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JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. NATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

2ND DIST. OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME IV

PART I

September 17, 1956

On Tuesday of last week Senator Earle C. Clements and I travelled into Simpson, Butler, Hopkins, Daviess, Henderson, Hancock and Warren Counties. We spoke in Simpson, Hopkins, Henderson, Daviess and Hancock and held organization meetings in each of the above counties mentioned.

The Democratic opening will be held tomorrow night in Shelbyville.

October 1, 1956

During the past few days I have travelled into Simpson, Allen, Edmonson, Henderson, Hopkins, Daviess, McLean, Webster and Hancock Counties. In a number of these counties I have made political speeches, and in others, speeches concerning current events and matters coming before the 84th Congress. Tomorrow, I go back into Grayson County to spend the day. On Wednesday I go to Cumberland Falls to speak before the State Conservation Convention. On Thursday, I will be in Daviess County and speak with Senator John Kennedy at a night meeting. On Friday I will be in Ohio County.

Next week on Monday night I speak before the annual Farm Bureau banquet here in Bowling Green. On Tuesday I spend the day in Daviess County with Governor

Lawrence Wetherby and that night speak before a farm group at a banquet. On Wednesday, I will be in Hancock, Breckinridge and Grayson Counties. On Thursday, I will be in Butler and Warren Counties. On Friday, I speak at a dedication ceremony for a Post Office building in Hartford, Kentucky. On Saturday, I will be in Madisonville joined by Senator Clements and Governor Wetherby for the Senator Kefauver banquet.

Celeste entered Swarthmore College on Monday of last week and is delighted with her new venture. She has a nice roommate and everything seems to be working fine.

Louise has started algebra and Sam's life is not quite so peaceful.

October 15, 1956

During the past week I spoke in Bowling Green, Hardinsburg, Cloverport, Owensboro, Morgantown, Madisonville, Leitchfield, Hawesville, Hartford, again in Hawesville and again in Madisonville.

On Thursday of this past week the Life Magazine feature writer and photographer accompanied Governor Wetherby and me throughout Butler and Warren Counties.

On Tuesday of next week or the

following Tuesday a story concerning the senatorial race and my congressional district will appear. Some 500 pictures were taken and I am just wondering how many will be used.

This week I continue my travels and speaking engagements in the District.

My good friend, Representative Percy Priest died suddenly on Friday, October 12. He died at 2:15 a.m. in the Baptist Hospital in Nashville a half an hour after secondary hemorrhage of a duodenal ulcer from which he underwent an operation two weeks ago. Percy was one of the nicest men that I have ever met in my life and was respected by every member of the House. He was Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and was considered as one of the ten outstanding Members. A former newspaper man and quite a singer. He had served nine terms in the House.

According to a recent newspaper article from Paducah, Kentucky a new appeal for funds for a monument to the late Senator Alben W. Barkley is being made by the Paducah Chamber of Commerce. The civic organizations started a public drive late in May to raise \$7000 to pay for a granite monument but to date only \$1400 has been raised. This really comes as a surprise as I know that during

the past twenty years through the efforts of Senator Barkley the First Congressional District received some \$212 million in appropriations for Rivers and Harbors alone and it goes without saying that he was one of Kentucky's outstanding men of all time. It seems to me that the City of Paducah would have immediately raised this amount rather than to have made an appeal through the press. According to the news story the largest single contribution to the fund thus far are from U. S. Senator Herbert Lehman of New York and the Bulova Watch Company.

October 25, 1956

I have travelled some 6200 miles in the Second District during the past five and a half weeks and have made from one to five speeches in every county. Last week in addition to travelling in the District and speaking, I was present to hear Adlai E. Stevenson in Louisville. He had a nice crowd and my good friend, Winfield Denton, Representative from Evansville, Indiana was present requesting that I assist him secure a picture with four of us--Senator Clements, Winfield, Adlai E. Stevenson and myself. The Evansville paper carried this picture with the notation that the three members were strong supporters of river improvements on the Ohio River. The good congressman from Evansville was wearing his

ten gallon hat and I told him that he should remove his hat while the picture was being made but he only chuckled and said his wife said he looked good in it and that was the reason he was going to appear with his hat on.

This week I speak in Scottsville, Brownsville and during the day Friday will make thirty-one short speeches in every small community in Daviess County. We begin at 7:30 in the morning and continue until 10:00 at night. This county is in unusually bad shape and now appears to be Republican in every race with the exception of probably Senator Clements and myself.

On Saturday of this week Senator Gore of Tennessee will speak here in Bowling Green and I will introduce him.

November 2, 1956

During the past week I travelled throughout the lower end of the Second District making speeches in Union, Henderson, McLean and Webster counties.

The presidential race here in Kentucky is exceedingly close and British and French jet bombers began pounding Egypt at dawn on October 31 in a combined naval-air assault aimed to seize the Suez Canal. This attack from the west came

in the midst of spreading Israeli-Egyptian warfare.

President Eisenhower pledged that the U. S. would not become involved in Middle East fighting and said that the British and French action of sending troops into Egypt's Suez Canal Zone was taken in error.

My opponent, R. B. Blankenship of Ohio County is praying for an earthquake and a coattail sufficiently wide to carry him to a victory.

The John Sherman Cooper--Lawrence Wetherby race for the U. S. Senate is a toss-up. We have worked our hearts out for Wetherby and I am still hoping for a small majority. Clements' majority should run some 35,000 to 50,000 and in my opinion Stevenson should carry the State some 8,000 to 14,000. If everything works as it looks today the Second District should give a substantial majority in my race for reelection. In fact, I believe that my home county and Simpson will give nice majorities making the total majority for the District.

We will have a Second Congressional District motorcade beginning at Leitchfield tomorrow morning at 9:00 extending through eight of the counties and on Monday morning, November 5, we start at

9:00 at Hardinsburg and end in Morganfield Saturday we journey from Leitchfield to Bowling Green and Monday from Hardinsburg to Morganfield.

November 16, 1956

That terrific noise heard in Kentucky on November 6, 1956 was the Eisenhower landslide. President Eisenhower carried Kentucky about 94,000 majority and this was more than ample to sweep out of office our Majority Whip, acting Majority Leader and Member of the Committee on Appropriations and Agriculture, Senator Earle C. Clements of Morganfield, Kentucky. Thruston B. Morton of Louisville, Kentucky and a former Member of the House for three terms succeeded in riding in on President Eisenhower's coattails with a majority of about 7,400. At the time Morton announced to the Senate it was generally conceded throughout Kentucky that he had no chance and this appeared to be true up until the final 180 precincts were counted. John Sherman Cooper who has previously served two unexpired terms of two years each and who, by the way, has been defeated for two full six year terms by the late Virgil Chapman and the late Alben W. Barkley, succeeded in defeating Lawrence W. Weatherby, former governor by over 40,000 majority. In addition to being defeated twice for the Senate, John Sherman Cooper

was defeated by King Swope from Lexington in the Republican Primary for governor in 1935. Senator Cooper's election came as no surprise to a great many people in Kentucky. Lawrence Wetherby was a great governor but succeeded in alienating 40 odd counties in Kentucky by ordering a blanket tax raise while he was serving as governor and in compliance with the law stopped gambling in Henderson, Kenton and Campbell Counties on the Ohio River. This group vigorously opposed his election.

I succeeded in defeating R. B. Blankenship of Hartford with a final majority of 2,650 which was exceedingly small for my section of Kentucky. The legislature redistricted the entire state in February of this year and when Logan, Todd and Meade Counties were cut from the Second District and Butler and Ohio Counties placed in this District, the overall Democratic majority was cut almost half in two. In normal circumstances the Second District would have given a twenty thousand Democratic majority and, if under ordinary circumstances, should have given a majority from eight to ten thousand. The fact that thousands upon thousands of Democrats in the Second District voted the straight Republican ticket made my race exceedingly difficult.

President Eisenhower succeeded in being reelected, carrying every state in

the union with the exception of Missouri, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina and Arkansas. Notwithstanding the fact that the people elected President Eisenhower with an overwhelming majority, they elected a Democratic Congress both in the House and the Senate. According to late reports, in the House has increased its majority by three seats making a total of 233 and the Senate now stands at 49 Democrats and 47 Republicans which is an increase of one. President Eisenhower is idolized by the American people and with the Middle East situation coming just before the election and with the Suez Canal involved, it simply meant that a landslide was in order. Thousands upon thousands of women in this country believe that President Eisenhower was responsible for bringing about an honorable truce in Korea. A statement previous to election day that we would not become involved in the Middle East situation carried throughout the United States like wildfire.

Adlai E. Stevenson, former Governor of Illinois and Democratic nominee for president in 1952, succeeded in delivering fine speeches throughout the United States, prepared as only a genius could but failed to reach the people. It was a mistake to have nominated Stevenson but under the circumstances, in my opinion no Democrat would have won with the Middle

East situation and with the women in this country voting the straight Republican ticket.

A. B. Chandler succeeded in defeating Bert Combs. Bert Combs was the candidate of the state administration which was controlled by Earle C. Clements, Lawrence Wetherby and Doc Beauchamp. His majority was slightly over 18,000. In November Governor Chandler succeeded in defeating Ed Denny, the Republican candidate, by well over 100,000 majority. In fact he established an all time record in November. Three special sessions of the legislature were called, plus the regular sessions. During this period of time, the governor redistricted the State of Kentucky and publicly stated that he would eliminate Clements and Wetherby. The Primary election date was also changed from August to May 29 with the thought that this would eliminate the majority of the Members of Congress because they would not have sufficient time to campaign. Chandler openly backed Norris Vincent, Daviess County Judge, against me in the Primary but I succeeded in defeating him by over 11,000 majority. I carried Vincent's own county where he was serving as county judge as well as his own precinct. Bates was backed by Chandler against Clements and so on down the line. All of Chandler's people were defeated. He still said he would remove

Clements and Kentucky did lose two United States Senators to the Republicans. Many accusations have been made against Chandler prior to the election in November and since then concerning his deals with the Republican Party. The state employees with the exception of a very few refused to take part in any campaign and a great many of them voted the straight Republican ticket. In other words, the Democratic Party was split wide open and the Republicans were the recipients of this division.

Shortly after the Primary the State Central Executive Committee met to select a Democratic nominee to place on the ballot for the unexpired term of Alben W. Barkley. Congressman John Watts and I met with Senator Clements, explaining to him that we felt it would be a major disaster to select Lawrence Wetherby or any person associated with the Clements, Wetherby, Beauchamp faction. We urged that this seat be given to the Chandler faction. In this manner Joe Leary would have been selected and placed in harness and John Sherman Cooper, who was waiting on the sidelines to see if the Democratic division continued, would not have announced. Chandler would have had an interest in the campaign and instead of begging and pleading for every penny and raising only \$264,000 we would have succeeded in raising considerably more money.

By the way, the Republicans spent over \$3 million in Kentucky. The Republican Campaign Committee here in Washington stationed one of their members in every congressional district and furnishing all the money necessary. I did not accept any campaign contributions for the November election and none for the Primary election and when I saw just what was underway I knew that money would not be sufficient to assure my election. It simply meant traveling, writing letters and making speeches. I traveled over 9,000 miles, shaking hands with over 200,000 people and made 107 speeches. I lost a little over eight pounds and have never been more tired in my life.

Senator Clements couldn't see our arguments and as soon as the State Central Executive Committee met, it named Lawrence W. Wetherby and all hell broke loose.

Just as an example of how badly split we were in the Second District, Senator Clements who had previously served in the House from this District and is known throughout same, only carried the District by 1,840 majority. Everyone naturally expected his majority to be from 8,000 to 12,000. With 15 counties now in the District my opponent succeeded in carrying all the Republican counties with a tremendous majority and he carried the three close counties. My own county,

of course, gave me a fine majority, and the other large Democratic counties came through with nice majorities. My majority in my own county was 3,424 and my majority in Hopkins County was 2,982. My majority in my own county in the Primary was nearly 5,000 and this certainly makes me feel good. For instance, President Eisenhower carried my home county 980 majority; Senator Clements carried my own county 336 majority; John Sherman Cooper carried my county 207 majority; and I carried Warren County 3,424. This was a good example of how badly split the ticket was throughout the District. I ran ahead of all the nominees in every Democratic county except one and it was the only thing that saved me.

As a member of the Committee on Appropriations in the House I am now in a very strategic position. The two Republican United States Senators will not be able to get on the best committee in the Senate and if either of them did, it would not amount to much because the Democrats will organize the Senate. I have advanced several places on my committee and I am in a position to take the lead as far as River Development, Conservation and Flood Control projects are concerned and in any and all matters concerning appropriations of money for the state. I do not anticipate having any difficulty in working with the two

new Republican Senators.

This is the first time that we have had two Republican Senators in Kentucky since the year 1925. At that time we had Senator Ernst and Senator Sackett. During the Hoover landslide, of course, all of the Democrats were wiped out and the fact that the six Democratic nominees succeeded in being reelected was quite unusual.

The outcome of this election simply showed that the American people idolize President Eisenhower but do not trust a Republican Congress.

There were quite a few close House races. For instance, Representative Siemenski of the 13th Congressional District of New Jersey is winning by 54 votes. Representative Hale of Maine is winning by 14 votes. Representative Harrison of Nebraska is behind by about 14 votes.

I will advance several places on my Committee on Appropriations. Representative Fernandez of New Mexico suffered a slight stroke a week before the election and upon receiving news that he had won again by his largest majority, died. Charlie Deane of North Carolina, who was also ahead of me on my committee was defeated. General Alfred M. Gruenther

who has testified before my committee several times and who served as Chief of Staff to General Eisenhower is retiring in December as NATO Military Chief in Europe and will become President of the American Red Cross succeeding Ellsworth Bunker who is now being considered by the President for the Ambassador of India. This position has been held open and it is my opinion that John Sherman Cooper would have returned if he had not been elected.

Representative Adam Clayton Powell of Harlem, New York, the author of the famous Powell Amendment in one of our school construction bills came out for Eisenhower in the election and his Democratic colleagues on the Committee on Education and Labor are strongly in favor of barring him from any future committee assignment from our side of the aisle. Wayne L. Hays, Democrat of Ohio, will present a resolution at the Democratic House Caucus on January 2 which, if adopted, will bar Powell from serving as a Democrat on any of our committees.

The situation in Hungary still remains critical and Russia has by force put down the revolt.

The United Nations Police Units landed in Egypt today and I hope that the British and French will now withdraw

their forces and Egypt and Israel will discontinue their war.

An article written by Allen M. Trout appears on the front page of the Passing Show section of the Louisville Courier Journal of November 11 carrying the title, "The Winner, A. B. Chandler, with his foes all defeated and with a working agreement with the GOP and with money by the barrel, is now in the drivers seat."

According to a news release appearing in Tuesday's paper, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson stated that Earle C. Clements has agreed to become Executive Director of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee. This is a paid job and Senator Clements will assist Lyndon Johnson in all phases of Senate work just as he did while serving as Majority Whip. Senator Johnson stated that Senator Clements had accepted the job.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles is recovering from an operation at Walter Reed Hospital which was very similar to the operation on President Eisenhower.

To me, the election that has just passed into history presents a challenge before each political party. I am definitely of the opinion that a big part of the overwhelming personal victory of President Eisenhower can be credited to

the war crisis and to the feeling that the President, former Hero General, may be better able to guide our nation through the present world conflict. In order for the Democratic Party to elect the next President, it is imperative that the leaders in both the House and the Senate face the facts of life and accept a more liberal view of a great many things. In other words, we must have a definite program and accomplish results. Not drag our feet or stand on the sidelines criticizing the President's suggestions and passing only those that have no controversial issues involved. The next two years will be a definite challenge to the Democratic Party.

It now looks like Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana will be elected as the new Democratic Whip to take the place of Senator Earle C. Clements.

November 17, 1956

Our newly elected Senator from Kentucky, John Sherman Cooper, who by the way was elected by the Democrats of Kentucky, appeared on a radio-television program here in Washington this week informing the world that such vital legislative matters as labor issues and civil rights problems would be hampered by the Democrats. He further stated that the Democrats are too divided to give

effective interest to civil rights legislation and added that they have taken a dogmatic position on labor legislation. Cooper said that he expects much better support from the Republican Party and also better support from the Democratic Party for Eisenhower's policies during the President's second term. This man Cooper is the most overrated politician in the entire history of Kentucky and piously campaigns on both sides of the political fence. It is always extremely difficult, judging from his speeches during the campaign, to decide whether or not he is a Republican or a Democrat. In fact, he was very much incensed when his opponent, ex-governor Lawrence Wetherby, made the statement early in the campaign that no doubt before the campaign was over the secret would leak out that Cooper was a Republican. No Republican has a chance of ever being elected in Kentucky with the registrations of about four to one Democrats, unless the Democrats do the job. Here is a fine example of what the Democrats did in November in Kentucky and an illustration of what we may expect from the good senator in the future.

Just before I left Bowling Green, I spoke to the Western Kentucky Postal Clerks' Association in Bowling Green at their annual banquet on Saturday, November 10th. Some 350 members and their

wives were present and were very complimentary to me at the close of my speech.

