have been filled and it is right unusual to continue requesting more officers when they are unable to fill the vacancies. The attitude of the people here in our Capital City is such that it is almost im-

possible to recruit new policemen. Brutality charges are preferred daily and the Washington Post and one or two of the other newspapers seem to take great delight in pointing the finger of ridicule at the officer long before it has been finally settled that the brutality charges are just. One day last year a great number of the wives of the police officers marched on the District Building and demanded that the DC officials, including Walter Washington the Commissioner, start defending the police officers instead of joining the thugs and the hoodlums who were trying to destroy the Police Department. This action was certainly in order and it may be that a new Chief of Police is also in order here in our Capital City. We have many problems here in Washington and with the Federal Government leaning over backwards in every instance to see that there is no discrimination, and with the Supreme Court grinding our decisions daily making it easier for the law violator, we really have our problems.

Last night I attended the annual dinner held by the Womens Forum on National Security of the American Legion Auxiliary. They had a right unusual program along with a real good dinner. A man by the name of F. G. A. Kramer, Professor of Advanced International

Studies at the Johns Hopkins School, was the principal speaker and he was not only a good speaker but one of the best actors I have ever seen. Among others on the program was Danny Scholl, the war veteran who is a radio and television artist. In a very short, brief statement he explained to the audience that about two years ago he suffered a severe stroke. In examining him at the hospital it was determined that a brain operation was necessary since he either had a tremendous blood clot on the brain or a brain tumor. An eight-hour operation was performed and his brain was finally placed back together so that there were no ill effects mentally. He then returned to his radio and television work and a month later suffered a second stroke. Again a year later he had a third stroke. He wears braces on both legs that go up above his knee and said to the audience that prayer was the only thing left - and this saved his life. He now heads Heart Crusades Campaigns, and other campaigns along this line, throughout the United States and he closed by singing a song. He has a wonderful voice and sang a song that has the words and music permitting a real baritone voice to ring out clearly. It required so much force at certain intervals that I was afraid he would have that fourth stroke.

February 6, 1969

For a great many years proposals have been made whereby appointments of Postmasters and rural carriers would be removed from politics and handed out on bases of merit. I know that since I have been a Member of Congress and especially those years when I had to make recommendations, it makes no difference who you recommend, you make three times that number mad. Those who ordinarily receive the appointments have difficulty remembering just who recommended them, and once the cloak of protection encompassed the appointee his memory became very vague. This has been the complaint all down through the years.

Yesterday our new President and the new Postmaster General, Winton M. Blount, announced that the best man for each job would be named and the present political patronage system would be eliminated. In addition the new President said that legislation would be submitted shortly ending the need for Senate approval of Postmaster nominations. The President indicated that there probably would be some political resistance but that now was the time to "bite the bullet". I know that several Republican Members in the House are very much upset over this sudden change.

In Kentucky some 45 or 50 nominations were pending in the Senate and the two Republican Senators refused to let any of these be confirmed. After the Innauguration all of the names were withdrawn by President Nixon. Post Offices such as Glasgow, Paducah, and Ashland were involved and they are, of course, real juicy plums. The Republicans in these three Districts had their eyes set on these three particular offices. It may be that the Certified Eligible Register now in existence will prevail and Democrats will, in the end, receive the appointments.

Another matter that is very much in the press today concerns the Federal Communications Commission's regulation which, if accepted, will ban cigarette advertising on television and radio. This action was taken some time back in England and the Commission says that we will now have the same procedure in our country. Unless some Congressional action is taken prior to July 7th the Commission will take over and in addition to banning advertising on television and radio will, according to the Chairman of the Commission, force the printing of a notice on cigarette packages reading that the use of cigarettes may be harmful to the health of the individual and may be the cause of heart disease, cancer, and other ailments.

This controversy started in 1964 at the time Surgeon General Terry issued his report on smoking and health. Shortly after the report was issued, the Committee on Agriculture started hearings and the Surgeon General, upon being interrogated before this committee, admitted that when tobacco and spinach were burned the same effect resulted insofar as chemical analysis is concerned. From that date up to the present time the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has continued its battle to legislate tobacco completely out of existence. If declared dangerous and with sufficient proof, efforts of course would be made to prevent the transportation of tobacco from state to state. As a Member of the Subcommittee on Labor-HEW, I each year enter into a big battle with the officials concerning the tremendous amounts requested for use in funding the different programs underway in HEW and especially the cost of the National Clearing House for Smoking and Health. It is not generally known but the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare underwrites the major costs for operation of the Cancer Society and for a number of programs that are underway in this country which are seeking to eliminate the use of tobacco. Here we have a \$10 billion industry with some 22 States involved. Over 700,000 people

produce tobacco and the annual tax to the individual States and local communities totals approximately \$4 billion.

The White House so far has side-stepped this problem and has refused to take sides but every indication that I run across points to the fact that the White House, the last Administration and the present Administration, are very much on the side of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

One of the major problems that will be brought before the 91st Congress concerns the overhauling of the Electoral College System. It now appears that our new President instead of offering a proposal which would favor direct election of the President, will offer as an alternative proposals that would divide each state's electoral vote according to the share of its popular vote or the number of its Congressional Districts won by each candidate. The closeness of the election on November 5, 1968, and the fact that the House of Representatives almost had to decide the election, is enough warning to bring about a change in our present Electoral College System.

Before being elected to Congress I practiced quite a bit of law in Monroe County where the Carter family is very

much in control. T. L. Carter is now a Member of the House from Timpkinsville and he is the son of old Judge J. C. Carter, Sr., who died some three or four years ago. While practicing in Kentucky old Judge Carter was Circuit Judge, Abe Carter was Commonwealth Attorney, J. C. Carter, Jr., was an Attorney, Pearl Pace, a daughter of the old Judge was the Sheriff, a first cousin whose name was Carter was Superintendent of County Schools, and another nephew was County Court Clerk. I prosecuted criminal cases when the Carters would all be on the other side and we really had fun. In addition, I was prosecutor on one or more occasions on several suits when the Carters, including the old Judge, ganged up on me. I always thanked the Lord for the Court of Appeals, and off to the Court I would go with reversals more frequent than affirmations. Tim Lee Carter, another son and a doctor, is now a Member of Congress and he, too, is a Carter. He maintains that he is very much in favor of the pay increase but, judging from the statement he made on the Floor yesterday under the one-minute rule, I wonder just which side he really is on. He started out by saying:

"MR. SPEAKER, it seems that the horrendous salary increase which so many of us have strongly opposed will

be enacted into law. I am reminded of an old Kentuckian who thought he was crossing into the great beyond, and as the sun sank slowly into the west, casting its benign rays over the horizon, he motioned to his wife to come over to his bedside.

"Mary", he whispered, "you remember that old trunk in the basement?"

"Yes, John," she answered tearfully, "I believe there is an old trunk down there".

"Well, Mary," he whispered, "there is a quart of bourbon, fine old bourbon, in it. Go down and get it."

"Yes, John," she said. "What then?"

John gave her specific instructions. He told her to fill his glass with finely crushed ice, to bruise some mint, and to stir it up in the glass, with just a pinch of sugar. He told her to pour the bourbon liberally over the concoction and to decorate it with sprigs of mint, then to set it aside until frost formed on the outside of the glass. "And then, Mary," gasped the old man, his voice now all but extinct, "bring it up here to me and when you bring it in here, Mary, no matter what I do or say, make me take it."

February 7, 1969

Some people seem to have all the luck! Virginia is now basking in the sunshine down in Key West, Florida, along with her brother, Fred Reardon, Jr., and his wife, Windy. Fred is practicing medicine in Philadelphia and his wife is a doctor, too. Fred Reardon's first wife, Helen, died about 3 years ago and Fred married one of her best friends. The Reardons have two boys, Douglas and Chuck.

On November 4th, the day before the election last fall, Virginia tripped in the back yard down home and broke her arm. This stopped all of my fishing plans and put me to work cooking and scrubbing. I really had a rough time of it for a few days. Virginia has just about recovered full use of her arm but since this is still a right good excuse, she decided to go down to Florida for about two weeks.

Louise and Chris now live in Kentfield, California and seem to be getting along very nicely. Chris is growing like a weed and is still a fine looking little boy - and just as smart as they come. Celeste, James, Jeffrey, and Paul are still in Cambridge, Ohio, and the three little boys are all "cowboys" and of course I think that they, too, are just

about as smart as they come.

My mother is now 80 years of age and with the exception of a few little sick spells once in a while, she is real well. She still weighs less than 100 pounds and wears a size 3½ shoe. My brother Frank and his wife, Blanche, together with their son, John Edward, live with my mother. Joe Byron has 2 fine little boys. Billy Natcher has 2 daughters and Frank Natcher, Jr. has a son and a daughter.

We are still marking time in the House waiting for the new Administration to pass on the Budget as submitted for fiscal year, 1970, along with the Supplemental Bill for fiscal year, 1969. Just as soon as our new President and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget either approve or make changes in the Budget and the Supplemental Bill, we will start hearings on our Committee. Next week we have the Lincoln Day recess period and this means that hearings cannot begin until about February 15th.

President Nixon plans to leave on February 23rd for an 8-day trip to Europe. He will visit five Western European countries and pay a visit to Pope Paul VI. I am very much in favor of this trip and believe it will be to the best interest of our country.

February 10, 1969

Our former President, Lyndon B. Johnson, in commenting about his change of scenery, stated that after rocking a while on the front porch of his ranch, he would go out and look for Walter Lippmann. Walter Lippmann is one of the columnists today who for a great many years had a daily column and then as the years rolled by he had only a few columns each month, but with all of same receiving a wide circulation. Walter Lippmann was bitterly opposed to President Johnson and took great delight in saying so, unequivocally, in all of his columns for several months before the President decided not to run for reelection. Mr. Lippmann now says that the Nixon Administration has the difficult assignment of deflation. He hopes that President Nixon will be able to stop inflation and deflate the American public, bringing all of us back to the major premise that no longer can we stand this fantastic inflation of our foreign commitments, the domestic needs of this country, and the control generally over the world. As he says, Mr. Nixon, in deciding as to what domestic programs will continue and which ones must stop, will have a serious decision to make and one that certainly will not be a glamorous one from the standpoint of a great many people in this country. We must return

to reality, says Mr. Lippmann, and I cannot object to that statement.

We have had a running feud underway now in the "Letters to the Editor" column in the Washington papers over the burial of Robert F. Kennedy in Arlington National Cemetery, and the amount of money it will require to build additional roadways which will cost some \$431,000 to the gravesite of senator Kennedy and our former President, John F. Kennedy. The gravesite and the construction of all parts of same pertaining to the grave of former President Kennedy cost around \$1 million and it will probably cost about the same for the gravesite of Senator Robert F. Kennedy. The Kennedys will pay the large amounts and the \$431,000 for access roads to the graves is the only additional amount to be paid by the Government. Since he was only a United States Senator there is considerable discussion as to whether or not nearly an acre of land should be set aside for the gravesite of these two men and as to whether or not this particular Senator is entitled to this much of the National Cemetery and to the cost which it will entail. A number of Senators have attempted to answer some of the letters and these letters in substance state that his untimely and tragic death, along with that of his brother, naturally

brings thousands of citizens from all walks of life who want to pay their respects and that the access roads are needed and must be constructed.

The Postmaster General has finally issued a statement to the effect that postmasters and Rural Carriers will be removed from politics. He had to qualify one or two of his former statements along this line but the sum and substance of his last statement is to the effect that they are out of politics and a number of Republicans in the House and in the Senate are very unhappy.

February 13, 1969

Governor Nelson Rockefeller was in town yesterday. During his visit he appeared before the Urban Affairs Council meeting which was held at the White House and made certain proposals concerning a permanent 10 percent surtax increase. We are now operating under a 10 percent surtax increase which, unless extended, automatically expires on July 1 of this year. It seems that the Governor is in dire straits in New York and especially in New York City, where matters pertaining to municipal departments such as fire and police, along with the school system, are in serious trouble from the standpoint of inadequate funds. The Governor proposed to President Nixon

who is the Chairman of the Urban Affairs Council, and to those present that a permanent 10 percent surtax would produce \$30 billion in 4 years. The first year, Mr. Rockefeller believed, the states and the cities could obtain \$5.6 billion of this amount if the surtax is made permanent as a national tax, with the understanding that the amount received from this 10 percent permanent tax would go to the states and cities throughout the country. It seems that the President and the members of the Council listened attentively but made no comments.

I have often wondered what really would have happened to our country if Nelson Rockefeller had succeeded in obtaining the nomination of his Party for President and, further, had succeeded in defeating our candidate, Hubert Humphrey. Rockefeller is one of the most liberal politicians in this country today and New York State is going through a very critical period from the standpoint of money. In New York City, one out of every eight citizens is on public welfare. The people in this country would be amazed if they knew that 1,118,000 people are public welfare recipients today. Here in the District of Columbia, in going over the Budget for the District each year, we are informed that the number of persons receiving public welfare is in the neighborhood of 46,000. This

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figure always seemed right high to me but when you consider the fact that we have about 876,000 people living in the City of Washington, not including the Metropolitan Area, the number of welfare recipients is certainly smaller in comparison than the program now underway in New York City. In New York City, hundreds of people move in each year from states throughout the country and immediately apply for public welfare. The payments in New York City are considerably higher than they are in Mississippi and this makes quite a difference.

My good friend, Sam Rayburn, always said that, next to the Bible, one of the most interesting and unusual books ever printed is the Biographical Directory of the American Congress. Each ten years the Directory is brought up to date and a new Directory is printed. The last one was in 1961 and it is the Directory of the American Congress, beginning with the Continental Congress in the year, 1774, and extending up to the last year of the printing, which was in 1961.

I heard a story today that bears out the former Speaker's statement.

In the House of Representatives we had a Member during the 81st and 82nd Congresses by the name of Clare Magee. Representative Magee was known as "Killer"

Magee and, according to my information, is still alive and practicing law in Unionville, Missouri. Mr. Magee and his brother were raised by an old uncle who was a real good family doctor. The old doctor took these two orphaned boys into his home and provided for them, giving each of them a good education. "Killer" Magee's brother entered into an argument with his old uncle one day and during the difficulty that suddenly arose, killed the uncle. "Killer" Magee at that time was the Prosecutor of his home county and, upon hearing that his brother had killed his uncle - the man who had befriended them for years - went into his office, got his pistol, went then to the jail and killed his own brother.

I understand that he was tried and acquitted, and on January 3, 1949 was sworn in as a Member of the 81st Congress of the United States. He served two terms and during his second term was redistricted. Under the redistricting he was placed in the same District as my Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Clarence Cannon. Mr. Cannon was one of the great men to serve from the State of Missouri and "Killer" Magee knew that he could not defeat Clarence Cannon and so he did not run for reelection. He dropped out of Congress and Clarence Cannon continued as a Member until he died several years ago.

This is but one of the stories that can be told about men who at one time or another were considered famous to a certain extent and whose names appear in the Biographical Directory of the American Congress.

February 17, 1969

I have a feeling that our new President is not sleeping too well these nights. During the campaign a number of commitments were made concerning the Poverty Program now underway in this country and the withholding of funds from school districts that have not completely integrated. These are two of the matters that are now facing this new Administration and from the casual remarks made this week by President Nixon it now appears that the Office of Economic Opportunity, which heads the Poverty Program, will continue operating for the time being. He indicated that there might be some changes in programs such as Head Start and Job Corps, but his remarks to the effect that the Poverty Program office, which has been under severe criticism from the Republican Party throughout the US and conservatives generally, will not be abolished comes as quite a surprise.

It now appears that the President

is simply cognizant of the fact that something must be done to stop the rioting in the streets and at our colleges, and the general disorder throughout this country. So far no quick solution can be offered which will justify discontinuing the Poverty Program. This is quite a burr under the saddle and my guess is that it will become larger as time passes.

Poor old LBJ had to take his lumps while he was here in our Capital City and President Nixon will soon learn to like some of those that will be meted out to him as he carries out his duties as President. One crack that has been circulated around during the past week is that President Nixon probably won't make a State of the Union speech because, after looking at the state of the Union, it is kinder not to mention it.

Another crack that I have heard recently from Republican Members, and especially since the changes in the patronage setup wherein Postmasters and Rural Carriers will now be selected on pure merit instead of politics, is that the Republicans now know, according to this last crack, how it feels to elect a man you can't trust.

Jokes of course are told on all

of us and Hubert Humphrey comes in for his share. It seems that our former Vice President shot 11 quail when he went hunting in Georgia recently and it was said that it is real sad to see the length a man must go to to feed his family when he is out of work.

British scientists have apparently this past week been able to fertilize human eggs outside the body. Successful fertilization of human eggs outside a human body might have carried scientists a large step further toward test-tube births, according to three Cambridge scientists. The three scientists were able to take human eggs, fertilize them with human sperm, and produce the beginning of fetuses in experiments.

I sense a feeling of despondency and alarm today in talking to people that was not present several months ago. There appears to be doubt that we have the capacity in this country to master our present problems. Crime in our streets is real serious and the difficulties that we have in California, New York, and North Carolina at our universities is real serious too. Some of the people are wondering as to whether or not events are out of control. The passing of time simply will not cure these problems and too many of our people hesitate about taking any action or even talking about what should be done.

February 19, 1969

The REAL Richard Milhous Nixon stood up yesterday.

For a number of years we had a television program entitled "To Tell The Truth". Three men or women would march out onto the platform and one of the three was the real person. The other two were so similar in most instances regarding age, looks, educational background, and ability as to really deceive the panel of questioners. Finally, after asking a number of questions, each panel member would write down on a piece of paper the numbers, 1, 2, or 3, and the the question - "Will the REAL John Jones stand up?" - would be asked. Sometimes they would miss it so badly that it would be right hilarious. For some weeks now our new President has been so kind and so considerate that it has alarmed even the members of his own Party. He, along with his kindness, suddenly developed a certain amount of humility that was unusual. From time to time his picture has appeared in the paper with this right unusual character in Florida that he associates with, but the people generally have not held this against our President.

Yesterday Ray C. Bliss, Chairman

of the Republican National Committee, suddenly resigned and then was not available for comment. It now develops that Bliss who, by the way, is a right able politician and organizer of Party affairs as well as an honorable man, just could not accept the idea of having Murray Chotiner, of California, as his Assistant and as the man that President Nixon would place in the lead insofar as the Republican Party is concerned and the National Committee generally.

This man, Chotiner, is a butcher. He is a character assassin and that is why with those who know him best all down through the years, they never turn their backs when they are in his presence. He was Nixon's campaign manager when Nixon was first elected to the House and defeated Jerry Voorhis. This was an ugly campaign but did not compare with the campaign Nixon conducted against Helen Gahagan Douglass. In the Helen Gahagan Douglass campaign Nixon and his campaign chairman, Chotiner, branded this good lady as a Communist and those who know will tell you that this was the dirtiest, most savage campaign conducted during the 20th century for a Senate seat.

The newspapers today insinuate that Mr. Bliss was disturbed over the

failure of the new President to advise with him about lining up jobs for the new Administration but the truth of the matter is that Ray Bliss is just too honorable of a man to have anything to do with a man like Murray Chotiner who will now be in control of the Republican National Committee under President Nixon.

I have been simply amazed for days now over the attitude of our President and wondered as to why all down through the years he has carried the nickname of "Tricky Dick" and as to why stories would be republished about his escapades such as the Checkers-Dog-Campaign-Fund controversy. I presume that those who have instructed the President to be more humble and kind will have quite a problem now explaining the Murray Chotiner move.

One of President Nixon's most ardent supporters during the campaign was David Lawrence, editor of the U.S. News and World Report who also has a column that appears in the Evening Star from time to time. Yesterday Mr. Lawrence became alarmed over the appointment of James Farmer, a Negro of radical views, to fill the position of Assistant Secretary for Administration in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Mr. Lawrence says that it is not

the fact that he is a Negro but to the record that he has made as a Black Militant over the past decade. This was of course a bad selection and was made hurriedly since the colored people in this country were complaining over the fact that none of their people had received prominent places in the new Administration. Mr. Nixon could do no wrong for months and months in Mr. Lawrence's book but now we have another instance in which the REAL Richard Nixon may have stood up.

February 25, 1969

Several years ago, the President of Notre Dame University, the Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, was named as a member of the Board of Visitors at Annapolis. At that time Admiral Boone was the Superintendent and along with Reverend Hesburgh we had Dr. Hatcher, President of the University of Michigan, and two or three other outstanding men. I served on this Board for a two-year period and after this service, was selected by the Speaker to serve on the Board of Visitors at West Point. I was very much impressed with Reverend Hesburgh and was not at all surprised to read an article in the papers this week concerning the program set forth by Reverend Hesburgh which will be followed strictly at Notre Dame in case of student disorders. Mr. Hesburgh said that

he would dismiss students who substituted force for rational persuasion and the order that he has issued provides that those students who resort to violence would be given 15 minutes of meditation to cease and desist and if they failed to stop using force in that time they would be suspended. The order further provided that after another five minutes students continuing to disrupt campus life would be expelled.

The firm stand taken by Mr. Hesburgh has certainly made a wonderful impression on the Members of the House and Senate and I hope the same is true on the people throughout our 50 States. Just before Mr. Nixon left for his European tour he directed a letter to Mr. Hesburgh commending him on the forthright stand that he had taken. We have had considerable difficulty at Howard University here in the District of Columbia and during the present week the newspapers are full of stories concerning disorders at Rutgers, University of Chicago, Pennsylvania State University, State University of New York's Stony Brook Campus, New York State Agricultural and Technical College and Stillman, a Presbyterian School in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, which has an almost solid colored student body. I understand full well that colleges and universities are constructed for the

testing of students and should not be considered academic warehouses. At the same time, in most of the disorders throughout the United States, it seems to me that only a few are causing most of the trouble and for some reason or another have succeeded in drawing with them hundreds and thousands of followers who really don't know why they are following.

February 28, 1969

Former President Eisenhower is back in Walter Reed Hospital and several days ago he had a right serious intestinal operation. He is 78 years of age and has had seven heart attacks. While he was President he had two operations and has really surprised a lot of doctors in his ability to survive the heart attacks and all of the operations. He certainly must have started with an unusual constitution.

President Nixon is completing his European tour this weekend which started on Monday of this week. He has received real good receptions in Belgium, France, England and West Germany. The Communists in Italy caused considerable difficulty but other than the disorder in Italy, the trip could be called real successful. For the past several years our European allies have come to the conclusion that we have forgotten them and this was a

trip to reassure the West Germans, the French, the English, the Belgians, and the Italians that certainly our European allies who have marched with us all down through the years, are not forgotten and that in order to have a strong, free world, old friends must continue to be good friends. The President is attempting to unify forces in Europe and is treading lightly in this country. So far, no State of the Union message has been sent to the Congress and only one or two suggestions have been made which Congress can act upon during this present Session. The President has called upon Congress to enact laws changing the Electoral College System in this country; to plug loop-holes in our tax structure and especially insofar as foundations are concerned; and to change the patronage setup in the appointments of Postmasters, rural carriers and postal employees generally. The Republicans are very much disturbed over the latter proposal and are not too enthusiastic about his Electoral College suggestion.

The trial of Sirhan Sirhan, the assassin of Senator Robert Kennedy, is still underway in Los Angeles and should be completed within the next few weeks. The prosecutor succeeded in showing premeditation after Sirhan Sirhan's diary was produced with a full page in his own handwriting stating time after time that

Senator Kennedy must be killed, must be killed, MUST BE KILLED, and MUST BE KILLED BEFORE JUNE 5, 1968! His attorneys of course are attempting to show that he is unsound mentally and was in this condition at the time of the murder of Senator Kennedy. They are urging the jury to fix his punishment at anything other than death in the gas chamber.

