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U.S. House Journal of William H. Natcher, vol. 2

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LONG
ORDER

JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. NATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

2ND DIST. OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME I

PART II

According to Senator Barkley's story in Saturday Evening Post, entitled "That Reminds Me", 'the Wilson Administration gave to the country the most far reaching social and economic reformation of any administration in our history up to that time.' Mr. Barkley further stated that Woodrow Wilson was the greatest statesman and greatest President under whom he ~~ever~~ served in his forty years in Congress.

Our Subcommittee approved legislation to give a cost of living increase to Veterans drawing pensions or disability compensation. The increase would be based on a formula taking into account how much the cost of living has come up since the start of World War II, as well as past increases in the payments. It is a pleasure to serve on this Subcommittee of the Veterans Affairs Committee. Politics never enters into any matter brought before our Subcommittee and if it did we would be in an unusual predicament because our vote is evenly divided, Republican and Democratic.

The vote on the Coudert amendment did not surprise the Members of the House. 37 voted in favor

of the amendment and the balance of the Members present against same. Congressman Dan Reed spoke for the amendment and voted for same, which came as quite a surprise to the Members on both sides of the aisle.

Congressman Wigglesworth moved that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass. The motion was agreed to and shortly thereafter Congressman Wheeler offered a motion to recommit. The Speaker requested to know if the gentleman was opposed to the bill and Congressman Wheeler answered in the affirmative. The Speaker than announced that the gentleman qualifies and the clerk was ordered to report the motion to recommit. The motion to recommit was defeated and Congressman Wigglesworth and Congressman Mahon demanded a yea and nay vote on final passage of the bill. The question was taken and there were 377 yea votes and none in the negative. Congressman Wheeler voted for the bill, which is very unusual and under parliamentary procedure when a motion to recommit

is made then the Member making same naturally votes his sentiments upon failure of the motion to recommit thereby voting against the bill.

For the time being, H.R. 8873 is water under the dam insofar as the House is concerned and over \$28 billion has been appropriated for the Department of Defense.

May 1, 1954

I received a letter today from Congressman John R. Pillion of 42nd District of New York enclosing a leaflet entitled "Caution Urged" which pertains to the desirability of deferring statehood for Hawaii and Alaska pending the ratification of a constitutional amendment limiting representation in the U.S. Senate of states admitted hereafter. This article points out the fact that the income taxes collected in Hawaii for the year ending June 30, 1953 amounted to only 1/400 of the total paid by our 48 states. This article further points out the fact that Alaska has only 1/1000 of the total population of our 48 states but would be entitled to two Senators and at least one Member in the House. I seriously doubt the advisability of admitting

both Hawaii and Alaska at the present time. This matter will be brought on the floor of the House in the near future.

Pursuant to notice this day received from Congressman William K. Van Pelt of Wisconsin, the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will begin a study of the Federal Maritime Training Program. The occasion for the study was brought about as the result of the recent closing of the upgrade schools of the Maritime Administration at Alameda, California and Sheeps Head Bay, N.Y. and the discussion concerning the possible closing of the Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N.Y. It seems to me that the Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point should certainly remain open at the present time.

Whip notice this day received from Congressman John W. McCormick informing me that on Monday the consent calendar will be called and S. 984 pertaining to judicial review of tax court decisions, and H.R. 2556, extradition of fugitives in the United States, up for consideration. On Tuesday, we will have a joint meeting of the Congress beginning at 12:30 P.M.

to hear the Governor General of Canada. On this day we will have the private calendar and due to the fact that primary elections are being held on this particular date in Alabama, Florida, New Mexico and Ohio, any record vote will go over until Wednesday. Beginning on Wednesday, we will have S. 2150 up for general debate. This is the St. Lawrence Seaway Bill. On Thursday, we will continue with S. 2150 under the five minute rule.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Bill will create quite an uproar in the House. I certainly have not decided at the present time just how I will cast the vote of our District.

My good friend, Robert B. Hensley, Attorney of Louisville, Kentucky, and one of the officers and directors in the Green River Steel Company of Owensboro, has been kind enough to mail me copy of the Courier Journal Magazine Section for April 25, which contains an article concerning this company written by Joe Creason and entitled "Made in Kentucky". It is my present intention to place this article in the Congressional Record.

Determine, the smallest horse in the Kentucky Derby, was the winner. This was the 80th Kentucky Derby and the first time a gray horse has ever won. Determine weighs 860 pounds and is only fifteen hands high.

May 3, 1954

The Washington Post and Times Herald carried an article in Sunday's paper entitled "Halleck, Ike's Long Right Arm." According to this article, the President makes no secret of his reliance on the quick thinking politically, versatile House Majority Leader. This article goes on to state that sometimes he gets bruised and bloody in the process, but win, lose or draw, Mr. Eisenhower is one of his chief fans. Halleck states that he does all of his argumentation in the huddles and when the signals are called the argument stops. His idea then is to get the ball over the line.

According to a great number of the Members of the House, Halleck is the weakest majority leader that the House has had in many a day. I have made one observation during the short time I have been here and that is, he has no scruples

whatsoever insofar as his action is concerned, whether it be to a Member of his side or a Member on our side. The Andersen case was sufficient proof for me that if the occasion arose a chairman of a subcommittee on his side could be and would be crucified without the slightest hesitation.

I have this day received a letter from the Secretary of Hawaii enclosing Joint Resolution No. 1 enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii in its special session of 1954. This Joint Resolution requests the Congress of the United States to grant immediate statehood to Hawaii and reaffirms the position of the people of Hawaii on the issue of statehood. Farrant L. Turner is Secretary of Hawaii and Samuel Wilder King is Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

I received a letter today from Dr. Louis M. Foltz of Louisville, Kentucky, expressing his views concerning H.R. 7397, which pertains to procedure concerning the mental health doctors of our states. Dr. Foltz, together with Dr. Gudmarker were our two psychiatrists in the Edward Kilgore case. Dr. Gudmarker at the time was serving

as psychiatrist for the United Nations' Organization and was recognized as the outstanding psychiatrist in the United States. Dr. Foltz was selected as an adviser and I distinctly remember Miss Pauline Klinger, Dr. Foltz's clinical psychologist, and the Rorschach card test. While Drs. Foltz and Gudmarker were examining Kilgore who had entered a plea of insanity after killing Dr. Ben Martin and his wife, Miss Klinger was sitting in an outer office for the purpose of giving the Rorschach test to Kilgore. As a matter of passing the time, I took the test and remember distinctly Miss Klinger's remark when I asked her if I had passed the test. She stated in a very cute way that I might be considered sane.

I have this day received a letter from Congressman Carl Hinshaw of California enclosing copy of hearings of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy pertaining to the use of atomic energy in the field of agriculture. By using radioactive isotopes in scientific investigations; discoveries of vital importance to the farmer are being made and this means quite a bit to the man who is responsible for producing our food supplies today

Canada's Governor General, Hon. Vincent Massey, will arrive in Washington today and remain until Wednesday. He will be a guest of the President at the White House and on Tuesday will deliver an address to the Congress.

Several primaries are being held tomorrow and from all indications the Alabama primary is the hot one. Senator John J. Sparkman is running for re-election and his chief opponent is Congressman Laurie C. Battle of the 9th District of Alabama. There are two others in the race besides Sparkman and Battle, one of whom is John G. Crommelin, an ex-naval officer who retired with the rank of Rear Admiral after much disagreement with higher ups over defense problems.

Vice President Nixon made the statement this past weekend that the McCarthy hearing has reached the ridiculous stage. The President should have made this statement several days ago and should have called a stop to this sort of nonsense. A waste of the taxpayers money just for the glory of one man who has no scruples whatsoever insofar as the rights of our citizens are concerned.

Former Justice Owen J. Roberts now a hearty 79, in discussing the Theobald book this past week, emphatically stated that as a member of the Pearl Harbor Board named by President Roosevelt, he knows of his own personal knowledge that Theobald's statements concerning President Roosevelt are not true.

Defeating the Coudert Amendment, did not solve the situation, because before this session is over the Foreign Affairs Committee in the House will introduce legislation carrying a rider that accomplishes the same results sought by the Coudert Amendment to the Defense Appropriations Bill. It seems that a great number of the Members of the House believe the people want more assurance than that set forth in the Constitution concerning our entrance into another war and believe that some sort of Bricker Amendment should be passed by the Congress. Notwithstanding President Eisenhower's statement recently to the effect that he will call upon Congress as provided for under the Constitution before any of our boys are sent overseas, and especially in the Indochina theatre, there still exists such doubt in

the minds of a great many Members of the House, especially Members like Congressman Lawrence Smith of Wisconsin, Congressman Coudert and Congressman Vorys of Ohio.

I am really disappointed over the Geneva Conference. So far nothing has been achieved and the British, French and Americans are not in agreement at the present time. France is desperately pushing the Indochina situation and hoping for a settlement at the Geneva Conference. After seven years of gorilla warfare, France is just about ready to throw in the sponge. France's attitude, together with that of India, is really confusing the international picture of today.

May 4, 1954

Today at two-thirty, nineteen Members of the House will confer with President Eisenhower concerning the reappointment of Gordon Clapp as head of the Tennessee Valley Authority. All nineteen of us are from the TVA area. Noble J. Gregory of the First Congressional District of Kentucky and I are the two Members from Kentucky. Every Member of the House from Tennessee, with the

exception of the two Republicans, E. Carroll Reece and Howard H. Baker, will be present. Kentucky Senator John Sherman Cooper, upon receiving notice that we are to meet with the President, stated that he has been assured that Clapp will not be reappointed. He further stated that the President usually wants to make his own appointments the same as Truman, and that seven years after Clapp's appointment he still has the same difficulties with Congress over appropriations and power expansion that he has had each year and continually is unable to convince the committees as an administrator ought to be able to do. Senator Cooper further stated that another man might be able to do the job better, and this opinion was agreed to by the two Republican House Members from Tennessee.

In the Congressional Record yesterday I extended my remarks and inserted the following:

"MR. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include herewith an editorial entitled 'It Doesn't Help Taxpayers to Shortchange TVA,' which appeared in the May 1, 1954

issue of the Courier-Journal of Louisville, Ky.

"The editorial is as follows:

"It Doesn't Help Taxpayers To Shortchange TVA."

"There is a measure of sham in the administration's newly announced plan to let private power companies take over from the Tennessee Valley Authority a large share of atomic energy plants in the Paducah area. The plan, if put into operation will be a terrific windfall to the private power companies concerned. It will not benefit the Tennessee Valley Authority nor will it save the taxpayers any money, as claimed by administration spokesmen.

"Because more than 50 percent of their estimated 1956 power production is scheduled to go to atomic-energy plants and other defense installations in the Tennessee and Ohio River Valleys, TVA officials have warned that the TVA area faces a shortage of power for domestic and industrial uses by mid-1956 unless additional power-generating facilities are made possible by congressional appropriation. Congress and the

President, however, have refused to approve new funds for generation purposes. Instead, the administration now proposes to let private power companies furnish 600,000 additional kilowatts of power to AEC plants, and let TVA use the 600,000 kilowatts for domestic and industrial purposes. Thus, say administration spokesmen, TVA will need no additional generating facilities, and the taxpayer will be saved the cost of the plants had TVA been required to build them.

"In a sense, this is true. If TVA can use the power from its Shawnee plant near Paducah to meet the growing demands of the Memphis area, it will not be immediately necessary for the agency to build its proposed Fulton plant west of Memphis. This does not mean, however, that the American taxpayer will be saved an amount equal to the cost of the Fulton plant. For what the Government will save by not building the TVA generating plant it will lose by paying higher power costs to the private power companies that will be allowed to furnish the 600,000 kilowatts now supplied by TVA

"At present, the Atomic Energy

Commission pays TVA between 3.4 and 3.84 mills per kilowatt-hour. It is paying private companies between 4 and 4.2 mills per kilowatt hour. This means that the AEC (and thus the American taxpayer who supports the agency) saves more than \$20 million a year through low TVA rates, and will save far more when atomic-energy plants now under construction go into operation. It will lose these savings, of course, if the administration forces it to buy more expensive private power. And it is hard to see how the Government can save money by taking money from the Atomic Energy Commission to give to the Tennessee Valley Authority."

TVA to me is one of the great achievements of our present day Government. Under no circumstances should we lose our yardstick. Naturally the private utilities are in favor of a sale of the Tennessee Valley Authority properties. For instance TVA furnishes power to the atomic energy plants at $3\frac{1}{2}$ mills per kilowatt-hour and private utilities charge $4\frac{1}{2}$ mills per kilowatt-hour. The cost can be ascertained by a continuation of TVA, thereby making the yardstick essential.

In addition to my remarks concerning TVA I further extended my remarks concerning the city of Owensboro, Kentucky. I stated as follows:

"MR. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include herewith an article written by the distinguished reporter, Joe Creason, of the Courier-Journal, entitled 'Made in Kentucky,' which appeared in the April 25, 1954, issue of the Courier-Journal of Louisville, Ky.

"If Owensboro, Ky., has its way the trade-mark 'Made in Kentucky' will soon have national significance. Owensboro is one of the most civic minded small cities in the United States as is exemplified by the fact that they felt the need for a college in their midst, so over \$1,000,000 was pledged by local citizens and businesses in Owensboro and Daviess County, and Kentucky Wesleyan College at Winchester, Ky., was picked up and moved to Owensboro.

"It is a small city of fine churches and schools, and most important, of alert, intelligent citizens, as is proved by the fact that aside from a college, Owensbor

has many different kinds of industries and supports two newspapers, the Messenger and the Inquirer, and two radio stations, WVJS and WOMI.

"At present, Owensboro has entered the arena of heavy industries with the establishment of the Green River Steel Co. and the manufacture of a superior grade of steel.

"A civic minded business leader, Casper Gardner, is the mayor of this progressive city.

"The article is as follows:"

In addition to the two above mentioned extensions I further extended my remarks in yesterday's Congressional Record concerning the all-important subject of Indochina. The title of this extension is "Five Steps We Might Take To Salvage Indochina."

1. Persuade the French to go all the way guaranteeing independence to Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.
2. Work out orderly withdrawal for French troops.
3. Propose a small effective occupational force.
4. Give firm pledge with our Allies to protect future freedom of Indochina.
5. Provide a further

increase of military aid in everything short of troops to try to keep France and Vietnam in the fight for a test period.

Governor General Vincent Massey of Canada addressed a joint session of the Congress today. Beginning at 12:30 P.M. the dignitaries started gathering in the House Chamber. First, we had the Vice President and the U.S. Senate. Next, we had the Supreme Court, the President's Cabinet, Ambassadors, Ministers, and Charge de Affaires and the escorting committee with the Governor General. Governor Massey is a small man, some 65 years of age. He assured the Congress that the foreign policies of his country and the United States have the same fundamental aims, even though there is not always agreement on details. He further stated that the two countries have met successfully as partners and allies in the things they value. As allies, he cited Canada's contribution in the Korean war and also the joint projects in Canada to strengthen continental defense. He stated that "we may not always agree on every detail of the plans we must discuss together, but there is no difference between us on the fundamental aims which we pursue

we may differ now and then on the "hows" but never on the "whys". Governor Massey made a splendid address and it was well received by the Members of Congress and all others present.

Immediately after the address of the Governor General, a recess was called and beginning again at 1:30 P.M. the House was in session.

At the close of the Governor General's speech, the Senate and the Vice President came up the center aisle on the way back to the Seante. Ed Edmonson of Okla. and I were sitting together next to the aisle and Vice President Nixon stopped by and shook hands with all the Members sitting at this section next to the aisle.

At 2:00 o'clock P.M., nineteen of us representing districts in the Tennessee Valley Authority area, left the House Chamber and proceeded to the White House for a conference with President Eisenhower, concerning the reappointment of Gordon Clapp as Director of the Tennessee Valley Authority. When we entered the gate from the Pennsylvania side, Noble J. Gregory and I were interrogated by the officer and it just so happened I

had the proper credentials for my own personal identification, and Jones had no credentials. My card indicating membership in the 83rd Congress with my picture on the back of same was used for the identification of the two of us. The officer turned to me and asked me if I would vouch for Gregory and I very frankly stated without a smile that I had my doubts as to whether I should vouch for this fellow sitting beside me because down in Kentucky he was considered dangerous. I enquired of the officer as to whether I would be held responsible if I vouched for him and was promptly informed that I would be. I then turned to Gregory and informed him that I had my doubts if I should vouch for him and Gregory became more than embarrassed and said: Oh, Hell, Bill, let's go on in. Tell the man I'm all right." I then informed the officer I would vouch for my colleague, the Honorable Member from the First District of Kentucky, Noble J. Gregory. We proceeded on to the reception room and promptly thereafter all nineteen of us were ready to go in to see the President.

Today, I had the distinct honor and privilege of shaking hands with

both President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon.

As soon as we were all gathered and the President was ready to see us, we proceeded into the President's private office. He was sitting behind the desk and when we entered the room he got up and with a big smile on his face came from behind the desk and shook hands with each of us. We moved our chairs in a circle around the desk and discussed our mission, earnestly requesting the reappointment of Gordon Clapp as Director of TVA. President Eisenhower is a frank, sincere man, and regardless of politics or his success as President of the United States, he is to me one of our outstanding Americans. He very frankly asked us questions concerning the TVA organization and the difference between Clapp's appointment and the other two members of the Board. His questions were asked to obtain information and he very frankly asked these questions. I know other men who if they were in the same position would not have asked several questions the President asked because they would have attempted to impress the nineteen Members of the Congress with their knowledge, regardless of whether

or not they actually knew the answers to the questions under discussion. He was considerate and is one of the best listeners I have ever seen. This, to me, is a great asset for a great man. Our appointment was for only fifteen minutes but after discussing the TVA situation, the President got off on football, baseball, fishing, and golf. We discussed the University of Tennessee and Coach Bob Nehland. It seems that Bob Nehland graduated in the class behind the President at West Point and they were great friends. The President informed us his golf game was off and that if it was not too cool late this afternoon he intended to get out behind the White House and practice a little. He further informed us he wanted to come down to Kentucky and Tennessee and fish in Kentucky Lake. We received no commitment from the President that Gordon Clapp would be reappointed but he did inform us very emphatically that he did not believe we should have any more TVA's and that projects such as TVA should be state and community projects with each community and each state being a partner in same and having the right to designate the Director, Officers and employees. However, he did say

that upon making this appointment it certainly would not be made on a partisan basis. He laughed and informed us it was all right to designate Federal Marshals on a partisan basis but under no circumstances would this appointment be made on such a basis. We stayed longer than our allotted time and the President informed us he was glad to see us and wanted us to know that at any time, the Members from the Hill could see him. He stated that all Members of Congress should have the right to see the President and take up matters with him from time to time. The importance of same of course would be left with the Members of Congress and if they decided same were important enough to discuss with the President, the President should see them. He made no attempt whatsoever to impress any of us and was just as calm and frank as any good friend and when we started to leave he shook hands again with each of us and thanked us for coming down to see him.

The Press from the TVA section were all present before we went in to see the President and together with the AP and UP members, were present when we started out of

the White House. Several pictures were taken and statements requested from each member for television and the press. I neglected to state above that Congressman Jere Cooper, dean of the Tennessee delegation, acted as spokesman when we first entered the President's office, but before we left we had all talked to him a little.

May 5, 1954

I have this day received an invitation from the Joint Committee on the Library to attend the program of exercises for the illumination of the new portion and dedication of the rotunda frieze. This dedicates the combined efforts of Constantine Brumidi; Filippo Costaggini, and Allyn Cox. The ceremonies are to be held in the rotunda of the United States Capitol on Tuesday morning, May 11, 1954 at 11:00 A.M. Senator Frank A. Barrett is chairman of the Joint Committee and Senator Theodore Francis Green, Vice Chairman. The rotunda frieze is located 58 feet above the floor of the rotunda. It is 300 feet in circumference and 8 feet 3 inches in height. At the bottom of the frieze there is an outward projection of one foot. The rotunda at this point is of

brick construction with a plaster finish and the work heretofore done in fesco upon this frieze has been done in the wet plaster. Many subjects are covered in the panels such as the landing of Columbus in 1492; the entry of Cortez into the halls of Montezuma in 1521; Penn's treaty with the Indians in 1682; surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown 1782; entry of General Scott into the City of Mexico 1847; and the discovery of gold in California 1848.

S. 2150 is up for general debate in the House today. This bill establishes the St. Lawrence Seaway insofar as the United States is concerned, providing for joint participation with Canada in the construction thereof at a cost of some \$105 million. This question will really be argued from every angle before the bill comes up for final passage. According to the Gallup Poll, the public wants the United States to aid in the Seaway. The Poll shows the vote to be some 6 to 1 for participation.

The National St. Lawrence Project Conference is an organization in opposition to the seaway and I have received literature in great quantities from this organization

during the past few days. I received telegrams from certain labor organizations in opposition to the construction of the seaway. Four page ads are being carried in Washington papers today with headlines reading "The St. Lawrence Seaway, Political Trickery or Progress?"; "The St. Lawrence Iceway is a Way to Waste".

We will have a showdown on this project this week. It seems that each administration from that of President Coolidge down through the administration of President Truman endorsed some variation of the St. Lawrence development plan and as Army Chief of Staff, General Eisenhower supported the project. The President has reaffirmed his position and has cited the support of the National Security Council and the Members of his Cabinet. Canada has become increasingly impatient with the American delays on the overall national program and according to my information is fully prepared to go it alone. According to the great majority of the newspapers the weight of evidence particularly on the grounds of improvement to the national security advises United States participation.

The main objections to the

St. Lawrence Seaway are that the United States has sufficient transportation and that the waterway would definitely harm the Atlantic and Gulf ports, the iron producers, the merchant marine; that the waterway would be frozen usually 4 to 5 months each year; that the proposed waterway would be undependable for defense because of its extreme vulnerability because of indicated proposed depth the waterway would be unusable by ocean going vessels operating almost exclusively under American flags with only two per cent of the American privately owned ocean going vessels able to use same; that the waterway would not be a self-liquidating project; that the \$105 million would only be a start and the amount ultimate would amount to about \$2 billion; that a balanced budget and reduced taxes are of far greater importance to the welfare of the United States than participation in wasteful projects such as the St. Lawrence Seaway.

I have not made up my mind as to how I will vote on S. 2150. I am looking forward to the general debate and the five minute rule because I definitely believe this piece of legislation will be the

most vigorously contested legislation during the present session of Congress. The lower end of the Second District has coal interests who are definitely against the seaway; the L.&N. are against it; the newspapers of the Second District are all in favor of the seaway.

May 6, 1954

S. 2150 providing for the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway by Canada and the United States up under the five minute rule today. This bill will be strongly contested and in my opinion will pass by about forty votes. After making a study of this matter and hearing the general debate, I am now ready to cast my vote. Notwithstanding the fact that certain groups are strongly contesting this legislation, same in my opinion have no merit; therefore, I shall cast my vote for the St. Lawrence Seaway. It would be right unusual for the Representative of the Second Congressional District of Kentucky to appear before the Civil Functions Committee of the House Appropriations Committee and the Public Works Committee begging for the construction of the navigation project on Green

River with same granted, and then cast a vote against the same type of program. To me, the St. Lawrence Seaway is simply progress and a step forward. The fact that Canada will construct this seaway regardless of our participation should play a part. The President of the United States has requested that this bill be passed from the standpoint of national defense.

In our visit with the President the other day there was one matter he discussed that impressed me considerably. Just before we left, he enquired as to whether or not we were having good rains in Tennessee and Kentucky and if we got as much rain as we did here in Washington two days before. The drought area in Colorado, Kansas and Texas is extremely critical and the President is now having conferences with the Governors of the different states concerning drought relief. He showed considerable concern over this matter.

Bids for reconstruction of Lock #1 on Green River will be opened at 2:00 P.M. May 27. Advance notice of a similar project at Lock #2 on Green River will be issued about May 12. The work at

Lock #1 will consist of building a new lock on the right bank of Green River and the lock will be 84 x 600 feet, and the bidder will have to construct the guide, guard walls, gates and operating machinery.

May 6, 1954

Again today the House resolved itself into the Committee of the whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of S. 2150 providing for the creation of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation to construct part of the St. Lawrence Seaway in the United States territory in the interest of national security; authorizing the corporation to consummate certain arrangements with the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority of Canada relative to construction and operation of the seaway; empowering the corporation to finance the U.S. share of the seaway cost on a self-liquidating basis; to establish cooperation with Canada in the control and operation of the St. Lawrence Seaway; to authorize negotiations with Canada of an agreement on tolls; and for other purposes. After the usual correcting amendments, the Brownson

amendment providing for the sale of the bonds to private interests instead of to the Treasurer of the United States was defeated and upon final passage there were 158 nay votes and 241 yea votes. My estimate of passage by 40 votes was too low.

