

1954

# U.S. House Journal of William H. Natcher, vol. 1

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JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. NATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

2ND DIST. OF KENTUCKY

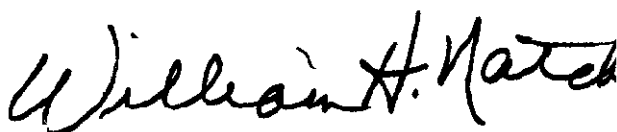
VOLUME I

PART I

I was elected Representative of the Second Congressional District of Kentucky at a special election in 1953, to fill the vacancy brought about as the result of the death of the late Garrett L. Withers, of Dixon, Kentucky. My election certificate was presented to the Clerk of the House of Representatives on August 1, 1953, and although I was not sworn in official until the first day of the Second Session of the 83rd Congress, my seniority began as of August 1, 1953.

Shortly after my election I made it a point to meet all the Members of the United States House of Representatives. Several of them who had been Representatives for a number of years informed me that when first elected they had intended keeping a journal to contain interesting happenings which had taken place in the Congress - particularly such happenings as pertained to themselves. But, for some reason or other, their journals were never started, or, if started, never completed. I decided thereupon to keep a journal, and at least once every week from my first entry in these volumes I have endeavored to record events that I have witnessed or participated in as a Member of Congress.

In keeping this journal I was not motivated by a desire to produce a literary or historical manuscript, but it may be that in the years to come my children, or grandchildren, will find the events recorded of interest and benefit, and thereby I will have served posterity.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "William H. Natcher". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name.

William H. Natcher  
Member of Congress  
2nd District - Kentucky

January 6, 1954

I have waited for this day for nearly twenty years. On March 18, 1934 I began the practice of law in Bowling Green, and starting at that time it was my desire to represent the Second Congressional District in the Congress of the United States.

The Second Session of the 83rd Congress convened at 12:00 o'clock on this date. The Speaker of the House, the Hon. Joseph W. Martin, of Massachusetts, born November 3, 1884, is back serving his 15th term. Somewhat of a clown with a lisp. Cannot pronounce the word "held," it is always "hell". Attends all the social functions and notwithstanding the fact that his clothes do not fit too well, he enjoys life as much as any man I know and is extremely fair in all of his rulings as presiding officer of the House. Time is called on Republicans just as quickly as on the Democrats.

The House is fairly evenly divided, with 219 Republicans, 215 Democrats, and the one Independent, the Hon. Frazier Reams of Toledo, Ohio. The Senate at the present time contains 47 Republicans, 48 Democrats and the converted Republican who is now an Independent

Wayne Morse of Oregon. The President of the Senate, of course, is Richard Nixon, Vice President of the United States; the Majority Leader, William F. Knowland of California, with the Minority Leader, Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas; the Minority Whip being Earle C. Clements U. S. Senator from Kentucky. In passing, this man Clements is an unusual fellow - no defeats, and elected to offices of Sheriff, County Court Clerk, County Judge, State Senator, Representative from the Second Congressional District, Governor of Kentucky, and now U. S. Senator at the age of 58. Kentucky's other Senator is the Hon. John Sherman Cooper, a right unusual fellow - formerly a member of the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature, two terms as County Judge, Circuit Judge, and with a good World War II record, presently divorced from his wife and not too happy; a very humble sort of a person and with this spirit of humility very attractive - especially to the independent voters of the State of Kentucky.

The other Kentucky Members of the House are Noble J. Gregory of Mayfield, Kentucky, 56 years of age, serving his 9th term. He succeeded his brother, Voris Gregory,

who died while serving in the House. Member of the Ways and Means Committee, one of the most powerful Committees in the House, and under the rules the Democratic Members of this Committee make the committee assignments to the new Members of the House. I am just wondering what Committee I will receive. Noble is quite a tease, and has started the middle name vogue in our District. He is "Jones" and I am "Houston" Natcher, and so on down through the Kentucky Delegation. He represents the First District and I have the Second District.

The Third District is represented by John M. Robsion, Jr. of Louisville Kentucky, age 50. John is the son of the late U. S. Senator and Member of Congress from Kentucky, John M. Robsion, Sr. Mr. Robsion, Sr. represented the mountain district of Kentucky, formerly known as the 9th District, and he was affectionately called "Long John" by his friends. Strictly an intelligent, able mountaineer who consumed a whole lot of chewing tobacco. John M. Robsion, Jr. is serving his first term and from a district that changes politically from time to time.

The Fourth District of Kentucky is represented by Frank Leslie Chelf of Lebanon, Kentucky, age 46. Leslie is serving his 5th term. He is very witty and says just exactly what he thinks.

The Fifth District of Kentucky is represented by the dean of the Kentucky Delegation, Brent Spence of Fort Thomas, Kentucky. Mr. Spence is about 80 years old - age not listed in Congressional Directory. He is known affectionately as "Mr. Chairman" in the House, since he has served for a great number of years as Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency. He is now the ranking Democrat on this Committee and is serving his 12th term in the House. Mr. Spence was my sponsor today at the swearing in ceremony in the Well of the House.

The Sixth Kentucky District is represented by John Clarence Watts, 52 years of age, from Nicholasville, Kentucky. John is a lawyer and a farmer, and a really affable sort of fellow. He is serving his second term.

The Seventh District of Kentucky is represented by Carl D. Perkins



of Hindman, Kentucky, age 41. An able, aggressive, energetic mountaineer, and proud of the fact he is from the mountains of Kentucky. A wonderful World War II record and an able fellow. Elected from a district controlled by labor and he is loyal to all labor proposals in the Congress.

The Eighth District of Kentucky is represented by James Stephen Golden, age 63, of Pineville, Kentucky, an able mountaineer lawyer and an honorable man. Mr. Golden is serving his third term. He is from the strong Republican District of Kentucky, and either Mr. Golden or some other Republican will always represent this district unless some great miracle takes place.

As stated above, I represent the Second Congressional District. Elected at a special election on August 1, 1953, to take the place of Garrett Lee Withers of Dixon, Kentucky, who died on April 30, 1953. Mr. Withers formerly served in the U. S. Senate; was an able lawyer, Circuit Court Clerk, former member of the Highway Commission, Commissioner of Highways, and after serving as U. S. Senator returned to his home in Dixon and was elected to the Lower

House of the Kentucky Legislature, only one other man in Kentucky history achieved this feat, Henry Clay. Mr. Withers was a well respected man, a man of convictions, and always my friend. He was definitely in favor of me coming to the House seven years ago and expressed himself very vigorously to the leaders at that time.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower just as popular today as the day he was elected - hard for me a strong Democrat to make this acknowledgment, but it is true. A former Army General, expected to be militant, demanding and a military mind, but has gone to the other extreme with kindness, humility, sincerity, his chief characteristics, has made the people believe that he is not in the White House as a politician to play politics but is leading a true crusade.

The Majority Leader in the House is Chas. A. Halleck from Rennselaer, Republican, age 54, an able lawyer and one of the two good speakers on the Republican side. Dewey Short of Missouri, a second Virgil Chapman and by-the-way, a very close friend of Virgil Chapman during his lifetime, is the other good speaker on the Republican side.

The Minority Whip is John W. McCormack of Dorchester, Massachusetts, a man some 70 years of age, serving his 14th term, and a former majority leader of the House. A very egotistic, swaggering sort of a fellow who has very little influence over the Members.

My good friend, John Watts, called and said he wanted me to go over to the House Floor with him. We arrived at ten minutes to twelve, and William "Fishbait" Miller, Minority Doorkeeper and a fellow all the Members love, made the arrangements for front seats down in the Well facing the Speaker. The five Democratic Members from Kentucky came down and sat in the first and second rows with me, and John Robsion and Mr. Golden sat in the front row on the Republican side. The center aisle leading back to the clock is the dividing line and the Democrats sit on the right of the Speaker. Virginia, Celeste and Louise, together with Mrs. F. D. Reardon, Sr., my Mother-in-law, had good front row seats in the gallery, quite close to one of the TV cameras. An unusual day in more respects than one, because on this particular occasion four new Members were to receive the oath of office.

Mr. Spence sat next to me as my sponsor, he being the Dean of the Kentucky Delegation.

I was elected on August 1, 1953, therefore, by seniority was qualified first and listed first in the Congressional Record. The other three Members to receive the oath were: Harrison A. Williams, Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, elected December 2, 1953; Glenard P. Lipscomb, Republican of California, elected December 2, 1953, and Lester Johnson, Democrat of Wisconsin, elected October 26, 1953.

The four of us were present with our sponsors and surrounded by the Delegations from the different states Lester Johnson elected from a Republican District receiving much publicity since he is the first Democrat ever elected from this particular district. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. elected from a Republican District, receiving a lot of publicity during his election. Glenard P. Lipscomb, Republican, elected from a Republican District, and I was fortunate in that I had no Democratic opposition and the Republicans felt sorry for me and gave me no Republican opposition.

As soon as we arrived and took our seats the photographers requested that we leave the House Chamber and go to the Speaker's office for pictures. The four new Members, together with the Speaker, Mr. Martin went to his office and pictures were taken. Upon returning to the House, the TV cameras, AP and other Press organizations cameras began operating. Older Members in the House have stated that at no time have new Members received as much publicity as we did. Pictures were carried on the front page of the New York City papers, Philadelphia papers, Memphis, Louisville, Miami, Chicago, San Francisco and other papers throughout the United States. The four new Members were from four different sections of the country and the newspapers were really generous.

Promptly at 12:00 o'clock, the Speaker called the House to order and the Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D. offered the prayer. A portion of this prayer was as follows: "May this Legislative Body be endowed and encouraged with a vivid sense of Thy guiding presence and sustaining power, as they respond to the high vocation of leadership in the affairs of Govern-

ment. Hear us as we bow in adoration and unite in offering on this day the prayer of our Saviour, the Prince of Peace.\*

A message was received from the Senate, the Speaker announced that the Clerk would call the roll and the Speaker proceeded to announce that a quorum was present and the next order of business was the swearing in of the new Members. Mr. Spence and I, together with each of the other new Members and their sponsors, stood in the Well of the House and the oath of office was administered. The Members of the Kentucky Delegation congratulated me and for the next ten minutes the new Members proceeded to meet the Members of the House. I have no idea how many men and women shook hands with me at this time. I do recall that Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., Member of the House, was the second man who shook hands with me after the Kentucky Delegation. He looks more like his Father than any of the other children.

I am now a full-fledged Congressman and quite proud of the fact. The little Natchers in the Gallery seemed to enjoy this occasion and

from time to time I looked back and could see their beaming faces.

Usual legislative matters were the next order of business, and Mr. McCormack arose and notified the House that today was the birthday of the Hon. Sam Rayburn and a great many of the Members of the House eulogized our leader, Mr. Rayburn.

Announcement was made that the President of the United States, the Hon. Dwight D. Eisenhower, would deliver his State of the Union Message on Tuesday, January 7.

The next order of business concerns eulogies to the late Fred M. Vincent. Mr. Rayburn spoke first and was followed by several other Members of the House, including Carl Perkins and Mr. Golden from Kentucky. Immediately after the House adjourned I was notified by Earle C. Clements, that it would be appreciated if I addressed the House for one minute eulogizing Mr. Vincent in order that a memorial publication would be justified and printed for distribution. This request came very much as a surprise to me, especially since I had determined not to make any speeches

from the Floor or create any unusual Freshman Representative noises.

The House adjourned.

Miss Eva Mauzy of Dixon, Kentucky, former Secretary to Mr. Withers, and Mrs. Frances Webb, of Washington, D.C., are my two office Secretaries. Miss Mauzy made quite an impression on Celeste and Louise and Miss Mauzy was kind enough to take Celeste and Louise over on the Senate side so they could ride on the small train. It just so happened that Senator Joseph McCarthy who is receiving tremendous publicity at the present time, was on the train and was pointed out by Miss Mauzy to my two children. They will remember this train ride probably longer than they will the swearing in ceremony when their Father was officially made a Member of the House

Fred Reardon, Jr. and his two boys were unable to attend the opening day after plans had been made for weeks, due to mumps.

I stated above that much publicity was given in all of the papers throughout the United States and the Second Congressional District,



and to cap the climax, the LIFE magazine's photographer took a picture of each new member and his family and our pictures appeared in the January 18, 1954 issue. As a result of this particular article and picture, I received several letters from old girl friends of mine, and friends of mine I have not seen for years commented on the fact they saw the picture and article in LIFE.

In listing my Secretaries above, I failed to list the name of Mrs. Esta Tabor, who is my District Office Secretary in Bowling Green. She has been with me since the day I began practicing law, March 18, 1934. She is a lovely lady and is not only one of my secretaries but is my friend.

January 7, 1954

Now, as a full fledged Member of the House of Representatives, I attended the House Session which convened at 12:00 noon and while sitting on the fifth row on the Democratic side, I heard the President of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower, deliver his State of the Union Message. The House

convened at 12:00 noon and after the prayer of the Chaplain and the reading of the Journal, a message was received from the Senate. The Speaker declared a recess and next a Joint Session of the House and Senate was held, pursuant to the provisions of Concurrent Resolution No. 184, to hear the address of the President.

The House was called to order and the Doorkeeper announced the Vice President and the Members of the U. S. Senate who entered the hall of the House of Representatives. The Vice President Nixon took a chair to the right of the Speaker and the Members of the Senate sat in the seats reserved in the front portion of the House. The Speaker and the Vice President then appointed as Members of the Committee to escort the President of the United States, Mr. Halleck, Mr. Arends, Majority Whip, Mr. Rayburn, Mr. Knowland, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Bridges. The Doorkeeper then announced the Ambassadors, Ministers and Charge de Affaires for foreign countries. He next announced the Members of the Cabinet. Much confusion prevailed due to a shortage of seats and a great number of the U.S. Senators were kind enough to leave

their seats and stand along the wall, thereby providing seats for Members of the Cabinet and the many Ambassadors and Ministers. At 12:00 o'clock and thirty minutes P.M. the Doorkeeper announced the President of the United States. The President, escorted by the Committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the House Chamber and passed down the aisle next to where I was seated, with a big smile on his face, and proceeded on down to the Clerk's desk.

The Speaker, Mr. Martin, informed the Members of the Congress that he had the distinction and honor of presenting the President of the United States. Much Applause. The President proceeded then to deliver his State of the Union Message.

The Republicans were jubilant and applauded many times - the Democrats were very charitable too. I very carefully listened to the Message, watching the expressions on the faces of the U.S. Senators, and Congressmen present. The Republican Members of the House and Senate who are considered old line Republicans and Members of the Old Guard were very much amazed at the President's message. Their express-

ions clearly indicated their amazement and they believed that too many Democratic policies were promulgated by the President in this Message.

After the Message was delivered, the House adjourned.

Ed Edstrom of the Louisville Courier Journal, called me for an expression of opinion as to the President's Message, stating all the Members of the Kentucky Delegation would be interviewed. I informed my good friend, Ed Edstrom, that I enjoyed the Message very much. I stated I was vitally interested in Agriculture and I definitely wanted to hear a little more than I had heard today. I further stated that the farmer's problem is one of the most important problems facing our Nation today and when the President spoke of balancing the budget in one breath and raising the debt limit in the next breath, well - I just wanted to hear more before I commented. I further stated that every one is interested in economy but not at the expense of the defense of our country - I wanted to see our problems solved, not avoided. The other Kentucky Members of the Delegation gave their comment and

and Noble Jones Gregory's comment was quite unusual. He stated that no one could fall out with the President over his suggestions because every one was in favor of peace, prosperity, happiness, longevity and an early spring. Mr. Edstrom's article contained a by-line that the Kentucky Congressional Delegation's reaction to the President's Message was a mixture of admiration, puzzlement and sarcasm that divided on Party lines. I presume the puzzlement feature concerns the Freshman Congressman from Kentucky.

January 11, 1954

Senator Clement's bill which is S. 79 passed the Senate during the First Session of the 83rd Congress, and on August 3, just prior to adjournment, it came over to the House. The bill was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. The House adjourned on August 7 with no action on the bill in the House.

On this date, I was informed that the bill would be up before the Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and that I should appear before the Committee. Frank Chelf and I

appeared and since the bill pertains to the purchase of Great Onyx and Crystal Cave, with both of same in the Second District, I took the lead insofar as presenting this matter was concerned.

I was allowed twenty minutes and the Members of the Subcommittee were unusually nice to me. As soon as I finished stating the facts concerning why this bill should be approved a great number of questions were asked and then Frank Chelf took over. The Subcommittee voted unanimously to approve the bill back to the main Committee.

January 14, 1954

Page 250 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD discloses the fact that I was given permission to address the House for one minute and made the following statement:

"Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, the Commonwealth of Kentucky has produced a great number of men who have dedicated their lives to public service, but with the death of Fred M. Vinson, Chief of the United States, on September 8, 1953, not only Kentucky but the Nation lost one of its truly great public servants.

"He believed in the supreme worth of the individual and in his right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; he believed that Government is the servant of the people and not their master.

"Early in life he learned that a real representative of the people is not one which changes principles with every shift of the wind but rather one who while in close communication with his people translates into practical form their opinions and wishes as revealed to his mature judgment and enlightened conscience.

"Upon his elevation to positions of trust in our National Government, he laid aside any local prejudice he may have held and was guided only by the democratic principle of the greatest good for the greatest number. He was always a worshiper of liberty and a friend of the oppressed.

"Mr. Speaker, the world can ill afford the loss of such a dedicated public servant. The great Commonwealth of Kentucky joins with the Congress of the United States in extending to Mrs. Vinson and her sons our deepest sympathy."

After the prayer and the reading of the Journal, I arose and addressed the Speaker for the first time. Somewhat nervous. Quite different from practicing law and prosecuting cases in Kentucky. After speaking a few words it was the same as any courtroom in the 8th Judicial District of the Commonwealth of Kentucky --at least that is what I thought at the time.

Virginia and I had a lot of fun over my one minute speech concerning the Hon. Fred M. Vincent.

January 22, 1954

First whip notice received. Dated January 22, 1954, stating: "My dear Colleague: So far as I am able to find out there is no legislation for next week. However, if any does come up, the majority leader stated he would give ample notice to Members. Sincerely, John W. McCormack, Democratic Whip."

Mr. McCormack urgently requested that Lester Johnson be given unusually good Committee assignment notwithstanding the fact he is a Freshman Member in order to better his chances for re-election. Lester Johnson made a remarkable race in



the Republican District and of course the Democratic leaders are trying to do everything they can to keep him up front so that the Democrats can achieve success again in this strong Republican Wisconsin district.

My good friend, Noble Gregory, informed me from day to day that Mr. McCormack is really pushing Lester Johnson. I am concerning myself with the fact that I have seniority over the three new members and even though it is a matter of minutes I intend to protect my rights. I have indicated to my good friend, Noble Gregory, that I rest my cause with him and as soon as Lester Johnson decided what Committee he wants and the vacancies are announced I then hope to select as good a Committee as possible.

Mr. McCormack and Mr. Rayburn both contending I am from a strong Democratic District and really need no help but that Mr. Johnson should receive priority.

January 25, 1954

Congressman Jere Cooper, ranking Democratic Member on the Committee on Ways and Means, presented House Resolution No. 415, which provided

as follows:

"Resolved, That the following-named Members be, and they are hereby, elected members of the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Banking and Currency:  
Eugene J. McCarthy, Minnesota.

Committee on Foreign Affairs:  
Thomas J. Dodd, Connecticut.

Committee on Government Operations  
Harrison A. Williams, Jr., New Jersey

Committee on Veterans' Affairs:  
William H. Natcher, Kentucky; Lester  
Johnson, Wisconsin."

The Second Congressional District of Kentucky for a period of over twenty years held membership on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. This is one of the low ranking committees in the House and a committee that is not too attractive. Upon being elected, I definitely made up my mind I would do everything possible to stay off this committee. When Mr. Withers died, a vacancy occurred on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and ex-Governor Tuck of Virginia was elected

to the House to fill a vacancy, and notwithstanding the fact he made a fight to go on the Labor Committee, was placed on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee to fill the vacancy. This occurred in May, 1953. Therefore, there was no vacancy on this committee and the only vacancies were on House Administration and Government Operations. These are both just committees. Congressman Johnson indicated they were advising John W. McCormack he wanted Veterans' Affairs. The leadership together with the Democratic Members of the Committee on Ways and Means met and created vacancies all up the line in order to have a vacancy on Veterans' Affairs. Thomas J. Dodd was advanced from that committee to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, thereby making a vacancy for Congressman Johnson. With a vacancy on Veterans' Affairs, Government Operations and House Administration, I immediately indicated that by virtue of my seniority (out-ranking only two Democratic Members in the House, with 435 Members, this is not much seniority) I also wanted Veterans' Affairs. This simply meant that in order for Johnson's request to be fulfilled both of us would have to go on Veterans' Affairs. I was somewhat disappointed that

Johnson didn't ask for a much better committee because I knew with my seniority I would go as high as he did.

Pursuant to House Resolution 415, on January 25, 1954, Johnson and I were both placed on Veterans' Affairs thereby making a tie vote on this Committee. The membership on Veterans Affairs Committee now is 14 Democrat and 14 Republicans. The Republican members of the Committee are not at all pleased over this arrangement, and especially our Chairman. A tie vote is quite unusual and not exactly according to parliamentary procedure.

January 26, 1954

Attended first committee meeting of Committee on Veterans' Affairs on this January 26, 1954, at 10:00 o'clock A.M. As I stated before, the Committee is composed of 14 Democrats and 14 Republicans. The Chairman of this Committee is Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Congresswoman from Lowell, Massachusetts. She is the widow of an outstanding former Congressman from Massachusetts. Madame Chairman is now serving her 15th term. She is a well educated, highly cultured lady. Her conversa-

tion is constantly punctuated with exclamation marks. All of her statements are very courteous, kindly and very complimentary. For instance at this particular meeting, she introduced the Commander of one of the Veterans organizations and stated he was accompanied by his most gracious and beautiful wife and she took great pleasure in presenting this beautiful lady to the Committee. I had to turn around in my seat to observe this beautiful lady and was somewhat shocked to see she was a very homely person, but to Madame Chairman no one in this world is ugly and everything is beautiful.

Some good Texans, Tennesseans and Florida "Crackers" on this Committee and I am really going to enjoy my new assignment.

The Veterans' Affairs Committee is composed of the following members  
Edith Nourse Roger, Mass. Chairman  
Bernard W. (Pat) Kearney, N.Y.  
William H. Ayres, Ohio  
E. Ross Adair, Ind.  
William L. Springer, Ill.  
Winston L. Prouty, Vt.  
Edmund P. Radwan, N.Y.  
Russell V. Mack, Wash.  
John P. Saylor, Pa.  
Edward J. Bonin, Pa.

Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. N.J.  
William S. Mailliard, Calif.  
Paul A. Fino, N.Y.  
Albert W. Cretella, Conn.  
Olin E. Teague, Texas  
Joe L. Evins, Tenn.  
W. J. Bryan Dorn, S. Carolina  
Robert T. Secrest, Ohio  
Elizabeth Kee, West Va.  
George S. Long, La.  
Harlan Hagen, Calif.  
James A. Byrne, Pa.  
Brady Gentry, Tex.  
D. R. (Billy) Matthews, Fla.  
Ed Edmondson, Okla.  
Armistead I. Selden, Jr. Ala.  
William H. Natcher, Ky.  
Lester R. Johnson, Wis.

January 27, 1954

Attended the American Legion  
Banquet at 7:30 P.M. on the  
January 27, 1954.

The Kentucky Delegation together  
with Senator Magnuson of Washington  
sat at one table. On my left was  
seated the Dean of our Delegation,  
Brent Spence and on his left sat  
Noble J. Gregory. We had a wonder-  
ful dinner and as far as I know  
every Member of the House and Senate  
was present at this annual banquet  
for the Congress of the United States.

We were about through with our dinner, when Mr. Spence suddenly turned to me and said, "William, do you see my tooth?" I looked at his mouth and inquired which one he referred to, and he said, "No, William, I spit one out somewhere." I looked on the table and on the floor and couldn't seem to locate any tooth. Noble Gregory then exclaimed that he had found "Brennie's tooth". Mr. Spence has a front tooth that is enclosed with a cap, which is simply a shell of a tooth. It had bounced into the celery and olive container and Gregory located it there. Senator Magnuson inquired what we were laughing about and we informed him it was simply a matter of locating our good friend, Congressman Spence's tooth and that it was located in the celery bowl. Senator Magnuson thought we were only kidding and immediately reached over and took a piece of celery and ate same. He laughed as though he thought the joke was good all around. I really enjoyed myself.

Jones Gregory takes a great delight in kidding my good friend, Mr. Spence, about his past life, and especially about the fact that he at one time was quite a lady's man. Of course none of this applies to

Mr. Spence but he seems to enjoy it and very emphatically says, "Noble, you know better than that," but he continues to make statements which urge Gregory to continue with his general accusations.