The famous Shaw trial is underway at this time in New Orleans and here we have the prosecutor, Jim Garrison, really on a witch hunt. This man, Clay Shaw, of course is a right unusual character in more ways than one but, judging from the newspaper articles, the prosecutor has been unable to really establish a case against him of conspiracy to kill President John F. Kennedy.

The pot continues to boil in the Near East. Jordan and Israel are retaliating time after time and several people have been killed after quick raids by desperados on one side or the other. Unless the Israel-Arab situation is settled somehow, another 6-Day War - or a 2-Year War may take place.

Senator Robert C. Byrd, of West Virginia, has served for some eight years now as Chairman of the District Subcommittee in the Senate and in the

conference last year informed me that he was entitled to receive chairmanship of the Subcommittee on Labor-HEW. Unless the change was made, he said that he would not serve as chairman of the District Subcommittee any longer and I tried to encourage him to stay on because we have been able in most instances to agree on a final bill for the District of Columbia. Yesterday, Senator Proxmire, of Wisconsin, the Number 2 man on the Subcommittee on D. C. Budget in the Senate, was named as Chairman of this Subcommittee. Senator Byrd was named Chairman of the Supplemental Subcommittee. The Subcommittee headed by Lister Hill, of Alabama, at the time of his retirement, making appropriations for Labor-HEW, goes to Senator Magnuson of the State of Washington. Senator Magnuson is also Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

In the House, the Subcommittee chairmen on the Committee on Appropriations remain the same: Agriculture - Jamie L. Whitten, (D-Miss); Defense - George H. Mahon, (D-Tex); District of Columbia - William H. Natcher, (D-Ky); Foreign Operations - Otto Passman, (D-La); Independent Offices and Department of Housing and Urban Development - Joe L. Evins, (D-Tenn); Interior - Julia Butler Hansen, (D-Wash); Labor/Health, Education and Welfare - Daniel J. Flood,

(D-Pa); Legislative - George W. Andrews, (D-Ala); Military Construction - Robert L. F. Sikes, (D-Fla); Public Works - Michael J. Kirwan, (D-Ohio); State, Justice, Commerce and Judiciary - John J. Rooney, (D-N.Y.); Treasury - Post Office, Tom Steed, (D-Okla).

March 3, 1969

Vice President Spiro Agnew really has his problems. During the campaign he had a right bad case of "foot-in-mouth" disease, and all during the arduous campaign was having to explain again just what he had really meant in his first statement. Last night when President Nixon returned from his European tour, the Vice President slipped on the ice and cut his nose right bad. In presenting the President for a short statement he had considerable trouble with his nose and I felt sorry for him.

The President seems to have had a good trip, and it may be that he and President DeGaulle formally closed the book on almost a decade of strained Franco-American relations.

We are all set again this morning for the Apollo IX space flight. The 3 Astronauts in Apollo IX will spend some 10 days in flight around the earth, maneuvering with an ungainly lunar landing

craft which has no space shield and cannot possibly return to earth. The first five days will be taken up with separating and docking with the lunar module and making the necessary practice runs which will be of assistance when we finally get ready to land on the moon.

March 7, 1969

Our Apollo IX mooncraft orbited the earth on its 59th trip this morning and everything seems to be in order. One of the Astronauts walked in space for 40 minutes and, early this morning, the Apollo IX and the lunar module separated and one of the Astronauts remained in the mother ship and two are in the lunar module. They will separate some 100 miles and then join together again, with the two crawling through the tunnel back into the mother ship. This part of the experiment must work perfectly because if it fails, the lunar module, with no heat shield, destroys itself as it comes back into the earth's atmosphere. This is a giant step in our moon landing program.

Sirhan Sirhan, in his trial for the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy, admitted on direct examination that he killed the Senator but he now says he was drinking heavily and really did not

know what he was doing.

We really had a small explosion on the Senate side yesterday when the Armed Services Committee discovered from questioning officials from the Pentagon that we had 53,357 desertions last year in the Armed Services. Those in the Pentagon do not seem to be too much alarmed about this situation and cite figures from the Civil War. It seems that 278,000 Union troops deserted during the Civil War and last year, in our Vietnam War, 29.1 per 1,000 men deserted. In 1967 the figure was 21.4 per 1,000 men. Right or wrong I am very much against desertions and believe that all of those who do, and who are physically well at the time, should be confined. I guess the next war we enter into, we will have to have the ladies fight it for us.

March 11, 1969

Following the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King and the arrest of James Earl Ray, I was definitely of the opinion that this would be a long drawn-out case with a fight every step of the way. Yesterday when the case was finally called for trial, James Earl Ray entered a plea of guilty and received a sentence of 99 years in prison. This was an unexpectedly quick settlement of

the case and the prosecutor, along with the attorneys for Ray, stated to the Court that there was no evidence of a conspiracy and that Ray, alone, was involved in this crime. When this statement was being made to the Court, Ray arose and said to the Court that he did not agree with the conclusions of his attorneys and prosecutor concerning the conspiracy. This, by the way, is the way a great many people in this country feel about this case because it was right unusual for an escaped convict who was on almost every wanted list to suddenly assassinate Martin Luther King and then have the necessary money to travel to Canada and England and make a right quick getaway. Mrs. Martin Luther King states now that she believes more than ever that a conspiracy brought about the assassination of her husband. She is insisting that a thorough probe be made to ascertain if a conspiracy was not in operation at the time her husband was killed.

The Apollo IX crew will splash down Thursday morning after a 10-day orbit and it now appears that they will be confronted with the possibility of splashing down in a very rough Atlantic Ocean. Seas were stormy as far as 900 miles east of Bermuda and in the neighborhood where the splashdown is due to

take place.

All of the subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations, with the exception of two or three, are holding hearings at this time and our new President, together with the Director of the Budget, are still studying the Johnson Budget, which is the budget for fiscal year 1970. So far we have received no indication from them as to where reductions may be made and how they feel generally about off the amounts contained in this budget. We have been informed that indications will come forward before each Bill is marked up for presentation to the Full Committee on Appropriations and then on to the House.

So far, our new President receives an "A" for Poise - and a Zero for Substance.

March 17, 1969

A huge Ice Age reservoir was discovered in the Sahara Dessert by an American oil company drilling in Libya. Hydrologists say that the fresh water reserve spreads over 55,000 miles in Southeast Libya and is big enough to irrigate millions of acres for 800 years. The water is thought to extend into the Sudan, Egypt, and as far south as Chad.

Alfalfa is now growing and will be cut once a month, with twelve crops a year certainly being very rare.

The Apollo IX astronauts made a safe landing and carried out all of the parts of the program which lead to a landing on the moon by three astronauts who will make the attempt either in Apollo X, Apollo XI, or Apollo XII.

President Nixon announced this past week a deployment plan for a modified Sentinel anti-ballistic missile system designed primarily to protect U.S. offensive missile bases. This has been a right controversial issue during the past several weeks and a great many cities in this country are bitterly opposed to any of the bases being located near their cities. The President has now decided to locate the bases near the Intercontinental Ballistic Missile bases in Montana and North Dakota, and near our military installations. This modified system is known as a "thin" system and will cost from \$3 to \$10 billion. It is a protection of our missile sites and our country against a primitive Chinese nuclear missile attack.

Thruston B. Morton apparently could not get out of the Senate fast enough. He has now turned into a Lobbyist. An

article appeared in the LEXINGTON HERALD this past week concerning Mr. Morton. The article is as follows:

THRUSTON MORTON COMING BACK
BACK AS A LOBBYIST

The casual, relaxing air of Kentucky which lured tired Thruston Morton out of the Senate, is wafting him back here - to lobby, which he once said he didn't want to do.

He has been here twice since January 1 and he's coming back again this week, partly to look over a new office which he established.

The 61-year-old Kentuckian is on the board of directors of three industries and has founded a company whose job is lobbying. All are steeped in Kentucky traditions; horses, tobacco, whisky and gas. So far, Mr. Morton has not become involved with coal which is also important to Kentucky.

His first announced job this year was vice chairman of Liberty National Bank and Trust Company. He is director of R. J. Reynolds Company, which recently dropped the word "tobacco" from its title and, like other tobacco firms, is trying to diversify by negotiating to

buy McLean's, a shipping company.

Barely a week ago he was elected a director of Brown-Forman Distillers Corporation, a position he handed to his brother, Rogers, when he became a Senator in 1946. "The Senator", as he is still called, is also a director of the Texas Gas Transmission with offices in Owensboro, Kentucky.

Last month he was talking to Kentucky horse breeders whose farms may be threatened by some bills in Congress, designed to eliminate "hobby farms" as tax loopholes.

Many Kentucky horse farms are owned by wealthy Americans who allegedly chalk-off the farm losses as deductions on income tax. At the same time, other prospective legislation would regulate Kentucky coal mines more closely and advertise against tobacco smoking.

"I suggested to them (horse breeders) that they get their ducks in a row. We just can't stand by while the coal, tobacco, and pure-bred industries all go to Hell in one year. It would kill the State", Mr. Morton was quoted.

He suggested that the American Horse Council be formed, which the

breeders did immediately and elected that senator as president.

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- by Arlo Wagner
LEXINGTON HERALD
March 11, 1969

For a period of over 5 years all of us from Kentucky took right good care of Senator Morton and I am real surprised at his sudden change.

In the House we have a liberal group of Democrats that have organized a Democratic Study Group. Most of the wild-eyed liberals, and especially those new ones, are members of this Study Group. During the past week they had a study made of the 1967-1968 House Roll Calls and issued a statement to the effect that a great many of us from Dixie and the border States voted against the Democratic Party's position on 17 out of 30 key issues during the 90th Congress. We have 21 Standing Committees in the House today and 15 of the Chairmen, and a great many of the Subcommittee Chairmen, are from the South and Border States. A great many members of the Study Group are against the Seniority rule now, but they will be right strong for it 10 years from now - if they are still Members of Congress.

March 20, 1969

Student rioters are still causing trouble at a number of our universities and colleges. President Nixon announced this week that the Government would withhold loan funds from students involved in campus violence. This act is aimed at a small group of militants who have been using Facist tactics to deprive the majority of students from obtaining an education.

The situation in Vietnam is no better. Since the Peace Talks began four months ago we have lost 10,000 boys. Over 350 were killed this past week. Halting the bombing during the Peace Talks has placed the North Vietnamese in a position where they can move at liberty, and the time has arrived for our new President to make a major decision. From day to day he has put off making this decision, but the time has come when he must act.

The fight is on now in the House to extend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and the Poverty Act. A terrific battle will take place on the Floor of the House when each of these two Bills is brought up for final approval.

It seems to me that our new Presi-

dent is being a little over-cautious in assuming his role as Chief Legislator. Not since the days of General Zachariah Taylor in 1848 has a newly-elected President faced a Congress organized in both Houses by the opposition Parties. The President must now begin to indicate his wishes in matters pertaining to poverty, education, and the Budget and, in fact, he must begin to take a stand on all the important domestic problems confronting this country. His style is still good, but he receives a "Zero" for substance.

March 24, 1969

President Nixon is still doing right well as far as style is concerned but still receives a "Zero" for substance. He has five major decisions that are long overdue and unless he starts making some of these decisions we will be in extreme difficulty in this country. One pertains to the bombing in Vietnam. So far, no settlement has been reached at the peace talks, and last week we lost over 300 of our boys. Matters pertaining to the budget are still unresolved.

The President has taken a right strong stand on the Thin Atomic Ballistic Missile System. This Thin System is known as the Sentinel System and there are a great many critics of the ABM Program in the Senate. It now appears that there will probably be a filibuster when

this bill is brought up in the Senate.

One of the great feuds appears to be patched up now since President Nixon sat down at Harry S. Truman's old piano and played "The Missouri Waltz". Yesterday President and Mrs. Nixon paid a visit to former President and Mrs. Truman and at that time presented to the former President the old piano that he played while he was President in the White House. The piano will now go into the Truman Library and certainly this was a nice gesture on the part of our new President.

Senator Edward Kennedy recently issued a statement calling for the admission of Red China into the United Nations Organization. He is in favor of Red China taking the place of Nationalist China on the Security Council and in the United Nations Organization. This has been a "hot potato" now for some ten years and it may be that Red China will be admitted before too long. The casting aside of Nationalist China and the Chiang Kai-Shek people will come as quite a blow to a great many Americans.

Now we have another scandal in Australia, similar to the one that took place in England several years ago. It appears that the Prime Minister, John Gorton, 57 years old, and a 19 year old

are accused of certain indiscretions. In addition to the Australian girl, the news is now carried that Liza Minelli, the 23 year old daughter of Judy Garland, was also well acquainted with the Prime Minister. Character assassination seems to be very much prevalent now apparently in Australia, the same as it was in England several years ago. According to the articles in the papers in the last several days, apparently nothing was wrong with the actions of the Prime Minister and the 19 year old daughter of one of the Australian Senators.

Great Britain has sent in some 440 troops to the island of Anguilla and the people on this island are very much incensed over the invasion.

Rogers Morton, a Member of the House, finally accepted the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee and, I believe, will do a right good job. Before accepting he issued a statement that under no circumstances would he take the assignment if Murray Chotiner had anything to do with the National Committee. This man, Chotiner, is the former campaign chairman of several of Nixon's campaigns.

Senator Richard B. Russell, Dean of the U. S. Senate and one of the most powerful figures in Congress for many years,

called in reporters on Thursday of this week and announced the discovery of an inoperable, and probably malignant tumor on his left lung. The 71 year old Georgia Democrat, long the leader of the Southern Democrats and the Senate mentor of Lyndon B. Johnson, described his condition very frankly to the reporters. He is the senior Member of the Senate, and is now serving as President pro Tempore.

March 26, 1969

My grandson, Jim White, must practice a little more before he rides his bicycle down a hill with his feet on the handlebars. Last Sunday when Virginia was down visiting with Celeste and her family on her way down home, Jim, together with one of his friends, were riding their bicycles down a steep hill and at the top of the hill put their feet on the handlebars and rode down. When they arrived at the bottom Jim put his brakes on and the bicycle skidded out from under him and he slid into the curb. He spent a day and a half in the hospital but X-Rays showed no fractures or concussion but he was really bruised and skinned up. Jeffrey and Paul are both getting along fine and Chris now lives in Kentfield, California. Virginia can hardly wait for

the time to arrive when she goes out to visit Louise and her family.

The war in Vietnam of course is serious and continues to cost about \$2.5 billion each month. Next to the war, and by far the most serious domestic problem that we have, is inflation. The Federal Reserve System has tightened up on money and since December of last year is trying to hold the line. Interest rates have gone up to 7½%, which is the highest in the past 100 years. Retail sales have not diminished in the last seven months despite the surtax increase of 10%. American businesses intend to increase their investments by \$2.4 billion by the second quarter of this year. Employment increased by one-half million during the month of February and now we have a 77.7 million work force. Unemployment is only 3.3%. The President knows that the longer inflation runs unchecked the more difficult it will be to bring it under control. He also knows that just enough economic medicine must be administered but too much pressure on the brakes could bring on a depression. It seems to me that all traditional ways of cooling off an overheated economy have been tried and the major corrective measure at this time is a real substantial reduction of government spending. We know that the war in Vietnam

will not be over tomorrow and since we have been so successful with our Apollo expeditions the journey to the moon will not be junked. The Budget of \$194.6 billion is tremendous. Along with Federal spending the amounts to be expended in the fiscal year 1970 by the states and local communities will take the overall total amount up to \$300 billion. The controversial ABM system is now in the process of bringing on a terrific fight in the Senate and will, if adopted, cost about \$7 billion.

Wage and price controls could be ordered but this would be exceedingly difficult for this Administration and very unpopular with the people. We really have our problems at this time.

It seems that Clark Clifford, the old friend of President Johnson, has been just a little indiscreet in some of his statements since he left the Office of the Secretary of Defense. It seems that he has leveled a real broadside criticism of the President for his handling of the Vietnam War.

This man, S. I. Hayakawa, the Acting President of San Francisco State College, is really making the headlines today. He received the biggest round of applause at the Gridiron Dinner here

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in Washington last week and his stand against student disorders meets with the approval of the majority of the people in this country. Some are predicting that he will make the race for the U. S. Senate next year.

According to speculation, President Nixon may name Associate Justice Potter Stewart as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to take Governor Earl Warren's place and his place on the Court may be taken by Representative Richard H. Poff of Virginia. Poff is a right able lawyer and certainly has the respect of the Judiciary Committee in the House.

Our former colleague, Melvin R. Laird, who by the way served with me on the Subcommittee on Labor-~~HEW~~ is establishing a right good record as the new Secretary of Defense. Before too long the President will name a new Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. General William C. Westmoreland, former Vietnam Commander and Superintendent at West Point, is in line for the appointment but my guess is that he will be bypassed.

In this country we are faced today with a series of conglomerates. Here we have a small company taking over a much larger company, issuing stock which is

apparently more valuable than the stock of the original stockholder in the large company and, just as a matter of issuing new paper certificates a small company has completely engulfed a sound, much larger company. It has reached the point now where a great many of us in the Congress are disturbed and certainly the action of the Attorney General in launching a series of anti-trust cases is very much in order.

In 1970 we might have a race between the millionaires - Nelson Rockefeller and Stephen Smith, the brother-in-law of our former President John F. Kennedy. Rockefeller has announced that he will run for reelection and Smith is thinking about it.

A special election was held yesterday in Tennessee to fill the vacancy brought about as the result of the death of my friend, Representative Robert A. "Fats" Everett. Six independents ran, a Republican, a George C. Wallace American Party candidate and Edward Jones, an organization Democrat. They were really watching this race throughout the South and the border states because George C. Wallace went into the District and campaigned with the American Party candidate and, if he had been successful, this would have brought

on more trouble for a great many other people. Edward Jones, the Democrat, defeated the Wallace candidate by a 2 to 1 margin and the Republican was a close third.

March 28, 1969

Dwight David Eisenhower, the war-time leader of the Crusade in Europe and one of our nation's most popular Presidents, died today at 12:25 p.m. at Walter Reed General Hospital here in Washington. He was 78 years of age and his death ended one of the greatest medical dramas of all times. He had a number of heart attacks and a number of operations while he was President and since retiring as President, was also confronted with a series of heart attacks.

The nation will pay final tribute to General Eisenhower in a solemn three day observance beginning at the Washington National Cathedral tomorrow. Upon completion of the funeral ceremonies on Monday the body of the 34th President will be taken by train to Abilene, Kansas for burial. In Abilene we have the Eisenhower Library. On Sunday at 4:00 the body will be moved by Army caisson to the Capitol where it will lie in state in the Rotunda. At 4:00 p.m. the House and the Senate will meet and go to

the Rotunda where the president will deliver a Eulogy to General Eisenhower. General Eisenhower was a man of great strength, wisdom and compassion and established a wonderful record during World War II. He was one of the best liked Presidents since George Washington and as a military hero generally had the people with him during his 8 years in office. At the time that General Eisenhower was selected as the Commander of American Divisions in Europe and as leader of the Allied conquest of Hitler's Armaies, he was a rather obscure officer known only to a limited circle of Army associates as an able staff man who had written many of the speeches of the better-known General Douglas MacArthur. The Army Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall and President Franklin D. Roosevelt were very much impressed with General Eisenhower's credentials and he was promoted over the heads of many senior officers. His eight years as President did not turn out as successful as his military career, but his two terms could not be described as a failure.

Former President Harry S. Truman sent a message in which he stated that he and General Eisenhower became political opponents but before that time, were comrades in arms. Mr. Truman

further stated that the achievements of General Eisenhower as our leader in Europe and his election to the highest office in the land would long and gratefully be remembered. Former President Lyndon B. Johnson sent a message in which he stated that a giant of our age is gone. President Charles DeGaulle of France said that he would attend the funeral of his World War II commander-in-arms and other dignitaries from abroad will be here for the funeral.

General Eisenhower had the best of care at Walter Reed General Hospital. One of the cardiologists at the Hospital, following the death, simply stated that his heart was too tired to pump.

April 1, 1969

On Sunday the body of General Eisenhower was removed from the Washington Cathedral to the Rotunda of the Capitol where a tribute was paid him by the Members of Congress and the President of the United States. Attending the ceremony in the Rotunda, in addition to representatives of all the countries which have embassies here in Washington, were outstanding leaders from around the world. The Shah of Iran, Lord Mountbatten, Prime Minister Gorton of Australia, and many others attended this ceremony. There were so many people in the Rotunda

that you could hardly move or breathe. I was fortunate in that those around me were not quite as tall as I and at least I could see over several heads. President Nixon, who served for 8 years under Mr. Eisenhower as the Vice President, delivered the following eulogy:

NIXON EULOGY

We gather today in mourning but also in gratitude. We mourn Dwight Eisenhower's death, but we are also grateful for his life. We gather also, conscious of the fact that in paying tribute to Dwight Eisenhower we celebrate greatness. When we think of his place in history, we think inevitably of those other giants of World War II. And we think of the qualities of greatness and what his were that made his unique among all.

Once, perhaps without intending to do so, he himself put his finger on it. It was 1945, shortly after VE Day, at a ceremony in London's historic Guildhall. The triumphant supreme commander of the Allied forces in Europe was officially given the freedom of the City of London. In an eloquent address that day, Dwight Eisenhower said, "I come from the heart of America." Perhaps no one sentence could better sum up what Dwight Eisenhower meant to a whole generation of Americans.

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He did come from the heart of America, not only from the geographical heart but from its spiritual heart. He exemplified what millions of parents hoped that their sons would be - strong and courageous and honest and compassionate. And with his own great qualities of heart, he personified the best in America. It is, I think, a special tribute to Dwight Eisenhower that despite all of his honors, despite all of his great deeds and triumphs, we find ourselves today speaking first not only of his deeds but of his character.

It was the character of the man - not what he did, but what he was - that so captured the trust and faith and affection of his own people and of the people of the world. Dwight Eisenhower touched something fundamental in America which only a man of immense force of mind and spirit could have brought so vibrantly alive. He was a product of America's soil and of its ideals, driven by a compulsion to do right and to do well. A man of deep faith who believed in God and trusted in His will. A man who truly loved his country and for whom words like freedom and democracy were not cliches. But they were living truths. I know Mrs. Eisenhower would permit me to share with you the last words he spoke to her on the day he died. He said, "I've always loved my wife, I've always loved my children, I've always loved my

grandchildren and I've always loved my country." That was Dwight Eisenhower.

He was a man who gave enormously. His way of relaxing from the intense pressures of his office or command was to do something else intensely, whether as a fierce competitor on the golf course or executing one of those hauntingly beautiful paintings that he did with such meticulous care.

But even more than this, he gave enormously of himself to people.

People loved Dwight Eisenhower. But the other side of this coin was that he loved people. He had the leader's capacity to bring out the best in people. He had the great humanist's capacity to inspire people, to cheer them, to give them lift. I remember, for example, just a few months ago I asked all of the members of the Cabinet to go out and call on him. Each of them returned with wonder and admiration and said, "you know, I went out there to cheer him up and instead I found he cheered me up."

His great love of people was rooted in his faith. He had a deep faith in the goodness of God and in the essential goodness of man as a creature

of God. This feeling toward people had another side.

In the political world, strong passions are the norm. And all too often these turn toward personal vindictiveness. People often disagreed with Dwight Eisenhower but almost nobody ever hated him. And I think this was because he himself was a man who did not know how to hate. Oh, he could be aroused by a cause. But he could not hate a person. He could disagree strongly, even passionately, but never personally. When people disagreed with him, he never thought of them as enemies. He simply thought, "Well, they don't agree with me." I remember time after time when critics of one sort or another were misrepresenting him or reviling him, he would sit back in his chair with that wonderful half-smile and half-frown, He'd say "I'm puzzled by those fellows." And he was genuinely puzzled by frenzy and by hate and because he was incapable of it himself he could never understand it in others.