I voted for the passage of the St. Lawrence bill and can sincerely state I gave this matter every consideration before voting. To me, my vote simply meant progress for the United States and with conditions as they are at the present time, I believe that every precaution should be taken insofar as National Defense is concerned. The fact that the railroads in my district were fighting this bill did not mean that the vote of our District should simply go against the seaway for this reason.

Noble J. Gregory of the First District, voted against the seaway and I kidded him a little, explaining that when his name was called the answer thereto sounded very similar to the engine of the Illinois Central Railroad with full steam on the whistle through his back yard, operated by Charles Burnsley, threatening candidate who is a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

John Robsion voted for the seaway; Frank Chelf was necessarily absent due to illness; Brent Spence voted for the seaway; John Watts voted for the seaway; Carl Perkins voted against the seaway; and Mr. Golden voted against the seaway.

That section of the gallery reserved for men only which is generally fully occupied by the lobbyists, was crammed to capacity yesterday. They were certainly looking down upon the Members of the House and when some of the votes were cast you could see considerable movement in that section of the gallery.

Congressman Robert Crosser, Democrat of Cleveland, Ohio, well over 75 years of age, serving his 19th term in the House, was defeated for re-election in the Democratic Primary on Tuesday of this week. For fifteen years, Mr. Crosser has occupied a wheel chair due to arthritis, and all during this period of time has been wheeled onto the Floor of the House to represent the 21st District of Ohio. The labor newspaper stated in its May 8 issue that as labor goes to press, Congressman Robert Crosser apparently

has been defeated in the Democratic primary in his Cleveland District. The article further stated that labor would not have to be reminded that Bob Crosser in all of his 38 years in the House "has been our friend through thick and thin". Congressman Crosser had four opponents and he was defeated by Charles Vanik, a former municipal judge.

May 7, 1954

A \$100 Democratic Jefferson-Jackson Dinner was held here in Washington last evening and President Truman together with Mrs. Truman and Margaret were in attendance. A great many of the Members of the House were not present due to the fact that Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinners had been held in their own states and their contribution naturally was made to their local banquet.

Congressman Laurie Battle serving his fourth term from the 9th District of Alabama, was defeated by Senator John Sparkman in the senatorial race on Tuesday of this week. The majority of the Members of the house from Alabama seemed to be of the opinion that Battle had made a mistake in taking

on Sparkman at the present time.

Congressman George Bender of the 23rd District of Ohio, serving his 7th term, is now the Republican nominee for U.S. Senator from the State of Ohio to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Robert Taft.

I have this day received a letter from Congressman J. K. Javits of the Second District of New York, who is a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, concerning discharge petition No. 8, seeking to bring House Concurrent Resolution 202 to establish a joint committee on internal security and to provide for rules of fair play. According to Congressman Javits, this Resolution offers a feasible way to deal with the wide spread concern over the safe-guarding of the rights of the individual in all investigations concerning loyalty to our Government, and communism generally. I shall examine this discharge petition today and if in my opinion same complies with the provisions of the Constitution concerning legislative hearings, I shall sign same.

Several days ago I wrote a letter to a gentleman who lives

at Poole, Kentucky, by the name of Hamilton Watkins congratulating him upon his 92nd birthday. Several days thereafter the old gentleman directed a letter to the Henderson Gleaner which reads as follows:

Poole, Kentucky

Dear People

"I don't feel very good this cool morning but I am still here and glad of it. I don't know why the Lord is keeping me here for unless he thinks he will make something out of me. He has been trying for 92 years and has made a slow go of it. He has helped me trouh and I am so thankful to him.

"Well I have ben mity busy for the last few days taken in the ball games. Gets me a bout ready to get in withe them. If I could only sea Coney Mack and get him in withe me. Coney must be a bout all in. I haven hear of him for some time. He outen to give up. He is just one year behind me. He is 91.

"And Jimmy Eblin is another one that is one year behind me. It has ben a long time since I have heard

that old fox horn of his come by Jimey and bring the dogs. We have plenty of the red tails. I would like to hear the pack once more; a good pack with the good mouths would make these people on the radio a shamed of their music.

"I had a letter from our representative. It made me feel good to think that some one was thinking of me here in my old days. I can say this: if the Lord keeps me up to the 26 of March 1955 you will smell the ham, turkey, and cooking.

"This representative up in Washington D.C. I lost the letter and forgot the name. I think it is Batecher. He will be welcome here the 26.

"Ham"

The old gentleman seems to still have plenty of life but there is a difference between Natcher and Batecher. Apparently his memory is not as good as the ball games he has witnessed recently. Mrs. Esta Tabor, my Bowling Green secretary, attached a note to this clipping which stated:

"This ole critter had a big birthday celebration March 26th and I

typed him a letter which you signed and mailed from Washington. This is what he has referred to."

To me Senator Wayne Morse, of Oregon, is one of the unusual men in the Senate. At least once each month he makes his one man committee report to the Senate. His report is of the Independent Party and notwithstanding the fact that he was elected on the Republican ticket, he changed and classified himself as an Independent now, and in my opinion, is strong enough to be elected on either ticket in Oregon. Several nights ago at a local dinner I heard him remark that unless the American people invested very soon in some sanitary political process our body politic will be cancerous with corruption. He further stated that the legislative process as practiced by the Republican Majority in the Senate and House is not only a process of compromise but far often of substituting shoddy expediencies for sound legislative purpose and ethics.

At the meeting of the Democratic National Committee here in Washington yesterday the members gave their indorsement to the action of Democratic Chairman, Stephen A.

Mitchell in virtually reading out of the Democratic Party James Roosevelt and Representative Robert L. Condon, both of California. Mr. Mitchell stated several weeks ago that James Roosevelt should withdraw due to his wife's charge of adultery and the sensational case now pending in Court. And further that Representative Robert L. Condon, who was classified as a security risk and refused admission to the atomic bomb test, should withdraw in his race for reelection.

The McCarthy-Stevens-Army hearing still under way and creating more excitement each day. In my opinion this hearing reached the ridiculous stage days ago and President Eisenhower should call a halt to same.

May 8, 1954

Whip notice from Congressman John W. McCormack received today informing me that the program for Monday of next week will be consideration of S. 2305-Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act; S. 984-Judicial review of certain Tax Court decisions; S. 2556-Amend U.S. Code relative to extradition of certain fugitives; H.R. 573-

Postal Service, Printing on envelopes; S. 2846-Amend, Securities and Exchange Act of 1934. And in addition to the above contempt citations from the Un-American Activities Committee are to be considered and passed upon by the Members of the House. The above matters will be considered on Monday and Tuesday with Wednesday and the balance of the week to consist of consideration of H.R. 7601-White House conference on education; H.R. 7434-National Advisory Committee on Education; H.R. 9040-Cooperative Research in Education.

As heretofore stated, at the time the Democratic Congressmen from the Tennessee Valley area met with President Dwight D. Eisenhower to urge the reappointment of Gordon Clapp, Administrator of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the President was extremely nice, earnest and quite frank with us concerning our mission. At no time did he attempt to avoid the subject. Congressman Jere Cooper was the spokesman, and, after Congressman Cooper had outlined our request, the President asked several questions and a general discussion was entered into concerning the Tennessee Valley Author-

ity. And just before we left, the question of fishing, college baseball and football were briefly discussed, and all of same was very friendly.

Drew Pearson, the author of the Washington Merry-Go-Round, and the gentleman referred to by former President Harry S. Truman as the S.O.B., comes forth in his article on Saturday, May 8th, and states as follows:

"When 16 Congressmen from the Tennessee Valley states left the White House the other day, they appointed Jere Cooper of Tennessee to issue a press statement that their conference with Mr. Eisenhower was amicable. Actually, it was just the opposite.

"Every time the Congressman tried to get down to brass tacks regarding the reappointment of Gordon Clapp as TVA Administrator, the President changed the subject.

"He commented that he understood the fishing was good down their way as Congressman Cooper and Percy Priest of Tennessee started to urge the reappointment of Clapp, a nonpolitical career man who worked his way up the ladder to

become head of the Nation's biggest power project.

"Congressmen Joe Evins of Tennessee, Tom Abernethy of Mississippi and Henderson Lanham of Georgia agreed that the fishing was fine. But they politely reminded Ike that they had come to talk about Clapp, not fishing.

"The President replied that he could assure his callers-and he said he wanted to emphasize it-that when he filled any vacancy on the TVA board it will be done on a nonpartisan basis.

"Congressman Jamie Whitten of Mississippi next tried to impress on the President that Clapp not only was nonpartisan, but extremely efficient.

"Mr. Eisenhower replied he had considered naming Gen. Bob Neyland, Tennessee University's athletic director, as TVA chairman.

"CREEPING SOCIALISM?"

"Ike began to go into greater detail about Neyland's athletic achievements in football and baseball, but Congressman Noble Gregory of Kentucky respectfully suggested

that the delegation would prefer to hear Ike's views on the TVA program, since that was the reason for their visit.

"What Gregory and other Congressmen had in mind was the President's various conflicting statements about TVA which indicated he was sometimes for it, sometimes against.

"The President declared that TVA represents a philosophy in the field of electric power development that must be kept under continuous study, but he said that what's good for one area might not apply in another.

"He said he was inclined to favor the states and local communities handling their own power problems, without intervention by the Federal Government, but added that he did not mean that this policy should apply to the whole country.

"He was then asked if he felt that the theory of state or local control of hydroelectric power should apply in cases where a river ran through a number of states, as in the Tennessee Valley.

"Ike replied that a local partnership (between private power

companies and municipalities) was the best solution. He said he had received several letters from private power companies complaining about the competition of Government power projects."

Pearson's statement concerning Evins, Abernethy, Lanham and Gregory and the fact that the President attempted to be other than amicable about this matter, attempting to change the subject, simply is not true. In fact no part of same took place. Now understand why it was that President Franklin D. Roosevelt made the statement that this gentleman was a congenital liar.

Under the new lease-purchase bill known as H.R. 6342, my Congressional District should secure several new postoffice buildings. Beginning several years ago the necessary authorization acts were passed for several projects in the Second Congressional District. The projects and the amount authorized for same are as follows:

Brandenburg	\$215,000
Dawson Springs	211,000
Earlington	no cost limit
Elkton	228,000
Henderson	725,000
Leitchfield	225,000

Providence	211,000
Scottsville	235,000
Sturgis	211,000

The above bill is now in conference and as soon as conferees report same I am of the opinion it will be signed by the President. Prior to the President's signature I shall secure the necessary assistance from each of the counties involved and proceed to recommend construction immediately. It has been a number of years since any Federal buildings were constructed in the Second Congressional District.

The Third Supplemental Appropriations Bill was approved by the Senate on Friday and the Conferees' report accepted by both the House and the Senate, thereby sending this bill to the President for his signature. \$800,000 supplemental appropriation contained in this bill for Green River lock and dam Nos. 1 and 2.

I shall be a candidate for re-election and presume that within the next few weeks will file my notification and declaration papers indicating my intentions. My good friend, Frank L. Chelf, filed for re-election on Thursday of last week while he was down in Kentucky.

With the \$5 million appropriation approved and now the \$800,000 supplemental in the hands of the President, I can begin to plan for further development in the Green River Valley. Under the over-all plan dams would be constructed on Rough River near Falls of Rough, on Barren River, Allen County, on Green River, and on Nolin River. With the necessary dams, Green River in my opinion, would be the Ruhr of the South. There is no objection whatsoever to construction of Rough River dam. In fact, the people in Breckinridge County and all the others affected are urging that same be constructed. This project has been approved by the Army Engineers. There is some objection to the construction of the dam on Barren River in Allen County and probably will be objection from certain sources for construction of any of the other dams.

May 10, 1954

On Wednesday of this week, I entertain the Kentucky Congressional Luncheon Club. All the Members will be present with the exception of Frank L. Chelf who will be in Kentucky.

I am extending my remarks in the Congressional Record today and including editorials from the Courier Journal of May 7, entitled "Emotion Blocks Our Trade Policy" and "From Galilee to Elath, From Cleve to Heaven", and an editorial from the Franklin Favorite May 6 issue entitled "Dynamic Policy Needed". In extending my remarks in the Record with the editorial "Dynamic Policy Needed", I stated as follows:

"Faced as we are today with a psychological and propaganda threat of the spread of communism, plus economic and military threats, it is imperative that we maintain effective military forces equipped with the most modern weapons. The strength of our Air Force must continue to increase until we have a powerful and effective Air Force. Our combat wings must be adequate and properly equipped. It is essential that we continue to have air power second to none.

We must have a continental defense system adequate for the security of the United States. Our defense against atomic attacks must have the means of early warning, and our interceptors,

anti-craft and civilian defense must be strong and alert. Notwithstanding the tremendous amount of money - estimated at 68 cents of each budget dollar - required for major national security consisting of military, mutual military programs, atomic energy and stockpiling, we must remain strong on land, sea and in the air if we are to survive as a nation and a free people. In order to preserve our Republic, we must remain militarily strong - freedom and strength are synonymous. As we go along, we must not overlook the fact that to keep the United States militarily strong we must also remain economically sound. As pointed out by the Franklin Favorite, of Franklin, Kentucky, it is wise to make plans and to formulate policies with long range goals in view, and at the same time maintain a dynamic policy which can change with events and circumstances."

According to press release this past week, a refugee air craft expert who designed the mig jet fighter which was used so successfully against us in Korea and same being the plane for which we offered a reward of \$100,000 and finally succeeded in

securing one from a North Korean pilot, was refused admission to West Berlin in 1946 when American military authorities refused to grant asylum to the German designer. According to the press release, this German designer was Professor Seigfried Guenther, formerly head of the Henkel Aircraft Plant which built crack fighters and bombers for Nazi Germany before and during World War II. Upon our refusal to grant asylum this refugee was returned to the Russians in the east zone of Berlin. Apparently, Guenther joined approximately 700 German specialists who were recruited into Russian service and engaged in research projects which developed many other interesting items other than the mig jet plane.

Former President Harry S. Truman back in Washington this past week and later in New York City. In New York City speech he called on President Eisenhower to defend his office against the encroachments of Congress and to ward off the threat of the legislative dictatorship.

France calls for a cease fire in Indochina with an armistice guaranteed by Soviet Union, Red China and the western powers.

So far, the French Foreign Minister's plea has been avoided. It now appears that Red China took part in the overwhelming of Dien Bien Phu.

My good friend, Congressman Brent Spence, the Dean of the Kentucky Delegation in the House, and I sat together today during the general debate under H.R. 2556. During a lull in the debate, Congressman Spence informed me that he had just presented the Confederate Flag which his father's Division used in the Civil War to the University of Kentucky. His father was a Colonel during the Civil War and one of the few Division Officers who refused to surrender their flags. After the close of the war Mr. Spence's father, who was born and reared in Tennessee, later moving to Cincinnati, Ohio, and then to Fort Thomas, Kentucky, was appointed a United States Consul and stationed at Ottawa, Canada. Mr. Spence informs me that he enjoyed his stay in Canada and became very fond of the Canadian people.

Congressman Chenoweth, a Member of the Committee on Rules, arose and addressing the Speaker, stated that by direction of the Committee on Rules "I call up House Resolutio

488 and ask for its immediate consideration." The Clerk read the Resolution which provided as follows

"Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 2556 to amend section 3185 of title 18, United States Code, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the substitute amendment recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now in the bill, and such substitute for the purpose of amendment shall be considered under the 5-minute rule as an original bill. At the conclusion of such consideration the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been

adopted, and any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any of the amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or committee substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions."

The resolution was adopted. After discussion of the rule, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the Bill, H.R. 2556 to amend Section 3185 of Title 18 of the United States Code. The motion was agreed to.

We have treaties with a great many Countries concerning extradition of fugitives. Certain procedure must be complied with before a fugitive is extradited from this Country and other Countries. Under 2556 provisions were made for extradition of fugitives back to foreign Countries or territories which were totally or partially occupied or under the control of the United States whether exclusively or jointly with one or more other Nation. The two particular Countries

that would benefit under this bill were Germany and Austria. Neither of same were in a position to enter into a treaty at the present time for the return of fugitives. Therefore, the Secretary of State made an urgent plea that this bill pass. A great many crimes apparently have been committed with the guilty parties going scot free due to the fact that we have no legislation providing for the return of these particular parties. H.R. 2556 provides that each fugitive returned would be assured of a fair trial. Congressman Martin Dies, Clare Hoffman, Paul J. Kilday and James C. Davis lead the fight against this bill. Much demagoguery. The main point in controversy seemed to be the provision assuring a fair trial. I was definitely sure that this did not mean a jury trial, and with conditions as they are in Germany and Austria today our Ambassador and High Commissioner, Dr. James B. Conant, would be unable to follow each of these cases through in Germany. Therefore, some silly charge might be preferred by a girl in order to return a boy from this Country and without benefit of counsel or an assurance that justice would be meted out

according to justice in this particular Country. Congressman Clare Hoffman, of Michigan, made a motion to strike the enacting clause which runs as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,"

After a great deal of discussion under general debate Congressman Hoffman's motion was sustained 228 to 68. The Republicans really abandoned ship in this case. A great many of them made the statement that naturally they were not going back to their District and have some father point his finger at them and inform them that a fair trial of this man's son meant without a jury and without a lawyer, and that this particular boy was now in the penitentiary serving twenty years. Majority Leader, Halleck, made a gallant fight to rally the Members on his side of the aisle but Congressman Kilday's speech was the call "abandon ship" for the Republicans.

I definitely do not believe that one of our soldiers should be permitted to commit crimes in Germany and Austria and not be

tried for same, but, at the same time, I believe that the provisions in our Constitution concerning a jury trial are sacred rights. Until foreign treaties can be made, such as we have with other Countries, at the present time our High Commissioner and the Armed Services will have to make the best arrangement possible to see that the guilty parties are returned.

Striking the enacting clause was very, very unusual procedure in the House of Representatives. According to older Members who have been here a great number of years, this is the second time that this has been done in eighteen years.

In Monday's Courier-Journal we find an editorial entitled "It Was Worth Waiting Fifty Years To Get The Seaway Started". This editorial, in part, states that although it was fifty years ago that talk began about digging a canal through the St. Lawrence River so that ocean-going ships could reach the heartland ports of the Great Lakes, never was there any doubt that such a seaway would be a tremendous boon in peacetime to the economics of the United States and Canada, or a firm support to

National Defense in time of war. This editorial further stated that every President since Woodrow Wilson has urged Congress to build this seaway, and it has been an irony that the interests that pioneered transportation in this Country - the railroads, the coal producers and some of the seaport cities of the Atlantic Coast - conspired through all these years to block construction of the seaway. Construction of same was an idle dream their spokesmen stated, and same was only socialism and a waste of the taxpayers money.

I voted for passage of the St. Lawrence Seaway Bill and I definitely am of the opinion that this waterway would have directly, or indirectly, paid for itself several times over in World War II. A great many of our Cities and States would have been amazed if Canada had to go alone in the construction of this seaway, and under certain treaty agreements granted permission for certain ships without toll charges to use the seaway, and with these particular ships loaded with highly competitive merchandise to compete with merchandise manufactured in the United States.

After contempt citations of the

House Un-American Activities Committee approved the House took up for consideration S. 2846, which provides amendment to Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 making the amount \$500,000 instead of \$300,000, and same defeated.

I attended meeting in the Ways and Means Committee Room at two o'clock p.m. with the other Tennessee Valley Congressmen. Gordon Clapp, Director of the Tennessee Valley Authority attended this meeting, and, as usual, handled himself well. He is a very able executive, and it seems a shame that, regardless of politics, such a man will be removed and a political appointment will be made. May 18th is the day that this appointment is to be made, and Senator John Sherman Cooper, of Kentucky, has emphatically stated that he will not approve Gordon Clapp for reappointment. He bases his statement on the fact that Gordon Clapp, during his seven years as Chairman of the Board of TVA, has been unable to work with the Committees in Congress, and Cooper seems to feel that this has worked against the Tennessee Valley Authority. In my opinion, this is simply an easy way of saying that a Democrat should be removed, and a Republican appointed.

May 12, 1954

H.R. 9040 up for consideration in the House today, and, after all of the States Righters from Georgia expounded their philosophy, the bill passed. I voted in favor of this bill because I believe that the Federal Commissioner of Education should be authorized to enter into contracts with universities, educational institutions and colleges in the field of education. An amendment was passed providing for an expenditure of not exceeding \$400,000 per year.

H.R. 7434 up for general debate today. At the close of the day the Committee arose and tomorrow this bill will be up for vote. Under this bill the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare shall be vested with authority to appoint a group of lay persons as an Advisory Committee, with same to consist of 9 members and with their compensation to be \$50 per diem plus travel expenses. The bill further provides that there is authorized the sum of \$200,000 for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this act. Again, we have our friends from Georgia, and one or two of the other Southern States maintaining that State's rights

are violated and it is simply a waste of money to have an Advisory Committee. Unless I change my mind I shall vote for this bill because I am definitely in favor of everything which will be of benefit to education in Kentucky and the other states.

President Eisenhower signed the Third Supplemental Appropriation Bill which contains an \$800,000 item for reconstruction of Locks and Dams 1 and 2 on Green River. This item, of course, is to be used in Fiscal 1954 for the starting of this project, and under other legislation, which has recently passed the House and is now in the Senate, \$5,000,000, has been approved to be used on this project, and the balance will be set up in the 1956 Fiscal Year Budget

At the Civil Air Patrol Banquet Senator Clements kidded Congressman John M. Robsion, Jr. about his Democratic opposition, and Congressman Robsion was so firmly convinced that his opponent would be Charles Farnsley, former Mayor of Louisville, that he bet all of the Members of the Kentucky Delegation present a twenty dollar hat. Today's Courier-Journal announces the fact that Harrison M. Robertson, Louisville

Attorney and former General Counsel of Brown-Williamson Tobacco Company, will be the Democratic nominee. Farnsley could not be persuaded to make the race.

Senator Clyde R. Hoey, age 76, died yesterday in his Senate office. The 76 year old Senator wore a long swallow-tail coat and had all of the mannerisms of the old Southern gentleman. He was always very considerate, courtly and very oratorical. He was a conservative Democrat, and was the second North Carolina Senator to die in office within a year. Senator Willis Smith died of a heart attack in June of 1953. Senator Hoey was the son of a Confederate Army Captain, and was admitted to the Bar in the year of 1899. He served in the House of Representatives from 1919 to 1921. Before that time he served as a Member of the House and Senate of North Carolina. In 1936 he was elected Governor of North Carolina, and came to the Senate as the successor of former Senator Robert R. Reynolds receiving the largest majority ever given a candidate for Governor or Senator in a Democratic Primary in North Carolina. He has been a Member of the Senate since 1945.

The tobacco program is one of the few programs that has been successfully operated, and this is the main reason why the President, in his farm speech to the Congress, recommended that price supports at 90% of parity remain for tobacco. A great deal of the success of this program was due to the fact that J. E. Thigpen was in charge of the program. According to news reports today, J. E. Thigpen is being succeeded by Clarence L. Miller, formerly PMA Administrator of Kentucky. Jim Thigpen is being transferred to the Department of Oils and Peanut Division of the Commodity Stabilization Service. He will be Director of this Department. After the PMA was discontinued Miller was named as Chairman of the Kentucky State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee, and has served in this position since July of 1953. Jim is a great employee, and one of the able men connected with our present Administration.

Congressman Clare E. Hoffman, the gentleman without pockets, decided to turn detective yesterday and sent out one of his Administrative Assistants to count the number of chauffeur driven Govern-

ment cars located near the House side of the Capitol. The Congressman reported there were 17 official cars located at this point. Eight belonged to the Army, six to the Navy and three to other Governmental Agencies. The Congressman maintains that the Government could save thousands upon thousands of dollars by setting up a city-wide car pool, and to make his point, decided to turn detective.

May 14, 1954

For a number of weeks a bipartisan foreign policy has been discussed in both the House and the Senate. Some of the leaders on our side maintain that there can be no bipartisan foreign policy until we know what the policy of this present Administration is to be. On Wednesday Senator Knowland, in addressing the Senate, made the statement that neither of our great political parties has a monopoly on patriotism, and that Republicans and Democrats alike should and do resent all reflection on the patriotism and the devotion to the public service of the two great political parties. This was a direct repudiation of Senator McCarthy's "Twenty Years of Treason"

On Thursday the same question arose in the House and Congressman Rayburn, our Minority Leader, arose addressing the Speaker and stated that, of course, it is the desire of every patriotic American to have a bipartisan foreign policy. He stated that there was a bipartisan foreign policy during the term of Senator Vandenburg, but that there wasn't much of the same policy seen at this time. He further stated that the Democratic Party and the Democratic side of the House was ready to cooperate on a bipartisan policy if it was sound, but first we must know what that policy is. He ended by stating that we certainly do not know what that policy is at the present time. Majority Leader Halleck immediately jumped to his feet, and red in the face, stated that since the Eisenhower Administration came into office there have been literally scores of occasions when Democrats and Republicans, at the leadership level and at the Committee level, have been invited in by the President, by the Secretary of State and by the leaders of the Defense Department, and have been advised from day to day, week to week and month to month as to what was involved.

in our foreign policy, and what was being done. He stated that the Democrats participated in the making of many decisions. He further stated that everyone ought to want our foreign policy to succeed to the end that this great Country of ours would avoid further armed conflict, and that we have peace and prosperity at home.

