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JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. NATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

2ND DIST. OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME II

PART II

December 6, 1954

Paul M. Butler of Indiana was elected Democratic Chairman at the New Orleans meeting on Saturday, December 4. On the first call of the roll he had 70 votes with only 53 required for election. Mr. Butler was opposed by Michael DiSalle of Toledo and James Finnegan of Pa. It seems that Harry S. Truman was opposed to the election of Mr. Butler, but that Mr. Butler had the blessing of Adlai Stevenson who hopes to be the Democratic nominee for President, and Stephen Mitchell, the present chairman. Congressman Sam Rayburn attended the meeting and suggested that the election be postponed until February or March. Mr. Rayburn, who will be the next Speaker of the House, is one of the most powerful figures in the Democratic Party today and he made the suggestion of postponement hoping to avoid a contest for the chairmanship. Other members attending this meeting saw no reason for postponement, particularly in view of the fact that 71 members of the National Committee were present in person and the balance were represented by proxies. I personally am glad that Butler was elected and believe he will make us a good chairman. I am

not at all sure that Mr. Rayburn's suggestion was a good one and was sorry that he attempted to secure a postponement of the vote. At this meeting, the 1952 loyalty oath provision was tossed out of the window. Retiring Democratic National Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell, Governor Battle of Virginia and Senator Humphrey of Minnesota, announced that no oath of assurance in writing as a prerequisite for the seating of Delegates would be included in the Committee's recommendations. I hope the Advisory Committee will further recommend that laws be enacted in the various states to make certain that the Democratic nominees of the National Convention will have their proper places on the election ballots for President and Vice President respectively.

During the second session of the 83d Congress, I voted for the bill providing for an advisory educational committee. I was one of the few Democrats in the House to vote for this particular legislation, and notwithstanding the fact it gave the Republicans the chance to set up another advisory committee, I favored any bill which might tend to help education. At the White House conference on education which

will be held next year, Neal H. McElroy of Cincinnati, Ohio, who by the way, is President of Proctor-Gamble Company, will preside, and according to the chairman he hopes to receive proposals from conferences in the various states which are to be held beforehand. This White House conference is slated to be held from November 28 to December 1, 1955. The conference hopes to bring about a more wide-spread knowledge, appreciation and interest in education creating a continuing concern on the part of the citizens to face their responsibilities toward education, and further, serving to bring about an analysis of the present condition of our educational system with all proposals to be considered for the acceleration and planning of more active programs for school improvement.

The signing of the mutual security pact by the United States and Nationalist China may well terminate all of Chiang Kai-Shek's hopes and expectations of returning to the mainland. Under this security pact, we pledge to prevent by force, if necessary, any communistic attempt to invade Formosa and the Pescadores Islands. No decision was made as to the other islands or Quemoy, which

have been targets of communistic raids recently. I believe that we must now take another good look at the Chinese situation.

Washington will remember the year 1954 as the year of the VIP invasion. During the present calendar year the Capital has greeted and entertained more than twenty of the world's foremost celebrities who have been in Washington to visit President Eisenhower or confer with high ranking officers of the Government. Those received in 1954 were: President Celal Bayar of Turkey, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, President Syngman Rhee of South Korea and President William Vacanarat Shadrach Tubman of Liberia. The Shah of Iran and his Queen are coming to town December 13, but theirs is not an official visit. The other celebrities here so far include Queen Mother Elizabeth, Gov. Gen. Vincent Massey of Canada, Malcolm McDonald, United Kingdom commissioner in Southeast Asia, and this imposing array of Prime Ministers: Adnan Menderes of Turkey, Sir Winston Churchill of Great Britain, Ben Halim of Lybia, Mohammed Ali of Pakistan, Shigeru Yoshida of Japan and Pierre

Mendes-France of France. Also on this level, under the title of Chancellor, came Konrad Adenauer of West Germany, and Julius Raab of Austria. Expected tomorrow is Prime Minister Sir John Kotelawala of Ceylon.

December 7, 1954

The December 10 issue of the U.S. News and World Report carries an article entitled "Admiral Kimmell's own story of Pearl Harbor". The Admiral gives his reasons as to why neither he nor General Short should be blamed for Pearl Harbor. In reading this article, I was very much impressed with the dispatch dated November 26, 1941 from the Chief of Naval Operations which was sent to Admiral Kimmell as Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet. The first two lines of this dispatch read as follows: "This dispatch is to be considered a war warning. Negotiations with Japan looking toward stabilization of conditions in the Pacific have ceased and an aggressive move by Japan is expected within the next few days." Notwithstanding this dispatch and similar dispatches, we were very much unprepared at Pearl Harbor.

Paul M. Butler, the newly elected Democratic National Chairman issued a statement on Monday to the effect that there is growing evidence that President Eisenhower lacks the capacity to govern and unite the American people. This is quite a change insofar as the strategy of our Party is concerned. Up to this time, we have merely accused President Eisenhower of surrounding himself with men who are not prepared to advise and who have ill advised the President. President Eisenhower's popularity apparently was not at stake in the November 2 election, therefore, from now on he will be held strictly to account party and policy. His leadership will be subjected consistently to the kind of critical analysis which was commonplace during the Roosevelt and Truman administrations. It seems to me that more Republican leaders hate President Eisenhower than Democrats. The strategy of the liberal wing of the Republican Party is to continue with President Eisenhower because as a practical matter they have no choice if they wish to win in 1956. The President has indicated on more than one occasion that he will not be a candidate for re-election in 1956 and I definitely am

of the opinion that we should continue our strategy of divide and conquer, rather than to start hurling darts at the President. I am a little afraid his popularity is much stronger than some of our Democratic leaders believe and since he has held himself heretofore aloof as far as a great many political matters are concerned, he has increased his position so far as his popularity with the people is concerned.

Yesterday, Congressman O'Neill's secretary rushed in to inform us that Congressman-elect James Roosevelt, had drawn the office which is being vacated by Congressman Wayne Aspinall located at 325, which is just down the hall from us. A lot of wisecracks have floated back and forth down the hall for the past 24 hours and the Republican slogan of "Elect Roosevelt, the wife you save may be your own" was revived.

I was very much surprised when the Secretary of Labor Mitchell in his speech before the CIO annual convention in Los Angeles yesterday came out flatly against state right-to-work laws, outlawing labor contract provisions that workers must become union members. This spokesman

for the present administration is contrary to the belief now existing in 17 of our states where right-to-work laws have heretofore been passed. This clearly demonstrates the about-face of our present administration insofar as the strength of the labor organization is concerned. The November 2 election must still be discussed in the White House. President Eisenhower was opposed by labor in his race in 1952 and succeeded in securing the farm vote which offset labor. With the farm vote now unhappy and labor still united against the present administration, we find this change in philosophy.

Philip Young, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, has recommended a 5% pay increase for postal and classified Federal employees. This recommendation went to the White House and comes at a time when the Democratic leaders of the 84th Congress have issued statements to the effect that a reasonable pay increase of from 5 to 10% must be passed during the first session of the 84th Congress. President Eisenhower's veto of the pay increase, flexible price supports, unemployment and labor's solid stand on November 2

have changed considerably the attitude of this administration. I believe that President Eisenhower's State of the Union message will contain several recommendations which will startle the conservative section of the GOP.

December 8, 1954

Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey announced on Monday of this week that it will be impossible to balance the budget for the next year. The Secretary said that present estimates of a deficit of about four and three-quarter billion for the current fiscal year which ends on June 30th appear to be about right. The campaign promise of 1952 to balance the budget certainly has not been carried out.

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy lashed out at President Eisenhower yesterday in a direct personal attack accusing the President of a shrinking show of weakness in combating communism. It seems that Senator McCarthy interrupted a hearing of his own Senate Investigations Subcommittee yesterday afternoon to make the attack which he called his temporary swan song as Chairman. McCarthy said that there

was considerable talk about an apology to the Senate for his fight against communism, but that he felt rather that he should apologize to the American people for what was an unintentional deception upon them. He stated that in the Eisenhower Campaign he spoke from coast to coast promising the American people that if they would elect the Eisenhower Administration they could be assured of a forceful, vigorous fight against communists in government. Unfortunately, the Senator stated, that he was mistaken. McCarthy blasted the President for congratulating Senators Watkins and Flanders when, according to the good Senator, these two particular gentlemen were guilty of holding up exposure of communists. The White House replied by ignoring McCarthy personally, but issued an accounting of its anti-communist record which added up to 875 persons either convicted, indicted, deported or subjected to other legal action. The fact that the White House was ready with the list clearly indicates to me that McCarthy's break was expected. McCarthy's statement was timed for the evening papers, and I imagine he was somewhat chagrined to find that the White House was ready with a prepared answer.

According to Republican Chairman, Leonard W. Hall, Senator McCarthy has made a major error. I believe that McCarthy's statement will carry a lot of weight with too many people. There is no question in my mind as to why the President has attempted to ignore McCarthy. McCarthy's following, which amazes me from day to day, is the reason for this slight on the part of the President.

According to the new Democratic National Chairman if Adlai Stevenson obtains the Party's 1956 Presidential nomination he will have to seek it vigorously and will not be drafted. I certainly hope that Stevenson will neither be drafted nor nominated. A ticket composed of Senator Russell of Georgia, and Governor Mennen Williams of Michigan, would certainly meet with my approval.

According to rumor at the present time, a number of Republican Senators are informally discussing the possibility of electing a new Floor Leader to succeed Senator Knowland. I presume that this movement will receive White House assistance due to the many and sudden outbursts from the Majority Leader during the

past few weeks concerning Communist China and the Administration's lack of foreign policy.

December 10, 1954

A charge of absentee vote buying was aired before the House Campaign Investigations Committee in Taylorsville, N.C. yesterday. This hearing was held in the district of my good friend, Hugh Q. Alexander, who defeated Republican William E. Stevens, Jr. The Republican Executive Committee asked for the investigation. This particular district is becoming very much like the three districts in the State of Florida. A great many northern Republicans have moved down and are now voting Republican.

Yesterday, the Soviet Union requested the United Nations Organization to declare the United States as the aggressor in the present Chinese controversy. Our demand for release of the 13 Americans who were recently sentenced in China for alleged spying charges brought on the Soviet demand. Russia maintains that our defense of Formosa and aid to Chiang Kai-shek should be

immediately condemned. It now seems that Secretary Mitchell was expressing his own opinion insofar as right-to-work laws are concerned. The day following his speech before the CIO, the President of the United States issued a release to the effect that Secretary Mitchell was expressing his own opinion and not that of the present Administration, therefore, any resemblance between Labor Secretary Mitchell's speech to the CIO to repeal so-called right-to-work laws and the Administration's position on labor legislation was purely accidental.

December 11, 1954

I attended the American Veterans banquet last night. General George Marshall was the honored guest, and ex-Governor Stassen was the principal speaker. A beautiful steel helmet mounted on a very unusual base was presented to General Marshall. To me General Marshall is one of our outstanding Americans, and I agree with ex-President Harry S. Truman that he is one of our great Generals of all time. Last night I could not help but think that president Eisenhower's occupancy of the White House at the present time was brought about directly as the result of his friend-

ship with General Marshall. General Marshall advanced President Eisenhower from Lt Colonel to Lt General in less than fifteen months in order that he might have sufficient rank to serve as European Commander during World War II. He placed his trust in the President and same was well placed. The distinguished guests sat at three tables and marched in to their tables with band music from the United States Army Band. It just so happened that only four Members of Congress, Senator Wiley of Wisconsin, Congressman Walters of Pennsylvania, Congressman Ford of Michigan, and I were present. A great many other Members of the House accepted but failed to appear. We were treated unusually nice, and the members of this organization seemed to appreciate the fact that we were in attendance. Last night's banquet was the tenth anniversary of this fine organization.

Today the U.S.S. Forrestal will be launched at Newport News, Virginia. This is the largest ship ever constructed. I am just wondering what part this ship will play during our atomic era.

Before leaving the banquet last night, I agreed to present a Kentucky

Colonel's commission to AMVETS National Commander, Rufus H. Wilson, at a special ceremony tomorrow. It seems that Willard F. Hughes, the fifth Vice Commander of AMVETS, who resides at Jefferstown, Kentucky, was instrumental in securing this commission, and I agreed to present same.

Several weeks ago I spoke to the Postmasters of the First, Second and Fourth Congressional Districts at their annual meeting which was held at Bowling Green. Before I was presented, one of the postal inspectors made a short statement informing the postmasters that another chain letter avalanche was under way, and that if any one of them, or any members of their family, were on chain letters he would advise that their names be removed immediately, and that was all the information he would give. I received a cute chain letter notice from the Hopkins County Times this morning which reads as follows:

"Hopkins County Times
40 South Main
Madisonville, Ky.

Dear Sir:

This letter was started in Peoria, Ill., and I send it to you in hopes of bringing relief and happiness to tired and weary husbands.

"Unlike most chain letters, this one will not cost you any money. Simply send a copy of this letter to five of your married friends who are equally tired. Place your name at the foot of this letter, then bundle up your wife and ship her to the man whose name appears at the top of the list. You may receive as many as 178 to 797 women, all married, and some of them should prove to be dandies.

"Have faith and do not break the chain. One man broke it and got his own wife back.

Artie Shaw
Tommy Manville
King Farouk
Dr. Kinsey
Ali Khan
Sam Sheppard
Liberace
George
Rubirosa
Errol Flynn

P.S. At the date of this writing, a friend of mine has just received his

36 5th woman. They buried him yesterday and it took three undertakers thirty-six (36) hours to get the smile off his face.

Respectfully,
B.A."

December 14, 1954

McCarthy's blast at the President clears the air to a certain extent. It places the Republicans in a position now where they cannot claim to be both for Ike and Joe.

According to news reports the President has had 105 days vacation so far this year. This includes week ends. 56 days of this time was spent at Denver, 17½ at Augusta, Georgia, 6 days at Palm Springs, 22 days in Camp David in nearby Maryland, 2½ days quail hunting near Thomasville, Georgia, and 2 days pheasant hunting near Toledo, Ohio.

On Wednesday of this past week the President's appointment list included the following:

9:30 AM. Officers of the National Automobile Dealers Association

and Postmaster General Summerville to invite the President to address the 39th Annual Convention of the Association in Chicago next January 31st. 10:30 AM. Press Conference. 11:15 AM. Budget Director, Roland R. Hughes, and 8:00 PM. Supreme Court Dinner. On press conference days the President's schedule is adjusted accordingly.

President Eisenhower called his Republican Congressional leaders to the White House yesterday for a first full dress review of the new legislative program he will send to Congress next month. Today the President and his aides will discuss National Defense and foreign policies with both the Republican and Democratic leaders present.

I definitely am in favor of reducing foreign aid expenditures in order to make more funds available for river, harbor and flood control projects in this country. The backlog has mounted from \$400,000,000 in 1927 to \$8,000,000,000 today.

On December 10th the United Nations by a 47 to 5 vote in the General Assembly condemned Red China's sentencing

of eleven American airmen as spies and instructed its chief executive to negotiate with Peiping for their release. Today I have just been informed that some thirty-five Chinese students who are completing their education in scientific fields have been notified that they cannot return to China due to the fact that scientific knowledge acquired in this country would be adverse to our interest if we permitted these students to return. Communist China states this is a violation of the International Law and was done in retaliation of the sentence of the eleven American airmen.

On Sunday I presented a Kentucky Colonel's commission to Rufus F. Wilson, National Commander of the American AMVETS. The AMVETS are holding their tenth annual convention at the Mayflower.

According to the Daily Treasurer's Statement we have on hand 620,299,885.3 ounces of gold owned by the United States Government valued at \$21,710,495,0335.4 ounces of silver owned by the Federal Government valued at \$2,168,551,866.49. In addition to the silver, we have 207,976,270.4 ounces of silver in 268,898,612 silver dollars.

We have outstanding at the present time \$21,219,763,310.31 in gold certificates. We have \$2,398,269,931.00 in silver certificates.

In addition to all of the above we have a National indebtedness amounting to \$278,268,775,173.89.

I was very much surprised when General James A. Van Fleet, and certain other high ranking Army and Navy officers in retired status, endorsed McCarthy's action and had supported him for months. Since McCarthy blasted the President, General James A. Van Fleet, one of our great heroes now retired as Commander of the Seventh Army, immediately wired McCarthy informing him that he was shocked at his personal bitter attack against the President of the United States, and that although in the past he had supported McCarthy in his fight against international communism, this last attack on a great President caused Van Fleet to withdraw all of his support. Van Fleet further stated that although he had never agreed with McCarthy's methods he had agreed with his major aim.

The Civil Service Commission, on Saturday, December 11, took out of its

merit system the jobs of about 900 Deputy U. S. Marshals. These jobs were taken out of schedule A and placed in schedule B, which means the Justice Department is now free to hire people outside the Civil Service lists to fill the jobs provided they meet the proper requirements in job standards. This action came very much as a surprise because several bills were introduced at the Second Session of the 83d Congress attempting to accomplish this purpose, and these bills were never brought out of Committee. This action affects every Deputy Marshal in the Western District of Kentucky.

Secretary of State Dulles now states that the character of competition between the soviet and non-Soviet blocs in this atomic age is changing. He is of the opinion that we are moving out of the military build-up phase and into a period of economic rivalry. A sort of contest to prove which system, Western or Soviet, promises more to the uncommitted nations of the world. If this theory is correct, then we Members of Congress will hear a lot during the 84th Congress about money the United States should spend to back the Western cause, thereby building up

our Allies economically and demonstrating to the world that our economic system is best.

Ex-president Harry S. Truman stated last week that he felt sorry for poor old Ike. McCarthy's attack and Senator Knowland's pulling out of line probably have been very distracting problems for the President.

December 15, 1954

My two good friends, Vincent J. Steele and Lawrence W. Hager, of Owensboro, are engaged in quite a controversy before the Federal Communications Commission here in Washington. These two gentlemen are battling to secure television franchise. On Monday of this week a State police officer testified that Lawrence Hager, Jr., Hugh Potter and Russell Rowell, Attorney for the Owensboro Publishing Company, attempted to get him to sign an affidavit to the effect that V. J. Steele interfered with the operation of the law insofar as liquor traffic in Ohio County is concerned. The officer testified that he would not sign the affidavit and the next day was transferred to the mountains. He refused to accept the transfer

and resigned his job. These two men are both outstanding men and I certainly hate to see this controversy.

The Braden Sediton trial came to a close in Louisville, Kentucky, yesterday with Carl Braden, a proof reader for the Courier-Journal receiving a sentence of fifteen years and fined \$5,000. My good friend, A. Scott Hamilton, is Commonwealth Attorney, and he and his staff were operating in virgin territory, and certainly are to be congratulated. Immediately after the verdict of the jury was returned Barry Bingham, President of the Courier-Journal and Louisville Times, issued a statement to the effect that Carl Braden's employment with the Courier-Journal had come to an end with his conviction by a jury of his peers. The newspaper had gone on the time honored principle rooted in our American Constitution that a man is innocent until proved guilty.

At a conference at the White House on Tuesday, President Eisenhower reviewed his legislative program to a certain extent with Democratic and Republican Leaders. Senator Milliken,

Republican of Colorado, stated that those present acted like cooing doves. On Monday the White House reviewed the program with the Republican Leaders and proposals agreed upon included extension of the reorganization and defense production acts, the expansion of the Small Business Administration, Hawaiian Statehood, the eighteen year old vote, Reciprocal Trade, self government for the District of Columbia, the President's ten year highway program, health reinsurance program, Taft-Hartley Law revisions, public housing, Civil Service and Postal pay increases, greater opportunities for small farmers, need for pay increases for military personnel and greater benefits for them and their families, and proposed Far East economic aid program. In fact a complete resume of the 1952 Republican Platform with the exception of those provisions concerning balancing the budget, fixed price supports at 90% of parity, and no legislation which would be detrimental to TVA. The President has also indicated that he will seek to cancel scheduled tax cuts which are to take effect during the year 1955. The scheduled corporate tax cut under the Administration's program will not take effect,

and this, in my opinion, should cause the National Association of Manufacturers very much unhappiness. This organization went all out for the present Administration in 1952.

In yesterday's issue of the Congressional Record, which, by the way, is probably the last issue for this Session of Congress, Senator John Sherman Cooper, asked unanimous consent to include in the appendix of the Record his message delivered to the General Association of Baptists in Kentucky in Owensboro, Kentucky, on November 18, 1953. This message is a little late appearing in the Congressional Record, but presume he wanted same to be preserved for posterity's sake.

The A.F. of L. of Kentucky endorsed A.B. "Happy" Chandler for the Democratic nomination for Governor on Monday of this week. This endorsement was made by the Kentucky Labor League for Political Education, which is the political arm of most of the AFL's claimed membership of 135,000 in Kentucky. This endorsement certainly seems a little premature to me. In yesterday's Courier-Journal Al Whitehouse, head of the CIO of

Kentucky, stated that he could name 500 men in Kentucky who could defeat Happy Chandler for Governor, and that his organization would certainly stand with the State Administration and wait for the Administration's candidate.

Supreme Court Justice Douglas, age 56, married a member of his staff, a Mrs. Hester Davidson, age 37. This marriage took place yesterday and is the second marriage for each of the two parties. This Supreme Court Justice is the walking and climbing Justice and has been kicked by horses all over the world.

Congressman Broyhill, Republican of Virginia, who resides just across the Potomac River in Arlington, representing the Tenth District of Va., announced before the close of the Second Session of the 83d Congress that he was offered a \$500 campaign contribution if he would support a 7% pay raise bill pending at that time before the House Civil Service Committee. Congressman Broyhill refused the offer he stated which was made by a postal employee and promptly reported the matter to the Justice Department. The Justice Department and the United States Attorney's office

here in the District of Columbia have today launched a full scale investigation to determine whether Members of Congress received improper payment to influence their votes on Federal pay raise legislation. This man Broyhill is quite a character and apparently is very wealthy, just having a good time in Congress. His election as a Republican from this particular District surprises the politicians each time that same has happened.

Ex-president Truman's SOB Drew Pearson, in his column on Monday, December 13th, stated that this is the season when Congressmen would go a-junketing and that at the present time are setting a high water mark for Congressional pilgrimages. In all there are some eleven under way at the present time. Much ridicule is directed at most of the pilgrimages by Brother Pearson. For instance, he states that Congressman Jim Fulton, Pennsylvania Republican, helped save the Rio de Janeiro Economic Conference by telling the Latin American people that not everyone agreed with Secretary of Treasury Humphrey. Another trip through Guam and Hawaii to study territorial problems is being made, and my colleague, Frank Chelf, of the great Commonwealth of Kentucky, together

with Pat Hillings, of California, and DeWitt Hyde of Maryland, will visit Puerto Rico, Jamaica and the Virgin Islands to study immigration and labor.

December 17, 1954

President Eisenhower's announcement yesterday of this recess appointment of Joseph Campbell as Comptroller General of the U.S. has caused considerable discussion. According to my information, the Comptroller General's position is strictly an appointment for the Congress of the United States and not of the executive. This job is known as the watch-dog of the Treasury and the main duty consists of seeing that the Treasury Department properly expends all appropriations made by the Congress. Mr. Campbell has no experience in Congress and as a former official of Columbia University he has been right close to the President for several years. This appointment was made in preference to several Congressional candidates. For instance, Congressman Sterling Cole of New York, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, was a serious applicant, and Senator Homer Ferguson of Michigan, since his defeat for reelection, was a likely

candidate. Another reason why I think this is a bad appointment is due to the fact that this man Campbell is one of the two Atomic Energy Commission Directors who originally approved the Dixon-Yates project. I believe that the President has violated tradition in making such a non-congressional appointment and in all probability it will be some time before this appointment is confirmed by the Senate.

Chinese Communist Premier Chow En-Lai has agreed to meet U. S. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, in Peiping to discuss the case of the eleven imprisoned American flyers. The Secretary General has suggested the date of December 26 for this meeting. The Communist Premier again repeats charges that the United States is threatening the Government and is stirring up trouble in the Orient.