The last time I saw him, that was what he talked about. He was puzzled by the hatred he had seen in our times. And he said the thing the world needs most today is understanding, an ability to see the other person's point of view. And not to hate him because he disagrees.

That was Dwight Eisenhower.

And yet of course he was more than all that. He had a side more evident to those of us who worked with him than to the rest of the world. He was a very strong man, he was shrewd, he was decisive. Time and again, I have seen him make decisions that probably made the difference between war and peace for America and the world. That was always when he was at his best. No matter how heated the arguments were, he was always then the coolest man in the room.

Dwight Eisenhower was that rarest of men, an authentic hero. Wars bring the names of many men into the headlines and of those some few become national or even international heroes. But as the years then pass, their fame goes down. But not so with Dwight Eisenhower. As the years passed, his stature grew. Commander of the mightiest expeditionary force ever assembled, receiver of the surrender of the German armies in World War II, President of Columbia University, Supreme Commander of NATO, 34th President of the United States, the honors and offices were there in abundance, every trust that the American people had it in their power to bestow he was given.

And yet he always retained a saving humility. His was the humility not of

fear but of confidence. He walked with the great of the world and he knew that the great was human. His was the humility of man before God and before the truth. His was the humility of a man too proud to be arrogant.

The pursuit of peace was uppermost of his mind when he ran for the Presidency and it was uppermost in his conduct of that office. And it is a tribute to his skill and determination that not since the 1930s has the Nation enjoyed so long a period of peace, both at home and abroad, as the one that began in 1953 and continued through his Presidency. As commander of the mightiest allied force ever assembled, he was the right man at the right place at the right time. And as President, once again he was the right man at the right place at the right time. He restored calm to a divided Nation. He gave Americans a new measure of self-respect. He invested his office with dignity and respect and trust. He made Americans proud of their President, proud of their country, proud of themselves.

And if we in America were proud of Dwight Eisenhower, it was partly because he made us proud of America. He came from the heart of America. And he gave expression to the heart of America and he touched the hearts of the world. Many

leaders are known and respected outside their own country. Very few are loved outside their own country. Dwight Eisenhower was one of those few.

He was probably loved by more people in more parts of the world than any President America has ever had. He captured the deepest feelings of free men everywhere. The principles he believed in, the ideals he stood for, these were bigger than his own country. Perhaps he himself put it best again in that Guildhall speech in 1945. He said then, "Kinship among nations is not determined in such measurements as proximity, size, and age. Rather, we should turn to those inner things, call them what you will, I mean those intangibles that are the real treasures that free men possess. To preserve his freedom of worship, his equality before the law, his liberty to speak and act as he sees fit, subject only to provisions that he not trespass upon the similar rights of others, a Londoner will fight - and so will a citizen of Abilene. When we consider these things, then the valley of the Thames draws closer to the farms of Kansas and the plains of Texas."

Some men are considered great because they lead great armies, or they lead powerful nations. For eight years now Dwight Eisenhower has neither commanded an army nor led a nation. And

yet he remained to his final days the world's most admired and respected man, truly the first citizen of the world. As we marvel at this, it leads us once again to ponder the mysteries of greatness. Dwight Eisenhower's greatness derived not from his office but from his character, from a unique moral force that transcended national boundaries, even as his own deep concern for humanity transcended national boundaries.

His life reminds us that there is a moral force in this world more powerful than the might of arms or the wealth of nations. This man who led the most powerful armies that the world has ever seen, this man who led the most powerful nation in the world, this essentially good, and gentle and kind man, that moral force was his greatness. For a quarter of a century to the very end of his life Dwight Eisenhower exercised a moral authority without parallel in America and in the world. And America and the world are better because of it.

And so today we render our final salute. It is a fond salute to a man whose whole extraordinary life was consecrated to service. It is profoundly respectful - a salute to a man larger than life who by any standards was one of the giants of our times. Each of us here will have a special memory of

Dwight Eisenhower. I can see him now standing erect, straight, proud and tall, 16 years ago as he took the oath of office as the 34th President of the United States.

We salute Dwight David Eisenhower standing there in our memory - first in war, first in peace and wherever freedom is cherished, first in the hearts of his fellow men.

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After the Eulogy was delivered those of us in the House and senate walked around the casket to pay our respects, which was located in the center of the Rotunda. It looked to me that there were hundreds of TV cameras and the lights were so hot that all of us were really perspiring.

After the ceremony in the Rotunda the doors were opened and the public was admitted. Lines formed all night long with the people passing to pay their respect to a great American. Yesterday, shortly after noon, the body was again moved back to the Washington Cathedral where the funeral ceremony was held. The King of Belgium, the President of France, the President of Tunisia, the Shah of Iran, and representatives from around the world came

to attend this ceremony.

Last night, beginning at 7:00 p.m. the President entertained with a reception those dignitaries who had come for the funeral. General DeGaulle, regardless of what you say about him, just about steals every show he has the opportunity to attend. The Shah of Iran is quite a man. In the Rotunda he stood erect in his military uniform and never moved an inch. He is a fine looking man and is very photogenic. President Eisenhower's son, John Eisenhower, has recently been named as Ambassador to Belgium and I was glad that the King of Belgium attended his father's funeral.

April 18, 1969

During the campaign President Nixon from time to time stated emphatically that under no circumstances would he permit a fourth-class power to trample on the Flag of this country when he was elected President. This statement was made on a number of occasions during the campaign and of course he was referring to the USS PUEBLO. Last week North Korea shot down an unarmed American reconnaissance plane with 31 men aboard. It was an old propeller driven Lockheed Super Constellation and, according to our information, was knocked out of the sky by two MIGS. The North Koreans are again

claiming that we have violated their air and sea limits of 12 miles. The information that we have been furnished by the Pentagon indicates that this plane was 50 nautical miles off the North Korean coast. The people in our country are simply up in arms over this outrageous act and we are waiting until this afternoon to find out just what the President intends to do about this second attack from North Korea. Two of the bodies were found floating in the water yesterday and this of course indicates that all 31 are probably dead. Some of the Senators who shouted "piracy" and demanded action a year ago when the USS PUEBLO was captured have remained silent so far about this latest incident with North Korea. Even Senator Stennis of Mississippi and Senator Goldwater of Arizona have been unusually quiet.

This is very similar to a very small dog running around barking and nipping at a large dog. If we turned on North Korea and hit her with everything that we have, this would probably start World War III and force us to use atomic weapons. This is a difficult decision for the President to make and certainly places him in the same position that President Johnson was in when the PUEBLO was seized.

After some 15 weeks the trial of Sirhan B. Sirhan was closed Monday. Sirhan assassinated Senator Robert F. Kennedy and the jury yesterday finally reported, bringing in a first degree sentence of guilt. On Monday of next week the jury will set again to decide on a sentence of life or death. The 25-year old Arab immigrant received the verdict calmly and this of course was somewhat different to his general demeanor during the trial. On a number of occasions during the trial he shouted and cursed and called his own lawyers and prosecutors liars, as well as everyone else in sight.

Trouble still continues in Czechoslovakia. Alexander Dubcek, Czechoslovakia's national hero since January, 1968, was forced to resign yesterday as First Secretary of the Communist Party. According to the announcement Dubcek was removed at his own request which, of course, simply means that he was removed under order from the Soviet Union.

April 25, 1969

Each day I hear more Members say that now is the time for Mr. Nixon to start making decisions on important matters pertaining to our domestic and foreign programs. Before the election

our new President had a great many things to say on matters pertaining to the Budget, inflation, Vietnam, and the limitation of arms. So now is the time to make certain decisions pertaining to all of these matters.

The Nixon Administration finished its preliminary Budget review and was hard pressed to find places where the Johnson Budget could be reduced. Suggestions have been made pertaining to a \$4.2 billion reduction which would bring the Johnson Budget of \$195 billion down to about \$190 billion.

Sirhan B. Sirhan was condemned to die in the gas chamber by the jury that tried him for assassinating Senator Robert F. Kennedy. After the jury found him guilty of first-degree murder, they were called back two days later to announce the death penalty. This case will undoubtedly be appealed for several years.

The people in this country are very much in favor of tax reforms because it is generally known that the middle-classes have for years now carried the wealthier groups and those who are not paying but very little tax. Unless something is done this will be a major issue in one of the Presidential

aces.

From time to time we hear reports that there will be a troop withdrawal in Vietnam. Hardly a morning passes without some publication setting forth a story to this effect. I have seen reports to the effect that maybe 200,000 troops will be withdrawn this year. To me this seems right strange when we are apparently having little or no success at the peace talks in Paris.

Israeli warplanes are almost daily hitting a military installation in Jordan and other places all along the Suez Canal. One day we have raids from the Arab Nations and then Israel will retaliate. Unless some sort of ceasefire is reached here we will really have another major war.

I have today placed in my Scrapbook a page from the Washington Post which shows Doris Rutter marching in protest in front of the National Archives. This story is as follows:

Pickets Seek Protester's
Release

Army Pvt. Eugene J. Rudder, 20, of 4925 Fitch Place, NE, is being held at Ft. Jackson, S.C., for trial on charges stemming from alleged anti-war activities.

Yesterday, his mother, father, and brother and three sisters, all veteran pickets, marched with about 15 other persons outside the National Archives calling for his release.

The demonstration was also designed to bring pressure for the release of 7 others held by the Army along with Rudder. They have become known as the Ft. Jackson Eight.

The Washington soldier's mother, Doris Rudder, said the hour-long demonstration that began at 2:30 p.m. was held outside the Archives in order to focus attention on what she said is the denial of constitutional rights to servicemen. The Constitution is on display within the Archives Building at 7th St. and Constitution Avenue, NW.

After an anti-war meeting last month Rudder and other members of a group called "GI's United Against the War in Vietnam" were arrested by the Army on several charges, including violation of the Articles of War.

Mrs. Rudder, who said she had once been sent to Nevada by the Women's Strike for Peace to picket against nuclear tests said she carried a sign yesterday to fight for her son's right to speak, regardless of his occupation.

Although he "happens to be a soldier and a damn good one," she said that should not restrict his right to speak.

Also participating in the demonstration were the soldier's father, John E. Rudder, his brother, Carl, 17, and his three sisters, Miriam, 12, Lisa, 10, and Bea, 15.

Miriam said she carried a picket sign because "My brother - I think he's done the right thing. When they put him in jail, I think it's a little off."

Rudder's father said his family has marched in civil rights demonstrations for many years.

He said he believed his son would be freed. "The kids were just talking. The sergeant got angry and the General got scared We're going to win this one".

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-The Washington Post
April 21, 1969

This is the same boy I talked about in my Journal several years ago.

In the House we have a young Republican Representative from the State of Illinois by the name of Donald Rumsfeld.

He is an able Member and, politically, should have wonderful prospects in his home State. The Nixon Administration has talked him into accepting the assignment as Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity. This, to me, is simply political suicide for regardless of how many promises have been made for the future, scars received in this assignment do not heal quickly.

April 28, 1969

Charles DeGaulle resigned as President of France yesterday at noon. After serving as President for eleven years the 70-year old General insisted upon a vote of confidence which, by the way, was not necessary at all and some 53% of the people in the election yesterday refused to give him this vote of confidence. A caretaker government is now in charge and will continue in this capacity until an election is called which must take place within the next five weeks.

Great Britain must be jubilant because this could mean entrance of England into the common market. President DeGaulle, for some reason or another during the past ten years, developed an anti-American attitude and last year climaxed his arrogant

way of living by withdrawing France from NATO. This, of course, was a serious move and from the standpoint of the free countries of the world certainly was a mistake. DeGaulle in his usual eloquent manner simply stated - I cease to exercise my functions as President of the Republic. This decision takes effect today at midday.

The big fight on now is over the Antiballistic Missile System. This may be a right difficult battle for the President to win.

Last week the southern Democrats decided that the perpetual whipping they were receiving over school aid and demands that they continue to integrate the schools was just enough for them to join with a solid Republican membership in the House to defeat the bill brought out of the Committee on Education and Labor which provided for a five year extension instead of the two year extension demanded by the new Administration and for block grants to the States instead of the former system under control of HEW. For several weeks now we have tried to get Carl D. Perkins, Chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, to make

a trade with the Republicans whereby a three or four year extension could be agreed upon thereby avoiding the block grant system and also placing the Committee in control of this kind of legislation. All Perkins did was pound on the podium yelling it was a Republican bill and not to be misled. The vote was 235 to 184.

May 7, 1969

The battle still continues over freeways and rapid transit here in the District of Columbia. In yesterday's Evening Star there was an article entitled, "House Unit Vetoes Plan on Freeway". This article is as follows:

The House Public Works Committee has rejected the new freeway plan proposed by a District government negotiating team, Rep. George H. Fallon, D-Md., said today.

In an attempt to get Congress to release subway funds held in hostage until an acceptable freeway system is under way, the team had proposed that the city would make an immediate start on the Three Sisters Bridge and would begin anew on an 18-month search

for an alternate to the original plan for the North-Central freeway.

The proposal was an attempt to find a middle ground between the City Council, which wants no more freeways, and the House, which wants the city to build the freeways to link Maryland and Virginia sections of the major north-south Interstate 95 and provide quicker access, via the bridge, to Dulles International Airport.

Balk on Land Sale

But the House committee balked when District officials insisted that the city must sell property already bought for the North-Central Freeway while a new route was being sought, sources told The Star.

Fallon confirmed this. "Fletcher wanted to get rid of the property," Fallon said, referring to Thomas W. Fletcher, deputy mayor and a member of the National Capital Planning Commission.

"We wanted them to wait until after the study was over," Fallon continued. "Otherwise, if the study showed the old route was best

after all, they'd have to buy the property back."

Fallon said his committee was limited in what it could negotiate. "We can't change the 1968 law (in which Congress ordered the District to complete its freeway system) except that we could have provided the 18 months to look for an alternate to the North-Central route."

"Act of Good Faith"

Other sources said Fletcher seemed eager to sell houses, bought and boarded up for the North-Central Freeway, as an "act of good faith" toward the anti-freeway Emergency Committee on the Transportation Crisis whose militancy had helped persuade the City Council to back away from the original freeway plans in favor of an abbreviated system.

These sources said there is a section of the federal law regarding interstate highways that would have limited the District's ability to assure that the freeway property, once sold, would be used for housing. The section requires that rights-of-way once bought, can

be sold only to the highest bidder in open auction, the sources said.

Fallon declined to say - as other sources did - that the committee has virtually abandoned its attempt to mediate the freeway-subway dispute. "We'll still be here," he said, "if they come up with a plan within what the law states."

But the next move--if there is a next move--may have to come from President Nixon and Transportation Secretary John Volpe. Nixon advanced the concept of a balanced transportation system--freeways and subways--in his recent message on the District.

The linking of the freeways and subway planning is not new. An aide to the Public Works Committee noted that even the estimates used to justify the subway system are predicated on a freeway system being in operation before the subway.

Rep. William H. Natcher, D-Ky., linked the two projects further last year when as chairman of the House

Appropriations subcommittee on the District he held up subway construction money until the freeways are continued. The Appropriations Committee and the House approved his action and the Senate went along.

The Senate's agreement to the plan came despite objections from Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., who reiterated his feelings in strong terms on the senate floor yesterday.

Mansfield, drawing on various plans suggested over the years for freeway routes, pictured a route that would "pave over" Rock Creek Park and "rip through" the city to the east.

He said it is "inconceivable to me that the proposed subway system would be held a hostage to more unwanted freeways."

Sen. Peter H. Dominick, R-Colo., a former member of the Senate District Committee, associated himself with Mansfield's statement and said there is danger of the city becoming a "pad of

concrete." Then the Senate went on to other matters.

One knowledgeable source said District government officials are relying on pro-subway sentiment to convince Natcher to free the subway funds and forget about the freeways. But the Congressman resisted pressure from former President Johnson and is unlikely to yield now, those who know him say.

Sammie A. Abbott, spokesman for the anti-freeway Emergency Committee, said last week that if there has to be even an inch more of the freeway system built, "to hell with the subway."

At the time President Johnson named Associate Justice Abe Fortas to the Supreme Court there were charges of cronyism and right serious objections were made to this appointment. Finally, Justice Fortas was confirmed. All down through the years he has advised Lyndon B. Johnson concerning political and legal matters and probably should never have been named to the Supreme Court. This week Life

Magazine charges in an article that Justice Fortas received a \$20,000 fee in January of 1966, three months after he went on the bench, from the Wolfson Family Foundation. Wolfson is a former owner of the D. C. Transit Company and is now in the Federal Reformatory, charged and convicted with violation of the Securities Exchange Commission's regulations pertaining to sale of stock without notification to the Commission. The article stated that some eleven months after he received the fee and after Wolfson was indicted for stock manipulations, Fortas returned the money. There is really a furor going on here in Washington at this time over this episode.

We continue our battle of the budget for fiscal year 1970. After the Johnson budget was submitted, President Nixon made certain suggestions which would bring about a reduction of \$4 billion more and now our Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Ways and Means refuses to continue the 10% surcharge unless there are further reductions in the budget. President Nixon's recom-

mentation for a 7% increase in social security benefits effective next January will be put aside by the Ways and Means Committee until after all of the other controversies over the budget are settled. Representative Wilbur Mills, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, issued a statement yesterday that he had no intention of passing a social security bill this year.

Secretary of the Navy, John H. Chafee, announced yesterday that he had reversed a Navy court of inquiry and had decided not to punish Commander Lloyd A. Bucher or anyone else connected with the Pueblo seizure. The Secretary said that they had suffered enough. The court of inquiry had recommended a court-martial, with the five Admirals on the court of inquiry recommending the court-martial and with five charges. The Secretary stated that he had come to no conclusion regarding the guilt or innocence of any of the officers, but was strictly inclined to believe that they had suffered enough. Of course, the code of military honor was very much in this case, and when the ship was

turned over to North Korea without a fight, the Navy officials were very much disturbed.

May 12, 1969

During the Easter recess my brother, Frank, suffered a major coronary attack and was in the Coronary Intensive Care Unit for about twelve days. It was nip and tuck day after day and finally after the twelfth day he was removed to a hospital room and remained until last Monday. He is now back home and seems to be doing real well.

During the past week end I attended the Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner in Kentucky. Senator Edward F. Kennedy was the speaker and we all had a real good time. Senator Kennedy is now wearing his hair real long and, in fact, it seems to me that he should have it cut because he looks much better when he has his hair cut at regular intervals. He made a fair speech and, of course, all of the young people were jubilant.

In going down to Kentucky, four of us were on a jet prop

Beechcraft and about 25 minutes out of Louisville we were notified that a tornado was passing through the central section of Kentucky and it would be impossible to land at any of the airports in that vicinity. The pilot decided to slow the plane down and maybe the tornado would go by in time for us to land, instead of going into one of the Tennessee airports. About fifteen minutes out of Louisville and not showing on the radar, we were hit by this tornado and I have never had a rougher ride in my life. Suit packs in the hanger room all floated up the center aisle and every object on the plane not fastened down was broken and we were floating all over the seats.

We could see the pilot and the co-pilot and you could tell by their actions that they, too, were frightened. We did not know for sure for about two minutes whether the plane could pull out of the tip end of this tornado because the winds were over 80 miles an hour. When we landed the trees were blowing almost double all around the airport in

Louisville and hundreds of trees were blown down within a matter of thirty minutes in Jefferson County. It was raining hard and when we were hit by the worse part of the winds, the hail on the windows of the plane sounded like machine gun bullets.

We are still in the process of trying to pass a budget for fiscal year 1970 that will carry substantial reductions and still continue important domestic programs. This is a real difficult task.

We are still having difficulty on the campuses of the colleges and universities throughout the country. Investigations are underway in Washington and it has reached the critical point. Public opinion clearly is against the disruptions and disorders and Congress certainly has had enough. It seems to me that the authorities on the campuses should get the message.

In the fight against inflation restraints seem to be taking effect. With a work force of over 77 million and with less than 3.3% unemployed our economy continues to boil.

Interest rates at 7½% are still the highest in over 100 years.

DeGaulle's departure in France should open up a period of shifts which will be of great importance to Europe generally. The world economy should become stronger.

The communists are still hopeful that public opinion will force President Nixon to pull our boys out of South Vietnam. It now appears that we will withdraw about 50,000 troops as soon as the south Vietnamese troops can take over. Then, unless there is a change, withdrawals will continue until we are finally out of South Vietnam. It may be two or three years before we have a complete withdrawal.

Each day we are informed that more trouble in the Middle East may break out any time. The Big Power talks at the United Nations between the United States, Russia, France and Britain, are accomplishing nothing.

The new attack by North Korea on our plane is something that we

must not write off at this time.

President Nixon has recently submitted to Congress his proposals for a \$2½ billion food stamp program which he hopes will eliminate hunger in this country. He has notified us on our Committee that the \$2 billion in the budget for fiscal year 1970 will be necessary for poverty and that no reductions should be made. He intends to reorganize the Federal Poverty Program somewhat, but there are a great many Republicans and conservatives throughout this country who are really amazed at his recent actions. Public outlays for social purposes, including education and social security, now total over \$100 billion a year, and, in fact, during the year of 1968 amounted to \$112 billion. This compares to the total which we expended in 1960 of \$52 billion as being somewhat higher.

The old Republican southern Democratic coalition which succeeded in sustaining the President's position on the authorization for Elementary and Secondary Education will not take place every day

according to the President's advisors because he does not like to become locked into such a fixed position. Conservatives on the President's staff are somewhat irked by this past performance and big business generally is startled over some of the President's recent moves.

It now appears that direct popular election of the President does not have too much chance at this time. There is considerable opposition to the plan now pending before Congress. The 35 smaller states are not likely to jump for such a deal and the 15 larger states, of course, would be in favor.

May 14, 1969

The President in his budget message to the Congress concerning the fiscal year 1970 budget for the District of Columbia stated, in part, as follows:

"The National Capital needs and deserves a mass transit system that is truly metropolitan, unifying the central city with the surrounding suburbs. As a part of its responsibility for the National Capital Region, the Federal Government should support deliberate

action, based upon effective planning, to meet the future transportation needs of the Region. The surrounding areas in Maryland and Virginia, as Congress rightly recognized, include the most rapidly growing areas of population and job opportunities, potentially of rich benefit to the inner city.

"Mass transit must be part of a balanced transportation network. A subway will not relieve local governments of the duty to modernize and improve their highway systems and other forms of transportation, so that all citizens have an adequate choice as to how they travel. Clearly, the impasse that has arisen between proponents of road and rail transportation in the Washington metropolitan area has contributed little to the progress of either. There are, however, hopeful signs that a fair and effective settlement of these issues will be reached in the near future. It is in the interest of all those involved -- central city dwellers, suburbanites, shoppers, employees, and visitors alike -- that this be done."

The controversy still continues over the difficulty that Justice Abe Fortas is in at this time. The Justice is under heavy pressure to resign from the Supreme Court or explain his financial dealings with imprisoned financier Louis E. Wolfson. So far the Justice has refused to issue any statement, and, of course, an investigation at this time would mean complete destruction insofar as his name is concerned, and to remain on the Court and face the possibility of impeachment, of course, is real serious.

Speaking of Supreme Court Justices, we have another right unusual Justice on the Court at this time. He is the first Negro ever appointed to the Supreme Court and his name is Thurgood Marshall. Mr. Marshall, over the years, has developed a right unusual expression that he is prone to use when certain statements are made concerning unusual happenings and events. Instead of saying, "you don't mean it" or "I understand what you mean" he has a two word expression with the first word

being "no" and the second word being a four letter word. At social gatherings and events here in Washington, this man has publicly used this expression on a number of occasions to the real amazement of those standing within hearing distance. Apparently it makes no impression on the Justice and comes just as naturally as saying, "good morning".