January 29, 1954

President Celal Bayar of Turkey addressed the House and the Senate in Joint Session today. Members of the Cabinet, Foreign Ministers etc. were all present. A fine gentleman, some 70 years of age, and made a splendid speech informing the Congress of the United States that Turkey fought with the United States in Korea, was against communism and would fight to the bitter end on the side of the free nations of the world. Speech delivered in native tongue, paragraph by paragraph and at the close of each paragraph the interpreter repeated same in English. This did not seem to ruffle or disturb the President. According to old Members of the House this is the first time this has been the procedure, a speech delivered in native tongue, paragraph by paragraph with the interpreter reading aloud. As a general rule, if delivered in native tongue, a printed copy is distributed to the Members.



Virginia, Celeste and Louise were on hand and certainly enjoyed the session. Louise and Celeste had two step seats and of course occupied regular seats with the step seats finally occupied by two considerate gentlemen who held tickets for regular seats.

February 3, 1954

The first Kentucky Delegation luncheon held today. All of the Democratic Members of the Kentucky Delegation present with the exception of Frank Chelf who is confined to the hospital recovering from a duodenal ulcer operation. This is the first time in over fifty years that the Kentucky Delegation has consented to meet and have lunch and at this first meeting it was agreed that every two weeks we would meet again during the noon hour in the House and Senate restaurants for lunch. I served as host on this first occasion and it was agreed that Congressman Perkins would be host for the second meeting. All members present seemed to enjoy themselves, and little differences in the past, if any, were certainly not in evidence on this occasion.

February 6, 1954

A duodenal ulcer operation was performed on my good friend, Frank L. Chelf, on January 26, 1954, and he has today announced to Ed Edstrom who has written an article for the Courier Journal entitled "Chelf Feeling 'belly-good' "that he never felt better and never had less - less weight or less money. He says his weight is down to 125 pounds, which means jockey weight. His two doctors were Dr. Wood Daniels and Dr. John Lyons, with Chelf making the statement "Daniels took me through the Lyon's den". In closing, Chelf states "I have got it whipped. There is vim in my veins now. As Confucius say, 'I feel belly-good'."

February 8, 1954

The Republican leaders in the Congress of the United States and throughout the country are making statements and observations, calling the Democrats, sadists, coddlers of communists, spendthrifts, and believers in bankruptcy.

Congressman Claire Hoffman, a very able gentleman, some 70 years of age, serving on the Republican side of the House for his 10th term,

arose and enquired of the Speaker if the honeymoon was really over. He stated that during the First Session of the 83rd Congress the Democratic Members all promised so often and so faithfully to go along with the President and now some six of the Members had appeared at the Well of the House criticizing the President.

At this point, our Minority Leader, Mr. Rayburn, addressed the Speaker and made the following statement: "I said a while ago that the backs of some of us are getting pretty sore. We are being called on to cooperate, yet we have people high in the administration and people high in the Republican Party indicating that everybody connected with the Democratic Party is at least tinged with communism. Then the man who is closest to the President of the United States on last Saturday night indicated we were all sadists. Of course those statements are mean, they are untrue they are dastardly. They should be stopped by somebody and there is one man in the United States who can stop that kind of talk."

It seems that on the Senate side

Senator Lyndon Johnson is unable to take the lead, making no statement, due to fear of primary opposition. For that reason, Senator Symington of Missouri addressed the President of the Senate along the same line as the Minority Leader of the House. I presume that LBJ still remembers the 87 vote majority still believe that he should stand up and be counted.

Senator Jenner made a speech at St. Paul, Minnesota, on this date, stating that the Democratic Party was "stolen" by Fair Dealers who opened the gates of the citadels to communists.

After much haranguing, I addressed the Chair and was granted permission to incorporate an editorial in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD concerning A. G. Stanley. My good friend, Senator Stanley has served for over twenty years as a member and Chairman of the International Joint Commission, United States and Canada. He formerly represented my Congressional District in the House for six terms, 1903-1915. An ex-Governor and ex-United States Senator from the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and a distinguished gentleman. One of the great orators of all times. After serving for over twenty years

on this Commission, the Republicans finally forced him to resign and his resignation was tendered effective as of February 1, 1954. Believing that other members had overlooked this matter, I decided that it was time again for me, the Freshman Congressman from Kentucky, to address the Speaker. I made a statement as to Senator Stanley's background and incorporated a well written editorial from the Owensboro Messenger, Owensboro, Kentucky. My remarks together with the editorial appear on page A1008 of the Appendix of the Congressional Record of February 8, 1954.

I received a beautiful letter from Senator Stanley, and forwarded to him extra copies of the Record.

Joined with Senator Clements today in recommending that Camp Breckinridge in Union County be selected for location of the new Air Force Academy. Pointed out advantages to be had, plus saving of millions of dollars. This military reservation now on stand-by basis, containing some 35,890 acres of land, costing the Government approximately 39 millions in the year 1942. Air Force Academy Bill has passed the House and now in Senate with same authorizing the Secretary of the

Air Force to appoint a Commission and select the site for the new Air Force Academy. This Academy to be on same basis with West Point and Annapolis. The atomic age has stressed the importance of an Air Force, and therefore, Academy now in order. Main obstacle now is fact that Mamie Eisenhower is from Colorado.

February 10, 1954

With the Press carrying headlines concerning the charges made against the Democrats, the President at his Press Conference stated on this date that times are too serious for extreme partisanship and that he believes that the officials of the Executive Branch of the Government and also Republican National Chairman, Leonard W. Hall, should follow a temperate view. The President further stated he considered it completely untrue as well as foolish and unwise from a political standpoint for any one to infer that Democrats are security risks or worse. He further stated he personally had not seen certain statements attributed to the Republican leadership. The President for the second time during his term of office has pulled the rug out from under the leaders of the Republican Party, and are

they mad!

February 12, 1954

### Lincoln's Birthday

Somewhat amused at the Democratic Members of the House. Several days ago, special orders were entered for several Democrats to make speeches on this particular day. Naturally, I expected every Republican in the House to want to speak on the subject of Lincoln. But it seems the special orders were all secured by the Democrats and with the Democrats to speak first. A great many of the Republicans are out over the United States making speeches at Lincoln Day Banquets and box suppers.

Speakers such as Congressman McCarthy of Minnesota, Holifield of California, took great pride in chiding the Republicans on certain statements made by Lincoln during his lifetime, which clearly show now that had he lived during our time, under no circumstance would he have falsely accused honorable Democrats of being communists, left wingers and sadists. Statement after statement was made, quotation after quotation given. Finally all the Republican Members with the excep-

tion of two, proceeded to go down to the next floor for lunch and out to the cloakroom to smoke. Several good speeches and fine quotations were wasted on the two lone Republican Members who remained in their seats. Even Claire Hoffman left the Floor. When the "Little Bulldog" leaves it is time for all to leave on the Republican side.

February 16, 1954

Attended VFW Banquet on this February 16, 1954 at 7:15 P.M. The Kentucky Delegation sat with the State of Kentucky VFW Commander and his guests. Marshall House of Louisville is the VFW Commander and he is a nice fellow. He had as his guests at our table, J. B. Hubbard, Marion, Kentucky, V. H. Hennard of Hopkinsville, J. Henry Gibson of Hardinsburg, Sam F. Kibby of Grayson, Charles Carter, Scottsville, George Stewart of Frankfort.

The Distinguished Service Award and Gold Medal was awarded by the VFW National Commander to General Mark Clark who is now in retirement status and serving as President of the Citadel.

Upon receiving the award, General



Clark stated that he really appreciated the honor and especially so since he was the only commanding general in the history of the U. S. Army who had ever entered into a battle field truce with neither side declared the winner. He referred to the Korean Truce, and he further stated that the communists were dirty devils regardless of where you found them, and that he was not at all proud of the truce he signed for and on behalf of the U.S. Government. He indicated that he was ashamed of our action.

Sam Kibby who was seated at the table with us served with one of the Texas Divisions during World War II in the Italian campaign, and when this award was made to Gen. Clark, it appeared that Kibby's enthusiasm would get out of control and that he might do something for which he would be sorry later. It immediately occurred to me that thousands of our boys from Texas were killed while under the command of Gen. Clark with our high casualty rate at this particular time. Kibby picked up an empty water pitcher and started to throw it--was restrained by man sitting next to him.

Every one seemed to enjoy the

banquet and I was informed this was always the nicest banquet of the year.

February 17, 1954

Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted 29 to 1 to approve S. 79, providing for purchase of Great Onyx and Crystal Caves. These two caves to be purchased by the Secretary of the Interior in conjunction with the Commonwealth of Kentucky and purchase price to be paid out of income derived from Mammoth Cave National Park and the two private caves. Same to then be made a part of Mammoth Cave National Park. Quite a victory due to fact the Bureau of the Budget specifically recommends that this legislation be defeated due to fact it is bad budgetary procedure. When this bill passes the House and goes to the President then in that event the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget may be important.

Second meeting of the Kentucky Delegation luncheon held today with Carl Perkins as host. All members present with the exception of Frank Chelf and Mr. Spence. Mr. Chelf is recovering from his operation and Mr. Spence entertaining Mayors and

distinguished visitors from his district who were appearing before Committee in Washington. Some of the Members didn't believe that I would be successful in having the different Members of the Delegation meet every two weeks and eat together due to some differences in the past. No difficulty experiences at all and every member seems to enjoy our meetings together. Suggestions have been made at both meetings which are of vital assistance to Kentucky and to the different Members of the Delegation. Senator Clements has been unusually nice and has made several suggestions concerning matters in the Senate which are of vital importance to Members of the House.

Appeared before Civil Functions Subcommittee of Appropriations Committee, requesting appropriation for Rough River project. Senator Clements and I made a statement requesting that a small appropriation be made at the present time in order that this project could start during fiscal year 1955. Witnesses present from Ohio and Breckinridge Counties also urging small appropriation in budget. This project is part of Green River Valley Improvement Project and although the President does not recommend any appropriation in

the present budget same will be accomplished in the future. We have started our navigation and flood control program for Kentucky and I shall work hard to complete this program.

February 18, 1954

Budget for fiscal year 1955 contains \$5,400,000 appropriation for reconstruction of locks and dams 1 and 2 on Green River. These are located at Spottsville and Ramsey, Kentucky. The two were constructed in the year 1835 by Mr. Ramsey Skile of Bowling Green, Kentucky - same gentleman who gave the land for the First Presbyterian Church, this being the oldest church in Bowling Green.

Senator Clements and I testified stressing the importance of the reconstruction of these two locks and dams showing the approval by the President, Army Engineers and Kentucky Delegation. The present locks and dams are 35 feet wide and some 150 feet in length. New locks and dams would be 89 feet wide and 600 feet in length. The channel of the river is to be 9 feet in depth and 200 feet in width. It will not be necessary to unhook tows and large river boats and tows can then

operate, transporting millions of tons of coal down Green River for use at the atomic plants on the Ohio and Cumberland Rivers. Do not anticipate any difficulty in this matter.

Quite an experience for a Freshman Congressman to appear before Committee after Committee when I have only been on deck for less than sixty days. I had thought that I could at least be around for a year before speeches on the Floor or appearances before Committees.

February 20, 1954

There are a great number of outstanding men and women in the House of Representatives. We have eleven "Gentle Women". Most of these ladies are widows of ex-Congressmen. Ohio has an unusual combination. Mrs. Frances P. Bolton of the 22nd District serving her 8th term, and Oliver P. Bolton of the 11th District serving his first term, with these parties being Mother and Son. Mrs. Bolton is the widow of one of Ohio's outstanding Congressmen.

Ohio has another very distinguished Member in the person of Mr. Robert Crosser of the 21st District. Mr.

Crosser is serving his 19th term and has been in a wheel chair for the last fifteen years. He has arthritis in his hands which are terribly drawn, and in his feet as well.

Lyle O. Snader is Clerk of the House; Lewis Deschler, Parliamentarian; William Bonsell, Sergeant at Arms; Tom Kennamer, Doorkeeper; Beecher Hess, Postmaster; David Lynn Architect of the Capitol; Dr. George Calver, Physician; and William "Fishbait" Miller is Minority Doorkeeper. Every one loves William "Fishbait" Miller, originally from the State of Mississippi, and always helps every Member on any occasion with any problem.

Kenneth A. Roberts of the 4th District of Alabama serving his second term, is a friend of mine from the days of World War II. We served in the Navy together and were serving on same assignment for some sixty days.

Brooks Hays of Little Rock, Arkansas, serving his 6th term, is probably a cousin of mine. His Father's people came originally from my section of Kentucky and we both agree we are cousins. He is

one of the outstanding men of the House, a cultured, educated man.

Robert L. Condon of Walnut Creek, California, serving his first term. This is the gentleman who was refused admission to the atomic bomb test due to the fact that there was some question as to his being a communist. He has appeared before a joint Committee of the House and Senate in defending his position, denying he is a Communist, but to date a considerable cloud hangs over the head of this gentleman.

Only last week Ernest K. Bramblett of the 13th District of California, serving his fourth term, was tried and convicted in the Federal District Court here in Washington charged with padding his payroll. Case is on appeal but looks very much like Mr. Bramblett will serve a penitentiary sentence.

Bramblett is a Republican and Condon a Democrat.

The fact that I am an ex-ball player means a whole lot to a great number of the Members of the House, due to the fact that each year the House Democrats play the House

Republicans. Several of the Members have informed me that they need a ball player a lot worse than they need a good Congressman, so they are very glad I am now a member of the House. I seriously doubt that I can play baseball at the ripe old age of forty-four, but certainly shall try this spring.

There are two colored gentlemen who are Members of the House, William L. Dawson, his 6th term, and Adam C. Powell, Jr. of Ill. serving the 16th District of New York, his 5th term.

Dr. George S. Long, a dentist, from Pineville, La. serving his first term, is a brother of the late Huey Long. Dr. Long believes that all Republicans are black Republicans and has a great many characteristics of his brother. Dr. Long manufactures Vitalong, and seems to feel good all the time, remarking that any one feels good who takes Vitalong. He and I are Members of Veterans' Affairs Committee and have got to be really good friends. Russell B. Long is now U.S. Senator, having been elected in the year 1948. He is the son of Huey Long and from Shreveport.



Clarence Cannon, the author of Cannon's Parliamentary Procedure, is a Member of the House from Ellisberry, Missouri, serving his 16th term. This book is the House Procedure Manual and I believe that Mr. Cannon is an outstanding Representative.

James A. Byrne, undertaker from Philadelphia, is serving his first term. He is quite a comical character and is known as "Digger" Byrne. He has a sterling silver shovel which he uses for tie clasp and remarks often "They burn with Byrne here or burn later."

Clifford R. Hope, serving his 14th term, from Kansas, is Chairman of the Agriculture Committee and one of the outstanding men in the House.

For the past thirty days, I have received many letters concerning the Bricker Amendment. Senator Bricker of the State of Ohio, introduced at the First Session of the 83rd Congress his now famous amendment. The "which" clause of this amendment has caused the White House to definitely oppose same, and the leadership in the Senate has changed considerably from the First Session

of the 83rd Congress. It seems that there was some criticism of the Yalta Agreements and much ado has been made over secret commitments of the United States, thereby bringing upon the scene the Bricker Amendment. A former President of the American Bar Association is credited with the authorship of this Amendment and has actively aided in defending same during the Second Session of the 83rd Congress. I am definitely against the Bricker Amendment in its original form but believe the principles behind the amendment are good. In my opinion, if a vote were taken on this particular amendment in the United States same would pass, and this is due to the fact mainly that the people do not understand just what the Bricker Amendment provides for. It all goes back to the Constitution of the United States - strict compliance with the Constitution avoids the necessity of any and all Bricker Amendments. Now under debate in the Senate and some form of same will probably end up in the House.

For the past thirty days a group of twenty-five men and five women, sponsored by the National Speleological Society are on an expedition looking for undiscovered passages

in Crystal Cave. Crystal Cave is one of the caves provided for under S. 79. I am very much interested in it at the present time. The twenty five men and five women in this expedition are all from the District of Columbia and surrounding states. Much publicity has been given to this expedition and pictures appearing in papers throughout the United States of the many beautiful formations and dangerous tunnels and passages. The discoverer of Crystal Cave was Floyd Collins who was trapped in a sand cave in the year 1926.

One of the few political mistakes made by the President concerns the number of subversives fired during the present administration. By innuendo, the number used is 2200 but for the past six weeks the demand of the Democrats that this number be broken down and proof shown, is causing considerable embarrassment to the President and his Party. Some of the leaders of the Majority Party in speeches are now admitting that an unfortunate mistake was made last November when the group of Federal employees who were fired were all classified as subversives.

For the past week an angry storm

was stirred up over the ten unsubstantiated charges against Chief Justice Earl Warren, who is up for confirmation in the Senate. Chief Justice Warren, formerly Attorney General and Governor of California, is one of the outstanding men in the Republican Party and a great many members of the House on both sides of the aisle believe that Senator Langer of North Dakota, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, is completely off base in wasting the time of the Committee in investigating unsubstantiated charges which have merely been placed in the record through malice and hate. Senator Langer is very unhappy due to the fact that the President has refused recently to accept his recommendation for Federal appointments in his home state.

The President of the United States is now in Palm Springs, California on ten days vacation. He has just returned from a short vacation in Georgia and Members of his own party are somewhat embarrassed over the many vacations the President seems to be taking. While in Palm Springs, the President broke a cap off an upper tooth while dining with friends, and much public-

ity was given to the fact that the President's tooth was repaired by a local dentist, Dr. F.A. Purcell.

Secretary of State Dulles had returned to this country from the Big Four Berlin meeting which accomplished nothing. Secretary Dulles meets with sixteen Members of the Congress to discuss with them the Berlin decision for an Asian Peace Conference in Geneva to be attended by Russian and Chinese Communist delegates.

Secretary of the Army Stevens and Senator McCarthy are battling at the present time over the contention of Stevens that Senator McCarthy has mistreated certain high ranking Army Generals and has so embarrassed them that it has become detrimental to the Armed Services of this country

February 22, 1954

Introduced my first bill in the House today.

This bill is very short providing as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Section 8 (b) of the

Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following: "The powers conferred upon the Secretary by this Act shall also be exercised, during the period ending December 31, 1954, for the purpose of providing assistance in the restoration or improvement of vegetative cover on pasturelands where such cover has been damaged or destroyed by drought or insect infestation or where such lands have not been seeded because of drought, and in the establishment of such cover on cropland the productive capacity of which has been substantially reduced because of drought conditions."

During the past two years we have suffered the worst drought in Kentucky in the entire history of the State and the Second Congressional District has suffered considerably. If we suffer another drought during the calendar year of 1954 I do not know what the farmers in our District will do.

I made a statement concerning my bill, with said statement being as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a bill to amend the Soil Con-

servation and Domestic Allotment Act so as to provide for assistance in the restoration of pastureland which has been damaged by drought or insects, and the placing of protective vegetative cover on croplands which are not to be tilled for an extended period.

"A serious emergency now exists in the Second Congressional District of Kentucky which was brought about as the direct result of the drought of the past two years. The farmers of my District are without pastures and meadows, and many of them have exhausted their credit and resources. The crops of 1953 were consumed during the summer months in supporting the livestock. Many streams were dry for the first time in the history of the District. Beef cattle and dairy herds were disposed of due to the shortage of hay and other forage crops.

"Winter rains and snows have been light, and unless we have good rainfall during the next few weeks our reserve of subsoil moisture will be dangerously low.

"The Kentucky Drought Committee approved each of the sixteen Counties in the Second District during the

year 1953 for drought emergency assistance. The Secretary of Agriculture directed that the entire District be designated as a part of the disaster area of Kentucky.

"There seems to be some misunderstanding on the part of the Secretary of Agriculture at the present time as to just what authority he has under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Act in the present emergency. Passage of this bill will clarify the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture and the provisions of same will make it mandatory that practices designed to restore our soil's fertility be included in the A.C.P. Program for this year. It is imperative that relief provided by this bill be granted and that the Secretary of Agriculture carry out the terms of same during the year of 1954."

Also introduced editorial of the UNION COUNTY ADVOCATE concerning Camp Breckinridge as the new site for the Air Force Academy. This will appear in the February 22-23 issue of the Congressional Record.

Congressman Lee Metcalf of the First District of Montana, serving



his first term, read Washington's Farewell Address in the House today

He is a young fellow, having served on the Supreme Court of his home state and one of the able young Congressmen in the House. He successfully defeated almost single-handed the timber bill during the past week in the House, which provided that the Government could swap land with private owners for land taken by the Government. This was simply another give-a-away program and had all the earmarks of fraud. Congressman Metcalf has a very poor speaking voice but has a ring of sincerity that made the address very interesting. The Gallery was almost full and there were only some twenty five to thirty Members of the House on the Floor.

February 23, 1954

Attended my first meeting of the Democratic 83rd Congress Club Breakfast, which is held every two weeks in the Speaker's Dining Room in the Capitol. There were some twenty Members present and we not only had a wonderful breakfast but just a whole lot of real hospitality. I shall attend each breakfast from now on.

Received printed copy of my first Bill today.

My good friend, Carl Perkins, Representative from the 7th Congressional District of the great State of Kentucky has an opponent who has started his travels throughout the mountains of Kentucky orating the fact that Congressman Perkins has never done anything for the District and in fact is unknown in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress.

On Monday, February 22, I requested unanimous consent that my Colleague, Mr. Perkins, be granted permission to address the House for 45 minutes following the legislative program of the day and any and all other special orders heretofore entered. The special order was for Tuesday, February 23, and on this date Carl Perkins proceeded to make a speech concerning the many benefits derived by miners of the Seventh District from the United Mine Workers Fund. He proceeded to inform the Members of the House of the efforts made by the United Mine Workers Welfare and Retirement Fund insofar as the health and living standards of American coal miners and their families are concerned. He stated

that many of his constituents and personal friends were enjoying its blessings and were among the thousands upon thousands of beneficiaries throughout the coal fields of the United States.

Mr. McCormack, the Democratic Whip, arose and addressing the Speaker, enquired as to whether or not the gentleman would yield. Mr. Perkins immediately yielded to the distinguished Minority Whip, and Mr. McCormack made the following statement:

"The gentleman from Kentucky is making a very valuable contribution to the considerations of the House in giving to the Members of the House valuable information. I am glad to be on the floor while the gentleman is addressing the House and to be one of the beneficiaries of his remarks today because I find them not only beneficial to me but very educational. I am aware, of course, of this great human endeavor conducted by the United Mine Workers; however, I was not aware of the extent to which it had gone in bringing not only benefits to human beings whose years of productivity are over but also in the rehabilitation of injured miners and the benefits to

their families, as well as to the families of those members of the union who have passed away.

"What the gentleman from Kentucky is doing today is simply being consistent with his entire record as a Member of this body, not only in this particular field of human activities and of legislative endeavor but in all subjects of human activity. The gentleman has displayed in every case the same forward-looking sound, progressive viewpoint. The gentleman represents the people of his district not only with great ability but with dignity and strength and in an honorable, trustworthy manner. The people of the gentleman's district should feel highly honored in having the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky represent them in this great body."

Several other Members of the House like Mr. Byrd of West Virginia, Mr. Lucas of Texas, Mr. Rabaut of Michigan, and several others requested that Mr. Perkins yield in order that they could make complimentary statements concerning his activities while a Member of the U. S. Congress. Mr. Byrd prefaced his remarks with this statement:

"Mr. Speaker, if I am not incorrect, in my recollection of the Scriptures, the Apostle Paul was a man of action. As we observe him at Athens, he was continuously doing things and I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman from Kentucky like the Apostle Paul is a man of action and a man who accomplishes things."

I presume when the Congressional Record of Monday, February 22, 1954, is printed, excerpts therefrom will reach the 7th Congressional District and my good friend Perkins' opponent will no longer make statements that Carl is unknown in the House and has accomplished nothing during his tenure in office.

February 24, 1954

Had lunch in the House restaurant today. Several of us ate at the same table and next to me was Congressman Carl Vinson. He is from the 6th District of Georgia, serving his 21st term. His home town is Milledgeville, Georgia. Mr. Vinson served as Chairman of Naval Affairs Committee in the House for years and is affectionately referred to as "Admiral Vinson". Mr. Vinson wanted to talk about Kentucky and about his

friendship with the late R.Y. (Bob) Thomas who represented the Second Congressional District of Kentucky for a period of 15 years. R.Y. Thomas was a brother-in-law of Senator Ollie James and lived in one of the row houses here in Washington, fairly close to his sister and her husband, the Senator. Mr. Vinson tells me that Bob chewed more tobacco than any man he ever saw in his life and drank just about as much whiskey as any one he ever had come in contact with. He experiences considerable difficulty at night in being able to distinguish between his door and that of the other row houses. To avoid this difficulty, he had his door painted red on the outside and from that time on was always able to finally locate the right door. Admiral Vinson was very fond of Mr. Thomas and notwithstanding the fact that he drank considerably and was not averse to fighting on occasions, Mr. Vinson is of the opinion that he was an able lawyer making a wonderful Member of the Judiciary Committee in the House. Senator James was an outstanding Kentuckian but did not make the impression upon Congressman Vinson that his old friend, R.Y. (Bob) Thomas, made. Mr. Vinson informed me that back during the early days of Bob Thomas' tenure in office,

Kentucky was ably represented by men like Shirley, Stanley, James and several others.