The American Farm Bureau at its annual convention in New York yesterday refused to endorse the use of private power to supplement the Tennessee Valley Authority power supply. This question of public versus private power will be cussed and discussed considerably for the next several months.

Secretary Benson's announcement yesterday that the U. S. Government is considering direct trade in agricultural surpluses with Russia and its satellites will, in my opinion, bring about another controversy in our agricultural program set-up. The Secretary in his speech before the American Farm Bureau Federation predicted a bright future for farmers under present and contemplated administrative action. He contends that the majority of the farmers do not like the fit of the straight jacket of Government regulations. In my opinion, the present administration's agricultural program caused the defeat of more Republican Congressmen than any other issue.

I understand a new military manpower plan calling for ten years reserve duty for youths who are accepted for six months basic ground training and less reserve time for those who enlist or are drafted will be announced very shortly. Under this plan, two year enlistments or draftees will have a reserve obligation of six years. Universal Military Training or its equivalent will be one of the main issues before the 84th Congress.

December 21, 1954

Virginia, Celeste, Louise and I spent the week end in Philadelphia with Fred D. Reardon, Jr's family, and certainly had a fine time. Had lunch yesterday at the Union League Club with Colonel W. R. Bettisen. This is quite an institution.

President and Mrs. Eisenhower made quite an impression at the Christmas tree lighting ceremonies which took place on Friday of last week. The young gentleman who represented the Boy Scouts got along fine with his memorized speech until he was about half finished when he suddenly forgot the next line. He swung right back and said "Aw shucks" and everybody laughed, including the President and Mrs. Eisenhower. He immediately started again and finished up in fine shape. President Eisenhower jumped up and shook hands with him as soon as he finished and whispered "that was just fine and very few people could have pulled out of a difficult situation as nicely as you did". President Eisenhower's message, to me, contains a fine thought and for that reason I am incorporating same herewith:

"My fellow Americans, at home and across the seas; my fellow men and women of all nations:

"Christmastide is a season of hope -- of heartening hope -- for peace on earth, good will among men. This year, even as 2000 years ago, when the Prince of Peace was born into the world, the drums of war are stilled. In their silence, after a whole generation of ceaseless beating, many -- who are now fathers and mothers -- enjoy the best Christmas they have ever known. Mankind's unquenchable hope for peace burns brighter than for many years.

"Our hope, true enough, is blemished by some brutal facts.

"Oppression, privation, cruel suffering of body and mind imposed by inhuman masters on helpless victims -- these scourges still wound the daily living of mankind.

"Even at this happy season, we dare not forget crimes against justice, denial of mercy, violation of human dignity. To forget is to condone and to provoke new outrage.

"Neither dare we forget our blessings. To count them is to gain new courage and new strength, a firmer patience under test and a stouter faith in the decency of mankind and in the providence of God.

"Among the greatest of these blessings is man's strengthened hope of lasting peace. Hope without works, however, is the prelude to disillusionment. They, whose cause is just, must be prepared to meet the harsh challenge of inertia; despair; statism; materialism. This bright Christmas must not be followed -- ever -- by a Christmas of universal tragedy.

"We Americans know that a mighty part of promoting and serving peace is ours to do.

"Without friends, we must enlarge the design of our partnership so that we, who marched together in evil days when war and fear of war darkened the earth, shall enjoy in days of light the rich rewards of a secure and stable era.

"There are some who have believed it possible and desirable to hold themselves aloof from today's worldwide struggle between those

who uphold government based upon freedom and dignity, and those who consider man merely a pawn of the state. The times are so critical and the difference between these world systems so vital and vast that grave doubt is cast on the validity of neutralistic argument. Yet we shall continue to demonstrate our respect for the right of self-decision by these neutrals. Moreover, because they hate aggression and condemn wars for conquest, even as we, there is provided a strong foundation upon which we can proceed to build mutual understanding and sympathy.

"With those who stand against us, in fear or in ignorance of our intentions, we have chosen the hard way of patient, tireless search in every avenue that may lead to their better understanding of our peaceful purposes. They know, as well as we, that the world is large enough, the skills of man great enough, to feed and clothe and to house mankind in peace. This universal knowledge can be the fruitful beginning of prosperous life together.

"America speaks from strength -- strength in good allies, in arms, in

readiness, in ever-increasing productivity, in the broader sharing of the abundant fruits of our economy, in our unchanging devotion to liberty and human justice. She speaks for peace based upon decency and human rights. But let no man think that we want peace at any price; that we shall forsake principle in resigned tolerance of obvious evil; that we may pawn our honor for transitory concession.

"At this Christmas season, America speaks too in humble gratitude for the friendship of peoples across the world. Without their warm confidence, this earth would be the bleak ground of endless clash and conflict.

"America joins with all believers of every faith in a prayer of thanks and a plea that, whatever lies ahead, we may be strong and courageous and wise in the doing of our task in accord with the Divine will.

"To the countries of the world, I speak for this Republic when I say that this Nation prays for you the fullness of the Christmas spirit, peace and good will.

"And now -- a personal note -- Mrs. Eisenhower and I wish all of you, everywhere, a very Merry Christmas. As I light the Nation's Christmas tree, 'God rest you ... Let nothing you dismay.'"

To me, there has never been any danger of a partisan cold war as between the Democrats and the President. President Eisenhower made such a statement prior to the November election. To me, this type of cold war existed only in the mind of the President when, for campaign purposes, he allowed himself to make big speeches requesting the election of a Republican Congress. The President, in my opinion, will have to face some hot war rather than the cold war from the extreme fringe of his own Party. The President falls short of understanding the true picture insofar as his domestic program is concerned, and here we have the question of his advisors. I still maintain that his advisors, such as Sherman Adams, certainly do not advise for the best interest of the American people. If the President's program was satisfactory insofar as the domestic issues are concerned, and labor was not completely ignored, we Democrats would be out of

the White House for a great many years to come.

The Foreign Ministers of the fourteen member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization met in Paris last week to discuss just how far the NATO shall be committed to atomic warfare. The main issue will be a decision as to whether or not the new weapons are our only means of cancelling communist superiority in manpower and in weight of the atomic weapons.

J. Lovestone, who is now connected with the AFL, and admits to being a former communist, stated that he no longer wanted to play in the ashes of his past. Upon being examined as to his past communist connections he further stated:

"I've drawn a line of fire through my past, and am using it as a light for the road to the future."

I had the pleasure of meeting Flight Nurse Genevieve De Galard-Terraube, the angel of Dien Bien Phu. She was selected the other day as the Woman of the Year in the 13th annual women's editor poll of

AP newspapers. Others selected were Jacqueline Cochran, business, business woman-aviatrix-author; Babe Zaharias, sports; Oveta Culp Hobby, education; Clare Boothe Luce, public service; Pearl S. Buck, literature; Aubrey Hepburn, entertainment; Margaret Chase Smith, politics.

President Eisenhower has ordered a further cut in the Armed Forces that will slash draft calls in half and reduce military manpower by 403,000 in the next 18 months. This decision reflects the Administration's belief that the threat of immediate all-out war has been diminished in recent months. It seems that defense planning, including the new national reserve program, is being geared to a long cold war. The reduction will bring the total men under arms from 3,218,000 to 2,815,000 by the summer of 1956. Draft calls which have been running at a monthly rate of 23,000 since July will drop to 11,000 in February and remain at 10 to 11,000 through the spring.

Soviet Russia's threat to scrap the British-Soviet Mutual Assistance Treaty of 1942 if ratification of the Paris agreements to re-arm West Germany is completed, brings to mind

our history of the past. At the close of World War I we heard a great many of our leaders say that we failed when we did not go in and occupy Germany, and further, that the treaty of Versailles was too stringent. Totally unprepared we were called upon to enter World War II again against Germany and we heard a great many of our leaders recite the tremendous military power of Germany which had been built up over a period of years since the close of World War I and which should have been prevented by the Allies. World War II with all of its terrible casualties and with Germany completely occupied by the Allies now brings us down to the present time when we are rearming a portion of Germany as a matter of protection. The American people would have been hard to convince that this action was proper in August 1945.

December 22, 1954

Representative Alan Oakley Hunter, who has offices just down the hall from me, and who, by the way, lost a third term bid, will be the General Counsel of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Here, again,

we have a Republican ousting a mighty fine Democrat. V. T. Fitzpatrick, the Democrat, resigned last Friday after twenty years in the Federal Government. It is rumored that Hunter was vigorously sponsored by Vice President Nixon and Senator Knowland.

One of our Representatives apparently will not throw in the sponge. He is Congressman William Wampler, the youngest Member of the House and the son-in-law of Congressman Howard Baker, of Knoxville, Tennessee. The Congressman lost to Smyth County Sheriff, Pat Jennings, by less than 1000 votes in a total count of 77,441. Congressman Wampler has never conceded the 9th District election although Sheriff Jennings has resigned his office in preparation for coming to Washington. It seems that more than 10% of Lee County's 8,235 votes were by mail and nearly 10% of Wise County's total vote of 9,662. These two Counties by mail had a total of 1,876. Federal Marshals moved into Virginia's Lee and Wise Counties to impound all mail ballot records. This action followed a surprise grand jury session held here in the

District several days ago.

My good friend, Congressman Sam Rayburn, does not like to travel by plane. When the President held his conference on Tuesday of last week with the Republican and Democratic leaders Congressman Rayburn received the word to come all the way from Texas. He called the White House direct attempting to beg off from the long train trip informing the President that the Committee Chairmen worked out the legislation and not the speaker, and he further explained that Chairmen of the Committees were sometimes a power unto themselves, therefore, it was far better for the Chairmen to confer with the President rather than the Speaker. President Eisenhower still insisted that Mr. Rayburn attend, and Congressman Rayburn traveled in by train, and following the conference by train on his return trip home to Texas to spend Christmas with his two sisters.

In going over President Eisenhower's 1955 legislative program it seems to me that there will be no drastic economizing through curtailment of Government functions. High tax rates will be continued for at

least another year, and blame for same will be placed on the cost of maintaining world security. Domestic functions of the Federal Government usually account for 10 or 15% of the budget. There will be no balanced budget this year. Apparently, there will be some new elements in the President's foreign and military program for 1955, but domestic legislation will consist principally of holdover proposals from the 83d Congress.

Yesterday, the Indian Government won the overwhelming support of the Lower House of Parliament for its proposals to establish a welfare state based on socialism. Prime Minister Nehru informed the Lower House that he sought to create a socialistic society in which industry is bound to be more and more nationalized industry. He is of the opinion that India cannot progress without public initiative and that strategic industries must be controlled by the State and the line dividing public and private sectors must always be a changing one. Nehru is of the opinion that private industry must be left free to function under certain broad strategic controls. This is a com-

pletely new re-statement of policy which followed prolonged consideration by the cabinet of the country's economic condition and proposals in the first three years of its five year plan. I presume that Prime Minister Nehru is sold on the idea of this new policy in preference to out and out communism.

December 27, 1954

In reviewing the major events of the year 1954, the legislation passed by the Second Session of the 83d Congress benefitting the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, of course, is important. For a great number of years very little, if anything, had been accomplished insofar as my District is concerned. We succeeded in securing an appropriation of \$4,800,000, together with supplemental appropriation of \$800,000 for use in beginning construction of new lock at Spottsville and new lock and dam at Rumsey. Today we have under construction at a cost of \$3,777,337, a new lock at Spottsville, Kentucky. In addition to the Spottsville lock under construction, we have under construction a new lock and dam at Rumsey which will cost the sum of \$4,200,074. In addition to

the two new locks and dam we succeeded in passing bill providing for purchase of the two privately owned caves, Great Onyx and Crystal, which are located in the 51,000 acre boundary of Mammoth Cave National Park. Operation of these two privately owned caves within the boundary of the Mammoth Cave National Park has caused considerable confusion for a number of years, and passage of this bill will be of great benefit to my District. We also succeeded in having the necessary authorization law passed providing for \$3,400,000 authorization for canalization of Green River beginning at the mouth and extending to mile 101. The channel after dredging will be 9 feet deep and 200 feet wide. These are the major items concerning the Second Congressional District, and I hope that the year 1955 will also bring about more progress for the Second Congressional District.

The year 1954 saw the death of the European Defense Community, petition of Indo-China. It also saw the conception of a Western European Union, the establishment of an anti-communist bloc in South East Asia, and the adoption of a

relatively solid United Nations front against Red Chinese outrages. During the year 1954 there were fears early in the year of a business slump, but this failed to take place. A milestone in race relations came from the Supreme Court in mid-year. Voters in November returned Democrats to power in Congress.

January was President Eisenhower's month. He presented Congress with a series of messages analyzing the state of the Union and offering solutions to one hundred and one problems.

Senator John W. Bricker, Republican of Ohio, thought the executive was sneaking in unconstitutional laws through the back door of international treaties. He wanted to amend the Constitution to provide for Congressional or State approval of all foreign agreements that affect internal United States. The White House, however, said that there was no attempt to circumvent the Constitution, that treaty law was hemmed in by plenty of legal safeguards, and that further restrictions would cripple our diplomats. Senator Bricker during the year 1954, and after many

weeks of debate, saw his amendment fail.

The year 1954 could almost be designated as McCarthy year. Prior to 1954 he had demonstrated his power over both legislative and executive branches but his bullying of the United States Army surely was his high water mark. This dispute arose over the promotion and honorable discharge of Major Irving Peress, an Army dentist, who had pleaded Fifth Amendment when asked about communist activities.

Unemployment was one of the problems during the year, and the President conceded in a Press conference that rising unemployment had him worried. He said that if the picture did not brighten in March he would step in with drastic Federal action. It was at this point that certain Democratic Congressmen threatened the White House with a non-cooperation strike if the Republicans did not abandon their Party of treason talk.

On March 1 of this year five Members of the House were shot down by Puerto Ricans. All survived, but Congressman Kenneth Roberts is still in bad shape.

During this year a cloud appeared on the horizon and grew more than 25 miles high spreading across more than 100 miles of sky and killing everything on earth within a 50 mile diameter. This was the explosion of a hydrogen bomb set off on a lonely Pacific Island. The public had known for several years that a hydrogen explosion was theoretically possible, and they had read news stories in the fall of 1952 hinting that such a bomb had been exploded at Eniwetok. Today bombs are available with 1000 times the power of the bomb which leveled Hiroshima.

A major news release during the year 1954 included the revelation that J. Robert Oppenheimer had been suspended by the Atomic Energy Commission from access to secret atomic energy data. The reason given was that he had been declared a security risk. This news came as a great surprise to the people of this country because Oppenheimer was known generally as the father of the A-Bomb.

A new governmental scandal broke in the Federal Housing Administration

which apparently involves millions upon millions of dollars.

As stated above, Chief Justice Earl Warren on May 17th read the Supreme Court's unanimous decisions outlawing segregation in public schools. This brought on an outcry immediately from the South. Some of the Southern States today are passing the necessary measures abolishing public schools as a means of circumvention of the Court order.

The fall of Dien Bien Phu and Northern Indo-China after 57 days of seige plunged the Western world into the depths of despair. The fall of Dien Bien Phu marked the effective end of French resistance and was another victory for the communists.

The capsule war which broke out in Guatemala was suddenly brought to a close through a great deal of United States assistance. Here we have a failure for the communists.

In the field of domestic politics the Dixon-Yates contract received a great deal of publicity. The Atomic

Energy Commission entered into negotiations with the Dixon-Yates group for construction of a private power plant at West Memphis, Arkansas, just across the river from Memphis, Tennessee, for the purpose of feeding current through the Tennessee Valley Authority system supplementing TVA power needed by the Atomic Energy Commission at Paducah, Kentucky.

Senator Arthur Watkins, Republican of Utah, was chosen as Chairman of the six man Committee delegated to decide whether Senator McCarthy deserved censure. This Committee recommended unanimously that McCarthy be censured on two counts, with the first being contempt of a Senate Committee by refusing to testify before same as to his personal finances, and second for statements made concerning the six man Committee's investigation of the censure proceedings. In December the bomb fell. By a record vote of 62 - 22 plus two pairs for and against, Senator McCarthy stood condemned December 2nd for his conduct. The aftermath was typically McCarthy. He showed no remorse but castigated the man who had headed the Censure Committee, Senator Watkins, and the President of the United States.

It was the President's intention early to keep hands off local races, but by October he had changed his mind, and on October 29th he was out stumping for Republicans in four crucial States - Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Delaware. He coupled this spectacular aerial tour with a general plea for a Republican Senate and a Republican House. The efforts of the President failed. The Republicans lost two upper chamber seats and sixteen Members in the House.

On the foreign front the case of the thirteen American flyers held by the Chinese Communists continues to gain importance.

With all of our troubles during the year 1954 as far as the communists were concerned we were pleasantly surprised on Christmas day with the special half hour Christmas story beamed from Moscow. This story concerned the dream of a small American girl and pertained to the rearming of West Germany. The fable ended with Moscow radio broadcasting Christmas greetings to North America.

Here are some of the things that our statesmen needed but did not get for Christmas:

Secretary of Agriculture, Benson: A matinee show by the girls of Minsky - to take his mind off Ladejinsky.

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson: Some method of running for President without risking the chance of being nominated the same year Ike runs again.

House Democratic Leader Rayburn: Some method of embarrassing President Eisenhower that the Republicans haven't tried already unsuccessfully.

Treasury Secretary Humphrey: Some way of saying hello to a balanced budget without saying goodbye to the Republican Party.

Adlai Stevenson: An invitation to visit the Eisenhower farm at Gettysburg in 1957 - and bring along the Secret Service with him.

The Eisenhower team: A political problem that has a solution that doesn't make all the Republicans sore at White House Assistant Sherman Adams.

December 28, 1954

According to the Associated Press poll, the man of the year is Pierre Mendes-France, and John Foster Dulles, man of the year for foreign affairs; Billy Graham, man of the year for religion; Robert Young, man of the year for business; Walter Reuther, man of the year for labor; Dr. Jonas M. Salk, man of the year for medicine; Ernest Hemingway, man of the year for literature; Roger Bannister, man of the year for sports; and George Gobel, man of the year for entertainment. President Eisenhower was man of the year for two previous successive years.

The late Dwight L. Rogers' son, Paul, will be the candidate for U. S. Representative from the Sixth District of Florida, and he will be opposed by Republican J. Herbert Burke, 41-year old attorney a former resident of Chicago, Illinois. Three of the Florida districts have during the past five years added thousands of Republican voters who have moved in from other sections of the United States. The Rogers District is now a very close district.

One of my constituents from Owensboro, Kentucky, requested that I obtain a copy of the printed hearings of the House Investigating Committee pertaining to tax free foundations for examination. During the latter part of the second session of the 83d Congress, this Committee composed of 3 Republicans and 2 Democrats, made a rather intensive study of tax free foundations. All during the hearings, the chairman of this Committee, Congressman Carroll Reese, Republican of Tennessee, who by the way, is a former Chairman of the Republican National Committee and is serving his 14th term in the House, and Congressman Wayne L. Hays, Democrat of Ohio, constantly disagreed over all matters of procedure and the questioning of witnesses. The printed report shows that 16 public hearings were held and that on June 17 it became necessary to discontinue public hearings due to the conduct of the minority member, Congressman Hays. The report states that Congressman Hays constantly interrupted witnesses, attempted to frighten them, and to disorganize their presentation and an orderly interrogation by others. It seems in one session of 185 minutes, Congressman Hays interrupted 246 times.

The printed report further states that his interruptions were very frequently intemperate both in tone and substance and totally disregarding all parliamentary procedure and rules of the House. The report further states that the Congressman villified other members of the Committee, questioning their good faith, and publicly accusing the chairman of lying and being a coward. One excerpt from the record states that Congressman Hays made this statement, and I quote: " I will say this to the gentleman, that out where I come from we have a saying that if a man double crosses you once that is his fault; if he double crosses you twice that is your fault. I just want you to know that you won't get the second opportunity." The chairman remarked that the statement of the gentleman from Ohio would not provoke the chairman and that no living man could say that the chairman ever double crossed any one or failed to keep his word. Congressman Hays then stated that he was saying both and that the chairman was pretty hard to disturb, and further, that he thought they had more guts in Tennessee. Congressman Hays under his constitutional right of free speech can say what he

pleases, but it seems to me that his conduct falls in the category of that of the junior Senator from Wisconsin. Such conduct, in my opinion, should be condemned and knowing Mr. Hays as I do, I was not at all surprised to read of his statements in the printed hearings of the Special House Investigating Committee.

For days now, we have read statements made by leading Republicans concerning the Eisenhower draft of 1956. It seems that nearly all of the leading Republicans in Congress are for some reason or other now issuing long learned statements to the effect that Eisenhower will be drafted in 1956 and that he will accept the draft. This drive, of course, is generated by hard-boiled practical politicians and their motives are not sentimental but coldly calculated - in short, they are looking for a winner.

December 29, 1954

Was somewhat amused to read in Drew Person's column today that John Sherman Cooper, the Kentucky Republican who has twice attended the Senate of the United States for short terms and twice been defeated is being urged by White House advisors

to start maneuvering to run again against Senator Earle C. Clements. In order to keep Cooper before the public, Pearson states that the White House advisors are ready and willing to have Cooper named as one of the U. S. Delegates to the United Nations, assisting Henry Cabot Lodge. To me, notwithstanding his popularity, John Sherman Cooper is the most over-rated man in Kentucky politics during the present 20th century. Senator Barkley succeeded in removing the halo and in my opinion Senator Clements' majority would be just as great as Senator Barkley's.

On several occasions I have had requests to intercede for presidential pardons and have flatly refused to take part. According to a Justice Department release today, a great number of our Congressmen and Senators have interceded during the past two years and been right successful. Congressman James S. Golden of Kentucky, according to the Justice Department, interceded in behalf of Arnold Honnicutt of Baughman, Kentucky, sentenced to four years for desertion from the Army, and was successful in his request. A presidential pardon followed. Senator Russell of Georgia and several others, including both

Senators from Florida, have interceded and with the action of these Members coming as a real surprise.

President Eisenhower announced today that he would send a special message to Congress on January 11th urging pay raises for classified civil service and postal employees, along with increased postal rates. The President's plan calls for a graduated pay increase ranging from a minimum of \$125.00 a year for GS-1 employees to a maximum of \$800 in the top grades. Apparently, if passed, such a pay increase would cost in the neighborhood of \$250 million per year, therefore, the postal rate increase will be sent along with the pay increase. I still am definitely of the opinion that the classified and postal employees are entitled to a reasonable pay increase but I am not sold on the idea that such a pay increase would at the present time justify a postal rate increase.

The French National Assembly will decide tonight as to whether or not West Germany should be rearmed and Pierre Mendes-France is expected to win by a narrow margin. This fight climaxes debate and delay which has extended for a four year period.

The case of Wolf Ladejinsky will be fully unfolded in Congressional hearings early next year. Mr. Ladejinsky is the Russian-born U. S. Agriculture attache at Tokyo who upon return to this country recently was fired by Secretary of Agriculture Benson for security reasons. Secretary Benson maintains that the Russian-born agricultural attache is a security risk due to the fact that he has two sisters residing in Russia at the present time. This gentleman is a naturalized American citizen and placed in force the U. S. policy of land reform in Japan to the full and perfect satisfaction of General Douglas MacArthur. Congressman Walter Judd of Minnesota, our Republican medical missionary, and Senator Humphrey of Minnesota, have taken up Ladejinsky's fight.

I have this day sent in the name of William Laffoon, a young gentleman residing in Madisonville, Kentucky, who is financially unable to receive a college education without assistance, for appointment as an elevator operator in one of the House Office Buildings. This recommendation goes in to the Policy Committee and I hope to secure this

appointment when the House is organized by the Democrats. We will have the chance to place 425 Democrats in jobs on the House side, and the Senators will have some 175 jobs. These jobs belong to the major party and most of same pay salaries below \$5,000. I will feel right good if this appointment is approved because I would like to be of assistance to this young man in completing his education.

