

John Glenn

Folder Citation: Collection: Records of the 1976 Campaign Committee to Elect Jimmy Carter;
Series: Noel Sterrett Subject File; Folder: John Glenn; Container 83

To See Complete Finding Aid:

http://www.jimmycarterlibrary.gov/library/findingaids/Carter-Mondale%20Campaign_1976.pdf

service career—Marine Corps and NASA.

The Glenn trail to the Senate, however, was rocky: An accident knocked him out of his first campaign, Howard Metzenbaum knocked him out of the second, and he won in a runaway on the third try. So convincing was the victory that on election night he received inordinate coverage for a state campaign—and network commentators were calling him a presidential possibility.

Despite the recognition factor, the fame and the Ike-like image, however,



John Glenn the politician has yet to come shining through. He ran an essentially issueless campaign, and just what Glenn the national politician stands for is still unclear.

But the presidential predictions continue. He has done nothing to arrest the talk other than to repeat—and repeat—that he only wants to be “the best Senator Ohio ever had.” He did nothing to discourage the distribution of cards in Kansas City (at the Democrats’ mid-term convention) proclaiming, “Glenn for President!” or “Jackson and Glenn in ’76.”

Is he indeed needed for the White House? Give him 18 months and a pretty respectable record in the Senate, which won't be easy to compile, and he could conceivably end up on the bottom of someone's ticket in 1976. It's a cinch that when the presidential candidate has to scrub a Wichita speech, Glenn wouldn't be a bad back-up man.

Give him six years and a solid record, and Glenn's chances might be even better. He'll have a record, plus the recognition. That's as optimistic as the Glenn people can or should get today, for when you reach that point in a political career, the odds begin to swing in peculiar ways. Glenn knows this and that's why he sticks to his statement about being “the best Senator Ohio ever had.”

There's time to judge whether the statement is prophecy or propaganda.

Group From Cobb Hears Sen. Glenn Blast Ford

By FREDERICK BURGER
Staff Writer

A healthy contingent of Cobb Democrats attending a \$50-a-plate party fundraiser in Atlanta Tuesday night heard Ohio Sen. John Glenn urge compromise between the Congress and White House in saving the nation's energy problems.

Glenn, a former astronaut who became in 1962 the first American to orbit the earth, blasted President Gerald Ford's energy program and claimed it would drastically raise the cost of living and badly hurt the poor.

"The President's hard line on the energy question has generated considerable opposition in Congress," the 53-year-old freshman senator said. "The President's program raises costs and is fraught with economic hazards."

Claiming the Congress has now devised a "very good alternative plan" in the area of conserving energy, Glenn warned that a "hard-headed confrontation" between Congress and Ford could endanger the

country's economic future. Something over 1,000 Georgia Democrats shelled out \$50 each to attend the almost three hour dinner in the Royal Coach Motor Hotel's red carpeted basement ballroom. Many were from Cobb County.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Ragan of Smyrna; Mark Stroup of Marietta; District Attorney George "Buddy" Darden; Assistant District Attorneys Mike Stoddard and Wayne Phillips; Tax Commissioner John Chastain; Rep. and Mrs. Al Burruss; union leader

Betty Adams, Cobb Democrat Party Chairman Don Meadows, and District U.S. Rep. Larry McDonald who squired Miss Sherry Wachtel, a Cobb native who now holds the "Miss Atlanta" title.

There were other celebrities present, too. Lorne "Ben Cartwright" Greene of Bonanza television fame attended with his wife, Nancy. "Politics has become a very

See JOHN GLENN, Page 2

Glenn
file

John Glenn Tells

Continued From Page 1
dangerous profession," Greene jibed after the Georgia faithful presented him and his wife an appreciation plaque. "One week you're on the cover of TIME. The next week you're doing it."

Mrs. Greene issued in a brief speech a call for women's rights, noting, "A woman's place is in the House—and the Senate."

Marge Thurman, the state party's "chairperson," called the substantial turnout a "tribute" to the state's top two elected officials: Gov. George Busbee and Lt. Gov. Zell Miller, both of whom captured sweeping Democratic victories against Republican opposition last November.

"I never knew there were so many Democrats with \$50 left," marveled Ms. Thurman who was fighting laryngitis.

The banquet hall itself had hosted Democratic celebrations before. It was here that Gov. Busbee's faithful workers gathered on election nights last summer and fall to rejoice earning a birth-in the Democratic gubernatorial runoff, winning the party's nomination, and finally celebrating his general election victory.

Virtually every Georgia Democrat of note attended the affair, including Sen. Sam Nunn, Atlanta U.S. Rep. Andrew Young, the rest of the Demo-

cratically controlled congressional delegation, Atlanta Mayor Maynard Jackson. There were former governors: Ernest Vandiver, Carl Sanders, and Jimmy Carter, who hosted a hospitality suite and is now a presidential candidate.

It was a night of one liners and unity. "You're news and I'm not," Sen. Herman Talmadge told Glenn at a press conference. "I'm old hat now. They've been interviewing me for 25 years."

Talmadge, who Mrs. Thurman described as being "only as far away as your telephone," introduced Sen. Glenn.

"John Glenn is the most traveled member of the United States Senate," Talmadge chortled in his plodding voice. "He's the only man ever to go around the world three times at taxpayers' expense—even before he became a United States senator."

House Speaker Tom Murphy, one of the many seasoned political veterans in attendance, took the event in stride. During a pre-dinner VIP reception for Glenn, Murphy sat quietly in a corner chair and chatted with a couple of legislators.

"Would something like this play in Bremen?" one reporter asked Murphy, referring to the lawmaker's hometown.

Group From Cobb Hears Sen. Glenn Blast Ford

By FREDERICK BURGER
Staff Writer

A healthy contingent of Cobb Democrats attending a \$50-a-plate party fundraiser in Atlanta Tuesday night heard Ohio Sen. John Glenn urge compromise between the Congress and White House in saving the nation's energy problems.

Glenn, a former astronaut who became in 1962 the first American to orbit the earth, blasted President Gerald Ford's energy program and claimed it would drastically raise the cost of living and badly hurt the poor.

"The President's hard line on the energy question has generated considerable opposition in Congress," the 53-year-old freshman senator said. "The President's program raises costs and is fraught with economic hazards."

Claiming the Congress has now devised a "very good alternative plan" in the area of conserving energy, Glenn warned that a "hard-headed confrontation" between Congress and Ford could endanger the

country's economic future. Something over 1,000 Georgia Democrats shelled out \$50 each to attend the almost three hour dinner in the Royal Coach Motor Hotel's red carpeted basement ballroom. Many were from Cobb County.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Ragan of Smyrna; Mark Stroup of Marietta; District Attorney George "Buddy" Darden; Assistant District Attorneys Mike Stoddard and Wayne Phillips; Tax Commissioner John Chastain; Rep. and Mrs. Al Burruss; union leader

Betty Glenn, Chairman Don Meadows, and District U.S. Rep. Larry McDonald who squired Miss Sherry Wechtel, a Cobb native who now holds the "Miss Atlanta" title.

There were other celebrities present, too. Lorne "Ben Cartwright" Greene of Bonanza television fame attended with his wife, Nancy.

"Politics has become a very

See JOHN GLENN, Page 2

Glenn
file

John Glenn Tells

Continued From Page 1
dangerous profession." Greene jibed after the Georgia faithful presented him and his wife an appreciation plaque. "One week you're on the cover of TIME. The next week you're doing it."

Mrs. Greene issued in a brief speech a call for women's rights, noting, "A woman's place is in the House—and the Senate."

Marge Thurman, the state party's "chairperson," called the substantial turnout a "tribute" to the state's top two elected officials: Gov. George Busbee and Lt. Gov. Zell Miller, both of whom captured sweeping Democratic victories against Republican opposition last November.

"I never knew there were so many Democrats with \$50 left," marveled Ms. Thurman who was fighting laryngitis.

The banquet hall itself had hosted Democratic celebrations before. It was here that Gov. Busbee's faithful workers gathered on election nights last summer and fall to rejoice earning a birth in the Democratic gubernatorial runoff, winning the party's nomination, and finally celebrating his general election victory.