February 25, 1954

For several days it seemed that Army Secretary Stevens was right in refusing Senator Joseph McCarthy's request that Army General after Army General be sent down for abuse and castigation at the hands of the Honorable Senator from Wisconsin. Today Army Secretary Stevens yielded to the demands of Senator McCarthy and agreed to produce for questioning every one involved in McCarthy's charge that the Army coddled communists.

The President is really playing politics today. He has endorsed the plan to increase salaries of most of the Government's millions of classified employees from \$50.00 to \$800 per year through reclassification of their jobs and to make available to all Federal and District employees of the Government low cost life insurance, hospitalization and medical care protection. These proposals will be recommended to the Congress today in a message from the President delivered by his Chairman of the Civil Service Commission,

Philip Young. This message is to be delivered to the Post Office and Civil Service Committees.

Balance the budget, increase the debt limit and recommending pay raises up to \$800 each, thereby increasing the budgeted amounts for said salaries some 400 millions, just doesn't make good sense. Politically this move is fine but same cannot be justified economically under the President's program as outlined in the Republican platform of 1952.

I definitely am in favor of a pay increase - I am against increasing the debt limit and I am one who does not believe the President will balance the budget in fiscal year 1955.

Congressman Adam C. Powell, Jr., 16th District of New York, a Democrat serving his fifth term, appeared on the floor of our House today for the first time this year to my knowledge. He appeared as the result of a roll call vote allocating necessary fund to the House UN-American Activities Committee for investigation purposes for the balance of the 83rd Congress. The Reading Clerk proceeded to call the roll and beginning with the name Abbitt, Congressman from Virginia, the vote was aye, aye, aye,



all the way down to the name of Powell, and in a loud clear, distinct tone of voice Powell voted, no. The House was immediately quiet, all Members on both sides turning and twisting in their seats enquiring if they had heard correctly and the vote of the gentleman from New York City was, no. A no vote on this particular bill by inference simply meant that the Member was against investigations made concerning communists, and such vote would be suicide in any district in the United States other than the district represented by the gentleman from Harlem in New York City. As explained heretofore, the gentleman from New York City is colored - extremely good looking, long straight black hair with black mustache, no features predominantly colored, but when he arises to speak you then see the true characteristics of the colored race. He is a Baptist Minister with a congregation of 10,000 in Harlem, and in addition to his duties as Minister of his Church, owns probably the largest and most risque colored night club in Harlem, N.Y. He is the husband of Hazel Scott, famous colored night club singer. His first appearance on the floor dramatically timed to cast the no vote on this particular legislation.

The Republican Party had their

first real test of this session today. House Resolution providing for an appropriation of \$100,000 to Subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee would be used by Subcommittee headed by George Bender for investigation purposes, recommitted upon division vote. Congressman Halleck, Majority Leader, begged and pleaded with the House to adopt the Resolution. Minority Leader, Mr. Rayburn, announced his opposition and called upon the Democrats to recommit. At this point, Congressman Claire Hoffman, the little Bulldog from Michigan, arose informing the House again that he was the Chairman of the Committee on Government Operation and that he formerly headed the Subcommittee making the investigations concerning racketeers, but that his dear friend, the Congressman from Cleveland (whose real name by the way is Ben-Dresky) George Bender, also took his place on a Committee vote of 19 to 1, with Hoffman being the one. Mr. Hoffman explained that this was merely a Republican move, a move by his own party to place George Bender out in the lead, due to the fact the Republicans intended to run him this year for the U.S. Senate to take the place of the late Senator Bob Taft. Bender

requested then to appear in the Well and upon being questioned completely folded up like a child. No ability and no courage. As stated above, upon division vote, the House recommitteed this bill, much to the enjoyment of the Democrats and to the distinguished Republican Claire Hoffman from Michigan.

Congressional Record of February 25 on page A1514 sets forth an article entitled "New Entrance Way would be an asset." In preparing this statement for the Congressional Record I had in mind that same would be of vital assistance to us in passage of Senate Bill 79. I stated in part that Mammoth Cave one of America's most famous show places has been a national attraction for more than a century. There are more than 150 miles of explored corridors in same and in the year 1953 some 499,416 tourists visited Mammoth Cave National Park. The Mammoth Cave National Part Association raised \$2,800,000 which was used in purchasing Mammoth Cave National Park and caves therein. I complimented Mammoth Cave National Park Association, Gov. Wetherby, Commissioner Henry Ward, Secretary of Interior Hon. Douglas McKay and

his Director of National Parks Service, Hon. Conrad L. Wirth.

February 26, 1954

Appeared before the House Public Works Committee and testified concerning authorization for canalization of Green River, beginning at the mouth and extending a distance of 103 miles. Canalization authorization must be secured through the Public Works Committee, and according to the testimony some two and one-half million dollars will be necessary for the clearing of slips and slides and the cutting of certain banks along the river. Senators Earle C. Clements and Congressman Noble J. Gregory appeared and requested time in which to file a written statement.

Col. W. D. Milne of the Army Engineers made a very able statement concerning this project and the necessity of same at the present time

February 27, 1954

My brother-in-law, Fred D. Reardon, Jr. and his wife, Helen, and their two sons, Dougie and Chucky, arrived for a week-end visit.

Of course the boys wanted to ride on the little train over on the Senate side and Virginia and Mrs. Webb took them over and the children rode on the small train. After one ride, they wanted to ride again and Virginia cautioned them very carefully to sit still and not get hurt. She turned to step back on the platform and without watching tripped over a step injuring her left foot. Some three hours later her foot began causing her so much trouble we decided an x-ray was in order. X-rays were made at Emergency Hospital and the seventh picture finally showed the break in the top of her left foot. Dr. Peterson, a well known physician here in Washington, placed her foot in a walking cast. She will have this cast with her for some six to eight weeks, but with a nice heel constructed on same she will be able to walk after the swelling goes down.

I informed Virginia that I knew she was a great admirer of Senator McCarthy but just because his wife broke her right foot several days ago and was now in a walking cast, was no reason for her to try to imitate everything Mrs. McCarthy was doing. This did not sit too well for Virginia is not a McCarthy advocate.

February 28, 1954

Chief Justice Warren's nomination finally approved by the Judiciary Committee during the past week. The vote was 12 to 3, with the Chairman, Senator Langer, who oppose him so vigorously in the beginning, voting with the majority.

This past week certainly belonged to Joe McCarthy of Wisconsin. The Republican Senator known as the "Red-Hunter" managed to face down the redoubtable U.S. Army. McCarthy has been holding hearings concerning the honorable discharge granted to an Army dentist, and Secretary of the Army Stevens issued a very positive statement to the effect that McCarthy had insulted Army General Ralph Zwicker, who appeared before McCarthy's Subcommittee, thereby humiliating this high ranking officer and placing all officers in the Army in an embarrassing position, which was very degrading to the service. This positive statement was well received by the people of the United States but during the past week Stevens backed up and agreed to submit to McCarthy's request that subpoenas from the Subcommittee be recognized and strictly honored by all officers and enlisted men called before

McCarthy's Subcommittee. The newspapers throughout the United States are very much up in arms over Stevens' surrender.

The Bricker Amendment died a natural death this past week. When the current Session of Congress opened, the Bricker Amendment to revise the constitutional treaty-making power had 64 formal sponsors in the Senate - two-thirds of the members of that body are enough to secure approval of a constitutional amendment. This past week reduced the Bricker Amendment to tatters and it seemed dead for the year 1954. Senator George of Georgia, introduced a substitute which was voted on and failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote of the members. This closed out the most controversial issue of the present Session up to this time.

The foreign ministers who attended the meeting in Berlin for nearly a month returned to their homes this past week. Secretary Dulles returned to the United States bubbling with enthusiasm over his performance at Berlin but was met by a Senate Foreign Affairs Committee with stern faces and many questions. Nothing in reality was accomplished at Berlin

Representative Allen of Illinois called up Resolution 450 requesting immediate consideration upon same. This Resolution provided that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, for consideration of House Joint Resolution 355 relating to the supplying of agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico. Representative Shelley made the point of order that a quorum was not present. The Chair counted and after the count announced 173 Members present. The Majority Leader Mr. Halleck, moved for a call of the House. The Clerk called the roll and the Speaker announced 370 Members had answered to their names.

The Speaker recognized Representative Allen of Illinois for one hour and House Resolution 450 was under way. The bill permitting agricultural workers from Mexico is referred to by opponents as the "wet back" bill. Representative Cooley again made the point of order that a quorum was not present. The Speaker counted and announced 243 Members were present, thereby constituting a quorum.

Within five seconds after the Speaker had announced 243 Members



and the Communists simply stalled another meeting to death.

March 1, 1954

Little did I know when I took my seat on the Floor of the House today that five of my Colleagues would be shot down by Puerto Ricans.

The Speaker called the House to order and the Chaplain, the Reverend Bernard Braskamp, offered the prayer. The Clerk read the Journal and a short message was received from the President. Next a message was received from the Senate, and the next order of business was special orders by the different Members.

Representative Cooley made the point of order that a quorum was not present and Mr. Halleck, Majority Leader, moved for a call of the House. Upon the completion of the call, the Speaker announced that 373 Members had answered to their names. The Speaker announced this was consent calendar day and directed the Clerk to call the consent calendar. Senate Bill 79, to purchase the two cave properties, was passed over without prejudice upon request of Representative Cunningham.

constituting a quorum, were present shooting from the Gallery began.

At the time the shots were fired I was sitting on the sixth row in the center section of the House with Ed Edmonson of Oklahoma and Carl Albert of Oklahoma to my left. Just above the Speaker, we have the Press Gallery, and with the Speaker facing the House, to his extreme left in the Gallery is the doorway through which the Puerto Ricans entered.

While talking with Ed Edmonson and Carl Albert about the "wet back" bill, we looked up in the Gallery at the doorway just to the left of where the Press Box is located, and four huge Indians with red, yellow, and blue checked shirts entered the Gallery and took seats on the front row. Ed Edmonson informed us that they were from his district and were appearing in Washington objecting to certain legislation and rulings of the Interior Department. He stated they were really mad and that a whole group were present in Washington. Just a few minutes after the Indians entered, three dark complexioned men with dark black hair and a woman of the same general type entered the Gallery from the same doorway and took seats

on the front row of the Gallery just across from where the Indians were sitting. I remarked to Ed Edmonson that he had four more Indians present in the Gallery and he looked up and said, No, they are not Indians--I don't know what those people are. A few minutes later, the Indians got up and walked out, and their loud colored checked shirts attracted our attention and we saw that the three men and the woman who had occupied front row seats were still present. The Speaker then announced that 243 Members were present, and the firing began.

I looked up in the Gallery and the woman was screaming to the top of her voice, crying "Free Puerto Rico, free Puerto Rico" and shooting a gun and waving a flag. The flag had a red background and a blue center, and she finally threw the flag out onto the floor, hoping, I imagine, that same would come over the rail and land on the House Floor. One of the men never fired a pistol and I never saw him leave the Gallery. The real tall man dropped down on his right knee holding his pistol with both hands and began spraying the House Floor. The real small man was shooting up and down and

appeared to be very nervous. One of the bullets ricocheted from that section of the ceiling just above the Gallery, and another bullet went through the ceiling some 8 feet from the beautiful glass dome in the center of the ceiling.

Mrs. Lolita Lebron was the woman, Rafael C. Miranda was the tall fellow with the dark black hair and dark mustache, and Andres F. Cordero was the small fellow with the black hair and dark mustache. These three were the ones who fired the shots and all three of them maintain that they reside in New York City at the present time and are members of the Puerto Rican Nationalists Party. Irving Flores, alias Rodriguez, was the fourth member who came into the Gallery and then left when the firing began. He was arrested at the bus terminal.

When the firing began, I thought the people firing the shots were Mexicans. The "wet back" bill was up for discussion and the argument was very bitter. The three of us just sat in our seats dumbfounded and simply numb, listening to the screaming woman and the shots being fired. At first we thought they

were fire crackers or blanks fired from pistols to create a disturbance. Representative Kenneth A. Roberts of Alabama, was sitting just across the aisle from me to my left, and when he stood up out of his seat and fell, we then saw he was shot. The three of us hit the deck and Representatives all around us began falling to the floor. It seemed that the shooting continued for at least two minutes. No officers appeared in the Gallery and several of the Members on the Floor of the House began hollering, "Stop them, stop them". The Speaker and the clerks all got out of their seats and down on the floor. Just before going down to the floor I saw the tall man whose name is Miranda, begin reloading his pistol. He fired three more shots after reloading. One of the newspapers stated that one of the pistols jammed and I presume this was Miranda's. A spectator in the Gallery finally grabbed Miranda and the woman and the other man ran out of the Gallery and was nabbed at the door in the hall-way. All three were captured at this point and the third man, as stated above, was arrested at the bus terminal.

Representative Clifford Davis of Memphis, Tennessee, was sitting to my right some three rows down in front of me and he was shot in the right leg. Davis was about 12 feet away, and Roberts was about 9 feet away. Representative G. H. Fallon of Maryland was some 35 feet away to my left, and Representative Ben Jensen of Iowa and Representative Alvin Bentley of Michigan, were over to my right on the Republican side of the House. All five of these men were shot. Roberts was shot in the left leg between the knee and hip; Davis in the right leg between the knee and ankle; Fallon in the hip; Jensen was shot in the back; and Bentley was shot through the chest puncturing the lung, stomach, and liver. My good friend, Representative Byrne, undertaker from Philadelphia, informs me this is the first man he has ever heard of who survived a pistol wound through the liver.

All five of the wounded Members were immediately rushed to hospitals here in Washington. Representative Bentley was operated on within a few hours after arriving at the hospital, and according to Dr. James R. Young, Chief of Staff at Casualty

Hospital, and Dr. Charles Stanley White, who performed the operation, Bentley is in a critical condition and as they expressed it - he is now in the hands of the Lord. Dr. Young stated that the bullet went through his lung, the stomach and struck the liver with terrific force shattering it.

I have only been here some eight weeks now and Congress is still rather exciting. According to historians, this is the first time that a shot has ever been fired on the floor of the House and this incident has startled the entire world.

The Congressional Record of March 1, 1954, sets forth the fact that the Speaker declares the House in Recess subject to the call of the Chair. Accordingly, at two o'clock and ~~thirty-two~~ minutes P.M., the House stood in Recess subject to the call of the Chair. The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at two o'clock and forty-two minutes P.M. and Mr. Halleck, Majority Leader, moved that the House do now adjourn. No mention being made in the Record of the shooting, and the ringing of the recess bell

caused considerable commotion in the two House Office Buildings. Many of the Members who had been here for years had never heard a recess call.

We all left the House completely amazed by this outrageous occurrence which had just taken place.

This shooting was not the first to occur in and around the halls of Congress, but was the first to occur on the Floor of the House. Some ninety-eight years ago, Senator Charles Sumner, Republican of Mass., was making a speech in the Senate in which he made a personal reference to Representative Preston S. Brooks, Democrat of South Carolina. After the Senate adjourned, Brooks walked to the Senator's desk in the U.S. Senate Chamber and began beating him with a cane until the New England Senator was bloody and senseless and fell to the floor. Sumner never completely recovered from the beating, and same took place in the year 1856, which occurred during that period immediately preceding the Civil War.

A Congressional shooting episode occurred in the year 1890. William Preston Taulbee, a former Democratic Congressman was fired on by



Charles E. Kincaid, a Louisville newspaper man and died of gunshot wounds eleven days later. In another instance, a man drew a gun in the House Gallery in the year 1932 but was immediately disarmed. In the year 1947, Senator John W. Bricker of Ohio, narrowly escaped a would-be assassin in the hallway of the Senate Office Building.

March 2, 1954

At the close of the prayer and the reading of the Journal, the Delegate from Puerto Rico, Mr. Fernos-Isern, asked to be recognized and he informed the Members of the House that the people of his Island were grieved and very indignant at the dastardly acts committed on yesterday. He stated that in the name of the great people of Puerto Rico he offered condolences both collectively and personally to our fallen Colleagues and their families, to the Congress and to the whole of the people of the United States. He requested and was granted, permission to incorporate a Resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico.

Just before the afternoon session

was completed, Governor Luis Munoz-Marin of Puerto Rico, appeared on the Floor of the House with Mr. Fernos-Isern, the Delegate from Puerto Rico, and stood in the Well of the House and shook hands with the Members as they filed by. Governor Luis Munoz is the first Governor ever elected by the Puerto Rican people. He was educated at Georgetown University and spent most of his youth here in the District where his father was Puerto Rican Delegate to the Congress. On the same day the two Puerto Rican assassins made the attempt on the life of President Truman in 1950, a small band of Nationalists also stormed the residence of Governor Munoz Marin. Marin is the Governor's Mother's maiden name, and according to the Spanish custom same is added to his name.

Attendance unusually good in the House today. A great many of the Members were contacted by their local newspapers and found to be absent from the Floor at the time of the shooting. Somewhat embarrassing to some of the Members.

The bloodstains can still be seen on the floor of the House, notwithstanding the fact that

great pains were used in attempting to eradicate the stains. The hole remains in the ceiling just to the right of the beautiful glass dome, the bullet marks can be seen directly over the Gallery where the people were firing the pistols. A bullet mark is located on the table where the Majority sits on the Republican side, and some three bullet holes are located in the paneling of the wall directly behind the section of the House where I was sitting. These bullet holes are from 4 to 7½ feet above the floor.

Congressman Bentley still on the critical list and our Chaplain at the opening of the session today prayed a beautiful prayer for the injured Members.

I received an important notice today from Joseph W. Martin, Jr., the Speaker, notifying me that due to the tragic occurrence on Monday afternoon in the Chamber of the House, the question of Members' visitors passes has been considered and the current passes are no longer to be honored. A new pass for the Gallery is being drawn up and will be available at the doorkeeper's office beginning at 10:00 o'clock today, and the Speaker

stresses the fact that admittance to the Gallery will be by Members' card only.

The doorway used by the Puerto Ricans is that section of the Gallery which up to this time has required no pass. The leaders felt that at least one section of the Gallery should be open for people who did not know a Congressman and were unable to secure a pass, for some reason. The Puerto Ricans had no pass and were not required to have same to use the doorway through which they entered.

The Members stood around in groups on the Floor discussing the horrible event of yesterday. I was contacted by the Courier Journal and AP News Service and informed them that the good Lord surely was with me.

March 3, 1954

Congressman Bentley improves and from all reports he will survive. The other four Members who were shot are improving and goes without saying that the entire House is jubilant over their recovery.

March 4, 1954

Congressman Bentley continues to improve and has been removed from the critical list. The other four Members are receiving visitors and getting along fine.

President Eisenhower issues statement striking at unfair methods by Committees in making their investigations. Senator McCarthy strikes back and issues a statement which provides in part as follows: "It is important to remember that this silly tempest in a teapot arose because we dared to bring to light the cold, unpleasant facts about a fifth columnist army officer who was coddled, given special immunity from duty outside the United States, and finally given an honorable discharge with the full knowledge of all concerned that he was a member of the communist party. It now appears that for some reason he was a sacred cow of certain army brass." I am simply amazed today and day by day by this man McCarthy. Unbelievable as it may sound, millions of people in this country today are believers in McCarthy and his methods.

March 5, 1954

The Congressional Record today carries a statement made by me on the Floor of the House together with an editorial included in my remarks. On page A1765 of the Congressional Record-Appendix appears the statement entitled "Puerto Ricans Terrorists are Rebels against own Land." This statement points out how these fanatics in their planning had forgotten one thing. The United States of America is a Democracy under God and some of us are in our places today due to His mercy. They forgot that God protects His own.

Pedro Albizu-Campos, the leader of the nationalists in Puerto Rico, was arrested today. This 63 year old man is the son of a white Puerto Rican merchant with his mother being a colored woman. He is a graduate of Harvard law school and was drafted into World War I, becoming a Second Lieutenant in a Negro unit. While at Harvard, he was known as a gay personality but after the war was described as a twisted, tortured soul. The fact that he was drafted into the army and placed in a Negro regiment seemed to have changed the mentality of this man.

In the year 1937 he was sentenced to the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta as the result of a series of killings in Puerto Rico. He was released in the year 1943. As a result of the attack upon President Truman, Albizu was sentenced to 17 years in prison. In the year 1953 while still in prison, a parole doctor found him to be insane and he was pardoned. In making the arrests yesterday, a great number of shots were fired and after tear gas bombs were used, this man was finally carried out of his apartment unconscious. By his side was Doris Torresola, sister of Greselio Torresola, who was killed in the 1950 attempt to assassinate President Truman at Blair House.

Appeared before the Senate Public Works Committee today, together with Senators Earle C. Clements and John Sherman Cooper. I testified concerning locks and dams 1 and 2 on Green River and the reconstruction of same. Senator Knowland and Committee Members were unusually nice to me. This is my first appearance before a Senate Committee.

March 6, 1954

I have this day been informed by my good friend, Dr. George Long,

Representative from the State of Louisiana, and a brother of Huey Long, deceased, that he has received an invitation from Billy Graham, the noted Evangelist, inviting him to come to London, England, and join him in conducting his great revival services. Dr. Long informs me he will be unable to attend now but hopes to join him in conducting services in England before the year is out.

Adlai Stevenson's speech in Miami, Florida, created quite an uproar. The President this date makes the statement that Stevenson's statements are pure nonsense. The statements pertain to McCarthy running the Republican Party, and with the Republicans afraid to face the facts before the people, and continually using the issue of Communism, knowing full well that this was a minor issue in comparison to present domestic problems confronting the Administration.

Congressman Bentley has been operated upon twice since emergency operation performed and, according to the Press, is back on the critical list. The damage to walls of stomach, lung and intestines can be repaired, but since his liver



was shattered this makes his condition critical.

Congressman Roberts still in hospital and according to physicians it will be some time before he will be able to perform his duties. The large artery in his left leg was severed and he lost considerable blood before he was removed from the Floor of the House.

March 8, 1954

Majority Leader Halleck asked for unanimous consent that the Record of March 1, 1954, be corrected by deleting the matter under the heading "Recess" and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"At approximately 2 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m. a demonstration and the discharge of firearms, from the southwest House Gallery (No. 11), interrupted the counting of the vote; the Speaker, pursuant to the inherent power lodged in the Presiding Officer in the case of grave emergency, after ascertaining that certain Members had been wounded and to facilitate their care, at 2 o'clock and 32 minutes p.m. declared the House in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

The Members wounded were: Mr. Bentley of Michigan, Mr. Davis of Tennessee, Mr. Fallon of Maryland, Mr. Jensen of Iowa, and Mr. Roberts of Alabama."

There was no objection to the correction of the Record and now the Congressional Record shows the reason for the Recess.

Mrs. Frances P. Bolton, Republican from the 22nd District of Ohio, serving her 8th term, is a very wealthy woman. She has her chauffeur and Cadillac. Today her car passed me on the street and she was calmly reading her newspaper on the way to her apartment.

March 10, 1954

Congressman Alvin F. Weichel of Sandusky, Ohio, serving his 6th term, appeared upon the Floor today for the test of strength vote on the Excise Tax Bill. This is the first time that I have seen this gentleman on the Floor, and the reason for same being the fact that he is mentally and physically a sick man. A motion made to recommit that portion of the Excise Tax Bill pertaining to amusement

tax, and the Republicans won 213 to 200. More Members were on the Floor for this vote than at any other time since I have been a Member of the House.

During the debate on this bill Majority Leader Halleck announced to the Members of the House that he just happened to notice the ticker tape in the Cloak Room, and that a statement was made by one of the Puerto Ricans in New York City that another assault would be made upon the House in the near future. In a very jovial manner Congressman Halleck pointed out to the Members that the statement had been made and that although there might not be any truth to same he thought it his duty to point out the facts to the Members of the House. Congressman Billy Matthews, of Florida, who has a typical Florida cracker voice, jumped up exclaiming "Where is my fox hole?", much to the amusement of the Members of the House.

March 11, 1954

Congressman Perkins and I flew down to Louisville, Kentucky today to attend Jackson-Jefferson Day Banquet to be held at the Seelbach

Hotel. We flew by Eastern Air Lines, non-stop, in four engine Constellation. This was my first flight since World War II and I really enjoyed same. The flight time was only one hour and forty minutes.

For a number of weeks the younger Members of the House have requested that a Caucus be held on our side of the aisle. Minority Leader Rayburn explains that if a Caucus is held the Democratic Party assumes responsibility for the present Administration's Program, and for that reason he has not been in favor of holding a Democratic Caucus. Notwithstanding this fact several of the Members have continued discussing this matter and yesterday I received a notice that at 10:30 a.m. today, March 11th, the Democratic Caucus would be held. Unable to attend.