It seems that mistakes still happen in the best of families. There were quite a few red faces on the fourth deck of the Pentagon yesterday with this embarrassment brought about as the result of a telegram from Navy Secretary Thomas to Clarence Mitchell, Washington official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It seems that Mitchell urged the Navy to have no part in the Sugar Bowl ticket arrangements which call for certain sections of the Bowl for white people only. Secretary Thomas in answer to Mitchell drafted a reply to the effect that the Navy would honor tickets regardless of who presented same. Shortly thereafter, a news service heard of the reply and put it on the wire. Mitchell denied receiving the reply

and upon checking found that a Navy stenographer had addressed the wire to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People but used the address of the National Association for the Advancement of White People.

Instead of Universal Military Training, I favor a 25% pay increase for enlisted men in the Armed Forces, thereby building up a career fighting force and minimizing the need for utilizing the draft. Our service men should be paid enough to encourage them to make a career out of the Armed Services. In this way, it would not be hard to maintain a fighting force of 3 million men if they were properly paid.

December 31, 1954

On this the last day of the year 1954, we should be thankful for our many blessings. All in all we are ending the year a little better off than we were when we started it. It is true that we still do not have a peaceful world, but, to say the least, we are in better shape to meet whatever may come in the year 1955. Most of us will gauge the past year no doubt by the degree in

which personal fortunes turned out in our favor. This has been a wonderful year for me, and I appreciate all of the nice things that have taken place during this year. For instance, we acquired Samuel, a new cocker spaniel, at my house, and Virginia's broken foot is a thing of the past with no ill effects.

Postmaster General Summerfield announced yesterday that junk mail will be abolished on March 31. I received a notice from the Postmaster General today to the effect that the junk mail experiment has proved neither a service to the public, nor the expected source of revenue to the Department. To me, it was a great annoyance, and I received many complaints about same.

Representative-elect Winfield K. Denton, Democrat of Evansville, Indiana, was arrested yesterday in a car whose owner reported it stolen. It seems that Representative Denton, by mistake, took the wrong car thinking that the car he was driving on his way to Washington near the city limits of New Albany, Indiana, belonged to his daughter. Upon being stopped by the police he explained that he took the car from a parking

lot, and did immediately return same to Evansville. The police accepted this story, and upon returning the car found it to be identical with that of his daughter, and it was parked very close to her car. The owner of the automobile, upon being informed that her car had been returned, stated that she did not vote for him anyway because she was a staunch Republican. Representative Denton defeated Representative Merritt, and takes over his old seat.

At 6:45 PM yesterday the French Assembly approved German rearmament by a vote of 287 to 260. This marks a new era in European history, and after the vote the Assembly sat in dead silence, uneasy at the decision it had reached after four years of uncertainty. Mendes-France has served as Premier for only seven months, and during this time he has secured peace in Indo-China, self government in Tunisia, reformed France's backward economy, and now secured a decision on the rearmament of West Germany.

To say the least, France is demonstrating to the world again the fact that she is attempting to survive, and still hopes to become again one of the world's outstanding countries.

This, to me, does not apply to Argentina, especially since I read the news release that today President Juan D. Peron signed a measure legalizing prostitution in spite of the many objections from the religious orders of the world.

I hope that the New Year brings peace and happiness to the world, and that this great fear complex which we have in this country today subsides. It is true that the Russians are still on the march, just as grasping, diabolical and treacherous as ever, but we shall finally succeed because we are on the right side.

January 3, 1955

I am now at 117, located just a few steps from the New Jersey entrance on the first floor where I park my automobile and is much more convenient.

On January 1, President Eisenhower entered an order to the effect that effective January 31, 1954, any one entering the Armed Forces after said date will not be eligible for various special wartime veterans' benefits. This proclamation will save the government billions of dollars although the savings will not become apparent for several years.

The President meets with the Republican Congressional leaders today to discuss the contents of his State of the Union message which will be delivered to Congress on January 6. Democratic leaders are not invited, which clearly indicates that the President intends to make the field of foreign policy and national defense bi-partisan but to go no further. In all domestic matters only the Republican Party will be briefed in advance.

On New Year's eve, England delivered to this country two checks, one for \$137,845,431 and another for \$4,250,000. These two checks represent principle and interest on 3 billion 750 million loan made to England in the year 1946. Some 46 years from now the balance of this indebtedness will be paid.

We are all looking forward to the caucus meeting tomorrow. I believe that Ralph Roberts will be the new Clerk, Fishbait Miller, new doorkeeper, Zeke Johnson the new Sergeant at Arms and H. H. (Happy) Morris the new Postmaster. In addition to the above, I believe that Sid Herlong, Gene McCarthy, Burr Harrison, Frank Ikard and Frank Karsten will be the new members of

the Committee on Ways and Means. Of course, Mr. Sam Rayburn will be the next Speaker and Congressman John McCormack the Majority Leader.

Was somewhat amused to read an article in yesterday's paper concerning T. James Tumulty, Ed Hart's successor from New Jersey. It seems that Mr. Tumulty is the nephew of Joseph P. Tumulty who was Secretary to Woodrow Wilson, both when Mr. Wilson was New Jersey Governor and later President. This new Congressman issued a statement to the effect that the unique feature of his election was the fact the Democrats nominated him and he was elected by an increased majority even though he supported General Eisenhower in 1952. This young gentleman further stated he believed he was the only Eisenhower Democrat to be elected in the recent election.

January 4, 1955

The House Democrats met this morning and nominated Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas, for Speaker, Ralph Roberts for Clerk, Zeke Johnson for Sergeant at Arms, W. M. "Fishbait" Miller, Doorkeeper, H. H. "Happy" Morris for Postmaster. The caucus was presided over by Representative

Mills of Arkansas, with permanent Caucus Chairman Representative Rooney of New York, elected for service with the 84th Congress. Representative John McCormack of Massachusetts, was elected Majority Leader, and he, in turn, announced that Representative Percy Priest of Nashville, Tennessee, tendered his resignation as Minority Whip and that Representative Carl Albert of Oklahoma, was designated as Majority Democratic Whip.

The new Members of the House were presented and the return of Representative Dan Flood of Pennsylvania, and the introduction of Representative Tumulty, of New Jersey, caused some comment. Representative Roosevelt, of California, when presented, reminded me of the little boy who had just been caught in the act of removing cookies in the cookie jar.

Representative Rayburn made a very stirring speech in which he stated that he would neither forgive nor forget the many slanderous remarks made by the Republicans during the November election. He further stated that when it came to his money or his life he was in favor of his life. Therefore, Congress would favor National

Defense. He maintained that the balancing of the budget was not as important as preserving lives of the people in this country. He was followed by Congressman John McCormack who, in turn, stated he did not forgive or forget the many slanderous, stupid statements made by the Republicans during the campaign. He further stated that he would attempt to make a good Majority Leader and would try to solve all differences that arose to the best of his ability.

The following Congressmen were elected as new Members of the Committee on Ways and Means:

Sid Herlong of Florida, Burr Harrison of Virginia, Gene McCarthy of Minnesota, Frank Karsten of Missouri, and Frank Ikard of Texas.

The necessary resolutions providing for the Majority Party set up were adopted, and one of which made the Committee on Ways and Means the Party Committee, thereby placing the Committee on Ways and Means in the position of passing upon all Committee assignments for the Members.

A great number of the Members of the House will change Committees, and

this includes the Representative of the second Congressional District of Kentucky.

H. H. "Happy" Morris of Kentucky, who is now the Administrative Assistant of Congressman John Watts of the Sixth District, defeated his opponent, Truman Ward for Postmaster by a vote of 114 to 100. Zeke Johnson of Tennessee, defeated his opponent, Landon Mitchell by a vote of 114 to 110.

No dissension whatsoever, and everyone seemed to enjoy the Caucus.

The Democrats will open an intensive campaign to regain the White House at precisely 12 noon tomorrow, and from that day on until the polls close on November 6, 1956, Democratic strategy, according to the speeches of Congressmen Rayburn and McCormack today, will be directed toward separation in the public mind of President Eisenhower, the popular military leader, from President Eisenhower, the civil and political leader. In my opinion, we Democrats will let the former alone and hope that domestic issues will take care of the latter. I personally am of the opinion that General Eisenhower is the major and

almost only political asset of the Republican Party. His philosophy agrees somewhat with that of the philosophy promulgated by Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, and, according to certain Members of his own Party the second Session of the 83d Congress clearly demonstrated the President's fete of "out New Dealing" the New Dealers.

The fact that Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, has left the Republican Party, setting himself up as an Independent and agreeing to vote with the forty-eight Democratic Senators in the organization of the Senate, comes as a blessing. The forty-seven Republican Senators together with Morse would place Vice President Nixon in the position of deciding the organization of the Senate and all other major issues.

On Sunday afternoon Senator Clements called informing me that his daughter was to be married in two and one-half hours at the Episcopal Church. He stated that it was all news to him and that was the reason for the sudden call. I was unable to attend due to the fact that Virginia and Louise were taking one of their annual week end tours of Virginia and

vicinity. Elizabeth Hughes Clements married Tyler Abel, the son of Mrs. Drew Pearson. Drew Pearson, of course is the author of the column, "Washington Merry-Go-Round", and is ex-President Truman's favorite SOB. It seems that Abel is the son of George Abel, who is a member of the family that owns the Abel Publishing Company, publishers of the Baltimore Sun papers. In Sunday's Courier-Journal appeared a picture of Clements in Drew Pearson's article, and the Merry-Go-Round went on to state that Senator Clements was doing a fine job as Democratic Whip in the Senate. Several weeks ago another Pearson article pertained to inquiry made in Clements' office by one of the McCarthyites concerning the attitude of the Senator on the censure vote. Several weeks before that other articles very favorable to Clements appeared, and I was not at all surprised when I heard that Abel was the step-son of Drew Pearson. I kidded my friend, Senator Clements, a little about this matter, and know that he feels that his colleagues in the Senate certainly will give him the raised eyebrow for a few days.

On Sunday night President Jose Antonio Remon, the strong man of Panama politics, was assassinated at the race track. He was killed by sub-

machine gun bullets, and a number of arrests have been made, including a former President of Panama. It seems that one or two women also played a very active part in this assassination. It was only several days ago that the Federal Government agreed to pay slightly under \$2,000,000 a year for Canal Zone rights. This President was pro-American. Two other members of the President's party were wounded by the gun fire. Shortly after one of the women now under arrest left the President's box the firing began. It seems that this lady pointed out the President's location to the assassins.

Yesterday I received a call informing me that my candidate for a position as elevator operator was accepted, and I have notified William Laffoon of Madisonville, Kentucky, that he can report immediately, and, in this manner, complete his college education.

We like our new first floor office, and believe as time goes along it will still be more convenient. At lunch today I met one of the young ladies who works in an office down the hall on the third floor, and she was kidding me about leaving just before "the wife you save may be your own" Roosevelt appeared.

January 5, 1955

I was sworn in today for my first full term as a Member of Congress.

The House convened at 12 o'clock noon, and our Chaplain, the Reverend Bernard Braskamp, offered the following prayer:

"Most merciful and gracious God, with a humble spirit and a contrite heart we worship and adore Thee for THOU are the supreme ruler of the universe and the guiding intelligence in the life of men and nations.

"We render unto Thee the tributes of praise and gratitude, for the coming in and going out of all our days and years have always been in the beneficent care and control of Thy divine providence.

"Grant that we may enter upon this 1st session of the 84th Congress with faith, hope, and love and with the glad assurance that Thou art willing and ready to place at our disposal the infinite and inexhaustible resources of Thy grace and goodness.

"May it be the goal of all our aspirations and endeavors to build a finer social order and may our vision of the ultimate triumph of justice, righteousness and peace never become eclipsed by fear as we lay hold of tasks and responsibilities which challenge and demand the fidelity and consecration of our noblest manhood and womanhood.

"Hear us as we bow in adoration and unite in offering unto Thee the prayer of our savior, the Prince of Peace:

"Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory,

"Amen."

The Republican Clerk, Lyle O. Snader, who, by the way, has certainly been a real friend of mine, called the roll and all eight Members from Kentucky

answered present. The roll call disclosed the presence of 428 Members elect. The next order of business was the election of a Speaker of the House. At our Democratic Caucus on Tuesday, January 4th, my good friend, Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas, was nominated for Speaker and Congressman Rooney of New York, the duly elected Chairman of our Caucus, presented the name of Representative Sam Rayburn. Congressman Clifford Hope of Kansas, presented the name of Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts. Tellers were appointed, and the Clerk called the roll. The roll call which, by the way, is roll call No. 2 showed Rayburn received 226 and Martin 198 votes. Our new Speaker was presented by our outgoing Speaker, Joseph W. Martin. Joe Martin stated that the shifting about with speaker Sar which has been practiced in recent years reminded him of an old ditty that went something like this: "Off again, on again, gone again Finnigan." Joe Martin stated that he was off again, and in a few seconds would be gone again, but as he gazed into the crystal ball stated to Speaker Sam that he would not want him to become too attached to that particular chair because 1957 was just around the corner. In closing his remarks he eulogized

Speaker Rayburn; and Speaker Rayburn, in turn, stated that his friendship with Joe Martin was based on honesty and truthfulness; that there are no degrees in truthfulness, and no degrees in honesty; that you are 100%, or you are not. Speaker Rayburn stated that he had found Mr. Martin 100% upon both. Speaker Rayburn further informed us that he had served with more than three thousand men and women in the House, and to date he had more faith in America under our leadership than at any other time. He further stated that this Republic is going to live if we do our duty and if we protect, defend and perpetuate our great institutions we will continue to be a free people.

The Speaker requested that the Members rise and be administered the oath of office. Prior to administering the oath of office to us Congressman Rayburn was administered the oath of office by Congressman Carl Vinson of Georgia, who is serving his forty-first year in the House. The next order of business was the election of a Majority Leader, and Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, was elected. Joseph W. Martin, Jr. of Massachusetts, was elected Minority Leader. Next the Clerk, the Sergeant at

Arms, Doorkeeper, Postmaster and Chaplain were elected. Next House Resolution 2 was offered by Jere Cooper of Tennessee, new Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, notifying the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled; that Sam Rayburn, a Representative from the State of Texas, was elected Speaker, and Ralph Roberts was elected Clerk. Next the Speaker, upon the adoption of House Resolution No. 3 selected a Committee composed of Congressman McCormack, Congressman Rooney and Congressman Martin to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled, and that Congress was ready to receive any communication that he might be pleased to make. Next we had usual orders of business and adoption of resolutions providing for the swearing in of absent Members. Then we held memorial service for the late Dwight L. Rogers of Florida.

The opening of Congress was one of apparent good will with the Democrats in the driver's seat. The galleries were crowded, and my good friend, Senator Alben W. Barkley, was receiving his share of the publicity over on the Senate side.

As the Democrats replace the Republicans as the majority in both branches of our Congress the system of seniority privileges brings to experienced and well known Democrats the posts of leadership and great influence. In turn, because unbroken Democratic service has become something of a hallmark of Southern politics, it is Southern Democrats who are taking over most of the Committee chairmanships, and other offices of control. Speaker Rayburn of Texas; only one other Speaker - Henry Clay - ever served in this particular role on three different occasions, and Speaker Rayburn's total time in the Speaker's Chair already constitutes a record. On the Senate side Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas, Majority Leader; Senator George of Georgia, President Pro Tempore of the Senate; Senator Russell of Georgia, Chairman of the Armed Services Committee; Congressman Carl Vinson of Georgia, Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee; Senator Byrd of Virginia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee; Congressman Howard Smith of Virginia, Chairman of the Rules Committee; Congressman Jere Cooper of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means; Congressman Tom Murray of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee on Post Office

and Civil Service; Congressman James Richards of South Carolina, Chairman of Foreign Affairs in the House; Congressman Brent Spence of Kentucky, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency. And on and on with Southerners all the way.

Read an amusing article in the paper yesterday, the same being an AP release from California. It seems that Federal Judge Sherrill Halbert of Sacramento, California, stated that he thought it was a disgrace that the Congress of the United States continues to cut down on the money that is available for the operation of the Federal Courts. This Judge stated that he noticed the other day that Congress provided more money for the care of monkeys in the Washington Zoo than it has for the Juvenile Department of the Federal Courts.

It seems strange to me that the United States Army will, within the next few days, offer \$2,500,000 in greenbacks at an auction to obtain yuan to pay its Korean help. It seems that under some salary agreement that we have with the South Korean Government the Army is allowed to sell United States currency to the highest bidders among individuals and firms doing business in Korea.

January 6, 1955

President Eisenhower delivered his State of the Union Message to the Congress today. He pledged himself to cooperative and constructive relations with the Democratic controlled 84th Congress in all areas basic to the strength of America. We were informed that bipartisan cooperation is a "must" to avoid paralyzing indecision in the face of the growing power of the Soviet Union. He set off a noisy demonstration when he departed from his text to pay a tribute to Speaker Sam Rayburn, of Texas. After thanking the Congress for its cordial greeting, President Eisenhower asked the Members to pardon him for making a personal reference. Then he called attention to the fact that today was Sam Rayburn's birthday, and that he joined with the Members of Congress in saluting him. In introducing the President, Speaker Rayburn said: "I have the high privilege and great honor of presenting to you the President of the United States". The expression on the Speaker's face throughout the speech was one of doubt and indecision, and the pictures clearly showed the frowning countenance. Mrs. Eisenhower, together with her

daughter-in-law, appeared in the gallery, and received a nice ovation. I do not believe I have ever seen as many police officers around as on this particular occasion.

Congressman Burdick, Republican of North Dakota, who has been a frequent critic of the Administration, passed up the opportunity to hear the President. While the President was delivering his State of the Union Message, Congressman Burdick sat at a nice table in the House Restaurant enjoying a nice luncheon.

Briefly, President Eisenhower informed the Congress that the Communist rulers now understand that America's response to aggression will be swift and decisive; tax reductions would not come this year; we must expand international trade and investment; we shall continue to ferret out and destroy Communist subversion; economic outlook is good and we can look forward to an easing of the influence depressing farm prices; we must carry forward the Housing program authorized by the 83d Congress; strengthen and improve existing health services; increase to 90 cents an hour for minimum wage -

present rate 75 cents per hour; as the complex problems of Alaska are solved then that territory should expect to achieve Statehood, but in the meantime there is no justification for deferring the admission of Hawaii; class room shortage and educational responsibilities of schools serious problem; renewed request that the principle of self-government be extended, and the right of suffrage granted to the citizens of the District of Columbia.

Following the President's State of the Union Message, the Kentucky Delegation was polled by the Courier-Journal as to what impression, if any, was made by the President. I stated that the President's State of the Union Message contained a number of proposals that would be vigorously supported by the Democrats, although I disagreed with the President in regard to flexible price supports. I am for fixed price supports at 90% of parity.

I was very much surprised when Senator Alben W. Barkley failed to walk into the House Chamber with the other Senators. He did not appear for the President's State of the Union

Message notwithstanding all the publicity and the pictures that appeared in today's papers.

Mrs. Ed Edstrom, correspondent for the Washington Post, and the wife of a member of the Courier-Journal Washington Bureau, invited Virginia and me to the Women's National Press Club banquet night before last at the Statler Hilton, but, due to a prior engagement, we were unable to attend. It just so happens that we missed a lot of fun. The two speakers for the occasion were Senator Case, Republican of New Jersey, and Senator Neuberger, Democrat of Oregon. Senator Case is the gentleman that Senator McCarthy attempted to defeat and Senator Neuberger is the gentleman that Vice President Nixon attempted to defeat, using such language as left winger while making speeches in Oregon. During Senator Neuberger's speech he demanded that character assassinations in campaigns cease, citing certain remarks made against him by a distinguished member of the Republican Party. Vice President Nixon was sitting at the speaker's table, and everyone present knew to whom the Senator referred. At this point Senator Malone's wife, of Nevada, arose, booed in a loud tone of voice and proceeded to walk

cut of the banquet hall. Upon reaching the outer door she was confronted by Mrs. Perle Mesta, who proceeded to inform her that she was acting right ugly in walking out on one of her husband's colleagues. Words followed and Mrs. Mesta, who is unofficially known as the "hostess with the mostest", and the former Ambassador to Luxembourg, informed Mrs. Malone that her prior acts brought about deletion of her name from Mrs. Mesta's social list. Mrs. Malone's husband has now been designated as Nevada's Folly - Senator Molly. Here is another example of a man's wife destroying him politically.

The 84th Congress is marking time today. It will continue to do so until Monday while Party leaders in both Houses parcel out committee assignments.

January 10, 1955

Attended reception yesterday afternoon in the apartment of Justice and Mrs. Reed at the Mayflower given in honor of Senator and Mrs. Alben W. Barkley. Virginia and I were really amazed to see the people that attended this reception. The Vice President and Mrs. Nixon, every member

of the Cabinet with the exception of two, the Supreme Court Justices, two or three Ambassadors and a great many Members of the House and the United States Senate. Senator and Mrs. Barkley apparently were enjoying themselves and Senator Barkley really looked tired.

On Friday night of last week President Eisenhower gave a stag dinner at the White House, and Arthur Godfrey of radio and television, together with the following eighteen were present:

Sherman Adams, assistant to the President; H. Meade Alcorn, Hartford, Conn., lawyer; Ralph H. Bonnell, Winchester, Mass., banker; Thomas B. Butler, President of the Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Baltimore, Md.; Edward G. Janeway of South Londonberry, Vt.; Robert Lehman, New York investment banker; John D. Lodge, former Governor of Connecticut, recently named Ambassador to Spain; Barak T. Mattingly, St. Louis lawyer; Robert E. McConnell, retired mining engineer of the Plains, Va.; Junius S. Morgan, director, J. P. Morgan & Co., New York; Thomas J. Paolino, Providence, R.I., lawyer; Thomas A. Pappas, New York exporter-importer; Fred C.

Scrubner, Jr., Portland, Me., lawyer; Frank J. Sulloway, Concord, N.H., lawyer; Herbert H. Warburton, former Representative from Delaware; Louis Van N. Washburn of Center Ossippi, N.H.; Leonard W. Hall, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Samuel Lubell, New York writer.

The above list speaks for itself.

One day last week the Associated Press inquired as to my feeling concerning an annual report by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to the Congress of the United States, setting forth in detail the status of the judiciary and its needs. Of course, an invitation would have to come from Congress pursuant to a joint resolution, and, since the Federal Judiciary is one of our three coordinate branches of government, some think that an annual report is imperative. I will be much more interested in a report from the Secretary of Agriculture as to what he intends to do for our farmers. At the present time it seems to me that since the Chief Justice is an appointee of the president of the United States,

and the Federal Constitution provides that the President may appear before the Congress making recommendations, I am not sold on the idea at the present time of having the Chief Justice appear.

One more meeting is to be held in Red China today between the United Nations Secretary General, Hammarskjold, and the Chinese Premier, Chou En-lai, concerning the release of eleven American Airmen sentenced to long jail terms as spies. I hope that this final meeting will be successful.

According to the Washington Post yesterday Robert F. Kennedy, twenty-nine, Counsel for the Senate Subcommittee on Investigations, and a brother of Senator John F. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, is among the Nation's ten outstanding young men of 1954 selected by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce. I had an experience with this young gentleman on the Senate floor last year, and, judging from his demeanor and attitude, I was dumbfounded to read that he has been selected as an outstanding young man. This clearly shows to me that some of the selections are considerably pressured

Senator Barkley's reelection, and his taking the oath again, reminded one of the newspaper reporters here in Washington of the fact that such action has been going on so long that Kentucky school kids are taught the State's major exports were Daniel Boone, Bourbon and Barkley.