Congressman Rayburn retaliated by stating that, of course, every patriotic American wanted peace and prosperity at home, but before the Democrats were persuaded to go along on foreign policy, in all fairness to the Democratic Party, we should know what the policy is to be. He stated that there has been no firm announcement by this Administration since January 20, 1953, that would let us know what the firm foreign policy of the United States is. Congressman Halleck arose and stated that the foreign policy of the present Administration has been firmly stated on several occasions, and this was unusual considering what took place prior to the present Administration taking over.

Next Mr. Rayburn stated that Halleck was now getting partisan and always before he gets through

with a speech on non-partisanship always concludes by taking a cut at somebody. Mr. Rayburn then stated that he wanted to tell the gentleman something. He said that the elections to be held this Fall and in 1956 are not going to be determined on what happened twenty years ago, fifteen years ago or five years ago, but are going to be determined on the record of this Administration in reference to matters foreign and domestic. (In addition to making this statement Congressman Rayburn further stated that Congressman Halleck was indeed skating on thin ice and that always takes place before a fall. This will take place this November. A revision was made and this part stricken from the Congressional Record.)

Next Mr. Halleck stated,

"That the gentleman from Texas knows of my high regard for him, and notwithstanding the fact that he accuses me of injecting politics I would like to state to the gentleman, who is much my senior here, and who is wiser understandably than I, that when the gentleman suggests, as he did, that there is no foreign policy for the Democrats to support, that smacked a little

bit of the injection of politics too."

After Congressman Rayburn and Congressman Halleck concluded their little skirmish Congressman Wayne Hays, of Ohio, one of the little bulldogs, then arose and reaffirmed what Mr. Rayburn had said. Next Congressman Clare Hoffman, of Michigan, jumped up and made a parliamentary inquiry. The Speaker asked the gentleman to state the parliamentary inquiry and Congressman Hoffman asked if there was any rule of the House which defines the difference between a rainstorm and a windstorm. Speaker Martin immediately stated that that was hardly a parliamentary inquiry.

H.R. 7434, providing for Advisory Committee of 9 representative citizens to serve with the Commissioner of Education under the supervision of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, up for vote today and I voted for passage of this bill. Much bitterness was injected before the bill was finally passed, and every States Righter in the House had his say and very promptly voted against the bill. The question was taken and there were 179 yea votes, 157 nay votes and 98 not voting. Only

eight Democrats and the Independent Member, Congressman Frazier Reams, of Toledo, Ohio, voted for the passage of this bill. One Republican voted against the bill. Congressmen Rayburn and McCormack attempted to lead the Democratic Party down the aisle against this bill, mainly because it gave the Republican Party a chance to appoint 9 members of the Advisory Committee, which, these gentlemen maintained would set up another small bureauracy. To me this argument was absolutely silly and I voted for this bill because I am in favor of any legislation which will benefit education today.

It seems to me that the Republicans should cease their attacks on the Democratic Party. There is only one group that can possibly be charged with being the party of treason, and that is the Communist Party and the underground conspirators. We will not have bipartisan cooperation as long as the members of one party continue to cast doubts on the loyalty of the other party. In my opinion we are in dire need of national unity today in this Country and each Member of the House, and each Senator, should study his words carefully before he utters same in regard to

all domestic and foreign policy matters confronting this Country today. I definitely believe that the people of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, are interested in peace at home and abroad, and are not interested in their Representative playing politics during a crucial period of our history. To me, today is one of survival and no mistakes should be made in the House of Representatives. Naturally the statements made by the leaders, on both sides of the aisle, are construed and misconstrued by our friends and foes abroad.

Queen Elizabeth II and her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, have returned to England concluding a six months world tour of the British Colonies. This young lady makes a lovely queen, and the world is proud of her and her fine family. I sometimes wonder just what the future holds for England. I do think that British diplomacy is promulgated and made effective by qualified individuals. We need more of this in the United States. The British have so little in comparison to us but make the most of their mite.

Heretofore in this, my not too personal diary, I stated that Majority Leader Halleck was a hit and run and rickshaw artist. His treatment of Carl Andersen amazed the entire Membership of the House. Again this past week Majority Leader Halleck amazed a few outstanding leaders of the Republican Party in Indiana. For several months the two United States Senators, Homer S. Capehart and William E. Jenner, have been battling Governor George N. Craig over control of the G.O.P. machine in Indiana. This past week Alvin C. Cast, of the Second Congressional District of Indiana, was elected as G.O.P. Chairman of the State. It seems that Al Cast is a resident of Majority Leader Halleck's District, and that Majority Leader Halleck had assured the two U.S. Senators from Indiana that if Al Cast were elected as Chairman of the Second Congressional District of Indiana he, in turn, could be elected State G.O.P. Chairman, and would unquestionably be a friend of the two Senators, thereby vesting in him control of the Party in Indiana instead of the Governor. Going along on this proposition, and believing that the facts were as stated by the Congressman from the Second District, the Capehart-

Jenner Machine got behind Al Cast and he was elected Chairman of the Second Congressional District, and upon meeting in Indianapolis, was elected Chairman of the Republican State Committee. This meeting took place on May 12th. Immediately upon being elected G.O.P. Chairman of the State Al Cast held a Press Conference and notified the world that he was a Governor George N. Craig man and a Halleck man. The two United States Senators discovered their fatal error and shortly thereafter issued a statement,

"That it is now known that Al Cast is a part of the Craig Machine, and therefore, we are recommending to all of our loyal friends that the Republican Banner in Indiana fly under the leadership of George Craig, Dale Brown, Roy Conrad, Albert Wedeking, Frank Millis, Little Doc Sherwood and men of their ilk."

Halleck is credited with running a confusing double play in the Second District to protect his own interest in securing the appointment of the new Federal Judge, and also repaying the Jenner-Capehart faction for blocking his nomination as a delegate to the G.O.P.

National Convention in 1952. Upon being confronted with the facts as presented by the Capehart-Jenner faction, Halleck refused to blast back publicly. However, rumors are circulating that he has just started to sharpen his snickersnee.

Again I am definitely of the opinion that Halleck is not the type of man who should be Majority Leader on either side of the aisle. The Republicans have outstanding men who could easily take his place, and a man such as Congressman John Phillips, of the 29th District of California, would make an outstanding leader.

In the Army-McCarthy hearing on May 12th, John G. Adams, Counsel to the Army, testified under oath that he, McCarthy and Cohn had dinner at Gasner's Restaurant in New York City, and that he brought up the Schine case hoping that McCarthy would inform Cohn at that time that he must drop his request concerning Schine. Cohn became abusive, according to Adams, and used language of such violent and obscene character that he would not dare repeat it at a televised hearing. Special Counsel, Ray H. Jenkins, inquired of Adams as to

why he missed his one-thirty train back to Washington, and Adams informed him that since he had brought the subject of Schine up he felt he should continue the discussion hoping to quiet Cohn, the young Subcommittee lawyer. The discussion continued and Cohn became very abusive both as to Adams, the Army and then as to McCarthy, and at three-thirty Cohn offered to take Adams to the Pennsylvania Station. Cohn drove the car and McCarthy rode on the front seat, and the abuse continued with Cohn finally stopping the car in a fit of violence and informing Adams he could get out and go the best way he could. Adams testified that he got out, caught a cab and went on to the station. The Cohn-Schine matter only has one answer. In my opinion the Army-McCarthy hearing will be a dogfall, much to the disgust of a great many people in this Country who are vitally interested in the domestic and foreign situation today, and will not divulge the truth as to why Schine was such an important young man.

According to article appearing in Saturday's Courier-Journal, Senator John Sherman Cooper makes the statement that one reason for

the fall of Dien Bien Phu was brought about as the result of the attitude of the U.S. Congress. He stated that if the attitude of the Members of Congress had been different, President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles could have entered into negotiations which would have prevented the catastrophe at Dien Bien Phu. I definitely disagree with Senator Cooper and think that the attitude of Congress is correct. The lesson we learned from Korea will stay with us for a long time and notwithstanding the fact that the majority of the Members of Congress are in favor of taking all necessary steps to combat communism they certainly are not in favor of sending our boys over into the rice paddies of Indochina to engage in a battle which should have long ago been prevented by France. Independence for the three Indochina states in controversy with guidance would have prevented communism, in my opinion, and also Dien Bien Phu. I certainly do not agree with Senator Cooper's statement and I am one of the Members of the House who under no circumstances would vote to send our boys to fight in the rice paddies of Indochina. President Eisenhower's and Secretary Dulles'

proposals would have been refused and to back up our leaders next we would have to send our boys to fight the battles in Indochina.

Several weeks ago Secretary Dulles and the powers to be in the Pentagon informed Congressional leaders that the monsoon season would begin within the next few days and that the French and Vietnamese would be able to hold the rice rich Red River Delta through the rainy season and long after the season was over. The monsoon season would permit reinforcements and the necessary preparations for holding this delta. It seems that the monsoon season has not arrived as to this good day and according to my information obtained from a Lt. Colonel in the Air Corps, the monsoon season will not affect the advancement of the communists. It seems that you can fly a plane in and out and around the huge rainfalls which appear to come from faucets with a great space in between. The huge dam is too well constructed and has too good a foundation to be destroyed by the average bomb. We tried this when the Japanese were in this section of the world.

Within the past seventeen days and some 750 thousand words later, the Mc Carthy-Army hearings seem to be getting nowhere. I definitely believe that the majority of the people are simply disgusted with this show. Nevertheless, in my opinion McCarthy will be completely exonerated and will come out of this hearing smelling like a rose. The fact that Senators Potter, Dirksen and Mundt corroborated McCarthy as to the visit of Adams turned this hearing completely around as far as sentiment is concerned and in my opinion makes the outcome clearly in favor of McCarthy.

So far in the House, we are pretty far along with our present legislation program. The Third Supplemental Bill has passed the House and the Senate and has been enacted. Appropriation bills for the Treasury, Post Office, State, Justice, Commerce, Interior, Agriculture, Independent Offices and Civil Functions have passed the House and same reported in the Senate. The House has passed the billion dollar Highway program bill, the Housing program bill, tax revision, excise tax reduction, St. Lawrence Seaway and wire tapping bill. During the first session of this Congress, the bill for

Hawaiian Statehood and debt limit increase passed. So far no legislation pertaining to the Veterans of any consequence has passed the House. Our Committee now has a bill which will come before the Rules Committee within the next few weeks increasing benefits for all Veterans. The increase amounts to several hundred millions of dollars, and simply means a fight so far as the administration is concerned. No major agriculture bills have passed the House and the President's proposal for a sliding parity scale certainly will not meet with my approval. The Senate has spent a great deal of time this session in defeating the Taft-Hartley amendments and the Bricker Amendment. The postal workers and civil service employees are waiting for a pay boost bill, which in my opinion will experience a great deal of difficulty on the Floor. I am in favor of a reasonable increase but certainly against a postal increase for ~~third~~^{FIRST} class mail. A bill to enfranchise 18 to 20 year olds now ready for debate in the Senate. Of course this proposal must travel the long road of a Constitutional Amendment.

May 17, 1954

Today in the House we have the Consent Calendar - tomorrow, the Private Calendar. The Pennsylvania primary Tuesday, therefore, the first two days of this week will see few accomplishments.

I am today inserting in the Congressional Record an editorial entitled "Is Doubt the Enemy a Graduate Faces?" which appeared in the May 14, 1954 issue of the Courier-Journal of Louisville, Kentucky. Under my extension of remarks, I stated as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, we know that the young hopefuls graduating from the state schools of the Soviet Union are in every respect graduating. This is no commencement for these young people but the culmination of a period of incubation and training to fit them into the mold of the communist world. They are finished products and a blue print has been made of their lives for them. They have no decisions to make and their highest ambition can only be utter and absolute conformity. All instruments of public opinion such as music, education, and the movies are under Government direction and control.

They have no Bill of Rights guaranteeing to them their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Only God can help any of them who try to enlarge or break the mold by expressing any new or anti-communist thought whether it is tried through teaching, the press, or any of the arts.

The thousands of young Americans graduating from our schools and colleges would under no circumstances trade the uncertainty of their future careers for the deadly certainty that awaits their young contemporaries in the Soviet Union. Here we have a liberal Constitution and a Bill of Rights guaranteeing to our young people their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Our young people should have no fear of ideas and realize that our founding fathers made freedom to think, to speak, to exchange ideas the very core of our Bill of Rights and the basis of the Government of the Republic. They should have no fear of being classed as liberals and should not be accused of being communists just because they are concerned about our liberties, oppose religious prejudice, work for more effective labor unions or cultural exchange with foreign countries. They

should understand fear of communism is causing us to confuse treason with dissent, and that it is leading us to abhor deviation of any kind. Regardless of the fact that a great many of our leaders are being frightened into reluctant conformity, our young graduates should take a stand for the rights of the unregimented mind not only for a desire for knowledge but for liberty of thought and speech as a right on which every person should be able to depend. We as Members of Congress, our schools, our courts, the press, our churches should be ever vigilant and assume the task of eliminating ignorance, thereby granting unto our young graduates proper conditions for the free movement of life, thought, speech, and a true affection for our country and its institutions."

In addition to the above extension of remarks, I included two very able and timely editorials entitled "The Lesson of Dien Bien Phu" from the Owensboro Messenger, and "The Communists are after Their One World" (my title due to the fact that the Henderson Gleaner and Journal does not use titles for their editorials) from the Henderson Gleaner and Journal.

In the May 13 issue of the Owensboro Messenger, appeared an article entitled "How Representative Natcher voted in Major Tax Policy Test". The information contained in this article was secured from the Congressional Quarterly which is a publication published here in the District. The article states that when President Eisenhower's tax proposal got to its first big test the Congress recently supported all its provisions, beating back demands for higher exemptions for individual taxpayers, and the test came on an unsuccessful effort to send the bill back to Committee with Representative Natcher's vote of 'yes' placing him on the losing side. This article is correct. I voted to increase the personal tax exemptions of each taxpayer in the United States from the present \$600 to \$700, and the vote was 210 to 204 against this proposal. On final passage of the bill same passed 339 to 80. I voted for passage of the bill when our attempt to help the individual taxpayer failed. This tax bill contained hundreds of provisions concerning other matters which were beneficial to the people in this country, and all of the Democrats with the exception of a very few felt we had

done our best, therefore, defeating the bill and sending it back to Committee after loss of personal exemptions raise, would be useless. I still am right proud of my vote on this bill and believe that the individual taxpayer in this country must receive some assistance soon.

Consent Calendar required only a short time in call of same today and after special orders completed, House adjourned. Upon passing the ticker in the Speaker's reading room, I noticed that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court had ten minutes before our adjournment time started reading the opinion in the segregation case. This case is probably the most important case pending before the Supreme Court and the people of the United States have closely followed same through the courts. Especially does this apply to the extreme southern states. For several weeks now, I have heard each member of the Georgia Delegation under special order granted go on record in the House against any decision which might be handed down by the Supreme Court denying segregation. Dire threats have been made as to Georgia's attitude and I presume the same applies to Mississippi and one or two of the other southern

states. I have been somewhat amused by the statements made on the Floor of the House by the different Members from the Southern states regarding this expected decision. In my opinion, the Supreme Court will rule unfavorably as to segregation. This is the only position the Court could take which would be in accord with their previous decisions of recent years.

Just before leaving the office today my good friend, Ed Edstrom, of the Courier-Journal, called informing me that the Supreme Court of the United States had handed down a decision holding racial segregation in the Nation's public schools unconstitutional and completely striking out the "Doctrine of separate but Equal". This decision was handed down in the five cases from Virginia, South Carolina, Delaware, Kansas and the District of Columbia. To soften the blow somewhat the Attorney General of the United States and the Attorney Generals of the States having segregated schools were invited to appear as friends of the Court entering their appearance by September, 1954, and submitting briefs by October 1, 1954. Each of the five suits was brought

in behalf of Negro children seeking admission to public schools in their communities on a non-segregated basis. I was not at all surprised at the decision due to the fact that for a number of years the decisions from the Supreme Court have clearly indicated that when the time arrived to rule directly upon the question of segregation the answer would be unfavorable insofar as segregation was concerned. I informed Ed that if a quote was desired he could quote me as saying I was not at all surprised at the decision of the Court, and in fact, this was the only decision that could be expected at this time.

May 18, 1954

At ten o'clock a.m. I appeared before the Subcommittee on Education of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and testified before the Committee favoring legislation authorizing the Federal Government to make allotments to the several States of the United States to aid in the school building construction program. Superintendent of Public Instruction Wendell Butler appeared before the Subcommittee endorsing proposed legislation for aid to the school

building construction program. Several other witnesses appeared from the Kentucky Educational Association and other interested groups. Senator Earle C. Clements testified in favor of his bill, S. 359, and it just so happens that S. 2601 is a bill introduced by Senator John Sherman Cooper, who, by the way, is the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Education. S. 359, S. 2779 and S. 2601 are along the same line and provide for Federal financial assistance in the construction of public and elementary and secondary school facilities. After J. Marvin Dodson, Executive Secretary of the Kentucky Education Association testified, the photographer appeared requesting a picture. As I started off down the hall Senator John Sherman Cooper called me and said he wanted me to be in the picture, and he was unusually nice. The Subcommittee Members present at the hearing were Senator Cooper, Chairman, Senator Lister Hill, of Alabama and Senator Robert W. Upton of New Hampshire. They were all exceedingly nice to me and appeared to enjoy the statement that I made before the Committee

Shortly after the picture ceremonies Mr. Sasscer, connected with the National Education Association

here in Washington, who secured a copy of my statement before the Committee, requested that I have same entered in the Congressional Record for use by his Association. It is my present intention to extend my remarks on the Floor tomorrow and enter this statement in the Congressional Record.

Congressman Frank E. Smith of the 3rd District of Mississippi, serving his second term, is one of my good friends in the House. He is a large jovial sort of fellow and is one of our able Representatives. While having lunch yesterday, he informed me that his father was killed by a Negro when the Congressman was only eight years of age. The Negro was tried, found guilty and hung. Congressman Smith has recently published a new novel entitled "The Yazoo River". On page A 3853 of the May 17, 1954 Congressional Record, appears an extension of remarks made by Congressman Derounian of New York, including a book review by Lewis Ganett of the New York Herald Tribune concerning Congressman Smith's new novel. Mr. Ganett is very complimentary and calls this work one of the best Mississippi Delta stories ever published. The changing basis of life in the Delta

as depicted by Congressman Smith is highly praised and I am not at all surprised because in my opinion my good friend, Frank E. Smith is certainly qualified to write a successful novel.

Public hearings in the McCarthy-Army row came to a temporary and possibly permanent halt yesterday. President Eisenhower issued an order refusing authority to disclose high level discussions and communications in the executive branch which took place between Adams and administrative assistants, Sherman Adams and Martin.

As I was coming down to work this morning, I heard a news report over radio of the State Department's announcement of an important shipment of arms from Soviet controlled territory which was unloaded in Guatemala yesterday. The State Department contends Guatemala is playing a communist game and it considers this recent development one of gravity.

At the close of our regular legislative session today in the House, special orders heretofore requested were granted to Congressman Wheeler and Forrester of Georgia, with these two distinguished

gentlemen proceeding immediately to dismember the Supreme Court of the United States for its decision handed down yesterday. Senator Richard Russell of Georgia was quoted in the press as stating that the opinion of the Supreme Court was a "clear invasion of the prerogatives of the legislative Branch of our Government of divided powers." He said it demonstrated that the Supreme Court "is becoming a political arm of the Executive Branch of the Government. Ways must be found, he continued, to check the tendency of the Court to disregard the Constitution and to decide cases solely on the basis of the personal predilections of some of its members as to political, economic and social questions. Russell termed the decision a flagrant abuse of judicial power which strikes down the rights of the states as guaranteed by the Constitution to direct their most vital local affairs."

Gordon Clapp's term as Chairman of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority, ceases today. When we visited the White House to discuss this matter with the President, he informed us definitely that under no circumstances would this appointment be made on a partisan basis.

In my opinion, Gordon Clapp is the best fitted man available and his 20 years experience with the TVA should be considered. The Courier-Journal in an editorial of May 15, states that President Eisenhower's latest pronouncement concerning the appointment of a Board Chairman of the TVA rings as true as a lead nickel dropped on the sidewalk. This editorial goes on to state that if the President is seeking a man of ability and if politics is not to be considered, then the only logical appointment would be that of Gordon Clapp for this assignment.

May 20, 1954

Filed for reelection as Representative of the Second Congressional District of Kentucky on Monday, May 17th. So far have heard of no opposition on either side, but have gotten to be a Presbyterian so far as opposition is concerned.

H.R. 7664 passed yesterday. This bill provided for development of the Priest Rapids site on the Columbia River. I voted for this bill and believe same is a progressive step forward.

Also had up for consideration and passage H.R. 7601 providing for White House conference on education. This is our third education bill and I voted for passage. Some of the Democrats made quite a fight over this bill and, after several amendments, the bill passed. This bill following the Supreme Court decision just gave the boys from Georgia, Mississippi and Florida a chance for a little demagoguery. Congressman John Bell Williams, of Miss., was granted five minutes and spoke in opposition to passage of the bill. He stated, in part, as follows

"Now, this bill sets up \$750,000 worth of advisers to advise the President over at the White House. If I understand this thing correctly, the effect of what the Congress has done in the last several days is to provide advisers to advise other advisers to advise still other advisers, who are, in turn, advising the Commissioner to advise the Secretary, who advises the President, who, in turn, advises the Congress, who advises the people of something they already knew to start with.

"In view of what happened on Monday, I do not think too many

of us in the South are going to need much advice. It is a very simple matter for us to cope with the situation with respect to education down there in case attempts are made to enforce the Court's decision and to integrate our schools.

"As far as I am concerned, I am going to follow the very splendid example of our distinguished Chief Justice, Mr. Warren, who delivered the Court's unanimous opinion. If necessary, I will follow his own personal example and send my children to segregated private schools, even if I have to dig ditches to pay for it.

"As far as I am concerned, the \$750,000 in this bill-and incidentally, the first bill provided that there would be no cost because the advisers would come from the department, the second provided \$50-a-day compensation for advisers; and this one provides \$750,000 for the President's advisers; the ante is going up with every bill-now, I am inclined to think this money could be much better spent by providing scholarships to some good law school for the nine members of the Supreme Court. Obviously, that would be

in the public interest, so long as the present personnel occupy that bench. At least, it might equip some of them to earn a living practicing law in the event they ever left the Court."

President Eisenhower indicated yesterday that he would not re-appoint Gordan Clapp as Administrator of the TVA. He stated that Mr. Clapp was a fine Administrator, but that when he finds a man completely non-political in his position and statements, professionally well equipped, whose integrity is above reproach, and whose general approach and philosophy "agrees with mine I will appoint him." Our trip to the White House, of course, was useless and we realized same at the time. In reality what the President means is that, in his opinion, TVA is still creeping socialism and he is definitely against TVA. The new Administrator will have to be a man possessed of the same viewpoint. I am one of those fellows who believes that TVA is galloping Americanism.

My Committee meets this morning at 10 a.m. to consider H.R. 9020, which provides for raise in pensions and compensation of all veterans.

This is an important bill and I enjoyed serving on the subcommittee which heard all of the testimony favoring passage of this particular legislation. According to my information, our Chairman, Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, visited the White House one day last week and discussed this matter with the President. We shall know today as to the President's attitude concerning the expenditure of some three hundred million dollars additional money for the veterans.

May 22, 1954

As I have said before, the Congressional Record really gets around. Insertions are not always agreed to and during the past week I have received several letters disagreeing with my theory concerning extension of remarks entitled "Is Death The Enemy A Graduate Faces"? Franklin T. Miles, a local attorney here in Washington, called my office informing Miss Mauzy that he had read the Record and certainly did not agree with me. He contended that we have a liberal Constitution and Bill of Rights guaranteeing to our young people their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. But he considers that the Selective

Service Act voided the Constitution. He stated that he had three boys and he considers only two courses open to his sons upon their graduation - 1) the Army and/or 2) the jail. It takes all kinds of people to make this world.

Another extension of remarks included editorial entitled "The Communists Are After Their One World". I only included the editorial and made no remarks concerning same. I have this day received a letter from a man in New York City by the name of Gridley Adams, who stated as follows:

"You're right.

"But, who are those supposedly American citizens who are playing right into the Commies' hands by advocating World Federation?