Congressman Burdick of North Dakota is an unusual fellow. He owns a ranch containing thousands of acres of land and is in good shape financially. He wears very unusual clothes, and from time to time wears cowboy boots. He is a large man and when he wears his Texas shoes he seems to totter.

Very witty, and on March 11th he extended his remarks in the Congressional Record with same appearing on page A1905. The title of this extension is "Tragedy Has Its Funny Side," and reads as follows

"Mr. Speaker, while the revolutionists of Puerto Rico were trying to shoot down Congressmen promiscuously there were some comic incidents connected with the tragic affair.

"Martin Dies, of Texas, and Frank Boykin, of Alabama, were pretty much in line with bullets landing in their vicinity in the Chamber. They tried to flee to the Democratic cloakroom, and both attempted to pass through the door at the same time. They jammed in the doorway, and could not go either way. At this juncture, Martin Dies said to Boykin: 'Who was it that just darted between us?' Finally Boykin got through and into the cloakroom. He announced he was going for his gun. Someone asked him where it was, and he said it was in Alabama.

"Dr. Miller, whose both legs are artificial and who walks pretty well with a cane, was in the center

of the Chamber on the Republican side. Instead of ducking, he stood up, waved his cane at the gunman and shouted, 'You can't do this-- it's against the law.'

"Mr. Hale, of Maine, was more interested in the way the seats are constructed than he was in the shooting. He had tried to get his head under one of them, but a cage that holds the Congressional Record was built too close to the Floor and he could not get his head under it. Before the shooting stopped he was complaining about the poor plan of construction of the seats.

"T. Miller Hand, of New Jersey, tried to get down in the space below the seats, but the one he selected was already occupied by Representative Canfield. He was still ducking down in that vicinity when someone asked him what he did when he found the space occupied by Canfield. 'Well,' he said, 'I crawled under Canfield.'

"Judge Graham, of Pennsylvania, who is about 5 feet 2 inches tall, but still large in girth, could not find a place to get into to avoid the bullets, so remained

standing up. Of course, I do not think the judge would have been much protected by getting down because he would have been about as high lying down as he is standing. For some unaccountable reason he was not shot.

"John McCormack, of Massachusetts, was at the door of the Chamber when the firing began and Tip O'Neill, of Massachusetts, was behind him. He is a powerful man and he wanted to see what was going on inside. He rushed at the door and shoved McCormack right into the Chamber and close to the line of fire.

"I did not think the firing was real until a bullet hit a seat to the right of me. The dust and splinters flew and for the first time I realized that this was the 'real McCoy'. I moved out of there with all possible speed and thought of getting down on the carpet, but it was so completely occupied I was prevented from doing so. The firing seemed to have ceased, and I walked down a few seats when the last of the bullets were fired. I did not see any place to go for cover, and someone asked me what I was standing for. I replied that I was

looking for a gopher hole. The man said, 'You could not crawl into that kind of a hole.' 'Oh, yes, I could,' I replied. 'Any common gopher hole would be big enough the way I feel now.'

"That was the last burst of bullets, and then we began to attend the wounded, and the attempt at assassination passed into history

"To show just what vim a few pistol shots will instill in a body like the Congress, I cite the case of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Bowler). Unfortunately, he is very badly crippled through a severe attack of arthritis. When the shooting began and a few bullets struck near him he rushed for the door leading out of the Chamber. Seven or eight other Members had the same notion of getting out of the Chamber at the same time. The others were not crippled, but the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Bowler) led the 'flying squadron' into the lobby, and was ahead of the whole pack. He seemed to have the stamina of a Man of War or a Whirlaway in the last stretch run.

"It ran through my mind, 'Just



what do those rebels want to shoot us for?' My first reaction was that we were being shot at because we had given \$270 billion to foreign countries, but when I heard the rebel woman shout 'Viva Puerto Rico,' I became convinced that these would-be executioners believed we had been more partial to England, France, and all the other 62 countries we have helped than we had been to Puerto Rico. You know, when we start giving everything away, jealousy creeps in among the donees. This should be a lesson to us.

'The bravest men in the House were the women. They did not want to plunge headlong on the floor behind a seat and muss up their clothing and hair, so they sat in their seats and let the bullets come. There must have been a spark of chivalry among the assassins for none of the women were injured.

"I think it is a shame to be assassinated in the House, although in elections in North Dakota I am rather used to that procedure. I have been opposed to an increase in pay for Congressmen. I think we should refuse to wade in and boost our own salaries while thou-

sands of citizens do not get enough to eat. But this shooting changed my views. I would be in favor of receiving combat pay--say 5 percent--and extra pay for flight duty--say a 20 percent increase on the latter. If a Congressman has to be prepared to run every time someone tries to kill him this is flight duty and we should receive some extra pay.

"All the wounded Members are recovering rapidly, and no new elections will be necessary because of this shooting melee."

March 12, 1954

Over 900 in attendance at Jefferson-Jackson Day Banquet.

Former Vice President Alben W. Barkley delivered masterful address. Senator Earle C. Clements, Lt. Governor Emerson Beauchamp, Governor Lawrence W. Wetherby, Judge George Weatherby, County Judge of Jefferson County, and Mr. Broadus, the Mayor of the City of Louisville, were recognized for short talks. Four Democratic Members of the House, Gregory, Watts, Perkins and I present and at Speaker's table. Everyone extremely nice and most successful Jackson Day Banquet ever held in Kentucky.

Had return ticket on Eastern Air Lines for 9:30 a.m., but upon receipt of call from Governor at midnight requesting that I attend meeting to be held at 10:30 a.m., I cancelled my reservation for 9:30 and was given reservation for non-stop flight back to Washington for 3:30 p.m.

At 10:30 a.m. Governor Wetherby, Lt. Governor Beauchamp, Senator Clements, Selden Glenn, Ex-Governor Keen Johnson, Willie Foster of Mayfield, Kentucky, Congressmen Gregory, Perkins, Watts, and I discussed plans for a Barkley draft. The Governor pointed out that, in his opinion, Senator Barkley wanted to make the race and that, in his opinion, we should inform the Press, Television and Radio Reporters, who were running over each other in an adjoining room, that we intended to draft Senator Barkley. It was agreed that Governor Wetherby should make the announcement for the group, and after making the announcement, the Press requested a statement from each of the members attending the meeting. We all made short statements expressing enthusiasm for a Barkley draft and stating that, in our opinion, Senator Barkley's services were needed by his Country

at the present time as much as at any time in the past. The Press, Radio and Television Representatives immediately proceeded to Senator Barkley's room making the announcement and Senator Barkley replied that it was rather unexpected news and that it placed him naturally under a very deep obligation. He further stated that he had not made up his mind and would not make up his mind for two weeks. He stated further that he had worried about this matter and had prayerfully thought it over on many occasions, and that notwithstanding his decision he wanted his Kentucky Democratic Leader friends to know that he deeply appreciated their consideration. Mrs. Barkley flew from Louisville to Madison, Wisconsin, this morning to be at the bedside of her sick daughter. It now appears that Mrs. Barkley is definitely against Senator Barkley making any race and expresses herself very emphatically when questioned concerning this matter. Selden Glenn, Doc Beauchamp, Senator Clements and all of the balance of the members who were present that I talked with are definitely of the opinion that Senator Barkley will be a candidate for the United States Senate. I appear to be the only one who

doesn't believe that he will make this race. Within the next two weeks we will be informed by the Senator as to his wishes in this matter.

Congressman Perkins and Senator Clements flew back with me from Louisville. Immediately after adjusting our seat belts Congressman Perkins went to sleep and woke up when the plane landed in Washington.

Senator Clements and I really had a political discussion; very enjoyable, and after landing in Washington the three of us drove down to the wharf and had a wonderful seafood dinner.

On Saturday, March 6th, Radio Announcer and News Commentator Boaz of W.L.W. stated that I would be the Administration's candidate for Governor of Kentucky. Since this time several newspaper reporters have interrogated me concerning this matter. An article appeared in the Hopkins County Times on March 9th which stated, in part, that Second District Congressman, Bill Natcher, might be the fair haired boy. Brother Boaz's statement certainly was wrong and I

have experienced quite a bit of difficulty in denying same. At the Jackson Day Dinner I had the privilege of denying this rumor on several occasions.

The Census Bureau announced today that the United States had a population of about 161 million at the beginning of 1954 - a gain of nearly 10 million since the last census on April 1, 1950. There were 4 million new babies in 1953, with this being the largest crop in our entire history.

Harrison Williams, Jr., who was sworn in with me, apparently will have considerable opposition in his race for reelection. Williams is filling the unexpired term of Congressman Case who apparently will be a candidate for Governor, and with the Republicans determined to take back this Republican district.

Another McCarthy story was carried in the Press. It seems that Army Secretary, Stevens, now accuses McCarthy of attempting to pressure him into granting a commission to one Mr. Shine, former Investigator for the McCarthy Committee, in the Army, and if not

possible in the Army, then in the Navy or Air Corps. In addition to this demand for Commission Stevens states that preferential treatment requested for Shine, who has only recently been drafted into service. McCarthy answers that the Army is trying to blackmail him into dropping his Senate investigation of Communist infiltration into the Army. Potter, of Michigan, a member of McCarthy's Subcommittee, and other members, are demanding that this matter be investigated by an impartial Committee. McCarthy denies every charge made by Stevens and produces a copy of letter to back up his theory of the case. Senator Potter states that someone is lying and the matter should be thoroughly investigated.

Vice President Nixon all set to answer Stevenson's charges at Miami. According to news reports Nixon will state that reckless talk and questionable methods of those fighting Communism is detrimental to the present Administration.

Senator Flanders, of Vermont, blasted McCarthyism this past week. Here we have a Republican Senator stating that McCarthy leads a one

man Party, and its name is McCarthyism. President Eisenhower informs the Press that Senator Flanders' statement is accurate and fair.

March 15, 1954

The first and third Mondays of each month are Consent Calendar days. On the first Monday of this month, upon the call of the Consent Calendar, Mr. Cunningham, one of the three official objectors on the Republican side of the House, requested unanimous consent that Senate Bill 79 authorizing purchase of Great Onyx and Crystal Caves, be passed over without prejudice. I was afraid to make objections to the passing over without prejudice, due to the fact that considerable time had been spent having this bill placed on the Consent Calendar as well as on the Union Calendar. On this March 15, upon the call of the Consent Calendar, the official objectors on the Republican side of the House and the official objectors on the Democratic side did not request that this particular bill be passed over without prejudice. Therefore, the Clerk called the Bill S. 79 which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to cooperate with the State of Kentucky



to acquire non-Federal cave properties within the authorized boundaries of Mammoth Cave National Park in the State of Kentucky and for other purposes. A Committee Amendment provides that on page 2, line 4, after the word "the", the words, "purchase of" to be inserted. The Committee Amendment was agreed to and the bill was ordered to be read a third time. The clerk read the bill a third time and same was passed unanimously and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Passage of this bill was my first legislative experience insofar as Committee hearings and floor procedure are concerned. This Consent Calendar is a great calendar and really saves arguing and suspension. Passage of this bill made me feel quite good and my good friend, Frank L. Chelf, feeling somewhat rocky after his serious operation, appeared in the Gallery to watch the procedure. He passed the word down to the Floor that if we got in a fight on this bill he would come down and help me.

We will collect in taxes 59 billion dollars during the fiscal year of 1955, and we will spend 63 billion dollars. At the close

of the Fiscal Year 1955 we will have an additional deficit of 4 billion 700 million dollars. Our present national indebtedness amounts to 273 billion dollars and our total assets amount to 800 billion dollars.

Sixty-eight percent of our total expenditure for 1955 goes for national security; 10% for interest; 6% for veterans; 3% for agriculture; 2% for social security, welfare, and health; 2% for transportation and communication; 1½% international matters; 1½% for general government; 1½% for natural resources and .7 of 1% for labor, education, commerce and housing.

Kentucky's share of the public debt is about 3½ billion dollars which amounts to some \$1100 per citizen.

During the 83rd Congress, we passed a law providing for 2 billion 700 million dollars for foreign aid. This added together with the surplus for 1954 amounts to 5 billion dollars. We have expended 129 billion dollars for foreign aid since 1917, which includes World War I loans to our allies.

We have expended a total of

677 billion dollars for World War I and II and the Korean Action. World War I cost 66 billion dollars, World War II cost 449 billion dollars, and the Korean action cost 150 billion dollars.

Immediately after passage of S. 79, I contacted Senator Clements informing him we had passed the bill with a short amendment. Senator Clements requested Majority Leader, Mr. Knowland, to call this bill up and amendment immediately approved in the Senate, and bill now in the hands of President Eisenhower for signature.

During the House Session today, Congressman Rees of Kansas, had his Bill HR 7786, up for consideration. This bill provides that amendment of Act approved May 13, 1938 wherein the 11th day of November of each year was declared a legal holiday with same known as Armistice Day, be amended to read that the 11th day of November in each year be a legal holiday and same known as Veterans Day. This bill unanimously passed and same is now in the Senate for approval.

March 16, 1954

Civil Functions War Department

Appropriation Bill for 1955 designated HR 8367, up for final passage. Under this bill the sum of \$5,000,000 is appropriated for reconstruction of locks and dams 1 and 2 on Green River. Passage of this bill in the House on this day is a great event for the Second Congressional District of Kentucky. Recommendation made for \$5,400,000 and the fact that \$400,000 cut from proposal is not of any great importance. It will require some two years to complete this project and fiscal year 1956 will contain another appropriation. We are all jubilant and believe that the passage of time will show additional development. Green River Valley is of vital importance to the Second Congressional District

H.R. 8367 now on the Senate side and same, in my opinion, will be approved without too much difficulty. If we find it necessary to add the \$400,000 back to the bill we will do so if failure to include same vitally affects this project.

The Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, the same being Civil Functions Subcommittee, spend considerable time on this particular bill and received great praise from all of the Members

of the House.

Representative Davis, Democrat of Tennessee, who was wounded during the play of gun fire in the House on March 1, 1954, was given a standing ovation and prolonged applause when he returned to the House Floor for the first time today. In a brief speech of appreciation to all who had helped him, the Tennessean said that "The Great Divine Power was watching over this Chamber."

Representative Fallon of Maryland, appeared on the Floor one day this past week for a few minutes and seems to be progressing nicely. Representative Roberts still confined to the hospital and Representatives Bentley and Jensen also still in hospital.

March 17, 1954

Frank Dryden, Administrative Assistant to Senator Earle C. Clements, and I attended a tobacco hearing in the Department of Agriculture where Jim Thippen discussed his trip abroad to France, Spain and Belgium for the purpose of selling surplus dark tobacco. A great number of dealers from Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia prese

The tobacco program, according to the President's own admission, is the only basic crop program successful in operation today. Therefore, the President refused to make any suggestion concerning changes and recommends continuation of ninety percent of parity.

Senator John Sherman Cooper, Congressman Noble Gregory and I were in attendance. Mr. Thigpen presented Senator Cooper making a nice statement, and asked Senator Cooper to say a few words. Senator Cooper in a very dignified manner arose, adjusting his coat, and began by making this statement "Senator Cooper, and Gentlemen - Oh, no, I am Senator Cooper - Mr. Thigpen and gentlemen." We all just howled and although he was somewhat embarrassed seemed to enjoy his mistake about as much as we did. Time is always of the essence and with lots on your mind, I presume any one of us could fall into the same hole.

Introduced my second bill in the House today. This bill, for the relief of the estate of Givens Christian of Union County, Kentucky. Under this bill, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay out of the treasury

of the United States to the estate of Givens Christian the sum of \$10,000 in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for the death of the said Givens Christian on or about June 2, 1948, sustained as the result of his being run over by an army truck driven by a soldier who was attempting to escape from the custody of the said Givens Christian. Companion bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Earle C. Clements, and same reduced to \$5,000. I shall decide on procedure as to my bill when the time arrives.

March 18, 1954

HR 8300, Internal Revenue Code of 1954, up for final debate. This bill contains over 928 pages, and according to old-timers in the House is the largest bill in size of any bill presented to the United States Congress during the past forty-two years. This bill brought about the second test of strength between the Democrats and the Republicans.

Maintaining that the Republicans had promised a balanced budget and reduction in taxes especially to the small income taxpayers, the Democrats maintained that this tax

revision bill was not in accord with the promises made. Senator Rayburn, our Minority Leader, Congressman Jere Cooper of Tennessee, the ranking Democratic Member of the House Ways and Means Committee, led the fight on our side. These two gentlemen were assisted by Congressman John McCormick and others. I definitely was of the opinion hours before the final vote that our motion to recommit would fail. The question was taken and there were 204 yea votes and 210 nay votes. The Republicans won with this six majority.

The next vote was on passage of the bill and same passed 339 to 80. I voted to recommit but voted for the bill. This bill definitely should have been re-committed, not to destroy the bill or to keep same from passing, but for the purpose of amending same. No amendments can be made from the Floor on Ways and Means Committee bills, therefore, I felt justified in casting my vote to recommit. This bill is a reduction bill to the extent of a little over a billion dollars, and since the Mason Bill which grants assistance to retired school teachers and others drawing pensions was incorporated in same, considered with



many other features, justified my vote in favor of passage. All of the Kentucky Members voted for passage of the bill with the exception of our Dean, Mr. Brent Spence of the Fifth District. I was somewhat surprised at his vote, but he may be right and we may be wrong.

During the debate on this bill, our Minority Leader, Sam Rayburn, while making a speech against the bill, made a general statement to the effect that passage of this bill was simply carrying out political promises made by the Republicans in the campaign of 1952. Congressman Reed, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, jumped to his feet and in a very loud voice made the statement - I shall challenge that remark, you know that it is untrue. The House was very tense and Mr. Rayburn made a very poor come-back.

The leadership on the Democratic side in the House is tired leadership, and our failure to recommit this bill thoroughly bears out this point.

Congressman James S. Golden of the 8th Congressional District,

announced today that he would not be a candidate to succeed himself in Congress. The sixty-two year old Congressman from Pineville, Kentucky, who has represented the strictly Republican 8th District of Kentucky for nearly six years, said he had no doubt he could be returned to the House but he felt the need to get back home and resume the practice of law.

He further stated that when he was in active practice he was making three times as much money as the office of Representative pays, and that it was costing him more to be a Congressman than he could afford. Mr. Golden further stated that he had received many messages from the people of his District urging him to remain in the House.

Over on the Democratic side we were wondering just what Mr. Golden would do since he had two announced opponents and with some three or four others desiring to run. Several days ago he came over on our side and sat with Congressmen Perkins, Watts, Gregory and myself, explaining to us that he probably would not be a candidate.

Mr. Golden is an outstanding man. You can depend on anything he tells you and he will be missed by the Members of the House. Regardless of his politics, he is a good man and on several occasions has volunteered assistance to me in some of my endeavors since I have been a Member of the House. Congressman Golden represents approximately the same district that Congressman John Robsion, represented for a great number of years. Politics are rough in this District and they play for keeps. They have an old saying in the 8th Congressional District that when the triangle forms against you it is all over but the shouting. Mr. Robsion formed the triangle in his own favor on several occasions but in all probability the triangle was formed against Mr. Golden. Regardless of opposition, Mr. Golden would probably have won if he had been inclined to spend considerable money and to make a vigorous all out fight.

The Washington Post purchased the Times Herald here in Washington and the first combined edition of the two papers was published on March 17. Today there has been considerable comment here in the District concerning the merging of

these two morning papers.

Miss Mauzy handed me a cute cartoon today showing an attorney reading the Last Will and Testament of his deceased client, with the heirs and relatives surrounding the attorney. The attorney read the following provision from the Will - If a way to take it with you is ever discovered, he reserves the right to come back for his. You should see the expressions on the faces of the heirs and loved ones gathered around the attorney.

March 19, 1954

House Appropriations Committee this day approved \$800,000 Supplemental Appropriation for starting in fiscal year 1954 of Green River Locks and Dams Project. \$5,000,000 heretofore approved by the House for fiscal year 1955. Action on this supplemental bill to be before the House on either Tuesday or Wednesday of next week.

March 20, 1954

Just received word from Senator Clements' office that my good friend, Judge George Wetherby, County Judge of Jefferson County, Kentucky, was killed in an automobile accident

last evening. He and Lawrence Duncan, County Attorney for Jefferson County, were on their way to Frankfort for the closing session of the Legislature and were involved in an automobile accident. Lawrence Duncan is apparently critically injured. George Wetherby is a brother of our Governor, Lawrence W. Wetherby.

We have a very industrious Member of Congress from the great State of New York. This gentleman represents the 13th District of Brooklyn and his name is Abraham J. Multer. He is a Democrat serving his fourth term. At the first session of the 83rd Congress, Congressman Multer while making a statement from the Floor objecting to the many subsidies for the farmers of America, explained there were no farmers in Brooklyn and no wheat was raised in his district. He further stated that the city people were just wondering how long the farmers would be subsidized, and stated that enough was enough. He went on while carried away with his own oratory and stated that on one occasion we had too many pigs in the United States and they proceeded to kill off all the poor little pigs. There were too many potatoes and they were just piled

up in huge piles in the field. According to figures which had recently been submitted to him, the cows in Texas were having too many calves and the steers throughout the United States were having more calves than expected by the Secretary of Agriculture, and that these problems never had been fully solved. He again reiterated that something must be done because the city people were very much up in arms over the present agricultural program.

When he made his statement concerning the steers, the Members of the House just howled. The following day, according to my information, Mr. Multer proceeded to rise requesting unanimous consent that the Congressional Record be corrected and the word "steers" changed to "cows". In order to make a correction in the Record, unanimous consent must be granted and on this particular occasion many no's were heard from the Floor. The Record could not be corrected and this went on for several days, with Mr. Multer pleading very vigorously that unless the Record was corrected the bound volume would be published and it would be too late. Finally the membership of the House relented and permitted Abraham J. Multer to make the requested correction.

March 22, 1954

For the past week the Stevens-McCarthy feud has continued. The newspapers, radio and television stations throughout America are all carrying this fight round by round.

In Sunday's EVENING STAR, appeared the following short letter which sets forth the views of a great many people in this country:

"We should all get down on our knees and thank God that He has seen fit to send down to us a man such as Senator McCarthy to clean out the anti-American, atheistic, agnostic Reds and pinks from all corners of public life. If there were more great men like Senator McCarthy the spiritual life would again be supreme in our wonderful country.

Thomas X. Quinn, Arlington"

The Bricker Amendment and its number of supporters fooled a great many people. This man McCarthy has a much larger following than many of us would like to admit.

Sale of the Times-Herald still causes quite a bit of comment. It seems that the Times-Herald newspaper had been a staunch advocate

of the right wing Republican point of view, and always an unswerving supporter of Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin. Many Washingtonians saw irony in the sale of the paper to Senator McCarthy's most vociferous journalistic opponent in the Capital.

I have accepted an invitation tonight to attend the Ahepa Banquet. The Greek Order of Ahepa will mark the Mother Country's 133 anniversary of independence on Monday with its 11th bi-annual national banquet at the Mayflower Hotel. This banquet will also mark the 32 anniversary of Ahepa's founding.

County Attorney, Lawrence G. Duncan, of Jefferson County, survived George W. Wetherby, County Judge, by only a few hours. This terrible tragedy which removes both the Judge and County Attorney of Jefferson County will be felt throughout the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Lawrence G. Duncan, was serving his second term as County Attorney, and married Winnie Wallace of Bowling Green, Kentucky. He was an accomplished musician and a right capable sort of fellow. They have two small children.



After lunch today, John Watts and I went over on the Senate side to hear the Chavez contest debate. Senator Frank A. Barrett, Republican from the State of Wyoming, spoke first consuming approximately half of the five hours allotted to the Republican side. Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. Democrat of Missouri, was the next speaker.

The investigation of the senatorial race in New Mexico has cost the Federal Government the sum of \$230,000 and same was completed during the year 1953. The Republican leaders agreed that the best strategy was to pass this contest over until next year but the Democrats in the Senate decided otherwise. Patrick J. Hurley was the Republican candidate in New Mexico and filed the necessary contest claim attempting to unseat Senator Chavez. During a lull in the debate, John and I went to the Democratic Senate cloakroom and had a long talk with Senator Chavez. He is not at all concerned about this contest because he feels he won his election fair and square and that there will be sufficient votes upholding his contention. He is an unusually nice fellow

and is a very competent Senator. He informed me that he and Mr. Spence of Kentucky came to the House the same year. Since that time he was personally acquainted with all the Members of the Kentucky Delegation in the House and took great delight in telling some funny things that happened to him and to these Members during the days he was in the House.

John and I walked over to the Senate side, using the street floor level and upon reaching the Senate side, stepped into an elevator which was empty. A gentleman stepped in just behind us and John turned and informed him we wanted to go to the Senate Floor. This gentleman smiled and said, "So do I." Just a second later, the young gentleman who operates this particular elevator, stepped in the elevator and up we went.