May 16, 1969

Justice Abe Fortas resigned from the Supreme Court yesterday. He insisted that he had done nothing wrong and was acting only for the good of the Court. In a short letter to the President he stated that he tendered his resignation, effective as of May 15, and that the reasons for his resignation were contained in a letter which he had directed to the Chief Justice with a copy accompanying his letter to the President. The President, in a one sentence letter, stated that he had received the Justice's letter of resignation and that it was accepted, effective as of May 15.

The letter to the Chief Justice is as follows:

My dear Chief Justice: I am filing with you this memorandum with respect to my association with the Wolfson Family Foundation and a statement of the reasons which in my judgment indicate that I should resign in order that the Court may not continue to be subjected to extraneous stress which may adversely affect the performance of its important functions.

As you know, I have delayed issuing a detailed report or announcing my decision until it could first be communicated to the members of the Court. In my judgment, this was the only proper course open to me as an Associate Justice of this Court, because of the Court's position as a separate and independent branch of the Government under the Constitution. Because of the Court's recess, this report was not possible until yesterday.

In the spring or summer of 1965, before I was nominated as Associate Justice of the Supreme

Court, my law firm represented New York Shipbuilding Corporation, a company controlled by Mr. Louis E. Wolfson, with respect to various civil claims. Later in the summer of 1965, and also before my nomination, my firm was retained in connection with some securities problems of Merritt-Chapman and Scott Corporation, of which Mr. Wolfson was Chairman of the Board.

I became acquainted with Mr. Wolfson and he told me about the Wolfson Family Foundation and his hopes and plans for it. He knew that its program--the improvement of community relations and the promotion of racial and religious cooperation--concerned matters to which I had devoted much time and attention.

Mr. Wolfson stated that he intended to increase the Foundation's resources, and he hoped that the Foundation might expand its work so as to make unique and basic contributions in its field. As we proceeded in our discussions, Mr. Wolfson suggested that he would like me to participate in and help shape the Foundation's program and

activities. I told him I was interested in these objectives and that I hoped we would continue our discussions.

I became a member of the Court in October 1965. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Wolfson was in Washington and again conferred with me about the Foundation's work and my possible association with it. I again indicated my interest in the Foundation's program and in expanding its scope, and we discussed the possibility of my participating in the project on a long-term basis. Because of the nature of the work, there was no conflict between it and my judicial duties. It was then my opinion that the work of the Court would leave me adequate time for the Foundation assignments.

The Board of the Foundation met in December 1965, and approved, by resolution, an agreement under which I was to perform services for the Foundation. It was understood between us that the program in question was a long-range one and that my association would be meaningful only if it were on a long-term basis. The agreement, therefore, contemplated that I

would perform continuing services, and, instead of fixing variable compensation from time to time for work done, it provided that I would receive \$20,000 per year for my life with arrangements for payments to Mrs. Fortas in the event of my death.

In January, 1966, I received a check for \$20,000 under the agreement and began my association with the Foundation. In June of that year I attended and participated in a meeting of the Trustees of the Foundation at Jacksonville, Fla. It is my recollection that Mr. Wolfson did not attend the meeting. I went from Jacksonville to his farm at Ocala where I had an overnight visit, as I recall, with him and his family.

Later, in June 1966, I reached the decision that the continuing role in the Foundation's work which our agreement contemplated should be terminated. There were two reasons for this decision: My work for the Court was much heavier than I had anticipated and my idea of the amount of time I would have free

for non-judicial work had been a substantial overestimate. I had also learned shortly before informing the Foundation of my decision to terminate the arrangement, that the SEC had referred Mr. Wolfson's file to the Department of Justice for consideration as to criminal prosecution.

I therefore wrote a letter to the Foundation, addressed to its General Counsel, dated June 21, 1966, canceling the agreement we had entered into, subject to completing the projects for the year. I recited as my reason only the burden of Court work.

In September and October of 1966, Mr. Louis E. Wolfson was indicted on separate charges stemming from stock transactions, and in December 1966, I returned to the Foundation, in its entirety, the sum of \$20,000 previously paid to me. I concluded that, because of the developments which had taken place, the services which I had performed should be treated as a contribution to the Foundation.

Since becoming a member of the Court, I have not, at any time, directly or indirectly, received any compensation from Mr. Wolfson or members of his family or any of his associates for advice, assistance or any reason whatever, except the Foundation fee which was returned.

Since I became a member of the Court, Mr. Wolfson on occasion would send me material relating to his problems, just as I think he did to many other people, and on several occasions he mentioned them to me, but I have not interceded or taken part in any legal, administrative or judicial matter affecting Mr. Wolfson or anyone associated with him.

It is my opinion, however, that the public controversy relating to my association with the Foundation is likely to continue and adversely affect the work and position of the Court, absent my resignation. In these circumstances, it seems clear to me that it is not my duty to remain on the Court, but rather to resign in the

hope that this will enable the Court to proceed with its vital work free from extraneous stress.

There has been no wrongdoing on my part. There has been no default in the performance of my judicial duties in accordance with the high standards of the office I hold. So far as I am concerned, the welfare and maximum effectiveness of the Court to perform its critical role in our system of government are factors that are paramount to all others. It is this consideration that prompts my resignation which, I hope, by terminating the public controversy, will permit the Court to proceed with its work without the harassment of debate concerning one of its members.

I have written a letter asking President Nixon to accept my resignation, effective as of this date.

I leave the Court with the greatest respect and affection for you and my colleagues, and my thanks to all of you and to the staff of the Court for your unfailing

helpfulness and friendship. I hope that as I return to private life, I shall find opportunities to continue to serve the Nation and the cause of justice which this Court so ably represents.

Sincerely,
(Abe Fortas)

At the time Abe Fortas was nominated for an assignment on the Supreme Court, President Johnson also had the name of his old friend, Homer Thornsberry, presented for a position as Associate Justice. The recommendation that the President made for Fortas was for the position of Chief Justice and Thornsberry was to fill his seat as Associate Justice on the Court. All down through the years Abe Fortas was a political and legal advisor to President Johnson and like the President had accumulated a fortune. With all of his money and prestige, why he wanted \$20,000 a year or any amount is beyond comprehension. The Thornsberry nomination, along with the promotion of Fortas,

was blocked in the filibuster that developed in the Senate, and I thought at the time that the President's proposal of these two men was wrong. Homer Thornberry has been my friend for many years but certainly is not qualified to be on the Supreme Court. Abe Fortas' connections in the past would have eliminated him if I had been in the position of making recommendations.

President Nixon now indicates that he will take some time to fill Associate Justice Fortas' seat as well as the seat of Chief Justice Earl Warren who wants to retire as quickly as his successor is named. One of the two positions, of course, will go to a Jew and there is a feeling among some of the people that Fortas was handled a little roughly by the Attorney General. Attorney General Mitchell met with the Chief Justice and finally in a statement to the press admitted that he had presented other matters to the Chief Justice over and above the \$20,000 a year Wolfson fee.

The curtain must now fall on this unpleasant episode but it is just another good example of what happens when good friends are named to positions of trust and importance regardless of background and philosophy. Justice Fortas could see nothing wrong with what he did and this final step was just enough to crucify him.

May 17, 1969

This is the year for the Mayor's race in New York City and a number of candidates are trying to unseat John Lindsay, former Member of the House, who is completing his first term as Mayor. John M. Murphy, one of the Representatives from New York has been running now for weeks along with Adam Clayton Powell, another Representative. Both of these gentlemen withdrew yesterday indicating they had no chance to win and Murphy endorsed Robert F. Wagner, the former Mayor who has again thrown his hat into the ring. Adam Clayton Powell believed that there were enough candidates running in both the Democratic and Republican primaries

to place him in a position where he might squeeze in. He found out when he started campaigning that a lot of people even in Harlem are not swayed by his actions anymore.

President Nixon's speech to the nation on Vietnam outlined in detail just what moves our country would make to bring this war to a close. No new suggestions were made by the President and in substance he stated that our troops could be and would be withdrawn over a two year period if the North Vietnamese would take the same action and stop hostilities. All of this withdrawal is based on the premise that the South Vietnamese would then have a sufficient number of well trained soldiers of their own to take over from the Americans.

The newspapers continue with stories about the resignation of Abe Fortas. Since this is the first time that a Supreme Court Justice has resigned from the Court under fire, it has really made the headlines. The Republican Party, of course, will use this

in the next Presidential campaign and off and on in between as often as possible.

We submitted the Supplemental Appropriation bill for Fiscal Year 1969 to the full committee on Thursday of this week and our Committee on District of Columbia Budget left out the \$18,700,000 requested to place the rapid transit system under construction. The Washington Post is being real coy about our move glossing over our action by saying that it was left out of the Supplemental but since it is in the regular bill for Fiscal 1970 the action of the Committee was to be expected.

When the Supplemental is presented to the House next week a motion will be made to delete from the Supplemental the additional amounts carried for the increased salaries for Members of Congress. Unless there are a sufficient number of Members on the Floor to avoid a Roll Call vote then this matter will finally be voted on. On a Roll Call vote the majority of the Members in the House will vote to delete the increased funds, thereby

automatically carrying back the salaries to \$30,000 instead of the increased figure of \$42,500.

The Republican Party generally reminds me of a group of small boys and girls at a picnic just before the food is served. With all of the jobs and all of the spoils they are fighting among themselves and complaining bitterly that President Nixon did not bring into the inner circle with him anyone close enough to give him practical advice on political affairs. By the way, Vice President Spiro T. Agnew is somewhat more polished now and at least is no longer having foot and mouth problems. At the Republican Governors' conference in Lexington on April 30th he was able to hold a press conference and, in fact, conducted himself in excellent style.

With our problems in Vietnam we are now having to watch North Korea carefully because there may be another confrontation here. The Soviet Union is insisting upon a summit meeting at this time and they are accusing our new President

of dragging his feet.

At least President Nixon with his slow start and all is not using the "kitchen cabinet" system that a number of our other Presidents used. This, of course, is a popular term to describe a small group of intimates counselled informally on political decisions.

May 19, 1969

On Sunday of last week, Apollo 10 with all five of its engines blazing travelled toward the moon. This is the final test for a lunar landing this summer. This time, after some 25,000 miles into space, colored television pictures were broadcast back to the earth and Apollo 10 will go into orbit around the moon on Wednesday. On Thursday two of the Astronauts will transfer to the four-legged lunar lander and descend within nine miles of the moon's surface. The third Astronaut will orbit overhead in the mother ship. Eight hours later the two craft will rendezvous and dock, and on Saturday the Astronauts will head back to the earth, arriving next Monday.

On Saturday the Soviet Union announced that its twin Venus probes had been successfully completed. This is the second or third time the Soviet Union has attempted to land unmanned capsules on Venus after travelling 160,000,000 miles. There was no claim that the capsule made soft landings, but landings were claimed.

Of the 535 Members of the House and Senate, 310 are lawyers. There are 184 Members with business or banking experience, 73 teachers and 50 farmers. There are 47 who have had experience in journalism. The Roman Catholic Church leads with 109 and there are 88 Methodists, 77 Presbyterians, 64 Episcopalians, 52 Baptists, and a small number from various other religious groups. There are eleven women in the House and Senate today with ten of them in the House. For the first time we have a Negro woman, Representative Shirley Chisholm of New York, as a Member. The Member in the Senate is Senator Margaret Chase Smith.

May 21, 1969

The crew of Apollo 10 spent their third day in space getting ready to slip their spacecraft into lunar orbit this afternoon. Last night the Astronauts were less than 50,000 miles from the moon having flown more than 200,000 miles from the earth.

We have a supplemental appropriations bill on the floor now and yesterday completed three hours of general debate. During the general debate my Chairman, George Mahon of Texas, yielded to Mendel Rivers, the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, and a head-on battle took place. Mr. Rivers questioned the advisability of a spending limitation in this bill which would affect the military. My Chairman maintained that the military, like all other departments of the government, should be subject to the limitation at this time and one of the reasons why is the squandering of money on down through the years. My Chairman said the military had made so many mistakes it had generated a lack of confidence. Chairman Rivers replied that Mahon was

playing into the hands of the enemies of the military and angrily stalked off the floor. This is the first time that these two Chairmen have butted heads but a number of us believe that the time was long over due. The people in this country are very much concerned over the military defense budget which now appropriates \$80 billion and especially when they read of aircraft and shipbuilding mistakes and the fact that a new \$50 million submarine, which was in one of the Navy Yards on the West Coast for final fittings, suddenly sank. According to information received by my Chairman it will cost \$25 million to place this new submarine back into condition, and so far no reason has been given as to why the submarine sank. With the exception of a few minor fittings, the submarine was ready to go through a shake-down cruise and complete final maneuvers for acceptance.

I suspect that one of the reasons why Mendel Rivers was so upset yesterday afternoon was due to the fact

that the Washington Post carried a cartoon yesterday morning showing Rivers in a Confederate General's outfit and leading a group of Rivers Raiders who were holding huge bags of money with the money to be used by the military and all of the Raiders making an exit from the door of the U. S. Congress.

The Robert F. Kennedy bills from his campaign for President are still unpaid. The Ambassador Hotel where Senator Kennedy was assassinated last year has sued his campaign committee for an unpaid \$85,000 hotel bill, plus 7% interest. Several days ago the Kennedy campaign committee offered to settle his bills at a 33¢ on the dollar basis. The Hotel refused and I understand there are several million dollars worth of bills still outstanding throughout the United States. The Senator, like all of the other Kennedys, was very much in favor of spending a lot of money in their campaigns but when you checked it you found most of the money was money from sources other than the Kennedy treasury. This especially applied to Bobby.

When the Kennedy Playground was forced on the City of Washington by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, it later developed that he had only invested a few hundred dollars and had demanded that a number of his influential friends complete the balance of \$274,000. One of these individuals was Roy Chalk, owner of the D. C. Transit Company.

We are now holding hearings for outside witnesses on the District of Columbia Appropriations bill for Fiscal Year 1970. A number appeared last night and three of the boys were from the District of Columbia Teachers College. They made a real strong plea for lights at the Teachers College Playground so that they could play basketball at night. Certainly we are going to place the lights on this Playground.

May 23, 1969

Last night was the time designated to let me and the Members of the District of Columbia Subcommittee have the full treatment. For a number of

years now I have wondered just when we would be confronted with some of the thugs and hoodlums who have caused trouble throughout our Capital City, and when I received word yesterday morning that last night had been selected, I was not at all surprised. The Police Department here in the Capital City was able to ascertain that some of those who participated in the looting and burning last April had decided to march on the District of Columbia Subcommittee hearings, which were held in the Caucus Room of the Old House Office Building. Our Committee had previously held night hearings for outside witnesses mainly from the City of Washington on Monday and Tuesday nights. We had experienced no difficulty, notwithstanding the fact that some of those who testified were very much in disagreement with the budget as presented to the Congress. The Metropolitan Police Department, in conjunction with the National Capitol Police force, had plain clothesmen scattered throughout the audience and patrolmen in uniform were stationed in the Caucus Room and

in the corridor outside the Committee door. As the hearing developed and the events took place, you could tell without any hesitation that this was a premeditated matter with plans well formulated.

On Tuesday night a Jesuit Priest appeared as one of the witnesses and his testimony pertained mainly to the Youth Corps summer work program and like some of the other leaders in the disturbances throughout the cities in our country he was right bitter. Bob Giaimo, who is a Catholic and a Member of our Committee, leaned over to me during the time that this Jesuit Brother was testifying and said that he, together with others of his ilk, were attempting to destroy the Catholic Church and Giaimo stated emphatically that, as a devout catholic, he was very much against what this man was trying to do together with others throughout the United States.

Last night one of the first people to walk into the Committee room was this same Catholic brother and within a few minutes some forty

thugs and hoodlums with beards and hair that had not been cut for years, wearing beads and sandals and all kind of unusual wearing apparel, stormed into the room. A few minutes later one or two of the known hoodlums got up and left the Committee room and some ten or fifteen minutes later you could hear the singing and noise on the stairway indicating that a great many people were walking up the stairway in the Cannon Office Building.

I had discussed the procedure to be followed with the Inspector of Police, together with his assistants, and it was agreed that I would be in charge of the proceedings in the hearing room and the police would be in charge of keeping order. I stated emphatically that under no circumstances would we permit anyone to take over our Committee or the hearing and that when trouble started we would recess and those causing the trouble would be thrown out.

The second witness was one of the women who appeared with this

crowd and her first statement was to the effect that she and her crowd were sick and tired of the treatment they had received from the District Building officials and this was their city and if they didn't get what they were asking for this summer they would burn this damn city down. Following this woman was one of the men that appeared earlier as a witness. The witnesses called ahead of time and asked for time and the Clerk of our Committee did not know at the time, of course, that they were members of the crowd sent to cause disorder and trouble. The next witness was a man about 30 years old and he raved and ranted and made threats about what they would do in the city unless the full \$3 million plus was appropriated for the summer youth program. It just so happens that the Department of Labor in its summer youth program had made several reductions in the program and this is what set them off as far as the present hearings were concerned.

After this man testified we had another witness, and, in the

meantime, some 75 to 80 boys and girls from the Shaw area stormed into the Committee room. They were from 12 to 18 years old and all ready to cause trouble. The Jesuit Priest, together with 40 to 50 hoodlums, stood around in the back of the room, and, of course, they had planned to take over the Committee, but the fact that the officers were there and I would not yield to their threats came as a real surprise.

After the man testified there was a great applause from those who were in the conspiracy and then he jumped up after another witness testified and demanded to be heard again. He called upon me to say that the money would be appropriated by June 16th in the amount they demanded. I emphatically informed him I would set no date and make no agreement with him and unless the budget was placed in balance by the Legislative Committee of the District of Columbia, I intended to reduce it by \$68,400,000 to start with, which was the amount out of balance, and then we would carefully consider the amount contained in the budget for operation of our Capital City. This is

according to law and the procedure we must follow unless the District of Columbia Legislative Committee passes the necessary tax legislation which places the budget in balance. My answer, I am sure, to the very loud, noisy man did not satisfy him nor his group, and it appeared that they might then attempt to simply take over the Committee hearing. The fact that the police officers were there and I would not yield was just enough and from that point on we had no more difficulty with this group.

The plain clothesmen seated throughout the audience were large men and those with experience as far as officers were concerned could almost pick them out from the spectators. Of course, the hoodlums knew them and one who had long hair and a long beard passed through the audience standing at the back and directed fifteen or sixteen girls to go sit next to each of the officers. This took place and all during the hearing these girls were talking to the officers, and you could tell by the expressions on their faces

that what they were saying was premeditated and done to antagonize the officers and to cause an out-break.

We had 25 witnesses to appear before our Committee and yesterday, concluding with the last witness, we adjourned. The article carried in the Washington Post omitted, of course, a great portion of what really transpired, but the article is as follows:

D.C. Budget May Be Slashed

Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.) warned a packed public hearing that his House Appropriations subcommittee on the District may be forced to reduce the city's budget for the coming year by \$68.4 million.

Unless Congress approves new revenues to cover the amount--an action not under his subcommittee's jurisdiction--that is the amount that the city's \$727 million fiscal 1970 budget is "out of balance" Natcher explained.

The Chairman's statement came in response to some blunt questions posed by John Mercer of the neighborhood planning councils as to what a crowd of youths in the audience

could expect from Congress for summer youth programs.

"There is no desire of any member of this committee to delay any portion of the budget," Natcher said, noting that in three previous years, his subcommittee withheld action for "several months" while awaiting passage of a revenue bill.

Revenue authorizations (new taxes, increased Federal payments and the like) go through the House and Senate District Committees. Approvals for spending are handled by Natcher's subcommittee and its Senate Appropriations counterpart.

Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), chairman of the Senate subcommittee, has voiced similar concern about the revenue gap.

Mercer pressed for an indication of when and how large an amount would be approved for summer youth programs, noting that the planning councils cannot shape programs for the summer without an idea of their financing.

Natcher said testimony by city officials had been presented well and would be carefully considered by the subcommittee.

Half of the 20 community witnesses appearing at the last of three public hearings by the subcommittee hammered on the need for summer youth funds, each of them winning loud applause from the youthful audience.

About two-dozen policemen and plain clothemen stood by in the Cannon Building Caucus Room and along the hallways as the youths filed into the hearing in orderly fashion.

Jeretha O. Gardner, a witness from the Shaw area, told the subcommittee that she and others have "marched, sung and danced from 9th and Q Streets, NW, to the District Building to no avail." She added, "the youths are getting restless and damn tired of marching and meetings."

Others--religious and civic leaders--expressed their anxiety alleging that the city's young

people are at loose ends and desperately need recreation outlets and jobs this summer.

"There is an ugly mood creeping into our neighborhood young people," declared James T. Hughes, chairman of Planning Council 11 (Michigan Avenue to the Mall).

"Unless something is done, we will have to say that the establishment is unresponsive to our cries... Our belief, though strained, is that there are still enough good men in our government who will make the difference."

The Rev. Charles L. Warren, executive director of the Council of Churches of Greater Washington, urged the subcommittee to help "lessen the atmosphere of desperation and hopelessness" that gives birth to civil disturbance.

Bruce J. Terris, chairman of the District Democratic Central Committee, urged that any cuts in the city's budget be left to the

local government to decide, not Congress. The city government may not be responsive to the people, he said, but "it is more responsive than the Congress."

Terris and representatives of the Montgomery County Civic Federation and the Montgomery County Citizens Planning Association also urged that funds be appropriate for Washington's subway system, asking that approval not be denied because of any impasse on freeway construction.

Hatcher, who has insisted over the years that approval of subway money hinges on evidence that the freeway program is under way, thanked each of them for their testimony--but did not comment on the subway request.

This morning I received the following telegram:

"We the youths of Area 12 urge that you listen and respond immediately to the demands of Johnny Mercer at 7:00 PM tonight. Area 12 Youths."

Johnny Mercer is the one that jumped up and asked the questions and made the demands at the meeting last night.

On Wednesday night of this week President Nixon announced his appointment for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He selected Warren E. Burger who for 13 years has served as a Judge on the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. An editorial appeared in the Evening Star entitled, "New Chief Justice", and is as follows:

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE

If past performance is a reliable indicator, and in this instance we believe it is, the designation of Judge Warren E. Burger as the next Chief Justice of the United States foreshadows a major change in the influence of the Supreme Court on the shape of our society.

In announcing his choice, President Nixon said history tells us that Chief Justices "have probably had more profound and lasting influence on their times and on the direction of the nation than most Presidents have had."

This is not free of exaggeration. It may be true of such towering figures as Marshall, Taney, Hughes and Warren. But there have been 14 chief justices in all, and very few people could name many of the others.

There is, however, little reason to doubt that the influence of Warren Burger, if one may presume to take his confirmation for granted, will be far-reaching.

He will assume his new post in a time of trouble for the court. Some of its decisions have embroiled it in bitter controversy. It has suffered from the disclosures involving Abe Fortas, and it has not been helped by some of the activities of Justice Douglas. In saying this, we do not suggest for a moment that the integrity of the court has been impaired. It has not. But the reputation of the court, in some degree, has suffered in the public mind, and it is this that counts. For the strength of the court rests on its moral authority, which must be above any question or suspicion.

The President emphasized that

Judge Burger is a man of "unquestioned integrity throughout his private and public life." This is true, and it is a fact that will be an asset to the court. The opinions he has written as a member of the United States Court of Appeals for the District since 1956 stamp him as anything but a judicial "activist." He believes that it is the function of a judge to interpret the law, not to write it, and this soon may be reflected in the modification or overruling of such questionable 5-to-4 Supreme Court rulings as that in the *Miranda* case. Judge Burger most emphatically does not think society should be left incapable of defending itself against the criminal element.