On the following Monday, November 12th, I delivered the Veterans' Day address at the Warren County American Legion Post. Over 200 members of the Warren County veterans organization together with their wives and friends were present. My speech was, "The Security of Our Nation is Everybody's Business." Briefly, I stated that our country must keep strong spiritually, economically, and militarily in order to preserve our freedom and the peace of the world. Further I stated that we despise slavery more than conflict and should be prepared during the present world emergency and we must face world problems with intelligent realism, standing firm for our ideals and beliefs. In closing, I stated that the security of the United States is everybody's business and we must pay the cost of security and preparedness through taxation negotiating on possibilities of peace without appeasement and continue our present development of atomic weapons. Our country has more to lose in World War III than any country in the world, and the sure way to win World War III is to prevent it.

November 19, 1956

I was simply amazed when I examined

the Pictorial Directory to see just how many changes have taken place since January 1, 1955. In the State of Alabama there are no changes and this situation also applies to Arizona and Arkansas.

In California, Leroy Johnson, serving his seventh term was defeated by Democrat John J. McFall. Carl Hinshaw died three days after we adjourned this year and his place will be filled by H. Allen Smith, a Republican. John Phillips, a Republican on my Committee on Appropriations retired and Judge D. S. Saund, a native of India was elected to take his place.

In the State of Colorado, Senator Eugene D. Milliken retired and John A. Carroll was elected to take his place.

In Connecticut, Thomas G. Dodd, a Democratic member of the House ran for the United States Senate and was defeated. Representative Edwin H. May, Jr. takes his place.

The State of Delaware has a Representative from the State at Large and the Democrat Harris B. McDowell, Jr. was defeated by the Republican Harry G. Haskell, Jr.

There are no changes in the State of Florida.

In the State of Georgia, Senator Walter F. George retired and he will be succeeded by Herman Talmadge.

In the State of Idaho, Frank Church, Democrat, defeated the Republican Senator Herman Welker.

In Illinois, James C. Murray, a Democratic member of my committee from Chicago was defeated by a Republican, Emmett F. Byrne. Richard W. Hoffman will be succeeded by Harold R. Collier. Chauncey W. Reed died and will be succeeded by Russell W. Keeney. Harold H. Velde did not run and he will be succeeded by Robert H. Michel.

In the State of Indiana, Shepard J. Crumpacker, Jr. did not run and he will be succeeded by F. Jay Nimitz.

In the State of Iowa, Republican James I. Dolliver, serving his sixth term, was defeated by the Democrat Merwin C. Coad.

In the State of Kansas, Clifford R. Hope, an outstanding Republican member serving his 15th term, did not run for reelection and he will be succeeded by J. Floyd Breeding, a Democrat. This is quite a change.

In Kentucky, Senator Alben W. Barkley

died and he was succeeded by Senator Robert Humphreys. Senator Earle C. Clements was defeated by Thruston Morton. Senator John Sherman Cooper was elected to the unexpired term of Senator Barkley over Lawrence W. Wetherby. All of the incumbent House members, Noble J. Gregory, First District; Frank Chelf, Fourth District; Brent Spence, Fifth District; John C. Watts, Sixth District; Carl D. Perkins, Seventh District; John M. Robison, Jr., Third District; Eugene Siler, Eighth District and I were reelected.

There are no changes in the State of Louisiana.

In the State of Maine, Charles P. Nelson, Republican, was defeated by Frank M. Coffin, a Democrat. This was quite an upset.

There are no changes in the State of Maryland.

There are no changes in the State of Massachusetts.

In the State of Michigan, the Democrat, Don Hayworth was defeated by the Republican Charles E. Chamberlain. Jesse P. Wolcott did not run and he will be succeeded by Robert J. McIntosh. Ruth Thompson was defeated in the

Republican Primary by Robert P. Griffin. George A. Dondero did not run for re-election and he will be succeeded by William S. Broomfield.

There are no changes in the State of Minnesota.

There are no changes in the State of Mississippi.

In the State of Missouri, Dewey Short, serving his 12th term and an outstanding member of the House, was defeated by a Democratic unknown by the name of Charles H. Brown.

In the State of Montana, one of two members of the House, Orvin B. Fjares, Republican, was defeated by LeRoy H. Anderson.

In the State of Nebraska, Jackson B. Chase did not run and he will be succeeded by Glenn Cunningham. The race of Lawrence Brock and Robert D. Harrison is still undecided.

In the State of Nevada, Clifton Young, the sole Representative, ran for the Senate against Senator Bible and was defeated. He will be succeeded by a Democrat, Walter S. Baring.

There are no changes in the State of

New Hampshire.

In the State of New Jersey, Harrison A. Williams, Jr. who was sworn in with me, was defeated by the Republican Florence P. Dwyer. T. James Tumulty, the nephew of President Woodrow Wilson's secretary and strictly a freak, was defeated for reelection by a Republican, Vincent J. Delloy.

In the State of New Mexico, Tony Fernandez, a member of my committee, died after the vote had been counted in the November election and he had won by his largest majority. His place will be filled by special election.

In the State of New York, Jacob K. Javits, former member of the House and present Attorney General of New York State was elected to the U. S. Senate. He defeated Mayor Bob Wagner of New York City. James G. Donovan will be succeeded by Alfred E. Santangelo. Arthur G. Klein will be succeeded by Leonard Farbstein. Irwin D. Davidson will be succeeded by Ludwig Teller. Ralph A. Gamble will be succeeded by Edwin B. Dooley.

In the State of North Carolina, Thurman Chatham was defeated by Ralph J. Scott. He did not sign the Southern Manifesto. F. Ertel Carlyle will be succeeded by Alton Lennon. Charles B.

Deane was defeated by A. Paul Kitchen. Woodrow W. Jones did not run and he will be succeeded by Basil Whitener.

There are no changes in North Dakota.

In the State of Ohio, the Governor, Frank J. Lausche, defeated Senator George Bender, the Republican. Cliver P. Bolton did not run for reelection and he will be succeeded by David S. Dennison, Jr.

In the State of Oklahoma, Victor Wickersham was defeated by Toby Morris.

In the State of Oregon, two of three Republican House members were defeated-- Sam Coon by a Democrat, Al Ullman, and Harris Ellsworth by Democrat Charles O. Porter.

In the State of Pennsylvania, Senator Duff was defeated by Joseph S. Clark, Jr. Mrs. William T. Granahan succeeded her husband who died. Karl C. King did not run and will be succeeded by Willard S. Curtin. James M. Quigley, a Democrat who represented President Eisenhower's home vote district, was defeated by S. Walter Stauffer.

There are no changes in Rhode Island.

In the State of South Carolina, James P. Richards, serving his 12th term

and Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, did not run for reelection and he will be succeeded by Robert W. Hemp-hill.

In the State of South Dakota, Harold Lovre, the Republican, was defeated by a Democrat, George S. McGovern.

In the State of Tennessee, J. Carlton Loser, who married the daughter of Will Gupton, a cousin of mine, succeeds J. Percy Priest who died.

In the State of Texas, Senator Price Daniel ran for governor and was elected. His place must now be filled. Brady Gentry did not run and he will be suc-ceeded by Lindley G. Beckworth. John J. Bell was defeated by John Young.

There are no changes in Utah.

There are no changes in Vermont and there are no changes in Virginia.

In the State of Washington, the Fourth District is still in doubt and Frank LeRoux may have defeated Hal Holmes.

In the State of West Virginia, Will-iam C. Revercomb, Republican, was elected to take the place of Harley M. Kilgore who died. Robert H. Mollohan, member of the House, ran for governor and as

Democratic nominee was defeated. He will be succeeded by Arch A. Moore, Jr. M. G. Burnside, a Democrat, was defeated by his old adversary William E. Neal.

In the State of Wisconsin, Glenn R. Davis, a member of my committee on the Republican side, ran for the Senate and he only had the pleasure of running. He will be succeeded by Donald E. Tewes.

There are no changes in the State of Wyoming.

There is no change in the Democratic delegate from Alaska.

John A Burns, Democratic delegate from Hawaii defeated Mrs. Joseph R. Farrington. There was no change in the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico who will still be accompanied by his body guard from his office to the Capitol.

Next Thursday we celebrate Thanksgiving Day here in the United States and on this particular day the Duke of Edinburgh will officially declare the Olympic games opened. This will be the 16th of the modern day series and same will be held in Melbourne. I sometimes wonder as to whether or not these games are really games or political contests. Recently, for example, Egypt withdrew from the games mainly because it didn't

have athletes of sufficient caliber. Now the Egyptians have demanded that France, England and Israel be thrown out because of their aggression of Egypt. The Chinese Reds recently withdrew because the Chinese Nationalist flag was raised in Melbourne. Spain, Holland and Switzerland withdrew in sympathy with Hungary and so on down the line. The first Olympic games were truly contests and were held in Greece every four years for nearly 1,200 years, beginning with the year 776 B.C. and continuing until 394 A.D. The first of the modern series was held in Athens in 1896.

I presume the Olympic games this year will be considered quite a big contest insofar as the United States and Russia are concerned.

The political situation in Kentucky is still in quite a turmoil and I am of the opinion it will take several years to repair the damage of November 6th.

November 23, 1956

The Middle East situation places squarely before this country the question of whether or not we will, in the immediate future, play the world-leading role acquired as the direct result of our strength and genius or whether we are going to retire to the United States

between the two oceans and to isolation which can only be maintained for a short while. We have disagreed with our British and French allies over the Egyptian matter. Appeasement on our part will not prevent Soviet Russia from proceeding further and the moment Nasser made his arms deal with the Soviet Union in September 1955, brought about great danger to the democratic West and should have been recognized as such.

The presidential election on November 6th was decided to a great extent by the President's statement that we would not become involved in the Middle East situation. Thousands upon thousands of women who normally vote the Democratic ticket in this country together with 18 and 19-year-old boys voted the straight Republican ticket.

The Senate Elections Subcommittee reported that the Republican Party spent \$7,700,000 up to October 21, 1956 in the presidential and congressional races. Up to that day the Democrats spent \$3,800,000. The amount spent by the Republicans from October 21st through November 6th was tremendous and the exact figure, of course, will never be released.

Another factor in the Kentucky election in addition to the redistricting of the congressional districts was the

increase in the new voters of 175,000. Kentucky lowered its voting age from 21 to 18 and Kentucky and Georgia are the only two states where 18-year-olds can vote. I am definitely of the opinion that three-fourths of the 175,000 new voters voted the straight Republican ticket for reasons and in many instances their reasons were certainly not the kind that will make the United States strong in the future.

December 15, 1956

Many rumors developed after the election in Kentucky but regardless of these the Republican organization, spending well over \$1 million against less than \$300,000 for the Democrats, simply out-organized the Democrats in all of the Republican counties. The organization included thousands upon thousands of absentee ballots, which in many instances certainly did not comply with the law. If all of the absentee ballots which were illegally requested, mailed, returned and opened prior to counting had been thrown out, in my opinion, Senator Clements would not have lost his race.

According to Senator Clements' last newsletter, he calls attention to the fact that several people have asked for information concerning appropriations to

continue the construction of certain Kentucky waterway projects and he assures all Kentuckians in his final newsletter that it has been customary for annual appropriations to be made after construction starts. His campaign clearly developed the fact that he was claiming too much and completely ignoring the fact that other members of the Kentucky delegation worked many long days securing projects and placing same in line for construction starts. To me, Thruston Morton's final speech known as the "Clements' Claiming Speech" was more effective than all of the speeches made in the campaign. In substance Morton stated that Clements claimed everything that was accomplished in the 20th Century and such claims were simply asinine.

During the past two weeks I was in my district and during this time visited with Senator and Mrs. Clements at their home in Morganfield. The Senator is very much broken up over the outcome of the election and his appearance has changed considerably.

Several months ago, President Paul Magloire addressed the joint session of Congress and made a right good impression. He was the first president in Haiti's history named directly by the people and when his second term ended on December 6th, he continued in power

as Chief of State. The nation reacted promptly with three days of sit-down strikes. The good president was too smart to believe that he could set up a dictatorship in violation of the terms of the Constitution.

Chairman Paul Butler of the Democratic National Committee is attempting to designate a twenty-member advisory committee. This committee is to make suggestions concerning the legislative program of the 85th Congress. Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson and our Speaker Sam Rayburn refused placed on this committee maintaining that the legislative program was of no concern to such a committee.

During the first few days of the 85th Congress we will be called upon to decide as to whether or not the \$82 million due from England is to be repaid at the present time or passed over to some future date. Also, just how much financial relief will be given France and England during the present financial crisis. Since the Suez Canal Zone trouble developed, Anthony Eden, Prime Minister of Great Britain and his Conservative Party have indicated that England is in bad shape financially and the Suez Canal brought about this condition. I am wondering as to just what should be done and I am desirous of having one or

two questions answered. For instance, how could Great Britain reduce its income tax for two consecutive years, wipe out its excess profit tax and reduce its textile tax, and then cry out for help financially. In this country our rate of taxation, our taxes are still high and every indication is to the effect that no tax reduction will take place during the next two years. We owe \$278 billion and 45 of the 84 nations are recipients of our foreign aid program. I am wondering just how far we should go in rendering financial assistance when it is clearly obvious that the British people are not carrying their share of the tax burden.

The Hungarian situation still remains critical and nearly 25,000 refugees have been flown to this country during the past few days. The Russians have moved into this satellite country with several divisions of soldiers fully equipped and have slaughtered thousands of people. Hundreds of boxcars have been shuttled into Siberia full of Hungarians during the past few weeks.

December 20, 1956

On Tuesday of this week Japan was admitted to the United Nations Organization by a vote of 77 to 0. As a member of the Committee on Appropriations with

one of my subcommittees being Mutual Security, I am confronted each year with foreign aid requests pertaining to Japan. I seriously have my doubts about the advisability of spending any more money in Japan at the present time. For instance, on January 1, 1946 at the close of World War II, there were no communists in Japan but today communist organizations in Japan have nearly two million members, openly organized and publicly taking part in civic affairs throughout the islands. Since the close of World War II, \$3 billion of our money has gone to Japan under the foreign aid program.

On December 18th an editorial appeared in the Washington Evening Star entitled, "Criminal Contempt." On the opposite page a Washington lawyer who wished to remain unidentified for professional reasons challenged the legality of criminal contempt proceedings which have been instituted by a federal judge against citizens of Clinton, Tennessee. This editorial and the challenge from the Washington lawyer are attached to the back of this page. The challenge is one of the finest articles I have ever read in a newspaper. The author of this article should be on the Supreme Court and Chief Justice Warren should be back in politics in California.

It must be a little confusing to the

American people to read on December 11th the statement by Secretary Dulles to the effect that internal pressures at the present time might topple Soviet communism and then on December 16th to read the remarks of General Alfred M. Gruenther, retiring NATO Commander, to the effect that the foolish assumption that the Soviet empire is about to break up should not be accepted. Gruenther was Chief of Staff under President Eisenhower during World War II and later at the NATO organization. He has recently retired and was appointed by President Eisenhower as head of the American Red Cross. I believe Russia is strong and dangerous and should be so recognized today.

Federal District Judge William H. Atwell ruled on Wednesday of this week that the Dallas, Texas public schools should not be racially integrated immediately. The good judge said that the Supreme Court ruling ending racial segregation is not based on law but on modern psychological knowledge. I think it is a fine thing every so often to have another Will Rogers to appear who has the courage to say what he honestly believes and to act accordingly.

The average age of the members of the 85th Congress will be 54.9 years which is two and one-half years older than the average age of the 84th Congress.

Average age of the senators will be 57.8 while the age of the representatives will be 54.5 years. Lawyers will again be dominant accounting for nearly two-thirds of the members. Ninety-nine percent of the senators and 93 percent of the representatives have had prior experience in politics or civil service. Fifty-nine percent of the House and 69.8 percent of the Senate are veterans of the armed forces.

Prime Minister Nehru and President Eisenhower have engaged in informal and private talks about world problems off and on during the week. This man Nehru is an unknown quantity. To me, personal conferences between heads of state have assumed an exaggerated importance in recent years and the most striking example is the current meeting of President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Nehru. I know that there is no fundamental trust by this government of the government of India and there is surely evidence of duplicity and betrayal of the principles of international morality on the part of India. It certainly is strange for Nehru to come to this country assuming the position of a great humanitarian and a champion of the cause of anti-colonialism in the world when he showed an extremely callous indifference to the brutality of Soviet Russia in Hungary when he refused only last week to support a United Nations

resolution condemning the Soviet Union for what her troops have done in Hungary. The government of India, under the influence of Nehru, has played a double game in the world. The record contains the facts and the effort to bring Nehru to this country to try to give him the American point of view is the last desperate effort on the part of some of our American advisors, including John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky who still believes that by some miracle, through federal aid no doubt, a leopard in world politics can be made to change his spots and become a friend of the United States. India, under the guidance of Nehru, abstained from voting in the United Nations organization on at least ten occasions when Soviet Russia's conduct throughout the world was being condemned. This personal diplomacy now being engaged in by our President and Nehru certainly is a farce.

The 531 members of the Electoral College cast their votes yesterday for president. President Eisenhower received 457 and Adlai E. Stevenson received 73 and Walter B. Jones of Montgomery, Alabama received one. It seems that W. P. Turner, retired Montgomery, Alabama accountant, bolted his pledge to cast Alabama's vote for Adlai Stevenson, the winner in Alabama on November 6th. Mr. Turner cast his vote for Judge Walter Jones, the Montgomery Circuit Judge who

barred the NAACP activities in the State of Alabama.

Russia succeeded in winning the Olympic games in Melbourne, Australia, by over 700 points. We were second with slightly over 500 points. With the exception of weight lifting and one or two other sports involving physical prowess we were completely snowed under by Russia and very little has been published along this line.