We went directly on the Senate Floor and sat in one of the chairs along the wall behind the Senators' desks. The President of the Senate, Vice President Richard M. Nixon, shortly thereafter got up from his seat and turned the gavel over to Senator Wallace F. Bennett, Republican of Salt Lake City, Utah. I turned to my good friend, John,

and asked him to take a look at the Chair and see who was occupying same. This was the gentleman that my friend, John Watts, wanted to operate the elevator.

March 23, 1954

Justice William O. Douglas, of the Supreme Court, followed by some fifteen hikers continue their walk along the towpath of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from Cumberland, Maryland, to Washington, D.C. Some 19 to 25 miles per day is covered by the hikers and they sleep out under the open skies in sleeping bags. Justice Douglas has maintained that the towpath should be preserved for its scenic beauty and not converted into an automobile by-pass. To establish the beauties of this towpath he issued a challenge to the staff correspondents of the Evening Star and the Washington Post to walk this towpath thereby placing him in a position whereby he could point out the many scenic beauties which would justify the preservation in its present state of the old Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

From all indications we may have another drought during the year of 1954. Three consecutive

droughts for Kentucky will almost be disastrous.

Fifty-three Members of the Senate voted in favor of Senator Chavez, and thirty-six voted to unseat him. Senator Cooper, of Kentucky, joined the forty-eight Democrats who all voted in favor of Senator Chavez. Senator Morse, of Oregon, the Independent, joined the forty-eight Democrats. Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, also went along with her Democratic Colleagues. There was much excitement over this contest and Senator Chavez, in a very dramatic statement, announced after the count of the vote that he was proud to live in a Country where justice, decency and fair play still prevailed.

Congressman Jere Cooper, of Tennessee, called a Tennessee Valley Authority meeting, and luncheon was served in the Speaker's dining room. Twelve Congressmen from the region served by the T.V.A. attended this strategy meeting to devise a defense against an onslaught the House Appropriations Committee is about to make on that Agency. Four proposals considered detrimental to T.V.A. have been approved by the House

Appropriations Committee and, since all four of these proposals constitute the writing of legislation in an Appropriations Bill, we are hoping the Rules Committee will refuse to issue a closed rule. The four items in the Appropriations Bill which are disastrous in so far as the Tennessee Valley Authority is concerned are: (1) A requirement that Congress set a ceiling on the ultimate investment of Federal funds to be made in T.V.A. (2) A provision that the Tennessee Valley Authority to fix resale rates on the power it produces be eliminated. (3) That T.V.A. be required to pay interest annually on its \$1,300,000,000 investment. The interest rate would probably be 2.7 thereby adding \$39,000,000 to T.V.A. overhead. (4) That no limitation shall be placed by the Tennessee Valley Authority on resale rates of power fixed by local distributors.

The Appropriations Committee recommends an appropriation of \$103,582,000 for the year 1955. This is \$84,789,000 less than the amount appropriated for the current year of 1954, and is a reduction of \$38,218,000 in the Budget estimate.

Third Supplemental Appropriations Bill, containing \$800,000 for starting in fiscal year 1954 Green River Locks and Dams Project, today not in order, and, according to my information now, same will be up for passage on Thursday of this week.

March 24, 1954

Congressman Crosser, serving his 19th term from the 21st District of Ohio, appeared upon the Floor of the House today in his wheelchair. It was unusually warm in the House Chamber, and within a few minutes after his Administrative Assistant pushed the wheelchair through the door and into the Chamber Mr. Crosser was sound asleep. He slept throughout the entire Session of the House today and seemed to enjoy his nap very much.

Congressman Jere Cooper, serving his 13th term from the 8th District of Tennessee, is a precise old bachelor. Watching him take his seat in the House Chamber is quite a show. He always sits in the section directly behind the Minority Leader's table and walks to the center of the row facing the Speaker placing both hands in his trousers pockets and adjusting

his pants and coat so that when he sits down same will not be unusually wrinkled. After dropping into the seat he then reaches back and pulls his coat tail out and always crosses his left leg. He religiously goes through this procedure every time before taking his seat and this means regardless of what is up for discussion, his participation in same.

One of the colored waiters in the House Restaurant is short, very fat and very black. His name is Ernest and he is originally from the Dominican Republic. He was always very fond of Senator Clements, Senator Virgil Chapman, now deceased, and Congressman Chelf. When these three gentlemen were Members of the House they ate together quite a bit in the House Restaurant and always sat at Ernest's table. Ernest never forgets a name and is always jovial. He learned my name the first day I was here and always calls my name correctly. He informed me yesterday that he sure missed the three Cs. I asked him what he meant and he said Senator Clements was the cool one, Representative Chelf was the calm one and Senator Chapman was the collected one - thereby the three Cs.

March 25, 1954

Third Supplemental Appropriation Bill passed the House today. This bill contains \$800,000 supplemental appropriation for Green River Locks and Dams. This bill experienced no difficulty whatsoever in so far as our \$800,000 item is concerned. Two amendments successfully agreed to. One for \$7,500,000 and another for \$55,000,000. The \$55,000,000 amendment was strictly an oversight on the part of our Republican Colleagues, and their faces were really red over failure to include this important item for education. The Budget last year contained same and it was agreed by every Member of the House months ago that the fiscal year for 1955 would also contain this item.

Another Tennessee Valley Authority meeting has been called for tomorrow. According to my information all Congressmen who are interested in the T.V.A. are up in arms over the contemplated proposals by our Republican friends. It seems that unless the Senate can muster sufficient forces to correct this matter this will be T.V.A.'s darkest year and one which will go down in history as the death knell for the Tennessee Valley Authority.



March 26, 1954

House not in session today.

My good friend, Congressman Phil Landrum, of Georgia, who, by the way, is my next door neighbor in the House Office Building, and I went down to the Gym for a workout. We first warmed up with a baseball, and I still believe that I can pitch a little. Congressman Don Wheeler, of Georgia, is our regular pitcher, and for five years has done a good job. I informed him the other day that in addition to pitching a little I was a right good shortstop and left fielder, and in our game with the Republicans this Spring I will attempt to play a little. The Gymnasium has all kinds of equipment; a dry and wet steam room; the finest of three way showers.

After our workout in the Gym Phil Landrum and I attended second Tennessee Valley Authority meeting. Plans were made for introduction of necessary amendments on the Floor, but the picture is still a gloomy one.

News articles for the past week have been somewhat sensational in

regard to an explosion of H Bomb in the Pacific on March 1, 1954. Japanese fishing boat some 71 miles away from the scene has several injured seamen who are now being treated for radiation burns in Tokyo. The fishermen stated that they saw flashes of fire as bright as the sun itself about 10 degrees from the horizon, and the sky all around them flowed fiery red and yellow. Some two hours later a fine white dust began to fall, and Captain Tadaichi Tsutsui of the fishing boat stated that the ashes got into his nostrils. One of the men in the engine room started from the deck back down to the engine room for his bath, and some of the ashes fell upon him, making him feel much warmer than usual, and he stated that he had a glowing sensation. The United States Ambassador, John M. Allison, has released a statement from Tokyo that there was some hazard in eating fish caught near the Pacific test grounds.

Three distinguished members of the Episcopal Church in Washington and New York have castigated the entire Roman Catholic Church in this Country for not publicly disavowing Senator McCarthy. This

argument seems somewhat foolish to me since the Catholics did not elect McCarthy to his office. He represents a State in which his church is a minority, and the area which voted most solidly for him is the backbone of Protestant Wisconsin.

The House Veterans Committee took stand against curtailment of further hospital care for ex-servicemen. Our Committee called for continued hospital care for non-service connected cases where beds are available and the patients can't afford private treatment.

Representative Pat Kearney, of New York, who, by the way, is also a Member of the Veterans Affairs Committee, stated that as a Member of the House Un-American Activities Committee the staff set-up of this particular Committee was rotten and must be cleaned up right away. Congressman Velde, Republican of Illinois, is Chairman of this particular Committee, and has been publicized considerably for the past two or three years.

Former Vice President Alben W. Barkley is to announce today, or within the next few days, his

intentions in regard to becoming a candidate for United States Senator. I am the only Member of the Kentucky Delegation who definitely does not believe that Senator Barkley will be a candidate this year. Everything indicates that he will be a candidate, and for weeks and weeks he has been making speeches in Kentucky. His every action indicates that he is a candidate but I will not believe that he is in the race until I see the announcement in the Press. If he runs, his additional service will not add to his past record. He is an old man now.

According to the Press more candidates are entering the race for Representative from the 8th Congressional District of Kentucky. Since Congressman Golden's announcement that he will not be a candidate for reelection the boys in the mountains have really been running up and down the hollows.

March 27, 1954

Have just been informed that President Eisenhower signed Senate Bill 79. This is quite a victory and especially so since the Bureau of the Budget filed an

adverse report advising that this bill be vetoed due to the fact that payment for the purchase of the two caves as prescribed in the bill is bad budgetary procedure. The Department of the Interior, of course, approved the bill and requested that same be approved by the President.

During the House debate on the tax revision bill, House Majority Leader, Charles A. Halleck, of Indiana, began chiding the Democrats for playing a little politics. First, he had a small confession to make. He stated that since he was from Indiana "I am not above playing a little politics myself. You know the first words uttered by every child born in Indiana, are these: I am not a candidate for any public office, but I promise if nominated and elected I will serve to the best of my ability."

Former Vice President Alben W. Barkley announced today that he would be a candidate for the United States Senate. It goes without saying that I was very much surprised when I received the news, because I definitely knew that Mrs. Barkley was strongly against any race.

Senator Alben William Barkley was born near Lowes, in Graves County, Kentucky, on November 24, 1877. After attending the University of Virginia Law School, he was admitted to the Bar in the year 1901. He began the practice of law in Paducah, Kentucky and was elected County Attorney of McCracken County, serving from 1905 to 1909. Next, he was elected County Judge of McCracken County, serving from 1909 to 1913. Elected to the House of Representatives in the year 1913 serving in the 63rd Congress and continuing thereafter until 1927. Elected to the United States Senate in the year 1926 and served until his resignation January 19, 1949, at which time he was sworn in as Vice President of the United States. Served as Vice President until January 20, 1953.

Senator Barkley stated that when he retired from public life a year ago he had no intention or desire to return to it. Since then, many requests were received from the people of Kentucky that he again become a candidate. He stated that he was profoundly grateful to the people for the honors they had accorded him throughout the years and if the people of Kentucky feel that he can again render to them

and to his Nation further service commensurate with the need and the opportunity he will again undertake the task.

Alvin M. Bentley will be discharged from the hospital tomorrow. Kenneth Roberts is still confined to the hospital with nerve injury to his left leg. A little unusual but the doctor stated in the beginning that he would probably be the last one out of the hospital.

March 29, 1954

The National Cherry Blossom Festival begins at 3:00 o'clock P.M. tomorrow. At this time there will be presentation of the ancient Japanese lantern which is located in the Tidal Basin. On Wednesday, a fashion show and reception for the Cherry Blossom Princesses will be held, and on Thursday and Friday a parade and ball following the selection of the Festival Queen. Saturday, a pageant and coronation of the Queen, and on Sunday a repeat performance of the pageant will be held at the Jefferson Memorial.

Mrs. Cordell Hull died on Friday of last week. Se was always with her husband. Beginning at the time he was elected to Congress and

continuing through his service as Secretary of State, she always travelled with her husband on all of his diplomatic journeys. Mr. Hull retired in 1944 and survives his wife.

The Independent Offices Appropriation Bill for 1955 up in the House today. The Tennessee Valley Authority appropriation under this bill is \$103,582,000, which is \$84,789,000 less than the amount appropriated for the present year. There is a reduction of \$38,218,000 less than the Budget request. This bill contains four crippling provisions and unless the Rules Committee refuses to issue a closed rule, the death knell has been sounded for TVA.

Rules Committee announcement just made that no closed rule would be issued, therefore the four crippling amendments which are legislative in nature and not germane in an appropriation bill, may be stricken tomorrow upon a point of parliamentary inquiry. General debate upon the bill today and vote and amendments up for tomorrow.

Nine of the Members of the House have announced for the United States Senate and a tenth Member is a



receptive candidate for Governor. Representative Chas. R. Howell of N.J., Democratic candidate for the Senate and will oppose former Representative Clifford Case, the Republican candidate. Herbert B. Warburton, Delaware Republican, will oppose incumbent Senator J. Allen Frear, Jr., Representative Thomas E. Martin, Republican, will oppose Senator Guy Billette of Iowa. Westley A. D'Ewart will be the Republican candidate against incumbent Senator James E. Murray of Montana. Representative Norris Cotton seeks the New Hampshire Republican nomination, hoping to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Charles W. Tobey. Representative George H. Bender of Ohio, a seven term veteran, hopes to be the Republican choice to unseat Senator Thomas A. Burke, for the remaining two years of the term of the late Robert A. Taft. Representative Samuel W. Yorty will be the Democratic nominee from California against Republican Senator Thomas C. Kuchel for the two years unexpired term of Vice President Nixon. Representative Laure C. Battle of Alabama seeks to unseat Senator John Sparkman. Representative Pat Sutton, Democrat, will attempt to unseat Senator Estes Kefauver. Representative Thomas J.

Dodd of Connecticut, is the receptive candidate for Governor.

Former Representative, J. Caleb Boggs, of Delaware, stated that politics is really the art of successful, honorable compromise and there is no better place to learn this than with the 434 other Representatives who represent every segment of a greatly diverse country.

Thirty-one of the present United States Senators graduated from the House. They are Anderson and Chavez of New Mexico; Clements of Kentucky; Fulbright of Arkansas; Gillette of Iowa; Gore of Tennessee; Hayden of Arizona; Hennings of Missouri; Hill of Alabama; Hoey of North Carolina; Jackson of Washington; Johnson of Texas; Kefauver of Tennessee; Kennedy of Massachusetts; McClellan of Arkansas; Magnuson of Washington, Mansfield of Montana; Monroney of Oklahoma; Neely of West Virginia; Robertson of Virginia; Smathers of Florida; Sparkman of Alabama; Barrett of Wyoming; Beall of Maryland; Carlson of Kansas; Case of South Dakota; Dirksen of Illinois; Dworshak of Idaho; Mundt of South Dakota; Potter of Michigan, and Smith of Maine.

Of the thirty-three men who have held the Presidency, thirteen were formerly Members of the House. John Quincy Adams entered the House as a Member after serving as President. The first House Member to serve as President was James Madison, and the last was William McKinley. In the 23rd Congress, from 1833 to 1935, three future Presidents served. They were James K. Polk, Millard Filmore and Franklin Pierce. In the year 1847, two men sat on opposite sides of the aisle who later would become President. They were Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. In the 39th Congress, two men served from the State of Ohio who were later to serve as President. They were Rutherford B. Hayes and James Garfield. Henry Clay made effort after effort to leave the House for the Presidency. In fact, the House held such promise of advancement in those days that Clay gave up his Senate seat to seek and win election to the House.

Directly over the center doorway in the House Chamber, in the Press Gallery, appears the following statement made by Daniel Webster: "Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote

all its great interests and see whether we also in our day and generation may not perform something worthy to be remembered."

I really am gun-shy. Louise and I attended the Bethesda picture show Saturday night and one of the "Big Rocks" as Louise calls them, dropped a fire cracker in the lobby. It was a large fire cracker and I automatically started to get down on the floor. When the boys in the schools here are about 14 years of age and act real cute, they are classified as "Big Rocks" but Louise informs me in her school they consider them as "Little Pebbles".

H.R. 8583, providing for appropriation for the Executive Offices and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions and agencies, up for further consideration today.

Motions to restore the President's recommended amount for TVA for fiscal 1955 and to restore difference in fiscal 1954 and fiscal 1955 considered. Congressman Javits, Cotton, Phillips and Gwinn led the fight against TVA.

March 31, 1954

Both TVA motions defeated.

Present authorization is \$38,218,000 less than the amount recommended by the President and \$84,789,000 less than the appropriation for 1954. No new construction of steam plants and working capital down to less than 4 million dollars, a 200 million dollar a year business more working capital required.

Congressman Gwinn stated that "We have had twenty years' experience now with America's first much touted, great, socialistic, communistic experiment." Congressman Sutton of Tennessee requested that the words be taken down. The Chairman of the Committee directed the Clerk to read back the above words uttered by Congressman Gwinn. The Chairman then directed that the Committee then rise and with Speaker Martin now in the chair, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported the Committee has under consideration HR 8583 and that certain words used in the debate were objected to and on request were taken down and read at the Clerk's desk and that he herewith reported the same to the House. The Speaker then directed the Clerk to report the words and the Clerk read the above statement.

The Speaker then ruled that the Speaker sees nothing in the language used that would reflect upon the membership of the House or otherwise be considered unparliamentary. He directed that the Committee resume its sitting and the House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill HR 8583. Congressman Gwinn continued with a reading of the definition of "communism" from Webster's International Dictionary.

The above procedure is very unusual and it has been a number of years since any Member requested that the words of another Member be taken down and passed on by the Speaker.

On page A2465 of the Appendix of the Congressional Record, appears an extension of my remarks in the House concerning the subject "Living Denial of Communist Propaganda". I used an editorial appearing in the March 23, 1954 issue of the Hopkins County Times, of Madisonville, which stated in substance that Sears Roebuck was opening another store making a total of twenty-five Latin American stores, a total investment of 25 millions

with 5,723 employees, with only 79 of same being Americans.

April 1, 1954

I was named after my Grandfather, William Houston Natcher, and due to the fact that I could not spell the word "Houston" when I was in the sixth grade, my name is "William Huston Natcher". My Grandfather informed me several years before he died that he had heard rumors to the effect that a Natcher family resided in Los Angeles, California, and to his knowledge was the only other family with this name other than our immediate family. Today S.Z. Natcher Assistant to the Vice President of the Standard Oil Company of California, stopped by to see me. He is a member of the Los Angeles family and appears to be an unusually nice gnetleman. He and I are about the same age and on his next trip to Washington he has promised to have lunch with me.

The White House announced on March 27 that Joseph M. Dodge, Director of the Budget, would resign on April 15, returning to his post as chairman of the Board of the Detroit Bank in Detroit, Michigan. He has been on leave

from this job. Mr. Dodge has devoted a substantial part of each year for the last eleven years in Government service here and abroad. He served under General Eisenhower during the General's time as head of the American Occupation Forces in Germany. He has made an unusually good man for his position and in my opinion will be missed by the present administration.

Announcement made by Foreign Aid Chief Harold E. Stassen that the United States wanted to encourage as much trade in peaceful goods with Russia as possible. This announcement came somewhat as a surprise to a great many people in this country.

Several weeks ago the Members of the House were invited to witness the first H-Bomb blast picture, and unusual arrangements were made to see that no one except the Members of the House witness this picture. The picture was entitled "Operation Ivy". I have today received a letter from Congressman Sterling Cole informing me that copies of the color vision film may be purchased for \$81.55 and the black and white vision for \$24.90. These prices include reel, and shipping case and the film is



in 16-mm size and requires approximately twenty-eight minutes to show. Great consternation developed when this letter was received and for the past week Prime Minister Churchill has informed the Members of the House of Commons there is no foundation for feeling that the American hydrogen bomb test might get out of control. It appears that the island used as the experiment ground was completely destroyed and judging from reports the H-bomb explosions at Bikini on March 1 were very unusual to say the least.

Secretary of Defense Wilson stated today that he did not come to Washington to quarrel with anybody or be a TV actor. He informed reporters that recently he parked his car in a parking lot in Detroit, Michigan, and one of the lot attendants enquired as to whether or not he was the Secretary of Defense. He admitted he was and the attendant immediately said, "Do you mind if I tell you something? You look a hell of a lot better on TV than you do in real life."

The Courier Journal on March 31, 1954, carried an unusual editorial entitled "Imperiled Pauline is Saved Again". The editorial states

as follows: The Tennessee Valley Authority hounded by reactionary villains from legislative pillar to appropriations post is fast becoming the imperiled Pauline of the current Congress. Pearl White at her cliff hanging best was never more persistently pursued or forced more often to teeter on the brink of dire disaster. Nor can we recall that Miss White ever enjoyed a more bizarre rescue than the one in which TVA on Monday afternoon was snatched from a fate not worse than but almost equal to death.

The Democrats have announced a series of Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinners to be held in fifteen states and the District of Columbia in a drive to eliminate the last \$100,000 of an \$830,000 deficit resulting from the 1952 Presidential campaign.

Miss Frances Mae Fisher represents Kentucky in the Cherry Blossom Festival.

Jerry Conners of Winterhaven, Florida, together with other high school students from the Florida Heights High School in this particular city, appeared at the Gallery door #11 in the House and was admitted to observe the House in action. Some 10 or 15 minutes

later the group which by the way, is the same section and door used by the Puerto Ricans, when this young man turned around and took a flash light picture of the House. He was immediately apprehended and his camera confiscated. The pictures will be developed and according to report, mailed to him at his residence in Florida. This young man explained to the doorkeeper and the Capitol Police that he did not know of the regulation against taking pictures in the House and was indeed sorry to have caused this disturbance. When this bulb flashed all the Members on our side could see the flash and again it looked very much like we would have difficulty finding enough floor space.

Samuel P. Sears, Attorney of Boston, has been named as special counsel for the investigation of the McCarthy-Army controversy. It seems that Mr. Sears was unanimously selected by the six subcommittee Members, and after his selection it was recalled that on several occasions during the year 1952, Mr. Sears had made statements to the effect that Senator McCarthy was one of the few men in Washington who was conscientiously attempting to rid this country of communists.

Mr. Sears stated that Senator McCarthy had done a great job and if he will only continue to do so he will drive the pinks and commies out of Government. These statements are now very much in the news and it looks like the impartial special counsel is somewhat partial.

Started consideration of H.R. 7839 known as the Housing Bill. This bill fails to carry out the President's proposal of 35,000 housing units each year for a four year period. According to our information, the majority party will offer an amendment for a 35,000 housing units for fiscal 1955. This bill also contains a provision concerning the Federal National Mortgage Association, commonly referred to as "Fannie Mae". Many bitter objections were made today over the housing program. The Congressmen from the extreme south are bitterly opposed to the housing program, and the Congressmen from the large cities are fighting desperately for the President's entire program. Congressman Williams of Mississippi who by the way, has only one arm, addressed the House today, stating in part as follows: "I do know that the leadership of the Republican Party has been very active in its opposition to Fair-

dealism and New-dealism for 20 years; and the distinguished gentleman from Indiana, the Majority Leader, Mr. Halleck, has a very consistent record of opposing New Deal and Fair Deal measures. That is, from the time that he came to Congress up to and until January, 1953; but since that time I dare say he has the best record of any Member in the House in the support of Fair-deal and New-deal measures. It is rather difficult for me to reconcile."

After twenty years of crying in the wilderness that the Democrats were socialistic, we now have a Republican President calling for 140,000 units costing billions of dollars with the great majority of the Republican Members of the House sitting way down in their seats with their necks pulled into their shoulders, trying to hide from themselves.

April 2, 1954

Finished HR 7839 known as the Houseing Bill after two very long and bitter days. The Housing Bill and the TVA Bill really brought forth the oratory. I have never heard as much demagoguery in my entire life. A great many amendments

were added to the bill and with the aid of the extreme south, the majority party succeeded in retaining the housing program to the extent of 35,000 units for the fiscal year 1955.

April 3, 1954

The United States News and World Report of April 2, carried a review of the story "The Final Secret of Pearl Harbor" written by Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, U.S.N. Retired, foreword written by Admiral Kimmel, now residing in New London, Connecticut, and Admiral William H. Halsey, now residing at Fishers Island, New York. Admiral Halsey stated that Lt. General Walter C. Short, and Admiral Kimmel are our outstanding military martyrs. 4,575 Americans killed and wounded, 18 ships sunk or damaged, 177 airplanes lost, 3,077 navy and marine corps members killed, 226 army and army air corps men killed. General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, and Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations. According to Admiral Theobald, President Franklin D. Roosevelt refused to permit the necessary information to be released to Lt. General Short and Admiral Kimmel to warn them of the attack on December 7, 1941, and

permitted the attack in order to have the Japanese strike the first blow, thereby entering the United States into World War II, as promised by President Roosevelt to Churchill. This story has really caused considerable comment.

Frances Mae Fisher, a Washington-Lee High School Senior here in the District, and a former resident of Louisville, Kentucky, was selected as Cherry Blossom Festival Queen. This young lady's father is an attorney here in Washington and formerly practiced in Louisville, Kentucky. The selection was made by the spinning of a wheel by Chief Justice Warren of the Supreme Court. The wheel stopped on Kentucky, and Miss Fisher was the winner.

General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, age 55, who died at Walter Reed Hospital of cancer on April 2, will be buried Monday. General Vandenberg was one of those in America's top command who was most aware of the meaning of Russia's threat to world peace and of the importance which an unchallengeable air power held for the security of our own country and of the free world. He worked diligently to raise our air power toward that unchallengeable level. I have today received

official death notice from the Department of the Air Force informing me as follows: The Secretary of the Air Force regrets to inform you of the death of General Hoyt Sanford Vandenberg formerly Chief of Staff United States Air Force, at 1:05 P.M. on April 2, 1954, at Walter Reed Hospital. Funeral Services will be held at the National Cathedral 2:00 P.M. April 5, 1954. Internment Arlington National Cemetery.