Virtually every Georgia Democrat of note attended the affair, including Sen. Sam Nunn, Atlanta U.S. Rep. Andrew Young, the rest of the Demo-

cratically controlled congressional delegation, Atlanta Mayor Maynard Jackson. There were former governors: Ernest Vandiver, Carl Sanders, and Jimmy Carter, who hosted a hospitality suite and is now a presidential candidate.

It was a night of one liners and unity. "You're news and I'm not," Sen. Herman Talmadge told Glenn at a press conference. "I'm old hat now. They've been interviewing me for 25 years."

Talmadge, who Mrs. Thurman described as being "only as far away as your telephone," introduced Sen. Glenn.

"John Glenn is the most traveled member of the United States Senate," Talmadge chortled in his plodding voice. "He's the only man ever to go around the world three times at taxpayers' expense—even before he became a United States senator."

House Speaker Tom Murphy, one of the many seasoned political veterans in attendance, took the event in stride. During a pre-dinner VIP reception for Glenn, Murphy sat quietly in a corner chair and chatted with a couple of legislators.

"Would something like this play in Bremen?" one reporter asked Murphy, referring to the lawmaker's hometown.

Glenn file

1 of 2

Column 1

Sky is limit for politician John Glenn

Could astronaut orbit into the White House?

By Harry Kelly

Chicago Tribune Press Service



WASHINGTON—He is a blue-eyed star-spangled American dream . . . a walking, talking Walter Mitty fantasy . . . a Marine combat flier with a chestful of decorations.

He's a test pilot who braved the skies on uncertain wings . . . the first United States astronaut to orbit the earth . . . the junior senator from Ohio . . . and that may not be all.

With such dynamite luck or pure grit can anyone or anything stop John Glenn, 54, from becoming President, at least Vice President?

"If I'm picked for anything else any time, I want it to be because I was doing the best job I knew how to do right here [in the Senate], and I'm not running around the countryside trying to build up brownie points here and there," says Glenn in his flat, even voice. "I'm neither campaigning for nor shirking from whatever happens."

IN OTHER words, John Glenn is not a shrinking violet. He is what teachers say of their favorite pupils—"well motivated." Or what football coaches like George Allen say of their favorite linebackers—"a winner." Or what Marines say of one another—"a hard charger."

In Glenn's Senate office there are a few mementos of the past: color pictures of his Mercury space flight; and NASA and Marine Corps plaques. But they are on the far wall. The shelves right behind his desk are almost empty, as if waiting to receive the trophies of new accomplishments.

The senator attended the launching last week of the Apollo flight at Cape Canaveral at the personal invitation of Astronaut Donald [Deke] Slayton's wife.

Continued on page 4, col. 1

Column 1

Glenn for President?

Continued from page one

Glenn was launched into herodom from the same spot 13 years ago.

GLENN, IT IS clear, is not like the college football star who survives on the memory of that one splendid day when he intercepted a pass in the final minutes and ran it back for a touchdown.

"He does not daily fondle the memory of Feb. 20, 1962—alho it's always there, in the questions of the youngsters who visit the capital . . . the thunderous blast of the rocket, the steep climb, and finally the scary reentry and splash-down. It wasn't so routine then.

"Yeah, I think about it quite often," Glenn admits, "not in any selfagrandizing way, but because of the fact I'm asked about it almost daily by somebody."

As he talks his eyes narrow behind his gold-framed pilot glasses and his fingers move on the desk. He sounds almost impatient that it has come up again.

"So it stays very fresh in my memory."

THE FLIGHT WAS almost perfect. President Kennedy pinned a medal on him. Congress held a joint session to hear the new hero. The ticker-tape parade on Broadway was as big as Lindbergh's. And Glenn remains one of the few astronauts almost everyone can name.

Those who watched him come into the Senate last January and wondered if he would be only an empty suit of clothes are now satisfied that Glenn is one of the few politicians who doesn't need a daily ego fix.

One has an explanation: "John has had all the national adulation a man can get. Most of the politicians feed on this kind of adulation, to the distraction of doing the really hard work needed for good public policy. But John's had the parades and the open car. What he needs now is to be taken seriously."

HE IS GETTING there. Some Democrats regard him as the star of the freshman class. "He has shown he is willing to put in the time and do his homework," says a colleague. "He doesn't mind long hours. And he listens and you don't get senators willing to listen every day."

This man of jets and rockets, who spent most of his life in the discipline of the Marines, is a little cranky about the slow untidy pace of the U.S. Senate.

Would he like to change anything? "Sure," he says. "Many things. You deplore the inertia, for one thing. You'd like to see an ability to get things thru a lot faster. The New Hampshire thing [the lingering effort to seat a senator] and energy legislation that should have passed a year and a half ago are still hanging fire.

"We are overinertiaized [sic] sometimes. You just sort of grit your teeth and go to 'em."

GLENN HAS cosponsored an effort to bring some order out of the Senate's committee structure, which overlaps like a stack of pancakes.

Glenn file

2 of 2

When he speaks of this he sounds honestly scandalized, as if he were witnessing a labor slowdown over who puts which bolts on a Saturn rocket:

"You sit in caucus and watch these old-timers here fuss and fume and fight over little procedural matters where their jurisdiction is being stepped on just a hair, just a tiny bit—instead of everybody thinking 'God, the country needs this and sure, take it and do it and I'll take the next one.' They're very protective of their jurisdictions. Now that needs to be changed."

Glenn won election to the Senate by a landslide, and is considered a hot property by political scouts. A few weeks ago a Louis Harris poll reported that a ticket of Sen. Edward Kennedy [D., Mass.] and Glenn would shade President Ford and Vice President Rockefeller.

Sen. Henry Jackson [D., Wash.], a Presidential candidate as well as Glenn's chairman on the Interior Committee, has been giving him special attention.

He has even let freshman Glenn handle some legislation on the floor.

And there are those who would like Glenn to be Ohio's Favorite Son. It would be a way of locking up the delegation. But he doesn't seem to like the idea very much.

"The pros and the cons of it come out pretty much against it," he says, tapping the ends of his fingers. "The pluses are you have a chance of keeping the delegation together . . . but going that route is also sort of a throwback to the politics of the past which we are trying to get away from."

IN ADDITION to having to raise money and run in the primary, Glenn notes he would have to swear he was indeed a candidate. If he did that, some other state like Oregon would put his name on the ballot. So he would have to tell the people in Oregon he was honestly not a candidate while he was telling the people in Ohio he honestly was. That kind of "cross-country duplicity," he says, is more than he wants to swallow.