January 11, 1955

The Senate Democratic leadership announced its Committee assignments late yesterday afternoon. It was a departure from tradition, and, as a result of this departure, Senator Barkley, Senator O'Mahoney and senator Morse received their first choice in Committee assignments. Senator Barkley was restored to the Committee on Foreign Relations and Committee on Finance. Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming, was assigned to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and Judiciary Committee. Senator Morse, Independent of Oregon, who holds the key to the present Democratic majority in the Senate, was assigned to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking and Currency. The Committee on Ways and Means in the House should make its report in

the form of the proper resolution to be passed upon by the House within the next five or six days. In order to move from Veterans Affairs, I decided that it would be advisable to ask for the highest Committee assignment in the House, thereby hoping to drop down a notch to either the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, or the Committee on Agriculture. After requesting assignment on the Committee on Appropriations, I found that my chances were exceedingly good and have continued my efforts along this line. If I succeed it will be the first time that our District has held an assignment on this important Committee.

The Republican organization in the House is a little unusual due to the fact that the Majority Leader, Congressman Halleck of Indiana, during the 83d Congress, is not the Whip of this, the 84th Congress. When Speaker Martin stepped down he definitely did not want to serve as Minority Leader, but the Republican Caucus, according to my information, was definitely anti-Halleck for any position due to his general demeanor and attitude toward the Republican Members in the 83d

Congress. The majority of the Members on the Republican side informed Speaker Martin, and the Caucus generally, that he owed it to his party to serve as Minority Leader. Congressman Arends of Illinois, who served as Majority Whip is continuing to serve as Minority Whip during the 84th Congress. Ordinarily Congressman Halleck, as Majority Leader, would have inherited the position of Minority Whip. Congressman Arends and Congressman Martin are two of the most popular men on the Republican side, and Congressman Halleck is everything but popular. On several occasions during the 83d Congress I observed the Majority Leader when he, in a loud tone of voice, red in the face, would simply insult one of the Members on his side. In several instances I observed the Majority Leader examining discharge petitions, and, in order to get names of his Members off, he would immediately confront them on the floor of the House and inform them that unless they did remove their names they would have no control over patronage in their Districts in the future. He was an unusually rough rider, and attempted to put the President's program over regardless of how many were crushed along the way.

He has a lot of ability, but is a very impatient man, and the poorest listener that I ever saw in my life.

Two messages received from the President this morning, and, after the Reading Clerk read same, the House adjourned until Thursday. The first message concerned the President's proposals in regard to group health insurance, and other aspects of Federal personnel management including adjustments in basic pay scales, employee training, personnel practices and increased travel allowances. The second message contains the President's proposal concerning classified and postal employees pay increases, together with his proposal to adjust postal rates to provide needed revenue.

January 13, 1955

President Eisenhower defended Vice President Nixon yesterday. During the past few days Vice President Nixon has been severely criticized for his smear tactics during the Congressional election, and President Eisenhower now says that he believes in the loyalty and patriotism of the Vice President, and certainly he is not a smear

artist. Mr. Nixon has assured the President that he never called the Democratic Party the party of treason, and the President, himself, stated that he believed the Democrats were just as patriotic and loyal as the Republicans, and he was sure Mr. Nixon felt the same way. The Vice President is planning a good will tour in the Caribbean area beginning next month, and some Democrats maintain that he is not the proper person to send on such a mission.

Committee assignments will be voted upon in the House today.

The Democratic Committee assignments made by Senator Lyndon Johnson, Majority Leader, seem to many, to have that "forward look" politically speaking. The fact that Senator Barkley received Foreign Relations and Finance may have eliminated as a rallying point the only man around whom opposition could be built against Lyndon Johnson in 1956. My good friend, Senator Earle C. Clements, apparently had less seniority than Senator Robert Kerr of Oklahoma, and Senator Allen Frear, Democrat of Delaware, but still he was assigned

to the potent Appropriations Committee.

For days now the President has been criticized over his Federal Employees Security Program, and especially since the faux faux in the Ladejinsky case. At his press conference the President knocked down all rumors of changes in the Federal Employees Security Program, and does not think that a review by a special commission is necessary. The President maintains that the Security Program in general is vulnerable to a certain extent due to the fact that it is made by humans, and that it was simply a case of honest disagreement between individuals. In the Ladejinsky case the Department of Agriculture maintained that Ladejinsky was a security risk, but the State Department cleared him for security.

Senator Flanders, of Vermont, initiated the new Senators in the snuff ceremony one day last week. It seems that snuff boxes are still maintained in the Senate and the art of the use of snuff is almost a thing of the past. Several of the new Senators followed Senator Flanders' example, sniffing snuff up each nostril

which was followed by a terrific sneeze. Several of the new Senators learned that they just were not snuffers.

We will again be confronted shortly with a postal rate increase bill, and, although costs have advanced substantially since the three cent stamp rate was fixed in 1933, I do not believe that the rates for first class mail should be changed. First class mail generally pays its way, and second and third class mail bring about the huge deficit. An adjustment in second and third class mail would probably be justified at the present time. The question seems to be is it better government to charge at the stamp window, thereby making our Post Office Department pay its way with the users bearing the burden, or is it better to add additional taxes or continue the present tax rate to take care of huge deficits. Assessing tax and the collection thereof involves considerable cost which would be eliminated if the postal rates were sufficient to keep the Post Office Department in proper balance financially.

I have this day received a letter from Vice Admiral J. L. Holloway,

Jr., Chief of Naval Personnel, informing me that the Secretary of the Navy has recently approved a change in the regulations governing the admission of candidates into the United States Naval Academy, and with the change providing that each Member of Congress may nominate a maximum of six candidates for each vacancy, thereby making an increase of two additional alternates for each principal candidate. This change in regulations was promulgated in order to provide an opportunity for the Members of Congress to nominate a larger number of their well qualified candidates, and to provide a wider base for the selection of candidates to fill the Naval Academy classes.

January 14, 1955

House Resolution 85, which was a privileged resolution, was offered yesterday by Congressman Jere Cooper, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, which, by the way, is the Committee on Committees for committee assignments to the Democratic Members of the House, and this Resolution provided that the following named Members be, and they are hereby elected Members of the Committee on

Appropriations:

Clarence Cannon (chairman)

Missouri; George H. Mahon, Texas; Harry R. Sheppard, California; Albert Thomas, Texas; Michael J. Kirwan, Ohio; W. F. Norrell, Arkansas; James L. Whitten, Mississippi; George W. Andrews, Alabama; John J. Rooney, New York; J. Vaughan Gary, Virginia; John E. Fogarty, Rhode Island; Robert L. F. Sikes, Florida; Antonio M. Fernandez, New Mexico; Prince H. Preston, Georgia; Otto E. Passman, Louisiana; Louis C. Rabaut, Michigan; Sidney R. Yates, Illinois; Fred Marshall, Minnesota; John J. Riley, South Carolina; Alfred D. Sieminski, New Jersey; Joe L. Evins, Tennessee; Henderson Lanham, Georgia; Charles B. Deane, North Carolina; John F. Shelley, California; Edward P. Boland, Massachusetts; Don Magnuson, Washington; William H. Natcher, Kentucky; Daniel J. Flood, Pennsylvania; Winfield K. Denton, Indiana; James C. Murray, Illinois.

Yesterday, January 13, 1955, was a great day for me. I was indeed fortunate to be elected as a Member of the Committee on Appropriations. This is the outstanding Committee of the House, and, since my District

has never had a Member on this Committee, I honestly believe that we are entitled to this appointment. The Third Congressional District, and the Eighth Congressional District of Kentucky, years ago had a Member on the Committee on Appropriations. Under the rules and procedure of the House, since I was the freshman Member my name appeared following the name of Don Magnuson of Washington, and since Daniel J. Flood of Pennsylvania, Winfield K. Denton of Indiana, and James C. Murray of Illinois, are all former Members with seniority who were defeated and returned to the House, they automatically had to go to the foot of the Committee.

Congressman Cannon is serving his 17th term in the House from the 9th District of the State of Missouri. He is the author of our Rules and Procedure used by the House, and is one of the outstanding Members of the House. The ranking Republican Member of the Committee on Appropriations is Congressman John Taber of the 36th District of New York, serving his 17th term, and also an outstanding Member of the House.

Some of the Members were considerably disappointed over their Committee assignments, and the Chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs was really upset. A great number of vacancies occurred on his Committee, and same had to be filled. The new colored Congressman from Michigan, Congressman Diggs, and the colored Congressman Powell from Harlem, New York, were placed on this Committee. On each side of these colored Members will be seated southern Congressmen, and Clair Engle, the Chairman of this Committee, knows that this simply will not work. It means that several of the Members will not attend Committee meetings like they should.

In addition to Committee elections yesterday we had another right unusual happening in the House. On March 1st of last year we had the shooting, and yesterday a determined widow by the name of Grace Jackson Clark of New Kensington, Pennsylvania, invaded the House of Representatives. She simply walked through the main door from the Speaker's Lounge and casually sauntered onto the Speaker's rostrum informing Speaker Sam Rayburn that she wanted permission to address the House. Speaker Rayburn was very much

upset, and could not think of just what to say. He told her that he did not think this was the proper time, and he asked the Sergeant at Arms, Zeke W. Johnson, to escort her out. Speaker Rayburn commented that this was the darndest thing he ever heard of, and proceeded immediately to issue necessary orders for private plainclothes detectives and more security. Mrs. Clark appeared later at the Washington Post and Times Herald Office informing them that she wanted to make a speech to the American people on behavior. She stated that people did not realize the state of affairs of the world, and they needed shaking up. She said she simply wanted to stir up the people with her lecture. The thing that attracted my attention was the red hat which this good lady had on. Under the rules of the House, the women Members cannot wear hats on the floor, and I immediately assumed that one of our new Members had not been informed of the rules. This good lady could have carried in a machine gun I presume and placed same on the Speaker's desk without any interference from the police officers and doorkeepers.

President Eisenhower has selected former Senator John Sherman Cooper to

be the new American Ambassador to India and Nepal. It now appears that Senator Cooper has agreed to take the post. This particular ambassadorship was vacated by George V. Allen, who was named Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs. Cooper's name has been mentioned for this post ever since his defeat by Senator Alben W. Barkley. The Administration has been anxious to find a post for Cooper, and at one time there was talk of the White House naming him as a special advisor on TVA policy. Cooper, heretofore served as a Delegate and alternate Delegate to the United Nations in 1949-1951, and was an advisor at three meetings of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1950.

Yesterday we received a message from the President seeking approval of a military manpower program calling for extension of the draft, and the creation of a vast reserve force for speedy use on an aggressor providing such an attack was made. The program, as outlined by the President, provides for a National Reserve plan calling for military training of all physically fit young men to provide one group of reservists for immediate mobilization requirements, and a second

non-organized group available for service in the event of a general mobilization. His proposal further provides for a four-year extension of the draft, with same expiring on July 1, 1959, and for a two-year extension of legislation providing for induction of doctors and dentists. The President also believes that the National Guard should be strengthened and authority granted to permit States to raise and maintain peacetime military forces to take over the National Guard's duty if same is called out.

Was somewhat amused to read in Tuesday's Courier-Journal of my good friend, Noble J. Gregory's appointment by A. B. Chandler to his advisory board. Upon being interviewed Gregory stated that: "That's the first I had heard of it". This article goes on and reviews the feud between Noble J. Gregory and Senator Clements, and Barkley's and Chandler's past episodes.

Immediately after my appointment as a Member of the Committee on Appropriations, I cast the vote of my District for the Urgent Deficiency Appropriations Bill of 1955. This bill was introduced by our Chairman, Mr. Cannon, and provides for deficiency

appropriations for the Legislative Branch, Department of Agriculture and Independent Offices. Payment of \$12,500 to Florence R. Rogers, widow of Dwight L. Rogers, is provided for and also \$12,500 to the mother-in-law and two sisters of Paul W. Shafer, late, a Representative from the State of Michigan. Also slightly under \$200,000 is provided for our investigation of windfall profits in the Federal Housing Administration scandal. This was the first bill passed by the 84th Congress.

Paul G. Rogers, the son of Dwight Rogers, was sworn in yesterday as a new Member from Florida.

One of the great bank mergers of all time was announced yesterday. The Chase National Bank and the Bank of Manhattan County announced a decision to merge into the Chase Manhattan Bank with resources of more than \$7,500,000,000. This will be the largest bank in New York City and the second largest in the world.

In considering the urgent Deficiency Appropriations Bill yesterday the question was raised by Congressman Jamie Whitten of Mississippi, as to the disposal of surplus commodities

in foreign markets. It seems that the Secretary of Agriculture, Benson, has indicated to the Appropriations Committee that he has no intention of placing certain commodities in the foreign market due to the fact that such a program would break world markets. Today the Commodity Credit Corporation has authority to offer its holdings for export at any price it wants, and has used this authority very sparingly due to our foreign relations program.

I was glad to find out that our Speaker, Sam Rayburn, has expressed the thought that the Chief Justice should take his judicial problems to a Congressional Committee, thereby not violating precedent. I am definitely of the opinion that such a system would be more in line with our present governmental setup.

Albert Schweitzer celebrates his eightieth birthday today. Here we have one of the world's greatest musicians, historians, theologians, philosophers and physicians, having spent nearly all of his life in darkest Africa rendering service to humanity. One of the great men of the world today.

January 15, 1955

Last evening Virginia and I attended the White House reception given by President and Mrs. Eisenhower for Members of Congress. On the way to the White House we picked up my good friend, Congressman Frank Chelf. He proceeded to inform us as to how he was able to tie his tie, and have himself properly girded down in his white vest and tails for this White House reception. It seems that first the elevator operator in his apartment hotel attempted to tie his white tie and failed with Congressman Chelf ending up in the lobby with the desk clerk and two bell hops tying and one bell hop and the night janitor holding Congressman Chelf. Virginia laughed until she almost cried over this very vivid description of the Congressman's maneuvers in properly dressing himself for the White House. Nearly all of the Members of the House and Senate, together with their wives were present. President and Mrs. Eisenhower looked unusually fine and both were in a very fine humor. As Virginia and I were presented in the receiving line to the President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Mrs. Eisenhower, who had met Virginia before at a tea at the White House, was very affable and

started to comment upon Virginia's beautiful pink evening gown. It seems that this is the color that Mrs. Eisenhower loves, and she started to make some comment and then looked at Virginia and me and laughed as if to say, "Well, I want to tell you what a beautiful gown you have, but maybe I had better not". Nearly all of the Cabinet Members were also present, and every one of them was unusually nice to me, and especially Postmaster General Summerfield. I introduced Virginia to a great many people that she had never met, and we both enjoyed the reception. Shortly after we arrived, Congressman Chelf informed everyone around that he would only be there a few minutes because at all command performances he presented himself and left as soon as possible. However, on this particular occasion he informed those around in a very loud tone of voice that he did not come down to see President and Mrs. Eisenhower but was merely on an inspection trip to see exactly how they were taking care of the White House because we Democrats would definitely take over in 1956. Ex-speaker Joseph W. Martin got just as red in the face as a turkey gobbler, and, with this exception those around just howled.

After the White House reception Virginia and I went to the Kentucky Society dance at the Sheraton Park. We were in the receiving line with Senator and Mrs. Clements, Congressman and Mrs. Watts, Congressman and Mrs. Perkins and Congressman and Mrs. Robsion. We met a lot of fine Kentucky people that we had never seen before and saw a lot of our old friends. We enjoyed this dance very much, and all the members of the society seemed to appreciate the Members of Congress attending this, their first meeting of the year.

Looking forward to the President's budget message Monday because I have received reliable information to the effect that we have nearly \$8,000,000 in the budget for the further development of Green River in my Congressional District.

Panama ousted Jose Ramon Guizado from the Presidency last night for complicity in the murder of his predecessor, and, in an emergency night meeting, the Cabinet named Ricardo Arias to head the Republic. Guizado is under house arrest.

One of our Republican Senators, Senator Thomas H. Kuchel of California,

very vigorously requested that Senator Joseph R. McCarthy be asked to take his seat on the floor of the Senate yesterday. The bitter row in which McCarthy renewed his charge of twenty years of treason against the Democratic Party broke out after the Senate voted 84 to 0 to approve a resolution pledging it would continue diligently and vigorously to investigate, expose and combat communism. This resolution was sponsored by Senator Daniel of Texas. McCarthy, who voted for the resolution, got up yesterday, and, in a long, vigorous tirade, proceeded to slay all of his fellow Senators who voted against him in the censure proceeding, and further went on to state that the House Democratic Leaders were afraid to give Representative Martin Dies, Democrat of Texas, whom McCarthy termed the greatest communist hunter of all time, a seat on the Un-American Activities Committee which Dies once headed. McCarthy then stated that he was convinced that control of the Democratic Party was still held by the same men responsible for twenty years of treason. McCarthy was so bitter that Kuchel, and other Republican Senators, were very much upset, and during the McCarthy tirade he was twice ordered to take his seat.

Ex-Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, has agreed to accept the post as Ambassador to India and Nepal. Cooper attended the Kentucky dance last night and went out of his way to be nice to me, but I am just wondering if this is the same prescription that he attempted to use some four months ago.

Article in the Courier-Journal yesterday entitled "Kentucky Democrats Get Key Jobs in House". The article was very complimentary and went on to state that Kentucky picked up seats on the powerful Appropriations and Agricultural Committees when the House elected me to Appropriations and John C. Watts to Agriculture.

On the front page of the Courier-Journal appeared an article pertaining to and a picture of Freshman Congressman T. James Tumulty. The picture shows the Congressman with white tie, vest, shirt and tails without trousers standing in front of a mirror in Jersey City, New Jersey. It seems that the freshman Congressman weighs 320 pounds and was desperate over the fact that he could not secure a readymade size 56 dress suit in Washington to wear to the President's annual Congressional Ball. It seems

that the Congressman had to return to Jersey City to secure his tent-like array. A right unusual picture of a Congressman in his under-drawers before a mirror, and I am just wondering if we have here another Zioncheck. This young gentleman has a fine name which was handed down to him by his uncle, the Secretary to former President Woodrow Wilson. This young gentleman took a bad start by bragging over the fact that he was an Eisenhower Democrat and was elected.

January 17, 1955

I have this day received my subcommittee assignments as a Member of the Committee on Appropriations. I was indeed fortunate to be placed on the Subcommittee for Agriculture, and also on the Subcommittee for Foreign Aid. I decided not to make any issue, or make a request concerning any subcommittee assignment, of Chairman Cannon, and just hoped for the best. Bless his heart, he certainly took good care of me. Prior to this time the Committee on Appropriations had eleven subcommittees, and two of the subcommittees formerly designated as Civil Functions and Independent Offices were combined making the new Subcommittee, Public Works. Instead

of pertaining just to Civil Functions and the Army Corps of Engineers projects, this new subcommittee now pertains to a great many agencies. For instance, Tennessee Valley Authority, Southeastern Power Administration, Atomic Energy Commission, as well as Civil Functions, all come before this subcommittee. To me, the choice subcommittee on Appropriations is Agriculture, and I am right proud of the fact that I was assigned to this particular subcommittee.

I have this day received a beautiful red rose, together with a copy of House Joint Resolution 102, introduced in the House by Representative Frances P. Bolton of Ohio, and with similar resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Margaret Chase Smith. The resolution provides that the rose has long represented love, courage, loyalty and devotion. Therefore, be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, that the flower commonly known as the rose is hereby designated and adopted as the national flower of the United States, and the President is requested to declare such fact by proclamation.

Today we receive the budget message from the President. Shortly after receipt of the message the printed budget will be available for each Member of the House. According to my information the budget this year contains \$15,152,000 for river flood control and harbor projects for Kentucky, and with \$4,400,000 for the completion of Locks and Dams 1 and 2 on Green River in my District, and \$2,275,000 for canalization of Green River. We are certainly moving forward and just for a change the Second District of Kentucky is receiving recognition.

Wesley A. D'Ewart, Republican of Montana, was a Member of the 83d Congress, serving his fifth term, and, to me, was one of the able Members on that side of the aisle. He was talked into running for United States Senator against Senator Murray, and was defeated. The Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, has this day named him as his Special Assistant and this, to me, is a splendid appointment. Mr. D'Ewart was of vital assistance to me in the passage of the bill providing for the purchase of the two privately owned caves in the Mammoth Cave National Park Area.

Senator Barkley has not been feeling too well lately, and on Friday

had a slightly swollen face experiencing quite a bit of difficulty with a toothache. He remarked that since he is the Junior Senator he was trying to preserve a wisdom tooth, and the swelling in his face made it hard to articulate in making requests for more surplus foods for Kentucky.

The Navy is testing the atomic power submarine Nautilus today. This is the first of its kind, and will undergo tests from now until the latter part of March. The General Dynamics Corporation has announced that it will appropriate funds for the creation of an Institute of Nucleolar Medicine to explore new medical uses for nucleolar radiation, nucleolar equipment and radioisotopes.

It now appears that Ruben Miro, a former student of Catholic University, here in Washington, and a member of the boxing team at that institution, is the assassin of President Jose Remon. This fellow is an attorney at Panama, and was promised the post of Minister of Government and Justice as his reward for the killing.

The Republicans are now very much chagrined over the action of the Democratic Leaders who have recently

introduced bills carrying out certain provisions of the President's State of the Union Message. Representative Robert W. Kean, Republican of New Jersey, was designated by the White House to introduce the necessary legislation providing a three year extension of reciprocal trade acts, and Representative Jere Cooper, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, introduced this particular bill on the first day of the session, and same is designated H.R. 1. I would wager that Jere Cooper wins because this bill was referred to his Committee.

January 18, 1955

As soon as the President's Budget Message was read to the House, my Chairman, Mr. Cannon, of Missouri, was recognized for ten minutes. In substance, he stated that he had a feeling of deep disappointment over the budget; this budget was deceitful and to a certain extent ridiculous. Representative Taber, the ranking Republican Member of the Appropriations Committee, answered Representative Cannon, and Representative Halleck, former Majority Leader, stated that in recent weeks and months he had heard quite a bit of talk concerning smears and false accusations, and that Mr.

Cannon, who is the Chairman of the great Committee on Appropriations, in characterizing the budget message of the President of the United States as deceitful and deceptive was, in turn, attempting to smear the President. Mr. Cannon immediately stated that at no time had he made any reference to the President of the United States and that the discrepancies he pointed out in the budget were there and not answered by the gentlemen on the other side. The budget, at a glance, contains the following functions and amounts:

Major National Security..	\$40,458,000,000
International Affairs & Finance.....	1,841,000,000
Veterans Services and Benefits.....	4,684,000,000
Welfare, Health and Education.....	2,312,000,000
Agriculture.....	7,647,000,000
National Resources.....	1,209,000,000
Commerce and Manpower....	6,908,000,000
General Government.....	1,569,000,000
Interest.....	6,378,000,000
Classified pay Increase..	125,000,000
Contingencies.....	<u>200,000,000</u>
Total Budget Gross.....	\$73,332,000,000
Deduct Applicable Receipts.....	<u>10,923,000,000</u>
Net Budget Expenditures..	\$62,408,000,000

Yesterday our Majority Leader, Mr. McCormack, was granted permission to address the House for one minute, and stated that occasionally one reads a news item, or a column, in the paper about the two branches of the Congress where they refer to the Senate as the upper branch, and although they were wrong, this was not of any great importance or disturbing, to say the least, because the author was incorrect. However, Mr. McCormack said, that when he picked up the Congressional Record and found a distinguished Member of the other body refer to the Senate as the upper House of Congress, naturally it was time to correct the distinguished Member of the other body. If the Member of the other body would make a study of the Constitution of the United States he would realize that both branches of the Congress are co-equal, and if he further studied he would find that when Congress sat in Philadelphia the Senate met on the floor above the House, and they referred to one body because of their location in that particular building as the upper branch, and they referred to the other body as the lower branch. Congressman Walter, Chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee,

asked if the Majority Leader would yield and he, in turn, inquired if the gentleman's attention had been called to the statement made by a certain Member of the other body which impugns the patriotism and loyalty of Members of the House insofar as their interest in curtailing subversive activities is concerned. This speaker stated that it might well be pointed out that the other body had no monopoly on patriotism. Majority Leader McCormack stated that the gentleman was correct, and that he further wanted to state for the benefit of the world that "I think the National House of Representatives of which we are all Members is second to no legislative body in the world in the collective ability of its Members, and is second to no other legislative body on the basis of its collective stability."