"Operation Ivy", the first H-bomb explosion at Eniwetok in the fall of 1952 still creating quite a bit of excitement. The H-bomb explosion which took place during the month of March, 1954, now being discussed with the 1952 hydrogen bomb explosion, according to press releases, mushroomed out a distance of 100 miles along the base of the stratosphere with some 10 miles high and with the stem pushing up 25 miles into the stratosphere. The March 1954 test considerably more destructive.

April 4, 1954

Today the newspapers begin the serialization of the Mamie Dowd Eisenhower story, written by Dorothy Brandon, who is a member of the New York Herald Tribune Staff.



The gold markets of the world have acquired a new look. London has re-established trade in gold and openly invites all Americans and others who want to have gold, buy or own it legally, in their respective countries, to do so in the British capitol. Senator Pat McCarran, Democrat of Nevada, has been holding hearings attempting to re-establish gold standard in this country.

Our Speaker, the Honorable Joseph Martin, Jr., in a speech on Saturday night, accused the Democrats of hypocrisy for their voting tactics on the Housing Bill. He maintains that the Democrats attempted to destroy the housing program. Our Speaker is just as affable and nice when the House is in session but in some of his speeches he really takes the Democrats apart. On Friday he appeared with a nice fresh haircut and he had oil on his hair making same lie down flat, which created quite a bit of excitement. Ordinarily his hair is very unruly and bushy. He looked ten years younger and was complimented considerably. In passing up the aisle, he stopped by and commented to me that he could get a haircut and cause more excitement in the House than

anything next to the Puerto Rican affair.

Senator Johnson of Colorado, Democrat, has announced he will not be a candidate for re-election this fall. Senator Johnson served two terms as Governor and has served in the Senate for three terms. He is seventy years of age and head of the Western Baseball League.

On April 1, the Senate passed the bill granting statehood to Hawaii and Alaska, the vote being 57 to 28. The House passed the statehood bill for Hawaii last year but efforts to get the bill out of committee on discharge permission for Alaska have failed so far.

April 5, 1954

H.R. 8680 up for consideration today. This bill is the appropriations bill for the Department of the Interior and includes necessary funds for the twenty-six national parks of the United States. Mammoth Cave National Park receives operating fund under H.R. 8680.

The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House

on the State of the Union for the consideration of this particular bill.

April 6, 1954

Continuation of H.R. 8680 providing for Interior Department funds. After two amendments, bill passed and each Member of the House given five legislative days to extend his remarks.

Chairman of the Democratic Party, Stephen A. Mitchell, made the suggestion today that the best interest of the National Democratic Party would be served if two California candidates, James Roosevelt and Representative Robert L. Condon, would withdraw and not continue in their Congressional races. Mr. Roosevelt is accused of adultery by his wife in pending divorce suit and according to the news, a letter was written admitting adultery which will be used in the divorce case. Representative Condon was barred from the atomic tests last year.

April 7, 1965

H.R. 8649, better known as the Wire Tapping Bill, up for consideration today. The rule is an

open one and provides for two hours of general debate. This bill has sometimes been referred to as the anti-traitor bill. Representative Keating of New York, is the author of this particular bill. Under this bill, wire tapping is permitted providing same is authorized by the Attorney General of the United States with necessary order entered by the Attorney General. Applies to all cases of espionage, sabotage, sedition, and crimes against our Nation. Legalization of wire tapping is a serious question. Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, now deceased, and former Member of the Supreme Court of the United States, made the statement that it is a less evil that some criminals should escape than that the Government should play an ignoble part. The Keating Bill originally contained a provision permitting the use of wire taps in certain Federal crimes providing an order for the use of wire taps was obtained in each instance from the Federal District Court. This permission had to be renewed every sixty days and at the end of each year a report should be furnished listing the number of wire taps used and the number of prosecutions resulting from them. These pro-

visions were removed from the bill prior to the reporting out of same by the House Judiciary Committee. According to Congressman Keating, Attorney General Brownell, made the request that this provision be removed from the bill and that unless the Attorney General had full authority no wire tapping bill would be acceptable.

Congressman Willis of Louisiana, who is a ranking Member of the Judiciary Committee, offered a substitute, with the substitute incorporating the original provisions of the Keating Bill and leaving the matter entirely in the Federal Courts. Much demagoguery and many long winded speeches today.

April 8, 1954

The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, for the further consideration of H.R. 8649, authorizing the admission into evidence in certain criminal proceedings of information intercepted in national security investigations, and for other purposes.

Several amendments offered and all of same voted down with the

exception of the Willis substitute, which carried 221 to 166. I voted for the Willis substitute.

The Democrats to a man voted for the Willis substitute, and a few Republicans. This was quite a blow to the Majority Party in the House, due to the fact that they consider acceptance of the substitute as a direct slap at the present Attorney General. Attorney General Brownell is quite a politician and has considerable influence in all patronage matters. He is a follower of Governor Thomas Dewey of New York.

Last week, unemployment figures as of the week ending March 13 were announced by the Census Bureau. Total unemployment as of that date was 3,725,000, which makes a slight levelling off during the month of March.

April 9, 1954

Prime Minister, Winston Churchill's disclosure on April 5 to the effect that he had a secret agreement with President Roosevelt in the year 1943 banning use of the A-bomb against third parties without each others consent, has caused considerable talk. Mr. Churchill

stated that he and President Roosevelt signed the agreement at Quebec. This information was released as the result of the H-bomb scare of the past ten days. Churchill stated that the agreement provided in addition that the A-bomb would never be used by one against the other and that no information would be communicated to third parties except by mutual consent.

Such disclosures as the above make the people start talking again about the passage of the Bricker Amendment.

April 10, 1954

Republican leaders in Congress want to make the Second Session of the 83rd Congress a six months session, adjourning on or before July 1st. Using this adjournment date as the closing date for the Second Session we have passed the half way mark with only a fractional part of the President's program completed.

The President has made 214 requests for specific pieces of legislation. Five of these recommendations have become law; one has been rejected; 60 have

passed either the House or Senate; 36 have been cleared by a Committee; 54 have had Committee hearings and the remaining 58 recommendations have received no action at all.

The President's program contains 16 major proposals, to wit, St. Lawrence Seaway, Medical Facilities, Debt Ceiling, Tax Revision, Housing, Postal Rate Boost, Taft-Hartley Revision, Reciprocal Trade Proposal, Unemployment Insurance, Farm Price Supports, Health Re-insurance, Social Security, Atomic Energy, Highway Aid, Hawaiian Statehood and Excise Tax Extension. Of the 16 major programs proposed by the President and outlined above only one has been enacted into law, and that is the Excise Tax Extension. Much must be accomplished if Congress adjourns by July 1st.

Louise announced today that she was designated as a member of the Safety Patrol for her school and exhibited the belt and badge which goes with this high office. We all congratulated her and immediately enquired as to what her duties would be the following Monday. Louise very piously informed us that she had only been designated as a substitute and as long as the members of the Safety Patrol were



not sick, or for some reason unable to attend school, she would have no duties to fulfill. We consoled her with the information that in the Spring a great number of children have the mumps.

April 12, 1954

President Eisenhower, together with bands, marching units and four Cherry Blossom Festival Princesses, will take part in the event sponsored by the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution celebrating the 211th anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birthday at Jefferson Memorial

H.R. 8779, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, up for consideration today. This bill includes direct annual appropriations for regular activities of \$698,410,313, loan authorizations for the R.E.A. and the Farmers Home Administration of \$320,500,000, Administrative Expenses authorization for the Commodity Credit Corporation of \$18,000,000, appropriation of \$331,500 for special activities and administrative expenses limita-

tions for the Farm Credit Administration of \$6,250,000,000.

The report accompanying this bill contains a very unusual provision. The President's proposal for a sliding parity scale was not at all well received by the House Committee on Agriculture. The Subcommittee of the Agricultural Committee of the House prepared the report accompanying H.R. 8779, and the provision referred to above on page three of the report states that another development deplored by the Committee was the arbitrary action taken last Fall to freeze the funds of many of the action Agencies - this action was taken only a few months after the Department had presented testimony to the Committee strongly supporting amounts even in excess of the funds finally approved by Congress for the current fiscal year - reference is made particularly to the freezing of over \$1,000,000 of the funds of the Farmers Home Administration at the expense of the essential field activities, which money was eventually turned over to the Extension Service to meet penalty mail cost. The Committee went on to state that such action is a breach of faith with the Congress and seriously damages confidence and working relations.

I have received a great number of letters and telegrams concerning the School Lunch Program for the fiscal year 1955. Under the above bill the Committee recommends a total appropriation of \$77,011,416, which is an increase of \$9,011,416 over the budget and a decrease of \$6,224,781 below the 1954 appropriation for the School Lunch Program. To make up the loss in the decrease the Members of the Subcommittee have explained to the House that the Secretary of Agriculture will channel down over \$100,000,000 worth of surplus commodities through the School Lunch Program for the fiscal year 1955. We have on hand over six billion of basic commodities which have been purchased by the Government under our present system of crop control and parity price guarantees.

Inserted in the Congressional Record today article written by the late Susan Starling Towles of Henderson, Kentucky, which appeared in the April 6, 1954 issue of the Henderson Gleaner concerning the 157th birthday of Henderson, Kentucky. Henderson was named in memory of Richard Henderson, the President of the Transylvania Company which established Henderson, Kentucky. Daniel Boone was an

agent of this company. As I stated, throughout the United States we have a great number of small progressive cities with these small cities helping to make the United States great, and on each and every occasion arising to every emergency. Henderson, Kentucky produces more corn than any other one of the 120 counties of Kentucky; produces over two million barrels of oil each year; the city owns its own utilities; has industrial plants producing plastics, hosiery, furniture, dresses, toys, chemicals and fertilizers. Henderson has a civic minded business leader Hecht S. Lackey, as its present Mayor.

Also included editorial which appeared in the April 9, 1954 issue of the Courier-Journal entitled "Kurusu's Death: Footnote to History". This editorial goes on to state that Mr. Kurusu brought to Washington not a plan of peace but a proposal that the United States stage a Far East Munich, and further stated that the death of this man is a timely reminder of two things - one is the historic idiocy of those Roosevelt haters who still, like retired Rear Admiral Theobald and Columnist David Lawrence,

cherish the claim that President Roosevelt practically invited the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor - the other is the fact that the Filipinos and the other people of Asia, contrary to Mr. Kurusu's claim, never welcomed Japan's hegemony over them.

Joined with Jere Cooper, 8th Dist. Tenn., Clifford Davis, 9th Dist. Tenn., J. Percy Priest, 5th Dist. Tenn., Tom Murray, 7th Dist. Tenn., J.B. Frazier, Jr. 3rd Dist. Tenn., Joe L. Evins, 4th Dist. Tenn., Phil M. Landrum, 9th Dist. Ga., Carl Elliott, 7th Dist. Ala., Henderson Lanham, 7th Dist. of Ga., Jamie L. Whitten, 2nd Dist. Miss., Arthur Winstead, 5th Dist. Miss., John Bell Williams, 4th Dist. Miss., Albert Rains, 5th Dist. Ala., Noble J. Gregory, 1st Dist. Ky., Robert E. Jones, Jr., 8th Dist. Ala., Tom G. Abernethy, 1st Dist. Miss., George Andrews, 3rd Dist. Ala. and Frank E. Smith 3rd Dist. Miss. in letter to President Eisenhower requesting re-appointment of Gordon Clapp as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority. We requested appointment to discuss this matter in person and assume that one will be granted some time after April 26th. According to

appointment Secretary, Mr. Stephens, the President's schedule is completely filled until 26th day of April.

April 13, 1954

Continuation of H.R. 8779 in the House today. This bill makes the appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for fiscal year ending June 30, 1955. Just prior to adjourning yesterday Majority Leader Halleck announced that since the Illinois Primary was to be held today there would be no roll call vote and little action, if any, so far as H.R. 8779 is concerned. Today is the opening of the baseball season here in Washington and the Senators play the Yankees at two o'clock p.m. Just before the House adjourned at one-thirty p.m. I saw Speaker Joseph W. Martin and Mr. Sam Rayburn, Minority Leader, pass down the hall on their way to the ball game. Both of these gentlemen are participants in the opening day ceremonies. President Eisenhower is expected to throw out the first ball and will immediately leave by plane for Augusta, Georgia, for week-end of golf.

The Second Congressional District of Kentucky was formerly known as the old Third District. Beginning in the year 1803 we have the following men serving as Representative in the United States Congress from the District now known as the Second Congressional District of Kentucky:

1803	John Fowler
1804	" "
1805	" "
1806	" "
1807	Benjamin Howard
1808	" "
1809	Henry Crist
1810	" "
1811	Richard M. Johnson
1812	" "
1813	Joseph H. Hawkins
1814	" "
1815	Henry Clay
1816	" "
1817	Joseph Desha
1818	" "
1819	Henry Clay
1820	" "
1821	Benjamin Hardin
1822	" "
1823	Robert P. Henry
1824	" "
1825	James Clark
1826	" "
1827	John Calhoun
1828	" "

1829	Nicholas D. Coleman
1830	" "
1831	Henry Daniels
1832	" "
1833	Thomas Chilton
1834	" "
1835	Joseph R. Underwood
1836	" "
1837	" "
1838	" "
1839	" "
1840	" "
1841	" "
1842	" "
1843	Henry Grider
1844	" "
1845	Garrett Davis
1846	" "
1847	Samuel O. Peyton
1848	" "
1849	Finis E. McLean
1850	" "
1851	Presley U. Ewing
1852	" "
1853	" "
1854	" "
1855	Warner L. Underwood
1856	" "
1857	" "
1858	" "
1859	Francis M. Bristow
1860	" "
1861	John J. Crittenden
1862	" "



1863	Henry Grider
1864	" "
1865	" "
1866	" "
1867	Jacob S. Golladay
1868	" "
1869	" "
1870	" "
1871	Joseph H. Lewis
1872	" "
1873	Charles W. Milliken
1874	" "
1875	" "
1876	" "
1877	John W. Caldwell
1878	" "
1879	" "
1880	" "
1881	" "
1882	" "
1883	John E. Halsell
1884	" "
1885	" "
1886	" "
1887	W. Godfrey Hunter
1888	" "
1889	Isaac Herschel Goodnight
1890	" "
1891	" "
1892	" "
1893	" "
1894	" "
1895	W. Godfrey Hunter
1896	" "
1897	John S. Rhea
1898	" "
1899	" "
1900	" "
---	" "

1902	McKenzie Moss
1903	John S. Rhea
1904	" "
1905	" "
1906	James Montgomery Richardson
1907	" "
1908	Addison Davis James
1909	" "
1910	Robert Young Thomas, Jr.
1911	" " <i>1903</i>
1912	" " A.O. Stanley repre-
1913	" " sented lower end of
1914	" " 2nd from 1903 to 1915
1915	" " with Rhea, Moss, Rhea,
1916	" " Richardson, James and
1917	" " Thomas representing
1918	" " upper end of present
1919	" " 2nd which was the old
1920	" " 3rd District.
1921	" "
1922	" " David Hayes Kincheloe
1923	" " represented lower end
1924	" " of 2nd from 1915 to 19
1925	" " with Thomas and John Moore representing upper end of present 2nd which was the old 3rd District.
1926	John W. Moore
1927	" "
1928	" "
1929	Charles Wickliff Roark (served from March 4, 1929 to April 5, 1929, when he died)

1929	John W. Moore
1930	" "
1931	" "
2nd 1932	Glover H. Cary
1st. 1933	" " John Lloyd Dorsey
1934	" " represented lower end
1935	" " of 2nd from 1930 to
1936	" " 1931 with John W.
1937	Beverly M. Vincent
1938	" " Moore representing
1939	" " upper end of present
1940	" " 2nd which was the
1941	" " old 3rd District.
1942	" "
1943	" "
1944	" "
1945	Earle C. Clements
1946	" "
1947	" "
1948	" "
1948	John Albert Whitaker
1949	" "
1950	" "
1951	" "
1952	Garrett Lee Withers
1953	William H. Natcher

April 14, 1954

Alben W. Barkley's autobiography appears in the Saturday Evening Post beginning April 17. I received an advance copy of this publication. On Monday of last week, Congressman John Bell Williams of Mississippi, who is a close personal friend of the Circulation Manager of Curtis Publishing Company called me requesting that I appear on a television program with him to be used in conjunction with the release of the story in the Saturday Evening Post. After discussing this matter with John, It was agreed that Noble Jones Gregory of the First Congressional District would also be invited due to the fact he represents Barkley's old Congressional District in the House. We appeared on the television program and had an unusually good time telling a lot of Barkley's old stories and commenting on the story soon to be released.

The first installment discloses the fact that Alben W. Barkley, the Veep of 1948-1952, spent 47 years in public office without disclosing the fact that his name was originally "Willie". The title of Senator Barkley's story is "That Reminds me". Here he disclosed

that his parents named him "Willie Alben Barkley" and Mr. Barkley states that he kept the Willie business as quiet as possible. As soon as he was old enough to assert himself, he let it be known firmly that his official name in the future was "Alben William Barkley" and he wanted no foolishness concerning this matter.

I received a letter today from my good friend, Robert L. Towe of the Hopkins County Times. On March 31, 1954, I inserted in the Congressional Record the following:

"Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include herewith an editorial entitled "Living Denial of Communist Propaganda" which appeared in the March 23, 1954, issue of the Hopkins County Times, Madisonville, Kentucky.

All of us, regardless of our situation in life or where we may reside, must face the issue of communism, not only in the United States but everywhere in this now small world of ours, and especially in the Latin American countries. Recently, due to the 10th Inter-American Conference at Caracas, our attention was focused in particular on Communist infiltration in

our Latin American neighbor countries. While the United States resolution for joint action to stop Communist infiltration in the hemisphere was adopted, same was not an easily won victory.

Through the press we have recently been informed that a depression has hit Russia - this in spite of the fact that Moscow is still predicting a great depression in the free world. It is even said that Russia is forcing her satellite countries to contribute food to the millions of hungry people in the Communist empire. Depressions in Russia have, of course, occurred before, but if the difference in the standards of living in the free world and the standards of living in Russia can be brought to the attention of the enslaved people residing in the latter country, we will have accomplished one more step forward. Certain signs of unrest in the satellite countries have been evidenced of late - even rioting in instances. So, as pointed out by the Hopkins County Times in Madisonville, Kentucky, the more we can as individuals or businesses provide our Latin American neighbors with a living denial of Communist propaganda,

the further along we will have gotten toward our final goal.

I include at this point in the Record the editorial:

#### LIVING DENIAL OF COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA

Officials of Sears, Roebuck, and Company recently announced the company will open another Latin-American store in Bogota, Colombia, this summer. It will be the twenty-fifth Latin-American store established in a 12-year expansion program by the company.

The important thing about this program, however, is not limited to any one concern or its success. The important thing is that Sears, Roebuck is providing Latin-Americans with a living denial of Communist propaganda in that area.

The company now boasts a Latin-American business volume of almost \$80,000,000. A more interesting statistic though, is the fact that Sears purchases about eighty percent of all goods sold in the area from Latin-American countries.

Moreover, Sears' investment in Latin-American countries has reached a figure totaling more

than \$25 million. And, of its 5,723 employees, only 79 are Americans.

Even the Communists will have a hard time demagoging about the Yankee imperialism of this company. And, as Latin-Americans get an idea of what companies like Sears have to offer the poor man, there should be a general recognition of the value of the existence of American business concerns in Latin-America.

This company and American diplomats should make every effort to publicize this example in Latin-America, in an effort to counter Communist propaganda, which consistently tells Latin-Americans that American businesses come to their countries only to exploit the people and take away their natural resources.'

Bob Towe in his letter informs me that he received numerous phone calls from local attorneys and various business organizations in the Second District concerning the reprint of this editorial. In addition to letters from other notables throughout Kentucky, including Barry Bingham of the Courier Journal, he received a copy of the



Los Angeles Examiner, one of the large newspapers in this country. This paper used a reprint of the editorial together with my statement in the Record, and a citizen of Hollywood, California, wrote a letter to the Hopkins County Times requesting two copies of the paper which contained the editorial entitled "Living Denial of Communist Propaganda."

I have always heard that the Congressional Record is a widely read publication and the above further shows that same gets around.

Further consideration of Department of Agriculture's Appropriations Bill for the fiscal year 1955. Congressman H. Carl Andersen, Chairman of the Subcommittee in charge of this particular bill, again moved the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H.R. 8779, making appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

Congressman Andersen, a Republican serving his eighth term in the House from the Seventh District of Minnesota, is one of the outstanding

members of the House. He is respected by the entire membership and is considered a man of ability and integrity.

I have received a great number of letters concerning the school lunch program appropriation in this bill and other items which were reduced by the Subcommittee under the guidance of Congressman Andersen in order to fit same in with the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget, the President's program, and the general legislative program adopted by the Appropriations Committee concerning 1955 fiscal year appropriation. Congressman Andersen, the ranking Republican and Chairman of the Subcommittee, and Congressman Jamie Whitten, ranking Democratic member of this Subcommittee, from the State of Mississippi are two of the outstanding members of the House Appropriations Committee. These two gentlemen and the other members of the Subcommittee worked in complete harmony in the preparation of this bill and it was not until the first amendment was made and the Majority Leader, Mr. Halleck, without any warning whatsoever to his Chairman, Congressman Andersen, and the Republican Members of the Subcommittee rose and spoke in favor

of the amendment, which added some \$6 million to the bill. We all immediately knew the gates were down and before the amendments were over millions would be added. In reality, \$22,500,000 was added, including \$6,224,781 to bring the school lunch program back on the same level with the 1954 budget.

According to Congressman Rayburn, who is serving his 41st year in the House, this is the first time that this has happened for at least as long as Mr. Rayburn has been in the House, a direct reprimand of the Chairman of the Subcommittee without any warning. As a matter of decency, Congressman Andersen should have been informed that the White House and the Secretary of Agriculture had decided to amend the bill meeting the requirements of the Farm Bureau, National Grange and other organizations which had bitterly opposed the bill in its present form.

Under parliamentary procedure in the House any speech made may be revised and extended if a motion is made either at the beginning or close of the speech, which runs as follows: "Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and

extend my remarks." In a heated argument on the Floor, certain statements could be made which would not sound too good in the Congressional Record. Therefore, at any time prior to midnight on the same day the speech or remarks can be revised and the corrected version inserted in the Record. Congressman Andersen white in the face and mad to the point of almost tears, explained to the Members of the House just what had been done to him and his Subcommittee. A general idea of his remarks which were revised can be obtained from the following statement which appears in the Congressional Record of April 14, 1954, on page 4863. His revised remarks are as follows:

"What happened following all this on Friday last? There came to me the news that a meeting was held in the White House that pressure had been brought to bear from certain groups throughout the Nation. Farm groups, dissatisfied with our allocation of funds in this bill appealed to the White House for aid - yes, and evidently these groups were sustained in their pleadings, because seemingly suggestions were relayed to my leadership here to agree today to considerable increases in this bill.

Remember, our bill had been approved almost unanimously by my subcommittee and by the full Appropriations Committees and yet my leadership has deserted me in my efforts to bring a well balanced, well studied bill before you, with the budget overall limitation.

I am not here going to be put in the position of fighting worthwhile programs in agriculture, such as research, extension and experiment stations, No, Mr. Chairman, if the White House, if the Secretary of Agriculture, if the Farm Bureau and the National Grange, if the leadership on my side in this House have determined that the lid shall be off on this bill; if they have determined as they evidently have, looking at the stack of amendments pending on the desk, that increases in the bill can be made, that there is no reason for too great a degree of fiscal responsibility here, why, there is nothing that I can do but accept gracefully. I must change my erroneous line of thinking that it has been very necessary to try to balance our Federal budget. I need not worry too much in the future about holding adequate and painstaking hearings on all of the

various items in our bill, because here you have discarded our judgment, gained from careful study, and most of you here today have succumbed to the mistaken belief my subcommittee has been in some way unfair to extension and research. By your listening to words from the executive branch, you have destroyed the fine balance that my subcommittee has made between research and action programs. By your lack of confidence today in my subcommittee, who know these programs, and by following the dictates of our leadership here, whose knowledge of these programs is necessarily not as deep, you have injured for years to come the great Department of Agriculture. It is my intention, now that seemingly the lid is off, to protect agriculture's great programs rather than simply adding employees to this bill. As long as this course has seemingly been concurred in by most of my side of the House, it is my intention to try to still maintain some semblance of balance by supporting amendments designed to aid and protect soil conservation, school-lunch program, Farmers Home Administration, rural electrification, and forestry. Seeing that my authority as chairman of the subcommittee has been abrogated,

I shall try, as long as the budget ceiling here has been broken, to see to it that the school-lunch program shall receive the \$15 million, which our friends in the executive branch denied. I personally intend to try to see to it if possible that the \$800,000 that we very reluctantly held out of the Soil Conservation Service for map purposes shall be reinstated.