On civil rights he is sometimes described as a liberal, sometimes as a moderate. This is sufficiently ambiguous to suggest that it would be unwise to indulge in premature predictions as to the role he will play in this area when he becomes Chief Justice.

It can now be said with some confidence that the outlines of what may come to be known as the

"Nixon court" are taking shape. The President still must fill the vacancy resulting from the Fortas resignation and in all probability he will have two or three other appointments to make during his term of office. If this proves to be the case, the Burger nomination and the appointments Mr. Nixon already has made to the U. S. Court of Appeals here plainly suggest that the "Nixon court" will be a tribunal that is conservative in the best sense of that word.

On Tuesday of this week Senator Edward M. Kennedy directed a letter to the District Attorney of the County of Los Angeles in which he stated:

Dear Mr. Younger: Some weeks ago you inquired whether the Kennedy family wished to express any views on the possible penalties available to the court under the law in the trial involving the death of my brother.

The issue then was the position to be taken by the prosecution on the offer of a plea of guilty and that involved the question whether

there would be any trial at all. We felt that any answer to your inquiry at that time would accordingly be inappropriate.

At the time of the hearing on the sentence a similar inquiry was made by defense counsel. The matter was then before the jury and again any response seemed inappropriate.

I now understand that the trial judge will be called upon to exercise his discretion concerning the penalty. Since this is now a question of clemency and the trial proceedings have been concluded, I feel I can appropriately convey to you, for whatever consideration you believe to be proper, how we feel.

My brother was a man of love and sentiment and compassion. He would not have wanted his death to be a cause for the taking of another life. You will recall his pleas when he learned of the death of Martin Luther King. He said that "what we need in the United States is not division; what we need in the United States is not hatred; what we need in the United

States is not violence or lawlessness, but love and wisdom and compassion towards one another."

Moreover, he was a young man totally committed to life and living. He stood against injustice, poverty and discrimination for those evils lessened life. He grew to despise war, for war denies the sacredness of life. And he had a special affection for children for they held the promise of life.

We all realize that many other considerations fall within your responsibility and that of the court. But if the kind of man my brother was is pertinent, we believe it should be weighed in the balance on the side of compassion, mercy and God's gift of life itself.

Sincerely,
Edward M. Kennedy

After carefully considering the letter, the Judge of the Court in Los Angeles County handed down the death sentence as recommended

by the jury. In handing the sentence down, the Judge stated he did not feel that any Court should disregard the recommendation of the jury and, notwithstanding the fact that the Senator's letter was a very kind humane act and one that was to be expected from the Kennedy family, he still could not go against the direction of the jury. Now the Sirhan B. Sirhan murder case will remain in the Courts from three to five years.

May 24, 1969

Several months ago Dr. Christian Barnard was in this country for a series of lectures and Senator Lister Hill held a luncheon for him in the Senate Dining Room of the Capitol. I attended the luncheon and was very much impressed with Dr. Barnard. He explained to us at that time that it would only be a few years more as far as operations were concerned with him due to the fact that he had arthritis in his hands so bad it would prevent him from continuing in surgery. Dr. Barnard is the world's first surgeon to make a

successful transplant. An article appeared in the paper yesterday showing a picture of his wife and the story stated that when Dr. Barnard left for overseas in March of this year on another tour throughout the year, he had informed his wife that he would not return to her when he returned to Cape Town, South Africa. She has now filed a divorce suit. Here we have another example of a man who became right successful and apparently his success has moved him too far ahead of his present marital situation.

The state funeral of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower cost the U. S. Government \$259,734 including \$76,197 for the train that carried the President's body to Abilene, Kansas, for burial. For some unexplained reason the \$80 GI casket with \$112 glass seal, in which General Eisenhower was buried did not appear on the list. This, to me, is the most remarkable item in the overall expense account and should have been included.

The three Apollo 10 Astronauts held a reunion 69 miles above the surface of the moon yesterday. Yesterday, two of them had swooped down close to the surface in a near perfect maneuver in their space ship, code-named "Snoopy". Cernan and Stafford were in "Snoopy" and Young remained in the command module 60 miles above them. The maneuver, down to within seven miles of the moon, was so successful and the entire flight has been so successful that it was announced today that the moon landing probably would be attempted in July, some 58 days from now, instead of next year.

The Supreme Court continues under fire. Justice William O. Douglas, who has apparently been accepting \$12,000 a year from the Albert B. Parvin Foundation has announced that he no longer wishes to be President of the Foundation and to receive this salary. The American Bar Association has asked the Ethics Committee to investigate this matter and we may soon hear that Justice Douglas is ready to make a change. The

Justice is the one who has been married on a number of occasions and his present wife isn't more than 27 or 28 years old. He is about 70 years old and recently had a pacemaker installed to step up his heart beat.

This is a right unusual man, especially since he apparently has had no difficulty in his many marriages, and the last several with right young women.

In today's mail I received an advance copy of the Board of Visitors' Report to the President. I am serving my ninth year on this Board and have really enjoyed my service. Since I have been a member of the Board, we have constructed the new barracks complex, a new library, two new housing projects, physical education building annex, academic building underway, new hospital underway, and a new cadet facilities building. In addition, a new addition to the Michie Stadium has been completed.

The United States is now ready to land two men on the moon in July. The time has been fixed for July 16th as the target for a lift-off to the moon and July 20th for the landing.

Yesterday, in full view of a world-wide television audience, the Astronauts of Apollo 10 parachuted their space craft into the South Pacific less than three days after completing 31 orbits of the moon. The huge parachutes used to slow the spacecraft were opened and the spacecraft dropped into the sea at 12:52 P.M. Within a few minutes the Astronauts were aboard the USS PRINCETON, a large aircraft carrier.

June 3, 1969

During the week President Nixon will fly to Midway to meet with President Thieu of South Vietnam. It seems that President Thieu is very much disturbed over the developments now taking place in the war and wants to receive some definite assurance that no commitments will be made by our country to the effect that a

government will be set up in Vietnam consisting of representatives of all parties and groups. One of the main reasons why we have had so much difficulty is due to the fact that the Puppet Government which we recognized and fortified is not truly representative as far as the people are concerned. The Viet Cong in South Vietnam are South Vietnamese and, notwithstanding the fact that they are fighting with the North Vietnamese and under the leadership of the North Vietnamese, still insist upon representation in any government which is finally agreed upon for South Vietnam. Unless this war is terminated soon it will be designated as Nixon's war. For several years now it was Johnson's war. Last week we lost more boys and the number now exceeds 34,000.

In the campaign last November President Nixon, of course, received many votes each time that he indicated that the Poverty Program would be reduced and that only those in need would be assisted.

In February the President indicated that the Office of Economic Opportunity should be extended for one year and in the meantime he would formulate new plans for this program. Yesterday he stated that he had changed his mind and that OEO should be extended for two years. This, of course, comes as a result of threats of burning and rioting in our cities this summer and is the result of advice from those who believe that regardless of campaign promises the situation must be faced and is considerably more serious than some people believe. Long before president Nixon finishes this four year term he will be confronted time after time with changes in plans which do not correspond with campaign pledges and will, like all of the former presidents, receive considerable criticism when deviations take place.

In this country we have a revolution underway and good or bad we must face the situation as it exists. Some parts of this revolution, I think, are good and other parts are detrimental to our country.

When I was first elected, Carl Vinson of Georgia was Chairman of the Armed Services Committee. He was generally called Admiral Vinson because for so many years he was right partial to the Navy. There was no question at all as to who ran the Defense Department when Admiral Vinson was Chairman of the Committee. Admiral Vinson ran the Department of Defense and those in the Department who disagreed were soon punished. This especially applied to Secretary McNamara who never could get used to the idea that the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee in the House should run his Department. The President, of course, as Commander-in-Chief, should be in charge but this did not apply when Admiral Vinson was with us. His successor, of course, was Mendel Rivers of Charleston, South Carolina, and Mendel, after serving for years under Admiral Vinson, understood full well that in order to survive and maintain the prestige of the Committee, he, too, had to run the Department of Defense. He has been criticized on many occasions now for certain

actions that he has taken but still maintains the position that as Chairman of his Committee he is in charge of the Department of Defense.

Art Buchwald, one of the most humorous columnists in this country, carries a story in today's paper entitled, "Frenchman Finds That Rivers Is a Jump Ahead Militarily". This article really tells the story of the situation as it exists today. The story is as follows:

Frenchman Finds That Rivers Is a Jump Ahead Militarily

Several of our Congressmen are in Paris this week observing the air show, which they insist is essential to their legislative duties during the forthcoming year.

Leading the group is Congressman L. Mendel Rivers, Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, and Charleston, South Carolina's gift to the American people.

It must be very difficult for a Frenchman to understand Mr. Rivers'

role in our system of government, and I can just imagine a scene between the Congressman and a French official he is introduced to at the air show.

"Monsieur Rivers. As I understand it, you are a member of the American parliament."

"Ah happen to be chairman of the House Armed Services Committee."

"I do not understand this House Armed Services Committee."

"Well, it's not hard to fathom. In our armed forces we have a chain of command. The President is Commander in Chief, then there's me, then the Secretary of Defense and then the Joint Chiefs of Staff."

"You must be a very powerful man."

"When ah tell a general to jump, he jumps. Watch this -- 'Hey you, General, over there -- jump.'"

"Zut Alors. He jumped.
How do you come by this power?"

"WAL, FRENCHIE, under our system when the armed services want anything, they have to come to me. If they want a new plane or a new submarine or even a new PX, they have to present it to mah committee. If ah don't want them to have a new plane or a new submarine, they aren't about to get it."

"Mon Dieu, if de Gaulle had zat power, he would nevaire have quit."

"Ah'm not mean about it. Matter of fact ah'm so kindly disposed toward the military that ah give them things they don't even want."

"Zay must be grateful."

"Ah don't get many complaints from them. Of course, the military's been good to me. Whenever they want to build a new base, and they can't think of any place to put it, I let

them put it in my district in Charleston, South Carolina."

"You are a kind man."

"Mind you, ah don't ask them to build anything there. But for some reason Charleston seems to fit all their needs."

"Your district must be well protected?"

"Ah'd say from a defense standpoint, Charleston's probably the safest place in the United States."

"What about see rest of ze members of your committee?"

"If they play along with me, ah throw them a bone every once in a while; a missile site here, a sub-chaser school there. There's enough for everybody as long as they play the game."

"And if zay don't play zee game?"

"AH DON'T HAVE much time for the enemies of the military."

Just the other day there was a misunderstanding about a new C5A air transport, which happened to be built down mah way. It cost a little more than Lockheed said it would, and some of the people on mah committee started making noises about holding a hearing. Wal, I gave them their hearing and from mah point of view, Lockheed came out smelling like a rose. But ah'm not forgetting the names of the troublemakers."

"Monsier Rivers, you are a great man."

"You're not a bad guy yourself. You need any military hardware ah can help you with?"

"Not for zee moment. But I'd like your card. By zee way, monsier, what about zee general?"

"Ah plumb forgot about him. Okay general, you can stop jumping now."

June 5, 1969

Memorial Day was May 30th.
This is the day set aside to

commemorate those who lost their lives in the wars beginning with the Civil War. There were some 214,000 killed in the Civil War, 385 in the Spanish-American War, 53,000 in World War I, 292,000 in World War II, 33,000 in Korea and now over 34,000 in Vietnam. The war in Vietnam is the only war that this country has ever fought where those who carried the burden were the poor boys. Under our draft procedures today those in college who are continuing their education, maintaining a record which meets the minimum requirements, are excluded from the induction rules. Those who are in law school and others pursuing a professional career in higher education are also excluded. This, to me, is a horrible situation and one that our country should be ashamed of. This is one of the main reasons why so many of the militants today are resisting and causing trouble over our participation in this war.

It is true that those who are able to graduate in college but are not able to continue on in the

universities to pursue additional education are unhappy over the idea of finally being placed in the category of induction into service. Right or wrong, when our country is involved in a war, the rules should apply to the rich and the poor alike. It will be a distinct privilege for me to cast the vote of my people for a change in the draft laws of this country and every effort should be made to use either a lottery system or some fair system which means that, regardless of station in life, when the time comes to serve, university and college careers cannot be used for deferment.

June 9, 1969

President Nixon announced yesterday that the United States would withdraw 25,000 combat troops from Vietnam. He made the announcement after conferring at Midway with South Vietnam President Thieu. The report from the Soviet Union was right unusual. This report stated that the 25,000 troop withdrawal

was a move made to pacify the dissidents in this country and really meant nothing insofar as the continuation of the war is concerned.

I do hope that this move will help us with our peace talks in Paris and maybe before this year is completely over the fighting will cease.

This week a giant airplane landed at Dulles Airport with the plane weighing 629,000 pounds. This is the Boeing Giant 747 Superjet and Pan American World Airways will take delivery of one of these planes in September. This plane, when put in service, will have a 362 passenger capacity.

We have in the House a number of right unusual people. Two for instance are George E. Brown (D-Calif) and Shirley Chisholm of Brooklyn, New York. This past weekend Brown met with a group of dissidents here in the District of Columbia who are fighting the ABM project and Shirley Chisholm delivered

the commencement address at Howard University. In her speech she said that black teachers and scholars have lived in their own special kind of Ivory Tower and now is the time for them to come down from the Tower.

Another commencement address was delivered at Ohio State University by Vice President Agnew. With campus disorders continuing throughout the United States, our Vice President said that if our generation doesn't stop cringing, yours will inherit a lawless society. He further stated that a sniveling hand-wringing power structure deserves the violent rebellion it encourages. I could not agree with him more.

Senator Dirksen has become a thorn in the side of our new President. For some reason or another, the good senator has taken it upon himself to prevent a number of appointments from taking place and apparently

without saying anything to the President, which just indicates that a certain appointment will not be approved in the senate because the appointment does not meet with his approval. Recently the Senator said that Senator Edward Kennedy, through inexperience, had criticized a certain battle in Vietnam which was designated as "Hamburger Hill", and Senator Kennedy felt that this particular battle over this Hill was senseless and irresponsible. Senator Dirksen on the floor of the Senate admonished Kennedy and said that it was through inexperience that he had made such a statement. Apparently Senator Dirksen fails to recall the statement he made when President Truman was in office and this statement pertained to the war in Korea. Senator Dirksen at that time said that in the last 20 years those in power have given us the biggest, costliest, bloodiest war in the history of Christiandom, and, in addition, they have given us an undeclared, unconstitutional, one-man war in Korea. Dirksen

further stated that we could not win and we must quit or if not we will die. This was quite a morale builder. Dirksen's memory, of course, is real short.

One of the controversial matters before us today in the Congress pertains to defense spending. Before Korea the military budget was something like \$13 billion. Before the big Vietnam build-up it was \$50 billion and now it is \$80 billion. Many military men want the budget to stay at that level even after Vietnam to permit replenishment of arms stock and the development of new weapons systems. The critics, of course, want to cut the budget back to a pre-Vietnam level and spend enough money to correct domestic programs which are causing so much trouble today.

Within the next few days the House must take up a bill providing for a continuation of the 10% surcharge tax. With this bill probably will appear a provision cancelling the 7% investment credit allowance.

Unless some sweetener is placed in the bill, this particular legislation at this time will be in extreme difficulty.

During the past week an Australian aircraft carrier cut an American destroyer half in two. This took place during exercises. Some 73 men were lost on the destroyer and the Captain and Executive Officer were asleep in their bunks. A young lieutenant junior grade officer was in charge of the deck. I know how he must feel and certainly sympathize with him during the investigation which will take place this week. It was a matter of extreme negligence on the part of one ship or the other and disregard of messages which apparently were not answered. I recall an incident not quite so bad that took place during the last war and it appeared for awhile that one of the officers on the ship I served on would have to go through the same procedure that the young lieutenant (jg) will go through next week.

June 10, 1969

We take up in the House today a bill authorizing appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. When general debate on the bill is completed a number of amendments will be offered. One of the amendments will provide that only the United States flag be implanted on the surface of the moon by the Apollo 11 Astronauts. According to my information, up to this time, the plan was to have the Astronauts plant the United Nations flag rather than the flag of this country. Several of the members of the Committee on Science and Astronautics will offer the amendment directing that only our flag be implanted. Regardless of which flag is implanted, I hope that this will be a successful mission and certainly it will be a great achievement.

We have a number of Members in the House who take up every cause that comes along and spend

most of their time trying to get into trouble. During the past two weeks a Quaker group has appeared on the Capitol steps at the East front attempting to read the names of those killed in Vietnam out of the Congressional Record. Under the rules of Congress, no meetings, picketing or protest groups can hold meetings on the Capitol steps and each time the Capitol police have had to make one or two arrests.

George E. Brown and Don Edwards of California met with the Quakers on the Capitol steps this past week and along with Shirley Chisholm and Edward I. Koch of New York, requested that they, too, be arrested. Of course, the Members were not arrested but they were present to cause trouble along with the Quakers.

June 12, 1969

One of the great battlers in this country died yesterday. He was John L. Lewis, former President of the United Mine Workers and one of the leading figures in the American Labor movement. He was 89 years old and was a right unusual man.

We refused the \$18.7 million request for a rapid transit system and are willing at any time to approve the rapid transit system money just as soon as the District of Columbia repairs the streets in our Capital City and starts a reasonable freeway system underway. The supplemental bill is before the Senate and in this bill, which we passed several weeks ago, there is no subway money. The Senate Appropriations Committee yesterday placed in the bill the \$18.7 million to start the subway under construction. In this morning's Washington Post appeared an article entitled, "President Pushes Subway". This article is as follows:

PRESIDENT PUSHES SUBWAY

Senate Group Clears Funds For Project

President Nixon has assigned "a very high priority" to Washington's Metro rapid transit system, an Administration official told Congress yesterday.

Phillip S. Hughes, deputy director of the Bureau of the Budget, voiced

the White House position to a joint panel of the House and Senate District committees considering Metro financing legislation.

Hughes said the 98-mile rail system, first proposed in the Eisenhower years, would permit Federal agencies to operate more effectively.

Across Capitol Hill a few hours later, the Senate Appropriations Committee voted to provide \$18.7 million in District funds that could get construction of the G Street subway under way this summer.

If the money is finally agreed upon by both houses of Congress, a total of \$56.1 million would become available for the job. Federal funds of \$37.4 million already have been appropriated but cannot be spent until the District share is voted.

Although the Committee's action was hailed by lawmakers and transit officials alike, the fate of the funds is uncertain.

Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D-W.Va.), whose subcommittee on supplemental appropriations recommended the action,

said he believes the \$18.7 million should be included in the money bill when its final version is negotiated by Senate and House conferees. That could come after action by the full Senate, expected next week.

Byrd did not sound, however, like he would be willing to make a major issue of the subway fund if Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky) maintains his refusal to consider it.

It was learned, however, that Byrd put up a stiff fight within his subcommittee to win support for transit money.

Just last month, Natcher's House Appropriations Subcommittee on the District refused for the second time to consider the fund that the Senate unit is proposing to restore.

Natcher has said he would not grant transit construction money until the city's largely stalled controversial freeway program proceeds "beyond recall."

Although Secretary of Transportation John Volpe has been trying to see the dispute, there was no

sign yesterday that his efforts have changed Natcher's mind.

Byrd, noting that he agrees generally with Natcher's support of a "balanced" transportation system of roads and rails, said his decision to restore the funds was not the product of any negotiations.

"Nobody got me," he declared.

The appropriations are being sought under the 1965 law that authorized a 25-mile rail system mainly within Washington. Yesterday's testimony by Hughes supported its proposed expansion into a 98-mile regional system that would cost \$2.5 billion.

After listening to Hughes read a 2000-word statement strongly endorsing the Metro program, Rep. William H. Harsha (R-Ohio) asked him how such support squared with the Administration's announced policy of economy.

"In our judgment," Hughes replied, "this kind of project in the National Capital area comes up very high on the priority list."

Although Congress is being called upon to authorize a total of \$1.1 billion in Federal funds, Hughes noted that the Treasury might eventually get as much as \$609 million back if the system is as successful as expected.

Since the Government is the area's dominant employer, Hughes said, "a number of benefits would flow to it from the proposed rapid transit system."

"As a result of greater schedule dependability and reduced traffic congestion," he said, "rapid transit will have a significant effect in reducing the loss of productivity due to tardiness and early departure."

He said the system would improve access to both downtown and suburban job centers. "What was once a Federal city has truly grown into a Federal metropolitan area," he said, requiring special Federal attention and assistance.

O. L. Weir, president of the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, testified that the Metro system would reverse the trend of commercial deterioration in the center city.

Rep. Don Fuqua (D-Fla.), who presided, said he expects his subcommittee to meet next week to consider the legislation. He predicted approval.

In a related development, the Committee on the National Capital of the American Institute of Architects urged Congress to "heed the will of the people" and provide funds to build Metro. It called Natcher's withholding of funds "blackmail."

June 16, 1969

I have just heard that the Supreme Court ruled in favor of Adam Clayton Powell. I do not know the details but was amazed to receive this message.

Speaking of the Supreme Court, Senator Norris Cotton of New Hampshire is a fine gentleman and, in my opinion, a good Senator. He said last week that he had started having second thoughts about voting to approve liberal men for seats on the Supreme Court. He said he had voted for Justice Thurgood Marshall because he had won some civil rights cases as a lawyer

before the High Court. Looking back now, Senator Cotton said he decided that this was not so impressive a performance since a tongue-tied 12-year old boy with the hiccups could win a civil rights case before the Warren court.

Yesterday Georges pompidou was elected President of France. He succeeds DeGaulle and is a Gaullist candidate. For the first time in a major French election, the Communists have called on their supporters to boycott the polls.

The White House is making every effort possible to save John Lindsey. John Lindsey is the Mayor of New York City and is a former House Member. Since he was elected Mayor he has really had his problems. During the past week a very plump bundle of political goodies was sent to New York City consisting of model city grants, pollution grants and other Federal grants and loans which will be of great service to Lindsey in the last ten days of his campaign for reelection. He is having a right stiff primary and the odds are that he will face former Mayor Wagner in the November election.

Since the president had his meeting at Midway with Thieu the National Liberation front has announced a revolutionary government for the Republic of South Vietnam. This revolutionary government is now sending representatives to the peace talks at Paris and they will take the place of the Viet Cong representatives. According to my information, control over south Vietnam following the election which will take place, is the major issue at the Paris peace talks and if our representatives should agree that the National Liberation Front would be recognized or in the election would have certain advantages, the war, of course, in Vietnam would come to a sudden halt.

June 17, 1969

The Supreme Court, in the opinion written by Chief Justice Earl Warren, brushed aside warnings of a historic confrontation with Congress in the Powell case and stated emphatically that the alleged conflict with another branch of Government could not justify the courts avoiding their constitutional

responsibility to interpret the Constitution. This was a 7 to 1 decision with Justice Stewart dissenting. The Fortas vacancy meant that there were only eight votes instead of nine. The Court in its ruling stated that Congress exceeded its powers when it excluded Adam Clayton Powell from the 90th Congress and that the case was referred to the lower court for a decision as to matters pertaining to his salary during the 90th Congress. This totals about \$55,000.

The back pay matter was the issue that kept the case legally alive in the High Court after Powell was seated January 3rd for the 91st Congress, and a \$25,000 fine was being deducted from his pay in monthly installments of \$1150 each. The attorneys for the House, who are right able lawyers from New York, have received over \$200,000 and according to my information will submit a total bill for \$400,000. This is a right sizeable fee for losing fees.