"Who?

' None other than one of your Kentucky U.S. Senators, who did his damndest to get on the presidential ballot, two years ago, your Kefauver, no less.

"Read the attached page from my recent book, and see what that group's paid lecturer said before

a Syracuse audience.

"Not to omit that guy who did get on the P. ballot, altho one of the "Policy Committee" of the World's Citizens Association, the 5th paragraph of whose constitution reads: "National States shall conform to world law, and all Federal, State, City and local laws which are contrary to World Law are null and void'. Adlai Stevenson."

"I don't know where in Kentucky you hail from but if you should carelessly pass through a traffic red light you might be bundled off to bucharest for trial."

"Hell, Man, the Kremlin Commies aren't knee high to a grasshopper compared to the U.S. enemies right here at home. Yes, and some of them working under the Capitol's Dome."

I acknowledged receipt of the above letter and thought it advisable to inform Mr. Adams that Senator Estes Kefauver represented the State of Tennessee and not Kentucky.

I have received several letters from over the United States agreeing with my viewpoint concerning

our graduates from schools, and to say the least, this extension of remarks in the Record brought forth favorable and unfavorable comment.

My friend, Noble Jones Gregory, is quite a tease. On Tuesday of this week I was called from the Floor of the House by one of the pages to answer the telephone and was informed that it was the reporter from the Nashville Banner who wanted to discuss with me the rumor that I would be a candidate for Governor next year. It just so happened that I recognized the voice as that of Congressman Hale Boggs, of New Orleans, and knew that his office was quite close to that of my friend, Jones Gregory. I immediately identified my caller by name, much to his surprise, and informed him that "Kill of Death" Gregory should be over on the Floor of the House because we had a very interesting matter under discussion. I saw Gregory the next morning and he was so very pious. Mrs. Webb and I decided that it would be very appropriate to send Jones a beautiful blue baby rattler, and same was placed in a large envelope and delivered by page to H. Morris, in Congressman Watts' office, for

delivery to Jones Gregory. I wanted others to know of this beautiful present, and the appropriateness of same, at the present time. I attached a note saying that he could sit right down in the middle of his office floor, and take off his shoes and have a right good time playing with the little rattler; it seemed to me he had nothing else to do and I wanted him to be entertained. In my mail this morning there was a long letter from Noble J. Gregory which was amusing, as well as quite sarcastic. I very carefully opened the envelope without tearing the flap, or indicating that same had been opened and read the letter and sealed it up again. I directed a letter to Congressman Gregory informing him that on this beautiful Saturday morning I was in too good a mood to read any saucy, sarcastic letters and for that reason was returning his letter unopened. Gregory contends that the Governor and Senator Clements are after him and has been right vindictive about it. In my opinion, my friend, Jones Gregory, will have no opposition and I told him that he should stop giving the Governor and the Senator the devil. John Watts and I both advised him to this effect at

luncheon one day this week.

The TVA appropriation created quite an uproar on the Floor of the House, and on Wednesday, May 19th, this bill was up in the Senate. Senator John Sherman Cooper and Senator Estes Kefauver, of Tennessee, led the fight to restore to TVA the amount proposed by the Bureau of the Budget and by the President of the United States for fiscal 1955. The first amendment provided for restoration of twelve million dollars. Senator Cooper pointed out that for the fiscal year 1952 Congress appropriated thirty-eight million three hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars for TVA. For fiscal year 1953 Congress appropriated one hundred and eighty-six million; for fiscal year 1954 Congress appropriated one hundred and eighty-eight million five hundred and forty-six thousand dollars. Senator Cooper further pointed out that the President and the Bureau of the Budget recommended that Congress appropriate one hundred and forty-one million eight hundred thousand dollars for 1955 with the House reducing this figure to the sum of one hundred and three million five hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars, and with the Senate Committe

on Appropriations restoring the amount of twenty-five million two hundred and seventy thousand five hundred dollars. Therefore, Senator Cooper's amendment was for the difference of twelve million two hundred and eighteen thousand dollars. Senator Cooper and Senator Kefauver waged a magnificent fight for the passage of their amendment. Senator Cooper first noted the absence of a quorum, and then asked for the yeas and nays. Upon a vote there were 23 yeas, 56 nays and 16 not voting. The amendment was defeated to the detriment of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The Tennessee Valley Authority was established in the year 1933 and the Federal Government now has invested in same two billion twelve million dollars. The net income from TVA for the fiscal year 1954 amounted to one hundred and one million dollars with fifty-five million dollars of this amount to be paid into the Federal Government as provided for under the Tennessee Valley Authority Act. TVA is owned by the American taxpayers and is serving a wonderful cause. Atomic Energy Plants and Steam Plants all around and with the TVA servicin

same. In checking the Congressional Record I was somewhat surprised to see that Senator Gore, from Tennessee, and several others who should have pitched in with Senator Cooper and Senator Kefauver to make this fight, were noticeably absent by their silence. I further noticed that Senator Johnson, the Minority Leader, of Texas, and Senator Knowland, the Majority Leader, of California, voted against the amendment. Senator Johnson and Tidelands Oil should, in my mind, automatically mean that he and his followers should have sustained Senator Cooper and Senator Kefauver with TVA. My friend, Senator Clements, voted for Tidelands Oil, and he is the Whip in the Senate. I am not a follower of Senator McCarthy, but I feel a little better about the Senator from Wisconsin since I noticed that he had the nerve to vote for the amendment. Senator Wayne Morse, of Oregon, who, by the way, is one of the outstanding men in the Senate, voted for the amendment. Mrs. Bowring, the new member of the Senate from Nebraska, voted for TVA. I cannot understand why Senators Smathers and Holland of Florida, George and Russell, of Georgia, would vote against TVA. There must be an unusually large private utility in this section of the world.

May 24, 1954

My good friend, Congressman Kenneth Roberts, of the Fourth District of Alabama, was back on the Floor of the House today. He is the last Member who was shot on March 1st to report for duty. Kenneth's leg is in an iron brace, and it will be months before he is able to walk without the use of this brace. By using a wheel chair with a motor on same he is able to motor back and forth through the tunnel to his office. The nerve in his leg near the knee was struck by the bullet, and this has brought on all of his difficulty. Kenneth tells me that he feels fine and hopes to be out walking around before too long.

Mrs. Vera Buchanan, representing the 30th District of Pennsylvania, and the wife of a former outstanding Congressman, informed me today that she experienced a right unusual happening last week. On Tuesday the Pennsylvania Primary was held and her opponent, who had made a very active campaign, was flying from one end of the District to the other on Monday, the day before the election, and the plane crashed killing this gentleman and

the pilot. She informs me that the word passed very rapidly over the District, and naturally she received nearly all of the votes cast. The gentlewoman further informed me that she is from a large Democratic District, and in her last race won by over 50,000 majority. So it seems that she will be back for the 84th Congress without too much difficulty.

Attended a real nice luncheon at the Congressional Hotel at noon today and sat next to Mayor Andrew Broaddus, Mayor of Louisville. He is a fine gentleman and, in my opinion, will make a splendid record as Mayor. Leon Shaikum sat on one side and the Mayor on the other, and directly across the table was a young gentleman from Owensboro, Kentucky. His name is Frank Scudder, and he has been in Owensboro since 1946. The Mayor very promptly gave me one of the nice little keys to the City of Louisville with his name on same. Senator Clements, Congressman Gregory, Congressman Watts and Congressman Perkins were the other Members of the Kentucky Delegation present. The Mayor of Louisville really enjoyed the story concerning the twenty dollar hats.

Today was designated as District day in the House but, due to primaries being held throughout the Country, no legislative business was transacted. Only special orders and tomorrow the first business to be transacted after the reading of the Journal will be a short address from Kenneth Roberts, our Colleague who has this day returned to the Floor.

Congressman Homer D. Angell, of the Third District of Oregon, Republican Member serving his eighth term, was defeated in the Republican Primary this past week. He was seventy-nine years of age and his opponent was a gentleman by the name of Tom L. McCall, forty-one year old political newcomer. Apparently the only reason for Congressman Angell's defeat was his age. This is the second Member of the House who has been defeated so far.

According to the Press, Bowling Green will have a new Postmaster beginning as of today. Charges were preferred against Ben G. Leichhardt and thirty days notice of removal given. The thirty days expired on Saturday, May 21st. Prior to that date Leichhardt talked with me and Senator Clements concerning this matter and we advised that he appeal

his case. By virtue of being a veteran he is automatically entitled to an appeal. Several days ago Leichhardt called me stating that he was sick and had decided that he would not appeal. His Assistant Postmaster, Wick Dotson, is now confined to the jail in Bowling Green awaiting transportation to the Federal Penitentiary to serve a two year sentence for shortage, and it seems to me that Leichhardt is making a horrible mistake, under the circumstances, in admitting the changes, which, by the way, do not pertain to the shortage other than lack of supervision. According to my information, Buren Elrod is slated to be the new postmaster. He is known in Warren County as one of our nice Republicans. By the way, the Postmaster General Summerfield has this day released announcement to the effect 1300 fourth class post offices have been closed since the Republicans took over. Several of these fourth class post offices are located in the Second Congressional District, and in fact, Kentucky has more fourth class post offices than any other state. Probably a great number will be closed before Mr. Summerfield closes his campaign. His contention is that by consolida-

ting and lengthening rural carrier routes the Department can eliminate nearly all of the fourth class post offices. I will have to agree that in some instances in the Second District fourth class offices have been closed during the past six months that could not be justified in operation at the present time.

"Segregation" was the main topic of discussion during the past week. The Madisonville Messenger carried an editorial which stated in substance that contrary to what the Founding Fathers intended, minorities and not the majority rule in America today. This editorial further stated that the people of the United States are ruled by the minorities and one main evidence of the confusion in public thinking is brought about by the radical big-town press such as the Louisville, Kentucky Courier-Journal, the Washington Post and the New York Times. Separate but equal doctrine was repudiated in the year 1896 in the case of Plessy vs. Ferguson, in the dissenting opinion of Justice John Marshall Harlan of Kentucky, with the Justice stating that "in the eye of the law there is in this country

no superior dominant ruling class of citizens and our Constitution is color blind with all citizens being equal before the law." Justice Harlan further stated that the law regards man as man and takes no account of his surroundings or of his color when his civil rights as guaranteed by the Supreme Court of the land are involved. This dissenting opinion was the controlling factor in the segregation cases passed upon during the past week.

The Congressional Record is one of the oldest dailies in the country and is unusual in that it has a contributing staff of 435 Representatives and 96 Senators, with a world-wide readership. 43,500 copies of the Record go to private citizens who subscribe for same each month, and thousands upon thousands of copies are sent throughout the world. Each Member of the House is entitled to 68 copies per day and each member of the Senate is entitled to some 100 copies per day. The printing cost of the Record for the first session of the 83d Congress amounted to \$1,371,224, or about \$84 a page. The printers work all night on the printing of the Record and giant presses roll out 20,000 per

hour. The Record really gets around.

May 27, 1954

H.R. 9203 making appropriations for the Legislative Branch and the Judiciary Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, passed on Tuesday. Yesterday, H.R. 9242 authorizing certain construction for military and naval installations and for the Alaskan Communications System, and other purposes, up for consideration and upon a roll call vote the yeas were 346, and nays nothing. 88 Members were not present and therefore did not vote. This bill contained \$900 million for military construction. Congressman Dewey Short, Chairman of Armed Services Committee, was in charge of this bill for the majority and as usual performed an excellent job.

The Hopkins County Times carried an editorial several days ago concerning the state of confusion now existing in America. Today we do have considerable confusion, due to the issue of communism and the many investigations now in progress attempting to ferret out any and all members of the communist party and at the same time threats of war, a mild recessionary business cycle

and indecision on the part of our leaders here in Washington concerning a great many major issues. The American people are keeping faith with our country's system of Government and the confusion now existing is not a healthy sign.

Civil Functions Appropriations Bill for 1955 known as H.R. 8367 which makes necessary appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, passed the Senate on Tuesday. Under this bill our Green River project receives \$4,800,000. On the House side our request for \$5,400,000 was reduced to \$5 million but we succeeded in passing same. The reduction on both the House and Senate side will not affect the reconstruction of lock and dam 1 and 2 on Green River to any extent, other than a short delay in final completion. Next year we will have to receive additional funds to complete construction of these two locks and dams. Senator Douglas of Illinois moved that H.R. 8367 be reduced \$2 million and that same come out of the funds appropriated for navigation projects. Passage of this amendment would have really delayed construction of our project in the Green

River Valley, and same certainly was premediated. The railroads have fought this project and the reduction of \$2 million from navigation projects would have affected the lock and dam project on Green River more than any other project contained in the bill H.R.836

Today, the Democrats who will attempt to play baseball on June 15 had lunch together in the Speaker's dining room. There were some twenty of us present and I had as my guest Clyde Watson of Owensboro, Kentucky. Sid Herlong was re-elected Manager and our first practice was called for Friday, May 28.

May 28, 1954

We had a joint meeting of the two Houses of Congress today to hear an address by his Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie, the first emperor of Ethiopia. The Vice President and the Members of the Senate first entered the House Chamber and next we had the Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign governments. Next, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court entered the Chamber and the Members of the House from the extreme southern states

did not applaud and I kidded my good friend Armistead Seldon from Alabama. His answer was really a good one. Next, the Vice President and Speaker Martin appointed the escort committee who in turn escorted Haile Selassie into the House Chamber for his speech. The first two paragraphs of his speech were read in English and then he explained that it would take too much time for him to continue reading in English, therefore, to save time he would speak in his native tongue. His speech continued for some forty minutes and was well received by the Members of Congress. Selassie traces his lineage back to Biblical times and is one of the unusual men of the world. His courage and fortitude during World War II will long be remembered by people in the United States. In his speech the Emperor pledged a continuation of the fine relations that have existed between this country and Ethiopia. He called attention to the new treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation entered into last year with the United States which is designed to assure American business enterprise of expanded opportunities in Ethiopia. He stated that his country had entrusted to American enterprise

the development of civil aviation in Ethiopia which has surpassed all expectations. Notwithstanding the fact that Ethiopia is 8,000 miles from the eastern seaboard of the United States, Ethiopia stands ready and willing to continue this collaboration with the west and the United States in all matters based on the mutual security program. Selassie called upon the world for determination fearlessly to apply and accept the sacrifices of collective security.

The House adjourned shortly after the speech of the Emperor and the ball team adjourned to the gym. After changing our clothes we proceeded to the baseball diamond out in the park north of the Capitol and practiced for nearly four hours. I can still hit without any difficulty but my arm certainly does not feel like it did when I was pitching baseball in college. Our game is scheduled for the night of June 15 at the Senators' ball park and according to the way we looked yesterday, it will require a whole lot of practice.

The bid of Al Johnson of Minneapolis, Minn. and Peter Kiewit Sons Co. of Omaha, Nebraska, was lowest of 122 on reconstruction

of Green River lock #1. Their combined bid was \$3,777,337. The Government's estimate of cost without profit was \$4,145,464. Col. W. D. Milne, U.S. engineer, stated award is expected to be made as soon as the bid receives the usual engineering check. Bids for reconstruction of lock and dam #2 near Rumsey will be opened on June 1

June 1, 1954

H.R. 9366 up for consideration in the House today. This bill seeks to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code so as to extend coverage under the Old Age and Survivors' Insurance Program, increase the benefits payable thereunder, preserve the insurance rights of disabled individuals and increase the amount of earnings permitted without loss of benefits, and for other purposes. Under this bill, agricultural labor is to come under social security and the doctors are in the same position. The doctors want to be under social security. I definitely am opposed to placing any group of people under social security who are bitterly opposed to same, but since we have a closed rule on this bill with no amendments possible the chances are the bill will pass in its present form.

Unless we have a vote on the above bill or a quorum call, it is our intention to practice baseball again this afternoon. During the day Friday, I discovered I can still hit the ball without any question but my arm does not feel like it did the last game I pitched in 1935.

The McCarthy-Army hearings still are under way, and during the past week the White House issued a statement purporting to come from the Attorney General with the approval of the President. This statement is as follows:

"The obligations and duties of the executive, judicial and legislative branches of our Government are defined by the Constitution.

"The executive branch of the Government has the sole and fundamental responsibility under the Constitution for the enforcement of our laws and presidential orders. They include those to protect the security of our Nation which were carefully drawn for this purpose.

"That responsibility cannot be usurped by any individual who may seek to set himself above the laws of our land or to override

orders of the President of the United States to Federal employees of the executive branch of the Government."

McCarthy's answer to the above statement was: I will continue to get information from any source I can. My duty to the American people is and always will be above the Party.

This man McCarthy still amazes me. Notwithstanding the fact that a photograph was introduced which had clearly been tampered with and other matters brought to the Committee's attention adverse to McCarthy, a great many people in this country still believe this man McCarthy is our present day saviour.

The aircraft carrier Bennington explosion this past week took the lives of 100 sailors and was a horrible accident.

The Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico which has heretofore attempted to assassinate one of our presidents and subsequent thereto shooting up the House of Representatives, received quite a blow this past week when the FBI arrested eleven of the top leaders in Washington,

Chicago and New York. These people are all charged with sedition.

H.R. 9366 passed today. The American Medical Association was strong enough to have the doctors deleted, and notwithstanding the wishes of the dentists they remained in the bill. Before the rule was adopted a great deal of discussion took place concerning the gag rule procedure which has been in force now for several years. The rule provided that this bill from the Committee on Ways and Means waived all points of order and was not subject to amendment at any point. A motion to recommit of course was in order but with not nearly enough support. It simply meant the bill was to go up or down. Bills from the Committee on Ways and Means come out with this type of a rule. Several members of the House discussed this matter under consideration for adoption of rule stating that it was simply a gag rule and should not apply. I definitely am of the opinion that no bill should ever come from the Rules Committee with points of order waived and not subject to amendment. It simply means that 35 or 40 Members of the House can

control and this certainly is not democracy. Such bills should be subject to amendment at any point and if this had been true the dentists would have been deleted and one or two other groups who do not want to come under Social Security. I voted for passage of the bill but certainly would have enjoyed sponsoring one or two amendments. The bill contained many good features such as provision for the school teachers and municipal employees. Under this particular bill contained 122 pages and it is my opinion that not over a third of the Members of the House knew just exactly what they were voting for. The yeas and nays were requested and the final vote was 355 to 8, with some 69 not voting.

According to press release, Senator Clements is now being considered for National Democratic Chairman. This matter has been discussed off and on for some three or four weeks but it is my opinion Senator Clements is too smart to accept such an assignment. I do not believe he will be named as Chairman.

Veterans Affairs Committee meets this morning at 10:00 o'clock and

according to some of the Veterans publications such as "Stars and Stripes", H.R. 9020 has been changed to such an extent that in its final form it is considered a ghastly proposal by some of the Veterans' organizations. The original bill which went through the Subcommittee on Compensation and Pensions was in order but I am inclined to agree that the approved bill is not a good one.

Baseball practice to be held today. Due to Social Security Bill yesterday, no practice was held.

Senator Flanders hit the nail directly on the head in a speech in the Senate on yesterday when he made the statement that the relationship between Cohn, Schine and Senator McCarthy should be carefully investigated. Senator Flanders further stated that there seemed to be a "passionate desire" on the part of Cohn to have Schine's army status changed.

June 2, 1954

Only one bill up for action in the House today. This bill pertains to one of the rivers in the State of Alabama and in substance released

Federal control over certain portions of this navigable stream in order that the State of Alabama could develop same with steam and power plants. No roll call vote and unanimous passage.

We had our second baseball practice today. Those Members who appeared for the first time ran around over the Diamond like little lambs causing the rest of us old fat and skinny Members a lot of difficulty in keeping up with them. The same thing happened the first day out for practice and those little lambs on the first day were the stiff lambs on the second day. I still hit the ball just like I did the day I graduated from college but my arm is not what it should be.

In today's Washington Evening Star, appeared an article together with a picture of "Rookie Natcher." The article is entitled "Democratic Rookie Natcher pitches and plays short stop." Mr. Bailey of the Evening Star stopped by my office and informed me they would use my picture and dress it up quite a bit and only hoped I wouldn't get mad. He really meant what he said because the uniform was the first uniform worn in about the year 1874

known as the Doubleday Special. This uniform consists of a seven button shirt with all of the buttons at the upper portion of the shirt, a bow tie, short tight pants, high top laced shoes and a full rounded cap with a small tassel button in the top. Celeste was very humiliated and complained considerably about this picture. She stated she had never been so embarrassed and that her friends at Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School kidded her all day long about same and enquired as to where her Daddy got the uniform. She stated this picture was cut out and placed on the bulletin board with a note to the effect that this was Celeste Natcher's father. She earnestly insisted that under no circumstances should I ever allow another picture like that in the Washington paper because it just embarrassed her so much she didn't even want to go to school when things like that happened. On the other hand, Louise was proud of the picture and informed me that her teacher, Mrs. Chappars, commented about the article and the picture informing the other students she thought the uniform was real cute. Louise enjoyed it so much and upon informing me that several of the students in her class had not seen

the picture I obtained an extra copy of the paper so she might take same to school today.

The article entitled as above, reads as follows:

"The Democratic Congressional Baseball team has come up with the outstanding rookie of the year and will play him in the annual game with the Republicans to be held on Tuesday night, June 15 at Griffith Stadium for the benefit of the Evening Star's Summer Camp Fund.

"The rookie, a freshman Representative from the second district of Kentucky, is William H. Natcher.

"Rookie Natcher is an outstanding pitcher but also plays a pretty good game at shortstop, he told The Star.

"He graduated from Western Kentucky State College and received his law degree later at Ohio State University. During World War II he served in the Navy.

"His baseball experience was obtained in high school and college after which he played in the Industrial League at Dayton, Ohio.

The league compares with Class C. baseball. His best year pitching in the league resulted in a 17-4 record, including several one-hit games.

"Like all new members of Congress, he soon realized that freshmen Congressmen are to be seen but not heard. He kept his baseball talents to himself.

"However, when Representative Syd Herlong, Democratic manager, became a little concerned about his pitching staff, which consisted of Crafty Don Wheeler of Georgia, some one told him about Representative Natcher. He ran into some resistance because, the rookie stated to a Star reporter, "Don Wheeler is a good friend of mine and he has pitched for the Democrats a long time, winning all of his games. I wouldn't like to step in front of Don. I can play just as well at shortstop."

"Asked for a photo, he supplied the illustration which accompanies this story and which was taken at the height of his career.

"A natural-born joiner, Representative Natcher belongs to Kiwanis, Odd Fellows, American

Legion and Mammoth Cave Voiture of the 40 and 8, Bowling Green Bar Association and Young Democrats.

"Questioned about his pitching plans, Manager Herlong said that he will start Crafty Don as usual.

"What if he weakens? Who will you use," he was asked. "Natcher, natcherly," replied Syd.

"Tickets for the game, which are priced at \$1, \$1.50, and \$2.50, can be obtained from any Congressional secretary or by writing to, or visiting Room 724, The Evening Star Building."

Harrison Robinson, stopped by to see me today. He is the Democratic candidate for Representative from the Third District of Kentucky and should be nominated without too much difficulty. His opponent of course will be the incumbent, John Robsion, Jr. John is well pleased with the Democrats' choice because he under no circumstances wanted to take on Charles Farnsley, the ex-mayor of Louisville.

June 3, 1954

The McCarthy-Army hearing still continues, much to the disgust of

the thinking people in this country. President Eisenhower has very promptly and effectively enforced his own ruling that he will not answer questions concerning Senator McCarthy and the issue of communism in Government. Army Counsel Joseph N. Welch of Boston is an elderly, very able lawyer. His cross examination of Roy M. Cohn, counsel for McCarthy's Subcommittee, was somewhat unusual. Attorney Welch enquired of Cohn if he would please give an explanation of just how his New York law firm works. Cohn very promptly stated that the name of his firm was Curran, Mahoney, Cohn and Stim, and that Curran was an outstanding New York State Republican leader, with Mahoney being an outstanding New York State Democratic leader. Cohn further stated as follows: "I am who I am, and Stim does the work." I certainly am not an admirer of Roy M. Cohn, but to say the least he is a very unusual fellow.

I received a real nice letter today from my friend, Roy Steers, County Attorney of Simpson County, pledging his support and stating in his opinion I would not have opposition on either side. I am somewhat of a Presbyterian concerning this matter, but naturally

hope I have no opposition. Midnight June 12 is the deadline for declarations of nomination.

The House adjourned yesterday until Monday.