Yesterday I attended the Burley Tobacco Quota Meeting held in the Department of Agriculture. Some 67 representatives of tobacco, agriculture, warehousemen's and burley associations were present to express their views together with several members from the House and one U. S. Senator, John Sherman Cooper from Kentucky. Every indication is to the effect that we will maintain the 1956 acreage quotas. Senator Cooper was called upon first and made a very poor presentation, much to the surprise of several Kentuckians present who were right strong for him in his race in November. I recall some two years ago in a similar meeting Senator Cooper was called upon. Standing and going through the motions of buttoning his coat he said, "Senator Cooper and gentlemen. Oh, I'm sorry. I'm addressing myself." This man is quite a puzzle to me. A very timid man, studi

nervous and somewhat confused.

Congressman William J. Green, Jr., Democrat of Philadelphia was indicted, charged with conspiracy by a federal grand jury in Scranton, Pennsylvania together with six other men accused generally with practicing fraud and deception against the Army and the Corps of Engineers during the construction of the \$33 million Tobyhanna Signal Corps Depot. Congressman Green is a member of the Armed Services Committee and operates a Philadelphia insurance business.

December 21, 1956

Adlai E. Stevenson is a cultured, brilliant man who absolutely failed to reach the people on two occasions. His brilliance is clearly illustrated in a final statement made after the November 6, 1956 election. This statement follows:

"I have just sent the following telegram to President Eisenhower:

"You have won not only the election but also an expression of the great confidence of the American people. I send you my warm congratulations.

Tonight we are not Republicans and Democrats, but Americans.

We appreciate the grave difficulties your administration faces, and, as Americans, join in wishing you all success in the years that lie ahead.'

And now let me say a word to you, my supporters and friends, all over the country.

First, I want to express my respect and thanks to a gallant partner in this great adventure--Estes Kefauver.

I wish there was some way I could properly thank you, one by one. I wish there was some way I could make you feel my gratitude for the support, the encouragement, the confidence that has sustained me through these weeks and months and years that I have been privileged to be your leader.

Thanks to many of you I have twice had the proud experience of being selected by the Democratic Party as its nominee for the most exalted office on earth. Once again I have tried hard to express my views and make clear my party's hopes for our beloved country. To you who are disappointed tonight, let me confess that I am too! But we must not be downhearted, for 'there is radiance and glory in the darkness, could we but see, and to see, we have only to look.'

For here, in America, the people have made their choice in a vigorous partisan contest that has affirmed again the vitality of the democratic process. And, I say God bless partisanship for this is democracy's life blood.

But beyond the seas in much of the world, in Russia, in China, in Hungary, in all the trembling satellites, partisan controversy is forbidden and dissent suppressed.

So, I say to you, my dear and loyal friends, take heart--there are things more precious than political victory; there is the right to political contest. And who knows better how vigorous and alive it is than you who bear the fresh, painful wounds of battle.

Let me add another thought for you who have travelled with me on this great journey: I have tried to chart the road to a new and better America. I want to say to all of you who have followed me that I am supremely confident that our cause will ultimately prevail, for America can only go forward. It cannot go backward or stand still.

But even more urgent is the hope that our leaders will recognize that America wants to face up squarely to the facts of today's world. We don't want to draw

back from them. We can't. We are ready for the test that we know history has set for us.

And, finally, the will of our society is announced by the majority. And if other nations have thought in the past few weeks that we were looking the other way and too divided to act, they will learn otherwise. What unites us is deeper than what divides us--love of freedom, love of justice, love of peace.

May America continue, under God, to be the shield and spear of democracy. And let us give the administration all responsible support in the troubled times ahead.

Now I bid you goodnight, with a full heart and a fervent prayer that we will meet often again in the liberals' everlasting battle against ignorance, poverty, misery and war.

Be of good cheer. And remember, my dear friends, what a wise man said--'A merry heart doeth good like a medicine, but a broken spirit dryeth the bones.'

As for me, let there be no tears. I lost an election but won a grandchild!"

December 26, 1956

We had a lovely Christmas. Celeste

and Louise are still attending parties and are at the age when everything is of international importance. I was somewhat amused Christmas Day when we were exchanging presents when I was the only one who remembered our cocker spaniel, Sam Natcher. I had a Christmas stocking for Sam which contained rubber dog bones, balls and squeakers. Both Sam and I are spending most of our time in the basement these days. I have one of the radios, a nice easy chair, a rug and other accessories set up and expect to spend considerable time there during the holidays. The girls and boys are coming and going all day and its just a lot easier to read my newspaper in this manner.

During the past week the last remnants of the Anglo-French invasion forces were pulled out of Egypt and were homeward bound. The Suez Canal is still cluttered with sunken ships which are being removed and I hope that the Christmas spirit really prevails in the Middle East for months and months to come.

Six hundred and eighty people were killed on the highways during the past four days here in the United States. This establishes an all-time record.

Ten organizations account for one-fourth of the \$3,200,000 expended for all hobbies during the 2nd Session of the

84th Congress. The American Railroad Association led the list with \$118,121; next we have AFL-CIO - \$108,242; American Farm Bureau - \$88,418; Southern States Industrial Council - \$77,062; American Trucking Association - \$76,005; National Farmers Union - \$68,142; American Legion - \$64,703; National Federation of Post Office Clerks - \$64,544; U. S.-Cuban Sugar Council - \$61,022; National Committee for Insurance Taxation - \$60,600.

The pros and cons of the filibuster will be discussed early in the next session of the Senate. Cloture under Senate rules requires a two-thirds majority of the 96 senators and great efforts will be made to change the rules providing for a simple majority. The two-thirds rule upset President Woodrow Wilson one time considerably when he remarked that: "The Senate of the United States is the only legislative body in the world which cannot act when its majority is ready for action. A little group of willful men, representing no opinion but their own, have rendered the great government of the United States helpless and contemptible."

Chairman Dick Richards of South Carolina of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs retires this year and will be missed by every member of the House. He is an outstanding member and for some

reason made up his mind to retire. On December 22nd, Chairman Richards, in a formal report, recommended that the annual expenditure by the United States for foreign aid should be reduced rather than increased. He is of the opinion that the United States has concentrated too much on armed might to deter all-out war and not enough on the kind of force necessary to prevent small or fringe wars. The chairman is of the opinion that we should cease our attempts to bar trade generally with the Soviet bloc and is of the opinion that our foreign policy has been too closely dictated by resistance to Russia whereas same should be developed along the lines of common interests with the other countries that are not connected with the Soviet Union at all. The chairman is of the opinion that our military aid funds for foreign aid in our foreign aid program should be included in our domestic defense budget. Since, in reality, this money is expended directly and indirectly for defense of our country.

December 27, 1956

Prime Minister Nehru spent a few days in Canada before returning to India and made a statement which did not surprise me at all during his stay at Ottawa. He stated that whether or not Red China is a part of the United Nations organization, it can exercise its power

in a good way or a bad way and that there can be no settlement in Asia without China having its say. He further stated that the United States would have to recognize the facts of life in regard to communist China. This statement bears out my thoughts regarding Nehru which appear several pages back.

Our Christmas spirit in the year 1956 is certainly different than it was not too many years ago. For Christmas, in this good year of 1956, presents for your wife might consist of gold raincoats, rhinestone door knockers, diamond-studded stockings, mink bath mat and seatcover or a jeweled, stuffed tiger. This particular tiger was available in a Dallas, Texas specialty shop and was priced at a cool \$1 million. His wife could select such gifts for her husband as neckties containing concealed zipper pockets for holding money, uranium cuff links, mink-decorated golf clubs or a rare collection of smoking pipes contained in a gift case of twenty-eight priced at \$2,500.

December 27, 1956

Last night's Washington Evening Star carried an article concerning J. Carlton Loser of Nashville, Tennessee and the new representative who succeeds J. Percy Priest, who died shortly after the adjournment of the 2nd Session of the

34th Congress. Congressman Loser for a great many years has endeavored to be elected to the House of Representatives and at the age of 64 finally succeeded. He married Pearl Gupton on January 25, 1915 and began his political career as secretary to Nashville's Mayor, William Gupton, in 1917. The Mayor is the father of Mrs. Loser and from 1923 to 1929 Loser served as assistant city attorney, and from 1929 to 1934, as assistant district attorney. From 1934 to his election as a Member of Congress, he was the district attorney of Davison County. Mayor Gupton attempted on more than one occasion to be elected as governor of Tennessee but never quite made it. He is a fine man but a peculiar one. His mother was Druscilla McNeal, my great, great aunt. Before I entered college I went to Nashville to get a job for the summer and at that time the ex-Mayor was Postmaster of Nashville. In fact, he retired as Postmaster only two years ago. I distinctly recall that he was so busy that the young lady informed me that it would be 1½ hours before he could see me. I wanted to receive a recommendation from him at that time and was very much hurt that I could not get in to talk to him. Later on in life both Loser and Gupton had occasion to call upon me for favors which I readily granted and delighted that I did so. William Gupton and some other people that I know helped make up my mind for me

to not only become a lawyer but to some-day represent my district in the Congress of the United States. William Gupton had a sister whose name was Mary Gupton and more like her mother than either one of her brothers, William or Lawrence, a former undertaker and part-owner of Gupton and Jones Embalming School.

December 29, 1956

T. Millet Hand, a veteran of six terms in the House from the State of New Jersey, died suddenly from a heart attack on Wednesday of this past week. He was a member of my committee and was a good member of the GOP down to foreign aid and here he left the party. He simply was opposed to throwing the American dollars to all corners of the world. Representative Hand is the second member of my committee to die during the year. The other member was Tony Fernandez of New Mexico.

On Thursday of this week, thirty-three Hungarians landed by plane in New York from San Francisco and are now requesting that they be permitted to stay in this country. The thirty-three Hungarians are young men and are members of the Hungarian Olympic team. I still am of the opinion that any Hungarian 18 to 30 years old should, as a matter of patriotism, remain in Hungary and assist

when the time arrives to free their country from communist rule. Older people and children should be received by the free countries of the world. I presume that this is our fourth time that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles has taken our country to the brink and through the able leadership of our President we have remained out of war. History will record the fact that many promises were made by this country to Hungary prior to the Hungarian revolt, and in addition to receiving thousands upon thousands of unscreened Hungarians, we will expend millions of our dollars carrying out promises that we know nothing about. Unless a reward was posted and definite charges made against a particular individual, to me, this individual should remain at home if he is interested in his country and young enough to fight for same.

At our caucus on January 2nd, one of the matters to be considered will be the Adam Clayton Powell question. Representative Powell, Democrat of Harlem, New York is maintaining that the Democratic Party will support a resolution taking away his committee rights due to the fact that he supported the Republican ticket in November while running as a Democrat for the House of Representatives.. The congressman appeared on television and declared that as of March 1st of this year he was entitled to new offices being

vacated by Dan Reed of New York by virtue of his seniority but these offices were given to Congressman Frank Chelf of Kentucky. Powell seems to be of the opinion that our Speaker is all out to purge him at the Democratic Caucus on January 2nd and Powell is further of the opinion that if he is purged, it will be only because he is a Negro.

President Eisenhower is off again to Augusta, Georgia for a weekend of golf and relaxation. The President spends about four months of each year on vacations but the halo only became larger as far as the American people are concerned during the November election.

The Army will propose reductions in strength in each of its 19 divisions in a long-planned atomic age reorganization of ground forces. The Department of Defense and the White House will be called upon to approve a plan which will make a 3,700-man reduction in the 17,455 strength of an infantry division. A 5,600 cut in the 15,100-man, airborne division and a minor reduction in the 14,684 strength of an armored division.

Friday was the 100th anniversary of Woodrow Wilson, the 28th President of the United States and founder of the League of Nations. This is a good time to revive Mr. Wilson's pronouncements of the Amer-

ican nation on peace among the nations. His concepts and ideals still remain the goal of all free peoples and the hope of those who still aspire for peace and freedom. President Wilson's doctrine is still the cornerstone of democracy.

Every so often we change our theory as to the missing link. Recently an announcement was made by a Johannesburg scientist that the gaps between man and his ape-like ancestors now essentially are closed because the major evolutionary chasm is bridged by the grotesque pre-humans who lived in South Africa about one million years ago. It appears that about 100 fossils of these creatures have been found in the last decade and it seems that these man-apes had almost human bodies and brains.

Last night I read the new book, "Inside the State Department," written by Erylet Baron, a State Department employee of thirty years' experience who was discharged in February of this year. He contends that the State Department with its twenty odd thousand employees has become a huge monster and goes into great detail concerning the State Department's refusal to publish the Pottsdam-Tehran reports. The Yalta reports were finally released and Mr. Baron maintains that a great portion was deleted. I was very much interested in some statements he

made about John Rooney who heads the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the State Department.

As a member of the Subcommittee on Foreign Aid of the Committee on Appropriations I am having a difficult time adjusting in my own mind a great portion of our foreign aid expenditure program. Last year, I made the motions that reduced the amounts before our committee some \$500 million. President Eisenhower has recently appointed a Special Advisory Committee on Foreign Aid and Benjamin F. Fairless, former board chairman of U. S. Steel Corporation, who heads this committee together with Dr. Colgate W. Darden, President of the University of Virginia, John L. Lewis, President of U.M.W. and Jesse W. Tapp, board chairman of the Bank of America, left yesterday on a round-the-world trip to inspect the operations of the multi-billion dollar U. S. mutual security program. They will be joined enroute by the other committee members.

December 31, 1956

This is the last day of 1956, and this year is ending on a note of high suspension.

Many questions are left hanging high up in the air such as Russia's ability to repair the gashes in her Iron Curtain

resulting from the heroic revolt of Hungary and Poland's declaration of independence. Another question that must be answered soon is will the United Nations be able to continue in the role of peacemaker in the Middle East? Here in the United States, a question is paramount in our southern states at the present time concerning integration. Political questions must be answered concerning the remodeling of the Grand Old Party and the confusion now being suffered by the Democrats.

The year of 1956 was a dangerous year internationally and we were carried to the brink of World War III on more than one occasion. Domestically, we have had a prosperous year at home. The cost of living is higher than ever before but prosperity seems to be all around.

In January the President, in his State of the Union Message, stated that he expected to balance the budget during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. This, of course, was election year and on June 30th a surplus of \$1,754,357,066 appeared. President Eisenhower had just finished a three month rest period after suffering a major heart attack and in his State of the Union Message, which was read by the reading clerks in the two Houses, the President called for expenditures amounting to \$65,900,000,000.

The President, in this particular message, requested and eventually received flexible price supports and a new farm soil bank bill, expanded federal assistance to public health, a housing program, a program for a new highway system--\$33,400,000,000 less to his liking since this was the Democratic version that finally passed, another extension of corporate and excise taxes at the current rate, and his request for federal aid for school construction, civil rights legislation, postal rate increases, amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act, statehood for Hawaii, and federal reinsurance for private health insurance companies were refused.

On New Year's Day of 1956 Sudan joined the world's list of full independent nations. Long under British domination Sudan had organized a national government free from English and Egyptian control.

In February, the question involved national defense with our military spokesmen warning that the Soviet Union was believed to be well ahead of the United States in development of guided missiles. The big guessing game as to the President's intention for reelection ended on February 29th when the President received a report from examining doctors with the resulting announcement that his health would permit a second term. During

this month the famous gas bill was shoved through the House and Senate and then the President who was very strong for the bill vetoed same due to the sudden disclosure by Senator Francis Case of South Dakota that he had been offered a \$2,500 campaign contribution if he voted right on this particular measure. Public sentiment was definitely against this bill and this sudden disclosure gave the President a perfect out.

During the month of March, Russia surprised the world. Krushchev, the bulky boss of Russia's Communist Party, on March 20th emotionally and almost hysterically denounced the late Joe Stalin as a mad man. In Washington, President Eisenhower rejected Russia's proposal for a twenty-year pact of peace and friendship but he did so in a manner calculated to keep the door open for future communications. During this month, the President twice indicated his choice for a running mate would again be Vice President Richard Nixon. In March, the Senate spent the wildest month of the year in a windy debate on farm legislation.

April witnessed the marriage of Grace Kelly, the famous movie actress, to Prince Ranier of Monaco (365 acres) who was in dire need of a male heir lest his little country revert to France and its citizens would have to start paying taxes.

After fifty days of debate in the Senate a farm bill was passed containing a soil bank provision but maintaining also rigid price supports. The President vetoed the bill. On the evening of the last day of this month, my good friend Alben W. Barkley passed away as he might have wished on a political platform at Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia with his last words being: "I had rather be a servant in the House of the Lord than to sit in the seat of the mighty." He was 78 years of age. Our problems in the Middle East began during this month and while President Eisenhower was enjoying a golf vacation in Georgia he issued a personal appeal to both Egypt and Israel to refrain from warlike actions.

The month of May was a great month in more ways than one. The Kentucky Legislature, in a special session during the early part of the year, first redistricted the eight districts of Kentucky to suit the temperamental whims of those in power who decided to oust Senator Earle C. Clements, Perkins, Watts, Chelf, Spence and Natcher. The 2nd District brought in Butler and Ohio with the large Democratic counties of Todd, Logan and Meade removed, making the district dangerous and close during a November election. They also changed the primary to the last Tuesday in May. On May 29th, Clements, Watts, Perkins, Spence, Chelf

and Natcher were reelected by the good people in Kentucky. During this month, Congress finally gave President Eisenhower an agricultural bill that he could sign. Soil bank of \$1,200,000,000 flexible price supports. It was during this month that one of our great statesmen, Walter George, a Democrat of Georgia, decided to yield the Floor forever. This great man was threatened by Herman Talmadge and notwithstanding the fact that he had ascended to the rare position of enjoying bipartisan respect for his every utterance, he decided not to run again. Talmadge was elected.