After Congressman Andersen made the above statement, Congressman Jamie Whitten, ranking Democratic Member on the Subcommittee together with Congressman Jensen of Iowa who by the way, is one of the Members shot by the Puerto Ricans, rose in defense of Congressman Andersen, explaining to the House that he was an honorable man, had worked hard for the farmers of his State and of the Nation for years and certainly should have been informed of the change by the White House. Mr. Halleck, the Majority Leader, on Congressman Andersen's side, was abused and abused for some forty minutes and only sat there red in the face. He couldn't answer the statements made. His side of course was that he had received word from the White House to change and unthoughtedly had failed to discuss this matter with

Congressman Andersen. The most unusual debate on the Floor of the House since I have been a Member.

Had lunch on the Senate side today. It was Senator Clements' time to entertain the Members of the Kentucky Delegation - Democratic Members. We had a real nice lunch and all of the Members seemed to enjoy same. We had lunch in F-78 which is the private office of the Senator in the Capitol building.

Extended my remarks in the Record yesterday, including a well written article by my good friend, Robert L. Riggs, of the Courier Journal, entitled "Radford May Get his Way and Use Carrier Planes Against Indochina Reds."

April 15, 1954

Congressman J. Percy Priest of Nashville, Tennessee, serving his seventh term, is one of the best liked Members of the House. He is always friendly and is just as homely as sin and enjoys life more than most of us. He is Deputy Democratic Whip under Congressman John W. McCormack, the Democratic Whip. The Whip in addition to



having a Deputy Whip, has fifteen District Zone Assistants. Congressman Edward P. Boland of Mass. is the First District Assistant; John J. Rooney of New York, the Second; Augustine B. Kelly of Pa. Third; Burr P. Harrison of Virginia Fourth; A. S. Hearlong, Jr., Florida Fifth; George M. Grant, Alabama, Sixth; Oren Harris of Arkansas, Seventh (Kentucky is included in this Zone); Harley O. Staggers, West Virginia, Eighth; Thaddeus M. Machrowicz of Michigan, Ninth; Thomas S. Gordon, Illinois, Tenth; Frank M. Karsten of Missouri, Eleventh; Carl Albert of Oklahoma Twelfth; Olin E. Teague, Texas, Thirteenth; Wayne N. Aspinall, Colorado, Fourteenth; Clair Engle of California, Fifteenth.

I received a letter from Brigadier General Joe W. Kelly, District Legislative Liaison Department of Air Force, informing me of the Air Force plans for the Air Force Academy. According to this notice, the Air Force plans to activate the academy on an existing Air Force Base as soon as practicable, the first class of 300 Cadets will be enrolled in July, 1955. The number of vacancies allotted to each State is proportionate to the representation in Congress. Kentucky will

be allocated five vacancies for the first class and each Member of Congress from Kentucky is authorized not to exceed 10 persons who shall be eligible to compete for these vacancies. The site for the new Air Force Academy has not been selected but according to all reports Camp Breckinridge is no longer in the running. Senator Clements and I offered Camp Breckinridge as the ideal site for the new Air Force Academy and a beautiful brochure was prepared in Frankfort setting forth the advantages of this particular site. In addition to this brochure, two others were prepared setting forth the advantages of the Trimble County site and the site near Greenup, Kentucky.

Speaker Joe Martin, age 69, informed his Republican Colleagues at their last caucus that if the GOP loses the House this year he will step down as the Party leader. He emphatically stated he would not be the minority leader again. Majority Leader Halleck would in all probability take over, providing he foregoes the pleasure of sidetracking his Colleagues such as his action in the Carl Andersen Agriculture Appropriations matter.

April 16, 1954

Senator Dwight Griswold, Republican from the State of Nebraska, elected in November 5, 1952, to fill the unexpired term of Senator Wharry, died on Monday of this week. He suffered a heart attack and passed on in just a few hours. According to announcement in the Press today, Governor Robert B. Crosby of Nebraska has named Mrs. Eve Bowring, age 62, a Nebraska ranch woman and Vice Chairman of the Republican Party, in Nebraska, to fill the U.S. Senate vacancy created by the death of Senator Griswold. She will be the first woman to represent Nebraska in either the House or the Senate. Governor Crosby will be a candidate for the full term which is up for election this year and Mrs. Bowring will not be a candidate. Mrs. Bowring has three grown sons and is considered a very wealthy woman. She operates ranches containing 13,000 acres, lives by herself and keeps her own house. Her second husband, Mr. Bowring, died in the year 1944. The Governor stated that it took him two days to convince Mrs. Bowring that she should accept this appointment.

Senator Griswold is an ex-Governor.

of the State of Nebraska and served as chief of the American Mission for Aid to Greece from June 1947 to September 1948, by appointment of President Truman.

Congressman Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. of New York, introduced today in the House a 300 page anti-recession bill, which apparently would increase consumer purchasing power in the lower income groups. President Eisenhower stated some 60 days ago that if the unemployment increased and this fact was indicated by the April report, the pump would be primed with a public works program. So far, the reports are to the effect that unemployment is on the decline, but notwithstanding what has taken place, Congressman Roosevelt still introduces his bill.

For a number of years Congress has failed to appropriate any money for Federal buildings. Of course this condition was brought on as the result of World War II and the Korean War. H.R. 6342 passed the House on July 24, 1953, and same is up for general debate in the Senate at the present time. Under this bill, the Administrator of General Services, is authorized to acquire title to real property

and to provide for the construction of certain public buildings for the housing of Federal Agencies or Departments, including postoffices by executing purchase contracts and paying for the building over a term of years on a rental basis. For a number of years, we have needed a postoffice at Elkton, Kentucky, and during my travels throughout the District last summer a great many people in Todd County discussed this matter with me. There is no money in 1955 fiscal budget for new buildings such as a postoffice at Elkton and I hope that H.R. 6342 passes and we will succeed in obtaining a postoffice for Elkton as provided for under the provisions of this bill.

Ples W. Mobley of Manchester, Kentucky, today filed for the Republican nomination for Congress from the Eighth District. The incumbent is James S. Golden, who is not running for re-election. So far, State Senator, Ed. P. Warinner of Albany, and Daniel Boone Smith of Harlan, are the other aspirants on the Republican side. Lisle L. Willis of Corbin is the only Democrat who has filed but State Senator, W. B. Fraser of Barbourville has announced his candidacy. If this Republican

stronghold of the good state of Kentucky, should go Democratic, then the Democrats of Kentucky would have really achieved a miracle.

According to a press release today, some coin machine operator who is on trial for conspiracy together with the Attorney General of North Dakota, concerning gambling devices in North Dakota, testified at his trial today that he had purchased material for a suit of clothes for Alben W. Barkley when Barkley was Vice President. This man, Herman Paster, testified that the material for Barkley was purchased as a Christmas gift. He said Barkley admired the suit for himself. In Paducah today, Barkley said he could not recall meeting the man or getting any cloth from him.

We have in Kentucky a very distinguished gentleman by the name of Willie Foster, who owns a large suit manufacturing company, and he furnishes the suits for a great many of Kentucky's politicians. We have had a lot of fun with one of our Colleagues since the Barkley suit release.

Senator Clements and Congressman Carl D. Perkins testified before the Public Works Committee urging passage of \$75 million bill to build reservoirs on Big Sandy and Kentucky Rivers. Senator Cooper appeared and testified that it is time to do something for this section of Kentucky but he stated that the particular bill would not do it. He further stated he would be dishonest if he pretended otherwise and it would be wrong to give the impression that if this work is authorized some work will be started in the near future. Senator Cooper contended that all of the projects heretofore authorized should now receive the necessary appropriations thereby relieving the unemployment situation in the coal region of Eastern Kentucky and helping Eastern Kentucky generally.

April 17, 1954

The conviction of Congressman Ernest K. Bramblett of California, for falsifying his payroll in a salary kick-back scheme, was nullified on Wednesday of this week by District Judge Walter M. Bastin, who presided at the trial, and stated in a written opinion in consideration of motion for a new trial,

that there was a reasonable doubt as to the applicability of the law because in the opinion of the District Judge same applied only to false statements of Departments and Agencies of the Executive Branch of the Government and not to the Legislative Branch. The opinion of the District Judge now goes before the Supreme Court for action. Congressman Bramblett according to the press beamed happily as the Judge read his opinion and on Thursday again appeared in the Chamber of the House.

Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, fifty years old, nuclear physicist, who was the prime mover of World War II atomic bomb project, received official notice on Dec. 23, 1953, from Major General K. D. Nichols of the Atomic Energy Commission, that he had been suspended as an AEC consultant, pending the finding of the Security Board. This notice was authorized by the President of the United States.

On March 4, 1954, Dr. Oppenheimer in a letter containing some 11,000 words, replied to Mr. Nichols' notice of suspension. On April 6, 1954, Senator McCarthy made the statement that if there were no communists in our Government, why



was it that we delayed for some eighteen months the completion of our research on the hydrogen bomb, notwithstanding the fact that our Intelligence Services were reporting day after day that the Russians were pushing their development on the hydrogen bomb. This statement by McCarthy caused announcement to be made thereafter that Oppenheimer was considered a security risk and had been suspended as a consultant. Apparently, this is the third go around for this man Oppenheimer and on two prior occasions he was cleared as a security risk. If any one man were given the honor of being the father of the atomic bomb, Dr. Oppenheimer would naturally receive the award. This seems to be a very unusual case and leaves one to understand why Russia again had no difficulty in securing the facts of our atomic and hydrogen bomb research. Oppenheimer admits he associated with communists and that his brother and sister-in-law were communists. He further admits that he courted one communist and married an ex-communist. He further admits he contributed to communist causes in the early 1940's and had hired communists at the Los Alamos laboratories in New Mexico. The Oppenheimer case has received a great deal of discussion during the

last few days in the House. One of my colleagues who is in closer touch with this case informs me that the people of America generally will be amazed when all the facts are disclosed. This gentleman serves on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

The McCarthy-Stevens feud hearing begins the latter part of this month. The fight between McCarthy and the Army, the Oppenheimer case and the FHA disclosure concerning robbery of the Federal Government by mortgagors, prospects for France joining the Six Nation European Defense Community Treaty, all have been pushed into the background by the Indochina question.

I have received my first telegram demanding that no American force be sent to Indochina. Judging from the news releases and the trial balloon sent forth by Vice President Richard Nixon this past week before the Editors Association of America, I will receive a great many more telegrams and letters before this question is finally decided. France's threat to withdraw from Indochina and the effects therefrom was the basis for the question to the Vice President. The Vice President very frankly and

promptly answered that it might be possible that the United States would have to send ground forces into Indochina. The State Department and Nixon are in accord that this is a highly unlikely contingency, but nevertheless the American people are watching this matter closely.

The associated states of Indochina are Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. If Indochina falls to the communists, Thailand will be put under considerable pressure. Likewise, Malaya and Burma would next be pressurized. In studying the history of Russia, we find that more than a generation ago Lenin stated that in order for the communists to conquer the world, they must first conquer Asia. Proceeding under this plan, we know what the communists have done insofar as the mainland of China is concerned, and their assault on Korea. We have also witnessed subversion in Japan, terrorism in Malaya and the Philippines, revolt in Burma and Indonesia. I have discussed this matter with the outstanding Member, in my opinion, of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and he informs me that we have a great deal at stake in the countries named above. This section of the

world is known as the rice bowl of the world with most of the world's available rice for export grown in the deltas of Indochina, Thailand and Burma. Conquest of Indochina by the communists, would in the opinion of this gentleman, place in the communists' hands the most powerful of all weapons, that of starvation. In addition to rice, southeast Asia supplies most of the world's natural rubber, most of its coconut oil, resins, and abaca.

The Indochina question to me is the most important question before the world today and some decision must be reached in the very near future concerning the attitude of the free nations of the world in this matter.

April 19, 1954

Every state in the United States, has in my opinion, a number of outstanding Members of the House of Representatives. Most all of the large cities are represented by one or more outstanding Members. This, in my opinion, does not apply to the City of Chicago. The Members of the House of Representatives at the present time on the Democratic side from Chicago consist

of William L. Dawson, colored, representing the first district, serving his sixth term; Barret O'Hara, well over 75 years of age, associated with attorneys for the city of Chicago, serving as Secretary of local Democratic organizations in Chicago; John C. Kluczynski, 58 years of age, serving his second term, and having heretofore served seven consecutive terms in the State Senate of Illinois; Thomas J. O'Brien, well over 75 years of age, serving his 9th term, former State Bank Examiner; James B. Bowler, 83 years of age, serving his first term and a former member of the Chicago City Council from 1906 to 1953 and the successor of the late Honorable Adolph J. Sabath, deceased, who was over 90 years of age at the time of his death; Thomas S. Gordon, 60 years of age, manager of a Polish newspaper, and former Commissioner of Public Vehicles in Chicago, serving his 6th term; Sidney R. Yates, age 44, serving his third term, former Assistant Attorney for Illinois State Bank Receiver. Not a strong man in the entire group and recipients of organization plums. The Republicans from Chicago with the exception of Timothy P. Sheehan of the 11th district serving his second term are all in the same category.

Congressman Fred Marshall of the 6th District of Minnesota is a farmer and has the respect of the entire membership of the House of Representatives. He is frank, fair and extremely honest in his views, and although he is no William Jennings Bryan from the standpoint of oratory, is well received on each occasion when he is recognized and takes the Floor. He was born in Grove City, Minnesota March 13, 1906 and is a former member of the State Agricultural Adjustment Administration Committee, 1937-1941, and a former State Director of Farm Security Administration from 1941 until 1948. Our Minority Leader, Sam Rayburn, has exclaimed on more than one occasion since I have been a Member of the House, "Listen to that farmer. In my opinion, he knows what he is talking about."

Another unusual Member of the House is Congressman Harold D. Cooley, serving his 11th term from the fourth district of North Carolina. He is the ranking Democratic Member on the Committee on Agriculture. He is striving to be U.S. Senator and is making every minute count. This Representative does not have the leadership that he should by virtue of

being the ranking member of the Committee. Congressman Marshall and Congressman Jamie Whitten of Mississippi have more influence with Members of the House in all matters pertaining to agriculture.

On Tuesday of last week, Congressman Edward J. Hart of Jersey City, N.J., took the Floor and informed the membership that on the previous Tuesday morning Joseph T. Tumulty died. It seems that Congressman Hart and Mr. Tumulty were great friends and in his remarks he stated that the death of Mr. Tumulty set him to indulging in recollections of days of long ago. Back some four decades when Democracy began stirring again and coming alive to the realization that it was being throttled by overpowering forces, the devices conceived by cunning groups of men who were frustrating its larger purposes and that it must bestir itself if the public welfare were to be revitalized. He further stated as follows:

"The necessity for action was nowhere more immediate than in New Jersey. Antisocial forces directed by unscrupulous corporate power and buttressed by faithless public officials had brought our people close to servitude. Due and

timely recognition of this stark fact impelled them to rebel.

"Those were thrilling days back in my old State. The most imminent need was for leadership. Our people sought widely and eagerly for men who could and would lead them away from bondage and place them again upon the firm sure highway of political and economic freedom. As always in America they did not seek in vain. A little band of consecrated men, young in years but strong of heart, with high ideals and a passion for the commonwealth, came forward to undertake the burden of the fierce tense struggle which ensued.

"To the cunning of selfish, sinister forces they opposed their unshakable and dauntless courage. To the experience and machinations of the enemy of the State they opposed their unquenchable ardor in behalf of popular sovereignty and equality before the law. To the blandishments of those who would turn them aside from their high purpose they gave a deaf ear. And with eloquence of a high order which moved to action, they carried the fight to the enemy."



Congressman Hart further stated that Woodrow Wilson needed Tumulty, his former Secretary. That Woodrow Wilson filled Tumulty's life and in a real degree Wilson needed Tumulty. He needed not only his shrewdness, his political toughness, his belligerent loyalty, but he needed also his more personal qualities, his humor, simplicity and his simple mindness.

April 20, 1954

I received a letter today from Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., United States Representative to the United Nations, enclosing a statement which he has prepared setting forth the value of the United Nations to the United States as it appears to him after one year's service as our Representative to the United Nations. This is a well prepared statement and I believe that Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. is making us a good Representative. From all indications, the facts as outlined in "Proper Bostonians" do not apply to our Representative to the United Nations.

On Thursday of last week the Clerk of the Senate, in a very formal manner, presented to the Doorkeeper of the House a formal

message from the United States Senate which informed the House that the House's proposal for adjournment for Easter vacation beginning as of midnight Thursday and extending until Monday, April 26th, was hereby agreed to. If the House adjourns for a period of longer than two days same must be agreed to by the United States Senate. For a great number of years the House of Representatives has had an Easter vacation. The Senate continues with its work, and it seems right silly to me to have a vacation at this time of the year thereby extending our adjournment time throughout the entire summer.

Virginia has her foot out of the cast and is doing just fine. Prior to her accident I had made my plans to journey to Daytona Beach with the baseball players of the House for "Spring Training". Each year the Republican Members of the House and Senate play the Democratic Members of the House and Senate at the Senators' Ball Park here in Washington with the proceeds going to charity. This game is sponsored by the Washington Evening Star and will be played on June 15th. Last year, after deducting the expenses and incidental

some \$16,000 was realized for the open air fund for underprivileged children. On Wednesday night of this week, after two days of vigorous training, a game is played in Daytona Beach, and from all indications the entire town will be present. I hope to play with the team at the game here in Washington. I played baseball through high school and college, and at one time was a right fair baseball player, pitching each game and playing left field when I wasn't pitching.

President Eisenhower will spend most of the day Friday in the great State of Kentucky. His itinerary includes ceremonies at Fort Knox, The Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park, the Lincoln Monument, and closing the day with a speech at Transylvania College in Lexington, Kentucky. Congressman John Robsion called me several days ago informing me of the President's trip and enquiring as to whether or not I could go along with the Kentucky Delegation and make this trip with the President. Since Louise and Celeste are here in school in Maryland, and Virginia still has Mrs. Joe McCarthy's foot it will be impossible for me to make this trip.

Yesterday a T.V.A. Delegation, headed by Governor Frank G. Clement of Tennessee, arrived in Washington to testify before a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee, headed by Senator Saltonstall, requesting that the \$38,218,000 trimmed from the T.V.A. appropriation be restored, and, in addition thereto, requested that the sum of \$85,000,000 be added for the starting of new power units. The \$85,000,000 sought for eight new steam power units would provide \$30,000,000 for two units at a new proposed plant at Fulton, Tennessee, and also funds for starting additional units at existing Johnsonville, Gallatin and John Sevier Plants in Tennessee. After a very lucky break before the Rules Committee and points of order to all legislation provisions in the Appropriations Bill before the House we succeeded in saving T.V.A., but were unsuccessful in restoring the \$38,218,000 and adding the \$85,000,000 for new additional plants. Frank G. Clement is a first cousin of Frank R. Goad who succeeded me as Commonwealth Attorney, and for some five or six years Frank G. Clement resided in Bowling Green, Kentucky. He is a young, aggressive Governor, and from all indications

has a good chance of finally arriving in the United States Senate.

Former President Herbert Hoover, in a speech before the American Society of Newspaper Editors made the statement that the 1955 fiscal budget of the United States would have a deficit of some seven and a half billion dollars. James S. Pope, the Executive Editor of the Courier-Journal and Louisville Times was elected President of the Society of Newspaper Editors. Mr. Pope is a right unusual fellow and is the Executive Editor of two of the great papers in this Country.

Minority Leader Rayburn, in addition to receiving support from the Democratic Whip, Congressman McCormack, also has his five little Pit Bulldogs. We call them the Pit Bulldogs because they are always running out to the microphone in the Well of the House and sniping at the Majority Party. The Pit Bulldogs are Congressman Wayne L. Hays, representing the 18th District of Ohio, Congressman Eugene J. McCarthy, representing the 4th District of Minnesota, Congressman Chet Holifield, representing the 19th District of California, (who,

by the way, was born at Mayfield, Graves County, Kentucky, and is a nephew of First Assistant Attorney General M.B. Holifield of Frankfort, Kentucky), Congressman Clair Engle, representing the 2nd District of California and Congressman Agraaham J. Multer, representing the 13th District of Brooklyn of New York. For instance if the Majority Leader, Halleck, chides the Democrats on their failure to support certain legislation which he maintains is to the best interest of the United States as a whole, and is requested by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, then Mr. Rayburn, our Minority Leader, rises, and, in a very slow and dramatic way fires back, and after Mr. Rayburn takes his seat the little Pit Bulldogs all start running up and down the aisles seeking recognition to take the part of Mr. Rayburn and the Democratic Party. Some days it starts in this manner. One of the Pit Bulldogs rises and seeks unanimous consent to address the House for one minute. His speech is something like this. "Mr. Speaker, this is a beautiful day and naturally we all feel fine due to the fact that we are alive and the proud recipients of all of the benefits guaranteed to us as citizens of a great Republic,

and feeling fine this morning I had my breakfast and suddenly the thought occurred to me 'When are the Republicans going to carry out their promise and balance the budget.' I ask you, Mr. Speaker, when is the Majority Party going to balance the budget?" And then the little Pit Bulldog sits down. Either Congressman Mason of Illinois, Congressman Curtis of Missouri, Congressman Halleck, Majority Leader, or the real little Bulldog, Congressman Clare Hoffman, of Michigan, will jump up immediately and, in a very sarcastic manner, give the Members of the House a few well chosen words, which, to the Speaker, should become immortal after a very short time.

On April 15th Congressman Multer, under previous order of the House, was recognized for twenty minutes to make a very learned speech on the subject of "Who Told You so". He started out in this manner - "Mr. Speaker, I am joyful enough this morning to be willing to share the pleasure with the membership of saying, 'I told you so.' I refer to the headlines with which you are all undoubtedly familiar with reference to FHA." Mr. Multer continued on at great length explaining his position and the position

of the Democratic Members of the Committee on Banking and Currency in regard to FHA, and from time to time he was interrupted by the little Bulldogs. For instance, Congressman Hays rises and states, "Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?" Mr. Multer then immediately, with a smile on his face, turns to Mr. Hays and says, "Mr. Speaker, I yield to my distinguished colleague on the Committee who has rendered valiant service." Mr. Hays proceeds to interrogate Mr. Multer and Mr. Multer agrees with everything Mr. Hays says. Mr. Multer then says, in substance, "Mr. Speaker, I want to compliment the fine gentleman for the statement he is making to the membership; he has always been correct and he is made of the same fiber and material as those great leaders of old, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin and John Hancock." Then up next jumps Congressman Hale Boggs from the great State of Louisiana, who, by the way, is not one of the little Bulldogs, but just generally considered a heckler. He expounds and then turns back to the Speaker, Mr. Multer, and congratulates him upon his splendid stand, and thanks him for his courage in bringing out the fact that no part of the FHA scandal today can



be laid at the doorstep of the Democratic Party, and as a Member of the House, Representative of the greatest of all Districts, the 2nd District of Louisiana, is proud of the fact that he is a Member of the House which has such great leaders as the Honorable Abraham J. Multer.

It goes without saying that notwithstanding the fact that our Minority Leader, Mr. Rayburn likes to have several little Bulldogs around him, no one of them has any influence with the House.

H.R. 8481 known as Third Supplemental Appropriations for fiscal year 1954 containing \$800,000 additional appropriation for beginning of construction of Green River locks and dams 1 and 2 reported in the U.S. Senate today with amendments. This was S. Rept. 1216. The Committee on Appropriations in the Senate favorably reported H.R. 8481 but the bill as approved by the Committee would provide for a total of \$442,348,741, a reduction of \$14,121,755 under the House of Representatives' figure of \$456,470,496. The reduction did not affect our \$800,000 Supplemental for Green River.

H.R. 6342 is our only hope for a new post office at Elkton, Kentucky, at the present time and this bill passed the Senate today with amendments.

The wire tapping bill which passed the House several weeks ago numbered H.R. 8649 is up in the Senate before the Committee on the Judiciary. On our side, we substituted bill which provided that authorization must be obtained from the Federal courts instead of the Attorney General. Yesterday, during the special subcommittee hearing on H.R. 8649, authorizing the admission into evidence in certain criminal proceedings of information intercepted in national security investigations, Attorney General, Herbert Brownell, testified that the Keating Bill as presented in the House should be adopted. Under the Keating Bill, the Attorney General alone passes upon the necessity and authority for wire tapping.

April 22, 1954

I received Whip Notice of John McCormack informing me that the program for the House for the week of April 26th would consist of usual Consent and Private

Calendar call on Monday, and general debate of H.R. 7397, which is an Act to amend the Public Health Service. General debate to extend through balance of Monday and with five minute rule up on Tuesday. Beginning on Wednesday general debate to begin on Defense Department Appropriation Bill for fiscal year 1955.