Speaker Rayburn brought the discussion to a quick end by reminding the House that it always must maintain rules of comity between both branches of Congress.

President Eisenhower's budget for the next fiscal year will be handled in the House by Appropriations subcommittees greatly rearranged.

according to function and membership. Southern Democrats, mainly because of seniority, had most of the thirteen regular subcommittees of the full Committee led by Chairman Cannon, Democrat of Missouri. Chairmen designated for the subcommittees were Representative Whitten, (D-Miss.), for Agriculture and related agencies; Preston, (D-Ga.), for Commerce and related agencies; Mahon, (D-Tex.), for Defense Department; Passman, (D-La.), for Foreign Aid; Andrews, (D-Ala.), for General Governmental matters; Kirwan, (D-Ohio), for Interior and related agencies; Fogarty, (D-R.I.), for Labor-HEW, and related agencies; Cannon, (D-Mo.) for Public Works; Rooney, (D-N.Y.), for State, Justice, Judiciary and Related agencies; Gray, (D-Va.), for Treasury and Post Office; Thomas, (D-Tex.), for Veterans, Housing, Civil Defense, and other agencies; Norrel, (D-Ark.), Legislative; Rabaut, (D-Mich.), for District of Columbia, and Whitten, (D-Miss.), for Special Subcommittee on Enforcement of the Anti-Deficiency Act, and other fiscal legislation.

Our Subcommittee on Agriculture will consider a proposed appropriation amounting to a total of \$7,647,000,000 and our Subcommittee on Foreign Aid will

consider an appropriation totalling \$4,700,000,000 outlay for foreign spending.

The new budget submitted by the President is the third unbalanced budget submitted by the present Administration, and this procedure certainly does not comply with the campaign pledges of 1952 promising a balanced budget. The \$4,700,000,000 outlay for foreign spending will receive considerable scrutiny, in my opinion, and the provisions for the Military Services, which includes a cut in funds and manpower for the Army, will also be carefully examined. A reduction of 4% in the over-all budget, which would amount to about \$2,500,000,000, would operate to place the budget in balance for the first time since the fiscal year 1951.

The Chinese situation is gradually reaching the dangerous stage. Communist forces struck Yikiangshan by air, sea and land yesterday, and the tiny Nationalist Chinese island outpost has been captured. Here we have one of the stepping stones to the Nationalist stronghold of Formosa, some 200 miles north of the tiny island chain. We have our United States Seventh Fleet patrolling in the Formosa Strait, and,

since we are committed to the defense of Formosa, I am carefully watching for our next step.

January 19, 1955

My Chairman, Mr. Cannon, charged yesterday that the Navy's proposed new aircraft carrier already is outmoded, and urged Congress to scuttle it. This carrier in question is scheduled to be the fifth of the Forrestal class. Mr. Cannon maintains that he does not approve of expenditures of enormous sums on aircraft carriers when authorities say that no one carrier will be afloat for more than ten hours after war is declared.

I feel sure that we will hear a lot about the TVA appropriation this year. President Eisenhower's budget recommendation for TVA is, in substance, an open declaration for destruction. His proposal for a starved-down TVA is, to me, one of the conspicuous parts of the budget. If we accept the President's proposal the budget for TVA for 1956 would be financed by \$27,550,000 of appropriated funds, \$248,276,000 from operations, and a \$40,411,000 cut in cash accounts. Such a proposal, to me, is a deliberate move to force TVA rates upward. I am

definitely of the opinion that the present Administration seeks to completely destroy the Tennessee Valley Authority.

According to my information, the Republicans will submit the necessary resolutions tomorrow setting up their committees for the 84th Congress. The cutting down process must be very difficult. A number of very choice assignments must be given up due to the fact that the Democrats will have the majority on the committees. For instance, ten Republicans will be dropped from the Appropriations Committee, making the total number now twenty instead of thirty. The Democrats will have thirty on this particular committee for the 84th Congress.

Representatives Bentley, Roberts and Davis have made pleas during the past few days on the floor of the House for additional security. All of this was brought about as the result of the lady in the red hat entering the House Chamber and very calmly marching up to the Speaker's desk. Each of the three above Representatives made a very effective speech concerning this matter, and, since these three gentlemen were each injured by the Puerto Rican fanatics, their plea

should be heeded. I believe the House would be fully justified in regarding the situation now as an emergency, and promptly passing a bill placing the capitol police jobs on a career basis, and thereby securing the necessary protection for the Members of Congress.

Secretary Dulles issued a statement yesterday to the effect that the seizure of the small Chinese Nationalist island was of no great consequence, but, to me, this whole island chain is so close to the mainland that same is important.

You would be surprised at some things that make up the 62½ Billion dollar budget. For instance, it will take \$32,100,000 just to keep track of where the money is going, and to make sure it is spent properly. This amount is requested for the General Accounting Office. The Supreme Court does not only decide such problems as to what to do about school segregation, but also how much it will cost to remove any snow that might fall on the Court's distinguished sidewalks. The sum of \$150 is set forth in the budget for this purpose. We are paying on a war 108 years old. The budget further shows that 203 men remember the last

Indian War because they are drawing pensions as veterans of same.

January 20, 1955

Virginia and I will attend the Kentucky Dinner tonight at the Women's National Democratic Club, and at 1:45 AM, I start my trip to Winter Haven, Florida. The plane arrives at Jacksonville at 4:10 AM, and, after a two hour and twenty minute lay over, arrives at Orlando at 7:36 AM. Congressman Horan and I represent the Subcommittee on Agriculture at the hearing to be held at Winter Haven, Florida, beginning at 11:00 AM tomorrow. The Governor of the State, together with his Department of Agriculture, will be present, and the question under discussion is the construction of a new building for the United States Citrus Products Station, which is presently located at Winter Haven. The United States Department of Agriculture maintains a staff of some thirteen members, including the head chemist, and the buildings now occupied were deeded to the United States Government by the Chamber of Commerce of Winter Haven in the year 1937. Members of the citrus and vegetable industries of Florida began the research station in 1931. At present the budget permits an ex-

penditure of \$88,000 for maintenance of this research station, and the question under discussion pertains to the construction of a new building to house additional laboratory equipment. The citrus industry has grown from 29 million boxes of oranges in the year 1938 to 90 million boxes in the year 1954. The facts and figures will be presented this week end, which point out the crying need that today exists in the citrus and vegetable industry for new and adequate laboratory equipment and facilities for the United States Citrus Products Station.

When I was fortunate enough to be selected as one of the members of the Subcommittee on Agriculture of the Appropriations Committee little did I know that within ten days I would be off on a junket. The request, at first blush, seems to be a very reasonable one, but I am sorry that I have to start junketing so soon after my new appointment.

January 24, 1955

President Eisenhower will ask Congress in an extraordinary message today to support his plans for drawing a defense line in the Formosa Area, and holding it against communist

aggression. We have a Task Force of three United States Carriers, and some nine destroyers, together with the Flag Ship of the United States Seventh Fleet, in Formosa waters. This situation is right critical.

I returned from Florida last night and certainly enjoyed our investigation of the spreading decline in Florida citrus crops, and the need for more research on the part of the Federal Government. Representative Walt Horan, Republican of Washington, Representative A. S. Herlong, Jr., of Leesburg, Florida, and I made this trip as representatives of the Subcommittee on Agriculture of the Committee on Appropriations. After the Kentucky Banquet on Thursday night of last week I flew by National Airways at 1:45 AM to Jacksonville, Florida. I had a layover of some two hours, and then flew on down to Orlando. I was met at the plane by Representatives Horan, Herlong, Governor Leroy Collins, and a delegation of the Florida citrus industry. We proceeded by car at this point, and for two days and a half travelled some 500 miles in the State of Florida. We inspected the Government Laboratories at Winter Haven and Orlando. This is a serious problem, and the

discovery of the nematode, which causes the spreading decline, is of importance at the present time. We will attempt to devise a plan of assistance to discover ways and means of combating the disease. In addition to our mission we visited the famous Cypress Gardens, Bok Tower, Mountain Lake, and several other beautiful resorts. We took the boat ride through Cypress Gardens and had lunch during the water carnival. The Shah of Iran and Queen Soraya were also visitors at the same time and we all had lunch together. Governor Collins is a comparatively young man, and appears to be making an outstanding record.

In flying back last night we really had rough weather between Orlando and Jacksonville. We were flying at 5000 feet and several of the passengers almost made up their minds to leave the plane at Jacksonville. However, upon leaving Jacksonville we ascended to 15,000 feet, and the trip on into Washington was much better.

The Bok Monument, which is located on the hill in Mountain Lake Park Section, is some 200 feet in height and approximately 40 feet wide, shaped like a hexagon. A small moat

filled with water surrounds the tower, and this tower is one of the architectural masterpieces of this country. Almost daily architects from all over America come to study the design of this tower. Beautiful marble, limestone and granite was used in the construction of this tower which cost slightly over \$1,000,000. The tower has huge chimes with a master musician employed by the year to play same at regular intervals throughout the day. The Mountain Lake Section is composed of estates owned by millionaires, and is one of the most exclusive sections that I have ever had the pleasure of visiting. The section of the Lake area which leads to the tower is public, to a certain extent, but all of the balance of the Mountain Lake area is closely guarded and privacy prevails. To own a home here you must be a millionaire, with this being the first prerequisite.

Cypress Gardens is a beautiful place. Esther Williams' last picture was made at Cypress Gardens, and the cinemascope, which is playing here in Washington for its third year, has a scene from Cypress Gardens.

since dictating the above I have had the pleasure of listening to the President's message concerning our foreign policy in the Western Pacific. After setting forth the facts concerning the present situation in regard to Formosa and the Pescadores, the President stated that in the interest of peace the United States must remove any doubt regarding our readiness to fight if necessary thereby preserving the vital stake of the free world in a free Formosa. The President stated that such a plan requires not only Presidential action, but also Congressional action, and that with the situation as it presently exists, taking into consideration our modern conditions of warfare, it would not be prudent to await the emergency before coming to the Congress because it might be too late. The President requested that a suitable Congressional Resolution be adopted publicly establishing the authority of the President, as Commander-in-Chief, to employ the Armed Forces of this Nation promptly and effectively for the purposes indicated if, in his judgment, it became necessary. Such a resolution would automatically expire as soon as the crisis passes.

In my opinion, the President of the United States will receive the

support of the majority of the Members of the Congress of the United States in this matter.

January 25, 1955

I have this day received a letter from Clyde Doyle, Representative from the 23d Congressional District of California, who is a Member of the House Un-American Activities Committee, requesting that I make any suggestions concerning rules of procedure to be followed by this particular committee. For a great number of months criticism has been directed toward this committee, and to McCarthy's Committee in the Senate, due to the fact that no set of rules seem to be followed, and, in some instances, witnesses have been considerably abused, and mistreated due to the fact that no particular rules were followed by the Committee Members concerning the method of investigating the particular subject.

When the House convenes today at noon we will be confronted with the question of approval of a resolution publicly confirming the President's position as Commander-in-Chief, and his right to use our Armed Forces in the defense of Formosa, providing that in the President's judgment same becomes necessary.

Today the United States Carriers raced to Formosa waters. Things are working about as usual in Washington. They cut the Army, expand the Air Force and send the Navy to do the fighting.

The budget dollar for fiscal year 1956 will be cut up into very unique portions. Major National Security, Military, Atomic Energy, Mutual Military Program and stockpiling will take 65 cents out of each dollar; charges fixed by law such as interest, Veterans, grants to states, etc., will take 24 cents out of each dollar; all other Agencies including Health, Welfare, Communications, Transportation, etc., will take 11 cents out of each dollar.

The budget dollar for the fiscal year 1956 will come from the following sources - individual income taxes 48 cents, corporation income taxes 26 cents, excise taxes 15 cents, customs and other taxes 7 cents, and borrowing 4 cents.

During the past week President Eisenhower gave two dinners, one honoring Vice President Nixon, and the second honoring House Speaker Sam Rayburn. Senator Joseph R. McCarthy and Mrs. McCarthy were intentionally left off of the invitation list to

these two dinners, and, according to Mary Jane McCaffree, Mrs. Eisenhower's personal secretary, the absence of the McCarthys was not just an oversight.

H. J. Res. 150, provided, in part, as follows:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he hereby is authorized to employ the Armed Forces of the United States as he deems necessary for the specific purpose of securing and protecting Formosa and the Pescadores against armed attack, this authority to include the securing and protection of such related positions and territories of that area now in friendly hands and the taking of such other measures as he judges to be required or appropriate in assuring the defense of Formosa and the Pescadores.

"This resolution shall expire when the President shall determine that the peace and security of the area is reasonably assured by international conditions created by action of the United Nations or otherwise, and shall so report to the Congress."

I have just received notice from my Chairman, Representative Clarence Cannon, informing me that the Democratic Members of the Committee on Appropriations will meet at 11:00 o'clock a.m. tomorrow. According to my information, a battle is in the offing, and Representative Albert Thomas of Texas, is soliciting votes for repudiation of the Chairman insofar as subcommittee arrangement is concerned. I certainly do not intend to start out on this Committee casting the vote of my District in repudiation of the Chairman.

January 26, 1955

The House yesterday quickly voted President Eisenhower specific authority to fight, if necessary, to protect Formosa. This is the 84th Session's first impressive demonstration of bipartisan solidarity. The resolution was approved in three hours by a vote of 409 to 3. This was a roll call vote and the Democrats joined with the Republicans in demanding swift approval of the authority sought. The resolution came out under a closed rule, therefore, there were no amendments. Only one Democrat and two Republicans voted no. They were Representatives Graham A. Barden, Democrat of North Carolina, Eugene T.

Siler, Republican of Kentucky, and Timothy P. Sheehan, Republican of Illinois.

Attorney General Brownell testified yesterday before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee that Congress should immediately give itself and Federal Judges a pay raise to prevent loss of able men to better paying fields.

Appropriations Committee meeting called for eleven o'clock this morning. Adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon with every indication of a peaceful settlement. The question of subcommittee assignments, and the consolidation of subcommittees has stirred up some trouble. I still shall vote, if necessary, with my Chairman.

In addition to river and harbor appropriation money for my District the budget contains a request for \$612,157 for Mammoth Cave, with \$362,000 of said amount earmarked for construction work. This would cover basic construction of about half of the proposed ten mile four lane road which would join 31W just east of Park City, Kentucky. The Mammoth Cave National Park Association has

been asking for such a road for about eight years, and, in fact, demanding same every year since the cave area became a national park. There is quite a bit of opposition to this new road due to the fact that the new route leaves off some of the privately owned caves, and a great many small souvenir businesses crowded up close to the old road. Within the next few weeks I presume there will be several letters on my desk demanding that this appropriation be refused. The total construction cost would amount to more than \$1,000,000. The balance of the appropriation is for guide service maintenance and other operating costs of the park for the fiscal year 1956.

Plans for immediate construction of a new post office have been approved for Auburn, Kentucky. The building is to be constructed by W. C. Howlett, Auburn businessman, pursuant to long term lease arrangement with the U.S. Post Office Department.

I have wondered as to the attitude of the British concerning our resolution. Great Britain, of course, has recognized Communist China, but, according to today's press, British officials welcomed President Eisenhower's

Formosa declaration and called it a fair and reasonable effort to relax tension in the Far East. Secretary Dulles now informs us that Chiang Kai-shek's desire to return to the mainland with forces is a thing of the past and will not be sanctioned by this country.

H.R. 2576 is up today providing that the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended on February 11, 1953, be further amended extending the time to April 1, 1958. H.R. 2576 proposes to extend the time from April 1, 1955, to April 1, 1958, in order to provide for the submission of the President's reorganization plans under the provision of the Reorganization Act. This legislation is proposed in order to afford additional time to carry on an established policy of Congress in delegating to the President authority to reorganize the Executive Branch of the Government.

Congressman Dawson of Illinois, is now Chairman of the Committee on Government Operations. He is one of the colored Members in the House, and has an Assistant Clerk for his Committee, of his own race, who was sitting on the floor of the House today. This was an unusual sight, and one that some of the Southern Members

on his Committee do not like. Speaking of colored Members, I passed James Roosevelt's office on the third floor in the Old House Building the other day and saw that he now has a colored secretary on his staff.

January 27, 1955

For the past few days I have made a right intensive study of our new 1955-1956 budget. Since I am now a Member of the Committee on Appropriations we will have the budget before us for several months. I was very much interested in obtaining a new definition as to the word "budget". It seems that the French budgets in days of old was the leather bag in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer carried documents when he went before the Parliament to ask it to vote funds. The term today means a nation's financial program, and the budget submitted to Congress this month is the 34th to Congress from a United States President.

Today in the House we had up H. Res. 114 which provides for the creation of a select committee to be composed of 11 Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker, 6 from the Majority Party,

and 5 from the Minority Party, with said Members to be known as the Select Committee. The committee is authorized to conduct and study all problems concerning all types of small businesses. We further considered and passed H. Res. 112, which provides that the Committee on Armed Services, acting as a whole, or by subcommittee, is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation into all matters relating to the procurement, use and disposal of materiel, equipment, supplies, services and matters concerning military and civilian personnel under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, and all matters relating to research and development in support of the Armed Services. This committee shall report to the House as soon as practicable during the present Congress the results of its investigations and study.

We further considered and adopted H. Res. 111, which provides 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. 587. H.R. 587 provides that persons serving in the Armed Forces on January 31, 1955, may continue to accrue additional benefits

under the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Upon a roll call vote this bill passed unanimously.

January 28, 1955

President Paul Magloire of Haiti, addressed a joint session of Congress yesterday. Only two members of the Cabinet appeared, and they were Postmaster Summerfield and Mrs. Hobby. The Supreme Court included only six members, and the Foreign Ministers and Charge' de Affairs consisted of two undersecretaries. President Magloire, now on an official visit here was elected by the National Assembly in 1950. He has made an intensive development of the little country's agricultural and mineral resources, and a five year program of industrial construction which includes dams and power producing plants is now in operation. Hispaniola was one of Columbus' discoveries in 1492, and the early history of the island revolves around Spanish colonization. From 1677 to 1804 the colony was French, and it is still a French speaking country. Except for the United States' occupation from 1915 to 1934, forced by disorders in the country, it has been independent since French rule ended. President Magloire

spoke in French and at the close of each paragraph one of his aides repeated the paragraph in English.

The House adjourned until Monday noon. We will probably start our subcommittee hearings on the agricultural appropriation beginning Tuesday.

I attended the National Postmasters Association banquet on Wednesday night of this week and last night attended the American Legion Auxiliary Banquet. All of the Kentucky Delegation were seated at table 67 last night with the exception of Gene Siler, and he was seated across the aisle at table 68 with nine ladies. There were two empty spaces at our table, but for some reason he was seated with the ladies across the aisle. He was really hacked over this seating arrangement, and we enjoyed same very much. We kidded John Robsion about his pupil, Siler, and his first roll call vote against the President.

After the cameras were all set up for the televised first session of the President's Cabinet one of the technicians inquired as to where Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson was. He could not be seen due to the fact that he was sitting back up against

the wall. In a very small voice he announced, "Here I am, but I am not going to say a word." This came shortly after the famous dog story.

While the President of Haiti was addressing the joint session of Congress Senator George, of Georgia, was called from the floor to hear the President's statement read over the telephone concerning Formosa. The President simply stated that the resolution now before the Congress would be used for the defense of Formosa, and the Pescadores Islands, and certainly would not extend beyond this point. When the Senate went back into session Senator George, in his address, stated that he believed the President of the United States was a good man dedicated to a peaceful world, and that he believed what the President said. He further stated that neither Chiang Kai-shek nor any admiral or officer of the line would decide how we should protect Formosa, but that it would be a personal decision of the President of the United States. This speech, to me, clearly demonstrates the statesmanship of this fine old Senator. In my opinion, we have seldom heard speeches with the statesmanlike approach of this particular speech.

I was somewhat amused at the editorial which appeared in yesterday's Courier concerning the "no" vote in the House of our freshman Representative from the 8th District, Eugene Siler. The Courier-Journal, in this editorial goes on to state that Mr. Siler is very young in Congressional service, and that he speaks with the voice of the past. Giving him credit for his sincerity, he is no more deeply opposed to war than hundreds of his colleagues in Congress, and that a number of his colleagues might have, for reasons of home politics, voted as Siler did. Such a vote is easier to display to worried mothers, and is strictly political in nature. This editorial further points out that Siler's theory of a war on our own soil is the only one in which we have any business is silly because this would simply mean fighting an aggressor in the streets of Williamsburg, Kentucky, the home of Siler, but not in the streets of Taipei. The Members of Congress clearly decided, in my opinion, that we have a better chance of peace if we show ourselves ready to fight where aggression strikes, and that we had much rather man the outer rim of our defenses than an inner one through the heart of our own country. This is the year 1955,

and our present philosophy has changed considerably from that of use in the year 1855.

January 29, 1955

Senator Clements has been serving as Majority Leader for the past ten days. Senator Johnson was operated upon for removal of kidney stone, and it will be some two or three weeks more before he returns to Washington to assume his duties as Majority Leader. From every indication Senator Clements is doing a fine job, and several of the Senators have spoken to me about this matter.

John Sherman Cooper, twice a Republican Senator from Kentucky, and a former United States Foreign Affairs Advisor, was nominated by President Eisenhower yesterday to be Ambassador to India, and neighboring Nepal.

January 31, 1955

Communist China rejected any suggestion of a cease fire with the Nationalists and warned she would strike back with heavy blows if American Forces tried to stop her from taking Formosa. This situation

is really serious.

The President, in signing the Resolution authorizing the necessary military moves to protect Formosa from the Chinese Reds, expressed his thanks to Congress by stating:

"I am deeply gratified at the almost unanimous vote in the Congress of the United States on this joint resolution. To the Members of Congress, and to their leaders I wish publicly to thank them for their great patriotic service. By their vote the American people prove their elected Representatives have made it clear to the world that we are united here at home in our determination to help a brave ally, and to resist communist aggression."

I often wonder about the nicknames the pages have for the Members of the House. In the Senate they call Senator Eugene Milliken of Colorado, "the Dome"; multi-millionaire Senator Theodore Greene of Rhode Island, "Money Bags"; Senator Everett Dirksen of Illinois, "the Preacher"; Senator Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, "the Blueblood"; Senator William Langer

of North Dakota, "Wild Bill"; Senator Walter George of Georgia, "the Sage"; Senator William Fulbright of Arkansas, "the Professor". Some of the nicknames for the other senators cannot be placed in print.

February 1, 1955

Our Subcommittee on Agriculture met for the first time this session at 1 o'clock PM yesterday and we had before us Ralph S. Roberts, Administrative Assistant Secretary and Joseph C. Wheeler, Director of Finance and Budget Officer of the Department of Agriculture. These two gentlemen gave a quick summary of the items in the budget pertaining to the Department of Agriculture, and showed charts setting forth increases and decreases. We adjourned until 1 o'clock today.

I shall attend the C.I.O. Reception at the Mayflower Hotel tonight and have accepted invitation to attend the National Real Estate Association for tomorrow night at the Statler.

Miss Evelyn Furgerson of Nortonville reported in yesterday. She takes the place of Miss Eva Mauzy of Dixon, who is now employed by Representative Winfield Denton of Evansville, Indiana.