June 5, 1954

The trial of Lolita Lebron, Rafael Miranda, Andres Cordero and Irving Rodriguez, the Puerto Ricans charged with shooting five Members of the House, got under way in Federal Court on Thursday, June 3rd. The jury was quickly selected and the first witness appearing for the Government was a waitress at the Bus Station who identified the four Puerto Ricans as being the parties who stopped for lunch at the Bus Station restaurant just before going to the Capitol on March 1st. All five of the injured Members of the House have been subpoenaed as witnesses, and Representative Clifford Davis, of Tennessee, testified on Friday that, although he had been told later that such a thing was impossible, he saw the bullet that struck him. The four defendants are charged with assault with intent to kill and assault with a dangerous weapon. My good friend, Congressman Davis, testified

that he recalled distinctly Miranda and Mrs. Lebron standing in the Gallery and shooting. Congressman Louie Graham, of Pennsylvania, vividly and firmly described the shooting, pointing to each defendant and calling each by name as he described where they stood in the Gallery that day. He further stated that Mrs. Lebron fired first, and after she had fired two shots the three men arose and began firing. He further stated that Mrs. Lebron was screaming at the top of her voice, and what impressed him at the time was the sneer on her face. Congressman Graham remained firm in his version of the shooting under cross examination by Myron G. Ehrlich, one of the four appointed attorneys handling the Puerto Ricans' defense. The Congressman further stated that he remained standing in one spot while the other Representatives moved like lightening. He stated that he was alone in his glory. He pointed toward Miranda and stated, "I'm as sure as I will meet my God that he was aiming at me". My good friend, Congressman Kenneth Roberts, of Alabama, testified at length regarding his leg wound and the affects he still suffers from same. He entered the Courtroom on crutches, and stated that he could not positively

identify any of the defendants as those who fired from the Gallery. Congressman Shafer, of Michigan, and Congressman Burdick, of North Dakota, positively identified the four defendants. Congressman Burdick testified that he thought the shooting was over and started to light a cigar, and he did not have it quite lit when the shooting started again. He stated that he quickly decided that that was no place to smoke a cigar.

Two of the outstanding criminal lawyers in the District are among the four members of defense counsel.

On Friday, June 4th, the Senate passed a Constitutional Amendment to allow Governors of States to fill vacancies in the House of Representatives if more than one-third of the House Members should ever be wiped out by atomic attack, or other emergency. The vote was seventy to one, with Senator Stennis of Mississippi, casting the dissenting vote. The Amendment was designated as Senate Joint Resolution 39. The article is proposed as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States which will be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of

of three-fourths of the States.
The article reads as follows:

"Section 1. Whenever, by reason of the occurrence of acts of violence during any national emergency or national disaster, the total number of vacancies in the House of Representatives shall exceed 145, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall so certify to the President. In case there is no Speaker, or in the event of the inability of the Speaker to discharge the powers and duties of his office, such certification shall be made by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or, if there is no Clerk or he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, by such person as may be chosen by majority vote of the remaining Members of the House present and voting. Upon receipt of such certificate, the President shall issue a proclamation declaring the facts recited in such certificate. The executive authority of each State shall then have power to make temporary appointments to fill any vacancies in the representation from his State in the House of Representatives which may exist at any time within 60 days after the issuance of such

proclamation. Any person temporarily appointed to fill any such vacancy shall serve until the people fill the vacancy by election as provided for by article I, section 2, of the Constitution.

"Section 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within 7 years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

June 7, 1954

Consent Calendar up in the House today and according to whip notice, we will only have the Private Calendar and the Labor, Health, Education and Welfare Appropriations Bill for 1955 during the balance of the week.

McCarthy, as usual, comes out first best during the past week. The monitored telephone calls should embarrass Secretary Stevens.

During the past week President Eisenhower made a speech in which he stated that through knowledge and understanding we will drive

from the temple of freedom all who seek to establish over us thought control, whether they be agents of a foreign state or demagogues thirsting for personal power and public notice. He didn't call any names but White House aides said the latter statement applied to Senator McCarthy. Senator McCarthy replied to Senator Ralph E. Flanders, Senator of Vermont, with his statement being that Senator Flanders was guilty either of senility or viciousness.

The Indochina decision will have to be made within the next twenty days and every Member of Congress is unduly concerned about this situation.

North Carolina will have two new Senators. Senator W. Kerr Scott defeated Senator Alton A. Lennon and the Governor of North Carolina appointed Judge Sam J. Ervin, Jr., Associate Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court, to succeed the late Senator Clyde R. Hoey.

Baseball practice will continue this week and from our practice sessions last week, there will be many stiff joints on the night of the game which is June 15.

During the week, Adlai Stevenson stated that the American public was suffering from national neurosis combined with a severe attack of malice, cynicism, sarcasm and skepticism induced by ignorance and fear.

In Sunday's Evening Star, appeared an article entitled "Democrats All Pepped Up for Game with Republicans" which contains this paragraph:

"Rookie Natcher, of Kentucky, second string pitcher for the Democrats, pitched the entire game the duration of which was not disclosed, holding the Young Democrats to three runs."

I am extending my remarks in the Record today to include an editorial entitled "Need Federal Aid Now for Schools" from the Park City Daily News of Bowling Green; an editorial from the Owensboro Messenger entitled "It Isn't Fair to Judge Men by Labels"; and an editorial from The News Democrat of Russellville entitled "Mixed Business Picture."

The Park City Daily News on May 19, 1954, carried an editorial which stated as follows:

"When Representative William H. Natcher filed papers seeking re-nomination from Kentucky's Second Congressional District, he automatically became the candidate of practically all Warren County Democrats and probably more than a few members of the opposing party.

"Representative Natcher has been a member of Congress only since last January, but already he has demonstrated in a most convincing manner that he is capable in every respect to serve his district and his nation well.

"He has acquainted himself with remarkable rapidity with the many problems peculiar to his district with which he has been, or will be, concerned as a member of Congress, and he has proved himself an able champion of several causes in which his constituents have a primary interest. A case in point is the admirable way in which he has worked for improvements at Mammoth Cave National Park, making what was generally conceded to be a convincing presentation of the case for a bill which would make possible the purchase by the government of two privately owned caves within the park itself.

"We believe Mr. Natcher's short but commendable record in Congress has earned for him the right to return to Washington as the representative of the Second District. We think he has performed his duties conscientiously and well.

"We trust voters of the district will see fit to reward his capable representation with re-election."

S. 3050 on the Consent Calendar today. This bill provides for increase in penalty of from 40% to 50% for all excess tobacco raised, and thereby is an Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. This bill was sponsored in the Senate by Senators Clements, Hill and Hennings, and was sponsored in the House by my good friend, John Watts, of the big tobacco District. Only one amendment proposed and agreed to. This amendment provided that the effective date of the law was to be December 1, 1954 instead of October 1, 1954.

Several of my friends from Bowling Green stopped by and visited me today and at noon we had luncheon in the House Restaurant.

On May 22nd I commented upon receipt of letter from a man by the name of Gridley Adams, of New York City, who wrote to me concerning editorial included in my extension of remarks in the Congressional Record. This editorial appeared in the Henderson, Kentucky Gleaner, and Adams' letter was unusual, to say the least. On May 27th, I noted in the appendix of the Congressional Record under extension of remarks by Congressman Abraham J. Multer, of New York, a letter included therein from Gridley Adams, the founder and Director General of the United States Flag Foundation. Mr. Multer stated as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, I believe the following letter which I have received from Gridley Adams, the founder and director-general of the United States Flag Foundation, to be most apropos:

May 25, 1954

"My Dear Congressman Multer:
Thanks in conglomerate masses for your 'remarks' in a recent Congressional Record condemning Senator Flanders' bill to amend the Constitution, no less, and insert 'This Nation devoutly

recognizes the authority and law of Jesus Christ.'

"Since the Senate has passed the Ferguson bill to insert the words 'under God' in the Pledge of Allegiance, it seems everybody has thought up some similar scheme of his own.

"Now, as the House has under consideration a similar bill, will you (and induce others to join you in chorus) get up in the House and yell to high heaven against this monkeying with the first amendment? (There is nothing irreligious in this plea of mine, because I am the son of an Episcopal minister.)

"The Senate, in passing that Ferguson bill, is an actual break in the long-observed basic law of the separation of church versus state; and if this trend continues, it may eventually bring about a war of religions that will outrun the St. Bartholomew massacre and Bloody Mary's regime in England.

"Unthinkingly (perhaps) the Senate has kicked that first amendment (Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion***') into a cocked hat; but don't let the House fall into

that trap. Your fellow Congressmen do not get the full meaning of your rebuttal from reading the Record, but they will take notice of your voice. I am vehemently opposed to any and all attempts to write religious dogmas into the law of the land.

"Right truly yours,

Gridley Adams"

Upon receipt of letter from Adams, as indicated heretofore, I answered same and informed him that Senator Kefauver was not from Kentucky. I immediately received an answer written in long-hand all over the page stating apologies, apologies, conglomerate masses of apologies. I definitely made up ~~my~~ mind that this man Adams must be a screwball, and I am somewhat surprised to see his name appear in the Record on May 27th.

June 9, 1954

H.R. 9447 making appropriations for the departments of Labor, Education, Health and Welfare and related independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955 up under the five minute rule today. Several amendments adopted restoring cuts in vocational educa-

tion, matters pertaining to hospitals and health generally.

Result of California primary announced today with James Roosevelt, better known as "The Letter Writer", winning by a large majority in the Democratic primary for the House, and with Congressman Robert L. Condon serving a first term from the Sixth District of California winning in the Democratic primary for re-election. Representative Condon was questioned and refused admission to atomic bomb tests with inference being that he at one time was a communist. This surely was very much in evidence in his race, and with James Roosevelt's marital situation and his famous letter very much in evidence in his particular race.

Only two incumbents won in both Republican and Democratic cross filing primaries. These two gentlemen were Representative Clair Engle representing the Second District serving his sixth term, and Representative Johnson serving his sixth term from the 11th District. The Democrats expect to pick up from 3 to 7 seats in California in the November election. This assumption is based on the fact that under the new election laws

in California cross filing is permitted but after each candidate's name must appear the party affiliation, and this has reacted in favor of the Democrats.

June 10, 1954

McCarthy-Army hearing turned into a bitter fight as result of McCarthy's accusations concerning a young attorney in special counsel Joseph N. Welch's office in Boston. Senator McCarthy stopped the cross examination of Cohn with a slashing attack on this particular young lawyer and Mr. Welch replied:

"Have you no sense of decency, sir, at long last? Have you left no sense of decency?" And the previously mild mannered Pickwickian lawyer then declared in a very quavery voice that, if there is a God in heaven it will do neither you nor your cause any good. Notwithstanding, this clash, it is still my prediction that McCarthy will come out of this investigation smelling like a rose.

H.R. 9447 up for final passage in the House today and same passed unanimously without benefit of a roll call vote. All amendments adopted and vocational educational people throughout the U.S. and

especially in Kentucky should feel considerably better with the bill in its present form.

June 11, 1954

H.R. 9474 providing for authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under Sec. 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930 as amended for an additional one year period, up for action today in the House. House Resolution 580 called for consideration by Congressman Allen, Chairman of the Rules Committee and this Resolution providing for consideration of H.R. 9474 under a closed rule. The vote on the adoption of the rule was 275 yea votes and 63 nay votes, with 98 not voting. I voted against the adoption of the rule for the reason I believe that instead of extending our reciprocal trade law for an additional one year period, we should now face the facts and decide just what our trade policy is to be in the future. In addition, I am inclined to be against a closed rule with no amendments possible and only a motion to recommit to be considered prior to action on passage of the bill. Upon adopting the rule, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the

state of the Union for the consideration of H.R. 9474 and after three hours of general debate the bill was up for passage. There were 281 yea votes, 53 nay votes and 97 not voting, with Cederberg, Mason and Smith of Wisconsin answering present. I voted for the passage of H.R. 9474 very reluctantly.

Newspaper releases and radio announcements to the effect that first civil air defense drill here in the District will be held at 10:00 A.M. Monday June 14. Painters have marked the walls here in the Old House Office Building indicating the direction to the stairway and all of this preparation for such a drill makes one feel real sad. Just to think that all we are asking for is peace and prosperity for the world, but still must realize the importance of the present day world situation and be prepared for every emergency in case of atomic attack.

Have just been notified that the baseball team will appear at CBS TV station Monday morning and go through a practice session which is to be televised. So far as I know, the Democrats are ready for the game on Tuesday night and we should have a lot of fun.

June 14, 1954

This morning at 8:00 o'clock, the members of the Republican and Democratic ball teams reported to the CBS TV at 40th and Brandywine where we changed into Washington baseball uniforms, the property of the Senators, and cavorted around before the TV cameras. This program was carried throughout the United States at 10:00 o'clock. We all seemed to be in right fair shape and since the day is one of our warm days, changing from the baseball uniform back into our clothes without benefit of a shower was not too good. Runt Bishop, Manager of the Republican team, came up with a charley horse. Jumping around on the concrete driveway in front of the studio where the picture was being made was just too much for Runt. Our Manager, Sid Herlong, feels unusually good about the game, and judging from appearances and age of the ball players, we should have a good chance to win. We have our final practice this afternoon at 2:30 and then we next play the big game tomorrow night at the Senators' ball park.

This week in the House, we take up the District of Columbia Appro-

priations Bill for fiscal 1955 together with private calendar and bills pertaining to agricultural trade development and assistance, treasury obligations, Federal property and administrative services act, and a bill to revise the Virgin Islands Organization Act. In addition to the above, we may have the Mutual Security Act together with Housing Act, if rule is issued for same.

June 12, 1954 at midnight, which by the way, was Central Standard Time, making same 2:00 o'clock here in Washington, was the final filing date for nominations for all Members desiring seats in the Congress of the United States. I received a call shortly after 2:00 o'clock informing me I had no opposition on either side. Clay Waide Bailey was holding the fort in the Secretary of State's office and seemed to be as well pleased as I over this matter. I have made races both with opposition and without opposition, and I know that without opposition is the nicest way to run.

Senator Barkley had 3 or 4 men to file against him in the Democratic primary for U.S. Senator with all of these applicants being

unknown as far as the voters generally are concerned. Senator Cooper also had 3 or 4 men to file against him in the Republican primary for U.S. Senator. These men are all perennial candidates, unknown as far as the Party is concerned. Frank L. Chelf, Representative from the 4th Congressional District, has no Democratic or Republican opponent. The same applies to Noble J. Gregory, Representative of the First Congressional District, and I also have this honor. With the exception of Mr. Golden who is not a candidate, all other Members who are seeking re-election have both Democratic and Republican opposition.

On June 11, I extended my remarks in the Congressional Record in three instances, including editorials from the Breckinridge News of Hardinsburg, The Messenger of Madisonville, and Union County Advocate of Morganfield. The editorials are as follows: "Golden Anniversary" pertaining to the 50th celebration of the National Tuberculosis Association which was held on June 6, from the Breckinridge News; the editorial from The Messenger entitled "Guess Who Foots Our Big Tax Bill," showing that the workers of this country pay

the big end of the bill; the editorial from The Union County Advocate entitled "So Far, So Good" expressing delight over substantial reductions in retail excise tax law of this country.

McCarthy-Army hearing continues this week.

General Alfred M. Gruenther, NATO Commander in Europe, informed distinguished London audience on Tuesday of last week, that the Soviet Union would be beaten severely if it dared attack the West this year. This statement followed Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech to the effect that the free world must never lose sight of the importance of a free and peaceful settlement of our differences with Russia. Such statements clearly make me believe that Churchill is a long way from being senile.

In going through some old papers this past week, I found the short political announcement issued by the late Virgil Chapman of Paris, Kentucky, in his race for United States Senator. This statement is as follows:

"Fellow Kentuckians: I became an active candidate for U.S. Senator

after a careful survey convinced me that I can win the Democratic nomination and final election. To that end I will wage the most energetic and thorough campaign of which I am capable.

"After more than twenty years of experience as a Representative in Congress, I can as a Senator in Congress perform more useful and beneficial service than ever before to Kentucky and the Nation. For your support I will be deeply grateful, and I pledge in return a full measure of devoted, diligent, fearless, faithful public service.

Virgil Chapman, Paris, Ky."

June 15, 1954

H.R. 9517 District of Columbia Appropriation's Bill for 1955 up for final passage in the House today. Amendment offered increasing \$16 million appropriation by the Federal Government to \$20 million. I voted in favor of this amendment and for final passage of the bill.

Following the call of the private calendar, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House for the purpose of considering S. 2475, which authorizes the President to negotiate

and to carry out agreements with friendly nations to provide for the sale of American surplus agricultural commodities. Under this bill, a limit of \$300 million is placed and with an amount not exceeding \$1 billion to be restored if necessary to Commodities Credit. Congressman Martin Dies of Texas moved that the following words "friendly nations" provision be inserted providing that under no circumstances could any of our surplus agricultural commodities be sold to the Soviet Union or to any friendly nation who engaged in general commerce with the Soviet Union. Congressman Dies maintained that a sale of our surplus commodities to France for instance, would simply mean that we were selling same to the Soviet. Division requested and amendment defeated by small majority. Some eight amendments correcting the general language of the bill passed and bill up for final passage tomorrow.

Just before adjournment today, Congressman Runt Bishop, Manager of the Republican ball team, announced that due to the sudden downpour the Congressional ball game was postponed until tomorrow night.

Mrs. Esta Tabor is here in Washington for a visit with her daughter who has just received appointment with the Federal Government.

Kentucky Luncheon Club of Kentucky meets tomorrow and this is one meeting that my good friend, Jones Gregory, will attend. He has been a little hard to live with the last few days since he succeeded in having no opposition.

June 16, 1954

House resolved itself into the Committee of the whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of S. 2475 which authorizes the President to negotiate and carry out agreements of friendly nations to provide for the sale surplus agricultural commodities. Amendment prohibiting sale to the Soviet Union defeated. I voted for final passage of this bill.

H.R. 8729 up under general debate today. This bill seeks to amend the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, and with same simply extending the time in one instance from July 1954 to July 1956, and in another instance from June 1954 to June 1956. This bill passed without difficulty.

Congressional Ballgame is now to be played on Wednesday night June 23rd. Congressman "Runt" Bishop should be pleased that we are having rains, and that the game cannot be played at the present time. He has a charley horse and is limping as much as he ordinarily would with a broken leg.

After final action on S. 2475 Congressman Brown, of Ohio, pursuant to the direction of the Committee on Rules, called up House Resolution 578 and asked for its immediate consideration. This Resolution provided that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of H.R. 9134 to repeal the provision of Section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act which prohibits a Federal Reserve Bank from paying out notes of another Federal Reserve Bank. After general debate which was confined to the bill and to continue not exceeding one hour to be equally divided and controlled by the Chairman and ranking minority Member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill was to be read for amendment under the five minute rule.

Congressman Wright Patman, of

Texas, a Member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, very strenuously opposed the adoption of this rule and passage of H.R. 9143.

Late in the afternoon bill up for passage and with only some 28 Members on the Floor. Congressman Patman insisted upon a roll call vote on motion to recommit, and with Speaker Martin and the majority of the Members on both sides stalling with the hope that Congressman Patman would concede and permit passage by voice vote. Congressman refused and upon roll call vote bill passed without too much difficulty and with the Members who were still in their offices hurrying to the House very much disgruntled.

June 17, 1954

Today is June 17, 1954. On June 17, 1937, Virginia Reardon decided to assist the good Lord in a reconstruction job and, acting under this premise, my good friend, Dr. Skinner, Minister of the First Baptist Church of Bowling Green, Kentucky, received a very loud and distinct "I do" from me. I have had many problems during my forty-four years and the finest decision that I ever made was the

one culminating in my marriage to Virginia.

Rafael Miranda, Andres Cordero, Lolita Lebron and Irving Rodriguez were all found guilty today of assault with a dangerous weapon, and the three men were found guilty of the additional charge of assault with intent to kill. The jury deliberated for some 6½ hours before returning their verdict. Lolita Lebron was found not guilty of assault with intent to kill. Mrs. Lebron made the statement that she hoped the jury would find her as guilty as they did the boys because she was the leader at the time the five Congressmen were wounded on March 1. The trial consumed ten days and each of the men is liable for a maximum sentence of 75 years, and Mrs. Lebron is liable for a maximum sentence of 50 years. After the necessary motions, sentence will be handed down by Judge Holtzoff.

President Eisenhower each month invites a group of Republican Representatives to have breakfast with him and this morning 14 freshmen Republican Representatives had breakfast with the President, discussing in detail Indochina and other important problems confronting

this country today. These freshmen Members were Hillelson of Missouri, from Independence the home town of our former President, Rhodes, Holt, Homer, Wilson, Warburton, Merrill, Cederberg, Frelinghuysen, Wainwright, Young, Bolton, Stringfellow and Laird.

By a record vote of 360 yeas to 19 nays, the House adopted House Resolution 583 providing for disagreement to Senate amendments to, and the sending to conference of H.R. 7839, the bill providing for the improvement of housing and the elimination and prevention of slums. Representatives Walcott, Gamble, Spence, Brown and Patman were appointed as conferees. The House will act first on the conference report and then the Senate will act upon same. Representative Smith of Virginia indicated at the beginning of the session today that he would at the proper time move that the conferees be instructed to strike out all amendments added by the Senate pertaining to housing and carry out the version of the House bill as passed by the House several weeks ago. Majority Leader Halleck spoke against such procedure, maintaining that under the parliamentary rules in operation in the

House, the House had no authority to attempt to dictate the action of the conferees in such a manner and the conferees would not be bound by same. The Supreme Court decision has probably changed a few votes in the House insofar as housing is concerned due to the fact that several of the Members are now of the opinion that housing projects constructed with no segregation feature will ultimately be occupied totally by Negroes. A great many Members of the House indicated that they would vote in favor of Representative Smith's motion, but upon a roll call vote for adoption, only 19 nays were cast, thereby indicating to Representative Smith that his motion would fail. Following Mr. Halleck's statement, Representative Smith took the floor and stated that he had changed his mind and that the motion would not be made. He stated that the action of several Members of the House reminded him of the time when he was a member of the city council over in Virginia and was sponsoring a friend for a job with the city. On a roll call vote, it developed there was a tie and one of the members of the council who had promised Representative Smith to vote with him for

his candidate voted as indicated on the first roll call, and on the second roll call voted for the other man. This particular councilman jumped up, slapped his hands and said, "You can't do better than that, because I promised both of them to vote for them."

Six of the large railroads of the United States have applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authorization to start hauling loaded trailer trucks on railroad flat cars. The motor carrier groups are protesting and a hearing has been set for June 28. The pickaback method of hauling the trucks, according to the railroads, has captured the imagination of the public.

To me, Washington, D.C. is the most beautiful city in the world and I realize this more each day. Notwithstanding this beauty, Washington contains more unhappy people than any city I have ever heard of in my lifetime. One sees a great number of old men who in many instances are retired army and naval officers who are tottering around following some fourth or fifth wife who is young enough to be their daughter. Occasionally

I ride the street cars from Bethesda into my office and I have the opportunity to observe the different types of people who reside and work here in the District. Some of the most horrible crimes and sex offenses are committed daily here in the District. From the standpoint of law violation, the District reminds me a great deal of Brooklyn, New York.

Just before the House adjourned, House Resolution 586 was adopted and H.R. 8753 to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 authorizing the Administrator of General Services to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems, and to provide office furniture and furnishings when agencies have moved to new locations, was passed by the House. Representative Clare Hoffman, chairman of the Government Operations Committee in the House, always reminds the Representatives that he is that fellow who is considered old and cantankerous and mean by a great many of the Members of the House, but at least he knows what is going on in the country today.

The House adjourned until Monday,

June 21, at 12:00 o'clock noon, at which time the Consent Calendar will be called and H.R. 5181 to revise the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands is to be considered.

Thirty-six days of Army-McCarthy hearings came to a tumultuous end tonight with Senator Potter, Republican Member of the Subcommittee making the statement, that the record is saturated with possible perjury and enough wrong on both sides to cause the dismissal of those employees who have played top roles. This unusual investigation officially closed at 6:32 P.M. and was one of the most unusual investigations in Congressional history. The six main figures were Army Secretary Robert Stevens, Army Counselor, John G. Adams, Assistant Defense Secretary, H. S. Hensel, Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, Roy M. Cohn, Francis P. Carr and G. David Schine, employees of the Committee. In speeches which closed the hearings there was a mixture of flowery oratory and harsh language. It now appears there will be more than one committee report written setting forth the findings of the Committee. Senator Mundt, Acting Chairman of the Subcommittee, issued invitations for a cocktail

party to take place one day this week but Army Secretary Stevens, promptly stated that neither he nor any member of the Army would attend the cocktail party.

Heavyweight champion Rocky Marciana, retained his heavyweight championship in the fight with Ezzard Charles which went the full fifteen rounds.

June 19, 1954

Secretary of Defense, Charles E. Wilson, in an address at Quantico Marine Base, stated that he felt the Army-McCarthy hearings should have had rules requiring all participants, including Committee Members and Counsel, agreeing not to shave or cut their hair until it was all over. Nature, he stated, would have asserted itself and there would have been an effort to come clean and look respectable, and it would have added a sense of humor for the TV audience depending on how the hair and beards grew. He further stated that if the hearings dragged out, as they did, they would have had something to hide behind.