In June, some 8½ months after his heart attack, President Eisenhower was stricken again. On June 8th, he suffered from a disorder known as ilietis. A major operation was performed and we Democratic partisans for the most part described the illness along the same line as the Bubonic Plague and the Republican stalwarts simply as a mild case of the tummy ache. The President left the hospital three weeks later still a candidate for reelection. The \$33,400,000,000 highway bill providing for 41,000 miles of interstate highways and matching funds for primary and secondary roads throughout America passed. It was during this month that Adlai E. Stevenson finally eliminated his future running mate, Estes Kefauver, in primaries throughout the United States.

July was a month of action and counteraction in the Middle East. During this month, the Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, after receiving word from the Subcommittee on Mutual Security of the Committee on Foreign Aid in the House, notified the Egyptians that the United States, after serious consideration and study, had decided to withdraw the offer to aid in the Aswan Dam project. Egypt's first reaction was shock and then Egypt's dictator President, Nasser, retaliated by seizing the facilities of the Suez Canal Company on July 26th declaring the Company and the waterway nationalized. The Middle East war was in the making. During this month, Adam Clayton Powell, the Baptist minister from Harlem and the trouble maker in the House, offered his famous amendment to the \$1,600,000,000 school construction bill thereby bringing about the defeat of this good legislation. Fourteen regular appropriations bills were passed appropriations approximately \$60 billion and in the early morning hours of July 28th Congress adjourned. During the month of July, the Swedish liner Stockholm ripped into the side of the Italian liner Andrea Doria and a few hours later the Doria disappeared beneath the waves with more than fifty persons dead or missing. Next to the Titanic, this was the greatest loss as far as luxury liners are concerned.

During the month of August, the selection of presidential and vice presidential candidates took place. The Democrats decided upon Adlai E. Stevenson, former Governor of Illinois and one-time loser as president, with Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee as his running mate. The Republicans at the Cow Palace in San Francisco experienced considerable difficulty stretching their convention over the four-day period notwithstanding the Harold Stassen and Joe Smith episodes.

During the month of September, the Democratic leadership perfected a blueprint of the victory which contained a number of "ifs" such as the solid south and unhappy western states over agriculture and northern cities. The Republicans during this month were not worried in the least and from time to time were admonished against complacency. During this month, racial violence flared up throughout the south and especially in Mobile, Alabama; Clinton, Tennessee; Sturgis, Kentucky; and Clay, Kentucky. In Nicaragua, Dictator Somoza fell victim to an assassin's bullet and died of his wounds. My daughter Celeste, age 17, entered college--Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania.

In October, the communist empire became unstuck and I hope will never be welded together again. The unsticking

process began in Poland and continues still today in Hungary. It was during this month that Adlai Stevenson sought to clarify his views on the draft and H-bomb tests. President Eisenhower suddenly began an intensive speaking campaign and Stevenson's views were not accepted.

In November, the United Nations, for the first time, acted quickly to organize a United Nations emergency force to restore peace in Egypt. Britain and France, with dragging feet, finally agreed to withdraw their troops from the Suez Canal Zone and Israel cooperated with reservations. The Suez Canal at this time was closed solid after being blocked along its 100-mile channel by some 47 or 48 sunken ships and blasted bridges. President Eisenhower's election during this month came as no surprise to me or to a great many people and his total vote was 33,927,441 which called for 457 electoral votes; Stevenson's vote was 27,314,992, calling for 73 electoral votes.

In December, some 21,500 Hungarian refugees were brought to this country and Secretary Dulles appeared anxious to mend the broken fences of the Big Three Alliance--Britain, France and the United States. India's Prime Minister Nehru came to visit President Eisenhower and departed this country apparently much pleased with his visit. Japan was seated

in the United Nations. The Army proposed cuts in the manpower of its 19 divisions and a big battle is shaping up in the Democratic ranks between the liberals and the conservatives. Segregationists in Birmingham, Alabama chose Christmas night to bomb the home of a Negro leader and racial tension has increased during the last days of this fine year of 1956.

During the year of 1956, the Natchers generally have had their ups and downs but all in all it has been a good year. During this year, Virginia lost her grandmother, Mrs. James Cuthbertson, and her mother, Mrs. F. D. Reardon, one at the age of 95 and the other at the age of 71. Both unusual women. One, almost a poet and the other, a staunch realist. Sam Natcher, our cocker spaniel, enjoyed his toys on Christmas Day and I am making arrangements for the opening day of the 85th Congress.

January 1, 1957

Today we hold our first Democratic Caucus of the 85th Congress. With the exception of the Adam Clayton Powell resolution taking this representative off his committee for failure to support the Democratic nominee in November, only routine matters will be considered.

Alaska elected two senators and one

representative and these three gentlemen are in Washington seeking admission to the Floor of the House and the Senate for the purpose of having Alaska admitted as the nation's 50th state. In 1796, Tennessee sent a delegation to Washington and the representatives were admitted to the Floor while the debate was underway regarding admission of the state. This precedent set by Tennessee is being followed by Alaska.

I am always amused at the liars' contest held each year in Burlington, Wisconsin and especially by some of the lies that win. I have heard much bigger ones from time to time. This year a gentleman from South Dakota said that during a wet spell last year a farmer's hogs in South Dakota were out in the clay-like soil called gumbo and got a little ball of gumbo on their tails and as they walked around it got bigger and bigger until the weight of it pulled their skin back so tight they couldn't get their eyes shut and they died from lack of sleep.

Great Britain paid \$56,180,000 due this country on the principle of its World War II lend lease debt and made \$81,600,000 on interest charges which was deposited in a special account with the Federal Reserve Bank in New York pending the decision of Congress as to

whether or not this interest should be completely waived due to Great Britain's present financial status.

To me, there are several flaws in the new Middle East program which the Eisenhower Administration will present to Congress. I believe the first flaw is that the real danger in the Middle East at this time does not come from any threat from armed Russian aggression but the greatest danger is the threat of a Russian penetration of the Middle East which would be political in nature.

President Eisenhower was again selected as Man of the Year of 1956 followed by Winston Churchill and others.

January 2, 1957

The Department of Agriculture announced on Friday of last week that the burley tobacco acreage quota allotted for 1957 was 309,300 acres. This compares with 308,700 allotted for the 1956 crop. The small additional acreage is reserved for allotments to farms on which no burley was grown under allotments during the past five years, for corrections and for adjusting inequities in individual farm allotments. The allotted acreage is expected to produce some 446,400,000 pounds.

January 3, 1957

The two-hour caucus held on the eve of the opening of the 85th Congress was completely harmonious. We unanimously selected Sam Rayburn of Texas as our nominee for Speaker; John McCormack of Massachusetts for Floor leader; Carl Albert of Oklahoma for Whip. In order to be able to get underway today we re-elected the Democratic members of the Committees on Appropriations, Rules and Ways and Means. Mel Price of Illinois was elected as Chairman of the caucus for the next two years succeeding John Rooney of New York and Mrs. Lenore Sullivan was elected as Secretary succeeding Mrs. Edna Kelly of New York. Fishbait Miller, Doorkeeper; Ralph Roberts, Clerk; H. H. Morris, Postmaster; Zeake Johnson, Sergeant at Arms were all reelected. Congressman Wayne Hays of Ohio, who had announced to the world at large that he would immediately offer a resolution at the caucus removing Adam Clayton Powell from his committee and taking away all privileges, failed to take advantage of his opportunity when we reached that part of the caucus providing for new business. I was positive that Speaker Rayburn would not permit such action to take place notwithstanding that Powell, running on the Democratic ticket, supported Eisenhower in his race for president.

With a new Democratic member from Maine, two new Democratic members from Oregon, a new Democratic member from Montana and Charles Brown the Giant Killer from Missouri, who defeated Dewey Short, the 30-year veteran, all are maneuvering for big committee assignments. The leadership will do everything possible to place these men on outstanding committees regardless of seniority. With three vacancies on my Committee on Appropriations, I would not be surprised if one of the new members was given one of the vacancies. A number of members with seniority are endeavoring to come on my committee to fill these vacancies.

Today and tomorrow I shall introduce legislation providing for low-flow authorization on our rivers and streams under the control of engineers for the improvement of municipal water supplies and benefits to small industries; a bill to authorize construction of the Hawesville-Cannelton Bridge which we succeeded in passing the 2nd Session of the 84th Congress with a pocket veto from the President; a bill providing for erection of proper memorial commemorating James Bethel Gresham, the first soldier officially reported as killed in action in World War I with same taking place in France on November 3, 1917 who, by the way, was born in McLean County; bills providing that county agents throughout

the country may claim time spent in vocational agriculture on their retirement.

President Eisenhower will address a joint session of Congress tomorrow using as his subject the Middle East situation.

John Sherman Cooper was elected by the Democrats of Kentucky and each time he has won this has been the reason for the victory. Since his recent election, he has announced that the Democrats in the Senate will be obstructionists as far as the Eisenhower program is concerned. To climax the account he will vote with the Republicans to change the Senate rules so that the filibuster on civil rights legislation can be broken. He will be for the majority to invoke cloture instead of two-thirds of the membership.

January 3, 1957

The old maxim of "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours" certainly applies in the retirement case of General Alfred M. Gruenther as NATO Commander and now President of the American Red Cross. Army physicians have determined that General Gruenther has forty percent disability and retiring a four-star general who is now receiving \$30,000 a year with the American Red Cross with the appointment made by his old friend, President

Eisenhower, and is being permitted to take forty percent of his \$9,687 a year retirement pay tax free.

The 233 Democrats and 200 Republicans together with the two delegates from Hawaii and Alaska and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico convened the 85th Congress today. First order of business was roll call by states of the new members, election of the Speaker, majority and minority leaders and the swearing-in of the Speaker by Congressman Vinson of Georgia who is now serving his 43rd year in Congress and the swearing-in of the new congressmen by the newly elected Speaker of Texas. The Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, Doorkeeper, Postmaster and Chaplain were reelected. A privileged resolution was offered electing the Democratic members of the Rules Committee, Appropriations Committee and the Committee on Ways and Means. Under the rules of the House, these committees must be set up in order for the House to get underway. I was reelected as a member of the Committee on Appropriations and advanced two places on my committee. Now a fifty-member committee, I am number 25. The other sixteen standing committees of the House will be elected next week after the new members have been placed in their new committee assignments. Speaker Rayburn was presented to the House by Congressman Joe W. Martin, Jr. of

Massachusetts, Republican speaker and now Minority Leader of the House. He made a nice presentation talk and our good Speaker stated:

"My respected colleague, Joe Martin, and my fellow members of the House of Representatives:

This is the eighth time that you have done me the high honor of electing me to this high post and from a grateful heart I thank you.

It has been a pleasure to work with all the members of the House throughout these years. Especially has it been a pleasure to work with the leadership on the other side of the aisle, and especially a man of the high type of character, fairness and intelligence of your leader, Joe Martin.

I come to this place again with no enemies to punish but with a fervent desire that our leadership may be such that we can bring forth a program that will not only appeal to the people of our common country but will be of great and enduring service to all of our people. I am dedicated to that doctrine and I shall try to live up to it and to the highest expectations of the people who have been so partial to me during all the years that I have been a member of the

crisis to a joint session of Congress. We adopted the necessary resolutions providing for the joint session before we adjourned today.

Adam Clayton Powell, our perennial trouble maker from New York, after receiving nice treatment at the hands of our caucus yesterday, called a press conference and in the presence of some twenty odd Negro ministers who were present in the hallway just off the House Chamber to act as a threat to the eastern members if they attempted to purge Mr. Powell by way of taking his committee assignment away, stated that he positively would offer his controversial amendment when the next federal school construction bill was offered in the House and that he was toying with an idea of introducing a similar bill on Health, Education and Welfare appropriations for the 1958 fiscal year.

January 4, 1957

Tomorrow, President Eisenhower will address a joint session of Congress outlining his Middle East proposals for security guarantees and offers of economic assistance. Senate leaders were confident today of beating the move to curb filibusters when the showdown vote comes at six o'clock tonight. There were indications at noon that the bipartisan bloc of

House of Representatives.

It is a high honor to be a member of the House of Representatives for even one term because there is not a district in America, in my opinion, where there are not 1,000 men and women who covet this place, and who would seek it if they thought they had a good opportunity of attaining that position. To be reelected to this high forum is an added honor and there has never been a day since I came here many years ago when I have not felt the honor conferred upon me by my people nor have I forgotten the high and serious responsibility that rests upon my shoulders and upon the shoulders of every other member of this body.

The is the highest theatre that anyone ever plays in upon this earth today. I must refer again to the tremendous, and at times appalling responsibility that falls upon the shoulders of each and every one of us. We must so act in the days to come that we will merit the confidence and the faith not only of our own people but of the people of the whole world because your country and mine has been challenged to take the leadership of the free world. If we do not with courage and judgment accept that leadership, then the world will be a place in which good men and women will be unhappy.

In my opinion, the Christian civilization that we know and love and which is ours without the asking, stands in more mortal danger today than it has stood in at any time since the lowly Galilean walked these shores and preached peace and good will. We are challenged, therefore, so to conduct ourselves in our legislative capacity and in our executive capacity that we will hold the respect and the high regard of every human being upon the face of the earth who wants to look this way and yearns for the freedom and the liberty that you and I and all of our people enjoy.

This is no time for acrimony. This is a time of dedication for every human being that lives within the confines of the United States of America. Therefore, I look forward to a session that will be fruitful; that will be serviceable not only to us but to the other people of the earth.

In this feeling and in this belief that I am now ready to shoulder the responsibility that you have placed upon my shoulders, I ask the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Vinson) to administer the oath of office to me."

We adjourned today until Saturday at which time President Eisenhower will deliver a message on the Middle East

liberals may poll between 35 and 40 votes. This would leave a substantial majority for continuing existing rules but would make a decided advance from the vote of four years ago when the liberals were defeated 70 to 21.

The only thing two Alaskan senators and one representative know for certain today is that they are not sitting in the U. S. Congress. The three, duly elected by Alaskan voters last October, are going through the motions of seeking seats in the 85th Congress.

Senator Lausche, Democrat of Ohio, made an 11th-hour decision to vote with his own party to organize the Senate. The Republicans were really hoping that Senator Lausche would come over to their side and help them to organize the Senate thereby obtaining committee chairmanships. The American people have elected a Democratic Senate and, in my opinion, would not have looked with much favor on any shenanigans that would have turned it over to the GOP.

January 8, 1957

The President's message, requesting a joint resolution of Congress for use of military forces in the Middle East delivered last Saturday, provided in substance that authorization should be

given the President to use the armed forces of this country in the Middle East to assist any nation under attack after request of assistance from the nation and action before the United Nations Organization. The request was further made that the President be authorized to use \$200 million of unappropriated funds during the present fiscal year and for \$200 million each for the next two years for the Middle East. Upon being interviewed by the press, I said:

"Less than twenty years ago we reaped bitter consequences as the result of following a foreign policy of appeasement. Peace in our time obtained at the expense of our principles is neither sound nor safe, and a vacillating foreign policy based on appeasement salved with foreign aid money is not the answer to the problem. We are confronted with a serious situation which, by the way, has existed for well over five months. It is time to face the facts. I am firmly convinced that the adoption of a joint resolution by the Congress authorizing President Eisenhower to utilize the armed forces of this country in certain contingencies in the Middle East after an overt act of war is committed and after affirmative action by the United Nations Organization will have a deterrent influence just as the adoption of a similar resolution has helped so far in preventing another war

involving Formosa. I am not in favor of issuing a blank check to the executive involving hundreds of millions of American dollars. If it becomes necessary and advisable to spend more of our money for economic development of the Middle East area, then each project should be studied and passed upon by Congress after first determining how much hidden aid will flow to that section of the world from the Export-Import Bank, World Bank and the International Monetary Fund."

Secretary Dulles appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday and predicts that Congress will approve the Eisenhower plan in the near future.

Speaker Sam Rayburn celebrated his 75th birthday last Sunday. He is a great fellow and, to me, one of the outstanding Americans.

Yesterday, a joint session of Congress was held for the purpose of certifying the returns from the November 6th election. Vice President Nixon presided and after the returns from each state were certified as being in the proper order, President Eisenhower and the Vice President were officially declared as elected to their respective offices.

Former Representative James P. Richards, Chairman of the House Foreign Af-

fairs Committee, retired this year and much to the surprise of the members of the House, yesterday was appointed as Special Assistant to President Eisenhower to advise and assist the President and Secretary of State Dulles on Middle East problems. After serving twenty-odd years in the House, Mr. Richards decided that he would not enter into a hotly contested election and that he had had enough. The man threatening was elected and now the former chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, a conservative and outspoken critic against the present Administration's foreign policy and especially that portion of same pertaining to foreign aid, joins the team.