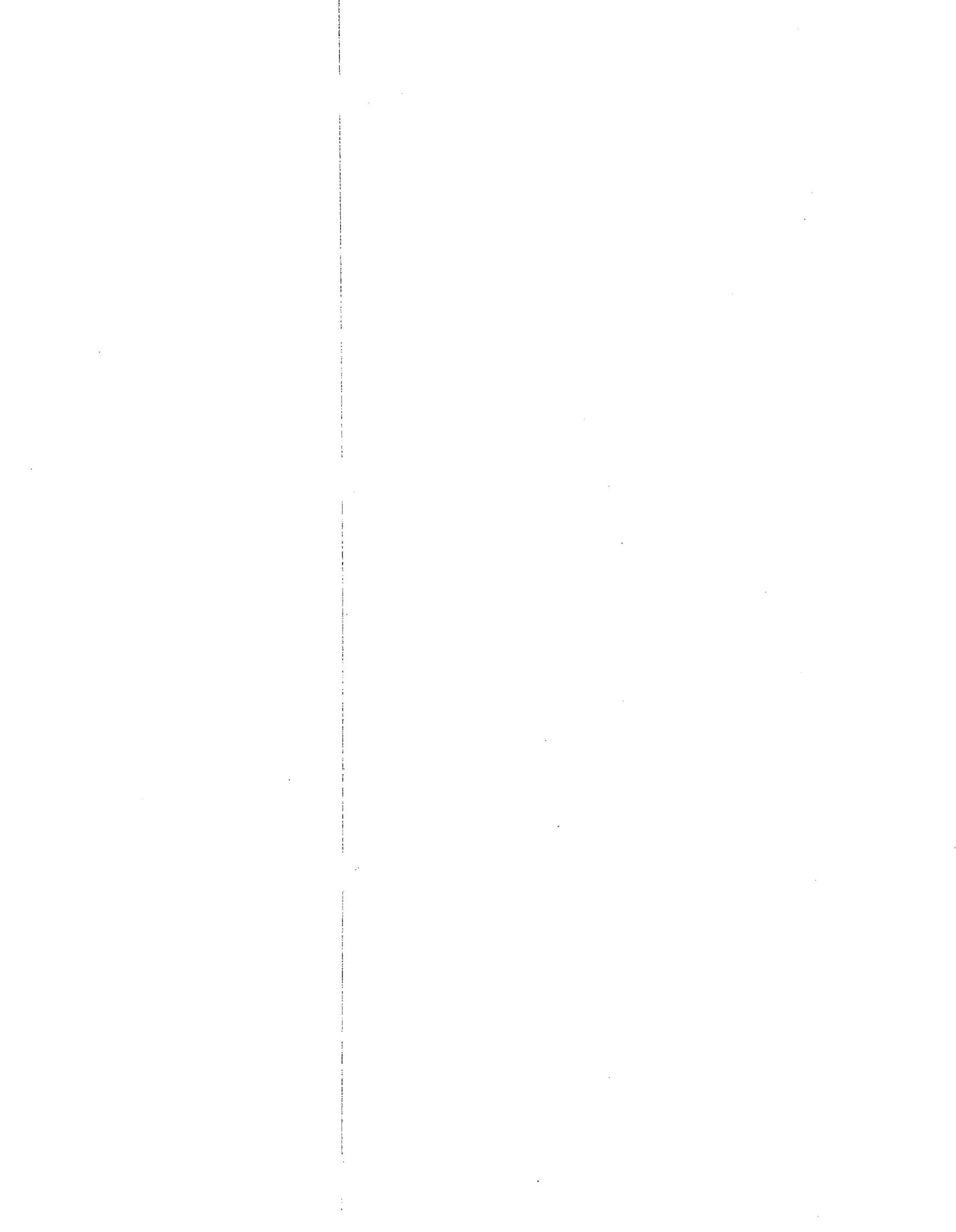
Glenn explains his odds-defying success as mainly due to luck:

If he hadn't stayed in the Marines after World War II he might not have flown a jet over Korea and shot down three Migs; if he hadn't been in Korea he wouldn't have had a chance at test pilot's school, and if it hadn't been for test pilots' school he wouldn't have entered the space program.

Chicago Tribune, Wednesday, July 23, 1975

"I THINK ANY of our lives is a whole combination of luck—things like this," says Glenn. "I had to have enough moxie or enough gumption at each point to take advantage of the opportunity, maybe, that I had set up or lucked into. But I had to have enough to cut it from then on. It's a combination of both these things, so I'm not being overly modest when I say it's a hell of a lot of luck."

And Glenn says he's just going to wait to see what happens, to take it as it comes, to see how his luck continues, and meanwhile "I'm chugging along here as hard as I can."



John Glenn's Lift-Off Into Politics

THE WASHINGTON POST

A 20 Thursday, Feb. 20, 1975

Thirteen years ago today—on February 20, 1962—John Glenn became the first American to orbit the Earth. Now a bona fide American folk hero, he has just begun his first term in the United States Senate and already there are those pushing his presidential candidacy.

What followed Glenn's flight 13 years ago was truly remarkable: President Kennedy pinned a medal on his chest, Congress listened to his words in a joint session, a ticker-tape parade in New York City was as big as Lindbergh's, he was mobbed everywhere on an overseas goodwill trip, he was successful in business and, after a few rough experiences, was convincingly elected to the Senate. The Glenn name has grown, not diminished, in the years since his Friendship 7 mission. Ask the man on the street to name two or three astronauts and he'll invariably start with Glenn. Or just ask him if he knows who John Glenn is—and the recognition factor is something politicians dream about but seldom achieve.

The writer is a Washington communications consultant and a former NASA official.

That Glenn above all his colleagues should emerge as No. 1 is no surprise to those of us who, as reporters, saw him introduced to the nation as one of the original seven U.S. astronauts. He was already the press' favorite—friendly, confident, modest, helpful, hardworking, capable. He was the oldest of the group, a war hero, and had, in 1957, set a transcontinental speed record.

Glenn was surrounded by men of equal background—mid-American smalltowners, fighter pilots, test pilots, high achievers, military. The others, for varying reasons, didn't clock as well with the media and, consequently, the public. There was Alan Shepard, for instance. Bonnie Angelo of Newsday (now at Time magazine) described him at the time as a man who walked about posing as if a photographer might leap from behind some potted plant to take his picture for a Life cover. Capable Wally Shirra, described by Michael Collins in his book as "old ho ho," was stand-offish. Gus Grissom, later tragically lost in the Apollo 204 fire, was the picture of competence but was also aloof. Deke Slayton, whom the record will eventually show to have been one of the two or three most talented astronauts, appeared as a loner. Gordon Cooper was a good-natured maverick. Scott Carpenter, blessed with a talented and beautiful wife, was unimpressive with the media.

first of a new and even heroic breed of men who have enormous responsibility of serving as symbols of the nation's future."

As a reporter for the Knight newspapers at the time of Glenn's orbital flight, my stories appeared in the Miami Herald, which was circulated at Cape Canaveral. One day shortly before flight a public affairs officer told me that Glenn had spent the day running on the beach and "playing with sea turtles."

I was astonished on the night before the flight to receive a call from Glenn



Glenn did indeed stand out among the standouts. He trained diligently; his flight was near perfect in execution; he threw himself with gusto into the fledgling NASA organization (which did everything twice) and was a team man. He made no waves, yet he remained his own person. In the assemblage of brilliant technicians, Glenn was both a cooperative worker and a builder.

So strongly did the press feel about Glenn that when Shepard was selected to be the first American in space, some reporters openly expressed their strong displeasure to top NASA officials. Glenn, they said, should be the first and they felt "their" hero had been bypassed.

There was a mixture, in those early days, of Glenn's being trumpeted by the press and his own awareness that image was important.

In the introduction to the astronauts' own book, "We Seven," John Dille wrote (in 1962), "He (Glenn) has also portrayed the most consciously thought-out image of what an 'astronaut' should be and how he should behave—both in private and in public—of any of his colleagues. It is John's firm conviction that the astronauts are not simply seven experienced test pilots, but that they are the

in my room at the Holiday Inn. He was upset.

"Don't you know," he said with some anguish, "that it is a federal offense to disturb turtle-nesting places on the coast?"

Then he took me to task for leaving the impression that he might have disturbed this balance of nature and he wanted a clarification in the next day's paper—the day of the lift-off. He got it, but there seemed to be more important things to file that day.

The Kennedys apparently sensed a special something in Glenn. He was the only astronaut to become close to the President and his family. When the question of an astronaut - Life Magazine contract was under discussion—which Glenn and the other six astronauts favored—it was Glenn who locked it up one water-skiing weekend with the Kennedys. On a Monday there appeared a picture of Glenn on water skis with Jackie Kennedy next to him. There was no more discussion on whether or not a contract should be signed. At Robert Kennedy's Hickory Hill, Glenn was ever-present and was usually Ethel Kennedy's featured guest.

Of all the calls on astronauts for personal appearances, autographed photographs, etc., the demands on Glenn far exceeded the rest. So heavy was that demand and so time-consuming for Glenn that he was the only NASA astronaut—until Neil Armstrong—who needed and got special personnel just to deal with his mail.

I know of one NASA official stopped for speeding in a nearby Virginia community who got off without a fine when the judge agreed to drop the ticket. The "payoff" was an autographed John Glenn photograph.

When Glenn decided to leave the NASA program (and also resign his Marine Corps commission), most of us thought his fling in business would be short-lived. Everything indicated that he was headed for politics. He greatly admired John and Robert Kennedy and public service in the Senate seemed to be consistent with what he considered an already launched public

John Glenn Eyed as 'New Face' for

*Times-Union / Journal
Jacksonville, Fla*

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1975

A-19

*Candidat
File*

For several years now both sage Democrats and optimistic Democrats, weary of the old familiar faces, have confidently predicted that someone would "surface."