I am of the opinion that the American people could have been

spared this show. I am indeed glad that this is the end of the circus, and the only lesson that this hearing disclosed was that Senator McCarthy's work is dangerous to the structure of American society; dangerous to the political foundations of the Country and dangerous to the mutual trust which is the cement of its national unity. The lesson disclosed by these hearings must be met by the Executive Department insisting upon all of its prerogatives and by full reliance of our judicial institutions. In my opinion McCarthyism is an illness and an evil which Americans can continue to tolerate only at their peril.

I was somewhat amused at the publication entitled "Voting Records of Senators and Representatives 1947 through May 1954" published by Labor's Magazine for Political Education of the American Federation of Labor, which reached my desk this past week. Each United States Senator and Representative is recorded in this publication with all of his labor, social welfare, domestic economy policy and foreign aid votes from 1947 through May 1954. Beginning with Taft-Hartley and extending through Public Housing, which is

listed as 15th on the list, I was recorded as voting only once during my short tenure, and that was number 9, which is wet-back farm labor, and my vote, according to this publication, was wrong. I voted for authorization of admission of seasonal workers due to distress in Western and Southwestern agricultural areas. On social welfare, domestic economy policy and foreign aid votes beginning with number 16, which is Public Housing of 5,000 units, and extending to number 30, which is the Point Four Program, during my short tenure, I was recorded as voting right four times and wrong once. According to this labor publication my right votes were on Public Housing, number 19, Wire Tapping, number 23, \$700 personal exemption, number 25, and forest lands, number 28. I voted for Public Housing; substitute bill for wire tapping authorizing order only out of Federal Courts instead of from Attorney General; for increase of \$100 personal exemption and for forest lands bill preserving our forests and setting forth a rigid conservation policy. I was somewhat surprised to find that this labor publication would consider four of my votes right. In an article in the Courier-Journal of June 18, 1954, the Courier-Journal Washington Bureau stated that: "On the only one of the

fifteen roll calls taken during the brief term of William H. Natcher, Bowling Green Democrat, he was scored as voting wrong." This distinguished reporter failed to look at the continuation of the vote on the opposite page of the voting record publication, thereby, omitting from his article labor's interpretation of our Social Welfare, Domestic Economic Policy and Foreign Aid votes.

I shall attend a luncheon at the House gymnasium today at noon for all Members of Congress who make use of the gym. According to my information, there are approximately 100 of us who go to the Gym at regular intervals each week and try to stay in good condition. This is a general good fellowship get together.

June 21, 1954

I really enjoyed the luncheon given in the House Gymnasium and we had a good attendance. Everyone seemed to enjoy themselves.

Senator Lester C. Hunt, Democrat of Wyoming who had heretofore announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election due to present condition of his health,

committed suicide in his office in the Senate Office Building, Saturday. Senator Hunt entered an elevator in the Senate Office Building at 8:30 a.m. and the elevator operator noticed the butt of a rifle protruding from a coat that the Senator was carrying. At about 8:55 a.m. Senator Hunt's Administrative Assistant entered the office and found notes on his desk which were directory in nature. He went immediately to Senator Hunt's private office and found the Senator unconscious with a bullet hole in his head. The rifle was on the floor. Senator Hunt died at Casualty Hospital at 12:32 p.m. Veteran Senate employees could recall only one instance of a Senator in office taking his life. This was Senator Frank R. Brandegee, of Connecticut, who ended his life by inhaling gas on October 14, 1924, in his apartment at 17th and Eye Streets. Senator Hunt, a former practicing dentist, entered politics in 1932, serving in the Wyoming State House of Representatives. He was Wyoming Secretary of State from 1934 to 1942 when he was elected Governor. He was re-elected Governor in 1946 and has been a Member of the Senate since 1948.

Shortly after the death of Senator Hunt on Saturday Joseph R. Farrington, Delegate to Congress from Hawaii, was found dead in his office in the old House Office Building. Mr. Farrington was fifty-six years of age and had been suffering from a heart condition for some time. At 2:45 p.m. he was alive at the time his secretary left the office and according to reports made a telephone call at 3:20 P.M. When he failed to keep an appointment a check was made at his office where he was found dead. Mr. Farrington was President and Publisher of the Honolulu Star Bulletin and had been a newspaper man for years before coming to Congress. He served two four year terms in the Hawaiian Senate before his election as Delegate to Congress in 1942. Mr. Farrington had made an untiring fight for statehood for Hawaii and everything indicated success during the past year. This may change the picture somewhat.

Prime Minister Churchill and his Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, are making a visit to this Country this week.

The situation in Guatemala should be decided this week.

Guatemala is about the size and population of Kentucky, and when it was discovered that arms were being secretly shipped into Guatemala this Country, and the other Nations of the Pan-American Union, naturally became somewhat concerned. A Communist core in Guatemala, only two hours flight from the Panama Canal and lying astride of the Pan-American Highway, would certainly be a dangerous and serious threat to North and South America.

What little hope there had been for peaceful reunification of petitioned Korea died last Tuesday when the 16 Nations that had voted to protect South Korea decided to break off Geneva talks with the Communists. Red China, Soviet Russia and North Korea showed clearly in the seven weeks since the Geneva Conference had begun that they had no intention of releasing their grip on Korean territory north of the truce line.

According to my information the Senate will recess today out of respect to Senator Hunt and the House after the eulogies are heard in honor of Mr. Farrington.

June 22, 1954

H.R. 5181 up for passage in the House today. This bill revised the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of the United States. The provisions of this Act and the name Virgin Islands as used in the Act apply to and include the territorial domain, islands, cays and waters acquired by the United States through cession of the Danish West Indian Islands as provided for by the convention between the United States and the King of Denmark entered into on August 4, 1916. This bill provides for bill of rights, franchise, legislative, executive and justice branch, with the executive power vested in the Governor of the Virgin Islands. The Governor is appointed by the President of the United States. Rule adopted and bill unanimously passed. I voted in favor of one or two correcting amendments and then for final passage of the bill.

Consent and private Calendars called this day.

Jim Willis, the owner and editor of Meade County Messenger, arrived in Washington today and I shall attend the National Editorial

Association banquet with him at the Shoreham Hotel.

June 23, 1954

The National Editorial Association banquet was one of the nicest banquets I have ever had the pleasure of attending. To show the influence of the 300 editors of the small weekly and daily newspapers who were present at this banquet, there appeared upon the scene the President of the United States, the Vice President, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and nearly all the members of the Cabinet. Following the main address, the annual award of this Association was made to the President and he spoke briefly, using as his subject the four main truths facing this Nation today. The Secret Service and FBI Agents were posted throughout the banquet hall, and just before the program began, a young boy some 9 years of age ran up to the speakers' table and tendered the printed program to the President for his autograph. Almost immediately two FBI Agents surrounded the boy when all of the distinguished guests at the Speakers' table including the President laughed, and the President very promptly autographed the

program. One or two other children got the idea but they were finally turned back. The successful one was unusually proud of his achievement because he paraded throughout the Blue Room showing his famous autograph.

On Friday of last week, Bob Riggs in his article analyzing the American Federation of Labor's annual publication setting forth the votes of the Members of the Congress, inadvertantly overlooked one page of the report, and in recording my vote stated that I was recorded as voting wrong the one and only time a labor measure was before the House. The AFL set forth thirty votes taking place from 1947 up to the present time that are considered strictly labor votes and in yesterday's article Riggs made a correction, stating that an incomplete account of an AFL analysis of votes by Kentucky House Members was written last week. He stated that the account was incomplete because it dealt through error with only 15 of the 30 votes used as a measuring stick by Labor's League for Political Education, the political arm of the AFL. For that reason, the analysis of the stands taken by three Kentucky Congressmen who had been in the

House only a brief time was, according to the League, distorted by the story. The three Members were John M. Robsion, John C. Watts and myself. The correction shows that the full report of the League found that I voted right 4 times, wrong once, and not a Member during 25 of the tests. The article corrected the vote all the way down through the Kentucky Delegation.

The sun is shining and the weather seems to be ideal for our ball game tonight. We are all hoping it will not rain again so that we can finally play this game.

Senator Margaret Chase Smith was re-elected by a margin of more than 5 to 1, over Robert L. Jones, Senator McCarthy's 35 year old protege.

The Evening Star yesterday carried a very vigorous editorial setting forth the fact that notwithstanding extravagant criticism to the contrary, it is difficult to see anything sinister or underhanded in the President's directive to the Atomic Energy Commission to negotiate a twenty-five year contract with two private companies for the construction of a steam

generating plant at West Memphis, Arkansas. The editorial further states that the President's directive, whether wise or not, is altogether consistent with what he has said heretofore in a thoroughly open and above-board manner about his desire to see free enterprise operate in this field whenever it can do so in line with the public interest. This editorial came somewhat as a surprise to a great many of us who believe that the President's stand now on TVA and his stand while campaigning in the State of Tennessee has changed considerably.

Secretary Benson issued an order yesterday setting up the most vigorous farm controls in the history of Federal price supports. This order provides for a 13% reduction in wheat and calls for a vote on March 23 with the wheat farmers to vote on whether or not they desire a system of quotas in return for continued price supports. The Committee's proposal further provided that the farmers must comply in 1955 with all Federal acreage allotments to be eligible for subsidies on any one crop. The large farm producers in addition to satisfying this cross compliance edict also will

have to comply with a total acreage allotment on their land. I realize that storage costs for our surplus commodities of \$30,000 per hour covering surplus commodities of over \$6 billion in commodities is a serious problem, but under present conditions I definitely am in favor of fixed price supports for our basic commodities at 90% of parity. We subsidize many different fields of endeavor and have billions upon billions of war materials in storage. Living in an atomic period, with world conditions as they are today, our people should not have too much concern about our food surplus. I still maintain that with only 16% of our entire population living on the farms producing our food, it behooves the balance of us to render every assistance to our farmers.

June 26, 1954

Secretary of the Air Force Talbott announced this past week that the Air Force Academy would be located in Colorado Springs. Mr. Talbott stated he selected the 15,100 acre site after a personal inspection of the three areas recommended by the special study Commission and after a thorough

examination by Air Force technical specialists. A great many months ago President Eisenhower stated he had a choice as far as location of the academy was concerned but that he would not demand that the Air Force accept his choice. His choice was Colorado Springs.

On Wednesday night June 23, the Democrats defeated the Republicans in the annual ball game 2 - 1. In this 5 inning game, the Republicans were not able to get a hit. The Democrats won the game with 5 hits. Only four balls were knocked to the outfield, two to our side and two on their side. I played right field, making one catch and generally playing a poor game. Every one seemed to enjoy the game and the money received therefrom goes to a worthwhile cause.

Several weeks ago, I extended my remarks in the Congressional Record using an editorial from the Gleaner and Journal of Henderson, Kentucky, which, like all other editorials in this paper up to this past week, had no title. According to the policy of the Gleaner and Journal, the editorials were set forth in the proper place on the editorial page but same

never contained any titles. In extending my remarks with this editorial, it became necessary that same be given a title, and I did, stating that this editorial could properly be entitled "The Communists Are After Their One." I notice that the Gleaner and Journal beginning this past week, has started a new system concerning the editorials and I am glad to see that nice titles are set forth with each editorial. It makes this paper a much better paper in my opinion and the editorials much more attractive.

I have maintained for a number of months that McCarthy had a much larger following in this country than he was entitled to, and I am not surprised to read an article in one of the papers in our District which states in part, that the Army-McCarthy rucus started over why a character by the name of Peress was kicked up in the Army and then discharged when there was some question of his loyalty, and that the people should not forget that all McCarthy wanted was to get people not loyal to this Government out. This article further stated that we are spending billions overseas to stop communism and it continues to spread and grow under our own noses. This viewpoint is accepted by too many people in this country concerning McCarthy.

One day this past week, I received a letter from Congressman Javits of New York, informing me that since the McCarthy-Army hearings have terminated, it is now time to adopt remedial measures concerning Congressional investigations to be held in the future. Congressman Javits maintains that such investigations as clearly demonstrated by the McCarthy hearings divide the country on questions in which division is neither traditional nor good for the national interest, thereby distracting the Congress, seriously damaging our country's prestige in the free world, and jeopardizing the essential division of powers in our Government between the President and the Congress. Congressman Javits has requested that I sign discharge petition #8, which is on the Speaker's desk, which seeks to discharge House Resolution 202 establishing a Joint Committee on Internal Security and to provide for statutory rules of fair procedure.

Since I have been a Member of Congress, several occasions have arisen wherein I have been requested to sign discharge petitions and shortly after I was sworn in, at the request of several Members

of the Kentucky Delegation I signed the discharge petition for the Hawaiian-Alaska bill, and on several other occasions since that time similar requests have been made of me. Shortly after signing the discharge petition I soon learned that discharge petitions should in 99 cases out of 100 never be signed, for the reason that if same is successful, you simply discharge the Committee by overriding, and to me this is not the orderly system of study and investigation for the passage of legislation. It will be many a day before I sign another discharge petition. If some Committee fraudulently holds a worthwhile piece of legislation which is of vital interest to this country, same should be discharged by petition, but this would seldom happen. The Members of the Committee like all other Members of the House are answerable to the people and with our present means of communication a Member of a Committee attempting to espouse such an Act would be driven almost to distraction and end up in defeat at the next election.

During the past week Congressman Curtis of Missouri, who resides close to Union Station, was returned

to his room when he passed a group of colored boys with sticks and rocks. Shortly after passing these boys, a gentleman by the name of Frank Mitchell of Toledo, Ohio, passed by and the young hoodlums jumped on Mitchell beating him with sticks and throwing rocks. Congressman Curtis came to his rescue and immediately reported this incident to the police officials here in the District, receiving information to the effect that the present system concerning juvenile delinquency in the District prevent the police from doing anything. They seemed to be quite helpless and informed Congressman Curtis that on several occasions in this vicinity gangs of hoodlums had jumped upon innocent people beating them with sticks and had on more than one occasion attempted to rob as well as assault. Congressman Curtis took the floor of the House explaining this occurrence and the matter was immediately referred to the House Committee on the District of Columbia with investigations now under way. Here in the most beautiful city in the world, we have the most horrible crimes committed in the entire country. Every day the papers are full of cases of rape, murder, arson and assaults of every nature,

with the District reminding me a great deal of Brooklyn, N.Y. One of my friends from North Carolina informs me that he is not at all surprised at the number of crimes committed here in the District due to the fact that in a great many of the southern states a great many escaping felons flee the south and come to Washington. I know in Kentucky on many occasions while serving as Prosecuting Attorney I have had occasion to return fugitives from Washington. Nearly all of the fugitives from Kentucky go to Indianapolis, Indiana, and Chicago. The fact that the District is overflowing with escaped felons from all sections of the United States naturally is one of the answers for a great many of the horrible crimes being committed here daily.

I received a publication this past week entitled "Home Rule News" which is published by the Washington Home Rule Committee, Inc. here in the District. This publication very vigorously points out to the Congress of the U.S. that it is imperative that the 83d Congress act on the bi-partisan home rule bill which provides for the election of a City Council, elected School Board, elected Mayor,

elected non-voting Delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives, and a referendum wherein residents of Washington may vote whether such home rule is adopted. This publication also points out the importance of the approval of an amendment to the U.S. Constitution empowering the Congress to give Washington a vote for President, Vice President and representation in the U.S. House of Representatives. This resolution is S.J. Res. 136 and is not to be confused with the Home Rule Bill which is S. 2413. Unless I change my mind, I am definitely in favor of the Federal Government maintaining control over the real estate owned by the Federal Government in the District and operating same through the Senate and House Committees on the District of Columbia, and thereby turning over the balance of the District to the State of Maryland for incorporation. This incorporation would thereby assure all of the incorporated individuals their right of suffrage and would simply make them residents of the state of Maryland. I make no mention of Virginia for the reason that nine-tenths of the District which would be affected by a home rule and national vote privilege, could be more easily incorporated into the state of Maryland with a small

portion of same as a matter of convenience probably turned over to Virginia, if same became necessary.

I received a letter from my good friend, Charles K. O'Connell, Secretary of State of Kentucky, enclosing my certificate of nomination, which reads as follows:

"CERTIFICATE OF NOMINATION"

"The time for filing notifications and declarations with the Secretary of State for nomination to the office of Representative in Congress having expired and William H. Natcher, Bowling Green, Ky. being the only person who filed notification and declaration as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of Representative in Congress in the Second Congressional District:

"Now, Therefore, by virtue of authority vested in me by Section 119.090, Kentucky Revised Statutes, I hereby certify and declare that William H. Natcher is the duly and accredited nominee of the Democratic party to be voted for at the ensuing regular November election for the office of Representative in Congress in said District.

"Witness my hand and seal of office, this 23rd day of June, 1954

Charles K. O'Connell,
Secretary of State
Commonwealth of Kentu

On June 23, Robert L. Riggs, in his article entitled "Two Kentuckians protest Ike's new TVA order", set forth the fact that Congressman Noble J. Gregory and I who represent districts served by TVA, in a joint statement indicated our concern over the present administration's efforts to wreck TVA. President Eisenhower several days ago directed the Atomic Energy Commission to enter into a contract with private power interests for power to be furnished in the future, notwithstanding the fact that the three members of AEC opposed this move, and the two remaining members on the board doubted the advisability of such a move at this time. In order to prevent future expansion of the TVA with more steam power plants to be constructed, the President operating under his present philosophy is directing the power needs away from TVA and back to private interests. Riggs in his article sets forth a prepared written statement which he states was

prepared by Gregory and concurred in by me, setting forth our position and by inuendo Riggs infers that notwithstanding the fact we do not mention Senator John Sherman Cooper's name in the statement, it is clear we refer to him and bemoan that fact that no one close to the President will intercede at the present time to save TVA. We congratulate all TVA Senators who are today uniting behind the TVA and with only one Republican Senator in the TVA area who might have some influence but with this gentleman failing to act.

Since I have been a Member of Congress, it has been impossible for me to take a partisan view on matters coming before the Congress. In concurring with Gregory's statement as set forth in the Riggs' article above, I did so with no thought in mind that any inference would be made that John Sherman Cooper should be put on the spot in his race with Barkley. In fact, I should not have concurred in such a loosely prepared statement. The people in my District certainly do not expect me to admonish John Sherman Cooper as to his actions in the U.S. Senate.

June 28, 1954

H.R. 9678 known as the Mutual Defense Act, up for consideration in the House today. This bill seeks to promote the security and foreign policy of the United States by furnishing assistance to the free nations, and for other purposes. Upon adoption of the rule, some five hours will be spent in general debate upon this bill which authorizes \$3,470,208,000 for foreign aid. This bill as reported out by the House Foreign Affairs Committee is some \$7,000,000 below the amount requested by the White House. We have spent \$131 billion for foreign aid and there remains the sum of some \$9,700,000,000 in funds left over from authorizations heretofore passed by the Congress. The amount appropriated under this bill of \$3,470,208,000, added to the \$9,700,000,000, makes a huge sum of money for foreign aid. I have given this matter considerable study and although I intent to cast my vote for passage of H.R. 9678, I have my doubts that the United States can buy friendship with money alone. I realize fully that millions upon millions of dollars spent in foreign aid has been squandered, wasted and in some instances stolen.

Prime Minister Churchill, Anthony Eden, President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles concluded their talks today. A joint statement was issued, which reads as follows:

"In these few days of friendly and fruitful conversations, we have considered various subjects of mutual and world interest.

I. Western Europe

"We are agreed that the German Federal Republic should take its place as an equal partner in the community of Western nations, where it can make its proper contribution to the defense of the free world. We are determined to achieve this goal, convinced that the Bonn and Paris treaties provide the best way. We welcome the recent statement by the French Prime Minister that an end must be put to the present uncertainties.

"The European Defense Community Treaty has been ratified by four of the six signatory nations, after exhaustive debates over a period of more than two years. Naturally these nations are unwilling to disregard their previous legislative approvals or to

reopen these complex questions.

"In connection with these treaties, the United States and the United Kingdom have given important assurances, including the disposition of their armed forces in Europe, in order to demonstrate their confidence in the North Atlantic Community and in the EDC and the Bonn treaties.

"It is our conviction that further delay in the entry into force of the EDC and Bonn treaties would damage the solidarity of the Atlantic nations.

"We wish to reaffirm that the program for European unity inspired by France, of which the EDC is only one element, so promising to peace and prosperity in Europe, continues to have our firm support.

II. Southeast Asia

"We discussed Southeast Asia and, in particular, examined the situation which would arise from the conclusion of an agreement on Indochina. We also considered the situation which would follow from failure to reach such an agreement. We will press forward with plans for collective defense to

meet either eventuality.

"We are both convinced that if at Geneva the French government is confronted with demands which prevent an acceptable agreement regarding Indochina, the international situation will be seriously aggravated.

III. Atomic Matters

"We also discussed technical co-operation on atomic energy. We agreed that both our countries would benefit from such co-operation to the fullest extent allowed by United States legislation.

"In addition to these specific matters we discussed the basic principles underlying the policy of our two countries. An agreed declaration setting forth certain of these will be made available tomorrow."

Several days ago, Congressman Curtis of Missouri, addressed the House informing the Members of the stone throwing incident wherein he and Frank Mitchell of Toledo, Ohio, were set upon by a gang of ruffians. Today, four Senate Pages were arrested and charged with shooting out three street lights

in northwest Washington with air rifles. This offense occurred about midnight on Friday of last week and the officials of the District state that the cases against these boys will be handled the same as in every other juvenile case. According to the police, none of these boys who were appointed by Senators at the outset of the Republican administration in 1953 have police records.

Prime Minister Churchill in a talk before some 1000 representatives of the Washington press, radio and TV at the Statler Hotel, made the statement that the free nations of this world should make a real good try for peaceable co-existence with Russia to minimize the risk of a conflict which would leave us victorious on a heap of ruins. He urged a patient, cool, free examination of Russia's intentions, and further stated that he was convinced half the evils of the world can be prevented by our going together hand in hand, and if necessary, standing shoulder to shoulder. Churchill is no doubt one of the great men of this century. I agree with his statement that our victory would be celebrated on a heap of ruins but only hope that he and

his Foreign Minister, Anthony Eden, do not attempt to again inaugurate a policy of appeasement which we had with us prior to the beginning of World War II. I definitely am not in favor of Chamberlain's appeasement policy which was demonstrated so clearly in 1938 and 1939, much to the regret of the balance of the free world.

We passed a bill in the House the other day raising Donald V. MacMillan from Commander in the U.S. Navy to Rear Admiral. This bill was reported out of the Military Affairs Committee one morning, passed in the House and sent to the Senate and immediately passed. Rear Admiral MacMillan is 79 years of age and has made some 29 trips to the arctic. Rear Admiral MacMillan together with a party sponsored by Bowdoin College have sailed in an 81 foot vessel for another 8,000 mile journey into the arctic.

Saturday's Courier Journal carried a cartoon showing John Sherman Cooper sitting on the ground leaning against a TVA pole whittling. Around the Senator, appears the climbing equipment used by a poleman and the title of the cartoon is "Where He's Just a Party Lineman"

Under the cartoon appears an editorial entitled "Cooper's TVA Stand Could Defeat Him". The editorial is as follows:

"Storm warnings are flying in Western Kentucky for John Sherman Cooper, and if the Senator from Somerset intends to make a contest of next fall's Senate race he will not ignore them. Neither will President Eisenhower if he is half as interested in the re-election of Senator Cooper as recent reports indicate. For both the President and the Senator have dealt some hurtful blows to the Tennessee Valley Authority lately, and in Western Kentucky politicians don't stay in office by voting against TVA.

"This spring the President recommended to Congress a TVA budget that carried no appropriation whatever for new power facilities. The Republican party reduced even the small amount requested by the President. Six weeks ago the President further shocked supporters of TVA by refusing to reappoint TVA Board Chairman Gordon Clapp, after Senator Cooper, the only Republican senator from the TVA area, refused to recommend Clapp or urge that he be given an interim appointment.

This week, President Eisenhower attempted to force TVA to buy power from a combine of private utilities.

"Under the President's proposal, the Atomic Energy Commission, which now buys most of the power for its Paducah plant from TVA, would instead buy 600,000 kilowatts from a private utility group that would pipe the power through TVA. The TVA would pay private-power rates for the power, and charge A.E.C. the same high rates. The A.E.C. is not enthusiastic about the arrangement, since it will mean higher costs than if it were able to buy cheaper TVA power. TVA officials, who will be forced to buy from their deadliest enemies, and at the same time forbidden to build the new power facilities that would give them the power to sell to A.E.C. at low rates, see the President's move as the first of a series of death blows to the nation's public-power agencies.