February 2, 1955

The Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday approved a \$7500 annual pay raise for Members of Congress and District Court Judges.

In addition to the \$7500 the bill before the Senate provided for paying the expenses of Members of Congress for five round trips home a year. This will be in addition to the first trip now provided for which mileage is paid at the rate of twenty cents per mile.

The House Judiciary Subcommittee meanwhile reported out a bill increasing salaries of Members of Congress and the Federal Judiciary. This measure would raise Congressional salaries to \$22,500, plus a \$2500 expense allowance. The request of the Justice Department that U. S. Attorneys and ranking Justice Department officials be also raised was ignored.

I understand that three or four Members from Kentucky are politically afraid of this bill and will vote "no".

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday approved the nomination of former Republican Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, as Ambassador to India. The post of Ambassador to India has been vacant for some weeks, and Mr. Cooper will leave for his new assignment as soon as the Senate confirms him.

Yesterday Irving L. Peterson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. B. T. Shaw, and Dr. George W. Irving, Jr., appeared before the House Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations. I examined these men in great detail concerning the research service, and its application to tobacco, fruits and vegetables. We also had before our subcommittee O. V. Wells, Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, and he certainly shied away from a question concerning the State Department's refusal to permit the Department of Agriculture to sell on a competitive basis any of our surplus commodities in foreign trade.

The United Nations Security Council's discussion of a cease fire in the Formosa Strait today awaited

Red China's answer to the Council's bid for Peiping's spokesman to join in the debate.

Thanks to the Japanese Ambassador, a farmer named Charles E. Wilson, who also is Secretary of Defense, is about to receive a pair of the world's most unusual chickens. While ordinary chickens go about the humdrum business of laying eggs and building up their drumsticks, the Yokohamas concentrate on one job - producing a rooster tail that has reached the record length of twenty feet, six inches. Some of the tails are so long that a man has to carry them when the birds exercise.

February 3, 1955

Yesterday was ground hog day, and, as usual, Representative Leon Gavin of Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, made his annual prediction for and on behalf of the Punxsutawney Ground Hog Club. Representative Gavin was recognized by Speaker Sam Rayburn and made the following statement:

"Mr. Speaker, today is the traditional Groundhog Day-February 2- and that great meteorologist, that great prognosticator of the weather, has again spoken from his den on Gobbler's Knob in the Pennsylvania hills

at Punxsutawney, Pa., where it has been during the last few days 18 degrees below zero.

"I am in receipt of a wire from Mr. Sam Light, president of the Punxsutawney, Pa., Groundhog Club, and he states:

'Hear ye. Hear ye. All ye disciples of the sage of sages, the seer of seers, the world's greatest weather prophet, the Punxsutawney groundhog.

'The time is 8:51 this morning.

'The place is a windy, snow-covered knoll at Gobbler's Knob, home of the world's foremost weather prophet, the Punxsutawney groundhog.

'For the 74th consecutive year, members of the Groundhog Club, the press, radio and television shiver before the groundhog den, awaiting the seer's prediction.

'At last the door of the burrow creaks open and a weary prophet blinks his eyes at the unaccustomed sunlight. Will he see his shadow, foretelling 6 more weeks of winter, or will there be no shadow, meaning early spring?

'All await with bated breath.

'Sorry, fellows,' speaks our seer as he casts a long, dark unmistakable shadow on the snow. 'You might just as well have stayed in bed. It's cold. Brrr, and it's going to stay that way. So put another log on the fire or turn up the thermostat. I'm going back to bed. See you in the spring.'

'And with that he backed into his den and slammed the door on the outside world.

"So that is that. And it is 6 more weeks of winter.

"In closing, I might say that I presume the petulant fakers, the synthetic groundhogs from Quarryville, Pa., and Sun Prairie, Wis., will again attempt to secure some publicity at the expense of this great weather prophet from Punxsutawney by making one of their usual quack pronouncements."

We adopted House Resolution 70 yesterday authorizing an expenditure of not to exceed \$150,000 for expenses and investigation work of the Select Committee created by House

Resolution 55. In addition to the adoption of the above resolution we adopted House Resolution 102 authorizing an expenditure of not exceeding \$225,000 for the Committee on Un-American Activities. We also adopted House Resolution 113 authorizing expenditure not to exceed \$150,000 for the Committee on Armed Services. We also adopted House Resolution 123, which provided that the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers, provided for by Section 5 of Public Law 115, 78th Congress, shall consist of two Members of the Committee on House Administration to be appointed by the Speaker. We also adopted House Resolution 125 which granted the Committee on House Administration until April 15, 1955, to file report with the Clerk of the House, setting forth results of investigation concerning the dining facilities in the Capitol and the House Office Buildings.

We adopted House Resolution 118 providing for certain studies to be made by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and also House Resolution 63 providing for inspection by the Committee on Veterans Affairs of the Veterans Administration. We also adopted House Resolution 35 creating a select Committee to conduct

an investigation and study of the benefits provided under Federal Law for the surviving dependents of deceased members, and former members, of the Armed Forces. We next proceeded with special orders of the day. Representative O'Hara of Illinois, was recognized for sixty minutes, and he discussed in great detail the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Our Subcommittee on Agriculture, of the Committee on Appropriations, was in session from 1 PM until 5 PM, and I was unable to hear all of the remarks concerning the life of the late President Roosevelt.

February 4, 1955

Yesterday was Congressman Jim Bowler's birthday. This Congressman served for forty-six years as a member of the City Council of Chicago, Illinois. Notwithstanding the fact the Congressman served as committeeman of his ward for many, many years in Chicago, which is down on the rough side of the city, he never smoked or drank. A little unusual down there.

Shortly after the House convened yesterday Speaker Sam Rayburn called

me up to his desk and informed me that he had named me as a member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy. Shortly after this conversation the Speaker, pursuant to provisions of Title 34, Sections 1083 and 1084 appointed as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy the following Members on the part of the House:

Mr. Natcher, Kentucky; Mr. Langford, Maryland; Mr. Ostertag, New York, and Mr. O'Hara, Minnesota. Representative Langford is the new Democratic Member from Maryland, and Representatives Ostertag and O'Hara are two of the older Republican Members.

The Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy convenes annually. It is composed of:

The Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, or his designee; three other Members of the Senate designated by the Vice President; the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, or his designee; four other Members of the House of Representatives designated

by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; six persons designated by the President.

The Board inquires into the state of morale and discipline, the curriculum, instruction, physical equipment, fiscal affairs, academic methods and other matters relating to the Naval Academy.

Washington shivered through its coldest day in more than seven years yesterday. It was slightly above zero.

The House Armed Services Committee yesterday approved an Administration bill extending the draft for another four years.

Red China today rejected the United Nations' invitation to participate in talks on a cease fire for the Formosa Strait. Premier Chou En-lai informed the United Nations he would not send a spokesman to New York unless Nationalist China is ousted from the United Nations Security Council. The State Department issued a statement of regret at Red China's flouting of the United Nations.

We adjourned yesterday until Monday, but my Subcommittee on Agriculture meets today at 1 o'clock PM for further testimony from the Assistant Secretaries and their Department heads.

Those of us who believe that Communist aggression can only lead to the end of civilization certainly are giving wholehearted support to President Eisenhower's decision to stop the communists from seizing Formosa and its 7,600,000 inhabitants. The enemy is formidable in numbers, and much more so than most of us realize. Communist Asia alone has more than 500,000,000 people, and Communist Europe has 250,000,000. We in the United States have 160,000,000 plus our allies who, unfortunately, cannot always be counted on. Outnumbered as we are, five to one, we have no choice but to make up our lack of quantity by the quality of our manpower - its health and its know-how.

February 5, 1955

The Democrats will hold their 1956 National Convention in Chicago. The Illinois City was selected for

the quadrennial Conclave yesterday by a subcommittee of the Democratic National Committee which also had a choice of Philadelphia. Both cities offered \$250,000 for the convention.

The Navy said yesterday it does not intend to employ the compulsory features of the Administration's National Reserve Program, but is basing its plans on a volunteer Naval Reserve.

Representative William L. Dawson Democrat of Illinois, denied yesterday he had ever accepted political contributions from gamblers. This is one of our colored Representatives and he is serving his sixth term from the 1st District of Illinois. His District includes the south side of Chicago. Virgil W. Peterson, Operating Director of the Chicago Crime Commission, said the Congressman had admitted accepting contributions from gamblers in 1948 when interviewed by the investigators of this Commission. The congressman denied this allegation and said if he had made such a statement in 1948 why wasn't it published at that time.

We have our first Kentucky Congressional luncheon for the year next

week. Senator Barkley will have a chance to attend the first one that he has ever attended.

I have had several people interested in the Tennessee Valley Authority talk with me concerning the \$27,500,000 appropriation in the budget for this agency. I am definitely of the opinion that the present Administration intends to completely starve out the TVA.

February 8, 1955

Secretary Ezra Taft Benson appeared before our Subcommittee on Agriculture at 10 o'clock AM yesterday, and at 5 PM we were still going. Today and tomorrow the Secretary will be with us discussing in detail his present philosophy concerning agriculture and the proposals set forth in the budget for the Department of Agriculture. During my experience as a prosecutor I have seen many witnesses cross-examined vigorously, and was somewhat surprised to see the same procedure used with our Secretary. Our Chairman, Jamie Whitten of Mississippi, gave the Secretary a vigorous cross-examination for several hours yesterday. After the Secretary is examined by Congress-

man Fred Marshall of Minnesota, it will be my pleasure to propound several questions.

France ousts 20th Premier since World War II. On Saturday of last week Premier Mendes-France was swept from power by a rebellious National Assembly after only seven and a half months of his "new-broom" administration. The dynamic Premier, fighting to the last, lost a vote of confidence on his North African policy by a vote of 319 to 273.

In driving through Rock Creek Park a few minutes ago I heard the announcement over my automobile radio that Malenkov had resigned. I wonder just what this means.

February 9, 1955

House Resolution 133 providing 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. 3005, to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959, up

for consideration in the House yesterday. Upon adoption of 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. 3005. The Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Representative Carl Vinson, was in charge of this bill. The purpose of the proposed legislation is to extend the authority to induct individual into the Armed Services through the operation of the Selective Service System from the present expiration date of June 30, 1955, to July 1, 1959. After general debate, and a roll call vote, H.R. 3005 was passed 394 to 4. The four voting against passage of this law were Burdick, Hoffman, Mason and Smith.

We continue with our hearings before the Subcommittee on Agriculture today with the Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson, and his staff present.

February 11, 1955

According to Whip notice received today on Wednesday of next week we will have up on the floor for consideration the bill providing for pay increases for Members of Congress, and the Judiciary. On Thursday and Friday we will have up for consideration

H.R. 1, which provides for three year extension of reciprocal trade agreements.

The House Ways and Means Committee yesterday approved President Eisenhower's liberalized Foreign Trade Program almost intact, and sent it to the House for a scheduled showdown beginning on Thursday. The Committee voted 20 to 5 to grant the President's request for a three year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act with new authority for President Eisenhower to cut tariffs by 15% over the three year period.

According to news release today our present H-bomb, with one bomb used, could contaminate a 10,000 square area the size of the entire State of Maryland with radio active fall-out.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill said today he still favors top level Big Four talks with the Russians, but made clear to the new Kremlin rulers that Britain intends to push ahead with rearming Germany first.

AFL President George Meany pushed the AFL-CIO merger pact through his

Executive Council without a protest yesterday, and announced an all-out organization drive for white collar employees and millions of other workers not in unions. Meany will be President of the AFL-CIO Union.

President Eisenhower submitted the Administration's \$7,000,000,000 Federal Aid Plan for schools this past week. Under this plan the Federal Government could buy up to \$750,000,000 in bonds from school districts unable to market their bonds at below a 3-1/8 percent, or reasonable interest rate. Under this particular bill only \$200,000,000 could be given to the states by the Federal Government for school construction, and the balance would be operated as a bond buying project.

We are continuing our hearings before our Subcommittee on Agriculture, and for the past week have had the secretary of Agriculture, together with his staff, before us. Yesterday we called before our subcommittee, Under Secretary Waugh, and interrogated him concerning the policy of the State Department in regard to disposal of our surplus commodities. Mr. Waugh stated, of record, that the State Department was not against the offering

of our surplus commodities on a competitive bid basis in foreign markets. For a number of months now the Department of Agriculture has intimated that the reason why our surplus commodities were not offered on a competitive bid basis was due to the fact that the Department of State felt that this procedure would be detrimental to our friendly relations with the free peoples of the world. Within the next few days our subcommittee will release this bit of information which will come as quite a surprise, especially to the farmers of America.

As pointed out above, the AFL and CIO have finally merged. This unity, after twenty years of conflict and hostility is to me an act of labor statesmanship. Leaders of both groups subordinated their differences, their pride and their ambitions to the welfare of labor as a whole, and this is no minor accomplishment.

Yesterday I presented Kentucky Colonel Commissions to Jamie Whitten, Chairman of my Subcommittee on Agriculture, and the following Members of same: Fred Marshall, Charles Deane,

Carl Andersen, Walt Horan and Charles Vursell. A commission was also presented to Ross Pope, our Executive Secretary, and to Bradley M. Webb, the husband of my Secretary, Mrs. Frances Settle Webb. We had quite a bit of fun during the presentation of these commissions, and for the remainder of the day the printed record will show strict formality insofar as the use of the designation "Colonel" is concerned.

Congressman Siler of Kentucky, has really received quite a bit of publicity over his vote against the resolution publicly endorsing our stand for the use of our fleet in protecting Formosa. Another letter appeared in yesterday's Courier-Journal which, in substance, stated that upon learning the vote of Congress concerning our President's request for authority to defend Formosa the writer was not at all surprised to learn that Eugene Siler was still running true to form by always being against the majority and his own Republican Party. The writer expressed the opinion that in all probability Siler would state that the Lord had told him never to agree with a fellowman and political party, and that the whole world was wrong.

Melankov's resignation climaxed months of speculation concerning his role in the party and government leadership. The printed statement released by Malenkov stated, in part, that he saw particularly clearly his guilt and responsibility for the uncertain state of affairs which had arisen in agriculture, because for several years past he had been entrusted with the duty of controlling and guiding the work of the central agricultural organs and the work of the local party and administrative organizations in the sphere of agriculture. Malenkov further stated that he saw the necessity now of strengthening the leadership of the Council of Ministers, and the need to have at the post of the Chairman of the Council and Minister another comrade with greater experience in state work. It now seems that Khrushchev is the man behind the throne and Bulganin takes over as Premier in place of Malenkov.

February 12, 1955

On February 4, the world's oldest warship afloat, the U.S.S. Constellation, went into decommissioned status for the fourth time in her 157-year career. The Constellation was launched at Baltimore on September 1, 1797.

Our Republican friends who have concerned themselves with patronage are very much disappointed with the results obtained from the patronage program directed by a White House aide, Charles F. Willis, Jr. Several months ago an order was issued providing for clearance of certain appointments with the Republican National Committee. It now seems that the clearance program is not working.

During the past week several of our Republican leaders in the House made Lincoln Day speeches throughout the United States. Regardless of politics Lincoln was one of the great Presidents and the finest short speech ever written was written by Lincoln on a piece of wrapping paper during the journey to Gettysburg and with the speech now being known as Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. This address is as follows:

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent, a new nation conceived in Liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that

nation, or any nation, so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met here on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of it as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate - we cannot consecrate - we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they have, thus far, so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us - that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion -- that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that this government, of the people, by

the people, and for the people,
shall not perish from the earth."

February 14, 1955

The British Foreign Office announced Saturday that it had tentatively rejected the Soviet proposal for a ten power Formosa conference that would exclude Nationalist China.

On Saturday, February 12, President Eisenhower congratulated American Forces in the Formosa area on a job well done in the Tachen Islands evacuation.

William Randolph Hearst, Jr. interviewed new Russian Premier Bulganin last week. Bulganin was quoted as saying that Russia desires to have good normal relations with the United States Government and that the Russian leaders are sincere in this desire.

February 15, 1955

The Hoover Commission made its report to Congress yesterday on the Federal Personnel System. This is the first report of a series which will deal with all phases of Government Operations. The Commission or

organization of the Executive Branch of the Government known as the Hoover Commission was approved by Congress and signed into law by President Eisenhower on July 10, 1953. The Committee was authorized to study all phases of Government Operations and to report to the Congress its findings and recommendations for improvements. The Hoover Commission is headed by former President Hoover and the following members: Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University; Frank W. Abrams, retired chairman of the Board of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey); Chester I. Barnard, New York engineer and president of the Rockefeller Foundation; Lewis B. Cuyler, banker; Robert Ramspeck, vice president of Eastern Air Lines, former Member of Congress and former chairman of the Civil Service Commission; William Hallam Tuck, business executive; and Leonard D. White, professor of Public Administration, University of Chicago, and former member of the Civil Service Commission.

Congressman Wickersham of Oklahoma appeared on television and also made several speeches setting forth his reason for voting for the

salary increase. It seems that the good Congressman during the 12 years he has been a Member of Congress has expended some \$39,000 more than his Congressional pay. As a result he is broke and has mortgages on both his homes, one in Washington and one in Oklahoma. The Congressman's opponent in last year's primary immediately started a "Bundles for Wickersham" drive in the State of Oklahoma and starting yesterday many old shoes, shirts, overalls were received by the Wickersham Office in the House Office Building.

The Courier-Journal editorially endorsed the salary increase which will be up for passage on this Wednesday, but a number of papers in my District are definitely against an 80 percent salary increase for Members of Congress.

Sunday, January 30, marked the 73d anniversary of the birth of the 31st President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt. It is 10 years now since his death. U. S. Senator Herbert H. Lehman, Democrat of New York, reintroduced in the Senate last week his resolution calling for recognition of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's birthday as a legal national holiday. This resolution

is S.J. Res. 35 and same was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

February 16, 1955

H.R. 3828 was up for consideration in the House today.

The purpose of this legislation is to provide for an increase in the annual salaries of Justices and Judges of the United States Courts, Members of Congress, United States Attorneys and their Assistants, and also permitting discretionary adjustment in the salaries of the staffs of the Committees of Congress.

Legislation providing for increase in Judiciary salaries have been before the Congress on numerous occasions in the past. However, with the exceptions of the U. S. Attorneys and their Assistants, none of the legislation has been enacted into law. The 81st and 82nd Congresses conducted hearings on legislation to increase Judiciary salaries. In the 83d Congress the Senate Committee on Judiciary reported favorably the bill, S. 1663, to increase the salaries of the Judges of the U. S. Courts, Members of Congress, and the U. S. Attorneys and their Assistants. The legislation, however, was not acted upon in the Senate.

Prior to the general debate on H.R. 3828, I gave this matter considerable thought. I definitely am of the opinion that Members of Congress should have a reasonable salary increase and especially enough money in order to take care of all expenses incident to their membership in Congress. Since H.R. 3828 provided that the compensation of Senators, Representatives in Congress, Delegates from the Territories and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico is \$22,500 per annum each and the compensation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives should be \$35,000 per annum, I voted "no". The \$2,500 additional exempt expense money is still allowed and this makes the total for Members of Congress \$25,000 per annum. This amount is certainly not justifiable at the present time. With conditions generally unsettled, the budget out of balance to the extent of \$4,700,000,000 for the fiscal year of 1955, and with our National indebtedness some \$281,000,000,000 and demands from every source for salary increases the raise passed today is strictly uncalled for.

Under H.R. 3828 Judges of the U. S. District Courts received \$22,500, justices of the Supreme Court \$35,000, the Vice President \$35,000, staff members of the different committees a maximum of \$15,000, U. S. Attorneys not more than \$20,000 and their assistants not more than \$15,000, and so on down the line.

Congressman Spence of the 5th District was sick and did not vote. Congressmen Robsion, Watts, Natcher and Perkins voted "no". Congressman Siler did not vote. Congressmen Gregory and Chelf voted "yes". Noble Gregory and John Watts, Carl Perkins and I were standing in the rear of the House floor laughing and talking about the vote and kidding Perkins, informing him that under no circumstances could he vote anything but "yes". He is from the mountains and with one-third of his people unemployed, everyone knew he would vote "no" and in all fairness this was his only vote. Just as we said he should vote "yes", the clerk called his name and he turned and yelled "yes" and then saw what he had done. He rushed down, asking that Mr. Rayburn change the vote without the usual procedure of changing taking place. The Speaker

naturally had to refuse and then Perkins had to appear in the well asking that his vote be changed from "yes" to "no" and this change, of course, appears in the record.

The Subcommittee on Agriculture held its usual morning meeting today and considered the appropriations requested for Agricultural Conservation Services. Beginning tomorrow we consider H. R. 1 which provided for a three-year extension of Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

Congressman Keating of New York, offered a motion to recommit the Salary Increase Bill and same was defeated on a voice vote. Congressman Burdick of North Dakota then demanded the yeas and nays. On roll call 283 voted yes and 118 voted no. Thirty-three members did not vote and this list included Spence and Siler.

Congressman Burdick in speaking against the bill stated, in part, as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, I hope that I will conduct my argument on this bill in such a way that I do not have to reflect upon anybody who is opposed to me. I do not have to say that those who are opposed to my

views are timid souls; that they are cynics and demagogues. If 16 years of service in this House has demonstrated that I am a timid soul, I do not know where they got that information. Many a time for 16 years I have been the only vote opposed to my own party. I have supported the President of the United States when he is a Republican, if I think he is right. So that if I come to be a timid soul I would like to have the gentleman from New York come out to the Badlands and see what timidity is.

"A demagog? I do not have to demagog. I do not spend any money in campaigns. The last time I received exactly no dollars. I spent in campaign expenses exactly no dollars. If I had to demagog, I would like to have the gentleman from New York (Mr. Celler) define what a demagog is. The only ones that ever approached it, in my estimation, came from the great State of New York.

"You have some great men speak on this subject -- men whom I admire. Probably I admire the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Dies) more than anybody else in this House because he has ability and he has courage. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Reed)

and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Walter) I admire, but I was disappointed in our chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary when he called me a timid creature.

"Now you are not fooling me any, and I am not trying to fool you. This bill is going to be passed. I was not opposed to an increase in the salary for judges, but you lined this up so that if I was in favor of an increase in the salary of judges, I would have to say I was in favor of an increase in the salary of Congressmen. It is not divided. So if I take one I must swallow the other. And you expect me to stand up here and say that an increase in congressional salaries is not necessary. That is not my position at all. If there are young men in this House who have families and maintain 2 homes, a reasonable increase in salary is necessary. Once in awhile newspapermen say that, "Of course Burdick is rich. Oil. Uranium. One of the big cattle barons of the West". Well, up to this very minute I have not received pay for a single quart of oil. I have not received a dime for uranium. I do not know whether we have it or not. The scientists say it is there, but I have been walking over it for 20 years and did not know it. "Cattle

baron". I have no dependents." I venture this prediction, that out of my salary, I help more dependents than the average man in this congress, and I am glad to do it. About all that we who oppose this bill can do -- I don't suppose there are very many; at least if they are like the gentleman from New York said, they are timid. They have not spoken to me about it. About the only thing that we can do is cut down the amount. I want you to be thoroughly honest about it, however. I would like to see you come out in the open and give me a chance to vote "no" and give you a chance to vote "yes". Don't slide in behind the curtain and say it wasn't me, it was the other fellow." You say we are getting \$12,500 a year. Why do you not tell the truth about it? I have often said in lawsuits, when a defendant wanted me to defend him, "For God's sake, boy, tell me the truth, because if there is any lying going on in this case, I want to do it myself.

"The fact is that we are getting \$15,000. Let us put that down. Period. That is what we are getting. My proposition is, if you increase that \$5,000, you increase it enough to take care of these young men who have

all of these dependents so that they can provide two homes. I wonder if we will have enough to stand up here for a roll call vote. I hope so. If I were of your opinion, I would not be afraid to vote. The fact is I am not afraid of anything in this House.