Senator William Knowland announced yesterday that he would not be a candidate for reelection in 1958. For some time Senator Knowland has wanted to be president of the United States and was expecting at least an even run for his money for the next nomination. Beginning the first day of this year, President Eisenhower has started a build-up program for Vice President Nixon and it is obvious as to what he has in mind. Senator Knowland is an able man and it will be quite interesting to follow him for the next two years. My guess is that the Administration will be scuttled on more than one occasion. He is quite close to Senator Lyndon Johnson, Majority Leader,

and with the present conflict arising the Lord only knows what will happen in the future.

An article appeared in the Washington Star the other day entitled, "A Profile of a Congressman." This article is somewhat amusing and true in part. It states that:

"The typical member of the new 85th Congress is a small town attorney, a career office-seeker and an inveterate joiner.

Those are some of the ingredients of political success which appear most often in the biographies of our present senators and representatives. Analysis reveals that most members of both Houses conform to a new 'congressional type' to a remarkable degree.

The typical senator, for example, is now 58 years old. Born in a small town, he attended local public schools before enrolling in a small liberal arts college in his state. World War I interrupted his studies and he enlisted to go overseas with AEF, returning two years later as a lieutenant.

Resuming college, he took his B.A. degree then switched to his state university to enroll in law school. On both

campuses, the future senator was an outstanding student and leader. He belonged to social and professional fraternities and made Phi Beta Kappa. Correct for once, his college yearbook labeled him as a 'comer.'

After passing his bar exam, he returned home and began private practice. He also married a hometown girl, and he's fond of saying that he owes much of his later success to her help and guidance.

Within a year, he plunged into county politics and it was not long before he was elected county clerk, then county judge. He kept moving fast.

In 1934, he won his race for the state senate, serving two terms and carefully learning the rough-and-tumble of legislative politics. By 1938, he was ready for his biggest jump to date--to the House. The race was close, but he defeated the incumbent.

While in the House he painstakingly laid the groundwork for his next move, the governorship of his state. When he ran for House reelection in 1940 an easy victory enhanced his prestige and further fires his ambition.

In 1942, at the age of 46, he landed in the governor's mansion where he won a

reputation as a sound administrator. In 1946, he was elected to the Senate and will complete his second term in two years.

The senator is definitely an 'organization man.' He belongs to the American Legion, Forty and Eight, Veterans of Foreign Wars and at least five civic clubs. He's lent his name to hundreds of drives and committees. He is also a 32nd degree Mason. In addition, the senator has honorary doctor of law degrees from two universities and he's very proud of them.

With their two children grown and raising families of their own, the senator and his wife live in one of the better apartment hotels in northwest Washington. His life is busy but comfortable; he has private income apart from his \$22,500 annual salary and expense allowance.

Now and then he thinks of the presidency. But, on the whole, the senator's one ambition is to stay in his present job as long as health permits. Proud of his membership in 'the club' he would regard the presidency only as a kind of 'horizontal' promotion.

Today's typical representative is a product of a small town and its public schools. But, he is also the product of a tougher struggle as a young man, a

struggle that has been significant in shaping his personality and outlook. He was in his early twenties and trying to get his bearings when the Big Depression began.

During the lean 1930's, the representative worked his way through college and law school by clerking in a grocery store, waiting on tables and helping out in a lumberyard back home summers. He remembers this difficult period well--and with certain pride.

In 1936, he ran for the state legislature from his home district and loyally served two terms--though the job paid but \$700 a year. In 1940, he won local election as district attorney and turned in a good record. Party leaders talked of running him for mayor.

War came, however, and in January 1942 he enlisted. He served 37 months, saw much action, was wounded and twice decorated. When he returned home in early 1948, he ran for mayor and won easily. In 1950, he challenged for a House seat and again won by a heavy majority. He begins his fourth term in 1957.

The representative works closely with hometown organizations but he doesn't always see eye to eye with elder members of the House. As a depression

youth, he often talks of the 'social responsibilities' of government, and as a veteran, he speaks of his nation's 'global responsibilities.' He is first a politician but he also puts in long hours of study about which his constituents know nothing.

The representative was married in 1940 and now has three children. He and his family live in a Virginia suburb where housing is less expensive than in crowded Washington. His wife has learned that while his salary (the same as a senator's) looks good on paper, heavy expenses devour a big share of it."

Finis.

The United States' territories and possessions as of the year 1956 are: Alaska, American Samoa, Baker Island, Canal Zone, Canton Island, Caroline Island, Endenburg Island, Guam, Hawaii, Holland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Island, Kingman Reef, Mariana Islands, Marshall Islands, Midway Island, Navassa Islands, Palmyre Island, Puerto Rico, Sand Island, Swan Islands, Virgin Islands and Wake Island.

January 10, 1957

Anthony Eden resigned as Prime Minister yesterday giving health as his

reason. Before the night was over former Prime Minister Winston Churchill conferred with Queen Elizabeth concerning Eden's resignation. The Suez Canal situation and our vacillating foreign policy certainly defeated Anthony Eden. History, in my opinion, will record the fact that Eden was certainly the victim of circumstances.

The President delivered his State of the Union Message to the joint session of Congress today. This message was general in scope and provided that separate requests for the different subjects would be submitted at later dates.

Upon being interviewed about the President's speech, my comments were:

"The President's message contains a number of proposals which will be vigorously supported by the Members of Congress. I was particularly interested in his suggestions concerning agriculture, national defense, development of our natural resources, and school construction legislation. Our farm people are not sharing as they should in the general prosperity of this country. I believe that more emphasis should be given to research, extension work, conservation and foreign aid for foreign agriculture should cease. The Administration's vacillating foreign policy will not inspire confidence

either at home or abroad. We must maintain our military strength and the time has arrived for us to take the peace initiative away from Moscow. I believe the American people are doing a magnificent job in carrying the burden of defense necessary to maintain peace. Now is the time to promote the development of our natural resources, rivers, harbors, water and soil conservation and flood control projects. I do not agree with the President's statement that these projects should be contingent upon a partnership arrangement with our states. The states are not financially able to go along with such an arrangement now. I sincerely hope that the President will clearly demonstrate his support of this important program in his budget message. I agree with the President that school construction legislation is necessary today and I favor a bill containing no penalty provision for any state.

January 11, 1957

Kentucky's standing in the United States Senate certainly has changed during the past few months. Only a short time ago Senator Earle Clements and Senator Alben W. Barkley were members of the Committees on Appropriations, Finance, Agriculture and Foreign Relations. Both able men and on committees which placed them in a very important position in the

Senate. Yesterday, committee assignments to the two Republican senators from Kentucky, John Sherman Cooper and Thruston Morton, were made. Cooper received assignments on Labor and Rules and Morton received assignments on the District of Columbia and Post Office and Civil Service.

The Democratic members in the House from Kentucky all have major committee assignments. Gregory is on Ways and Means; Chelf is on Judiciary; Watts is on Agriculture; Spence is Chairman of Banking and Currency; Perkins is on Education and Labor; and I am on Appropriations.

At least our two Republican senators shine at the cocktail parties. They are attending all of the parties and with their present committee assignments can continue as far as Kentucky is concerned.

President Eisenhower wished Anthony Eden a speedy recovery and many useful years of happiness but expressed no regret as to his retirement as Britain's Prime Minister. Here in Washington the feeling seems to be that the Eden resignation cleared the way for a substantial improvement with relations between Washington and London. The Soviet News Agency in Moscow attributed Eden's resignation to failure of his policies rather than his poor health.

Harold Macmillan was selected yesterday as Prime Minister to succeed Eden.

President Eisenhower's attitude toward the Congress of the United States has changed considerably during the past few days. A landslide victor running well in the lead over his party expected complete subservience from the Members of Congress on his Middle East proposal and this has backfired. His general demeanor and expression in reading the State of the Union indicated disapproval. Only four times was he interrupted in his State of the Union Message with applause only on the Republican side and each time he would pause and look over to our side with a very set, uncomprehensive expression on his face. My guess is that the good President will be in for many surprises before this session is over. According to the White House employees, the President has a low boiling point and when he indicates extreme displeasure everyone sails away as quickly as possible.

Senator Church of Idaho, the newly elected senator, is only 32 years of age and he is the youngest member of the Senate. Yesterday one of the doorkeepers stopped him and then discovered his mistake and Senator Church assured the embarrassed Senate doorkeeper that he had already started wearing brown suits instead of blue to keep from being confused

with the pages and he hoped that everything soon would be worked out to the extent that no embarrassment would be caused to anyone.

On the 16th of this month we will have another tobacco meeting with the Department of Agriculture officials and this time dark tobacco will be under consideration for acreage quotas for 1957. My district has more small burley tobacco growers than any other district in Kentucky and approximately three-fourths of all dark tobacco is raised in my district.

January 12, 1957

My good friend, Charles K. O'Connell, Clerk of the Court of Appeals died on January 10th. Charlie alternately served as Clerk of the Court of Appeals and Secretary of State since 1936. Charlie succeeded his father at the time of his death as Clerk of the Court of Appeals in 1936. In 1943, when Simeon Willis was elected as Governor of the State of Kentucky, all of the state officials elected were Republicans with the exception of my good friend, Charlie. As a Democrat he was probably one of the greatest vote getters of all time in Kentucky.

Harold Macmillan, the new Prime Minister of Great Britain, is a warm

personal friend of President Eisenhower. Like Winston Churchill, he had an American mother, the former Nellie Belles, a choir singer from Spencer, Indiana who went to Paris to study music and met the Macmillan of the rich Macmillan and Company Publishing House. President Eisenhower was jubilant over the naming of his good friend and I sincerely hope that relations between this country and Britain begin improving.

On Wednesday of next week we will receive the President's budget message and I will know at the time just how much fighting I will have to do on my Committee on Appropriations to see that we receive our share of the rivers, harbors and navigation flood control projects. I hope that the President will recommend that most of our projects will be included.

January 14, 1957

Leonard W. Hall resigned as Republican National Chairman on Friday of last week. There are indications that he may seek the governorship of New York next year. A cabinet appointment probably first then the New York governor's race.

Ex-President Harry S. Truman in a syndicated article carried in the newspapers throughout the country on Sunday

stated that if he were a member of the United States Senate, he would support the request of the President for congressional authority to use the armed forces of the United States against any communist or communist-dominated aggressor in the Middle East and he would further approve the granting of the necessary funds to extend economic aid to help the Middle East nations to maintain their independence. He further stated that an embargo should be imposed on the shipment of all arms by Russia to the Middle East; that the United Nations emergency forces should be strengthened and enlarged to whatever size events may prove necessary; we should never again allow ourselves to be separated from our allies.

Dr. Teller, the Hungarian born nuclear physicist who has been called the father of the hydrogen bomb, is of the opinion that if there is a scarcity of nuclear weapons, the scarcity is not based on lack of materials. It seems that the government is now making available for industrial use nuclear material, uranium 235, and the price has been reduced to about \$7,000 a pound. This is cheaper than attempting to use the conventional TNT means for explosives when you consider weapons alone. This scientist is of the opinion that when war is considered a distinction is naturally drawn between conventional weapons and

nuclear weapons and that nuclear weapons should not be placed on a moral plane different to any extent to conventional weapons. This scientist is of the opinion that in case of war we should use our most effective weapons which at this time would be nuclear weapons.

Today in the United States we have under construction atomic plants generating electricity at Monroe, Michigan; Shippingport, Pennsylvania and Livermore, California. The Livermore, California plant is a 5,000 kilowatt; Shippingport, 65,000 kilowatt; and Monroe, 100,000 kilowatt. In addition, we have atomic plants now in the planning stage in Florida, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska and Alaska.

President Eisenhower has reached not only the end of his first administration but the end of his old easy relationship with the Congress and with his allies.

Britain is making a new beginning under a new Prime Minister and is talking about repairing the break in the trans-Atlantic allies.

January 16, 1957

We had a fine tobacco meeting at the Department of Agriculture discussing the

supply and demand picture and the 1957 acreage allotments today. Yesterday an official leak informed Members of Congress from Kentucky that an acreage reduction of from ten to twenty percent was in order for dark fire cured and dark air cured tobacco. My district produces more dark tobacco than any other district in Kentucky and I was not only present but made a very vigorous statement against any proposed reduction and, if necessary, will introduce legislation in the House restoring any cut entered by Secretary Benson. It just so happens that our two United States Senators, John Sherman Cooper and Thruston B. Morton, were unable to attend this meeting. Morton issued the statement yesterday that he had to be in New York today to speak but during the tobacco meeting this morning several tobacco people saw him sitting in his office much to their disgust especially since Kentucky farmers are facing another crisis. After an official leak concerning the reduction the two Republican senators just decided not to attend the meeting therefore they would not be placed on the spot one way or the other.

The President's budget message was received by the House today and the civil functions projects under the Corps of Engineers for Kentucky improving our rivers, harbors, navigation and flood control reservoirs are as follows:

I. Construction

| | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Catlettsburg Floodwall | \$ 2,000,000 |
| 2. Greenup Locks and Dam, Kentucky and Ohio | 13,500,000 |
| 3. Buckhorn Reservoir | 1,900,000 |
| 4. New Richmond Locks and Dam, Kentucky and Ohio | 175,000 |
| 5. Rough River Reservoir | 3,000,000 |
| 6. Markland-Warsaw Locks and Dam, Kentucky and Indiana | 9,500,000 |
| 7. Lock and Dam 41, Ken- tucky and Indiana | 4,000,000 |
| 8. Barkley Dam (lower Cumberland River) | 5,000,000 |

I. Advance Engineering and Design
(Planning)

| | |
|---|---------|
| 1. Nolin River Reservoir | 138,000 |
| 2. Green River Basin (#2 Barren River Reservoir) | 50,000 |
| 3. Ohio River Navigation Replacement | 50,000 |
| 4. Devil's Jump (will be com- pleted this fiscal year with funds available) | |
| 5. Big Sandy River | nothing |

. Examinations and Surveys

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Little Sandy - Tygart's Creek | 30,000 |
| 2. Kentucky River | 54,000 |

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 3. Cypress Creek (Muhlenberg-McLean Counties) | 5,000 |
| 4. Laurel River | 19,800 |
| 5. Clark River | 16,100 |
| 6. Panther Creek (Daviness County) | nothing |
| 7. Pond River and Rough River Surveys (will be completed with funds available this fiscal year) | |

Rough River Reservoir is in the 2nd District and received \$3 million. Nolin River Reservoir, now in the planning stage is in the 2nd District and received \$138,000. Another project in our district known as Barren River #2 received \$50,000. Also in the 2nd District, we have Cypress Creek--\$5,000. Pond River and Rough River Surveys to be completed with funds available this fiscal year in the amount of \$20,000.

January 17, 1957

The President's budget for fiscal year 1958 calls for expenditures amounting to \$71,800,000,000 and revenue totaling \$73,600,000,000. This budget is supposed to be in balance and rules out any tax cuts for this fiscal year. The spending estimates exceed by \$2,900,000,000 the amount for the current fiscal year. Proposed increases of \$2 billion for the armed forces, \$400 million for the Atomic

Energy Commission and \$250 million for foreign economic aid. This balanced budget according to the present Republican administration is based on expectations of increasing general prosperity to bring into the treasury steadily rising revenue from existing taxes.

This record peacetime budget will cost every man, woman and child in this country \$416 each and at the same time each person's share of the all time record revenue to be collected will amount to \$427 each. The time honored measures of military power, marching divisions and wings of planes will begin to disappear under the new \$38 billion atomic age military budget with stress given to the overall combat power more so than to its size.

The budget seeks appropriations amounting to \$206,843,100 for the District of Columbia which, by the way, is another record-breaking amount.

President Eisenhower has just returned from an inspection tour of the drought area in the west and has requested Congress to approve \$76 million for emergency relief.

The new budget anticipates receipts as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Individual income taxes | \$41,000,000,000 |
| Corporation income taxes | 22,000,000,000 |
| Excise taxes | 11,071,000,000 |
| Employment taxes | 8,420,000,000 |
| Estate and gift taxes | 1,475,000,000 |
| Customs | 800,000,000 |
| Miscellaneous | <u>3,283,000,000</u> |
| Total | \$73,620,000,000 |

The new budget anticipated expenditures as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Major national security | \$43,621,000,000 |
| International affairs and finance | 2,878,000,000 |
| Veterans services and benefits | 5,085,000,000 |
| Labor and welfare | 3,442,000,000 |
| Agriculture | 8,123,000,000 |
| Natural resources | 1,836,000,000 |
| Commerce and housing | 6,904,000,000 |
| General government | 1,455,000,000 |
| Interest | <u>7,360,000,000</u> |
| Total | \$71,804,000,000 |

Yesterday my chairman, Mr. Cannon of Missouri took the floor and said the new budget was simply outrageous and that there were a number of places in the budget where cuts should be made.

Toscanini, a poor Italian boy who became one of the world's foremost orchestra leaders died in his sleep yesterday at the age of 89.

The ten outstanding men of the world for the year 1956 are as follows:

1. President Eisenhower
2. Sir Winston Churchill
3. Bishop Fulton J. Sheen
4. Dr. Albert Schweitzer
5. Adlai E. Stevenson
6. General Douglas MacArthur
7. Pope Pius XII
8. Dag Hammarskjold
9. Billy Graham
10. Dr. Jonas Salk

The ten outstanding women selected are as follows:

1. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
2. Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce
3. Mrs. Mamie Eisenhower
4. Miss Helen Keller
5. Queen Elizabeth II
6. Miss Helen Hayes
7. Mme. Chiang Kai-shek
8. Miss Kate Smith
9. Miss Marian Anderson
10. Princess Grace of Monaco

January 18, 1957

It seems that our Speaker, Mr. Rayburn, has indicated his full approval of President Eisenhower's request for a resolution authorizing use of our armed forces in the Middle East, if necessary,

together with economic aid totaling \$200 million for this year and \$200 million for each of the fiscal years 1958 and 1959. I had hoped that our Speaker would recommend endorsement of use of armed forces, if necessary, and for the best interests of the peace of the world but would favor a separate resolution for economic aid. Tying the two in one resolution certainly means that a lot of people that I know in the House will be forced to vote no. I definitely am not in favor of issuing a blank check to the Executive.