"Democrats in Congress, and TVA supporters throughout the seven-state TVA region have promised to fight the President's attempt to give the private-power industry its longed-for hold on TVA's power network. Whether or not they are

successful, the very fact that the Eisenhower Administration is so sharply identified with the enemies of TVA is bound to hurt the chances of any Republican who must seek votes in TVA country, especially an "Eisenhower Republican" of the Cooper stripe.

"Congressman Noble Gregory of the First District, and Second District Congressman William Natcher have previously chided Senator Cooper for his refusal to urge the re-appointment of Gordon Clapp. They are now criticizing him for his failure to state his views on President Eisenhower's latest attack on TVA. The criticisms, of course, come from men representing strongly Democratic districts. Yet a casual study of recent election returns will show why Senator Cooper cannot afford to ignore the sentiments of the First and Second Districts.

"Senator Cooper has always run well in Western Kentucky, especially in the First District. His strength in the First has permitted him to win despite his relatively poor showing in the Republican Eighth, where many mountain Republicans have always considered him too liberal to be a "real Republican." For

his strength in the First has prevented his Democratic opponents from rolling up the margin with which the Democrats traditionally balance the Republican strength in the Eighth District.

"He will need that strength in the First District this fall. It will be no easy task, of course, holding that strength against Alben Barkley, the favorite son of the First District. The task will be impossible if the Senator is forced to carry an anti-TVA stigma. Unless Senator Cooper is willing to concede the First and Second Districts, where so many municipalities and co-operatives use (and many more hope to use) TVA power, he had better start explaining."

In agreeing to Congressman Gregory's statement, I did so with the thought in mind that no one would be criticized and especially either one of the U.S. Senators. By inuendo Senator Cooper's name was brought into the case and according to editorial comment Gregory and I have been chiding and criticizing Cooper for some time. It is my belief that the people of the Second District do not expect me

to criticize either of the U.S. Senators, regardless of their stand on TVA and this matter has been made into good newspaper publicity.

Before we adjourn, there are several matters that will require the attention of Congress. I do not believe that Congress can adjourn prior to August 10.

Consideration of H.R. 9678 calls to mind again the slogan of "Trade, not Aid". This slogan was used considerably by the Eisenhower campaign committee in 1952 and meant that a Republican administration would ease up on import restrictions, tariffs and quotas, so that our allies would find it easier to trade with us. Increasing commerce, they said, would make handouts unnecessary. Notwithstanding the above slogan, the House and Senate last week voted to extend the reciprocal agreements Act for one year.

We have believed that the best way to cope with communism and especially insofar as Indochina is concerned is to form a southeast Asia defense organization along the lines of NATO in Europe. Such an alliance would include no

communist states and would be directed specifically against communist aggression. Mr. Eden comes forth with a completely new idea. His recipe for primary peace insurance sets up another Locarno Pact, which certainly will not be accepted by this country today.

June 30, 1954

Congressman Robert T. Secrest, serving his 8th term from the 15th District of Ohio, and who by the way, is a member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, sitting just some three seats from where I sit, was named by President Eisenhower as a Democratic member of the Federal Trade Commission. This is a seven year appointment and carries a salary of some \$15,000 a year. The Federal Trade Commission is composed of three Republicans and two Democrats and Secrest's name has been submitted to the Senate for approval. In my opinion, he will be approved without any difficulty and the Republican Party will thereby gain a seat in the House. The 15th district of Ohio is a very close district and the reason why the Congressman has been so successful is due to the

fact that he has always been considered a liberal.

About one out of every four members of the 83d Congress probably won't be back next year. So far Congressman Crosser of Ohio and Congressman Angel of Oregon have been defeated. Congressmen Yorty of California, Warburton of Delaware, Martin of Iowa, Philbin of Mass., D'Ewart of Montana, Cotton of N.H., Howell of N.J., Bender of Ohio, Sutton of Tennessee, and Harrison of Wyoming are making the race for Senator from their states. Since the present Congress convened, eleven members have died. They are Senators Smith of North Carolina, Tobey of New Hampshire, Taft of Ohio, Griswold of Nebraska, Hooey of North Carolina, Hunt of Wyoming; and the following Members of the House, Sabath of Illinois, Cox of Georgia, Bryson of South Carolina, Withers of Kentucky, Hull of Wisconsin and Farrington of Hawaii. Three Members of the present Congress resigned and they are Case of New Jersey, Stanley of Virginia, Poulson of California. Some twenty Members of the House have indicated they did not plan to run for their present seats, due to the fact they cannot live on the amount paid a Congressman.

Some will be defeated and all in all one out of every four Congressmen will not return in 1955.

Just before Churchill left for Canada, he and the President issued the following statement:

"As we terminate our conversations on subjects of mutual and world interest, we again declare that:

"(1) In intimate comradeship, we will continue our united efforts to secure world peace based upon the principles of the Atlantic Charter, which we reaffirm.

"(2) We, together and individually, continue to hold out the hand of friendship to any and all nations, which by solemn pledge and confirming deeds show themselves desirous of participating in a just and fair peace.

"(3) We uphold the principle of self-government and will earnestly strive by every peaceful means to secure the independence of all countries whose peoples desire and are capable of sustaining an independent existence. We welcome the processes of development, where still needed, that lead toward that goal. As regards formerly

sovereign states now in bondage, we will not be a party to any arrangement or treaty which would confirm or prolong their unwilling subordination. In the case of nations now divided against their will, we shall continue to seek to achieve unity through free elections supervised by the United Nations to insure they are conducted fairly.

"(4) We believe that the cause of world peace would be advanced by general and drastic reduction under effective safeguards of world armaments of all classes and kinds. It will be our persevering resolve to promote conditions in which the prodigious nuclear forces now in human hands can be used to enrich and not to destroy mankind.

"(5) We will continue our support of the United Nations and of existing international organizations that have been established in the spirit of the Charter for common protection and security. We urge the establishment and maintenance of such associations of appropriate nations as will best, in their respective regions, preserve the peace and the independence of the peoples living there. When desired by the peoples of the affected

countries we are ready to render appropriate and feasible assistance to such associations.

"(6) We shall, with our friends, develop and maintain the spiritual, economic and military strength necessary to pursue these purposes effectively. In pursuit of this purpose we will seek every means of promoting the fuller and freer interchange among us of goods and services which will benefit all participants."

Today without a dissenting vote, we adopted a resolution urging the organization of American States to prevent communist interference in Guatemala or other western hemisphere nations. The vote was 371 to nothing and completed action on this particular joint resolution which passed the Senate last Friday. The resolution that we adopted today provides in part as follows: "It is the sense of Congress that the United States should reaffirm its support of the Caracas Declaration of Solidarity of March 28, 1954, designed to prevent interference in Western Hemisphere affairs by the international Communist movement, and take all necessary steps to prevent such interference."

We finished general debate on H.R. 9678 a bill to promote the security and foreign policy of the United States by furnishing assistance to free nations. Both Minority Leader, Sam Rayburn of Texas, and Speaker Joe Martin, took the House floor today to urge strong bi-partisan support of this \$3,470,000,000 foreign aid authorization bill, requested by the present administration. Before Mr. Rayburn finished he criticized very severely Vice President Nixon for a speech last Saturday in which the Vice President criticized the Truman Administration's handling of foreign policy. Mr. Rayburn stated that it was a difficult matter to request the Democratic Party to go along with the present administration when night after night leaders of the present administration from every house top were criticizing the Democrats, with a great many criticisms being completely false and untrue. He further stated that many foreign countries today would be controlled by communists if Mr. Truman had failed to act vigorously to provide military and economic support. Speaker Martin called for passage of H.R. 9678 and stated we should show the world conclusively that

we are not welching in the fight to stop communism and that a strong unafraid free world cannot be defeated. He further stated that he would be less than frank if he did not say that we have been bitterly disappointed in some of the nations we have tried to help. In working himself up to his subject, he very vigorously stated that in Germany we must continue to do our part and under no circumstances should we fail to do everything necessary "to help West Virginia." The Members of the House just howled and Congressman Bailey of West Virginia who on many occasions every day jumps up to inquire if the particular resolution, bill or conference report is favorable to West Virginia, jumped up and smiled all around. Speaker Martin continued for about ten words and saw he had made a mistake and then he stopped and stated that the Chair would stand corrected and for some reason or other he had heard quite a bit about protecting good old West Virginia.

Several amendments were proposed to H.R. 9678 with only a few adopted. I voted against the adoption of all amendments with the exception of one. I have made up my mind that

I shall vote for passage of H.R. 9678 still realizing that the United States cannot buy friendship with money and that it is imperative today to take a new look at our foreign policy. I am somewhat concerned with the Administration's demands that we pass a bill containing billions of dollars for foreign aid which in reality to a certain extent is a give-away program with bills such as the education and labor bill providing for only a few million dollars for our boys and girls in vocational education, and the Administration fights very vigorously to defeat an amendment to add less than \$6 million for our boys and girls. Another feature of this bill that certainly did not suit me was that provision providing for an expenditure of \$478 million for rivers and harbors throughout the world when our total amount under the 1955 budget for rivers and harbors in this country is only some \$421 million. Therefore, we are expending \$50 million more in foreign countries for the same type of construction than is being spent in this country. I realize full well we cannot live alone and the oceans on either side will not protect today. In order to stop communism, some foreign

aid must be rendered but the future will, in my opinion, hold that continually giving billions of dollars in foreign aid is not the solution to our present day problem.

The Postal Employees converged on Washington several weeks ago, and one week hundreds of them were in and out of all the offices in this building. It seems that our bill known as the Corbett bill providing for a pay increase was finally approved by the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and same now rests very securely in the Rules Committee. They are back again demanding that the Members of the House sign a discharge petition to discharge this bill. A great many of the Members of the House who are in favor of a pay increase and will vote for passage of the bill, under no circumstances will sign a discharge petition. A great many Members of the House have never signed a discharge petition and under no circumstances will sign one. Their contention is that in order to have an orderly form of investigation and study, the rights of the Committee should not be ignored.

July 1, 1954

H.R. 9678 passed the House 260 to 126 with two answering present and 46 not voting. I voted for passage of this bill and hope that same will promote the security and foreign policy of the United States.

House Resolution 604 from the Rules Committee called up by Congressman Allen with same providing for consideration of H.R. 9680 to provide for continued price support for agricultural products at 90% of parity. Rule adopted and general debate of four hours started. Consideration of H.R. 9680 following passage of H.R. 9678.

Before the Foreign Aid Bill passed Congressman Vorys, of Ohio, offered an amendment to ban sending funds to any country joining a Locarno type non-aggression treaty with Communists governments, and this amendment passed 390 to nothing.

During general debate on the Mutual Security Act the House heard in dramatic fashion about the Atomic Energy Commission's decision against restoring security clearance of Dr. Robert Oppenheimer. Congressman Cole, of New York, who

heads the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, asked permission to interrupt the debate on the Foreign Aid Bill. He then disclosed the Commission's ruling in regard to Dr. Oppenheimer.

Speaker Martin and Majority Leader, Halleck, both speaking for amendment to Agricultural Act of 1954 providing for sliding scale. All of the Members of the Committee on Agriculture, with the exception of two, are in favor of passage of H.R. 9680 calling for fixed price supports at 90% of parity. The Committee on Agriculture has made a ten month's study of this matter and has traveled throughout the United States holding meetings in nearly every state. The President of the United States, in several speeches delivered during the campaign in 1952, informed the people of this Country that he was in favor of 90% of parity, and in favor of 100% of parity in the market place. The Majority Leader and the Speaker of the House, in their speeches before the House today, have attempted to show just why the President did not mean 90% and 100% of parity during the campaign year. Minority Leader, Sam Rayburn, also spoke today for passage of H.R. 9680.

On a teller vote on Congressman Harrison's, of Nebraska, amendment providing for 82½% of parity the Committee divided and there were 179 aye votes and 164 no votes. The amendment was adopted, thereby a huge victory for the Administration. This victory came as a surprise to the Members on both sides of the aisle. Majority Leader, Halleck, and Speaker Martin were positive at the time they made their speeches that the Members of the House would vote 90% of parity. By innuendo and thinly veiled threats, the Majority Leader informed the Republican Members on their side of the House that this was the time for the men to step up and be separated from the boys, and that it was simply being for or against President Eisenhower. Immediately after the teller vote Congressman Hope, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, moved that the Committee do now rise, and the motion was agreed to. Accordingly the Committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the Chair, Mr. Cotton, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that the Committee having had under consideration the Bill, H.R. 9680, providing for continued price support for agricultural products

to augment the marketing and disposal of such products, and to provide for greater stability in the products of agriculture had come to no resolution thereon.

The vote above followed party lines very closely. 16 Democrats voted with the Republicans and 19 Republicans voted with the Democrats.

Senate Republican Majority Leader, Knowland, of California, informed the Senate today that the time had arrived for the agonizing reappraisal of American foreign policy which Secretary of State Dulles threatened earlier this year. Senator Knowland announced that he would resign as Republican Floor Leader if the U.N. decides to admit Red China this Fall.

Time changes many things. At the close of World War II, and for many years after World War I, the majority of the people in this Country believed that Germany should be disarmed completely. Following World War II, the Russians, together with our assistance, stripped Germany of all war machinery and plants were literally picked up and moved out of Germany. The Krupp munitions plants were dismantled completely, and Germany

was disarmed. This past week President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Winston Churchill have agreed that it is imperative for world security that Western Germany be now rearmed. Churchill also attempted to convince Eisenhower that Red China should be admitted to the U.N.

Senator Hugh Butler, Republican of Nebraska, suffered a heart attack and stroke at his home last night, and the seventy-eight year old law maker was moved to Bethesda Naval Hospital. He died several hours after being admitted to the hospital, and this makes two Republican Senators from Nebraska who have died this year, and only a few weeks apart.

Senator Butler was a successful businessman prior to his election to the United States Senate on January 3, 1941. He had very little political experience before his election to the United States Senate. Senator Dwight Griswold, of Nebraska, died only a few weeks ago.

Robert Riggs, of the Louisville Courier Journal, carried another article in yesterday's Courier Journal concerning Senator John

Sherman Cooper's refusal to take a stand on TVA. According to Riggs, Cooper will take a stand on this matter, and on his refusal to have Clapp reappointed, within the next few days.

A party line vote of 4 to 3 in the Joint Senate-House Committee on Atomic Energy late Tuesday rejected Congressman Chet Holifield's motion disapproving the contract President Eisenhower ordered A.E.C. to sign with a private utility combine to furnish power to TVA. President Eisenhower's refusal to reappoint Gordon Clapp, and the demand that the A.E.C. enter into this private contract, clearly shows his feeling toward TVA.

Extended my remarks in the Record today by inserting two very able editorials entitled "Guided Missile Warfare Would Be Global Suicide" from the Park City Daily News, of Bowling Green, Kentucky, and "Fourth National Academy" from the Owensboro Messenger, of Owensboro, Ky.

July 2, 1954

Thursday's Courier Journal carried an article concerning the Mutual Security Act which passed

the House this week. In listing the vote of the Kentucky Delegation Robsion and Golden were noted as voting for passage of the Foreign Aid Bill, and all other Members from Kentucky in the House were listed as voting against the Foreign Aid Bill. I was somewhat amused in reading this article due to the fact that every Member of the Kentucky Delegation on both sides of the aisle voted for passage of the Foreign Aid Bill with the Democratic Members taking a much more active part in the general debate. I have been informed that this vote will be corrected as of today.

For a number of months I have been surprised to find that Senator McCarthy has an unusually large following in the Second Congressional District of Kentucky. Off hand if an inquiry had been made I would have said that the people in the Second District generally felt that McCarthyism was certainly not good for this Country at the present time. I have received a number of letters from constituents of mine setting forth the fact that McCarthy is a great American and is one man fighting to free this Country from Communism and should be appreciated

by all of the people. On several occasions in discussing this matter with my Colleagues I have informed them that even in the Second District of Kentucky McCarthy has a following, and this has come somewhat as a surprise. For instance, on June 28th a poll was held by the Cincinnati Times Star, and out of a total of 10,755 ballots cast, with the question being did the Army prove its claim that improper influence was used to get fair treatment for Private G. David Schine, or did McCarthy prove his claim that the Army used improper influence to block an investigation of Communism in the Army, some 80% of the readers participating in this poll answered that Senator McCarthy proved his case in the recent Congressional hearing, and the Army failed to make its case.

From time to time we discuss the question in the House privately as to whether or not President Eisenhower will run for another term in 1956. A great many political observers believe that the great personal popularity of the President might be able to pull the Republicans over the hump again in 1956. President Eisenhower has declared privately his intention

to retire from the White House after his present term expires. Speaker Joseph Martin predicts that Eisenhower will run again and be reelected. According to the Press, the President and Speaker Martin were discussing this matter and the President called the Speaker's attention to a newspaper article quoting the Speaker as stating the President would run for reelection. The President asked the Speaker how much he would bet that this would take place, and the Speaker stated very promptly that he would not bet and believed that the President sincerely did not want to serve a second term but conditions would force him to be a candidate again, and that he would be reelected. The President laughed and stated that he would not be a candidate.

The House adjourned at 4:37 p.m. and, under previous order, the House will convene again on Tuesday, July 6, 1954 at 12 o'clock noon.

The House again resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the Bill, H.R. 9680, to provide for continued price support for

agricultural products. President Eisenhower had requested Congress to pass a law providing a sliding scale of price supports ranging from 75 to 90% of parity, stating that this was necessary in order to bring agricultural production into better balance, and to prevent future crop surpluses such as the six and one half billion dollars worth now in Government storage. The storage bill for the crop surplus today amounts to thirty thousand dollars per hour, or some seven hundred thousand dollars per day. Shortly after the rule was adopted the Administration saw that the President's request of 75 to 90% of parity would not be accepted by the House and that flexible farm supports ranging from 82½% to 90% of parity on five basic crops (cotton, wheat, corn, peanuts and rice) would have a chance to pass. I was definitely of the opinion that a great many of the Republican Members from the farming States would vote with the majority of the Democrats for passage of the Hope Bill, providing for 90% of parity. Chairman Hope, Republican Member of the House, and, in my way of thinking the outstanding authority today on agriculture, sponsored H.R. 9680, providing for 90% of parity.

Shortly after general debate started a number of the Democratic Members from the city areas of the United States were noticeably absent, and the general debate became very heated, especially over the question of President Eisenhower's campaign promise made in 1952 for 90% of parity. Congressman Abernethy, of Mississippi, and others, vigorously accused the President of reneging on his promise, and made statements, which, in my opinion, caused the Republican Members to weld together more solidly in their vote on this particular bill. Majority Leader Halleck, and Speaker Martin both spoke for the amendment offered by Congressman Harrison of Nebraska, providing for 82½% to 90% of parity, and called upon the Members on their side of the aisle to stand with their President and repudiate any statements to the effect that he had failed to carry out any of his promises. Our poor strategy and total lack of leadership at this particular time enabled the Republicans to pass the Harrison amendment 228 to 170. I voted against the Harrison amendment because I definitely am for fixed price supports at 90% of parity, with of course, acreage quotas

prevailing. After the Harrison amendment was adopted in the Committee of the Whole House it was agreed that we would request a separate vote on this particular amendment when the Committee rose and the Speaker resumed the Chair, hoping to gain a few votes on this aye and nay roll call vote. The Republican Members gained a few additional votes, and we were only able to muster 170 out of our total vote of 214. Thirty-five Members of the House were not present to vote and one Member answered present. After the roll call vote on this particular amendment, and final passage of the bill, which took place on a voice vote, Mr. Rayburn came over and sat with me, and we discussed the reasons for failure to pass H.R. 9680 calling for 90% of parity. Mr. Rayburn very readily admitted that the statements made in general debate by Members on our side certainly hurt our cause and tended to solidify the Republicans, and in addition, our Members should have been present on the Floor. Passage of H.R. 9680 with flexible supports at 82½% to 90% of parity on the five basic crops, in my opinion, will react against the farmers and repercussions will be heard this Fall.

The Department of Justice announced today that the Federal Government had filed an anti-trust suit designed to break up the United Fruit Company's banana empire, which, in my opinion, will spike Communist propaganda in Guatemala, and the rest of Latin America. For a number of years the Communists have tried to obscure the real issue of Communist imperialism in Central America by charging that the United States was only interested in protecting American business, and especially the business of the United Fruit Company. During my life I have heard the United Fruit Company charged with many conspiracies concerning the overturning of Governments in Latin America.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon again last night accused the Truman Administration of a policy of weakness and surrender which brought about the loss of six hundred million people to the Communists. Nixon apparently is to be the number one oratorical gun of the Republican Party in its attacks on the Democrats this Fall. I am one of those people who believes that Nixon, notwithstanding his great desire to become President of the United States will never succeed.

Congressman James C. Auchincloss, of the Third District of New Jersey, serving his sixth term, made a very eloquent speech on the Floor of the House some two weeks ago shortly following the death of ex-Governor Hoffman of New Jersey. Ex-Governor Hoffman, according to Auchincloss, was one of the great Americans of all times, and the Congressman went on at great length eulogizing this distinguished public official of New Jersey. Two days after this eloquent speech was made, Hoffman's letter to his daughter, disclosing the fact that he had embezzled \$300,000, was released to the Press. According to this disclosure, the money was embezzled off and on over a period of years. I still maintain that every utterance made which is published in the Congressional Record should be carefully weighed. Congressman Howell, of New Jersey, serving his third term, is the Democratic candidate for United States Senator in New Jersey, running against ex-Congressman Case. The Hoffman disclosure has certainly improved the chance of Howell for election to this office.

July 6, 1954

Sam Reynolds, 63 year old Omaha businessman, was appointed by

Governor Crosby of Nebraska for interim appointment to succeed Senator Hugh Butler. Ted Cripp was appointed by the Governor of Wyoming to succeed Lester C. Hunt.

Senate Majority Leader Knowland's statement to the effect that he will support amendment to the foreign aid bill denying U.S. funds to the United Nations if China is admitted to membership in United Nations, has stirred up quite a controversy here in Washington. This statement followed by Lyndon Johnson's statement was depicted in a cartoon carried in the Evening Star showing both Knowland and Johnson seated in the same chair with Secretary of State. The statements from Knowland and Johnson certainly must have caused Secretary Dulles some worry.

I have received several letters and telegrams requesting that I sign discharge petition No. 9 which would discharge the Rules Committee from further consideration of House Resolution No. 590, a resolution providing for consideration of the postal salaries bill H.R. 9245, which was referred to that Committee on June 17. Congressman Corbett of Pa. introduced H.R. 9245. Some 145 signatures

are now affixed to this discharge petition and it requires 218 signatures to discharge the bill. I definitely am against discharge petitions seeking to discharge bills from legislative committees. In this particular instance, the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported the bill favorably and sent same on to the Rules Committee for rule. The fact that the Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported the bill indicates to me that the Rules Committee should issue a rule. I have not definitely made up my mind as to whether I will sign this discharge petition.

Congressman Percy Priest of Tennessee indicated last week that he would introduce a resolution expressing congressional disapproval of the utility contract involving the Tennessee Valley Authority. I definitely shall support this resolution and believe that Congressman Holifield's action on the Senate and House Atomic Energy Committee was proper in every respect.

We passed 1954 regular appropriations amounting to \$42,343,000,000 for the following Departments and the Senate upped this amount to

\$43,132,000,000. The managers on the part of the House and Senate in conference finally compromised on \$42,668,000,000. The appropriations are as follows:

Treasury-Post Office	\$ 3,333
State, Justice, Commerce	1,202
Army Civil Functions	457
Independent Agencies	5,652
Interior	406
Agriculture	724
Defense	28,800
Legislative-Judiciary	98
Labor-H.E.W.	1,975
District of Columbia	20

The Fourth of July holiday finds us in probably the worst gloom since the dark days after the beginning of the Korean War. Today we are not as close with our Allies, Great Britain and France, as we should be. President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles continue to emphasize the need for stopping the Reds. Great Britain wants to intensify its trade with the communist world and especially in the Far East, when we are not favorable. The British think the world can get along with the communists and we have our doubts. Secretary Dulles has indicated that he objects to seating the Chinese Communists.

Harry S. Truman is recovering from appendix and gall bladder operation, and judging from his actions his most antagonistic political enemies still cannot accuse him of lacking courage.

I see from an article in the Courier Journal that of the counties containing the State's seven second class cities, Warren County gained 855 and Daviess County 3,159. The unemployment situation has affected Daviess considerably more than any other county in the Second District.

During the month of January, the Congress of the United States passed 3 major bills; in February 9 major bills; in March 23 major bills; in April 36 major bills; in May 55 major bills; in June 120 major bills.