By this they meant that suddenly, almost magically, a new leader would emerge from the Democratic party.

A man of such singular appeal could almost automatically glide into the White House.

This did not happen in 1972. Or in 1973. Or in 1974. And, although 1975 is still young, it does not appear to have happened yet.

The men considered as opponents to President Ford for 1976 so far are indeed the same old faces.

CASTING around for a possible new face in the presidential sweepstakes, a definite possibility, depending on what happens in the next year, is Ohio's junior senator, John Glenn.

While John Glenn is one of America's few remaining authentic heroes, as the first American to orbit the earth, he is a new face in politics.

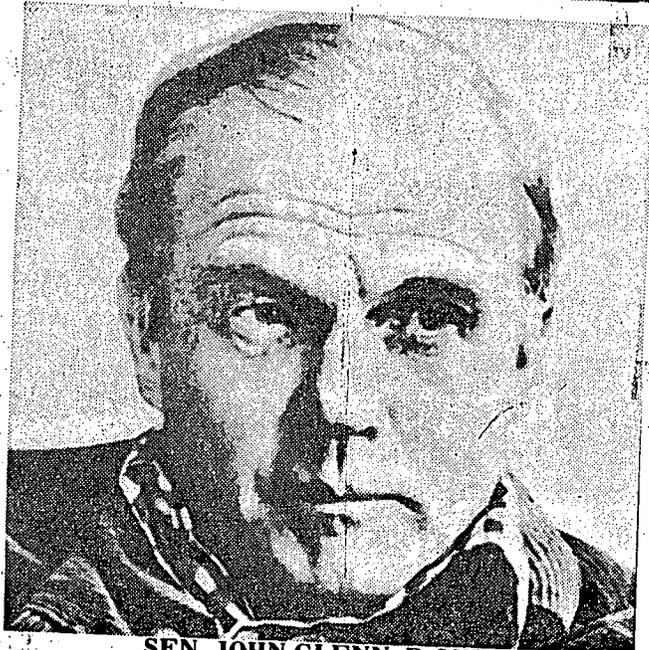
A novice politician in 1964 when he made his first unsuccessful try for the Senate, Glenn has clearly learned a lot since then.

He failed again in a second bid in 1970, which should have been enough to convince a less determined man to get out before encountering more humiliation.

remained man to get out before encountering more humiliation.

Washington

WITH JAYNE BRUMLEY



SEN. JOHN GLENN, D-OHIO
Former Astronaut Has Learned a Lot

But in 1974 he ran a highly impressive campaign and a very expensive campaign after licking the problem of having his party give him another chance. That took very strong persuasion after his record of failure in politics.

HE WENT into the 1974 campaign a much wiser and much tougher figure than he had been before. And he went into it as an underdog facing political extinction. Not a very comfortable position even for a man who's been trained to tolerate discomfort.

The former astronaut, however, polished off incumbent senator Howard Metzenbaum in the Democratic primary. Then he wiped out Mayor Ralph Perk of Cleveland in the general election. And more definitive of how well he did, he walked off with a win while Ohio's very ambitious Democratic governor, John Gilligan, sights set on the White House, went down in inglorious defeat.

Gov. Gilligan had treated Glenn in a worse than off-hand fashion, and it turned out that Gilligan had made

a tremendous tactical blunder.

When the chips were down Glenn retaliated for Gilligan's behavior by not being very available to campaign with the up-to-then much-touted governor.

Glenn took all 88 Ohio counties while Gilligan lost his bid for re-election and lost his chance to be a nomi-

nee for president at least in the foreseeable future.

MANY PROS in the party see Glenn as a natural to be the one who "emerges" or "surfaces" to lead the party. Not the least of his assets is that he is from a key state, Ohio. Ohio is neither an east, northeast, nor southern state, nor is it too far out to the west.

Glenn, who is now a very well-preserved 53, is a man who unabashedly lives, 24 hours a day, all of the Boy Scout's virtues.

He is genuinely and deeply religious. He does not smoke. He rarely takes a drink. He has always loved one woman, Annie, who he dated from the eighth grade and eventually married.

Annie Glenn, whose huge brown eyes, close-cropped hair and slim body give her a highly feminine and almost fragile, helpless appearance, is a very appealing woman.

White House

SHE HAS a stutter, which she is trying to overcome, that causes great pauses in her conversation. In introducing herself recently to someone, she said her first name easily and then there was a long silence, accompanied by a sweet smile. Finally she said perfectly, "I'm sorry, but I can't say my last name." The way she did it, being unable to say her last name didn't seem to be a bit important.

Annie Glenn is working in her husband's office as a volunteer. They are both in the office until 9 each night and then return to an apartment and have a light meal.

Glenn's immediate goal is to have the best staff in the United States Senate. At this time, Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas is reputed to have the most capable staff. So Glenn is modeling his new staff after Bentsen's.

There is no question that Glenn has brains or stability and physical stamina. He

would not have been accepted in the space program without all three.

Last year he demonstrated, with no question, that he has learned a lot about politics, as the downed John Gilligan can attest.

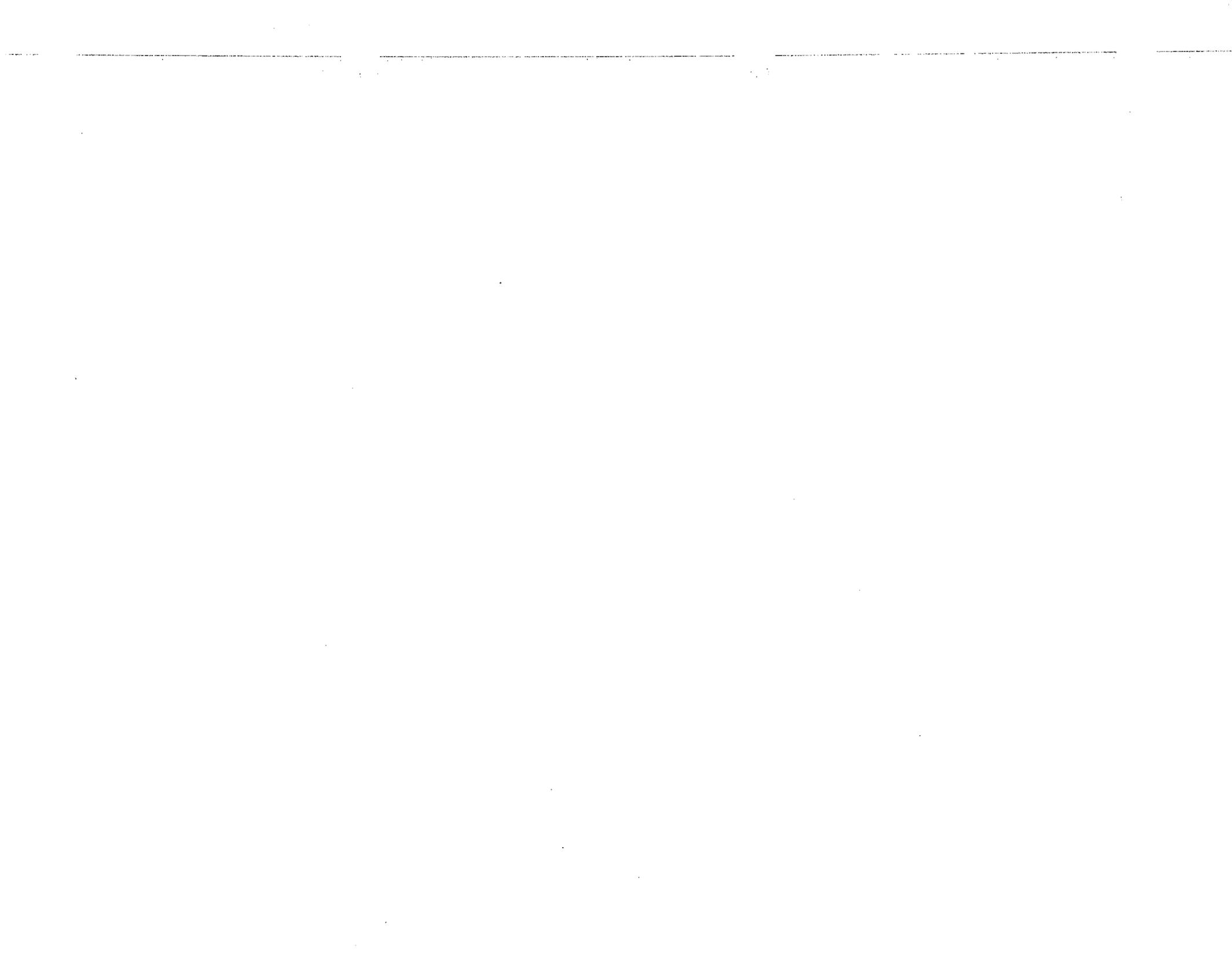
THE FUTURE, of course, is not clear. As a person he is very attractive, straightforward and easy to know. He appears very unassuming. Old friends say that that hasn't always been the case — that either age, or past defeats, has brought him a new modesty.