My good friend and colleague, Frank Chelf of Kentucky, introduced in the House yesterday a bill providing for the separation of the sexes beginning with the sixth grade and extending throughout the twelfth grade. He is of the opinion that the main objection to integration is the fact that colored boys are placed in the same classrooms with white girls. Under this bill, the boys would attend classes together and girls will be separate. Of course, no such bill will have a chance to pass and after the publicity dies down, the best method of returning home to the district would be by helicopter. A helicopter can be used in touching the ground lightly in one place and if the welcome sign is not out, can suddenly take off for another spot.

The budget for water resources

development provides the amounts herein listed for each of the states:

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Alabama | \$10,672,000 |
| Alaska | 4,264,000 |
| Arizona | 3,312,000 |
| Arkansas | 21,870,000 |
| California | 55,055,000 |
| Connecticut | 3,200,000 |
| Delaware | 1,200,000 |
| Florida | 9,500,000 |
| Georgia | 985,000 |
| Hawaii | 2,500,000 |
| Idaho | 70,000 |
| Illinois | 9,517,000 |
| Indiana | 15,505,000 |
| Iowa | 18,870,000 |
| Kansas | 19,960,000 |
| Kentucky | 39,438,400 |
| Plus Green River Channel | 106,000 |
| Louisiana | 5,565,000 |
| Maryland | 3,700,000 |
| Massachusetts | 15,270,000 |
| Michigan | 17,573,000 |
| Minnesota | 550,000 |
| Missouri | 25,679,000 |
| Montana | 3,056,000 |
| Nebraska | 1,400,000 |
| Nevada | 1,391,000 |
| New Hampshire | 2,000,000 |
| New Jersey | 15,900,000 |
| New Mexico | 3,935,000 |
| New York | 11,305,000 |
| North Carolina | 468,000 |

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| North Dakota | 6,100,000 |
| Ohio | 34,946,000 |
| Oklahoma | 17,850,000 |
| Oregon | 33,868,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 13,815,000 |
| Rhode Island | 2,200,000 |
| South Dakota | 29,000,000 |
| Tennessee | 7,749,000 |
| Texas | 16,450,000 |
| Utah | 300,000 |
| Vermont | 5,650,000 |
| Virginia | 2,402,000 |
| Washington | 57,255,000 |
| West Virginia | 21,575,000 |
| Wyoming | 200,000 |

Only two states--California and Washington received more than Kentucky. We feel exceedingly good about this accomplishment.

January 19, 1957

Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey issued a statement the day the budget was released to the effect that the new budget was a warning signal that the Administration had lost effective control over federal spending. He prophesied that unless spending is cut back sharply to pave the way for future tax cuts, we would have a depression that would curl your hair. To me, Secretary Humphrey is the best qualified, most intelligent man in the President's Cabinet

and I was amazed that he would issue this type of a statement.

Three Air Force B-52 Strato-fortresse potential carriers of the hydrogen bomb, completed the first bomber non-stop, around-the-world flight at 10:19 a.m. yesterday. The mammoth planes, refueling in the air, made the historic 24,325-mile flight in the unofficial time of 45 hours, 19 minutes at an average speed of 525 miles per hour. This was less than half of the 94 hours, 1 minute required by the propeller-driven B50 Lucky Lady II on the first non-stop, globe girdling journey in 1949. The flight took the bombers across the United States to Newfoundland then over the Atlantic to French Morocco; over the city of Dhahran in Saudi Arabia; along the coasts of India and Ceylon; near the Malay Peninsula; over the Philippines and Guam before heading over the eastern Pacific area. Off the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula, a little more than half way, the planes made a simulated bomb drop. This, to me, is official notice to Russia that we are equipped to carry the hydrogen bomb.

The Soviet Union and communist China promised yesterday to protect the Near and Middle East countries from any aggression and interference in their affairs from the Eisenhower Doctrine.

Final preparations are being made for the inauguration being held on Monday. The President will be sworn in in a private ceremony tomorrow afternoon before members of his family and a few close friends and associates. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Justice Warren, will administer the oath. On Monday, on the east front of the Capitol, the official swearing-in ceremony will be held and this will be followed immediately by a two-hour inaugural parade. Many dinners, banquets, balls and receptions will be held throughout the weekend ending Monday night.

January 22, 1957

I attended the inauguration of President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Vice President Richard Nixon yesterday. The House convened at 11:00 a.m. and shortly thereafter we marched over to the center section of the east front of the Capitol, taking our seats to the right of the small platform used by the President and the Vice President. The Senate was seated in the section just to the left. After the different bands played several numbers, the Inaugural Committee, to escort the President to the platform, proceeded down the steps to the podium to be used for the swearing-in and upon reaching the podium suddenly discovered that the President was not following

them and they had to march back up the steps to get the President. This committee consisted of Senators Bridges, Knowland and Johnson; the representatives from the House were Rayburn, Martin and McCormack. Senator Styles Bridges, Chairman of the Joint Congressional Inaugural Committee made certain introductions followed by the invocation by Dr. Edward L. R. Elson. Next, the Star Spangled Banner was sung by Marion Anderson, the famous Negro singer. The Vice President was then administered the oath of office by Senator Knowland of California followed by Archbishop Michael. The Marine Band then played America The Beautiful followed by the song America sung by Brian Sullivan of the Metropolitan Opera. Next, was a prayer by Dr. Louis Finkelstein followed by the Marine Band sounding ruffles. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Earl Warren, administered the oath of office to the President. The President delivered his inaugural address which carried out previous statements concerning peace and the world situation generally. Next, we had the benediction by Edward Cardinal Mooney followed by the Marine Bank playing the Star Spangled Banner. The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and the House escorted the President and the Vice President from the platform followed by the Inaugural Escort Committee. Next, the inaugural parade started down Pennsylvania Avenue

led by Major Robert V. Murray, Chief of the Metropolitan Police and the Grand Marshall of the inaugural parade, Admiral Arthur V. Radford.

The President's program for 1957 will, in the main, consist of the following:

1. Income tax: No cuts now.

2. Excise taxes: Keep present rates for another year on tobacco, liquor and autos.

3. Corporation taxes: No cut.

4. Small business taxes: "Some" relief if it does not involve much revenue loss.

5. Government spending: Up \$2.9 billion to \$71.8 billion.

6. Debt reduction: \$1.4 billion in the year starting July 1, 1957.

7. School aid: A start on a four-year plan with \$451 million.

8. Vice President: An official residence for the Vice President.

9. Military spending: Up \$2 billion to \$38 billion.

10. Armed forces: 2.8 million men with Air Force getting the only increase --a few thousand men.
11. Stockpiling: Reduce current rate of buying to \$345 million a year.
12. Home loans: An increase to five percent of interest rate on loans insured by Veterans Administration.
13. Postal rates: Higher rates on most classes of mail.
14. Medical and dental schools: Federal aid now.
15. Minimum wage: Broaden law to cover more workers.
16. Unemployment insurance: Broaden coverage, improve administration.
17. Low-rent housing: Change rules to help small towns get more units of low-rent public housing.
18. Federal judges: Appoint more judges.
19. Voting age: Amend the Constitution to lower voting age below 21 in federal elections.
20. Pension funds: Require regis-

tration of employee pension and welfare funds to guard against abuses.

21. Military foreign aid: \$2.6 billion, same as in the current fiscal year.

22. Economic foreign aid: \$1.8 billion, up \$250 million with increase largely for Middle East.

23. Taxes on overseas businesses: Enact measures to avoid unfair tax duplications.

24. Hawaii: Admit Hawaii as a state.

25. Alaska: Admit Alaska to the union with some limits on the area involved.

26. Farm surplus: Set aside \$1 billion more for surplus disposal allowing for barter deals with nations of eastern Europe.

27. "Fannie Mae": Give more money to the Federal National Mortgage Association, secondary market for home mortgages.

28. Business mergers: Require advance notice of mergers.

29. Loans to colleges: Set interest rates on federal loans for dormitories according to a more realistic formula

in line with generally higher rates.

30. Airports: Spend \$464 million next year, 37 percent above present rate, on aids to aviation.

31. Small business securities: Relax rules governing issuance of securities by small businesses.

32. Civil defense: Continue research but start no big shelter-construction program.

33. Tennessee Valley Authority: Let TVA finance new power plants by selling its own bonds.

34. Atomic energy: Increase spending to \$2.3 billion, up \$400 million.

35. Natural gas: Enact a new measure replacing the bill vetoed last year to free natural gas producers from "public utility-type" regulation.

36. Tariffs: Let U. S. join organization for trade cooperation to speed tariff-cutting deals.

37. Health insurance: Immediate federal aid for voluntary health insurance plans.

38. Wage reports: Simplified reports

on wages from business.

39. Veterans benefits: \$5 billion for year ahead, same as current year, with no new benefits.

40. Atomic power: A federal program to build large-scale reactors for civilian atomic power if private companies do not act in a reasonable time.

41. Rural electrification: Loans for electric power and telephones in farm areas at rate of \$265 million a year, up \$31 million over current year.

42. Highways: More federal aid for highways to \$1.7 billion.

43. Water conservation projects: Start some new projects at a modest rate of construction.

44. School lunch: Continue this program at the current rate.

45. Interest on debt: Allow \$100 million for higher interest costs bringing total interest allowance to \$7.4 billion for year ahead.

46. Farm aids: Push the soil bank program; continue major price supports and loan aids of the past; increase drought aid.

47. Special housing programs: Extend mortgage insurance and buying programs to speed housing for military families, elderly couples and cooperatives.

January 23, 1957

Mr. Cannon, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, divided the committee into subcommittees and they are as follows:

Agriculture

Whitten
Marshall
Natcher
Bowler

Anderson
Horan
Vursell

Commerce

Preston
Thomas
Rooney
Yates
Shelley
Flood

Clevenger
Bow
Horan
Laird

Defense

Mahon
Sheppard
Sikes
Norrell
Whitten

Wigglesworth
Scrivner
Ford
Miller
Ostertag

Defense (Cont'd.)

Andrews
Riley
Flood

Foreign Operations

| | |
|-----------|--------------|
| Passman | Taber |
| Gary | Wigglesworth |
| Rooney | Ford |
| Lanham | Miller |
| Natcher | |
| Denton | |
| Alexander | |

General Government

| | |
|----------|---------|
| Andrews | Fenton |
| Mahon | Coudert |
| Sheppard | Wilson |
| Gary | James |
| Rabaut | |
| Shelley | |

Independent Offices

| | |
|--------|----------|
| Thomas | Vursell |
| Yates | Ostertag |
| Evins | Jonas |
| Boland | |

Interior

| | |
|--------|--------|
| Kirwan | Jensen |
|--------|--------|

Interior (Cont'd.)

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| Norrell | Fenton |
| Sieminski | Budge |
| Magnuson | |

Labor-HEW

| | |
|---------|-------|
| Fogarty | Taber |
| Lanham | Laird |
| Denton | |

Public Works

| | |
|----------|----------|
| Cannon | Jensen |
| Rabaut | Anderson |
| Kirwan | Taber |
| Fogarty | Fenton |
| Riley | Budge |
| Evins | |
| Boland | |
| Magnuson | |

State, Justice & Judiciary

| | |
|----------|-----------|
| Rooney | Coudert |
| Preston | Bow |
| Sikes | Clevenger |
| Magnuson | |

Treasury-Post Office

| | |
|-----------|----------|
| Gary | Canfield |
| Passman | Wilson |
| Sieminski | James |
| Steed | |

District of Columbia

Rabaut
Passman
Natcher

Wilson
James

Legislative

Norrell
Kirwan
Rooney

Horan
Bow

Beginning at ten o'clock this morning, the full Committee on Appropriations met to hear Secretary Humphreys and his assistant secretaries concerning the 1958 budget. To me, Secretary Humphreys is probably the ablest man in the President's cabinet and as a member of the team, certainly did not help himself today. He was quoted in the press as saying that there were a number of places where cuts were in order but upon interrogation in this matter said that he could not specify any particular place where cuts were needed but that during the next six months both the legislative and executive departments should do everything possible to save money in every instance. Some of the questions irritated the Secretary considerably and if he had not been under pressure would have given sincere answers which, in my opinion, would have been received favorably by the majority of my committee.

Canada's budget for 1957 will be three percent higher than the 1956 budget. The total amounts to \$5,400,000,000 which is considerably less than the budget that we are now wrestling with.

January 24, 1957

Yesterday we finished with Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey and beginning at 10:00 a.m. today we have before the full Committee on Appropriations the Director of the Budget Percival F. Brundage together with his staff of assistant directors--Robert E. Merriam, Percy Rappaport and William McCondless. So far today the Director has indicated that our 1958 Budget is in reality the largest peacetime budget in the history of the world but, off hand, he knows of no place where appropriate cuts may be taken. Mr. Brundage is a New Jersey banker and notwithstanding the fact that politically this is a good time to twist the GOP tail because they have been crying economy so long, we are wasting considerable time in trying to force these two gentlemen to admit defects in the present budget or suggested cuts which have not been made heretofore by these two gentlemen. Our budgets during the past few years are unique to say the least and continue to show a climb upward.

BUDGETS

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Net Receipts (billions)</u> | <u>Major National Security</u> | <u>Other Expenditures</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Percentage Increase or Decrease</u> |
|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--|
| 1936 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 7.4 | 8.5 | -4.4 |
| 1940 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 7.3 | 9.1 | -3.9 |
| 1945 | 44.5 | 90.0 | 8.4 | 98.4 | -53.9 |
| 1948 | 41.5 | 13.4 | 19.7 | 33.1 | +8.4 |
| 1953 | 64.8 | 50.6 | 23.7 | 74.3 | -9.4 |
| 1954 | 64.7 | 46.5 | 21.3 | 67.8 | -3.1 |
| 1955 | 60.4 | 40.6 | 24.0 | 64.6 | -4.2 |
| 1956 | 68.1 | 40.6 | 25.8 | 66.4 | +1.7 |
| 1957 | 72.2 | 41.0 | 29.1 | 70.1 | +2.1 |
| 1958 | 75.8 | 43.3 | 30.3 | 73.6 | +2.2 |

January 25, 1957

Since I have been a Member of the Committee on Appropriations, we have annual requests amounting to well over \$30 billion for national defense. Testimony offered to the effect that Russia is now highly industrialized; is able to make and explode not only the atomic bomb but the hydrogen bomb; occupies one-sixth of the territory of the world; is turning out more engineers and technicians a year than most of the other countries of the world; has the largest standing army of all time and with its present leadership composed of men seeking to preserve themselves in their high positions in the Communist Party; and that war

is imminent. Since I have been a Member of Congress, I have often wondered just how much of the foregoing is true and just what exists behind the Iron Curtain. Our people today are taxed approximately one-fourth of their gross earnings in income tax and we are confronted with a national debt of \$278 billion. Here again in the good year of 1957 we are confronted with the largest peacetime budget of all time which amounts to approximately \$72 billion. Just what is the situation as far as Russia is concerned? During this critical Middle East situation, what should the attitude of the United States be concerning the present cold war crisis and threat of the start of a shooting war? Last fall it was agreed by the full committee membership on Appropriations that we should send one of our members to Russia and to as many of the satellite countries as possible to find out, if possible, just what the situation was. Whether or not our own leadership through propaganda and fear psychology is now and has been for a number of years keeping the morale of the American people at such a high peak from the standpoint of imminence of war in order that we could continue in our great period of prosperity which we are passing and with every large business and industry being heavily subsidized. Complaint from time to time concerning agriculture and its subsidies is insignificant when considered in terms

of subsidy in our national defense program and the tremendous amount appropriated each year for national defense. Only recently one large company operating under a cost-price contract with the United States voluntarily turned back to the federal government approximately \$174 million which appeared to be due our government under a cost-price contract and other matters pertaining to a changeover from strictly wartime production to peacetime industry. Fully believing that the present Republican administration as well as its predecessor, a Democratic administration, has failed to present the true facts to the American people, we selected Jamie Whitten, the sixth-ranking member on our committee to make a study of this particular problem.