Congressman Samuel Yorty of California seems to have established a franking privilege record. He sent out 4,108,500 copies of a single speech that he made on the floor of the House and it was estimated that the cost for mailing this speech to the taxpayers was \$119,146.50. Congressman Yorty justified this tremendous expense due to statements made by the

Republican organization in California in his race for U.S. Senator, which according to the Congressman, were untrue and known to be untrue by the Republican Party

The American Farm Bureau favored the Harrison Amendment to the 1954 Agricultural Act providing for sliding parity scale of $82\frac{1}{2}$ - 90. I have my doubts that the American Farm Bureau really represents the farmers of America. One indication was the statement of James G. Patten President of the National Farmers Union, to the effect that Secretary Benson should resign since the GOP Administration had not lived up to its full parity campaign promises.

Several months ago, Max Bodenheim and his wife were killed in Greenwich Village by a dope fiend who was later adjudged insane. Bodenheim had reached the gutter level but I still remember the closing two sentences in his novel which was adjudged the book of the month a few years ago. The two sentences are as follows: "Today, when the world is falling apart like scattered beads from a pearl necklace that once graced the lovely throat of existence, the bestial side of man's nature is revealing itself more blatantly both inside and outside

the village. There are people everywhere who belong to no cause, no dream, no faith, no hope, and who come to bohemia to mix with the desperate fraternity of the damned."

The House convenes again today and we will have this week the Consent Calendar, Private Calendar, H.R. 8009, care of mentally ill in Alaska; H.R. 9640, Vocational Rehabilitation Act; H.R. 9252, provide reserve of tankers; H.R. 7486, Harboring of Fugitives; and if rules are granted, H.R. 9709, Unemployment Compensation; H.R. 9580, Espionage and Sabotage Act; S. 2987, Transfer of hay and pasture seeds from Commodity Credit Corporation; S. Concurrent Res. 79, Continue Texas City tin smelter; H.R. 9144, Federal Reserve Act loans by Small Business Administration; H.R. 8386, Conservation of Water Resources; S. 1276, Act to Amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

I have this day been notified that Governor Frank Clement of Tennessee has sent President Eisenhower a wire requesting a conference. The Governor agrees with the rest of us that the President has a misconception of the reasons for TVA's growth and

unwarranted belief that TVA is attempting to expand geographically.

After concerted effort on the part of several of us, Thomas C. Miller, Superintendent of Mammoth Cave National Park, was transferred to Grand Teton National Park in Wyoming. He is being succeeded by Perry Brown who appears to be a capable administrator and a man with considerable experience with the national park service. I sincerely hope that he will cooperate with the people in Edmonson County and at least will have better judgment than Miller.

Work will begin on lock and dam 2 at Calhoun on July 15. The contractor must have the lock ready for use not later than 570 calendar days and all work completed not later than 690 calendar days. This particular lock will be 84 feet wide and 600 feet long and the price \$4,200,074.50.

July 7, 1954

I cast my vote for passage of H.R. 9640 today which provides for amendment of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act so as to promote and assist in the extension and improvement of Vocational Rehabilitation

services providing for a more effective use of available Federal funds, and to otherwise improve the provisions of that Act. Under this bill Congress is authorized to appropriate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, the sum of thirty million dollars, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, the sum of forty-five million dollars, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, the sum of fifty-five million dollars, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958 and each fiscal year thereafter, the sum of sixty-five million dollars. A portion of this bill pertains to blind people who operate drink and concession stands in public buildings throughout the Nation. This money is well spent and a spirit of cooperation exists between the Federal Government and the States that naturally makes your heart feel better.

July 8, 1954

We had H.R. 9709 up for consideration in the House today. This bill extends and improves the unemployment compensation program admitting one million three hundred thousand additional employees. It provides for State cooperation with

employers of four or more employees eligible. In Kentucky our law provides for four or more, and twenty-six weeks at a top of thirty dollars per week. Congressman Forand, of Rhode Island, submitted two amendments providing for a mandatory payment by the States of forty-two dollars per week and for extension of time. The two amendments were defeated. I cast the vote of my District for passage of H.R. 9709, and believe that same is a good law.

Federal Judge Alexander Holtzoff, of the U.S. District Four for the District of Columbia, today sentenced Mrs. Lolita Lebron, Rafael Miranda, Irving Rodriguez and Andres Cordero. Testimony was heard during the two week trial of the four defendants charged with wounding Representatives Davis, of Tennessee, Bentley of Michigan, Fallon of Maryland, Jensen of Iowa, and Roberts of Alabama. Mrs. Lebron, self-styled leader of the group, received the lightest sentence, 16 years and eight months to fifty years. Her male companions were sentenced to serve from twenty-five to seventy-five years each. The four Puerto Rican terrorist still protested that the shooting they staged in the House on March 13

was a political demonstration, and brought about in the hope that freedom would be secured for Puerto Rico. Mrs. Lebron, at time of sentence stated:

"We are not free. I did it for a great ideal. Peace is what I wish the world. I have God with me. I love you, I love the world, and I love God."

In answer Judge Holtzoff stated:

"If this country is to survive, our national legislators should be safe in carrying out their duties. There never was a crime as heinous as this."

On Wednesday my good friend, Robert L. Riggs, of the Courier-Journal, called me inquiring as to what position I would take assuming that Red China was admitted as a member of the United Nations organization over the protest of the United States. I informed Bob as follows:

"I am definitely against the recognition now of Red China. But if, against our wishes, Communist China is admitted to the United Nations, I do not think that would justify us in withdrawing.

"I think the United Nations is the most important of our agencies that will prevent a third world war. I do not think we should do anything to disrupt it."

My statement was carried in the Courier-Journal of July 8, 1954, together with the statements of the other Members of the Kentucky Delegation. In reading over the statements of the other Members I am somewhat proud of the statement I made.

On Wednesday the House adopted the Conference Report for the Lease-Purchase Bill known as H.R. 6342. Immediately upon the adoption of the report of the House and Senate Managers Senator Clements and I forwarded letters to the Postmaster General and the Administrator of the General Services Administration, requesting that the projects heretofore approved in the Second District be constructed under the provisions of this new Lease-Purchase Bill. The Lease-Purchase Bill Conference Report cleared today. It is now up to the President. Under this bill a limit of three years is set in which projects may be approved, although actual construction could go on for many years to

come. Without a dissenting vote the Senate adopted the Conference Report, which provides that the Post Office Department could spend three million dollars and the General Services Administration five million dollars to launch the program.

An editorial appeared in the Courier-Journal of July 6th concerning the article carried in Time Magazine on the John Sherman Cooper story. The author of this article appearing in Time Magazine was born and reared in Elkton, Kentucky, in my Congressional District, and I, too am somewhat puzzled at some of the expressions used in his article. The editorial is as follows:

"We have just returned from a guided tour of Kentucky, conducted thither by Time magazine which in its current issue devotes a generous and genial portion of copy to our state and our Senator Cooper. It was quite a tour, too, just chock full of facts, faces and homespun sayings that we hadn't known before and probably never would have run across if it hadn't been for Time.

"We found, for example, that

true Kentuckians say that real hot weather is hotter than hackydarn, which is four miles down the road from hell and therefore considerably hotter. True Kentuckians also call a real fine horse race a whittledycut, which goes to show you how few true Kentuckians there are around these days. According to Time, Senator Cooper's home town of Somerset was in the 'eastern mountains,' on one occasion, and in the Pennyroyal on the special Time map. Louisville and Covington were located in the Bluegrass, the Seventh District was donated to the Republican Party, and Pleaz Mobley, allegedly a singer of old English ballads so beloved by the hillfolk, was hailed as the Republican candidate from the Eighth District.

"All of which gave us the feeling of a man who awakes on the day coach and can't quite place the landscape outside the window. A hasty glance at the map (ours not Time's) reassured us that Senator Cooper's home town is the Knobs, where we left it, and that Louisville, like Covington, is well outside the Bluegrass. We found, without the help of Gene Siler, Howes Meade and Daniel Boone Smith (also Republican

candidates for Congress from the Eighth District) that Pleaz Mobley was not the Republican candidate. But then we hit tough going. Tough as hackydam, as true Kentuckians would say.

"For instance, is Pleaz Mobley a ballad singer? He can whang a guitar and, when the campaigning gets hot, render a right fair version of Maple on the Hill or Trouble in Mind. But we suspect that Pleaz, like 99.5 per cent of Kentuckians, wouldn't know an old English ballad from a bunch of hill-folk sitting around their TV set.

"That doesn't mean that Pleaz isn't a ballad singer, or that whittledycut and hackydam aren't real, old Kentucky fixin's. Of course, Jerry McNeerney, Dean Eagle and Mike Barry, who have followed horses for the better part of their lives, swear they never heard of whittledycut, and no less an authority on rural lore than Allan Trout declares that hackydam is a new one on him. But to magazine writers, a Kentuckian with a guitar is a ballad singer, and any undefined word becomes an old Cumberland Mountain expression, handed down, like the mythical family dulcimer, from our Elizabethan forebears.

If all of the alleged Kentucky balladeers were to come back home, the rest of us would leave.

"But be that as it may, if our readers have heard of these expressions, perhaps they will let us know. We're always eager as hackydam to learn new Kentucky lore. That's why we enjoyed the Time trip so much."

Senator Cooper, for some reason or other, has refused to take a stand on TVA and the AEC compulsory contract which President Eisenhower is sponsoring. To me, this compulsory contract which AEC must enter into with TVA providing that AEC would buy six hundred thousand kilowatts for its own use from TVA to be used at the Paducah Atomic Energy Plant, with this six hundred thousand kilowatts to be pumped into TVA by the private utility known as the Dixon-Yates Company of West Memphis, Arkansas, at a cost of from ninety million dollars to one hundred and forty million dollars during the twenty-five year period of the contract, seems a complete waste and simply asinine. The Dixon-Yates Company will build a private power plant in West Memphis, Arkansas, at a cost of some one hundred million

dollars to carry out the terms of this proposed contract. Senator Estes Kefauver, of Tennessee, has introduced a bill prohibiting the AEC to buy power for resale. My good friend, Congressman Percy Priest, of Nashville, Tennessee, has introduced a companion bill in the House. I shall support both bills.

Today twelve newspapers from the First and Second Congressional Districts jointly published the Green River Valley Celebration Special. These newspapers are as follows:

The Owensboro Messenger, of Owensboro, Kentucky, the Owensboro Inquirer, of Owensboro, Ky.; the Park City Daily News, of Bowling Green, Ky.; the McLean County News, of Calhoun, Ky.; the Henderson Gleaner and Journal, of Henderson, Ky.; the Sebree Banner, of Sebree, Ky.; the Messenger of Central City, Ky.; the Greenville Leader, of Greenville, Ky.; the Green River Republican, of Morgantown, Ky.; The Times-Argus, of Central City, Ky.; the Ohio County Messenger, of Beaver Dam, Ky.; the Ohio County News, of Hartford, Ky.

I inserted in the Congressional Record at pages A 4944 - A 4947

five extensions entitled "The Green River Valley Development Program" with article written by James R. Hines, President of the Green River Valley Citizens League, Inc., "Current Congress Can Spare \$800,000, For Valley"; "Tremendous Coal Supply in the Valley-Reserves Are Huge"; written by C. A. Reis, Honorary President of the Green River Valley Citizens League, Inc.; "Owensboro Sees Key Turned With Start on Locks", written by my young friend, Larry Hager, of the Owensboro, Messenger and Inquirer, of Owensboro, Kentucky; "The Civilizations Always on a River", written by Landon Wills, Editor of the McLean County News, of Calhoun, Kentucky; "Brownsville Is a Gateway to Mammoth Cave", written by R. A. Demunbrun, of Brownsville, Kentucky. This special edition commemorates the beginning development of the Green River Valley in Kentucky. Congress, the present Administration, the Commonwealth of Kentucky and all of those who made it possible to begin reconstruction of Lock and Dam 1 and 2 on Green River are praised in this special edition.

According to the Press, during the past week, there has been a reduction in unemployment to the

extent of approximately one million. President Walter Reuther, of the C.I.O., informed the Labor and Commerce Departments today that their optimistic figures on the decrease in unemployment are attributable, in major part, to the exhaustion of workers' benefit rights.

The Federal Government will seek an atomic strike injunction today, as provided for under the Taft-Hartley Labor Relations Act. The strike involves a dispute over wages starting Wednesday morning, some twelve hours after President Eisenhower had invoked the emergency clause of Taft-Hartley. The President, at that time, explained that the strike could hurt this Nation's race for atomic supremacy. Some 4500 workers are on strike at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and Paducah, Kentucky. Chairman Lewis L. Strauss, of the Atomic Energy Commission, stated that U-235, which is essential to the production of atomic weapons, is extracted from uranium at the two above mentioned plants.

The Corbett Bill, providing for a postal employees pay raise, and H.R. 9020, providing for ten percent

increase across the board for Veterans and their dependents, are both locked tight in Rules Committee. The postal employees raise provides for a seven percent increase, and the House Civil Service Committee is meeting today to vote on a five percent compromise postal pay raise bill. The Postmaster General has vigorously fought all pay increases so far this Session, giving as his reason that the two hundred million dollar deficit each year in the Post Office Department should be erased before a postal employee pay raise bill is passed.

July 12, 1954

I am this day extending my remarks in the Record and including articles written by Francelle L. Armstrong, Editor of Henderson Gleaner and Journal; Byron Royster and Baxter Melton of the Sebree Banner; and J. Ray Gaines, Editor of the Park City Daily News of Bowling Green, with all of said articles appearing in the Green River Valley Celebration Special, published on July 8, 1954 by twelve of the newspapers in the Green River Valley. I must remember to speak to my good friend, Mr. C. A. Reis, concerning his letter and article pertaining to Millet

Hand, Congressman from the State of New Jersey and a Member of the Civil Functions Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee. It just so happens that Congressman Hand's statement concerning Green River was not from the heart but made in a sarcastic manner, due to the fact that Congressman Hand was definitely against the construction of Locks and Dams 1 and 2 on Green River. When I appeared before the Civil Functions Subcommittee and heard the Congressman make his statement, I was not at all surprised because I had been forewarned as to his attitude.

According to the Press this past week, an atomic particle apparently from outer space capable of annihilating ordinary matter has been captured at the top of the earth's atmosphere, according to Dr. Marcel Schein of the University of Chicago, and reported by him to a meeting of the American Physical Society. It seems that this project was sponsored by the office of Naval Reserve. It seems that the particle is an antiproton, with this being the counterpart or opposite number of a proton. The proton as we know it, is the core of a hydrogen atom and one of the components of every kind of matter.

The Louisville, Kentucky Courier Journal editorially stated that they were proud of the Kentucky Senators and Congressmen, Democrats and Republicans alike, due to their sound judgment and statements made concerning admission of Red China to the United Nations Organization, and the advisability of the United States withdrawing from the United Nations provided admission is granted. I definitely am against the admission of Red China and I am not in favor of withdrawing from the United Nations Organization. I also believe that we have too much talking in both the House of Representatives and the Senate concerning this particular matter and other matters pertaining to foreign affairs. The exchange of partisan accusations and recriminations over who is to blame for what in the field of foreign affairs reflects no credit on the participants in the squabble, and in the long-run it may be that the national interest will be dangerously harmed by these outbreaks, between political spokesmen. According to my opinion, the evil force in the world today is aggressive communism for which neither the Democrats nor the Republicans are responsible. I definitely am of the opinion that there are three

separate and distinct branches of our Government - Executive - Legislative - Judicial - and it is imperative that the Members of Congress keep this in mind before making some profound statement which might affect our relations with the other free nations of the world and also with our communist controlled countries.

The Madisonville, Kentucky Messenger newspaper is a very independent newspaper and always has a strong editorial page. Regardless of who gets hurt, the facts are brought forth in this newspaper. For example, during the past week an editorial appeared entitled "The Howling Chorus Howls Again". A portion of this editorial is as follows:

"The Atomic Energy Commission heard the evidence in the Oppenheimer case and therefore is in better position to judge the scientist and his associations with pinks and punks than is the LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL, THE WASHINGTON POST AND THE NEW YORK TIMES. And for our part, as we said before, we can go along with the commission in its attitude of turning thumbs down on Dr. Oppenheimer on the basis of the rule of guilt by association.

"There is one paragraph in the AEC majority opinion which makes a lot of sense to a lot of soldier-furnishing, taxpaying American people, regardless of what THE LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL, THE WASHINGTON POST AND THE NEW YORK TIMES think about it. Here is the paragraph which everybody should read and then read again:

" 'In respect to the criterion of associations, we find that his (Oppenheimer's) associations with persons known to him to be communist have extended far beyond the tolerable limits of prudence and self-restraint which are to be expected of one holding the high positions that the government has continuously entrusted to him since 1942. These associations have lasted too long to be justified as merely the intermittent and accidental revival of earlier friendships.' "

When the Mutual Security Bill was before the House, we had much discussion concerning the advisability of permitting France and Italy to continue to receive aid unless the EDC Pact was ratified. This past week the Senate clearly indicated an amendment would be voted to the Mutual Security Act providing that the United States would stop delivery of arms aid

to France and Italy unless the European Defense Community Pact is ratified by 1955.

President Eisenhower indicated on Saturday of this past week that he was very gratified when the strike threatening production of atomic and hydrogen bombs at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and Paducah, Kentucky, was called off by the CIO, thereby making it unnecessary for the President to seek a Taft-Hartley Law injunction. Taft-Hartley Law injunctions cause Presidents considerable worry, and I know what the President meant when he said he was gratified.

The inside story of the Atomic Energy Commission versus TVA controversy still boils hot. Congressman Jonas of North Carolina, the Republican Member of the House who vigorously fought TVA appropriation several weeks ago, called upon the Bureau of the Budget for a statement concerning this controversy. Congressman Jonas stated that he was disturbed by the controversy resulting from President Eisenhower's instruction to AEC to contract with the Middle States Utilities Inc. and the Southern Company, known as the Dixon-Yates Group, to build a plant at West

Memphis, Arkansas, the said contract to extend for a period of 25 years and to amount to over 100 million dollars. According to the Bureau of the Budget, the President only desires to provide for national defense needs thereby promoting the best interests not only of the Tennessee Valley area but of all the people, and permit amortization of the cost of the facilities over a 25 year period, and thus averting an immediate capital outlay of 100 million dollars and reducing pressure against the ceiling on the national debt. The Bureau further stated the plan was an alternative to a proposal to build a steam plant at Fulton, Tennessee by TVA and the President again was carrying out his belief that we should promote a private enterprise economy

Up to July 9, 1954, the following major bills have been before the Congress of the United States and their position is as follows: Debt Limit Increase: cleared House Committee and passed House; Tax Revision: cleared House Committee, passed House, cleared Senate Committee, passed Senate; Military Construction: cleared House Committee, passed House, cleared Senate Committee, passed Senate;

Hawaii Statehood: cleared House Committee, passed House, cleared Senate Committee, passed Senate (joined with Alaska in Senate); Alaska Statehood: cleared House Committee, cleared Senate Committee (joined with Hawaii in Senate); Congressional - Judiciary Salaries: cleared Senate Committee; Witness Immunity: cleared Senate Committee, passed Senate; Wire-Tapping: cleared House Committee, passed House; St. Lawrence Seaway: cleared House Committee, passed House, cleared Senate Committee, passed Senate, signed by President; Bricker Amendment: cleared Senate Committee, killed; Korean Defense Pact: cleared Senate Committee, passed Senate, signed by President; Excise Tax Reductions: cleared House Committee, passed House, cleared Senate Committee, passed Senate, signed by President; Highway Program: cleared House Committee, cleared Senate Committee, passed Senate, signed by President; Housing Program: cleared House Committee, passed House, cleared Senate Committee, passed Senate; Labor Act Changes: cleared Senate Committee, killed; Wool Bill (included in House farm bill) cleared House Committee, passed House, cleared Senate Committee, passed by Senate; Farm Program: cleared

House Committee, passed House;
18 Year Vote: cleared Senate
Committee, killed; Social Security:
cleared House Committee, passed
House; Reciprocal Trade: cleared
House Committee, passed House,
cleared Senate Committee, passed
Senate, signed by President;
Mutual Security Authorization:
cleared House Committee, passed
House; Mutual Security Appropriation
and 10 Regular Appropriation Bills:
cleared House Committee, passed
House, cleared Senate Committee,
passed Senate, signed by President.

Occasionally on Monday morning
after a quiet peaceful week-end,
you receive a mean letter from
some constituent enquiring as to
your vote on a particular matter
and indicating that your Congres-
sional District is no doubt as
poorly represented as any in the
United States. These letters
always make one feel unusually
fine to start the week on. From
time to time you receive letters
such as this one which off-sets
the above missile:

"Uniontown, Kentucky

July 6, 1954

Dear Mr. Natcher:

I appreciate your letter of
sympathy so much. (This gentleman's
wife had just died) You must be a

very kind considerate person to think of our sorrow. Let me say, I am proud to have such a man as you representing me. Sincerely, Henry V. Clements and Family."

Another nice letter such as this one always helps:

"Southern Bell Telephone and
Telegraph Company
Owensboro, Kentucky
July 7, 1954

Dear Mr. Natcher:

Mr. P. H. Haley of Madisonville, Kentucky, has sent to me your nice letter of July 1, congratulating him on his forty years' service with Southern Bell Telephone Company. He is so proud of the letter he wanted me to see it and then be sure and return to him. Mr. Haley does not know I am writing to express my personal and the Company's appreciation for your most thoughtful and kindly act, in taking recognition of his long life and faithful work with this service company. We express sincere and deepest thanks for your kindness to Mr. Haley and all telephone people. Yours very truly, Henry M. Wilson, District Manager.

July 13, 1954

I attended meeting today discussing with other Members of the House the importance of the Atomic Energy Bill which is to be rushed out of Rules Committee one day this week and placed on the Floor for vote. We all agree that this bill is one of the most important bills that will come before the present Session of the Congress. Briefly, the bill authorizes the leasing of uranium slugs and plutonium rods to private industry for the production of atomic energy necessary in operating different types of manufacturing plants, with lease agreements to extend for forty years. All plutonium, which is a by-product is to be purchased by the Federal Government, and used for the manufacture of hydrogen and atomic bombs. Plants using uranium and plutonium can be erected at any point in the United States and, unlike our waterfall manufacturing processing plants which require certain locations. In order for the present Administration not to permit General Motors and one or two of the favored few to acquire a monopoly it is imperative for this bill to have all the necessary safeguards guaranteeing to the

people of this Country that the benefits received therefrom will be received for the people of the United States and controlled at all times. Congressman Holifield, the nephew of our Assistant Attorney General in Kentucky, and a gentleman who was born in Mayfield, Kentucky, is Chairman of the Congressional Delegation interested in this matter.

One of our unusual men on the Floor of the House is Congressman Thomas J. O'Brien, of the Sixth District of Chicago, Illinois, serving his ninth term. Congressman O'Brien directly and indirectly is good for forty votes on the Floor in any fight. He served as Sheriff of Cook County, and is one of the richest men in the House. Great horse race man and likes to talk about Kentucky and the fine horses raised in Kentucky. Won ten thousand dollars on the Preakness and would not have been too much concerned if he had lost this amount on this particular race. He is about seventy-five years old, and in addition to his former duties of Sheriff of Cook County, served as Bank Examiner in Illinois for a great number of years.

Today we had up for consideration H.R. 8356, a bill to improve the public health by encouraging more extensive use of the voluntary pre-payment method in the provision of personal health services. Briefly, this bill provides for the expenditure of twenty-five million dollars to underwrite certain minor insurance companies who will extend their coverage taking in people who are now considered bad risks. At the time President Eisenhower delivered his State of the Union Message, indicating that the Congress should pass such a bill, I made up my mind that I was against same. This is nothing but socialized insurance which, if passed, would require one hundred million dollars next year, two hundred million dollars the following year and so on, etc. I voted against the adoption of the rule and also voted to recommit the bill. This bill was recommitted with the vote being 238 to 134. The doctors of the United States generally were against this bill, and I was somewhat amused at telegrams, received after the bill was recommitted, from the Medical Association urging that the bill be defeated. This is the second bill that has been recommitted during the present

Session of Congress, and during the past twenty years it is my guess that not more than ten bills have been recommitted. This is very unusual procedure and, in my opinion, with the bill simply a political bill, is also a direct repudiation of the President.

When I started this journal, it never occurred to me that I would have it bound. I thought in the beginning that I would try for a period of months to record some of the important events taking place in the Congress and throughout the world generally, as well as happenings in my own family. After keeping the journal for some time, I decided to have it bound into volume and at that time discovered that I had made a number of corrections in ink in Volume I. This, together with typing from black and blue typewriter ribbons, did not make a nice volume. After Volume XV was bound, I decided to have Volume I retyped and rebound. The original Volume I contained 301 pages and Volume II started with page 302. In retyping Volume I a typewriter with a larger type was used and this made 478 pages. In rebinding Volume I, it became necessary to make two parts - Part I and Part II. Volume II beginning with page 302 follows page 478 of Volume I, Part II.