February 18, 1955

Britain announced yesterday that she will develop hydrogen bombs. It now seems that the United Kingdom has the ability to produce hydrogen bombs, and after carefully considering all implications of this step, the government decided it should proceed with the development and production of same.

I was very much interested in comparing our budget for National Defense and that of England and Russia. England will spend one billion five hundred and thirty-seven pounds, which is the equivalent of \$4,303,600,000. Russia will spend 112 billion rubles, which at the present Russian fixed exchange rate amounts to \$28,000,000,000. This is considerably more than last year. Our budget for National Defense for 1956 amounts to \$34,000,000,000.

President Eisenhower's request for a three year extension and broadening of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act lost a major test in the House yesterday when a 207 to 178 vote threw the bill wide open to amendments. Defeat of a closed rule recommendation, which would have given opponents only one change to change the bill, really surprised the Democratic and Republican leaderships. Amid cries of gag rule, a combination of many Democrats and Republicans from many different sections of the country reversed the Committee's proposal, which was backed by the leadership of both parties, calling for a closed rule. I now understand that the President has directed a letter to Minority Leader Martin of Massachusetts, which will be read in the House today, to the effect that the President pledges himself to reduce tariff rates only in emergency cases, and with due consideration given for our domestic interest.

Our Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955 began with the introduction of a resolution by Chairman Smith of the Rules Committee, which provided 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. 1, to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under Section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes. The resolution provided further that after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed two days to be equally divided and controlled by the Chairman and ranking Minority Member of the Committee on Ways and Means, the bill shall be considered as having been read for amendment. No amendment would be in order to said bill except amendments offered by the direction of the Committee on Ways and Means, and said amendments offered shall not be subject to amendment. After a number of speeches, pro and con, upon a roll call vote, the rule was refused by a vote of 207 to 178. I voted against the rule because I definitely am against a gag rule in such an important matter, and especially since this particular Committee refused to accept amendments offered by the Committee at time of hearing, which means a lot to my Congressional District. I have coal and oil in my District, and, in fact, Henderson County produces over 2,000,000 barrels of oil per year, which is more than any county in the State.

After defeating the rule, Congressman Brown, Republican of Ohio, offered an amendment which stated, in part, that the enabling clause and all thereafter was to be stricken out of the resolution offered by Congressman Smith of Virginia, and in place thereof the House would resolve itself into the Committee of the whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of H.R. 1, and after general debate which shall be confided not to exceed two days to be equally divided, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five minute rule. This opened the bill up for amendment. The Speaker announced that the question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Brown. On a roll call vote on this matter I voted aye, and after a great number of changes, and many parliamentary inquiries, the final capitulation was announced as 193 "aye" votes to 192 "no" votes. This meant that the substitute was refused. Prior to the refusal of this substitute, Speaker Rayburn came down from the podium and addressed the House from the well microphone, and very emphatically stated that only once in the history of the House in his forty-two years has a bill of this kind ever been considered except

under a closed rule. He further stated that if a closed rule was adopted a motion to recommit would be in order, but that an open rule would simply place crippling amendments all through the bill. He further stated that we are living in a complex civilization, and as the leaders of the world must accept the challenge of this leadership, and "as an old friend to all of you, as a lover of the House of Representatives and its procedures, I ask you to vote down this amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Brown".

Then Representative Bailey of West Virginia, after the above vote, requested that he be granted the privilege of asking for a call of the roll on the adoption of the rule. Upon a roll call there were 193 "yeas" and 192 "nays". I voted no, hoping that the bill would go back to committee so that we would be sure of our amendments. As it now stands the bill is in the process of general debate under a closed rule. The bill passed and I voted for final passage.

Senator Wayne Morse, Independent of Oregon, who very fortunately had the controlling vote in the organi-

zation of the Senate, voting with the Democrats this time, returned to his home yesterday and changed his registration from Republican to Democrat. He announced today that he will run for reelection to the United States Senate next year on the Democratic ticket. This is one of the unusual happenings during my short career in politics.

February 21, 1955

House Democratic Leaders decided Saturday to sponsor a general income tax cut, effective next January 1st. Speaker Rayburn and Majority Leader McCormack met with the Committee on Ways and Means and proposed a tax cut of \$20 for each taxpayer and each dependent. This means that a married man would receive \$40, and with two dependent children would receive a cut of \$80. This move will be made this week in the form of an amendment to the Administration bill extending corporation and certain excise taxes at present levels. Congressman Joe Martin, upon being informed, quickly explained that this was absolutely nothing but a political move, and Congressman Reed, the senior minority Member on the Committee on Ways and Means, stated that "as usual the Democrats are putting politics

above the Nation's security, and that the American people do not expect or want a handout of this sort especially in the time of international crises.

We will have a lot of fun with this particular bill.

The House did not meet today, and tomorrow we celebrate Washington's birthday. My Subcommittee on Agriculture does not meet again until Wednesday, and this gives me a chance to catch up with my correspondence.

February 22, 1955

Washington's Birthday is today and the House is in session just for the purpose of hearing Washington's address read again.

President Eisenhower this past week trotted out a new phrase to explain the general philosophy of his Administration, when he said that the Republican Leaders should be for "dynamic conservatism". Apparently this replaces "progressive moderates" or "moderate progressivism" which the President was using at news conferences several months ago. To me the term "dynamic conservatism" has no meaning whatsoever and in reality our good President is at heart a "new dealer".

The average age of the members of the 84th Congress is 52. The average age of the Senators in the 84th Congress is 57. Senator Francis Green, 87 years of age, is the oldest member of the Senate, and Joseph Holt of California, age 30, is the youngest member of the House. The House has only 56 freshmen members and six of these were in Congresses before the 83rd.

My Chairman, Clarence Cannon, in arranging the Subcommittees for the Committee on Appropriations did so in such a manner as to be friendly to TVA, Bonnieville, and other public power systems and less favorable to give-aways of all kinds. One or two members of the committee on our side of the aisle and Congressman Taber, ranking minority member on our committee squawked considerably, but to no avail.

Met with the Corps of Engineers Saturday, February 19, together with senators Clements and Barkley and also Congressmen Perkins, Watts and Chelf. Our next project for my Congressional District is the Rough River Reservoir and we were informed by the Corps of Engineers that \$750,000 would start this project, which ultimately will cost \$9,000,000.

We are very much interested in Planning Money for Barren River No. 2, Green River and Nolin River. \$25,000 has already been spent on Barren River No. 2 and a total of \$602,000 will be required for total planning for these three particular projects. In addition to the \$25,000 heretofore spent on Barren River No. 2, an additional \$195,000 will be necessary to bring this project to a construction start. We will ask for planning money for Barren Number 2 requesting a \$60,000 appropriation for this particular item. The \$60,000 may be equally distributed for the three projects but in my opinion will be more effective if placed on one.

Part I of the hearings before the Subcommittee on Agriculture of the Committee on Appropriations was released yesterday. This printed copy of the Hearings received wide distribution and the portion of same pertaining to Assistant Secretary Waugh wherein he stated, when questioned by me, that the State Department under no circumstances would object if the Department placed a certain portion of our surplus commodities on a competitive bid basis should receive quite a bit of attention. Especially since the

Under Secretary later returned to our Committee requesting that his answer be changed and with permission granted only to the extent that an asterisk could be used and another answer inserted at the bottom of the page.

February 23, 1955

Several weeks ago I requested my good friend Joe W. Little, Soil Conservation Supervisor for my Section of Kentucky, to submit in writing a report covering the Soil Conservation Program and especially beneficial changes which could be made. I intended to use the contents in the examining of the Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra T. Benson, and his staff when they appeared before the Subcommittee on Agriculture under the Committee on Appropriations. In going over Mr. Little's memorandum I found a statement to the effect that six watersheds were approved on January 19, by Mr. Gayle, Soil Conservation Supervisor for Kentucky and submitted to the Director of Soil Conservation, Don Williams of the Department of Agriculture here in Washington, for approval. I noted that Mud River Watershed covering 240,000 acres of land in Logan County, Todd, Muhlenberg, and Butler Counties, received Number 1 priority and that

the second watershed, Canoe Creek in Henderson County, the third, Twin Creek in Harrison County, the fourth, Cypress Creek in Union County, fifth, Meadow in Wayne County, and sixth, Big Reedy in Edmonson County. For some reason Mud River Watershed and Cypress Creek Watershed were shelved by the Department of Agriculture. I called Mr. O. V. Wells and also Colonel W. D. Milne, District Engineer with offices located in Louisville, and finally received information that since the Flood Control Act authorized the Mine City Dam construction and the fact that Green River from time to time overflowed, Mud River Watershed and Cypress Creek would be affected thereby same would not be approved. I then understood just what the problem was and proceeded to correlate all of the information I could concerning this project in order to be ready for Secretary Benson before our Subcommittee. Our Chairman, Jamie L. Whitten of Mississippi, first examined the Secretary and other members of his department. Then after Congressman Marshall and Congressman Deane examined them I was then called upon to ask any question I had in mind. After going into the Tobacco Industry generally in Kentucky and throughout

the United States, especially since we have a 100,000,000 pound more production for 1954 than expected and a crisis confronts this industry at the present time. I next took up with the Secretary the question of the Watersheds in the State of Kentucky. I pointed out that the six watersheds had been submitted from Kentucky and that those in my District had been shelved. I informed the Secretary that the Corps of Engineers had filed a memo which caused the shelving of these two Watershed Projects and this testimony appears on Pages 239-242 of Part I of the Printed Hearings before the subcommittee. The sum and substance of our discussion led to an immediate investigation by Mr. Ervin Peterson, Assistant Secretary and as a result of this effort, Mud River Watershed and Cypress Creek Watershed were both approved yesterday by the Soil Conservation Department and the Department of Agriculture here in Washington.

With some 240,000 acres in the Mud River Watershed and some 86,000 acres in the Cypress Creek Watershed; with several million dollars to be spent under the next ten year period, naturally the people in my Congressional District were very much

concerned. I have received a number of telephone calls, letters, and very fine newspaper publicity concerning my efforts in this matter. Being a member of the Subcommittee on Agriculture of the Committee on Appropriations, which by the way is the outstanding Subcommittee at the present time, placed me in good stead to make this accomplishment. For twelve straight years the Mud River Watershed had been shelved and the Cypress Creek also was turned down for some two or three years. As I pointed out to the Secretary of Agriculture, the year 1938 was the year the barrel was "rolled out" and every River, Harbor, and Flood Control Project imaginable was approved and authorized for construction. A great many of the projects conflict with Soil Conservation and Projects today even though same will never be constructed. In order to impress upon the secretary my position, I very emphatically stated that the Mining City Dam will never be constructed as long as I am Representative of the 2nd Congressional District of Kentucky, due to the fact that it would submerge some 28,000 acres in my district and also raise the water level, making all bottom land in five counties unsuitable for cultivation

and destroy many miles of road together with the present bridges across a number of streams. I believe that the fact that I unequivocally took this stand, in my opinion, brought about the approval of the above Watersheds.

Yesterday I received a notice of the first meeting of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations of the Committee on Appropriations. I am also a member of this particular Subcommittee and our first committee meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon (February 24, 1955) at 1:30 PM at which time we will consider two supplemental requests for emergency legislation to be immediately submitted to the Congress. After considering these supplemental requests, I will go back to my Subcommittee on Agriculture and after we make our final report to the whole Committee and our bill is voted up or down on the floor, I start in on regular Committee meetings with the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations.

February 24, 1955

The switch of Senator Morse of Oregon, from Independent to Democrat, has left Congress without splinter representation for the first time

since 1911. Frazier Reams of Toledo, Ohio, who served two House terms as an Independent was defeated for reelection last November, thereby making every House seat a Democrat or a Republican.

President Eisenhower said that on a personal basis his relations with Democratic Leaders in Congress are completely satisfactory. Shortly thereafter at the same news conference he stated that the Democratic Leadership was guilty of hypocrisy in their proposal to push through a \$20 income tax decrease.

Edgar Faure yesterday was approved as the next Premier of France. The National Assembly vote was 369 to 210. He succeeds Mendes-France, and is an attorney who previously held the Premiership for six weeks in 1952.

Yesterday afternoon the Senate smothered two challenges to a bill giving Members of Congress a 50% increase in pay. The Senate's version increased the pay from \$15,000 to \$22,500 a year, allowing the \$3,000 income tax exemption and five round trips home. I was positive that the Senate would reduce the amount agreed upon in the House, and now this bill

will go to conference with the Senate's proposals prevailing in almost every instance.

Each year a Freshman Member is designated to read George Washington's Farewell Address, and on Tuesday of this week it was the Republicans time to make the selection. Congressman Cramer of the State of Florida, who, by the way, defeated my good friend, Courtney Campbell, was selected and he, in turn, read the address. Washington's address always fascinates me, and especially those two provisions of same which state, in substance, that to prepare for war is the most effectual means of preserving peace, and, further, that this country should, under no circumstances, enter into entangling alliances.

Yesterday we had up for consideration in the House, House Resolution 105, which, in substance, permits the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to make such investigations and studies as it deems advisable with respect to any matter within its jurisdiction, and sets up the procedure for holding the investigations and attendance and testimony of witnesses. We further considered House Resolution 91, authorizing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to conduct

thorough investigations of witnesses coming within the jurisdiction of said Committee. Also procedure for testimony of witnesses clarified. We also took up H. Res. 150 providing for the consideration of H.R. 3952, a bill to amend the cotton marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Upon adoption of the rule the lines were drawn with California, Texas and Wyoming on one side, and Mississippi on the other. The balance of the Members of the House present took sides accordingly, and the Mississippi proposal was defeated with H.R. 3952 passing upon a voice vote.

Mr. Walter called up H.R. 3828, the bill adjusting the salaries of Judges of the U. S. Courts, U. S. Attorneys, Members of Congress, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and requested that the House disagree to the Senate amendment and agree to the conference asked by the Senate. With there being no objection the Chair appointed Congressmen Celler, Walter and Reed as the conferees. Next H. Res. 153 was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed upon request of Congressman Smith of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on Rules.

Here we have a rule providing 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. 4259, to provide a one-year extension of the existing corporate normal-tax rate, and of certain existing excise tax rates, and to provide a \$20 credit against the individual income tax of each personal exemption. The rule further provides that after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed four hours to be equally divided and controlled by the Chairman and ranking minority Member of the Committee on Ways and Means, the bill shall be considered as having been read for amendment. The rule further provides that no amendment shall be in order to said bill except amendments offered by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means. 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 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.

We next took up House Res. 150, providing for the consideration of

H. R. 2581, a bill to promote the National Defense by authorizing the construction of Aeronautical Research Facilities, and the acquisition of land by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics necessary to the effective prosecution of aeronautical research. The rule was adopted and, at close of general debate, the bill was passed.

February 25, 1955

Yesterday an emergency meeting of the Committee on Appropriations was called for the purpose of discussing H.R. 4260, a bill providing for a Federal Highway Corporation for financing the construction of the National System of Interstate Highways, and with said bill amending and supplementing the Federal Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented. This Act is known as the National Interstate Highway Act, and provides on page 8 of same, that there is hereby appropriated and shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Corporation for the fiscal year 1957, and for each fiscal year thereafter in which there are outstanding un-natured obligations of the Corporation out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, amounts equal

to the revenue in excess of \$622,500,000 collected during each fiscal year as shown by the official accounts of the Directors of Internal Revenue, and with said bill further providing on page 16 of same that the Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to make payments in an amount not to exceed \$25,000,000,000, or such lesser sum as estimated by the Corporation on the basis of prospective revenues to be the maximum amount to be available for the purposes of this Act. The contents of this bill are frightening, to say the least, and upon introduction was referred by the Speaker, Sam Rayburn, to the Committee on Public Works. Our Chairman, Congressman Cannon of Missouri, called attention to our Committee to the fact that this bill provides for an appropriation, and under the rules of the House the bill should have been referred to the Committee on Appropriations. We adopted a resolution that our Chairman immediately call this matter up as provided for under the rules of the House at the close of the reading of the journal and pursuant to this resolution, our Chairman, at the proper time, moved that the bill, H.R. 4260, and H.R. 4261, a companion bill, be re-referred to the Committee

on Appropriations. The question was taken, and, on a division demanded by our Chairman, the "ayes" were 87 and the "nays" were 131. There was an insufficient number for the "ayes" and "nays" so the matter stopped at this point. However, the Chairman of the Committee on Public Works informs us now that an amendment will be added providing that the amounts listed above are to be appropriated which will make this matter then come before the Committee on Appropriations. We would have won on the division vote but it seems that the Members of the House take delight in always voting against any request made by our Chairman, Mr. Cannon, because for over thirty years now he has whittled every item in the budget for the purpose of saving this country millions of millions of dollars, and in some instances, has whittled away pet appropriations of some of the Members.

Immediately after the vote mentioned above several resolutions were adopted, and then as provided for under the rule, general debate began on the Revenue Act of 1955 which is H.R. 4259. This is the \$20 give away bill, as the Republicans call it, and some harsh terms were

used during the general debate such as blackjacking the President and irresponsible leadership of the Democratic Party. I was unable to listen to all of the general debate due to the fact that both of my Subcommittees, Agriculture and Foreign Operations of the Committee on Appropriations were meeting during the afternoon session.

I first attended the Subcommittee on Agriculture, and at 1:30 went to the Subcommittee room for Foreign Operations. We had before our Committee Ambassador Wadsworth and his assistants requesting \$8,000,000 supplemental appropriation for the United Nations Technical Assistance Program. On this particular Subcommittee we have as our Chairman Congressman Otto E. Passman, serving his fifth term from the Fifth District of Louisiana. Congressman Cannon, Chairman of the whole Committee, and Congressman John Tabor, ranking Republican Member of the whole Committee are also members of this particular subcommittee. There are seven Democrats and five Republicans. When it came my turn to examine the Ambassador and his very effeminate little assistants, (I have heard quite a bit about some of these little boys

since I have been in Washington), I went into detail concerning why we should contribute \$8,000,000. On examination the Ambassador, and his assistants, admitted that last year we contributed 55% of the total, and with there being no set rule as to how the 55% was arrived at. Sixty-one other nations contributed 45%. My examination of the Ambassador disclosed the fact that Russia has contributed \$1,000,000 for the calendar year 1955, and contributed \$1,000,000 for the calendar year 1954, with every penny of this money earmarked for payment only to Russian employees of this particular Technical Assistance Program, and for the purchases of Russian goods used in the program. My question as to the percentage of Americans employed brought forth the answer that 14% were American citizens, but still 55% of the money was ours. My examination further disclosed the fact that no definite control was had so far as sending technical Russian experts into the free countries. Here we have expert salesmen for communism, and it burns me up to think that we silently sit by and contribute our money which indirectly spreads their philosophy. Destroying our Government with our own money. When I started questioning

the Ambassador, Congressman Cannon came around and sat in Congressman Denton's seat, which was vacant to my left, and urged me on. He leaned over, and, in a loud whisper said, "Go after him son, you are on the right track". After my examination, and the examination by the Republican Members of the Subcommittee, we went into executive session, and, without too much controversy, cut the \$8,000,000 into half, and directed the Chairman and the Clerk to prepare the necessary supplemental bill providing for \$4,000,000. Unless this program improves, and especially that portion of same concerning payment of our money for the spreading of the communist doctrine, I shall vote next time against the appropriation of any part of same. After our hearing I believe that the Ambassador will carry the word back to the State Department that something must be done immediately or else future appropriations for this purpose are gone.

We next heard a supplemental request from Major General Glenn E. Edgerton in support of a request for a \$70,000 increase for the allowance of the administrative expenses of the Export-Import Bank for the fiscal year 1955. After examining the General,

and his assistants, all Members of the Subcommittee agreed to reduce this amount to \$40,000. The necessary supplemental bill was ordered prepared.

I then returned to my Subcommittee on Agriculture and enjoyed the statement of James A. McConnell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, pertaining to Commodity Stabilization Service. The members of the Department of Agriculture, and their administrative assistants and staffs, are all experts and know their subject. In many instances their philosophy certainly disagrees with mine, but, to say the least, they are not easily flustered and simply know their subjects. I was amazed at the lack of knowledge upon the part of the Ambassador and his assistants, which makes me believe that the State Department certainly is not as well organized as the Department of Agriculture.

February 26, 1955

After a great many adjectives, some kind and some unkind, H. R. 4259, providing for a one year extension of the Existing Corporate Normal Tax rates and further providing for a \$20.00 credit against the individual

income tax for every personal exception, passed by a vote of 242 to 175. I voted for passage of this particular bill.

On a motion to recommit, I voted against the motion and on this vote the "yeas" were 205 and the "nays" 210.

Conference reports on Salary Increases for Members of Congress and Federal Judges, quickly adopted after conference had spent some ten minutes in agreeing to report what would be acceptable to both Houses. Under the Conference Report the Salary Increase goes from \$15,000 to \$22,500 and \$1,250 expense account. In addition to expense account, each Member is allowed five expense paid trips home and back each year in addition to the round trip now allowed.

February 28, 1955

Legislation calling for a 50% pay increase for Members of Congress is headed back for a Senate-House Conference after the Senate unexpectedly rebelled against a proposed \$1250 tax free expense fund. The vote was 52 to 7 against the adoption of the conference report.

Maybe this week will see a final decision insofar as the pay increase is concerned. Each day I feel a little bit better about my vote against this pay increase bill. A great number of the people in this country are very much incensed over the amount of this pay raise, and the Gallup Poll shows 62% of the people against same.

It looks very much like the \$20 tax cut bill has a good chance to pass in the Senate today.

Our Joint Chiefs of Staff believe that the United States is ahead of Russia in the development of the so-called ultimate weapon, which is an inter-continental missile with a hydrogen warhead.

West Germany's Lower House of Parliament early yesterday approved an agreement with France for Europeanizing the Saar. The vote was 264 to 204. Four pacts for rearming West Germany had been approved earlier in the semi-final vote.

We Democrats are being accused of shabby politics in the passage of the \$20 tax bill. It seems that the Republicans intended to pass a similar bill next year, which, by

the way, is Presidential election year.

President Eisenhower's statement concerning irresponsibles insofar as the Democratic sponsored \$20 per person tax cut is concerned, seems a little unusual when we pause to consider that only last year the Eisenhower Administration threw all its heavy guns into a fight to grant special tax favors to corporate stockholders with the great bulk of relief going to the families with the largest income from stocks. We Democrats fought this plan. It now seems to me that the present Administration's attitude is that Congressmen act with fiscal irresponsibility when they propose a tax cut that would do something for the low income and medium income families. It becomes especially wicked apparently when the Democrats hook such an amendment to an Administration backed Revenue Bill, thereby placing the President in the position of vetoing all or none. The present Administration's tax philosophy still is the trickled down method, and it has always been my experience that the low income and medium income families never receive any benefits from that which finally trickles down.

March 1, 1955

Congressman Clarence J. Brown of Ohio, has a weekly Television Program and for a number of months he has been after me to appear on this program with him. Today I met him in the Television Studio here in the old House Office Building, and we had a nice five-minute program. We discussed Flood Control Projects in the Second District, the critical situation facing Burley Tobacco, especially in my District, and several other things.

We are continuing our efforts for construction money for the Rough River Reservoir, hoping to secure \$750,000 appropriations for the fiscal year of 1956.

We are also working for planning money for Barren River Number Two, Green River Number Two and Nolin River. Allen County will be the location for the Barren River Reservoir Number Two and a great many people in this county are not sold on this project. I have requested the Green River Valley Citizens League to go into Allen County and hold meetings and see what the attitude of the people is at the present time. In the Allen County News of February 23,

1955, appeared the following statement concerning the Barren River Number Two:

"The Green River Valley Citizens League, the organization that has for several years been working to get a flock of dams built in this part of Kentucky, is still toiling away at that task. Their latest move is to send out petition forms on which they plan to get many thousands of signatures asking construction of the dams. One of the projects this petition or resolution asks is "\$125,000 for final designing of the Barren Reservoir". This is the one, which presumably would be built in the Port Oliver area, which would flood most of the Barren River side of Allen County. Though the resolution puts flood control as the first objective of the project, an accompanying paper makes it pretty plain their real main purpose is still to improve navigation on the Green River so the coal-mining counties there can ship more coal at cheaper rates via river boats. When they get enough signers to their resolution, they plan to send copies to all the Kentucky Congressmen in Washington.