Today after completing our full committee hearing at which time the Director of the Budget, Percival Brundage, was interrogated in detail as to this tremendous peacetime budget, we received a report from Congressman Whitten concerning his travels. It seems that prior to leaving this country, the CIA, Departments of the Army, Navy, Air Corps, State and Agriculture conferred with the congressman concerning several very important matters which they would like to receive information about. One of which was just how the Russians are able to transfer their railroad cars from the narrow gauge to

the standard gauge track upon entering Russia from Poland. This request, together with hundreds of other requests were made and the importance of same stressed. We have heard from time to time of the difficulty of traveling in Russia and the hardship of attempting to go behind the Iron Curtain. Apparently this today is strictly hogwash. The Iron Curtain, according to our report, is down to keep the rest of the world from seeing what the true picture is in the Soviet Union. By way of example, the congressman and his party when crossing over into Russia at Brest were delayed some eight hours while the railroad cars on a siding were transferred over to the proper tracks. Some sixteen hydraulic jacks were used for each car and the narrow gauge trucks removed and standard gauge trucking inserted. The congressman inquired as to whether or not pictures would be permitted and the English guide and railroad employees laughed and informed him that he could take as many pictures as he wanted. The British intelligence officers have been traveling all this time and know all the things that our people maintain they are unable to discover. One of which is the transferring of railroad cars on the track. Russia with its many boasts of supremacy continues to this day in operating trains pulled by coal burning locomotives only, traveling at speeds of less than forty miles per hour throughout the Ukraine

which is the heart of Russia with the rail system being a two-track system only. Down through this long fertile valley covering some 1,400 miles traveled the congressman by train and automobile on a two-lane road constructed of asphalt some two inches thick on top, surface twenty-four feet wide, which is the only up-to-date road. All roads leading off of same are mud and gravel. No restrictions whatsoever were placed on the congressman as to where he could travel. While making his journey he came across British and American professors, retired people who had been traveling in Russia for months at will. Trips to Siberia are now being permitted and have been for many months. The huge University of Moscow which is turning out thousands upon thousands of engineers and scientists each year is almost a one-building skyscraper campus which is a good example of almost everything else in Russia. Care from the cradle to the grave as far as hospitals, old age assistance and such matters are concerned. In the hospitals, one or two new mechanical devices are in evidence with all the rest old and outdated or obsolete. One fancy pulmotor mechanism is brought out for inspection and is a complete steal of our modern pulmotor with the other pulmotors in use at the particular hospital or clinic being old or obsolete. The buildings in Russia which today might compare with our buildings

are large at the base and spiraling upward and show lack of steel and base of masonry construction. It seems that the Russians today are able to place in the sky a complicated jet fighter which, by the way, was obtained as the direct result of the capture of German scientists during the close of World War II by the Russians and health and sanitation facilities throughout Russia are deplorable. Their modern hotel today is of the 1910 vintage as far as this country is concerned. Outside plumbing and toilet facilities are very much the vogue throughout Russia today. Having lost between ten and twelve million men during World War II, Russian women marched up to take over many jobs formerly held by men. Today after free love marriages producing thousands of children with no castigation placed, the women are reluctant to give up their present place in industry and agriculture.

Russia is located on about the same latitude with the State of Minnesota and the weather is very much the same. This, of course, will always mean that there will be a great difference agriculturally between our two countries.

The community farms throughout Russia today contain approximately 6,000 acres with the exception of a few large ones which go up to 40,000 acres in some instances. Only the communists are employed

and since the government is in charge of all industry, agriculture and business of every nature and description, it is no problem to solicit membership in the communist organization which contains only some eight to ten million people. At the present time, Russia has started a new program whereby the government makes loans up to \$3,000 in rubles for citizens to build their own homes. A Russian today can own one sow and pigs and one cow and two calves and may sell excess hogs and calves but no further. The roadway that I mentioned traveling 1,400 miles down through the Ukraine has very few motor vehicles. Each twenty-five miles is a Russian policeman in the center of the road. This is not for security reasons since the small mud and gravel roadways leading into the main highway are checked every twenty-five miles to see if any community farm vehicles are traveling outside the area of travel to be used by each. Horses and wagons predominate. On community farms appear tremendous tractors but only a few. The balance are obsolete and horses and wagons predominate. Clothing is of poor quality and horrible design. For instance, Khrushchev and Bulganin in the balloon box type suits clearly show lack of knowledge on the part of Russians so far as tailoring is concerned. The children are much better clothed than the adults. One thing that appears today is the tremendous number of gymnasiums and

development programs for the young people. In this country, we have become soft and physically in poor shape. Maybe this is the reason that Russia succeeded in winning the Olympic games by some 700 points to our 400 odd points. Travel, unless it is around army installations and plants such as our atomic energy plants, is not restricted in Russia today. The people within Russia are not dissatisfied with communism and are in better shape than as peasants under the Czar. Comparing Russia today with our country is a comparison that reminds me of the difference in the years 1957 and 1857. The Russian people are extremely nice to the tourists now traveling in Russia and have no fear of war because they certainly do not believe that war is imminent. We, in this country, through our fear psychology, are breaking all records in peacetime when in reality war is not imminent today. Certainly the Russian leaders are marching on so far as taking territory in other countries. We remain strong militarily but with every other breath maintain that we will not engage in war unless we are placed under attack. The Russian rulers skip merrily along their path of destruction and can set up a camouflage foreign aid program with wheat being shipped out of the country and a great number of people within the country dying of starvation. Farmers when interrogated as to the number of bushels of wheat that will be produced,

smile and give unheard of number of bush-els and then upon further questions continue to smile and say this is what the five-year plan calls for. The Russian people today are not warlike insofar as our country is concerned. In traveling down this 1,400-mile, two-lane highway which is certainly not up to standard in this country, gas service stations may be found about every 150 miles. A Russian name appears on the outside, and under the sign with the Russian name appears an American or English brand name for the particular gasoline. Service stations are not needed because roads are not in existence and, in fact, the horse and buggy days still predominate. Again I say that our report which is accurate clearly shows the Iron Curtain as one of protection against the world really discovering the true conditions within Russia. History repeats itself. Russia today is certainly not equipped to maintain a war of any duration. A large standing army with only some modern equipment and weak communication and travel lines. The price of everything in Russia is clearly out of reason due to lack of knowledge as to preparation, processing and the extremely high cost of transportation. Backward manufacturing predominates throughout Russia. It is true that Russia is turning out scientists and engineers by the truckload but they neither have the machinery or the know-how to put together

the necessary machinery to place Russia in competition with this country.

It is admitted that about twenty percent of our national defense appropriations each year is a subsidy and our fear psychology is paying dividends. Our report goes into detail comparing transportation, communications, health and sanitation, modern structures of every nature and machinery on the farms. The true picture is certainly an amazing one. Naturally, we must remain prepared and cut down communism at every point but at the same time we should not permit Russia to beat us to death with an old fashioned weed sickle when we have the economy, ability and overall financial structure to preserve our way of freedom without spending ourselves into destruction. It is clear to me that Lenin's prophecy concerning economic destruction may be present with us today. The travels of our member of the Committee on Appropriations further demonstrated the fact that our military, State Department and CIA are behind the times so far as true conditions in Russia are concerned. On the other hand, maybe our leadership realizes more than we think they do just what the real situation is today so far as peace or war is concerned. Russia's threat to wage World War III aids our fear psychology.

In making a study of Russia during

the days of the Czar and its ability to carry on in World War I with its total failure in World War II until we together with Britain placed some \$13 billion at the disposal of Russia must be remembered. Black bread, outside toilet facilities, horse and wagon cultivation of most of the land, only one road throughout the great Ukraine, railroad engines still burning only coal and wood on a two-track line and great sections of the country in the throes of starvation annually makes me believe that the picture we receive in this country certainly is not accurate. I can understand why Russia does not agree to an open skies policy. I can further understand why the stealing of our atomic secrets by Russia has placed her in a position of being formidable over a few months' period in case of an outbreak of war but so far as the long pull is concerned, Russia has a long way to go and the people of this country should know more of the true facts existing today.

Secretary Benson has this day entered an order reducing the total acreage for dark, air-cured tobacco from 20,700 to 17,600 acres which will result in a fifteen percent acreage reduction for the crop year of 1957. I have my bill restoring this acreage reduction and as soon as we reconvene on Monday, I will drop this bill in the hopper. This acreage reduction at this time clearly admits

defeat for the soil bank and certainly is not in order.

Yesterday Senator Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas, delivered the sharpest attack so far on the present administration's foreign policy. This Arkansas Democrat took the position that passage of the pending resolution requested for the Middle East would be equivalent to a vote of confidence in Secretary Dulles' conduct of foreign relations. The good senator, at a joint meeting of the Committees on Foreign Relations and Armed Services, interrupted the Secretary of State and read into the record a prepared statement which called upon the Secretary of State to prepare and issue immediately a "white paper." In addition, the senator criticized the Secretary of State for our position concerning policies in the Middle East and especially as to our alienation temporarily of our two strongest allies, Great Britain and France. The seriousness of the Middle East was realized and understood fully during the months of October and November of last year but the President's brief statement concerning no involvement was of great political importance at the time and resulted in a landslide election. The seriousness of the situation which has existed for several months is suddenly produced and this procedure does not meet with the approval of the good senator from

Arkansas. I am of the opinion that this same sentiment will be expressed on many occasions before the next ten days expire.

January 30, 1957

King Saud of Saudi Arabia arrived in this country yesterday together with a party of seventy members. The personnel aboard the liner Constitution who served the royal party on its trip to this country received \$20,000 in tips and several gold watches. According to the press, the King is bringing to this country fifteen trunks containing presents for President Eisenhower. The mayor of New York issued an order that there would be no celebration in behalf of the King and that the police escort to take the King from the pier to his hotel were instructed to stop at every red light. I definitely am of the opinion that this visit is unwarranted. This man can give \$20,000 in tips to members aboard the Constitution because his income from this country alone is \$250 million a year. This represents his interest in oil sold.

From time to time notice appears in the paper about new tractors, fine registered cattle and many other presents which are received by President Eisenhower and placed upon his farm at Gettysburg. Thousands of dollars in presents have been received by the President and I just wonder

how far a president should go in receiving such presents. I would be interested in seeing the contents of the fifteen trunks reported by the press containing presents for our good President. One hundred and sixty of us in the House signed a petition calling upon the President of the United States to cancel any offer of a visit to this country previously extended to Tito. Shortly after the petition was released to the press, Tito issued a statement that he would not accept an invitation to this country at the present time. Tito is a communist and I definitely am of the opinion that we should not lend dignity to his present position by inviting him to pay an official visit to this country.

My good friend Gene Siler, from the 8th District of Kentucky, introduced the famous Siler bill two years ago which provided that in the future no alcoholic beverages could be advertised over radio and television. I have received thousands of letters from good women throughout Kentucky urging support of this particular bill. For some twenty-five years Congressman Bryson of South Carolina introduced a similar bill and received much publicity. At the time of his death, he had a bill pending and always gained much support as a result of his legislation. He knew each and every time that his bill was introduced that it had no chance of coming

out of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Congressman Siler is acquainted with the facts and knows full well that his bill has no chance of coming out of this committee. Notwithstanding the contents of this bill, the law provides in a good many states for the sale of alcoholic beverages and the federal government recognizes the legality of this product.

My good friend, Congressman Siler, at the beginning of the 85th Congress, decided to try his luck along another line and introduced a constitutional amendment to recognize the authority and law of Jesus Christ, saviour and ruler of nations. This, to me, is outrageous and in yesterday's Louisville Courier-Journal appeared an editorial taking the good congressman to task.

President Eisenhower is experiencing considerable difficulty at the present time maintaining his foreign policy insofar as the leadership of Congress is concerned.

Secretary of State Dulles is fighting back at his Democratic critics over the request for a "white paper." The good secretary says that this would bring about irreparable damage in our relations with Britain and France.

The cost of living rose two-tenths of one percent in December to a new alltime high. The total increase in consumer prices in 1956 was nearly three percent.

One of our new B-47 jet bombers crossed the United States, a distance of 2,700 miles, in three hours and forty-seven minutes.

We conclude general debate on the joint resolution providing for the use of armed forces in the Middle East and \$200 million in economic aid for two years with a final vote on adoption to be held today. I believe that this joint resolution will pass with a good majority. This bill came out under a closed rule which I am very much against. I believe that peace in our time obtained at the expense of our principles is neither safe nor sound. We are confronted with a serious situation which, by the way, has existed for well over five months. It is now time to face the facts. I am firmly convinced that the adoption of a joint resolution by the Congress authorizing President Eisenhower to utilize the armed forces of this country in certain contingencies in the Middle East after an overt act of war is committed and after affirmative action by the United Nations Organization will have a deterrent influence just as the adoption of a similar resolution has helped so far in preventing

another war involving Formosa.

A story appeared in the Kentucky Farm Bureau paper pertaining to two farmers in central Kentucky and a sign erected by one of these men. The sign was photographed and appeared in a picture with this story. This sign reads as follows: Dear Neighbor: If your bull gets over in my pasture, please come and get your steer and the farmers name was signed to the sign. This sign appears on the division line between the two farms.

February 5, 1957

The worst flood in thirty years was suffered in the southeastern section of Kentucky last week. Five persons were killed and thousands of people in Searsville, Hazard and Pikeville were made homeless. The damage is estimated at some \$20 million. The Army, American Red Cross, Corps of Engineers, State of Kentucky and many other agencies are now working attempting to relieve the suffering and hardship brought about as a result of the terrific damage.

Associate Justice Stanley F. Reed, 72-year-old Democrat of Maysville, Kentucky will retire on February 25th from the Supreme Court. A former solicitor general and a member of the court for nineteen years.

Three terrific airplane crashes have occurred during the past ten days in this country and a probe will be made by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

One day last week, Secretary Wilson again put his foot in his mouth. This time he made the statement that the National Guard was a draft-dodging program during the Korean War. Within the next two days the President of the United States in a news conference stated that the Secretary's statement was very unwise. At a social gathering some two days later, Mrs. Charles Wilson, the Secretary's wife, said in a very indignant manner that President Eisenhower had no right to rebuke her husband and she didn't care if the whole world knew it. She said the President's statement was uncalled for and that he should have stood behind Mr. Wilson's statement instead of spending so much time talking about how wonderful John Foster Dulles was. Mrs. Wilson said that John Foster Dulles was a good man but that he had done no better than some other men she knew.

Mrs. Wilson further stated that several cabinet members wanted to resign and that resignations would be in order after the present budget was adopted by Congress. This past weekend the President flew down to Georgia to spend a weekend

playing golf and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were his guests. They flew down as far as Georgia and then on to Florida for a vacation.

An article appeared recently in the U. S. News and World Report by David Lawrence pertaining to our 1958 budget. I do not agree with some positions of this article but I certainly agree with most of same. The article is as follows:

"Seventy-two billions of dollars is a big sum of money for a federal budget. It is an amount difficult, even for members of Congress, to evaluate. They cannot possibly familiarize themselves with the wide variety of items in a budget.

Someday the American people will demand that the system of budget-making be reformed. Today's methods are obsolete and inadequate. The government is too big to be run as it was thirty-six years ago when the present budget law was passed.

For the truth is Congress created a Bureau of the Budget but made it a subdivision of the office of the President. It gave no power to the Budget Director himself to change the estimates furnished by heads of departments and other governmental agencies. It made the Budget Director only a sort of information-fatherer for the President. It did not

even require the Budget Director to be confirmed by the Senate.

No member of the cabinet--not even the Secretary of the Treasury--has the official duty of reviewing the whole budget to determine what items should be included or eliminated.

The President receives estimates from each department or agency and depends on the Director of the Budget for explanatory data. But the decision in the last analysis as to how much shall be included must, by law, be made by the President himself.

Does anybody believe for a moment that any President can make a detailed examination or review of a present-day budget of the government of the United States and do anything else?

There are, of course, items that do not change from year to year--obligations that grow out of existing laws or previous commitments. The President cannot, for instance, assume that certain laws will be repealed even though he may dislike them, yet they involve recurrent expenditures of many billions every year.

A President, to be sure, is the head of the government and represents the national interest. He cannot be biased in favor of this or that special interest

or locality. He must weigh judicially the demands of pressure groups. He must be sensitive to public opinion--for the continuance of his party in power depends on whether he has in general satisfied the wishes of the electorate.

When the budget law was passed in 1921, it was recognized that officials of the various departments might not be satisfied with the sums allotted to them in the budget and might complain to Congress. Strict regulations which are still in force were, therefore, issued by the President forbidding executive department employees from going to Congress to obtain higher appropriations than those set forth in the budget. This has been ingeniously circumvented by Congress itself. Officials are usually invited to testify at congressional hearings, and from them is elicited the information on which champions of particular causes base their demands for enlarged appropriations.

The voting of about a billion dollars more than the President and the armed services themselves asked for at the last session of Congress was so transparently the result of political demagoguery and collusion with overzealous advocates of larger spending within the executive departments that the incident makes one wonder whether strong laws rather than mere regulation should not hereafter govern

the behavior of executive employees who connive with members of Congress to lobby for increases in the budget.

In all fairness, however, it must be said that the armament-spending group doubtless felt it was as much entitled to the taxpayers' money as the groups pressing for some of the so-called "welfare" items in the budget.

But who is to weigh all the facts and say for what the taxpayers' money shall be spent? The budget recently presented by the President was, according to his own admission, very high. He said he hoped it could be cut.

Congress has the sole duty of deciding what the final budget shall be. Under the British and Canadian system, the budget is submitted by the Prime Minister and then the Parliament must accept or reject it as it is, for both the executive and the legislative branch are controlled by the same political party. In America, where divided government prevails today, the people pay a high price for their failure to fix responsibility in a single party.

Someday Congress should set up large enough committees with proper staffs -- perhaps a joint committee of both houses -- to study continuously throughout each

hear the workings of the budget system and gather the necessary information to guide Congress.

Nobody likes the size of the new budget--neither the President nor the Congress. Certainly the taxpayers don't like it. For they see the federal budget going higher and higher, with no relief in sight from heavy taxes on the incomes of individuals and businesses."