On Sunday of last week Adam Clayton Powell delivered the baccalaureate sermon at Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee. The title of his sermon was "Jesus Christ was

a Hippie". He stated that Jesus had worn long hair and a beard and a robe which is very similar to the Hippie of today and that he was a Crusader and most Hippies today are in this category. This sermon received quite a bit of newspaper publicity and reminds me somewhat of Adam Clayton Powell's usual tactics.

June 20, 1968

Shortly after the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, stories appeared in newspapers throughout this country stating that the FBI had placed wiretapping on the telephone of Dr. King, and had justified this action under the National Security provision of our present law. Senator Robert F. Kennedy was alive and he denied knowing anything about this case. On several occasions prior to the death of the Senator, he was interrogated as to whether or not as Attorney General he had granted written permission to the FBI to wiretap the telephone of Dr. King. On each occasion he said no. Several weeks ago one of the columnists wrote an article again concerning this, and this man's name is Carl T. Rowan. He maintained in his article that Martin Luther King's telephone had been

tapped and that J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI was the culprit. Mr. Rowan stated that this was one of the many reasons why Mr. Hoover, who is now over 70 years of age, should be removed and this action should take place now. Yesterday, the Associate FBI Director, Clyde A. Tolson, answered Carl T. Rowan's allegations by stating that J. Edgar Hoover had received written permission from Robert F. Kennedy, the Attorney General, to wiretap the phone of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Mr. Tolson stated that the King wiretap met all requirements of the law and was specifically approved in advance in writing by the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy. This finally clears up the question of the wiretaps on the phone of Dr. King, and as to whether or not the Attorney General knew anything about the wiretapping of this particular phone. At the funeral of Dr. King, Senator Kennedy was very much in evidence, and he and the members of his family apparently could not do too much for Mrs. King and the members of her family. Senator Kennedy served as Attorney General from 1961 to September, 1964 when he was succeeded by Nicholas Katzenbach.

The House passed a Cigarette

Labeling bill day before yesterday that to a certain extent gave the tobacco industry what it had asked for. The measure would strengthen the health warning label that must be printed on the side of a cigarette pack. But much more important to the industry, it would extend for six years the period during which Federal regulatory agencies and the states would be forbidden to require warnings in cigarette advertising. Under the present law, which expires on June 30th, each package of cigarettes had to carry a label which reads - Caution: Cigarette smoking may be hazardous to your health. Under the provision of the bill that we passed day before yesterday, the change will read - Warning: The Surgeon General has determined that cigarette smoking is dangerous to your health and may cause lung cancer and other diseases. The bill after passage was sent on to the Senate where a terrific battle probably will take place.

Tobacco is a \$10 billion industry produced in 21 states by 700,000 farm families who receive \$1.5 billion each year for the sale of the tobacco. This commodity pays into the Federal, State and local treasuries about \$4 billion a year in taxes. Notwithstanding all of this, this commodity is in

real serious trouble today.

The New York City Mayor's race was really an upset. John B. Lindsey was defeated in the Republican Primary by John J. Marchi, and former Mayor Wagner was defeated by Mario A. Procaccino. Procaccino was born in Italy 56 years ago and came to this country when he was 9 years old. Marchi is a little-known State Senator from Staten Island whose main platform plank was the fact that he could get along with all sorts of people. He is 47 years old and is the son of an Italian born sculptor. This election was really a surprise. Lindsey apparently is forming a new urban party and will try to forge a liberal coalition and run again in November under the new urban party emblem. This, of course, is whistling in the dark, and he apparently is very much upset over his loss.

June 26, 1969

On Monday of this week, Secretary John A. Volpe called and wanted to talk with me about the freeway-rapid transit situation. We had a nice meeting and during our discussion he very frankly said he had been

unable to solve this situation but hoped to do so within the next few weeks. He wanted to know if I could accept his word that it would be solved so that the rapid transit money could be released. This, of course, was not acceptable because the people in the District Building are so set in their ways about this matter that he will have considerable trouble before he is able to solve this riddle. On Tuesday, President Nixon took a 47-minute helicopter tour over the Washington area controversial freeway and bridge sites and made only the observation that he was glad he did not have to drive to work.

Yesterday we started the conference on the supplemental bill where the \$18.7 million was placed by the Senate. The House refused it and we will resolve this item along with 92 other items in disagreement sometime during the day.

Just before we went into conference yesterday afternoon, Secretary Volpe called me and said he had so much pressure on him, and since the President was pushing him hard, he had decided to issue a release stating that five of the freeway

projects had been approved by Gilbert Hahn, Jr., City Council Chairman, and Walter E. Washington, the Mayor. Of course, those agreed to were agreed to several years ago and are simply fingers on the hand. The palm is where the Three Sisters Bridge, the Potomac River Freeway and North Central, the east leg and center leg are located. The announcement was right hilarious and the Evening Star said that, although Volpe appeared to feel that the letter from Washington and Hahn was a step forward, the freeway projects listed are primarily those the District Government has always been willing to build. The story further stated that the rapid transit money had not been released and the four major freeway projects, which composed the freeway program almost in its entirety, had not been touched in the announcement.

Last night we had our annual gymnasium dinner. We had over 500 people present and President Nixon came up and visited with us for about an hour. He was extremely nice to me and a number of pictures were

made and each time he would look around for me to be in the pictures. I started to kid him and ask if he thought I was carrying rapid transit money in my pocket.

The surcharge vote will probably come up on Monday of next week and this is really a cliff hanger.

June 27, 1969

Yesterday the conferees on the Supplemental Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1969 deleted the \$18.7 million which was placed in the bill by the senate Appropriations Committee. Our Subcommittee on the District of Columbia budget refused the amount and all of the conferees on both sides of the table yesterday dropped it out. Of course, the newspapers and the news media generally are talking considerably about it today and that famous newspaper, the Washington Post, carries its usual mean lead editorial. By the way, if there was a contest for editorialization on the front page, the Washington Post would automatically win every contest with all of the others dropping out as soon as the Washington Post entered.

The conferees on this bill on the Senate side were Robert C. Byrd, Chairman of the Supplemental Appropriations Subcommittee from West Virginia, and Senators Richard B. Russell of Georgia, John O. Pastore of Rhode Island, Spessard L. Holland of Florida, Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana, Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota, Milton R. Young of North Dakota, and Margaret Chase Smith of Maine. These are all right unusual people and have served in the Senate for many, many years.

On the House side we had our Chairman, George Mahon of Texas, Jamie L. Whitten of Mississippi, John J. Rooney of New York, Joe L. Ewins of Tennessee, William H. Natcher of Kentucky, Daniel J. Flood of Pennsylvania, Frank T. Bow of Ohio, Charles R. Jonas of North Carolina, Elford Cederberg of Michigan and Glenn R. Davis of Wisconsin. The article in the Evening Star explains the action of the conferees and is as follows:

**SUBWAY FUNDS DROPPED
PENDING FREEWAY MOVE**

Funds to start subway construction in the District have been

dropped from the supplemental appropriations bill now being ironed out by conferees from the House and Senate Appropriations committees, sources indicated today.

The funds -- \$18.7 million which would be matched by \$37.4 million in federal money -- had been in the Senate-passed version of the supplemental bill, but not in the House-passed version.

The conferees' action, though not final, indicates an intent to continue to hold up subway funds until the District government makes what key House members could interpret as a "meaningful" move to tie the city's freeways into the national system via gateways to Virginia and Maryland. Subway construction here has been blocked for a year because of the dispute.

The conferees met yesterday and again this morning. They adjourned for lunch without any formal statement before resuming work this afternoon.

Late yesterday, subway proponents became encouraged that construction

might start soon, in the wake of an announcement that the Nixon administration had endorsed a move by the city to end the impasse.

Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe announced he had received a letter from Mayor Walter E. Washington and City Council Chairman Gilbert Hahn, Jr., which said the District had agreed to proceed on 24.5 miles of freeway costing around \$500 million. However, the list of projects agreed to did not include the Three Sisters Bridge and the North Central Freeway, the two suburban links considered vital by most legislators.

Volpe indicated he felt the letter should be enough to encourage the Senate and House conferees to release the subway construction money.

He said he believed the projects agreed to by the District government could solve "most" of the problems and added, "I intend to continue working with the concerned parties toward a complete solution." Earlier, Volpe had said he favored an immediate start on the Three Sisters Bridge and a further study on

the North Central Freeway.

The projects to be built immediately would be: The Potomac River Parkway from the Whitehurst Freeway to the Palisades; the South Leg of the freeway from the Potomac River Parkway to 14th Street, the Center Leg from the Southwest Freeway to New York Avenue, the East Leg from Barney Circle to Bladensburg Road and an industrial highway to parallel New York Avenue. The city also agreed to propose a final location for the North Leg.

Bahn also said yesterday that the District's position on freeways should be enough to unfreeze the subway money.

"We're saying 'Here's a plan for freeways, now build them,'" he said.

In another development yesterday, both the Republican District Central Committee and an organization headed by the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, President of the Model Inner City Community Organization, said they were taking steps because of their concern over the crisis.

The Republicans said they favored a balanced transportation system, without heavy emphasis on freeways. Fauntroy called for a city-wide coalition of citizens and organizations to work at ending the crisis.

Because of the dispute over freeways, the House and Senate appropriations subcommittees on the District have allowed only funds for right-of-way and engineering work for the subway. A continuation of the delay, which transit supporters claim causes an increase of \$250,000 a day in construction costs because of inflation could wreck the area-wide planning for the system, Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority officials have said.

The chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the District, Rep. William H. Natcher, D-Ky., was represented today as finding nothing new in the city's offer to build the 24.5 miles of freeways. Last year, the city council had approved a road system which did not contain the Three Sisters Bridge or the North Central Freeway and Natcher felt yesterday's offer was no different.

Congress directed the city last year to launch an 18-month study to determine a route to tie in with two Maryland systems--Interstate 95 and Interstate 70-S. The original route planned for this was the North Central Freeway which neighborhood groups here vehemently opposed.

The city government has not started this study.

In the final floor action, the House could overrule the conferees and accept the Senate-approved subway appropriation. House members from the Virginia and Maryland suburbs generally favor the subway and might make a floor fight for it--but at least one suburban congressman says he and his colleagues don't have the strength to beat Natcher and his allies from the Appropriations and Public Works Committees.

Rep. Joel T. Broyhill, R-Va., called the District's freeway proposal "disgraceful." He said U.S. Secretary John A. Volpe has worked hard to get a freeway-subway agreement but has obtained nothing from the District government but a restatement of its refusal to comply with

the congressional directive.

The developments in the transportation crisis brought several responses from key organizations here.

Fauntroy, a former city council vice chairman, said the city-wide coalition of citizens and organizations might be able to "come up with solutions that don't even occur to the most dedicated officials."

The key position in the Fauntroy-Medel City organization proposal is a call for citizens and organizations "whatever their position on the freeway controversy" to join in the coalition.

Carl L. Shipley, Republican National Committeeman, said the Republican District Central Committee at its monthly meeting last night decided to endorse requests by Volpe and Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, R-Md., to have a special subcommittee study the crisis and come up with a policy statement which could be voted on by the committee in a special meeting.

Sammie Abbott of the Emergency Committee on the Transportation Crisis and other committee leaders denounced Volpe's statements, and said the freeway plan backed by the District and Volpe would be attacked by the same coalition of organizations which have blocked major freeway construction for the past several years.

June 30, 1969

The President has indicated that as soon as we make our landing on the moon he will make a trip abroad visiting one or more of the countries behind the Iron Curtain.

During the past week the American Medical Association with Senator Dirksen succeeded in blocking the appointment of Dr. John H. Knowles as Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. It seems that Dr. Knowles is a well qualified man for this particular assignment but that the American Medical Association objected to his appointment. One of the ablest men that the President has in his Cabinet is Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Robert Finch. Mr. Finch was very strong for Dr. Knowles and had given every assurance that he would not only be nominated but,

in his opinion, would be approved by the Senate. The refusal of the President to send in Dr. Knowles' name, after the objections from Dirksen and the American Medical Association, came as quite a shocker to Secretary Finch. It now develops that the American Medical Association contributed a little over \$2 million to Mr. Nixon's campaign fund last fall and this, along with other matters, entered into the picture.

The President is really trying to walk a tight rope insofar as enforcement of the Civil Rights Act is concerned. Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina was one of Mr. Nixon's strong advocates in his campaign and is now objecting to a rigorous enforcement of the 1954 Civil Rights Act in the south. In order to pacify Senator Thurmond and others in the south, and, especially in those states which he carried, the President is having some difficulty carrying water on both shoulders. Secretary Finch of HEW has made statement after statement that he will enforce the law and this makes it right difficult for the President to travel a middle road.

After the refusal of the President to name Dr. Knowles, the name of Dr. Roger O. Egeberg, Dean of the College of Medicine at the University of Southern California, was approved by the President and Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

After the landing on the moon, the President plans to make a dramatic penetration of the Iron curtain by visiting communist Romania early in August. This will come as a climax to a round-the-world trip. The President will visit the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, India and Pakistan.

Senator Scott of Pennsylvania and Senator Mathias of Maryland are very much disturbed over the President's position on civil rights and on political appointments generally. These two liberal Republican senators indicated at a press conference this past week that they oppose the Administration's strategy on new civil rights legislation and disagree bitterly over softening of school desegregation guide lines. Senator Scott apparently must be in a huff because at his news conference he

stated he was simply serving notice on the Administration.

The major problems confronting us today in this country are: end of the war in Vietnam; combating crime; controlling inflation and cost of living; reducing pollution of air and water; reducing taxes; conserving our natural resources; improving racial relations; fighting narcotics; combating poverty; and combating decline in morality.

July 2, 1969

Prince Charles of England was acclaimed yesterday as the 21st Prince of Wales in a ceremony in Caernarvon, Wales. The train carrying Queen Elizabeth II and the Royal Party passed very close to where a bomb was exploded and during the entire day tension prevailed. Early in the day two men were killed in an explosion brought about as the result of time bombs that went off prematurely. The police were very much in evidence and judging from the expression on the Queen's face at the time the Prince was crowned and received his coronet, the events taking place were very serious. In this country,

of course, we are confronted daily with dissident groups at public meetings of every description and it seems a shame that this young man could not participate in this ceremony without disruption. After the ceremony Prince Charles started a four-day handshaking crusade to win the hearts of the Welsh whose crown he now wears. The Welsh nationalists who attempted to disturb the ceremony proceeded to continue the disturbance.

President Nixon sent to the Hill a Civil Rights Bill which was not well received by the Judiciary Committee. The ranking minority member on this committee, William McCulloch of Ohio, was very vociferous in his remarks concerning the bill and today the Nixon Administration decided to head off a revolt in the House and clear the way for an extension of the 1965 Voting Rights Act. Under the compromise the House will first consider the extension of the 1965 law, then may consider the broader package sought by the Administration. The 1965 Act was drawn to protect negro voting rights in seven southern states. The Administration bill which was sent to the Hill last week would expand

the provisions of the 1965 Act with one major change. In all of 50 states certain residency requirements for voters in Presidential elections would be stricken. The Administration's attempts to replace the 1965 Act brought a strong reaction from liberal Democrats and Republican civil rights advocates who complained bitterly that the new bill would weaken Negro voting rights by diluting the law's effect where it is needed most in the south. During the day yesterday a group of Negro civil rights advocates moved into the Attorney General's office and refused to leave until the Attorney General met with them. The headlines in today's papers denoted the fact that Nixon yielded on voting rights.

July 7, 1969

During the administration of President Kennedy, books appeared from time to time written by employees of the White House during the Eisenhower Administration. Some of the stories were right good and others were concocted in such a way as to bring about a tremendous sale. It was generally understood that during

the Kennedy Administration the White House employees and servants had all agreed not to write stories. The same applied to the employees during the Johnson Administration and, according to my information, during the Johnson Administration the employees almost had to sign affidavits. Shortly after President Kennedy was assassinated, Mrs. Lincoln and others wrote stories concerning their days in the White House and now Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis' private secretary, Mary B. Gallagher, has written a story which is not complimentary, to say the least. The title of the story is, "My Boss, Jacqueline Kennedy." Mrs. Gallagher admits that she promised not to write any stories but that regardless of her promises she has entered into a contract for this story entitled, "My Boss, Jacqueline Kennedy". The story is written in such a way as to make Mrs. Kennedy look like an ignoramus and a spoiled child. Mrs. Gallagher goes into detail concerning the purchase of a coat that she bought from Mrs. Kennedy and of the many ways that Mrs. Kennedy connived to make purchases of jewelry and other right expensive items. On one occasion, according to Mrs. Gallagher, Mrs.

Kennedy thought seriously about having the diamonds removed from the dagger presented to the President by the Shah of Iran. It seems the diamonds could not be removed and, therefore, Mrs. Kennedy was unable to sell the diamonds and use the money to purchase a very expensive piece of jewelry. Mrs. Gallagher seems to delight in telling little petty events that took place which, of course, should be considered confidential and very private. I am really amazed at some people who, regardless of integrity or decency, are controlled by the almighty dollar and this certainly applies to Mrs. Gallagher.

Virginia and I spent the Fourth of July week end at Rehobeth and really had a nice time. With the exception of one afternoon, the weather was ideal and the ocean simply beautiful.

We are moving right slow in the House and, with the exception of appropriations bills and one or two bills which seek to correct certain domestic programs underway in this country, very little is being accomplished.

We are about ready to mark up and report the Labor-HEW Appropriations Bill. This bill contains requests for a little over \$16 billion and the Johnson and Nixon reductions total about \$680 million. The National Education Association has located an office in the Congressional Hotel and this office is under the control and direction of an employee of NEA. In the office in the Hotel, you find people who are working, they say, for the emergency committee for full funding of education programs. Calls are made to subcommittee members on the Appropriations Committee on this particular bill and if the right answers are not received, long distance calls are immediately placed to County and City School Superintendents who are instructed to immediately call their Congressmen. A front page story appeared in the Washington Post on Saturday concerning this set up and it is really a pressure group in full operation. Regardless of the amount appropriated, these people will not be satisfied and apparently are not concerned at all over just where the money is coming from.

Bonny, the pigtailed space monkey, orbited the earth 131 times during the past nine days and the last day of the orbit the monkey failed to respond so the 315-pound capsule was triggered and landed in the Pacific. Helicopter crews quickly sighted the spacecraft bobbing in the ocean some 25 miles north of Hawaii and apparently the monkey had survived the space flight in good shape. Along about midnight last night the monkey died and the \$91 million project was not too successful.

In addition to the budget for Fiscal Year 1970, we have before Congress today legislation pertaining to the ABM system which is quite controversial. In addition, the Banking and Currency Committee has legislation pertaining to bank holding companies. Cigarette advertising is one of the major bills that has passed the House and is now in the Senate. Tobacco is very much in the news today. A bill to revise Congressional procedures and certain other Congressional reforms is pending. With all of our talk concerning electoral reform, a resolution for a constitutional amendment providing for direct election of the President and Vice President seems to have stopped.

Food stamp legislation with an increase from \$340 million to \$750 million is now pending and Mine Safety legislation, increasing health and safety standards for coal mines is pending. We have water pollution legislation which strengthens control of water pollution by oil and sewage under way at this time. Hearings are in progress in the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee concerning postal corporation. Anti-poverty extension legislation which would extend the program for five years is now under consideration. A bill to extend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act for two years passed the House and is now in the Senate. The House voted a one year extension of the tax surcharge and deletion of the 7% investment credit and this bill is now in the Senate. Legislation to extend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 will be up in both the House and Senate before we adjourn.

We have up on the floor today the bill which amends the John F. Kennedy Center Act to authorize additional funds for such Center. In the beginning when the Cultural Center was authorized by the Committee on Public Works, the House was informed

that no Federal money would be necessary. About two years after that the name was changed to the John F. Kennedy Center and authorization requested for Federal funds totalling \$15 million. The Appropriations Committee, upon which I serve as a member, appropriated the \$15 million with the understanding that no additional funds would be necessary. Now Congress is called upon under the legislation on the floor today to authorize an additional \$23 million with the balance to be raised by public subscription. So far \$30 million has been raised by public subscription and there is a total of about \$35 million in the structure at this time. The location of the Center is a mistake and it is not only too close to the Potomac River, but is in direct line of the jet planes that land at National Airport. In addition, so far there is no provision for transportation to the Center and parking facilities are not available except for just a few hundred cars. All of this is now generally known and the legislation today is very much in controversy.

The Rules Committee started with a presentation of the rule for adoption by the House and Frank Bow

of Ohio, who is the ranking minority Member on the Committee on Appropriations, secured time and went to the well and made a very vigorous speech against the adoption of the rule and against the expenditure of any additional Federal funds. He is a large man and has a very deep bass voice. He raised his voice so it could be heard throughout the Chamber without any difficulty, and, in fact, out in the hallways. He worked himself up to a high pitch and one of the Members asked him to yield and he did. The question propounded was one that did not meet with the approval of Mr. Bow of Ohio and he again proceeded to get all worked up in answering the question and in closing out his speech against the bill. He walked up the center aisle and sat down in about the fifth row and suddenly slumped over, suffering a major heart attack. In fact, this is either the fourth or fifth that Frank Bow has had and for the past five years has been in and out of the Bethesda Naval Hospital. His doctors have advised him for years not to permit himself to get all worked up over any legislation or, in fact, anything, but the bill today was just too much for the gentleman from Ohio.

We have in the House three doctors and all three of the doctors were on the floor. Just as soon as Mr. Bow slumped over in his seat and started turning purple, gasping for breath, Dr. Hall of Missouri, Dr. Carter of Kentucky and Dr. Morgan of Pennsylvania, ran over to him and began assisting him. Within a matter of three minutes a small oxygen unit was brought on the floor and the three doctors administered the oxygen and finally Mr. Bow sat up and opened his eyes. Just before opening his eyes, Dr. Hall was administering oxygen and Dr. Carter of Kentucky was holding his wrist taking his pulse, and at this point Dr. Carter said he is going fast. At this point Frank Bow sat up and opened his eyes. By this time, Dr. Pearson the House physician, was on the floor and the stretcher was brought in and the gentleman from Ohio was removed from the floor, and, I guess, driven on back out to Bethesda Naval Hospital where he has been off and on for several years.

The rule was adopted on a close vote and the bill is now in general debate. A short recess was held and during this unfortunate event, the

gallery was completely filled with people. Today is overcast - a rainy day - and it seems there are thousands of tourists in the Capitol. They are in out of the rain and it makes the tours throughout the Capitol more crowded, and a great many more go through each rainy summer day.

July 11, 1969

On Wednesday of this week, we presented the second Supplemental Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1969. The \$18,737,000 requested to place the rapid transit system under construction was denied and upon presenting the supplemental appropriations conference report, we had quite a colloquy on the floor concerning this request. The statement that I made on the floor is as follows:

"I now yield to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Natcher), a member of the conference committee, for comment in regard to what the conferees did about this question and why the conferees did what they did.

"Mr. NATCHER. I thank the Speaker.

"Mr. Speaker, I would like first to say to my friend, the gentleman

from Virginia (Mr. Broyhill) and my friend, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Gude) and all of those other Representatives from the adjoining metropolitan area that all down through the years we have appreciated their attitude and the stand they have taken in regard to the free-way-rapid transit impasse that we are now confronted with.

"I know the gentleman from Virginia and the gentleman from Maryland believe that there is a place in our Capital City for both a free-way system and a rapid transit system.

"Mr. speaker, that is the position of our committee. We believe that there is a place for both a freeway system and a rapid rail transit system in our Capital City. In order to meet the tremendous day-by-day growth of traffic, the highway program must be carried out along with the presently authorized rapid rail transit system.