Many people feel that Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., who announced his formal candidacy for the presidency last week, will seek Glenn as his vice-presidential candidate, in the event Jackson receives the nomination.

Jackson is regarded in Washington as shrewd, but insincere. Observers feel that Jackson, or people around him may realize, that if he is nominated he could use a large dose of sincerity, especially from Ohio.

But those decisions are a long way off and very indefinite at this time.

Meanwhile, many concerned Democrats are keeping a careful eye on John Glenn and hoping that he will "emerge."



Contribute to Me



Columbus Citizen-Journal

OFFICIAL FORECAST — Mostly cloudy. chance of snow Wednesday, Thursday. High Wednesday. ...

VOL. 16—NO. 58

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1953



HOW SWEET IT IS — Ohio's Senator John Glenn met with several hundred friends from home at a private reception in Washington following his swearing-in Tuesday afternoon. His mother-in-law, Mrs. Homer Castor (top left) and sister-in-law Mrs. Jane Hosey also greeted international UAW representative Bob Kopp. Ethel Kennedy (top right), widow of Robert Kennedy, stopped by the reception briefly to congratulate Glenn, an old family friend. Offering

congratulations to Glenn are Napoleon Bell (lower left), Robert Bodger Chillicothe, and Nelson Lancione, Franklin County Democratic chairman, and early supporter of Glenn's candidacy. City Councilman and Mrs. John P. ... (lower right) were among the large contingent of Columbusites who trekked Washington Tuesday for the festivities celebrating Glenn's official entry into Senate. (Photos by C-J Photographer Dick Garrett)

Candidate file

Glenn Now Is Senator

Ex-Astronaut Calls Energy His Chief Goal

WASHINGTON (UPI) — John Glenn was formally inducted into office as Ohio's newest senator Tuesday after the new Congress convened.

The pioneer astronaut, who was elected on his third bid for a Senate seat, actually was sworn in and assumed his office prior to Christmas to gain seniority after incumbent Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, agreed to resign early.

GLENN, 53, drew notice as possible Democratic timber when he defeated Metzenbaum in the Ohio primary and then scored a landslide victory in November over Republican Cleveland Mayor Ralph Perk.

The pipe-smoking Glenn said in his rather barren Senate office that his major goal as a freshman senator will be to help develop sound energy policies and halt what he called "the Russian roulette" of drift and wastefulness that could bring about war.

Glenn was swamped with work and problems prior to the start of the session, and has been studying issues coming up. He has been handicapped by a short staff. His advisers are still wading through a pile of about 1,300 applications for about 30 staff positions.

ALTHOUGH mentioned by some persons as a Democratic darkhorse, the Ohio Democrat said he has no intention of using his Senate seat as a springboard into 1976 presidential politics.

"I'm not planning any entry into any primaries," he said. "I didn't come in here to just use this as a platform for something else."

Glenn said he wants to apply his scientific and technological expertise to the problem of meeting the nation's energy demands. He said failure to meet that problem rapidly could cause severe economic crisis, and added that such crises have led to war in the past and could do so again.

"IF IT GOES ON for long," he said, "we're going to have an awful lot of people mad in the world. We're literally playing Russian roulette with the future of the country and the whole world."

He disagreed with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's statement that the United States might resort to force to end a future oil embargo. "That kind of talk frightens me," he said.

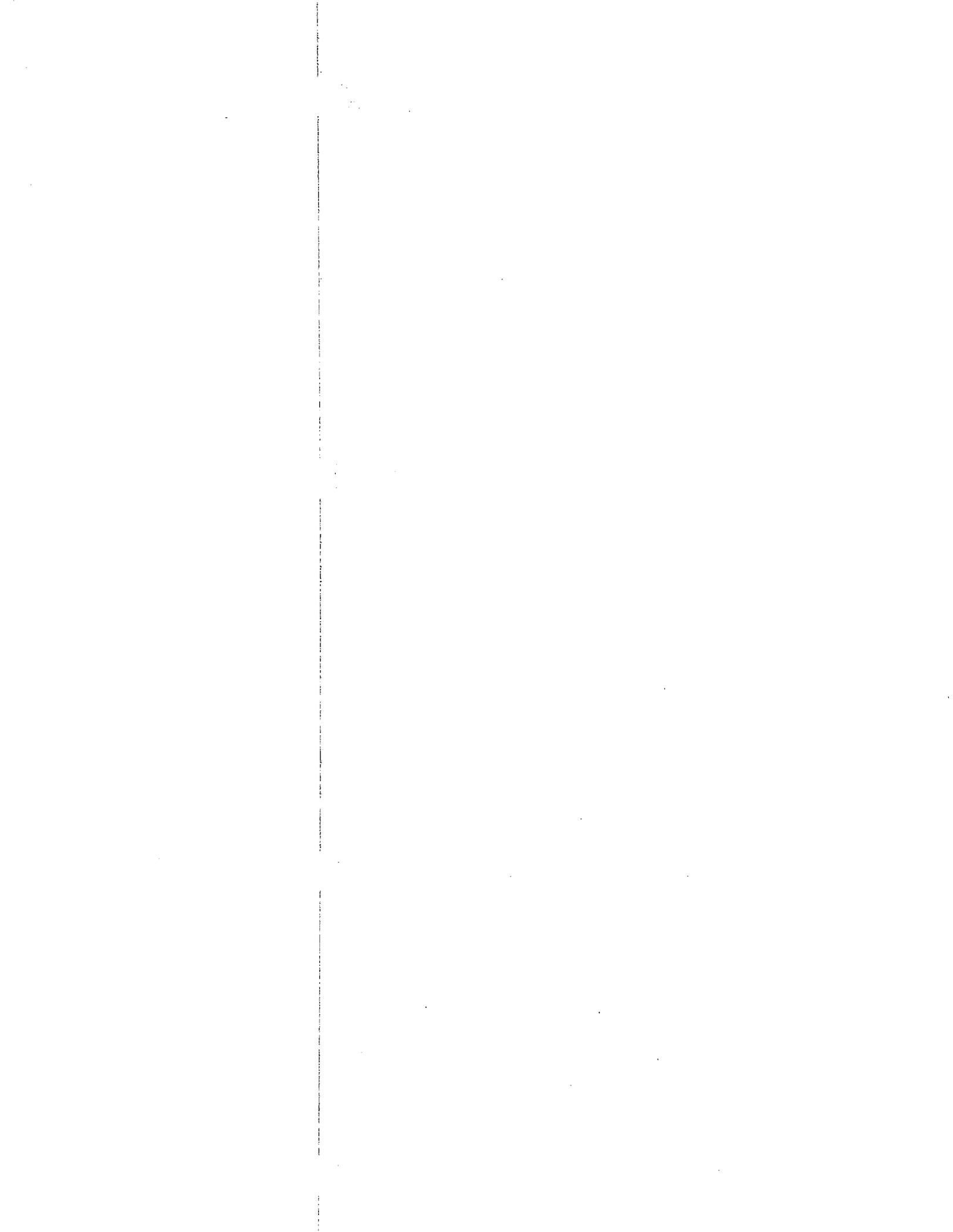
He said he had requested seats on the two committees he feels have the greatest influence on energy-related legislation. They are Interior and Insular Affairs and Government Operations. Committee assignments won't be announced until later this week, but Glenn said he will focus his efforts on energy and food production in any case.