March 2, 1955

The House yesterday completed legislative action on a Compromise Bill giving Members of Congress a straight \$7,500 a year increase with no additional trimmings in the way of tax free expense funds and extra round trips home. By roll call vote of 223 to 113 the House adopted a Conference Report raising the pay of Members of Congress from \$15,000 to \$22,500 a year. I voted against the adoption of the Conference Report because I still believe that the amount of the pay raise is too large at the present time. The measure now goes to the White House for President Eisenhower's signature.

The new Hoover Commission's report to Congress on personnel and civil service is a 94-page document which contains many of the recommendations that were incorporated in the report of the first commission four years ago. The recommendations concerning Veterans Preference appear to be directed toward further whittling away of this important benefit.

Since I have been a Member of the House it is very obvious that the young men in my District are not interested in a Military Career.

In several cases I have almost begged young men to accept an appointment to West Point, Annapolis or the new Air Force Academy. This change has come about since the end of World War II, and, in fact, has become so serious generally throughout the United States that the American Legion adopted Resolution No. 45 at the Washington, D.C. National Convention last year, which set forth reasons why a Military Career is becoming less and less desirable. The Resolution points to declining respect to Military Forces, and the resulting drop in prestige which has resulted as a result of the pay scale, whittling away of fringe benefits, such as medical care and education of dependents, inadequate housing, retirement benefits and survivors benefits and the other programs contributing to the happiness of the Military personnel and their families.

The Alaska-Hawaii statehood legislation certainly does not have the unanimous support of the President's Cabinet. The Defense Department was of the opinion that Alaska's statehood would impede maximum military use of the area, and the Interior Department feels that statehood for Alaska is not proper at the present

time due to the undeveloped and unsound economic condition of this territory. The State Department has contrary views because it favors such a move on the ground that it would support American Foreign Policy and strengthen our position in International Relations.

Yesterday the Chairman of the full Committee on Appropriations, Congressman Cannon, called me and urgently requested that I serve with him on another Subcommittee. My two present assignments are Agriculture and Foreign Operations. My Chairman requested that I serve with him on the Subcommittee for the District of Columbia, calling attention to the fact that last year through ignorance and lack of attention certain items were appropriated which were not necessary and that he would appreciate it if I would serve on this particular Subcommittee during the 84th Congress. My Chairman has been so nice to me and especially in naming me to the two best Subcommittees on the full Committee. I accepted and am just wondering how I will divide my time between three Subcommittees, the floor, and the necessary duties in my office.

On June 30, 1954, President Eisenhower established an Advisory Committee

on Energy Supplies and Resources Policy. The Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization was designated as Chairman and the heads of the following agencies serving as members: Departments of State, Treasury, Defense, Justice, Interior, Commerce and Labor. The major duty of this particular committee concerns the reviewing of all factors affecting the recommendations and supplies of the major sources of energy, including coke, petroleum and natural gas. The committee reported back to the President yesterday and in substance urged that Foreign Governments reduce discriminatory restrictions against imports of United States Coal. The Committee further stated that there should be no Federal control of gas at the source and should not be regulated until same went into Interstate Commerce Commission. A recommendation was made concerning residual oil imports with the thought in mind that same should be held down as much as possible. In reading this report you can still see that the present Administration at the top is repaying Texas and one or two other states for their support in the year 1952. I certainly do not fall out with the contents of the report but was not at all surprised as to the recommendations.

March 3, 1955

I attended a dinner last night given by the American Legion of Kentucky, in honor of the State Commander, Rodney Brown of Owensboro.

Yesterday we had up for consideration in the House, H. Res. 160 providing for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 202 to amend the National Housing Act as amended. The Resolution was agreed to and a motion to recommit was laid on the table.

We further took up for consideration House Res. 161, providing 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. 1573, to repeal section 348 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. The previous question of order and the resolution was agreed to. We next considered H. R. Res. 202 to amend the National Housing Act as amended. This resolution increased the authority for Insurance by the FHA by the sum of \$1,500,000,000. This was not an appropriation but merely an authorization to the Agency to insure home mortgages. Senate Joint Resolution 42 provided that the National Housing Act be amended by

striking out \$1,500,000,000 and inserting in lieu thereof \$3,500,000,000. The Senate resolution was ordered to be read the third time and was passed. H. J. Res. 202 was laid on the table.

We next took up for consideration H. R. 1573 to repeal section 348 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. The bill was passed and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

My Chairman, Clarence Cannon of Missouri, told the House that the late Supreme Court Justice, Oliver Wendell Holmes, at the time of his death in 1935, bequeathed \$263,288 to the United States as a token of his gratitude to the government under which it had been his privilege to live. My Chairman went on to state that the generous and patriotic legacy was placed on deposit without interest and after lying there for twenty years is still the same sum of \$263,288. My chairman pointed out that if it had been invested in government bonds the interest would have by this time exceeded \$150,000, making a total of at least \$413,288. At the time Congress passed a Resolution

providing that the legacy left by this great liberal justice be used to establish a Holmes Memorial Garden on Capitol Hill. At the time it was estimated that this Memorial would cost \$400,000.

March 4, 1955

A Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee has tentatively approved a pay raise for career servicemen. The measure contains no increase for men with less than three years service in the Armed Forces. The pay increase is from 8% for privates to 25% for Second Lieutenants, with the cost estimated at \$735,000,000 a year. In addition to revision of regular pay rates the bill provides payments as high as \$245 monthly, which is a \$30 increase in hazardous pay for career flying and submarine officers. Other fringe benefits include a new allowance for permanent change of station and increased travelling allowances.

We should have on the floor within the next few days the pay raise for postal and classified employees. Here we will have a bill containing a several hundred million dollar increase in pay.

We will next have up the Minimum Wage Law increase per hour, and all of this, together with the Congressional pay increase and the unbalanced budget, should keep the Bureau of the Budget busy for some time to come. I have my doubts that all of these pay raises, and the minimum hourly wage increase should come at this time.

From January 5th through February 28th, the House was in session twenty-six days, and during this time 4,509 bills were introduced, 236 joint resolutions, 89 concurrent resolutions and 159 simple resolutions. We have had four quorum calls, 12 "yea" and "nay" votes and 12 House bills passed. A total of 85 measures. Both Senate-House Joint Resolutions, concurrent resolutions and simple resolutions passed during this period of time. 19,388 nominations were received in the Senate from the President of the United States, which included Postmaster, Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps and civilian nominations, other than Postmaster. 552 Postmaster nominations were submitted, and on March 1, 551 were still unconfirmed.

March 5, 1955

Forty-six senators lined up yesterday behind a bill preventing Government agencies from using unexpended amounts carried over from previous years. I certainly agree with Senator Byrd, and, in my opinion, all unexpended balances appropriated by Congress should be set forth in a one package appropriation system in which all appropriations would be combined in a single bill so that Congress and the public generally can see the whole picture as to the spending side of the budget. At the present time we have some twelve appropriation bills each year and a limitation on annual obligations for expenditures in all appropriations should prevail. Senator Byrd's bill would further provide for a constant revision of revenue estimates by the Treasury while the appropriation bill is being enacted, and would require committee reports on appropriation bills to show estimated income and spending. Since becoming a member of the Committee on Appropriations I find that unexpended balances appropriated by Congress over the years for long term projects now total \$82,000,000,000. I certainly agree with Senator Byrd that the new system would mark a stride toward a balanced budget.

On March 3rd the House passed a bill lifting a restriction which we imposed last year on Soil Conservation payments. Under an amendment written into the Farm Law last year no such payment could be made to any farmer who knowingly harvests any basic commodity in excess of his acreage allotment. In the bill which we passed last week the House Agricultural Committee, in recommending passage informed the Members that, in their opinion, programs designed to stabilize the price and supply of specific agricultural commodities are and should be kept entirely separate from those programs which have as their objective the preservation and improvement of our soil and water resources. I voted for passage of this bill and certainly agree with the report from the Committee on Agriculture.

I understand that one of our senators will propose a constitutional amendment this year authorizing the President to exercise an item veto. Under our present law, the whole bill must be vetoed or accepted by the President, and any vicious item contained therein which lies along side many, many good items must still be accepted. From time to time constitutional amendments have been proposed, but same have never been

well received in the Senate. I favor such a constitutional amendment and this will prevent gag rule bills on the floor, and give the President the right to take care of the interest of the people of this country.

The Hoover Commission Report recently recommended that twenty Veteran Administration Hospitals be closed, and that veteran medical expenses generally be curtailed. I am against this proposal and was glad to read in one of the local papers that the Veterans Administrator Harvey V. Higley, stated that, in his opinion, same would not "get any place". Such a proposal would close Veterans Hospitals in two of the far western states thereby leaving a vast area across the top of the country without Veterans Hospital service. There is a concerted effort at the present time on the part of some of the doctors of this country to close every Veterans Hospital, and do away with Veterans medical services. These only represent a few of our doctors - I hope.

The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported out yesterday H.R. 2987, the Administration's

salary and reclassification bill. The overall increase under this bill, after reclassification, will amount to about 7½ percent. The Senate bill reported out by the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee calls for a 10% raise. The fun will soon start.

March 7, 1955

The first atomic produced power for commercial use probably will be available by late summer or fall. The land-based copy of the atomic engine for the submarine Sea Wolf, at West Milton, New York, will produce the power that will be offered for sale. The experimental plants in Idaho and in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, have demonstrated that electricity can be produced from nuclear plants. At the present time a full scale plant for production of commercial power is being built at Shippingport, Pa., but officials said electricity probably won't be produced until 1957 at this particular plant.

Syngman Rhee recently stated that the people of Asia know Americans perhaps better in some ways than the Americans know themselves. Rhee maintains that Americans should trust themselves a little more and have more

faith in their ideals because the American principals and the American ideals are the last great hope of the world.

It seems to me that the U. S. and the Soviet Union are engaged in five armament races today. In two of the basic fronts, manpower and industrial power, each side has undisputable superiority in one. We have machinery and the communist have the men. To me the five contested races are: Atomic Bomb production, Hydrogen Bomb production; Air Power, both offensive and defensive; Research and Development in Weapons and Weapons Carriers; and capacity to wage conventional war. At the present time we lead in the first four categories. At the present time there seems to be no absolute defense against the H. Bomb and as long as we lead in nuclear striking power, this is our best hope for peace.

March 8, 1955

Sam Ezell of the American Federation of Labor, together with the members of his legislative committee, stopped by and discussed with me certain legislation now

pending before the House which deals directly with labor. Sam Ezell, was born and reared in Hopkins County and he has always been my good friend. Sam is one of A. B. "Happy" Chandler's strong supporters in his race for governor this year, and the AFL has endorsed the candidacy of Mr. Chandler. I had the pleasure of making the principal address before the State AFL convention last year and was assured at that time if I would make the race for governor I would receive the AFL endorsement.

Yesterday, Congressman Wright Patman of Texas, addressed the House using as his subject "Our Congressional Records and Congressional Reports Printed in Readable Form". Congressman Patman suggested that the format, type face and size used in our Congressional reports be changed in order to make same more readable. He further suggested that the interest of the average person is discouraged by the format, type face, and size of our Congressional Records, and that printing techniques of Congressional Reports and Records, if changed, would increase interest and understanding. I definitely agree with Congressman Patman that our present printing techniques should

be changed for our Congressional Reports, especially in order to make same more readable and of general interest for the public.

The gentlewoman from Idaho, Mrs. Gracie Pfost, addressed the House yesterday urging that we save Hells Canyon. She is a very vigorous, dynamic, energetic little woman and certainly would not be the type that you would want to have around the House seven days a week.

She was followed by the gentlewoman from Oregon, Mrs. Green, who endorsed Hells Canyon and we had other members of the House aligning themselves with the two gentlewomen until the afternoon bell sounded.

We are finishing up on our Subcommittee on Agriculture for the Committee on Appropriations and it now looks like we will have our bill on the floor by the last week in March.

I intend to obtain as much time as possible during general debate and will strike the last word when the bill is read.

March 10, 1955

I shall attend a special committee meeting this morning of the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture to consider present burley tobacco problems. There are several tobacco people from Kentucky who will be present at this meeting, and as we are facing a crisis with our tobacco program at the present time, this meeting is really an important one. The Citrus Industry of Florida will be before our Subcommittee on Agriculture this afternoon requesting \$75,000 for construction of new laboratory at Winter Haven, Florida. Spreading decline and the burrowing nematode will be discussed in detail.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Homer H. Gruenther, Administrative Assistant to the President, and a brother of General Gruenther, extended an invitation to me on behalf of the President to attend a luncheon at the White House tomorrow at noon. For the past three weeks the President has entertained the younger Members of Congress at luncheons from time to time and I am looking forward to this occasion.

Princess Margaret of England, according to the papers, intends to

marry forty-year old R.A.F. Group Captain Peter Townsend this fall, according to London gossip. Captain Townsend is a divorced man and the Princess is only twenty-four years of age. Margaret's marriage to this war hero, sixteen years her senior, and father of two children, would defy the Church of England's ban on the remarriage of divorced persons.

The stock market investigation hearing, which has been under way before a Subcommittee of the Senate Banking Committee, apparently is having a lot of fun determining just whether or not the rise in the price of stocks is healthy and based upon confidence, or the result of rigging. The Associated Press average of sixty stocks dropped \$3.10 a share yesterday. A New York banker testified before the subcommittee yesterday that the eighteen month boom in stocks was healthy, and the result of public confidence in America's future.

Received an invitation from my good friend, Congressman Sid Herlong of Florida, inviting me to attend the annual Easter Spring training session for the House Democratic Ball Team to be held at Daytona Beach, Florida, from April 3 through April 8.

The Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce acts as the host, and, at the close of the training session, the Democrats and Republicans play an exhibition game which is a preview to the annual charity attraction held each year at Griffith stadium. It will be impossible for me to attend this spring training session, and, in fact, we lost our pitcher last year as the direct result of television and pictures carried in the newspapers from the Spring Training Camp.

March 11, 1955

Received a beautiful invitation this morning from the President requesting the pleasure of my company at luncheon on Friday, March 11, 1955, at one o'clock. Congressman Lester Johnson of Wisconsin, Congressman Robert T. Ashmore of South Carolina, and I will attend the luncheon, and have planned to drive down together. I was notified that my Subcommittee on Agriculture of the Committee on Appropriations meets at 12:45 AM today, but since I will be at the White House, I left word for my Subcommittee Chairman, Congressman Jamie Whitten, who only agrees that Eisenhower really spells

his name correctly, that I would be about an hour late due to the fact that I had to break bread with the President. I can see the expression on Congressman Whitten's face when he receives this word.

My full Committee meets this morning at 10:30 AM to mark up the completed bill for Treasury and Post Office appropriations for 1956.

Yesterday the Citrus Group from Florida appeared before my Subcommittee, and after their testimony, which wasn't very effective, I made a statement for the record attempting to bolster their cause just a little.

H.R. 4720 to provide incentives for members of the uniformed services by increasing certain pays and allowances was called up for action. The House approved a 6.25 percent military pay increase aimed at encouraging trained officers and men to stay in uniform. A 399 to 1 roll call vote sent this bill to the Senate after only two hours of debate. Representative John Tabor, Republican of New York, the ranking minority Member on my Committee on Appropriations, and an advocate of austere economy, was the sole dissenter to the

\$745,000,000 a year measure. This bill came from the Committee on Armed Services and was well handled on the floor.

March 12, 1955

Arrived at the White House at 12:50 PM with my coat and hat received at the front door by a fine looking colored butler appropriately dressed. I was escorted to the Green Room and here, together with twenty-one other Members of Congress, shook hands with President Eisenhower, and proceeded into the State Dining Room for lunch. The seating arrangement was such that each Member of Congress could carry on a conversation with the President without too much difficulty in talking over someone else's shoulder. We had a lovely lunch of chucka. The President was in fine spirits, and quite frankly informed us that he wished it were possible for him to break bread more often with Members of Congress. One item in the press during the past week concerned the hot argument in the Senate over the condition of Mrs. Eisenhower's health. It seems that our Democratic National Chairman, Paul Butler, unthoughtfully - I hope - made the statement that he was positive that President Eisenhower

would not run for reelection in 1956 due to Mrs. Eisenhower's present state of health. He maintained that she was in very poor health, and the next day on the floor of the Senate several of the Republican Senators lambasted Butler. Senate Majority Leader, Lyndon Johnson, called attention to the many slurring remarks that had been made over the years concerning Mrs. Roosevelt travelling throughout the world, and her general conduct, and one thing led to another until a great many of the Senators went on record in this matter. The President laughed and said that he had been following the controversy in the papers, and that both he and Mrs. Eisenhower had enjoyed same very much. When the dessert course was served, a beautiful plate with a fork and the usual large dessert spoon, as well as the finger bowl with water in same, and a beautiful linen doily all assembled on the plate, was passed to each person. Congressman Lester Johnson of Wisconsin, was seated directly in front of me, and when the ice cream, which was in the shape of a large cake, was served he almost succeeded in placing the ice cream in the finger bowl, and the waiter leaned over and whispered instructions. The spoon and fork

were removed from the plate, and the finger bowl placed to the outside of the plate, but my good friend, Lester Johnson, just would not remove the linen doily, and placed the ice cream right in the center of same. I was amused and somewhat embarrassed for my friend, Lester, who just never thought and was talking at the rate of about a thousand words per minute. I never have liked our present day dessert spoon. To me, it is simply a soup spoon and should be used accordingly. I used my fork for the ice cream, which was almost brick ice cream, and noticed that only three of us at the table were using forks. Therefore, my observation concerning Johnson may not be appropriate. To say the least, we all had a fine time, and the president seemed to enjoy the lunch as much as we did. In shaking hands with him on leaving he inquired as to whether or not we still had a lot of fish in our beautiful lakes, and I told him we did, and that even though he came within 700 of carrying Kentucky in the general election of 1952, we were still very Democratic and would welcome him at any time. He laughed and Johnson of Wisconsin, Congressman James Roosevelt of California, and Congressman George Huddleston of Alabama, and I proceeded on out to our car.

The full Committee on Appropriations met to pass upon the Treasury and Post Office Department appropriations for fiscal 1956. Here we have the first whack at President Eisenhower's budget. Our Committee lopped off \$77,000,000 of the President's request to operate the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and agreed generally that Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield is so enamored with reorganizing the Post Office Department that it has neglected its job of delivering mail. \$69,000,000 of the cut came from the Post Office Department's request for \$2,754,000,000. This is our Committee's first regular money bill of the Democratic-controlled 84th Congress, and we cut \$7,500,000 from the Internal Revenue Service. The Service was granted \$298,000,000, which is \$4,800,000 more than it got last year. We voted to abolish the job of Assistant Treasury Secretary Lawrence B. Robbins and his staff at an estimated savings of \$50,000. Last year we granted the request for several Assistant Secretaries, and the Subcommittee on the Treasury and Post Office Departments, after careful investigation found that Robbins' position was unnecessary. My good friend, Congressman J. Vaughan

Gary of Virginia, is Chairman of this particular subcommittee.

After all of the raucous over Mrs. Eisenhower's health her physician today indicated that she has a slight heart condition, but despite that her health is and always has been basically good. It is true, the doctor said, that Mrs. Eisenhower went to bed on Monday of last week due to the flu, but that she was much better and was now out of bed.

For several weeks now a subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee has been investigating the whys and wherefores of the stock market. Especially attempting to ascertain the unusual rise in the stock market during the past twelve months. At the present time it is at its peak of all times. The first part of this week the stock market was off \$3,000,000,000 with losses being from \$1 to \$4 per share in a great number of stocks. Some of my Democratic Senator friends are very much concerned over this and believe that same is the aftermath of the present subcommittee investigation, and completely controlled by the Wall Street bankers.

Some of the comments that I have heard recently are as follows:

"Republicans accuse Democrats of 'criticizing' Mamie Eisenhower's cold. Democrats retort that they were merely protecting Ike. They say the President is not a man to be sneezed at."

"One G.O.P. Senator complains he's having trouble with speech-writers at Republican headquarters. "I ask for a defense speech - and they send me one defending Mamie's cold."

"Treasury Boss Humphrey denounces the new Democratic tax cut plan. Humphrey is the strong man of the Cabinet. The way he carries the Treasury on his shoulders, you'd think he had something in it."

"Ike gets locked out of his White House office. Republicans say they can't win. They work 20 years to put one of their boys in the White House - and he loses the key to the joint".

"The House votes a pay raise for the armed forces. It's an economy measure. Congressmen hope to save themselves the embarrassment of being asked why they raised their own pay".

"Ike says we'll continue to keep troops in Europe. The Pentagon doesn't want to bring our Army home. They're afraid somebody at the White House might cut it again".

President Eisenhower yesterday promised that the United States would maintain fighting forces in Europe so long as there is the threat of a Russian attack on the continent.

March 14, 1955

Extended my remarks in the Record today concerning Perry Meloan, 1881-1955, the owner and publisher of the Edmonson News, who died last Sunday. He was an unusual man and regardless of the fact that he was a strong Republican he was always my friend and endorsed me in his paper.

Appeared before the House Special Committee on Tobacco and made statement concerning the present Burley Tobacco crisis in Kentucky. Our 1954-55 crop was 160,000,000 lbs. more than anticipated and with a supply now on hand which would be sufficient for three and one-half years it looks like our acreage quotas will be further reduced. Unless the penalty

upon excess tobacco is increased from 50 to 75% and our tobacco acreage quotas are reduced, our Burley Tobacco program will simply go down the drain.

Up to March 10, we had 6,611 bills introduced into the 84th Congress; 154 reports filed; 29 roll calls have been taken and I have answered every-one.

The Hoover Commission's recommending the closing down of twenty Veterans Hospitals certainly does not make sense at a time when there are some 20,000 eligibles waiting for treatment.

Received Committee notice for Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations of the Committee on Appropriations informing me that beginning at 1:00 PM tomorrow we would start mark-up of our bill. Also received full Committee Notice informing me that second supplemental appropriations bill for 1955 will be up for consideration at 10:00AM tomorrow.

In the House today we considered for passage, H. Res. 22, pertaining to investigations and authorizing

appropriation of \$700,000 for witnesses and expenses for Committee on Judiciary. Tomorrow we will call the ~~Congress~~ ^{SENATE} and Private calendar. ~~Wednesday~~ ^{CONCENT} and Thursday we will consider Resolution leading to disposal of rubber plants; on Friday we will take up for consideration our Second Supplemental Appropriations Bill for 1955.

March 15, 1955

In this morning's mail I received a large round lapel button some three inches wide with the word "Relax" in heavy black lettering written across the face of same. According to the note accompanying this button each Member of Congress is requested to wear same on the 15th day of March, which has become known as "Postponed Tax Day". Income tax payments now are not due until April 15th under the law passed by the Second Session of the 83d Congress. According to the note, if every Member wore the Relax Button on the floor of the House and Senate on March 15th, it would help to ease the tension of our every day hustle and bustle. I am just wondering if many of the Members will wear this button.

I noticed in a press release several days ago to the effect that Douglas Stringfellow, the ex-Congressman of Utah, who confessed last year he had faked a glamorous war record, is now lecturing on morals. I am just wondering as to what kind of audiences he is drawing, and just what he says. It is one thing to forgive error, as Americans may be doing when they listen to Stringfellow. It is another to endow it with a kind of weird virtue by following a man such as Stringfellow.