"In 1958, after a 5-year study, the freeway program was set up for the District of Columbia. Since that time millions of dollars have been appropriated for this system and today we have in Federal and District

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funds over \$200,000,000 on hand that cannot be used.

"Just to give you some idea, Mr. Speaker, of the cost of some of these projects and how the cost has increased--back in 1961 when we had the east leg of the freeway system before our committee, it was explained that the cost would amount to \$26,100,000. Today, in 1969, the cost is estimated at \$78,000,000. That gives you an example of what this impasse has done in regard to the freeway system here in the District of Columbia.

"Mr. Speaker, in order that there may be no misunderstanding about this matter, our committee still is of the opinion that there is a place for both systems here in the District of Columbia.

"Beginning back in 1962 we started having trouble over the freeway system.

"In 1966--as the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Broyhill) knows, as well as the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Gude) and my good friend, the ranking minority member of the District of Columbia Budget Subcommittee, the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Davis) also know--we appeared

before the House and recommended that the rapid transit money be deleted because the freeway system had been stopped. We said to the Members of the House at that time, Mr. Speaker, that when the freeway system started and when they in good faith started repairing the streets in the District of Columbia, we would come before the House and recommend the rapid transit money.

"After the bill passed the House and while it was before the other body, the National Capital Planning Commission was called back into session and on a vote of 6 to 5, they started the freeway system.

"We came back with the conference report on that bill and, as my friend from Virginia (Mr. Broyhill) knows, I said to the House, "The freeway system is now underway," and we receded and recommended the rapid transit money. My friend, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Davis), will tell you that within a few weeks after that time the National Capital Planning Commission was called back into session and changed their vote, and at that time they stopped the freeway system.

"In order that there may not be any misunderstanding, we want the

House to know that as soon as the freeway program gets under way beyond recall, then we will come back to the House and recommend that construction funds for rapid transit be approved.

"The Federal Highway Act of 1968 passed the House and the Senate, and was signed by the president of the United States in August of 1968. As my friend, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Broyhill), knows, the Highway Act of 1968 is the law that we must operate under at this time.

"I want to read just a portion of that law which pertains to the free-ways of the District of Columbia. The portion of the bill providing for the District of Columbia reads as follows:

District of Columbia

SEC. 23. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, or any court decision or administrative action to the contrary, the secretary of Transportation and the government of the District of Columbia shall, in addition to those routes already under construction, construct all routes on the Interstate System within the District of Columbia as set forth in

the document entitled "1968 Estimate of the Cost of Completion of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways in the District of Columbia" submitted to Congress by the Secretary of Transportation with, and as a part of "The 1968 Interstate System Cost Estimate" printed as House Document Numbered 199, Ninetieth Congress. Such construction shall be undertaken as soon as possible after the date of enactment of this Act, except as otherwise provided in this section, and shall be carried out in accordance with all applicable provisions of title 23 of the United States Code.

(b) Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this section the government of the District of Columbia shall commence work on the following projects:

(1) Three Sisters Bridge, I-266 (Section B1 to B2).

(2) Potomac River Freeway I-266 (Section B2 to B4).

(3) Center Leg of the Inner Loop, I-95 (Section A6 to C4), terminating at New York Avenue.

(4) East Leg of the Inner Loop, I-295 (Section C1 to C4), terminating at Bladensburg Road.

"The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Broyhill) knows this act was passed by the House and the Senate and it is the law today -- Public Law 90-495.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the Public Works Committee brought this bill before the House, explained it in detail, and the bill was then passed by both Houses and signed into law, we find that the District Building ignores it. I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that every day since that law was signed on August 23, 1968, the District Building has completely ignored it.

"Our new President, in his message of April 28, 1969, to the Congress, on the District of Columbia, made this statement. Before reading it, I want you to know that this is the first time in 10 long years that any President has had the nerve and the courage to state the facts. Let me read to you what our new President said. This is a portion of his message:

Mass transit must be part of a balanced transportation network. A subway will not relieve local governments of the duty to modernize and improve their highway systems

and other forms of transportation so that all citizens have an adequate choice as to how they travel. Clearly, the impasse that has arisen between proponents of road and rail transportation in the Washington Metropolitan area has contributed little to the progress of either. There are, however, hopeful signs that a fair and effective settlement of these issues will be reached in the near future. It is in the interest of all those involved--central city dwellers, suburbanites, shoppers, employees, and visitors alike--that this be done.

"Mr. Speaker, I agree with every word of this statement that I have just read.

"Mr. Speaker, in the supplemental estimates submitted to the House, we had a request for \$18,737,000 to start construction of a rapid transit system. We decided not to take action at that time. The supplemental went to the other body and they added this amount to the bill. In conference the other side receded, and it is not in the bill. In connection with the regular bill for fiscal year 1970, we

have the sum of \$21,586,000 requested as the District's share for construction of the authorized rapid rail transit system.

"I will say to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Broyhill) that in addition to that, we also have the sum of \$1,299,200 requested for the District's share for operating expenses.

"I want the gentleman from Virginia and the gentleman from Maryland to note that as soon as the freeway system is started and underway according to the Highway Act of 1968, we will come to the House and recommend funds for the authorized rapid rail transit system.

"In closing, a bill is before the House Committee on the District of Columbia, chaired by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. McMillan) which provides for Federal grants of \$1,047,000,000 for a regional rapid transit system. The bill that authorized the basic rapid rail transit system in 1965 provided for a 25-mile system to cost \$431 million. The bill now pending before the District of Columbia legislative committee calls for \$1,047,000,000 in Federal grants.

The rapid rail transit system proposed under that bill is 97 miles, not 25 miles--that the distinguished gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Gross) asked about a number of years ago. They said at that time it would cost \$431 million. Now they say it will cost \$2.5 billion and the Federal Government will have to put up \$1,047,000,000 in Federal grants in addition to the amount authorized in 1965 of \$100 million.

"As the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Broyhill) knows, the impasse with which we are confronted is certainly not helping that bill any. I want the gentleman from Virginia, and the gentleman from Maryland, and my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. Adams) -- who has been fair and sound about this matter all through the years -- to know how our committee feels about it.

"This is the position of our committee.

"Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the member of the conference, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Davis).

"Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I simply want to say that the gentleman from Kentucky has stated this matter completely and fairly, as I know it from my work on the subcommittee with the gentleman.

"Both this Congress and the President have expressed themselves in support of a balanced transportation system. As soon as there is some assurance that we are to have a balanced transportation system, the gentleman from Kentucky and I are committed to providing the initial funds that were included in this supplemental request, and the follow-up funds that are provided in the 1970 budget.

"I think that is a fair position to take, and I think it is the only position we could reasonably take in the light of the mandate of this House in the 1968 Highway Act.

"Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield now such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. Adams).

"Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the statement of the

gentleman from Kentucky.

"I am going to take the position of supporting the gentleman both in the District Committee and publicly. I think the impasse has reached desperate proportions. We are about to put 70,000 people between the Agriculture Building and the Capitol on Independence Avenue, and there is no way in the world we can get those people in and out without a subway system.

"I may have reservations about the highway system, but I think it has been clearly stated that the impasse cannot go on any longer.

"I publicly urge both the District Building and all others involved, to meet the conditions so we can create a subway system. As I understand the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Natcher), if they indicate the conditions which have been set forth are being met and being started, the subway system will start, and then we will have both things operating in Washington, D. C., and we need them.

"Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from

Maryland (Mr. Gude).

"(Mr. GUDE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

"Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, I should like to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Broyhill).

"The gentleman from Kentucky is completely correct that the District government has refused to obey the law. We have a deep concern over the fact that every day we fail to start construction of this transit system it is costing approximately \$250,000.

"Last week I stated here on the floor my support of reinstatement of the \$18.7 million for construction of the District of Columbia portion of the regional rapid rail transit system. I do not believe it is in the best interest to hold one part of our transportation system hostage to the other.

"I should merely like to express our deep concern and regret over this situation.

"Mr. MAFFON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Broyhill).

"Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Natcher) for his further assurance regarding his support of the funds to start construction of our transit system. I also want to commend the gentleman from Kentucky for his untiring efforts in helping us to solve the transportation crisis in the Nation's Capital. The gentleman is absolutely correct in pointing out that we must have a balanced transportation system and that delay on any portion of it is not acceptable and will not be tolerated.

"There has already been delay in excess of 10 years on a major portion of the highway and freeway system. It is now quite apparent that the appropriation of these funds at this time would encourage further delay to the extent that we may be several more years in commencing the construction on the other needed parts of the transportation system. I therefore join with the gentleman from Washington (Mr. Adams) in expressing my support of the

position taken by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Natcher) and by the Appropriations Committee, in holding up these funds until the District of Columbia government complies with the mandate of the Congress. If they continue to ignore the Congress then I suggest the withholding of other appropriations until they recognize that this is the Nation's Capital and the will of the Congress and the American people must prevail.

"Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Jonas).

"Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, I expect every Member in the Chamber would agree with me that when we have a bill involving 92 separate amendments one could not find a conference committee which would agree on every dollar figure agreed on in the conference.

"Conferences are just exactly what the word indicates they are, conferences between two differing groups trying to reconcile differences between two bills.

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"I believe, as a member of the conference committee, that we did very well in it. We gave in on some items to the Senate. The Senate conceded on some items. And we compromised some.

"As the gentleman from Texas, the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations and the chairman of the conference, has already indicated the conference report is \$461,947,690 below the budget. It is a half billion dollars above the House-passed bill. But, as the gentleman from Texas explained, \$450 million of that increase was not even considered in the House, because the items were first submitted in the Senate.

"If we eliminate the items the House did not have an opportunity to consider, which were added in the Senate, the bill would be only about \$100 million above the House figure. It is \$107,312,000 below the Senate figure.

"The conference report represents the best judgment of the conferees. It was signed by all the managers on the part of the House.

"I join the gentleman from Texas, the chairman of the committee, in urging adoption of the conference report.

"Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield one-half minute to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Nelsen).

"Mr. NELSEN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

"I merely wish to point out I believe the position our good friend the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Natcher), has taken -- and his offer of support under the conditions he outlined -- is completely fair and should have the unanimous support of the House of Representatives.

"I speak because of the fact that I did have a hand in the Subway System Act of the District of Columbia and do feel a responsibility with reference thereto. However, I also want to say that the gentleman's recommendation is very fair and in my opinion it is one that we can follow."

The newspapers, of course, commented somewhat on the action of our Committee. The title of the

headlines in the Washington Post was, "Hill Refuses Subway Funds". This article is as follows:

HILL REFUSES SUBWAY FUNDS

Freeways Action Must Come First

Congress formally snuffed-out Washington's bid for immediate subway funding yesterday with some blunt advice to the city to build its freeway network if it wants any action on rapid transit.

Neither the dropping of the subway request in the final appropriations bill for fiscal 1969 nor the set of warnings from the House floor about freeways were surprises, but they left the next move clearly to the city.

Rep. William H. Natcher (D.Ky.), chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the District and chief spokesman of the freeways-for-subways school, prevailed easily with backing from numerous colleagues.

As he has for years, Natcher stated that there is a place in Washington for both highways and subways and that his subcommittee will recommend subway funding only when

the freeway network is under way
"beyond recall."

In the Senate, where approval had been given to the subway funding but later was dropped in joint conference, the subway system also came under new scrutiny from Natcher's counterpart, Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.).

Proxmire, hearing pleas by witnesses from the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority for funding in the current fiscal year, said he was concerned about the inflationary aspects of building the subway system now.

"I'm very impressed by the arguments you've given," he told the officials, "but I'm not completely convinced." A strong case can be made for the subway, he said, but spending on public works must be held down if inflation is to be curbed.

Proxmire also asked the officials if they felt that highway, bus and subway systems should be coordinated, commenting that "I understand that's Representative Natcher's position."

WMATA Board Chairman Frederick A. Babson agreed, though he earlier emphasized at length his view that the subway system should not be put off any longer.

The Metro "should have been built decades ago," Babson testified. "The longer we wait, the worse it gets."

Gladys N. Spellman, chairman of the Washington Suburban Transit Commission, said that she and others in the suburban jurisdictions were "enormously concerned about the construction stalemate" since it might stir up new enemies of the subway.

Suburban voters have committed their money to the system, she noted, and could become nervous about their decisions if there is more delay and costs continue to mount as a result. She said the highways are needed as well.

Both the city government and the Nixon Administration have joined in support of building a freeway system here, but have not included the two most controversial items: The Three Sisters Bridge and the North Central Freeway.

Natcher said yesterday that the city must come forth with a "reasonable freeway system," a position that won support from Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R-Va.) and Rep. Ancher Nelsen (R-Minn.) ranking minority member of the House District Committee.

Rep. Brock Adams (D-Wash.), another District Committee member, termed the transportation impasse desperate, and added that he hoped the city would move on the highway program.

The final House vote on the supplemental appropriations bill was 348 to 49. In the Senate, floor approval came without debate on the subway issue. The action left subway funding now up to Natcher's and Proxmire's subcommittees in Fiscal 1970 requests.

There were these other local actions in the consideration of the final 1969 bill:

FEDERAL CITY COLLEGE - the College and the Washington Technical Institute lost a request for money to fund courses in nutrition, child care, consumer education and other family living classes.

The schools had sought a \$7.2 million endowment as a "land grant"

to operate these courses, a move that the House had approved.

When the Senate appropriations Committee dropped this request, Sen. William B. Spong, Jr., (D-Va) won floor approval for a \$360,000 appropriations as the amount that the schools would have used as interest on the endowment.

But the House-Senate conference dropped both requests, a move that Spong deplored in a speech yesterday. Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D-W.Va.), chairman of the Senate subcommittee handling the bill, explained that the House conferees had been "adamant" in their opposition to Spong's amendment because it would open the door for annual appropriations that might total more than the endowment request.

In turn, he said, the Senate conferees remained firm in opposing the full grant "largely at my suggestion." Byrd said he felt the request should go through "regular channels" rather than through a supplemental bill.

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION -- the House and Senate agreed to appropriate \$15 million to aid major construction underway here for new health care facilities.

DISTRICT BUDGET -- the city received funds to cofer salary increases and a final installment on its Fiscal 1969 annual payment from the Federal Government.

July 14, 1969

On Wednesday of this week our Apollo 11 will be on its way to the moon. This will be the final step in making a landing on the moon by our Astronauts. This phase of the program will cost \$350 million and the space suits to be used by the three Astronauts cost \$300,000 each. After some 21 successful flights, I hope and pray that this one is successful.

For years and years we have often wondered just what the moon was made of and our story tellers have made predictions as to what we would find on the moon and the likelihood of such a trip.

The Senate is very much engaged in the ABM struggle and according to a nose count it is just about a tie. The Sentinel Atomic Ballistic System is either very much in demand at this time or should be set aside pending a conference with the Soviet Union and some controlled agreement concerning atomic and hydrogen missiles and their use generally.

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July 16, 1969

They're off to the moon.

Our three American Astronauts thundered off into space today on their way to the moon. Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin and Michael Collins, at 9:32 AM in the Apollo 11 spacecraft, started their trip to the moon. The final step will be to make a moon landing at 4:17 PM on Sunday of this week and to step onto the surface of the moon at 2:21 AM Monday morning. The launching of their three-piece mooncraft was the culmination of an eight year, \$24 billion effort to overtake and finally surpass the Soviet Union, the pioneers of manned space flights.

A crowd estimated at between 500,000 and a million persons watched the launching which was probably the greatest attendance at a space flight since the early days of the American space program. The launching was perfect. As the count-down got to nine seconds, a bright orange flame erupted from the base of the mobile launch pad and steam came from its sides as the Saturn built up thrust in a pit cooled by

millions of gallons of water. The whole pad seemed to burst into flame as the rocket built up its maximum thrust and the hold-down bolts were turned loose. From the ground it appeared that the Saturn danced slightly to the right then slowly reached skyward.

This is one of the great days in the history of this country and our three Astronauts, if successful, will join with Lindbergh and John Glenn in history.

July 17, 1969

Our moon bound Apollo 11 is right on target. Their 250,000 mile journey will bring them into orbit around noon on Saturday. A day later Armstrong and Aldrin will fly their eagle excursion craft to a gentle landing on the moon's Sea of Tranquility. Late last night the men of Apollo 11 already were 90,000 miles out in space - one third of the way to the moon. So exact and free of mishap was their flight that if they did not change course they would miss the moon by less than 100 miles.

President Nixon yesterday proclaimed Monday a National Day of Participation so that all Americans may take part in the moment of drama when men first step onto the moon. From time to time between now and the landing on the moon the Astronauts are scheduled to take 15-minute colored telecasts.

Of course, the Soviet Union will have to do something unusual just before our men land on the moon. The Soviet Union sent an unmanned luna probe into outer space prior to the launching of Apollo 11 and this luna probe should reach the vicinity of the moon today. So far we have heard nothing concerning the progress of this special mission of Luna 15 which was launched on Sunday. We expect no difficulty since this probe will be out of the way long before we attempt our landing on the moon.

July 18, 1969

I played baseball through High School and College and then played Industrial League ball. I was a little better than the college baseball player but not good enough to

play in the big leagues. I have a little nephew, Joey Natcher, who is quite a ball player. I have before me an article from the Park City Daily News stating that "Natcher Hurls Warriors to Farm Title". According to the article, Joey Natcher pitched a three-hitter and the Warriors won the Little American Farm League Tournament Championship. He was voted the team's most valuable player for the season.

President Nixon disclosed yesterday that the Apollo 11 crew will leave on the moon the medals of two dead Soviet Cosmonauts in addition to the flight insignia of three dead American Astronauts. The dead Americans to be honored are Virgil I. (Gus) Grissom, Roger B. Chaffee and Edward H. White, who were killed in a fire on the launch pad at Cape Kennedy on January 27, 1967, while preparing for the first manned Apollo shot. The two dead Cosmonauts are Yuri A. Gagarin and Vladimir Komarov. Gagarin was killed in the crash of a jet plane and Komarov died when his space vehicle's parachute failed while he was returning to earth from an orbital flight. So far the Apollo 11 flight

is successful and for the next 48 to 50 hours the Astronauts are saying very little and generally are doing housekeeping chores aboard the spaceship.

July 21, 1969

The Washington Post so far has been on the losing side insofar as the freeway-rapid transit controversy is concerned. Down through the years they have been right vicious about this matter and then suddenly last year they came out with an editorial which said I was correct about the matter, and that certainly we must have a balanced transportation system for our Nation's Capital. This apparently has been their attitude during the present year but from time to time articles appeared in their paper which were very impatient and demanded that the freeway money be released. The Washington Post owns the Newsweek Magazine and WTOP Radio and Television stations. WTOP has been right vicious and on two occasions has carried right mean editorials against me. Suddenly last week, Jack Eisen, a Washington Post staff writer, and two or three people from the Newsweek Magazine, along

with the news section of WTOP started in to obtain facts for a profile story. It was quite evident that this was to be a meat ax job and when Jack Eisen appeared at my office I had no comment. He stated that he was going into my District, into my home town, and apparently thought that this would really frighten all of us in the office. He did go into my District and spent three days in my home town. In Sunday's Washington Post an article entitled, "Rep. Natcher: Policeman of D.C.'s Freeways" appeared and this article is as follows:

**REP. NATCHER: POLICEMAN
OF D.C.'S FREEWAYS**

**Bowling Green's Congressman
Keeps Manning the Roadblocks
By Jack Eisen**

DOWN IN Bowling Green, briefly the confederate capital of Kentucky and now a bustling city of 40,000 ringed by fields of tobacco and corn, easily the best-known local citizen is William Huston Natcher, 59, of 638 East Main St.

The window shades on Natcher's two-story brick Colonial home near

the crest of Reservoir Hill are drawn, for he is in Washington attending the afternoon's session of the House of Representatives. You can depend on it. He hasn't missed a roll call since he first won election in 1953. The home folks know it and talk about it.

If you walk into the town square -- a tree-shaded park dominated by a fountain decorated with baroque statues of cavorting angels and a flagpole modeled after the Eiffel Tower -- anybody will tell you they know Bill Natcher. Know him all their lives. Why, when the favorite nephew won a 4-H prize, Bill even wrote him a letter. Yes, indeed.

Closer questioning discloses however, that in his home town, as in Washington, Bill Natcher is better known for what he does than who he is.

ON VISITS home he will hold court in a store-front office across from the Warren County Courthouse-- an office labeled "William H. Natcher, Attorney," although the law practice is dormant.

He also will walk down the street in a whirlwind of handshakes, saying

"Hiya partner" to the few whose names he somehow cannot recall.

He is a commanding figure. About six feet tall, slender, with sharp features and piercing eyes, he parts his wavy, gray-streaked hair precisely down the middle. Always regarded as something of a spiffy dresser he wears conservative suits and bar-type collar clasp.

"I was his laundry delivery boy when I was 16," recalls Deputy Sheriff Charles Forshes, an enthusiastic Natcher supporter. "All I remember is: Go heavy on the starch in the collar and the cuffs."

When home, Natcher will range widely, usually driving alone in his own car, across the rolling green hills of the Second Congressional District, past shanties and modest farm homes. Its 20 counties extend from the Tennessee border 20 miles south of Bowling Green to the banks of the Ohio River 75 miles to the north.

If there is an audience assembled, Natcher will talk to it. Off the political circuit, he shuns social gatherings. He is never seen at the country club. Sometimes he finds time to go fishing with a close friend.

IN WASHINGTON, where his rise on the House seniority ladder has made him into one of the most powerful men -- perhaps the most powerful of all -- in municipal affairs, he is rarely seen off Capitol Hill. Since 1961 he has been chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the District of Columbia, which passes upon the city budget for the Nation's Capital.

He works evenings, Saturdays, sometimes even Sundays, and never goes to cocktail parties or to other entertainments.

"About all that Bill is interested in is his work," says one Washingtonian who has known him for years.

A nonsmoker and a teetotaler from a district that grows some of the best tobacco and distills some of the most mellow bourbon whiskey in the land, Natcher is known to have but one addiction: peppermints.

Natcher's chief fame from his District Appropriations post stems from his refusal to approve funds for the city's long-sought subway system until the local freeway network, including the controversial

Three Sisters Bridge, proceeds
"beyond recall."

This has brought down upon him
the wrath of those who see subways
and freeways as an either/or
proposition.

Some Washingtonians, including
City Council members who oppose the
roads, hope Natcher will relent. But
those who know the man, who have
watched him at work, insist he is not
the kind to change his mind -- especi-
ally since he has voiced his warning
on the subway funds year by year
since 1962.

Why has he done this? Some
blame it on assumed links with the
"highway lobby," the makers of
automobiles, refiners of gasoline,
manufacturers of cement and builders
of roads. They suggest close
connections, perhaps campaign contri-
butions.

But Natcher, who routinely wins
elections by margins of 2 to 1 (his
last one was 3 to 2 in the face of
a Nixon sweep of Kentucky and the
election of a Republican governor),
has reported no contributions received
and nominal campaign expenses.

A check indicates no apparent ties with any outside group. He even voted against the Interstate Highway Act in 1955.

"In my opinion," said Circuit Judge Thomas W. Hines, a Republican, in an interview in Bowling Green, "you'll find him just as clean as any man in the U. S. Congress."

THE ANSWERS more likely lie in Natcher's background and his personal style.

Born into a family of modest means in an isolated town then at the mercy of the politically powerful Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Natcher grew up in the heyday of the Good Roads Movement.

The catchword was "Get the farmer out of the mud." Natcher's father and grandfather were farmers.

With good roads, Bowling Green blossomed. Interstate Rte. 65, recently opened to Louisville, has helped lure large industrial plants -- Firestone, Chrysler Airtemp and Cutler-Hammer among them -- to the city's outskirts.

But Bowling Green, which does not even have a local bus system, is not Washington, a point Natcher realizes. The real reasons for his actions on Washington transportation seem to be both political and personal.