Received real nice invitation today from Governor Lawrence W. Wetherby to attend Derby Breakfast on Saturday, May 1st, at the Executive Mansion.

A great many of the Members of the House have weekly news letters which they mail to their constituents. Congressman John A. Blatnik, of the 8th District of Minnesota, in his last news letter entitled "Capitol Chats," stated that there is no leadership in Washington today, either in the Administration or in the Congress. He further stated that if you don't have leaders you don't have followers.

On several occasions the Republican leadership in the House has fumbled the ball, and I am positive that lack of experience is the sole cause. After being out for over

twenty years and sitting in the hecklers gallery for this period of time and then changing over to leadership is quite a change.

April 23, 1954

Received a real cute letter from my friend, Robert M. Coleman, Chairman of the Kentucky Public Service Commission. I sent him clipping from the Owensboro paper and informed him that since he had started me carrying buckeyes in order for there to be no great disaster I would appreciate it if he would send me an extra buck-eye. In his answer he stated that my request would be attended to as soon as he returned home. He further stated that he could send me a supply of Allen Trout's buckeyes, but that they were Ohio Buckeyes and good only for medicinal purposes, whereas his buck-eyes came from Henry Clay's buckeye trees at Ashland, and are luck charms.

The Republicans defeated the Democrats at Daytona Beach last night to the tune of seven to three. Congressman Wheeler of Georgia walked the first three men and a single by Congressman Coon, of Oregon, scored the first

two runs. Several walks plus four errors on the part of the Democrats helped the Republicans win this sunshine training game. The main game is to be played here in Washington on June 15th and during the Easter vacation each year the Members of the teams have been going down to Florida for their Easter training trip.

President Eisenhower, who calls himself a novice in politics, learned how the professionals work in Kentucky today. Waiting to greet him was former Vice President Alben W. Barkley, beaming with courtesy and good will. As President Eisenhower came down the ramp of his airplane, the Columbine, he was closely followed by Senator John Sherman Cooper. Politically conscious Kentuckians did not think this without significance because Cooper is up for reelection this Autumn and his opponent will be Alben W. Barkley. Waiting at the bottom of the ramp, and with arms figuratively outstretched, was Cooper's Democratic opponent for the Senate seat, Kentucky's illustrious Alben W. Barkley. The President spoke to Mr. Barkley and informed him he was glad to see him and that he did not know he was to be present. The two men

shook hands and Barkley turned to his Republican rival, Cooper, and said, with a grin, "I have seen you some place before." "Yes, we meet quite frequently," said Senator Cooper shaking hands and returning the grin.

April 24, 1954

Received letter from Senator Homer E. Capehart, of Indiana, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, today. In this letter Senator Capehart stated that the alleged irregularities in the Federal Housing Program placed great responsibilities on the Congress of the United States. He further stated that hearings which have started are for the purpose of ascertaining first if it will be necessary to make any corrections in the law to prevent a recurrence of such operations, and second to determine whether the irregularities involve violations of existing laws. Senator Capehart, in his letter, requested any information that I might have concerning irregularities in the Federal Housing Program in my Congressional District.

This investigation will really shock the people of this Country.

For instance in one large apartment housing project a \$700,000 loan was made and the apartment house only cost \$420,000. Two men and their wives decided to construct this apartment and their initial investment was only \$1200.

The McCarthy-Stevens feud is really going full blast. Hearings started this past week in the Schine case, and it has been definitely determined that Senator McCarthy and his Committee aide, Cohn, turned all the pressure possible upon Secretary Stevens of the Army for a commission for their friend, Private G. David Schine. Joseph N. Welch is Special Army Counsel, and Special Committee Counsel is Ray Jenkins, of Knoxville, Tennessee. The subcommittee is composed of Senator Mundt of South Dakota, temporarily presiding as Chairman, and Senators Dirksen, McClellan, Potter, Symington and Jackson. It seems that telephone conversations between Secretary of the Army Stevens and McCarthy were recorded and these monitored phone conversations are really enlightening. This hearing has been televised, and over half of the space is occupied by Radio and Newspaper Reporters. Yesterday

Senator McCarthy handed a memorandum note to United Press Photographer, C. E. Allen, which stated "Could I have time off from camera for ten seconds to use handkerchief?"

With the World worried over the Indochina problem, meeting to take place in the near future at Geneva, fear of H Bomb, and real concern over survival, we still must spend thousands of dollars and have our legislative program in the Senate bogged down with the Army-McCarthy feud.

Generally speaking the Members of the House feel that Secretary of State, Dulles, is doing an excellent job. They further feel that Secretary Talbot is one of our best Air Secretaries. They feel that Secretary Weeks is only doing a fair job and that Secretary of Agriculture Benson is strictly against the little farmers. The majority of the Members of the House feel that Secretary Humphrey is the best man in the Cabinet and that Secretary of Defense Wilson will apparently never be able to adapt himself to Government. The Stevens-McCarthy feud has clearly shown that Secretary of the Army Stevens is a fish out



of water. Secretary Brownell, Attorney General of the United States, made oblivion with the wire tapping bill. Secretary Hobby seems to be more interested in becoming one of the ten best dressed women in the United States. The Members of the House feel that Secretary Anderson is doing a good job as Secretary of the Navy and will probably succeed Secretary Wilson. They further feel that Secretary McKay and Summerfield are both doing good jobs.

April 26, 1954

According to Press release today movie producer, Milton Sperling, has decided that Kentucky is Kentucky and Oregon cannot be substituted for Kentucky. Sperling is producing the picture entitled "Daniel Boone," and, as a money saving attempt, scouted locations in Oregon which would be closer to the Hollywood base. But, after much study, has decided that the Oregon grass is just not the Bluegrass of Kentucky. This picture stars Gary Cooper and same will be made in Kentucky in the early part of the summer.

According to the editorial in

the Courier yesterday entitled, "Let's Will This Corps to Bricker Please", Senator Cooper's speech of a year ago before the D.A.R., condemning the Bricker Amendment was approved, but Senator Clement's speech made this past week before the D.A.R. approving the Bricker Amendment was condemned.

Virginia is a member of the Congressional Club and on Thursday of this week a luncheon will be given in honor of Mrs. Eisenhower by the Club. Seated at the head table with Mrs. Eisenhower will be wives of the Members of the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, past Presidents of the Club, and other dignitaries.

Soviet Foreign Minister V.M. Molotov's statement yesterday just doesn't sound like the Communists. It is as follows:

"The Soviet delegation will exert all its strength to bring about, in a peaceful way, the unity and independence of a democratic Korea which is required in order to strengthen the peace in the Far East and in the entire world. Also, the Soviet delegation believes a most important job of the Geneva conference will be to

bring about peace in Indochina by giving liberty, freedom and national rights to the people of Indochina."

Unusual cartoon appeared in Sunday's Star. Cartoon showed President Eisenhower and Senator Cooper with their arms around each other waving to the crowds in Kentucky, and directly behind them on a box with his hands on the President's shoulders stood Senator Alben W. Barkley with a big smile on his face. The title of the cartoon was "Who Let Him In?"

Consent and Private Calendar called today and general debate on H.R. 7397, which is an Act to amend the Public Health Service Act. We go under the five minute rule tomorrow and from every indication this bill should pass without any difficulty.

April 27, 1954

Subcommittee on Compensation and Pensions of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs meets today at ten o'clock in executive session.

In driving down Connecticut Avenue this morning I saw Governor

Jimmy Byrnes standing at the corner of Connecticut Avenue and 24th Street. He was laughing and talking with a police officer. The Governors Conference with the President meets here in Washington beginning tomorrow and I guess the Governor was out visiting old friends on Connecticut Avenue. He certainly looked fine and has been an unusual citizen. Former United States Senator, Secretary of State, Member of the Supreme Court of the United States and now Governor of South Carolina.

According to Associated Press release today House Democratic Leader, Sam Rayburn, announced through his Bonham, Texas, Office that he will seek reelection to the Fourth Congressional District for his twenty-second term. Mr. Rayburn was first elected to Congress in 1912 and has won every two years since then. His only announced opponent to date is A. G. McRae, of Bonham, Texas, a former employee of the Texas Power and Light Company.

Yesterday's Congressional Record, on pages A 3014, A3C16 and A 3017, carries extraneous matter which I used in extension of remarks. The first extension

includes an editorial from the Messenger of Madisonville, Kentucky, entitled "Oppenheimer Will Get a Fair Hearing," and prefacing this editorial I used the following statement:

"Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include herewith an editorial entitled 'Oppenheimer Will Get a Fair Hearing,' which appeared in the April 20, 1954, issue of the Messenger, of Madisonville, Ky.

"Dr. Oppenheimer deserves a fair hearing as an American citizen but the time has come when for security reasons all men in positions which affect the safety of our Nation must be more than outstanding men in their respective fields. They must first, last and always be active and loyal Americans with not only knowledge of what our Nation stands for but with a deep abiding belief in those principles, one of which is "We the people of the United States in order to form a more perfect union establish justice for the United States of America." This principle also placed responsibility upon investigators, congressional committees, and our courts to conduct all hearings

according to our system of jurisprudence and tradition without resort to tactics used under tyrannies. As pointed out by the Messenger, of Madisonville, Ky., Dr. Oppenheimer is assured a fair hearing under Gordon Gray.

"I enclose at this point in the Record the editorial:"

The second extension of remarks carries an article from the Meade County Messenger of Brandenburg, Kentucky entitled "Friendship Pays Dividends", written by Charles Lee Morgan. In prefacing this article I stated:

"Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include herewith an article written by Charles Lee Morgan entitled 'Friendship Pays Dividends,' which appeared in the April 15, 1954, issue of the Meade County Messenger, of Brandenburg, Ky.

"Our expenditure for development and control of atomic energy has grown from \$174 million in fiscal 1947 to an estimated \$2.4 billion in fiscal 1955. We find that not all of this vast amount of money is to be used for military purposes alone because we are

concerning ourselves to a large extent with the development of atomic energy for peacetime non-defense purposes. Business planning generally has radically changed in the past 90 days due to the H-bomb tests in the Pacific. As pointed out by the Meade County Messenger, the friendship of people in many countries is still the greatest security that any nation can possess.

"The article is as follows:"

The third extension of remarks pertains to editorial from the Park City Daily News of Bowling Green, Kentucky, entitled "Oppenheimer's Plight Result of Weird Isolation." In extending my remarks I stated as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include herewith an editorial entitled 'Oppenheimer's Plight Result of Weird Isolation,' which appeared in the April 18, 1954, issue of the Park City Daily News, of Bowling Green, Ky.

"It is heartening today to know that our educators have come to the conclusion that it is important to send out from our schools and

colleges well-rounded personalities. Instead of the theory of a few years ago of teaching more and more about less and less, the emphasis today is on the well-informed and alert human being not in one field alone but in related fields of thought. At one time in our education experiments college students hardly realized what was taking place in the world around them, but today every encouragement is given our young people to study and think about the events that are taking place, regardless of what subjects are most interesting to them. As pointed out by the Park City Daily News, of Bowling Green, Ky., the future should be safer in the hands of those who will refuse to shut themselves up in ivory towers.

"I include at this point in the Record the editorial:"

H.R. 7397 without any dissension, passed today. This bill amends the Public Health Service Act.

April 28, 1954

Attended Chamber of Commerce banquet at the Ambassador Hotel last night. We all had a good time, notwithstanding the fact



that the small private dining room was not air conditioned and the heat was almost unbearable. Senator Earle C. Clements and Governor Lawrence W. Wetherby made short talks and the distinguished guests were presented. Those presented were former Governor A. O. Stanley, former Governor Flea D. Sampson, Justice Stanley Reed of the Supreme Court, Senator John Sherman Cooper, and all of the Members of the Kentucky Delegation in the House, with the exception of Frank L. Chelf and Congressman Golden, who were absent. The new President of the Chamber of Commerce is a new-comer as far as Kentucky is concerned and heads a manufacturing plant in Harrodsburg. He is ably assisted by Harper Gatton, former Superintendent of Schools of Madisonville who is now serving as Executive Vice President of the Kentucky Chamber. The Kentucky Members of the House sat at the same table and as usual Congressman Gregory kidded Congressman "Brennie" Spence about the pretty girls, and several of us informed Congressman Gregory he should stop addressing his friends as "Governor" because this was strictly the kiss of death.

The white tie reception was

held at the White House last evening. Virginia and I had planned on attending when we first received our invitation. The first reception was cancelled due to the shooting which took place in the House by the Puerto Rican rebels, and when we received our second invitation Virginia's foot was still in a cast.

We begin today considering the Defense Department Bill for fiscal year 1955.

Doctored photograph appeared at the McCarthy hearing yesterday, much to the surprise of a great many people in this country. It seems that Schine and Secretary Stevens had their pictures taken together with another member of the Army, but in enlarging the picture the third member was discarded and the picture only showed the two. Very intimate, and carried out McCarthy's theory that Stevens wanted to have his picture made with Schine. At first Secretary Stevens denied ever having his picture made with Schine under the circumstances testified about, but when shown the picture admitted it was a picture of him and Schine, but he was somewhat surprised and couldn't seem to recall the picture.

Shortly thereafter, it developed that the picture had been doctored to the extent set forth above.

Received letter from my good friend, Congressman Jere Cooper, of the 8th District of Tennessee, enclosing copy of letter which he received from Thomas E. Stephens, Secretary to the President, informing Congressman Cooper that the President had requested that Congressman Cooper's letter for an appointment with the President be answered and that we see the President at 2:30 in the afternoon on May 4. At this meeting, we shall present our views as to why President Eisenhower should re-appoint Gordon Clapp as head of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Congressman Alvin M. Bentley of Michigan returned to the House yesterday. He was one of the five Members of the House who were shot by the Puerto Ricans on March 1. The Chair recognized Mr. Bentley and the Congressman stated in part as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, it seems a long time since I was last in the Well of this House 8 weeks ago yesterday, and under somewhat different circumstances than the present.

It seems almost as long a time as those 15 or 20 minutes that I spent over there on my back, waiting for outside medical assistance.

"I have so much to be thankful for that it is hard to know where to start. But at this time and place it would only be appropriate to begin with a sincere expression of gratitude toward all of my colleagues in the House, as well as many of our friends in the other body, as well as many others whose duties are here on Capitol Hill. No man could have had more demonstrations of friendship, concern, and affection, in every conceivable manner that they could be shown, than I have received from my friends in the Congress of the United States.

"I cannot omit from this gratitude a very great number of persons from the executive branch whose concern was likewise so manifest. My deep thanks especially go to the President and Mrs. Eisenhower for their friendly words and deeds in the midst of a busy schedule.

"For the thousands of people in my own district, in my State of Michigan, and throughout this

great country and abroad who offered their prayers and sent their good wishes both friends and strangers, I can only say that I am firmly convinced that such prayers and good wishes were the outstanding factor in my regaining health and strength. Speaking of prayer, I must pay especial tribute to the inspiring visits of our beloved Chaplain, Bernard Braskamp. When I was lying on the floor of the House the two men who pulled me through those critical minutes, with assistance of others, were Chaplain Braskamp and Walter Judd. I shall never forget either those few minutes or those two men.

"I have had a good deal of time for thinking and reflecting during the past 8 weeks. Until my own end, I presume I will never be closer to death than I was then. My life hung in the balance, I was literally in the hands of the Lord. There were many things that brought me back from the grave, my own young and strong heart, the care and attention that I received, the prayers and good wishes everywhere. In fact, I consider myself a living example of what prayer can do if it is sincere enough. But there

is something which transcends all these.

"God did not intend for me to die then. It was His will that all of our lives be spared that bloody day. But it was also with His will that the shooting did take place and I can only humbly guess that it is His desire that some lesson be drawn from that incident. If we were spared it must have been with some purpose in mind."

April 29, 1954

H.R. 8873, making appropriations for the Department of Defense and related independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, up under the five minute rule today. This bill is one of the major pieces of legislation to be considered by this Congress. Appropriating over \$28,000,000,000. Total receipts estimated for fiscal year 1955 amount to \$62,700,000,000, with estimated budget expenditures to be \$65,600,000,000, thereby leaving a budget deficit of \$2,900,000,000. Appropriating nearly \$30,000,000,000 in one bill is major legislation.

Fiscal year 1955 expenditure for National Security will amount to some \$44,900,000,000. The interest on our National debt for this new fiscal year will be \$6,900,000,000. Fiscal year 1955 will contain \$4,200,000,000 for the Veterans, and the different organizations connected therewith. The Department of Agriculture will receive approximately \$2,400,000,000. Social Security, Welfare and Health will receive approximately \$1,800,000,000. Transportation and Communication will receive approximately \$1,400,000,000 for fiscal year 1955. International expenditures will amount to \$1,200,000,000 general government will amount to \$1,200,000,000. 1955 appropriations for Natural Resources will amount to \$1,100,000,000. \$500,000,000 will be appropriated for Labor, Education, Commerce and Housing under fiscal year 1955 budget.

The above expenditures will be deducted from receipts collected by the Federal Government amounting to some \$28,300,000,000 from individual income taxes; \$19,900,000,000 from corporation income taxes; \$10,300,000,000 from excise taxes, and \$4,300,000,000 from customs and other receipts.

Under H.R. 8873 we will have 115 Air Wings by the end of fiscal year 1954 and 125 Air Wings by the end of fiscal 1955.

Attended luncheon given by Senator Earle C. Clements in honor of our Governor, Lawrence W. Wetherby. Luncheon was held in Senator's private office in the Capitol Building and all of the Democrats of the Kentucky Delegation were present. We discussed politics generally and had an unusually fine time.

My good friend, Frank L. Chelf, attended this luncheon and looked a lot better. We had missed him for several days and thought that he was down in Kentucky or had gone to Florida. He informed us during the luncheon that he had another operation on April 15th which was a major operation. He explained to us the nature and reason for this particular operation and we all wished him well and now believe that he is well on the road to recovery.

Received a nice letter today from James S. Pope, Executive Editor of the Courier Journal and Louisville Times. Mr. Pope was recently elected President



of the Editors Society of America here in Washington.

All of the Members of the House who were injured as result of shooting by Puerto Ricans on March 1, 1954, are now attending Sessions of the House with the exception of my good friend, Congressman Kenneth Roberts of Alabama. He was shot in the leg and a nerve is affected. According to my information, it will still be several weeks before he is able to walk and it will be necessary to have this leg in a steel brace.

The Washington papers, through cartoons, show that President Eisenhower spent 120 days on vacation during the calendar year 1953. This time, plus twenty days spent playing golf in and around Washington, amounts to quite a few days, according to the Press.

Received letter today from Congressman Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., of the 17th District of New York, informing me that under the five minute rule today on H.R. 3873 he would offer an amendment providing that:

"None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available for defraying any of the expenses of maintaining uniformed personnel of the United States in armed conflict anywhere in the world: Provided, That this prohibition shall not be applicable with respect to armed conflict pursuant to a declaration of war or other express authorization by Congress or with respect to armed conflict occasioned by an attack on the United States, its territories or possessions or an attack on any nation with which the United States has a mutual defense or security treaty."

Lyle O. Snader, Clerk of the House of Representatives, forwarded directive informing me that the month of April has been named "Cancer Control" month by Presidential proclamation and also by Congressional Resolution passed by the House and Senate. It seems that cancer killed 1157 in the District of Columbia during the calendar year of 1953. This figure amounts to three persons every day.

The five man Air Force Academy Site Selection Committee will inspect proposed sites in Kentucky today. They will fly to Lexington,

Kentucky, and travel by car to a site on the Kentucky River located in Jessamine and Mercer Counties. After flying to Dayton, Ohio, they will return to Kentucky and inspect Trimble County site on Ohio River just across from Madison, Indiana.

The Committee is composed of Charles A. Lindbergh, Dr. Virgil M. Hancher, President of the State University of Iowa, Merrill C. Meigs, Vice President of the Hearst Corporation, General Carl Spaatz, Retired Ex-Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces and Lt. General Hubert T. Harmon, Air Force Project Officer for the Academy. Secretary Talbott has expressed enthusiastic interest in the Trimble County site. I always had my doubts that any enthusiasm would be expressed for Camp Breckinridge due to the fact that the Army would, under no circumstances agree to release any portion of same to the Air Force. Regardless of the unification there still is jealousy in the Armed Services.

April 29, 1954

The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the

further consideration of the bill H. R. 8873 making appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year ending June 30, 1955.

Congressman Frederick Coudert Jr.'s amendment received unusual attention today. Congressman Don Wheeler of Georgia, while carried away by the sound of his own voice, very dramatically stated he favored passage of the amendment, and further stated as follows:

"The whole argument of the opponents of this amendment has been predicated on the idea that we have some superman in the White House. This superman in the White House has repeatedly said that he agreed with this amendment. He may be a superman and he may have more braid on his britches than I have, but he puts his britches on in the morning just like I do. He is subject to the same human foibles and mistakes that I am. It is certainly true that the President is not expected to make as many mistakes as I would probably make, but the fact remains that he is human. The suggestion has been made with reference to the President that those of us who

support the pending amendment do not trust the President. The truth of the matter is that I, for one, do not trust any human to whom is given unlimited power, and the defeat of this amendment will, in effect, be an invitation to the President to exercise unlimited power as has been done by some of his predecessors."

We all naturally felt that Congressman Wheeler would revise his remarks and the "braid on the britches" part would be deleted. This is the usual procedure but in this particular instance Congressman Wheeler would not revise.

At the opening of the session today, Congressman Clarence Canon of the 9th District of Missouri, serving his 16th term, made one of the ablest speeches I have heard this year. He was followed by his colleague, Congressman Dewey Short of the 7th District of Missouri serving his 11th term, and Congressman Short's speech was a masterpiece. In part, Congressman Canon stated as follows:

"Again, Mr. Chairman, in every former war we have been insulated and protected by the broad bulwarks of continental oceans behind

which life went on as usual and business proceeded without appreciable interruption. Aside from the boys we sent across, the war hardly touched us. But the next time every inhabitant--men, women, and children--in the remotest hamlet in the land, will be under attack and in the line of fire. Death and devastation will drop from the skies and even if we win the war - of which there is no complete assurance - there will be hardly enough left to celebrate the victory - or with composure or spirit enough to care to celebrate it

"And then, Mr. Chairman, in every previous war we have fought with superior weapons. We have equipped our men with planes, tanks, guns, and all of the paraphernalia of war better and more effective than any they had to meet in the air, on the ground, or under the sea.

"Neither the Japanese nor the Germans realized they were fighting against improved equipment. Not until after they had surrendered did they know that the weapons which decimated their ranks so accurately had never been used on any battlefield before. And they died in windrows at Hiroshima and

Nagasaki before they ever heard of the atomic bomb. In both Europe and Asia it was the superiority of American weapons that ended the war."

Congressman Short stated in part as follows:

"America, I repeat, must remain strong on land, sea and in the air if we want to survive as a nation and as a free people. But along with our military might, we must be careful to preserve our economic strength. You cannot have one without the other. The two are wedded. It is impossible to divorce them without destroying both. We must have security with solvency. The battlefield can never be stronger than the home-front. Every great military leader, whether an admiral or a general, will readily confess to you that the thing that won World War II over the axis powers was America's industrial might and productive capacity. We were the arsenal of democracy and it was on the farms and in the factories and in the forests, with men not only in uniform but civilians, if you please, the good soldiers at home who produced the food and the fiber and the weapons and

sinews of war that won us the victory over Germany, Italy, and Japan. We must be careful not to over extend ourselves by siphoning off our wealth in economic or military aid to countries all around the world.

"Lenin once wrote: The United States of America, like all capitalistic countries, will eventually spend herself into bankruptcy.

"Mr. Chairman, not only must we have military might and economic strength, we must have a moral resurgence in this country, a spiritual revival, that recognizes after all the real strength of a nation and its people is in the intelligence, culture, and character of its citizenry. There is nothing great in the world but man, and nothing in man great but mind. In this global conflict that is called a cold war but that is really sizzling hot, we are in a battle for the minds, the hearts, the consciences, and the allegiances of men. Necessary and fundamental as are military might and economic strength, it is after all in the character of man, in spiritual idealism, moral values, and ethical principles that there lies the greatness of a country."



Congressman Short studied law as a Methodist Minister and holds a PHD degree in philosophy. He is an unusual man and is one of the outstanding orators in the House. On one occasion several years ago, Congressman Short introduced a bill and when same was brought to the floor for debate he very promptly jumped to his feet and made one of the most powerful speeches made on the floor against the bill. When the bill was called up under the five minute rule, he moved to strike the last word and made one of the most powerful speeches heard on the floor for the bill. He was requested to yield and one of the Members of the House in a very puzzled manner enquired as to which side he was really on in the matter under discussion. It seems that Congressman Short had inadvertantly consumed a few too many before arriving on the floor and thereby spoke against his own bill, but in answering the puzzled gentleman's statement he merely stated in a very eloquent manner, that the arguments pro and con should be offered in every instance and to see that same were properly offered he decided it was best for him to argue both sides of this particular bill.