"IT'S JUST critical we make the right choices in these matters," he said.

"We've had few, if any, people in the Senate with any background in science or technology."

Although he headed an Ohio task force on environmental protection, Glenn conceded the government "may have to pull back some" on anti-pollution regulations in favor of immediate energy and economic needs.

"The people of Steubenville," he said, "they don't mind the dirt in the street if they still have a paycheck."



Glenn

Glenn Bars '76 Role as Favorite Son

By Abe Zaidan

Special to The Washington Post

COLUMBUS, Ohio Aug. 11 — Sen. John H. Glenn (D-Ohio) today formally ruled himself out as a favorite-son candidate in next year's Ohio presidential primary but indicated he would take a spot on the national ticket if it were offered.

"I'm not foreclosing on anything," the 54-year-old former astronaut told a news conference here. "I'm not running for—or from—anything."

Asked whether he would accept a draft in the event of a deadlocked convention, Glenn replied: "Compromise candidate? That would be up to the convention."

In rejecting a favorite-son role, Glenn said that course would be "inconsistent" with the Democratic Party's "substantial progress toward opening up the political process . . ."

He said that favorite-son candidacies have traditionally served to keep serious candidates from coming to state, "thus discouraging the voters from having the opportunity of casting their ballots for a candidate who might otherwise come into the state and campaign. I do not want to discourage any serious candidate from campaigning in Ohio."

Glenn, regarded as the state's most potent political figure since his record million-vote victory over Cleveland Mayor Ralph Perk last November, had been urged by some state party officials and friends to head a slate of 152 delegates to discourage a free-for-all in the 1976 Ohio primary.

Some party sources suggested too, that he would have been the Democrats' best insurance against an expected Ohio campaign by Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama.

Many of the other national candidates also have said they are seriously considering the Ohio primary.

State Democratic Chairman Paul Tipps said he was hopeful of working out an alternate proposal for the other candidates. He is trying to reach agreement on a plan in which all presidential candidates would stay out of the state's at-large race for 38 delegates. He said he would head the unchallenged slate as a favorite son as a means of assuring delegate seats for party officials and officeholders—"the people who weren't there in '72."

Many of the party's brass were pledged to Sen. Edmund S. Muskie in 1972 and went down with him. To sweeten the offer to the 1976 candidates, Tipps said his convention slate would be "proportionately assigned" to the Ohio primary candidates according to their showings in the congressional district delegate races.

Christian Science Monitor 9/15

John Glenn—a dark horse in the wings?

By Joseph D. Rice
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
Columbus, Ohio

Last November, when John H. Glenn was heading to almost a 1-million-vote victory over Cleveland Mayor Ralph J. Perk in the Ohio Senate race, a television network flashed the results of a poll.

That poll showed Mr. Glenn was more popular than President Ford in Ohio.

Senator Glenn is not an announced candidate for the presidency. But such a prospect was being talked about even before he trounced Mayor Perk and is still being discussed by Ohio politicians despite the Senator's repeated denials.

"I'm not running for anything, and I'm not running from anything," is Senator Glenn's stock answer at press conferences.

His selection by Democratic National Chairman Robert Strauss Sept. 11, along with Rep. Barbara Jordan of Texas, to deliver a keynote speech at the 1976 Democratic convention is expected to further increase presidential talk.

Mr. Strauss put Senator Glenn in a prime time slot in the Democrats' July telethon and was impressed by the response from the viewing audience, according to one associate of Mr. Strauss.

"Strauss thinks John has star quality, and that's what the Democratic Party needs," the associate said.

Mr. Glenn had talked of being a favorite-son candidate for president from Ohio earlier this year. But he formally dropped the idea in August.

One concern, aides to Mr. Glenn said, was that a favorite-son candidacy would have automatically entered the Senator's name in state primaries where Mr. Glenn might not fare as well.

But Mr. Glenn is frequently discussed as a vice-presidential candidate.

When recently paired with Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D) Massachusetts in a nationwide poll against President Ford and Vice-President Nelson A. Rockefeller and Gov. George C. Wallace and Ronald Reagan, the Kennedy-Glenn ticket won easily.

While Senator Glenn receives numerous speaking requests each day, he has spurned most, preferring not to miss any Senate votes.

Though Senator Glenn disdains political labels, most politicians in Ohio regard him as a moderate. He has opposed sending U.S. troops to Sinai, preferring a multinational force.

He has devoted much of his time to the energy problem, observers say, and has appealed to businessmen who traditionally vote Republican in Ohio by preaching fiscal restraint for Washington and a balanced budget.

He asserted last year his military experience (he is a retired Marine Corps colonel) would allow him to pinpoint military waste.

Unquestionably, observers note, his biggest asset is his fame as an astronaut. Men still approach him and ask for autographs. He was popular long before he entered politics. Said one politician:

"John Glenn is what every mother would like her son to be."

Lead
men
Th
any
Jorg
an u
Arm
Ju
visit
Arg

L

Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

John Glenn's Political Orbit

COLUMBUS, Ohio—When Sen. Edward M. Kennedy arrived in Cincinnati Thursday to campaign for Democratic Rep. Thomas Luken, conspicuously absent from the platform was John Glenn, whose sweeping popularity in campaigning for the U.S. Senate is surprising hard-bitten political operatives here.

Glenn, the first American in space, was careful to be elsewhere, 400 miles across the state at a Democratic clam-bake in Toledo.

Indeed, the kind of "help" that Glenn might want from any Democratic party leader outside the Buckeye State would be found last in the person of Kennedy.

Now running a phenomenal 2-to-1 ahead of colorless Republican Mayor Ralph Perk of Cleveland, the high-flying Glenn may become the first statewide candidate since Lyndon Johnson in 1964 to amass a million-vote plurality. As one Republican statewide leader here told us, "Glenn is taking even the Republican vote away from Perk without half trying."

The Glenn phenomenon is unique in the post-Watergate politics of mass voter disillusionment: A national hero, unencumbered with the ideological baggage that has fragmented the Democratic Party, who seems eminently acceptable to blue-collar hard-hats and left-of-center intellectuals. Glenn's personal constituency today ranges from deep right-center to left-center, a broad-spectrum the Democratic Party badly needs in the embittered search for its soul.

It is only natural, then, that Glenn does not need or want the kind of political help which has made Kennedy an attraction for some other Democratic candidates this fall. Beyond that, Glenn will not soon forget that Kennedy cut him dead in his losing 1970 senatorial primary battle with Howard Metzenbaum and in his decisive victory over Metzenbaum in their return engagement last May.

What rankled Glenn partisans about that Kennedy snub was the memory of hawkish, ex-Marine Glenn's stalwart support for Robert Kennedy in his 1968 presidential campaign, despite his dovish position on the Vietnam war. The help from the Kennedy family that Glenn got in last spring's primary battle with Metzenbaum came not from Ted Kennedy but from Jacqueline Onassis, who taped a television en-



dorsement for Glenn in the campaign's closing days.

Now that Glenn looks like a glittering winner against Perk in November, Ted Kennedy is not above wanting a piece of the action. But a private offer from his senatorial office to Glenn's headquarters here suggesting that Kennedy would be more than glad to give Glenn a helping hand on his Ohio visit was politely rejected.

That Glenn is being courted by such national party leaders as Kennedy is not surprising. He is likely to emerge from the senatorial campaign as the No. 1 Democrat in the fifth largest state. If his awesome lead over Perk holds, Glenn could become a major factor in the party's 1976 presidential battle—at least a strong possibility for second place on the ticket.

That very prospect is viewed darkly by Gov. John J. Gilligan, running for re-election against Republican retread James Rhodes. Afflicted with the usual liabilities of an incumbent governor, Gilligan is only marginally ahead of former Gov. Rhodes. Democratic politicians agree that if Glenn emerges on Nov. 5 with a plurality which exceeds Gilligan's by anything like 500,000 votes—a distinct possibility—Gilligan's

own presidential aspirations will shrivel. The result would be a strong indication that the national party should move to the center in 1976 and away from the left-liberal ideology of Gilligan.