THE POLITICS could involve old-fashioned log rolling: you do something for me and I'll return the favor.

Natcher wants (and has been amazingly successful in getting) dams, river navigation and flood control projects he believes will bring prosperity to his Second District.

These projects must be authorized by the House Public Works Committee.

It is no coincidence that the same committee has jurisdiction over highways and wants them built in Washington as elsewhere. The same committee originated the Highway Act of 1968, which ordered the city to build Three Sisters and move ahead on other road projects.

Natcher's personal reasons run more deeply.

Natcher, his friends say, has a deep reverence for Congress as an institution, an emotion stronger

than whatever political philosophy he may espouse.

His attitude toward Congress is reflected by the detailed personal journal he continues to compile. Its bound volumes, consisting of pages dictated and typed daily without fail, line the shelves of his Capitol Hill office.

Put in the bluntest terms, Natcher is said to believe that once Congress has laid down a mandate to Washington, the city government has no choice but to carry it out.

In other areas of city financing, Natcher is privately regarded by local officialdom as tough-minded but fair, if at times narrow in viewpoint. When he rejects desired programs, he usually cites the need for a balanced budget. (He does have the power to recommend a higher Federal payment.)

NATCHER'S POLITICAL ambitions began early in life. Mayor Robert D. Graham of Bowling Green, a Natcher crony who used to operate the Helm Hotel on the town square, recalls young Bill sitting in the lobby at the age of 16 telling hotel guests

that someday he would go to Congress. At 17 he became a Democratic worker in the tough Hendricks Tobacco Barn Precinct.

Natcher attended local schools and Western Kentucky state College, which occupies a hilltop at the south end of town, then borrowed money and worked to put himself through the Ohio State University law school.

Returning home in 1934, he began to practice law. In his first year he earned a \$10,000 fee -- and nailed down a reputation -- by successfully defending an accused murderer.

Returning to politics, he won statewide attention as president of the Young Democrats. In 1937 -- the year he married Virginia Reardon, a local beauty and daughter of an affluent physician -- he was elected county attorney.

Natcher served as a Navy officer in World War II, meantime retaining his local office under a unique Kentucky law. In 1951, he moved up to commonwealth's attorney, or prosecutor, for a two-county circuit.

COUNTY Jailer Raymond McClard, who served as coroner under Natcher, recalls him as a stern but fair prosecutor. Some others are less charitable. One local observer contended that in arguing cases he played to the gallery, his eye always on his political future.

Natcher made his first move toward Congress in 1947 when Second District Rep. Earle C. Clements moved into the Governor's chair. Natcher was outflanked by John A. Whitaker.

After Whitaker died in office, Natcher was outflanked again by Garrett L. Withers, who died in 1953. Mayor Graham acknowledges that he went to Clements, then a U. S. Senator who was boss of the dominant wing of Kentucky's Democratic Party, to win clearance for Natcher. Natcher was nominated by a district convention and won election without Republican opposition.

"They never sent a Congressman from the Second District of Kentucky who wanted to come up here as bad as I did," Natcher told a correspondent for the Louisville Courier-Journal, who found him informal, talkative and frank.

As Natcher made his way into the inner circle of the House establishment by hard work, attention to detail and largely a party-line voting pattern, his superficial graciousness with newsmen remained intact.

But any tendency toward being talkative is now kept severely in check. He is thin-skinned, say some who know him, and he has not liked some of the things reporters and editorial writers have written about him. He declined to be interviewed for this article.

Perhaps his severest critic has been the Courier-Journal, a paper more liberal in tone than the back country of Kentucky in which it circulates widely.

An editor of that paper said Natcher, by his conservative fiscal views and votes in opposition to civil rights legislation, "does not represent Kentucky."

A RANDOM SAMPLING of Bowling Green residents indicates, however, that he reflects his Southern-oriented district's views pretty well.

As an inside operative in Congress, Natcher has rarely been widely identified with major national legislation.

A dramatic and timely exception was in 1958 when Natcher, then chairman of a House space subcommittee, helped manage the bill that created the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. He predicted during debate that, given adequate financing, the program could put a man on the moon by 1966.

If Natcher faces any future political threat, it could come from the growth of rampant conservatism around Owensboro, the district's largest city, or the recent redrawing of his district's lines to push against the outskirts of Louisville.

Rarely if ever does Natcher send out mimeographed press releases or newsletters. But he peppers district newspapers, broadcasting stations and officials with telegrams describing the goodies he, by implication, has delivered or can provide.

And his letters of congratulations for awards, births and marriages, of condolences for deaths and illnesses

are legend. Sometimes they find their way into adjacent districts. The political fallout is all in Natcher's favor.

"SOMETIMES folks criticize him for not getting up and fighting, for not making a lot of noise like some of the other Congressmen do," said a shirtsleeved workman slugging beer from a bottle in Simpson's Billiard Parlor. "As I look at it, he's a quiet cat and not a noisy cat. That's Bill Natcher."

Our spacemen landed on the moon yesterday. This was one of the great days in the history of the United States of America. Just as soon as Neil Armstrong, the first Astronaut, set foot on the moon he made the statement, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind." Early this morning President Nixon called Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin, the two Astronauts who landed on the moon. This is such a fascinating story that it will be easier for me to simply write into the Journal one of the stories that appeared in one of the Washington newspapers today. The headline was, "The Eagle Has Landed -- Two Men Walk on the Moon". The story is as follows:

**"'THE EAGLE HAS LANDED'--
TWO MEN WALK ON THE MOON"**

**'One Small Step For Man...
Giant Leap for Mankind'**

HOUSTON, July 20--Man stepped out onto the moon tonight for the first time in his two-million-year history.

"That's one small step for man," declared pioneer astronaut Neil Armstrong at 10:56 p.m. EDT, "one giant leap for mankind."

Just after that historic moment in man's quest for his origins, Armstrong walked on the dead satellite and found the surface very powdery, littered with fine grains of black dust.

A few minutes later, Edwin (Buzz) Aldrin joined Armstrong on the lunar surface and in less than an hour they put on a show that will long be remembered by the worldwide television audience.

American Flag Planted

The two men walked easily, talked easily, even ran and jumped happily so it seemed. They picked up rocks,

talked at length of what they saw, planted an American flag, saluted it, and talked by radiophone with the President in the White House, and then faced the camera and saluted Mr. Nixon.

"For every American, this has to be the proudest day of our lives," the President told the astronauts. "For one priceless moment in the whole history of man, all the people on this earth are truly one."

Seven hours earlier, at 4:17 p.m., the Eagle and its two pilots thrilled the world as they zoomed in over a rock-covered field, hovered and then slowly let down on the moon. "Houston, Tranquillity base here," Armstrong radioed. "The Eagle has landed."

At 1:10 a.m. Monday--2 hours and 14 minutes after first stepped upon the lunar surface--the astronauts were back in their moon craft and the hatch was closed.

In describing the moon, Armstrong told Houston that it was "fine and powdery. I can kick it up loosely with my toe.

"It adheres like powdered charcoal to the boot," he went on, "but I only go in a small fraction of an inch. I can see my footprint in the moon like fine grainy particles."

Armstrong found he had such little trouble walking on the moon that he began talking almost as if he didn't want to leave it.

"It has a stark beauty all its own," Armstrong said. "It's like the desert in the southwestern United States. It's very pretty out here."

Amazingly Clear Picture

Armstrong shared his first incredible moments on the moon with the whole world, as a television camera on the outside of the wingless Eagle landing craft sent back an amazingly clear picture of his first steps on the moon.

Armstrong seemed like he was swimming along, taking big and easy steps on the airless moon despite the cumbersome white pressure-suit he wore.

"There seems to be no difficulty walking around," he said. "As we suspected, it's even easier than the

one-sixth G that we did in simulations on the ground."

One of the first things he did was to scoop up a small sample of the moon with a long-handled spoon with a bag on its end like a small butterfly net.

"Looks like it's easy," Aldrin said, looking down from the Lem.

"It is," Armstrong told him. "I'm sure I could push it in farther but I can't bend down that far."

Guides Aldrin Down Ladder

At 11:11 p.m., Aldrin started down the landing craft's ten-foot ladder to join Armstrong.

Backing down the nine-step ladder, Aldrin was guided the entire way by Armstrong, who stood at the foot of the ladder looking up at him.

"Okay," Armstrong said, "watch your 'pliss' (PLSS, for portable life support system) from underneath. Drop your pliss down. You're clear. About an inch clear on your pliss."

"Okay," Aldrin said. "You need a little arching of the back to come down."

After he stepped onto the first rung of the ladder, Aldrin went back up to the Lem's "front porch" to partially close the Lem's hatch.

"Making sure not to lock it on my way out," he said in comic fashion. "That's our home for the next couple of hours and I want to make sure we can get back in."

"Beautiful," said Aldrin when he met Armstrong on the lunar surface.

"Isn't that something," said Armstrong. "It's a magnificent sight out here."

While Armstrong watched, Aldrin went through some cautious walking experiments to see how difficult it was in his pressure suit.

"Reaching down is fairly easy," he said. "The mass of the backpack does have some effect on inertia. There's a slight tendency, I can see now, to tip backwards."

Aldrin and Armstrong then both walked around the Lem's 31-foot base.

inspecting its four legs and undercarriage at the same time that they began looking over the moon's surface.

"These rocks are rather slippery," Armstrong said. "The powdery surface fills up the fine pores on the rocks, and we tend to slide over it rather easily."

While Armstrong got ready to move the television camera out about 30 feet from the Lem, Aldrin did some more experimental walking.

"If I'm about to lose my balance in one direction," said Aldrin, "recovery is quite natural and easy. You've just got to be careful leaning in the direction you want to go in."

At that, Aldrin apparently spotted an interesting rock.

"Hey, Neil," he said. "Didn't I say we'd find a purple rock?"

"Did you find a purple rock?" Armstrong asked him.

"Yep," replied Aldrin.

The next thing Armstrong did was to change lenses on the television camera, putting a telephoto lens on it for a closeup view of what was happening.

"Now we'll read the plaque for those who haven't read it before," Armstrong said, referring to a small stainless steel plaque that had been placed on one of the landing craft's legs.

"It says," Armstrong said, "Here men from the planet Earth first set foot on the moon, July 1969, A.D. We came in peace for all mankind."

"It has the crew members' signatures," Armstrong said, "and the signature of the President of the United States."

Bleak But Beautiful

Armstrong next took the television camera out to a spot about 40 feet from the Lem, and placed it on a small tripod.

Incredibly clear, the picture showed a distant Lem, squatting on the bleak but beautiful lunar surface like some giant mechanical toy. It

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appeared to be perfectly level, not at all tilted on the rough lunar terrain.

When he got the camera mounted correctly, he walked back toward the Lem, with the camera view following him all the way.

Just after 11:30, both men removed a pole, flagstaff and a plastic American flag from one of the Lem's legs. They gently pressed the flag into the lunar surface.

After they saluted the flag, astronaut Bruce McCandless commented on the little ceremony from his perch in the Manned Spacecraft center's mission control room.

"The flag is up now," he said. "You can see the stars and stripes on the lunar surface."

At 11:48 McCandless asked both men to stand together near the flag. "The President of the United States would like to talk to you," McCandless said.

Mr. Nixon spoke to the astronauts for almost two minutes, and when he finished, the two astronauts stood

erect and saluted directly at the television camera.

During most of their early time on the moon, astronaut Michael Collins not only didn't see them walking on the moon, but was behind the moon and out of radio touch in his orbiting command craft.

When he finally swung around in front of the moon again, Armstrong and Aldrin had been out almost 30 minutes.

"How's it going?" Collins asked plaintively.

"Just great," McCandless told him.

"How's the television?" he asked.

"Just beautiful," he was told.

Armstrong and Aldrin stayed out on the moon for almost two hours, with Aldrin first back into the Lem just before 1 a.m. Monday.

"Adios, Amigos," he said as he pulled himself easily back up the ladder.

Armstrong started back up the ladder a few minutes after 1 a.m. Monday. He took what seemed like the first four rungs with one huge leap upward. At 1:10 a.m., Armstrong had joined Aldrin inside the cabin. "Okay, the hatch is closed and latched," said Aldrin seconds later.

When both men had repressurized their cabin and taken off their helmets and gloves, Collins reappeared over the lunar horizon in his command craft. At once, he asked how everything had gone.

Sleep, Then Rendezvous

"Hallelujah," he said when he was told what had happened.

All three astronauts were due to get their first sleep in almost 24 hours, a sleep that was never more richly deserved.

If nothing went wrong -- and nobody was expecting anything would -- Armstrong and Aldrin were due to lift back off the surface of the moon at 1:55 p.m. EDT Monday.

Burning their ascent engine full-blast for just over seven minutes, they will start a four-hour flight to

rejoin Collins and the command craft 70 miles above the lunar surface.

The majestic moment of man's first steps on the moon came about six hours after Armstrong and Aldrin set their four-legged, wingless landing craft down in the moon's Sea of Tranquillity -- precisely at 4:17 p.m. EDT.

"Houston, Tranquillity Base here," Armstrong announced to a breathless world. "The Eagle has landed."

"You did a beautiful job," astronaut Charles Duke said from Houston's Manned Spacecraft Center. "Be advised there's lots of smiling faces down here."

"There's two of them down here," Armstrong replied.

The landing apparently was not an easy one. It was about four miles from the target point in the southwestern edge of the Sea of Tranquillity, almost right on the lunar equator.

"We were coming down in a crater the size of a football field with lots of big rocks around and in it,"

Armstrong said about five minutes after landing. "We had to fly it manually over the rock field to find a place to land."

"Every Variety of Shapes"

A few minutes later, Aldrin gave a waiting world its first eyewitness description on the moon's surface.

"It looks like a collection of just about every variety of shapes and angularity, every variety of rock you could find," Aldrin said.

"There doesn't appear to be too much color," he went on, "except that it looks as though some of the boulders are going to have some interesting color."

Armstrong then described their landing site in a little detail.

"It's a relatively flat plain," he said, "with a lot of craters of five - to 50-foot variety. Some small ridges 20 to 30 feet high. Thousands of little one- and two-foot craters. Some angular levees in front of us two feet in size. There is a hill in view ahead of us. It might be a half-mile or a mile away."

Armstrong then described what he said were rocks fractured by the exhaust of Egel's rocket plume.

"Some of the surface rocks in close look like they might have a coating on them," he said. "Where they're broken, they display a very dark gray interior. It looks like it could be country basalt."

"Like Being in an Airplane"

Both men seemed to actually enjoy being in the moon's gravity, which is one-sixth that of earth's.

"It's like being in an airplane," Armstrong said. "It seems immediately natural to move around in this environment."

Armstrong and Aldrin apparently felt fine. Armstrong's heart rate went as high as 156 beats per minute at the time of landing, but dropped down into the nineties 15 minutes later.

The time leading up to the landing is difficult to describe, except to say that it was as dramatic a time as any in memory.

It all began at 3:08 p.m. EDT when Armstrong and Aldrin -- flying

feet first and face down -- fired up their landing craft's descent engine for the first time.

Burning the engine for 27 seconds in what amounted to a braking maneuver to slow it down and start it falling, the two men were behind the moon at the time and out of radio touch with earth.

It was not until 3:47 p.m. that the men at the Manned Spacecraft Center heard that Armstrong and Aldrin were on their way down -- and they heard it first from Collins, who flew from behind the moon in the command craft above and in front of the landing craft.

"Columbia, Houston," said Duke from the Center. "How did it go?"

"Listen, Babe," replied an excited Collins. "Everything's going just swimmingly. Beautiful."

Two minutes later, Duke made radio contact with Armstrong and Aldrin.

"We're standing by for your burn report," Duke said.

"The burn was on time," Aldrin told him.

"Rog, copy," Duke said. "Looks great."

At this point, the men in Mission Control bent their backs to the toughest jobs they'd ever have -- following the two spacecraft at all times, to give them the guidance they would need for the Eagle's descent to the moon.

"Just Play It Cool"

Looking around the very quiet Mission Control room, flight director Gene Kranz simply said, "We're off to a good start. Just play it cool."

Flying down and westward across the moon's surface, the Eagle suddenly dropped out of radio contact with earth, but in moments was back in touch again.

"I don't know what the problem was," a totally composed Buzz Aldrin said when he came back on. "We started yawing and we're picking up a little oscillation rate now."

Still falling, the Eagle was coming up over the eastern region of the Sea of Tranquillity at an altitude of 53,000 feet and only minutes away from its second critical maneuver--the powered descent to the lunar surface.

"Five minutes to ignition," Duke radioed up. "You are go for a powered descent."

"Roger," Armstrong replied softly. "Understand."

At 4:05, Armstrong began throttling up the engine to slow the Eagle again, to drop it down toward the lunar surface.

"Light's on," he said. "Descent looks good."

Two minutes later, it was plain to everybody listening that they were indeed on their way down to the moon.

"Show an altitude of 47,000 feet," Armstrong said. "Everything looking good."

Still calm, Aldrin said he noticed a few warning lights coming

on inside the spacecraft. "I'm getting some AC voltage fluctuations," he said, "and our position checks downrange show us to be a little long."

"You're looking good to us, Eagle," Duke answered. "You are go to continue powered descent. Repeat. You are go to continue powered descent."

Falling, Slowing Approach

"Altitude 27,000 feet," Aldrin read off. "This throttle down is better than the simulator."

Down they came, still falling but slowing down at the same time. At 21,000 feet, their speed had fallen to 800 miles an hour.

"You're looking great to us, Eagle," Duke said.

A minute later, it was 500 miles an hour, then it was suddenly down to less than 90 miles an hour.

"You're looking great at eight minutes....You're looking great at nine minutes," Duke told them.

At this point, the two explorers began their final approach to the moon's surface, coming in sideways and downwardly only 5200 feet above the moon.

When the Eagle dropped to 4200 feet Duke broke in on the radio, his voice tense and excited.

"Eagle, you are go for landing," he said.

"Roger, understand," a calm Armstrong replied. "Go for landing."

"Eagle, you're looking great," Duke said. "you're go at 1600 feet."

At that, Armstrong began to read off rapidly his altitudes and pitch angles--the angle at which the spacecraft was falling toward the lunar surface.

"Three-hundred feet," he said. "Down three and a half. A hundred feet. Three and a half down. Okay. Seventy-five feet. Looking good. Down a half."

"Sixty seconds," Duke said.

"Lights on," Armstrong replied. "Forty feet. Kicking up some dust."

Great shadows.

"Four forward. Drifting to the right a little."

His voice then rose a little, as he turned off the engine for the first time and started free-falling to the moon.

"Okay, engine stop," he said. "Overdrive off. Engine arm off."

There was a pause--then the first voice came from the surface of the moon.

"Houston, Tranquillity Base here," Armstrong announced. "The Eagle has landed."

"You've got a bunch of guys about to turn blue," Duke told him. "Now we're breathing again."

"Okay, standby," Armstrong replied. "We're going to be busy for a minute."

Just then, Collins broke in from his lonesome spot 70 miles above the moon, desperately wanting in on the historic conversation.

"He has landed," Duke informed him. "Eagle has landed at Tranquillity."

"Good show," Collins said. "Fantastic."

Five minutes after touchdown, Duke told them things looked good enough for them to stay there awhile.

"We thank you," Armstrong answered.

It was then that Armstrong told Houston he had to fly the spacecraft in manually to avoid a football-sized crater and a large rock field.

Couldn't Pinpoint Location

"It really was rough over the target area," he said. "It was heavily cratered and some of the large rocks may have been bigger than 10 feet around."

He then said he was not sure of his location on the moon either. "Well," he said, "the guys who said we wouldn't be able to tell exactly where we are, are the winners today."

Armstrong reported that the four-legged spacecraft had landed on a level plain and appeared to be tilted at an angle no greater than 4.5 degrees.

Their first moments on the moon were truly incredible, but the entire day seemed incredible, as if the scenario for it all had been written by some bizarre science fiction writer.

"We've done everything humanly possible," Manned Spacecraft Center Director Robert C. Gilruth told one newsman, "but boy is this a tense and unreal time for me."

Preparing for the busiest and most historic day of their lives, the three crewmen hadn't even gotten to sleep until after 1 a.m.--and it was the ground that suggested they all go to bed.

"That really winds things up as far as we're concerned," astronaut Owen Garriott said in Houston. "We're ready to go to bed and get a little sleep."

Collins Wakes Up First

"Yeah, we're about to join you," Armstrong replied.

Armstrong and Aldrin were first to go to sleep, and then Collins finally went to sleep two hours later, at just after 3 a.m.

Four hours later, astronaut Evans was manning the radio in the command module and he put in the first wake-up call.

"Apollo 11. Apollo 11," he said. "Good morning from the black team."

It was Collins who answered first, even though he'd had the least sleep. "Oh my, you guys up early," he said.

"You're about two minutes on the wakeup," Evans conceded. "Looks like you were really saw them away."

"You're right," said Collins.

Everybody got right down to business then. "Looks like the module's in good shape," Evans told Collins. "Black team's been watching it real closely for you."

"We sure appreciate that," Collins said, "because I sure haven't."

Activates Landing Craft

Just after 9:30 a.m., as the three men began their 11th orbit of the moon, Aldrin got into the Eagle for the first time -- to pop it up, start the oxygen flowing in the spacecraft and make sure everything was in working order. Fort five minutes later, Armstrong joined him.

On the 13th orbit, Eagle undocked from Columbia, moving off about 40 or 50 feet from the command craft, which Collins was piloting.

Like most of the maneuvers they made, this one was done behind the moon and out of contact with earth so nobody in Houston knew for almost 45 minutes if the separation had been successful.

At 1:50 p.m., the two spacecraft came over the moon's rim.

"Eagle, we see you on the steerable," said Duke, who had just

replaced Evans. "How does it look?"

"Eagle has wings," was Armstrong's simple reply.

For a while, all the astronauts did was look each other over, to make sure the two spacecraft were shipshape.

"Check that tracking light, Mike," Armstrong told Collins.

"Okay," Armstrong said next, "I'm ready to start my yaw maneuver if it suits you, Mike."

Elaborate Instrument Check

Aldrin got on next, reading off what seemed like endless instrument checklists. For 15 minutes, he talked on, never once missing a word, sounding totally composed.

At 2:12 p.m., Collins fired his tiny thruster jets to increase distance between the craft.

"Thrusting," Collins said. "Everything's looking real good."

The two spacecraft were 1000 feet away from each other within moments.

collins took a radar check on the distance.

"I got a solid lock on it," he said. "It looks like point 27 miles" -- about 1400 feet.

"Hey," Collins said to Armstrong when he'd looked out his window, "you're upside down."

"Somebody's upside down," Armstrong replied.

Just then, Collins asked Armstrong: "Put your tracking light on, please."

"It's on, Mike," answered Aldrin.

"Give us a mark when you're at seven-tenths of a mile," Duke said to Collins from the ground.

Moments later, Duke told Collins the big radars on the ground showed the two spacecraft seven-tenths of a mile apart.

"Rog," Collins said, "I'm oscillating between point-69 and seven-tenths."

At 2:50 p.m. Houston gave the go signal for the first maneuver, the so-called descent orbit insertion burn.

"Eagle," Duke said, "You are go for DOI."

"Roger," replied Aldrin matter-of-factly. "Go for DOI."

And while the whole world listened one of the most majestic dramas in mankind's history began to unfold.

By the way, in speaking of our travels to the moon, I was informed in full Committee this morning that my name along with the other members of the Committee on Appropriations is now on a real nice small scroll on the moon. The members of the Space Committee, together with the members of the Committee on Appropriations, who all down through the years have appropriated money for this program, are on this list and this, to me, is right unusual.