Glenn was treated by the Gilligan-controlled state party like a pariah until his primary win. He is now showing the same bleakness for Gilligan's new courtship as he is for Kennedy's.

When Gilligan arranged a private meeting with Glenn here last week, hoping for joint Gilligan-Glenn campaigning, Glenn asked as a *quid pro quo* the right to have equal voice with Gilligan in naming the state chairman and executive director of the party. He wanted a 50-50 voice in party control.

There was no deal and Glenn continued on his largely independent campaign. But Glenn will move hard into state party affairs after the election. Far more a party-line Democrat than a party-hated maverick like former Democratic Governor and Senator Frank Lausche, Glenn will use his predictable victory in Ohio as a case study for his party, so harassed and weakened by ever-widening ideological splits.

7-17-2
[Handwritten signature]

Notes on People

Glenn Seeks New Shot at Senate

The first American to orbit the earth, **John H. Glenn**, said he would try again to win a seat in the Senate from Ohio. Mr. Glenn, who orbited the earth 10 years ago and was defeated in a Democratic Senate primary two years ago, said he wanted to challenge Republican Senator **William B. Saxbe** in 1974. The 50-year-old Mr. Glenn announced his intention in Jefferson City, Mo., where he was visiting the plant of a billiard-table company he serves as a board member. He described himself as a liberal Democrat who "doesn't like to sit back and just let things go."

●

11-1-72
JHG

1-17-44
Sen

PEOPLE OF THE WEEK

**FOR ASTRONAUT
GLENN: SUCCESS
ON THE THIRD TRY**

After two frustrating tries over the past decade, astronaut-hero John Glenn, Jr., finally made it into political orbit by winning Ohio's Democratic nomination for a U. S. Senate seat. How did he do it?

Political observers credit Mr. Glenn with a campaign rarity—managing to retain his image among the electorate as a largely nonpolitical "Mr. Clean," while at the same time running a tough, hard-hitting race.

Change in style. In the past, the former Marine astronaut—the first American to orbit the earth—had been characterized as a "Boy Scout" who spouted platitudes instead of discussing issues. But that wasn't his style this time.

In defeating Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum by nearly 100,000 votes in the May 7 primary, Mr. Glenn campaigned vigorously on the issue of Senator Metzenbaum's tax problems. He attacked "bossism," called for the impeachment of President Nixon if he did not turn over the subpoenaed Watergate tapes.

The economy, Mr. Glenn said, is moving toward recession, and continued wage and price controls would be a mistake. He also spoke out against a tax reduction at this time, saying it would be inflationary.

What this added up to, in the view of many observers, is that Mr. Glenn should be considered a "moderate"—if not a "conservative"—Democratic candidate. Many believe he can parlay that image into a Senate seat in the general election in November against Republican Ralph Perk, mayor of Cleveland.

How does Mr. Glenn assess the present political scene? He says:

"People are disgruntled. They're not happy about the way they see things going. A part of it is Watergate. . . . Maybe people are looking for something new. Maybe it's the desire for change. Whatever it is, they don't like what they see today."

Uphill fight. Mr. Glenn entered politics in January, 1964. The day after he resigned from the space program, he announced he would run in the Democratic senatorial primary. But in February he suffered a fall in his bathroom that upset his



John Glenn—in orbit again.

sense of balance and forced him to withdraw from the race.

Mr. Glenn returned to the political arena in 1970. Then, too, he faced Mr. Metzenbaum, a Cleveland businessman and lawyer, for the senatorial nomination. Observers say Mr. Glenn took that race too lightly, thinking he would score an easy win.

In this year's campaigning, Mr. Glenn indicated he had learned well the lesson about overcomplacency.

Almost a millionaire. In civilian life, Mr. Glenn served for a time as a director of the Royal Crown Cola Company. More recently, he has moved into diversified business interests, including part ownership of five motels. He says he is "awful close" to being a millionaire. A financial report issued on February 19 listed his net worth at \$767,800.

Mr. Glenn, who will be 53 on July 18, remains ruddy and trim. In the four years since his 1970 defeat, he has earned a reputation as a Democrat willing to stump for party candidates at all levels.

This reputation paid off with victory in the face of opposition from the State Democratic organization and the leadership of the United Auto Workers and the Ohio AFL-CIO. There was strong evidence that many workers ignored the advice of their leaders and voted for Mr. Glenn.

There was also strong evidence that many Republicans crossed over to back him in the Democratic primary.

Says a highly placed Republican leader in Columbus:

"John's earned his stripes. He'll be hard to beat."

sen

~~15~~

Rematch of Glenn and Metzzenbaum in Ohio Primary:

Controversy on Tax Returns Reflects Watergate Impact

By CHRISTOPHER L. ...

Special to The New York ...

COLUMBUS, Ohio, ...

— John H. Glenn Jr. satisfied that Senator M. Metzzenbaum, his opponent in an angry rematch of the 1970 primary, published his Federal income tax returns for 1973 this week.

Everywhere he goes, Mr. Glenn, the first American astronaut in orbit a dozen years ago, demands more. When he asks, are Mr. Metzzenbaum's returns for 1972, 1971, 1970 and 1969?

"This is just like trying to drag Watergate information out of the White House," says Mr. Glenn, who appears to have an edge in the polls. "If he has nothing to hide, why doesn't he release everything? Are there conflicts of interest? That's what our suspicion has. If there's nothing he's ashamed of, why doesn't he bring it out?"

Report of 11 Pages

Two and a half weeks before the May 7 primary for the Democratic nomination for Senator, the war of the tax returns dominates the Ohio contest, and the political publication of tax returns is becoming epidemic in the state. It is one more example of how the Watergate scandals and income taxes are affecting political races this election year.

The 11 pages of Mr. Metzzen-



John Glenn greets a Cub Scout while campaigning

baum's filing are crammed with what could prove to be embarrassments, including the payment of less than 14 per cent in Federal taxes on income of \$372,000, and tax shelters ranging from a gas equipment company in Louisiana to a piece of the Cleveland Indians baseball club.

A substantial list of creditors, a smaller-than-rumored net worth of \$3.8-million and a practiced familiarity with the

advantages of the tax laws are also revealed in the filing by Mr. Metzzenbaum, who first defeated Mr. Glenn in the earlier primary, then lost in the general election and was ultimately appointed to fill a Senate vacancy.

Mr. Metzzenbaum's acknowledged nonpayment of Federal taxes in 1969, because of business losses that year, and his \$118,000 dispute with the Internal Revenue Service over

six- and seven-year-old deductions are, by all accounts, the most effective issues of the Glenn campaign. Some say they are the only issues.

Mr. Metzzenbaum may also take advantage of Mr. Glenn's finances, disclosed in a 183-page report that included tax returns since 1965.

A colonel in the Marine Corps as recently as 1968, Mr. Glenn made adroit use of tax deductions in becoming a near-millionaire over the last few years. If the two men ever meet in an open television debate, as it now appears they will, Senator Metzzenbaum, a self-made Cleveland millionaire, says he will show up his rival as "the beneficiary of one of the great tax gimmicks of all time." He did not say what this gimmick was.

Even beyond the Glenn-Metzzenbaum rematch, Ohio, not heretofore noted for opulence or puritanism, is quickly becoming a state where it is the rule that candidates must walk financially naked into the political arena.

Senator Robert Taft Jr., a Republican who does not face re-election until 1976, volunteered a three-year tax review this week.

Ralph J. Perk, the Republican Mayor of Cleveland, who intends to run against the winner of the Glenn-Metzzenbaum race, released his Federal filings last weekend and commented, "Because of Watergate, all public officials ought to agree to make

public their income tax returns."

And Gov. John J. Gilligan, a Democrat who set a pre-Watergate example of full tax disclosure in 1971, published his income (\$45,875) and Federal tax (\$11,501) again this week. Five years ago a request for such information would have seemed "an invasion of my privacy," Governor Gilligan said. But today such an invasion is warranted, he said, "in light of the scandal at all levels of government."

Governor Gilligan is chastened by the predicament of Mr. Metzzenbaum, whom he appointed to the Senate seat William B. Saxbe vacated for the Attorney General's office last fall. The primary, then, is in part a referendum on the Governor's judgment and a test of his authority.

Alger Upside-Down

"What we've done in Ohio," Mr. Gilligan remarked sardonically in an interview the other day, "is we've turned Horatio Alger upside-down: Those homely virtues and all that get-ahead drive turn out to be political liabilities."

Mr. Glenn, making his third try for the Senate at the age of 52 years, 10 years after his first effort was aborted by a bizarre bathroom fall, is still ruddy and trim but not exactly fresh. He is neither clearly liberal, nor conservative, nor consistent.

A militant advocate of gun



Senator Howard M. Metzzenbaum campaigning last week

licensing after the assassination of his friend Robert F. Kennedy in 1968, he now opposes gun control.

Reports have circulated this week that a business associate of Mr. Glenn has been soliciting Republicans for campaign money and warning other executives of Mr. Metzzenbaum's alleged "pro-labor and anti-business bias." These reports prompted union leaders to liken Mr. Glenn to Ohio's conserva-

tive former Governor and Senator, Frank J. Lausche.

Throughout, however, Mr. Glenn has preserved a reputation, even among skeptical observers here, as the Eagle Scout he once was — the sort of fellow, he now boasts, who gave his astronomical record and letters to the Library of Congress and pointedly declined, in contrast to President Nixon, to claim a tax deduction for them because he had come

by the property in Government service.

After Watergate, politicians here speculate, to be an Eagle Scout may be enough for victory.

Many Ohioans seem to agree with Mr. Glenn that a rich man in politics must disclose all or bear a heavy burden of suspicion. The Columbus Dispatch's poll of the state finds big majorities, up to 5 to 1, answering "yes" to the following question: "Should candidates for Governor and United States Senator make public their Federal income tax returns and detail their complete net worth for the past five years?"

In the Senate primary specifically, both candidates say the tax talk, even about unquestionable legal Metzzenbaum deductions, is hurting the incumbent badly.

The key question is probably whether Mr. Metzzenbaum's old allies in the leadership of the labor movement can convince their own rank and file that taxes are a private matter, that no one owes more taxes than the law demands, and that other issues are more important anyway.

For now, however, union members are said to be evenly divided on the Senate primary — enough to make Mr. Glenn the favorite. A variety of partisan and independent polls among the Democratic primary voters at large have pictured Mr. Glenn ahead by margins of 2 to 11 percentage points.

JOHN HERSCHEL GLENN - JUNIOR SENATOR FROM OHIO

John Glenn was the first American to orbit the Earth, and therefore, he is a hero (and will remain so) to an entire generation of Americans. Until he became an Astronaut, Glenn had been a 20-year-man in the Marines, and held the rank of Colonel at the time of his historic flight in 1962. Soon after his flight, he resigned from NASA, and in 1964, he ran for the Senate from his home State of Ohio. During the campaign, he slipped in his bathtub, damaging his inner ear. The injury was sufficient to take a year for Glenn's recovery, during which time the slightest motion was enough to cause pain and nausea.

In 1966, he became a Vice-President of the Royal Crown Cola Corporation of Columbus, Georgia. Since part of his hiring was due to the publicity value of his presence, the Royal Crown people made him President of their international marketing corporation in 1967. They also gave Glenn plenty of time off to pursue politics.

In 1968, he became a campaigner for and sometime traveling companion of Robert F. Kennedy, and he was a frequent guest on Kennedy's campaign trips. He was present when Kennedy was assassinated by Sirhan Sirhan. In 1970, Glenn took another shot at the Senate. His primary campaign was badly underfinanced, and industrialist Howard Metzenbaum beat him by outspending him. Glenn later stated that "I couldn't convince anyone that somebody as well-known as me needed money for a campaign."

William Saxbe, the Republican Attorney General of Ohio, who had been elected to the Senate in 1968, had announced that he did not intend to seek reelection in 1974. After the "Saturday-Night Massacre", Nixon appointed Saxbe Attorney General to defend against the attacks of Leon Jaworski and the Watergate Prosecutor's staff, and his seat was left vacant. In his place, Democratic Governor John Gilligan appointed Howart Metzenbaum.

When 1974 came around, and the Saxbe-Metzenbaum seat had to be filled by popular election, Glenn ran against Metzenbaum again. A couple of developments made this campaign an unusual one. The first was Watergate. The second was the revelation that Metzenbaum had paid \$118,000 in overdue taxes from 1967-68, (for which the IRS was suing) only when he was named to the Senate, several years later. Furthermore, it was revealed that Metzenbaum had paid no taxes on his \$240,000 income in 1969. Glenn lowered his sights on Metzenbaum's taxes and fired away. Metzenbaum accused Glenn, who had become quite wealthy in the meanwhile, of using tax shelters. (Glenn had an income of \$1,253,903 between 1965 and 1973, had acquired valuable real estate holdings- he was part owner of four Holiday Inns and other properties - owned part of a firm which aimed to apply scientific solutions to social problems, and had been a television producer. In 1973, his financial statement showed a net worth of \$767,800.) Glenn countered Metzenbaum's charges with the accusation that he (Glenn) had paid more income tax on his \$295,300 income (about \$148,800) in 1973 than Metzenbaum did on a much higher income that year.

In his 1974 campaign, Glenn received \$16,000 from Mary C. Stranahan, a student at the University of Toledo. Glenn also received \$13,100 from Elizabeth B. Blossom, who was then a wealthy political activist student at Radcliffe. She now lives in Washington, D. C.

Glenn won the primary with 54 percent of the vote. Metzenbaum took only Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and two small counties, while Glenn won the rest.

One of the problems with heroes is that no one is neutral about them. Everyone either loves or hates them. And those who like them try to cover honest criticism.

Those who like Glenn say that he is a shy, deferential man, who is trying hard to become a good Senator. They say that he spends excessive time making sure that he understands what is going on, and that he is a champion of the cause of alternative sources of energy, especially solar. They also point to his voting record, explaining that he is a true liberal, especially on social programs. He is often called one of the nicest, best-liked men in the Senate.

His detractors call him "the best Astronaut in the Senate" and say that although he is well-liked, he is not respected by his colleagues. He is said to suffer from "terminal indecision", and that he has to study everything "to death" before he makes a decision on it. Glenn himself admits that he has trouble in this area. In an interview with the Milwaukee Journal in 1975, he admitted that he agonized at length before voting against the confirmation of Stanley Hathaway as Interior Secretary,

and he stated that "When it comes to some of these complex pieces of legislation, I wish that we didn't just have a choice of saying 'yes' or 'no'. I often wish that we had a (voting) column marked 'maybe'".

In a generally sympathetic article in the New York Times, in February of this year, Marjorie Hunter quotes an experienced Senate observer who watched Glenn in action on subcommittees dealing with nuclear energy and oversight of the CIA, as being critical of Glenn's failure to vigorously question witnesses at hearings. "He doesn't seem to know how to get information out of a witness," said the observer, "He doesn't follow through with the right questions."

On several occasions during the 1974 campaign against Metzenbaum, he was overheard referring to "Zionist influences" in the campaign, apparently referring to the strong support of Ohio's Jews for Metzenbaum. These remarks received wide circulation over the leadership of American Jewry. He has been a supporter of all legislation on Israel since, but he has not been a "visible supporter", and he does not have strong Jewish connections in or out of Ohio.

Finally, one source mentioned that his indecision on some issues has cost him the time to pay attention to others. At a question-and-answer session with 800 UAW leaders last year, Glenn was asked what he thought of HR22, the Health Security Act. This bill was one of the most important to the late Walter Reuther, and is referred to by UAW insiders as "The Reuther Memorial". Glenn replied that he did not know the legislation, and that he did not want to comment on it until he had studied it.

On the other hand, he is a champion of applying technology to our

John Glenn
Page 5

problems and is one of the pushers for doing some long-range planning and priority-setting in the Senate.

Glenn is 54 (55 in July) and is a Presbyterian.