February 6, 1957

On Monday of this week, Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson announced that former Senator Earle C. Clements of Kentucky had accepted the post of Executive Director of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee. In this job Senator Clements' main assignment will be to help elect more Democratic senators in 1958. The salary is \$22,500, the same as received by senators. For a number of weeks Senator Clements has refused to state that he would accept this assignment but in my conversations with him I was of the opinion that he would accept. Late yesterday afternoon in Frankfort, Governor Chandler issued a statement to the effect that unless Senator Clements was immediately fired, Kentucky would no longer make its annual contribution to the Democratic National Committee. Each year in Kentucky we hold the Jefferson-

Jackson Day Banquet and some \$55,000 is turned over to the National Committee. The balance remains in Kentucky. Chandler is the Democratic National Committeeman from Kentucky by virtue of being Governor, serving on the Democratic National Committee and his Lieutenant Governor, Harry Lee Waterfield, is the Secretary of the Kentucky Democratic State Central Executive Committee.

February 11, 1957

During the past week Israel seemed prepared to defy the United Nations and run the risk of incurring the condemnation of the world. So far, Israel has not withdrawn her armed forces from the Gaza Strip. The United Nations Organization has indicated that the pressure of economic and political sanctions may be brought to bear upon Israel unless this move is made immediately.

King Saud of Saudi Arabia apparently completed a very successful visit to this country and together with President Eisenhower issued a joint statement informing the world that a five-year extension of the agreement permitting the United States to maintain an air base at Dhahran was agreed upon and in return we would supply military equipment, services and training to the King's armed forces. Apparently the King's army of 15,000 men is to be

doubled and our foreign policy based upon foreign aid money continues to spread our money throughout the world promiscuously.

According to some of our qualified economists we are in the shadow of inflation. In the twenty-three months between March 1955 and the end of 1956 prices and wages entered a contest resembling a dog chasing his own tail. The price of automobiles climbed an average of 9%; men's suits 3%; the cost of services 5%; and housing more than 3%. Wages in the same period jumped an average of 15% for steel workers; 10% for textile workers; 8% for building trades workmen; 25% for meat packing; and 5% for automobile workers.

Shortly, we will again be confronted with a civil rights bill. Representative Emanuel Celler of New York, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee who is serving as chairman of a subcommittee holding hearings on proposed civil rights legislation, hopes to close the hearings sometime this week. My guess is that he is being optimistic about the duration of the hearings. If he attempts as he did last year to obtain unanimous consent from the House to hold hearings while the House is in session, same will not be granted because unanimous consent would not prevail. Consequently, southern governors and attorney generals and spokesmen of

the different citizens associations of the south will line up for their say before this bill is brought to the floor of the House for action.

February 12, 1957

This is Abraham Lincoln's birthday. To me, he was a great man and some of his statements were gems. For instance, he said on one occasion, "I have been driven many times to my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I had nowhere else to go. My own wisdom, and that of all about me, seemed insufficient for the day."

A move is underway to cut President Eisenhower's \$71,800,000,000 budget by at least \$5 billion in an anti-inflation move. A number of our senators are of the opinion that the President's budget is inflationary at a time when the country is facing a definite threat of inflation.

Yesterday, I introduced another bill pertaining to dark tobacco. On January 18th, I introduced H. S. Res. 195 which, if passed, will restore the acreage reduction entered under order of Secretary Benson on January 25th. My bill yesterday seeks to amend the Soil Bank Act with respect to its application to producers of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco.

Representative Walter of Pennsylvania,

Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, in submitting an annual report to the Congress, indicated that some 200,000 persons in this country are involved in one way or another with communism.

On Saturday, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson slashed about \$200 million out of government price-support commitments under farm aid programs. Benson announced lower price supports this year for cotton, oats, rye, barley, sorghum grain, soybeans, flax seed and cotton seed. He continued the present rates for dairy products. Roughly, the price-support obligations would be reduced \$70 million for oats, \$2.5 million for rye, \$21 million for barley, \$11 million for sorghum grain, \$15 million for soybeans, \$4.6 million for flax seed, \$10 million for cotton seed and \$72 million for cotton which will figure almost \$6.00 a bale. Parity today is about 81% in this country.

February 14, 1957

For a great number of years I have from time to time traveled up and down Barren and Green Rivers. Since I was a very small boy all river boats upon approaching the mouth of Gasper, pull the steam whistle saluting one or more times. I often wondered why every river boat upon approaching this particular point, where a large rock in the side of the river bank

was visible from the river, carried out this procedure. It seems that this rock which I have always heard called Sally's Rock was named after Sally Beck Ericson who on February 11th died at the age of 84. When she was a very small girl and up to the time of her marriage, she always ran out of her home near Gaspers Rock and down to the top of the rock where she waved to all of the river boats. The river men returned her waves with salutes from their boat whistles. Mrs. Ericson was a native of Lakeland, Florida at the time of her death.

February 15, 1957

Governor Chandler is continuing a running word battle with Paul Butler, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The next meeting of the committee will be held in San Francisco and Chairman Butler who says that very few people pay any attention to Chandler and that he certainly does not intend to waste any of his time with the Kentucky governor, also says that Chandler should attend the San Francisco meeting and should present any charges that he has against the chairman at that time. This battle began as a result of the naming of ex-Senator Earle C. Clements as chairman of this particular election committee at a salary of \$22,500 a year.

The Soviet Union proposed on Monday of this week that the Big Four cooperate in economic aid to the Middle East. The six-point proposal provides that the United States, Britain, France and Russia should endeavor to maintain the peace in the Middle East, settling disputed questions by negotiations, noninterference in the internal affairs in the Near and Middle East, renounce any attempts to include these countries in military blocs, liquidation of foreign bases and the withdrawal of foreign troops from the territories of the countries of the Near and Middle East, the mutual renunciation of the supply of arms to countries of the Near and Middle East.

Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh have been apart since October 15th as the result of the Duke's travels around the world. This unusual separation has caused rumors of a rift in the royal marriage which are being bitterly denied today.

The Post Office Department today followed the General Services Administration's lead in temporarily shutting off any further construction awards for projects in the federal lease building program. Some 48 post office projects have heretofore been approved and only one at St. Mary's, Ohio approved for construction. Under the lease purchase bill which was

passed during the 2nd Session of the 83rd Congress the federal government would enter into agreements with the contractors to build federal buildings and post office buildings over twenty- to thirty-year lease contracts with rental payments evidencing principle and interest to be made over this period of time until the total purchase price was paid. A right unusual position to have our federal government in and a right unusual picture for the leading power of the world.

On Wednesday of last week, Speaker Sam Rayburn informed me that it was again time for me to preside. The bill H. R. 2367 providing for the establishment of a deferred grazing program and protein feed program as parts of the relief available to drought-stricken areas under Public Law 875, 81st Congress and for other purposes was up for passage in the House. As soon as the rule was adopted, I took the Chair and presided as chairman. On two or more occasions each year since I have been a Member of Congress, the Speaker has asked me to preside and I consider this a compliment since I am one of the young members of the House that presides when the committee resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole for the purpose of general debate on legislation up for passage. Jere Cooper of Tennessee, Francis E. Walter of Pennsylvania, Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, Aime

Forand of Rhode Island, Orin Harris of Arkansas are other members of the House that the Speaker asks to preside for general debate. I recall last year the Speaker asked me to preside at the time the Philippine trade extension was up for action. I distinctly remember that some 25 amendments were offered. Motions to strike the enacting clause and every parliamentary rule used. Lew Deschler, our parliamentarian, certainly is of great assistance during such a battle.

The future of TVA--a yardstick for prices and costs of electric power set up in the early days of Franklin D. Roosevelt hangs in the balance today. It depends particularly and immediately on two things. First, the selection of a new member of the three-man board of directors of the TVA by President Eisenhower. Second, the decision of Congress on how TVA's needed new facilities to meet increasing demands for electric power are to be financed.

February 18, 1957

Britain's top strategist of World War II says Dwight D. Eisenhower's strong point as a commander was his charm rather than military ability. Field Marshall Viscount Alanbrooke, wartime chief of the Imperial general staff (1941-46) made his observation in a war diary forming the

basis of a new book released tomorrow, "The Turn of the Tide." In a footnote to his diary, Lord Alanbrooke said that Eisenhower learned a lot during the war but tactics, strategy and command were never his strong points. Eisenhower, according to this general, was able to get the very best out of inter-allied forces and was well served by his chief of staff, Bedell Smith.

This past week, Assistant Secretary of Defense Robert Trigg Ross, the husband of the president of a large clothing manufacturer who was able to secure an \$850 million contract for clothing, resigned his position when the pressure went on. Air Force Secretary Tabbott, during the past administration, was in the same position and the majority of the newspapers failed to make any comment concerning this thievery.

The Soviet government changed foreign ministers on Friday of last week switching from Dmitri Shepilov to Andrei Gromyko. Shepilov had only been in office eight months. Gromyko is a career diplomat and long time deputy minister. This change may forecast a harsher tone in Soviet foreign policy.

Hearings continue on the civil rights bill to be brought to the floor for action within the next two weeks. I presume the

southern Members of Congress from the extreme south realize full well that passage of this particular bill is the first note sounded which will bring the death knell to white supremacy or control in the extreme south. For instance, in Mississippi the colored people will be able to elect every congressman and both senators if they succeed in marching forward after passage of the civil rights bill. I presume that someone can hold the hand of most of them indicating the bracket to be marked on the ballot.

The census clock at the Department of Commerce last week ticked off arrival of the 170 millionth United States citizen. This device operates continuously and keeps the figure up to the minute on three vital statistics: a birth every eight seconds; death every twenty-one seconds; an immigrant every two minutes; and emigrant every twenty-four minutes with the net gain being one person every twelve seconds.

February 20, 1957

We have heard a lot about the budget during the past few weeks. An alltime high for peacetime submitted by a Republican Administration elected partly on the basis of its economy and tax reduction promises. Since the 85th Congress convened, we have had two supplemental

emergency deficiency bills up for action and in these bills some \$83 million reduction was made by the House. The Senate very promptly restored each dollar. Another test will be today when our first regular appropriation bill is up for vote in the House. This bill is the Treasury and Post Office Appropriation Bill for 1958. The Subcommittee on Treasury and Post Office recommends a \$58 million cut and with only four dissenting votes, the full committee approved the vote of the subcommittee. Every effort will be made today to restore the \$58 million cut and this will be a right good test of just whether or not this all-time record peacetime budget will be reduced to any extent.

In the President's budget message to Congress which, by the way, was read by one of the reading clerks contained a statement to the effect that an immediate study should be made to determine as to whether or not more consistency and interest rate changes by various agencies should be made at the present time. Further over in the budget a statement was made to the effect that the treasury had to pay 3-3/8% for its borrowed money and the REA loans under the 1936 act call for only 2% interest. Under the present hard money policy of this administration, every effort will be made to reduce REA in scope and, if possible, totally destroy it. The sure

way to destroy REA is to increase the interest rate and to make loans more difficult to secure. After twenty years of REA, 94.2% of the farms of the United States are electrified and 92.4% of the farms in Kentucky come within this category. The new Administrator of the REA is David A. Homie and all appropriations for REA and authorizations for use of money come before my Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations of the Committee on Appropriations. When the Administrator of the REA appears before my subcommittee with the Secretary of Agriculture, I shall go into detail as to their attitude concerning recommendations for an increase in REA interest rates. Carrying out the President's idea, Representative Hiestand, Republican of California, on Thursday of last week introduced a bill in the House providing for an REA interest rate equaling the amount of interest paid by the government at the present time for its money; in addition, requiring a loan fee in proportion to the overall cost of the administration and loan-making in the REA program. Passage of this bill would destroy REA and I believe that this is the time to stave off this attack. An article appeared yesterday in the Courier-Journal of Louisville, Kentucky entitled, "Move to Raise REA Loan Costs Sought in House. Natcher Leads Seven in an Attack on Administration's Effort to Nearly Double Charges." Every county in my district is served by REA

and the first loan approved in Kentucky was credited to the Henderson-Union Rural Electric Cooperative. We have twenty-eight distribution co-ops in Kentucky at the present time serving over 205,000 consumers in 110 of 120 counties.

February 22, 1957

The House Appropriations Committee chipped another \$60,700,000 from President Eisenhower's \$72 billion budget yesterday. My committee recommended this reduction in an Interior Department supply bill following House approval of an \$80,300,000 slash in Post Office and Treasury Department operating funds. The \$454,395,700 measure reported out by the committee amounted to a 12% decrease from the total asked in the President's budget for the Interior Department and several related agencies for the year beginning next July 1st. About \$40 million of the \$60,974,000 cut in the Interior Department bill resulted from the committee's refusal for a budget request for domestic purchase of tungsten, fluorispar and columbium-tantalum during the coming fiscal year. Congressman Gregory of the First District of Kentucky who for a great number of years has succeeded in having the other members of the Kentucky delegation pull his chestnuts from the fire such as by taking care of the low Cumberland for him, failed to take care of fluorispar

for his district. About \$4 million worth of fluorispar is purchased in the First District of Kentucky and I presume that the congressman will now take this matter up with his two friends, Senator Cooper and Senator Morton.

President Eisenhower in a major television-radio address on Wednesday night of this week declared firmly that the United Nations organization must renew with increased vigor its efforts to bring about Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and Gulf of Aqaba area. The President said the United Nations has no choice but to exert pressure upon Israel to withdraw her occupation forces from Egypt. It now looks like this country will join the application of the United Nations Organization voting sanctions against Israel unless she compromises immediately. Financial and economic sanctions against Israel at the present time would be detrimental.

Yesterday, the Evening Star of Washington set a new record for advertising with a newspaper containing 156 pages. The Washington day sales which create quite an uproar each year are carried in this particular issue and today the rush begins.

The treatment of the writings of two presidents is a subject of growing comment

among their friends. Ex-President Truman and President Eisenhower sold their books for about \$600,000. President Eisenhower was accorded capital gains treatment for his "Crusade in Europe" and he is estimated to have retained more than \$400,000. Ex-President Truman, with the tax law changed, had to pay full income tax on his memoirs and retained less than \$100,000. The friends of these two particular presidents have discussed this matter pro and con over the past several months and President Eisenhower's friends point out that as president, Truman was accorded an expense account of \$50,000 a year tax-free. This tax exemption had been removed before Eisenhower became president so he now pays full income tax on his salary of \$100,000 and on his personal expense account of \$50,000. The pension plan of \$25,000 a year for former presidents is primarily related at this time to the situation in which former President Truman finds himself with sizable expenses of a semi-public or public nature and no large personal fortune out of which to meet those expenses.

There is now a possibility that a serious split in the Israeli government will take place as the result of the U.N. demand that troops be removed from the Gaza Strip and along the Egyptian coast of the Gulf of Agaba. Ben-Gurion informed the Israeli Parliament last night that Israel

would order her last invasion forces home if the U.N. troops were stationed on the Gaza Strip and on the Agaba Coast. The Prime Minister rejected President Eisenhower's latest appeal for an immediate withdrawal and said Israel wanted more negotiations with the United States and the U.N.

Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson, who should have some idea of what he is talking about, paints a grim picture of the next war. If it comes, according to Mr. Peterson, with the best of shelters for about 160 million people, from 40% to 45% would be killed in an attack with weapons now available. Furthermore, these shelters, according to Mr. Peterson, would cost many times the \$7,500,000,000 recently estimated. According to our present information, the Civil Defense Administration is recommending plans for evacuating cities assuming as much as three hours warning of an attack. These plans, according to my opinion, will be out the window when the intercontinental ballistic missile becomes available. This missile may be available within one, two or three years.

Several days ago I inserted an editorial from the Madisonville, Kentucky Messenger which emphatically stated that the time had now arrived for the people who were injured by juvenile delinquents to know the names of those who caused the

injury. This editorial quoted J. Edgar Hoover as stating that our policy up to the present time of withholding from the press the names and residence of juvenile delinquents called up in court for action was a serious mistake and that in order to stop this tremendous wave of juvenile delinquency which is spreading throughout the country today secrecy safeguards should be immediately removed. On Tuesday of this week, I received a real nice letter from Mr. Hoover thanking me for making this insertion in the Congressional Record and I passed this letter on to my good friend, Edgar Arnold, Sr., owner of the Madisonville Messenger. During my experience over a period of some 14½ years as a prosecutor, I definitely believed at all times that it was a mistake to shield and protect juvenile delinquents to the extent that the press would be denied the names and addresses of these offenders. I have had occasions where the same juvenile was brought into court as many as five times before the judge would finally relent and confine the juvenile to the reform school. During the escapades of this type of an individual, many, many good people were injured unnecessarily.

In the House today, we had our annual reading of Washington's Farewell Address by Representative William S. Broomfield of Royal Oak, Michigan. Each year I indicate to myself that it will not be

necessary to hear the message read since I heard it the year before but I soon change my mind and each time I am again bewitched by the contents of this message and the lesson it can teach us in the present year of 1957. It seems more alive, instructive and up to date each year.

February 23, 1957

We have nineteen standing committees of the House of Representatives. From time to time, stories are written showing the influence the south has upon the Congress of the United States and especially from the standpoint of seniority. Of the nineteen standing committees, thirteen have chairmen from the south. The Major committees of the nineteen have southern chairmen. The chairmen and the committees are: Harold E. Cooley, of North Carolina for Agriculture, Clarence Cannon of Missouri for Appropriations, Carl Vinson of Georgia for Armed Services, Brent Spence of Kentucky for Banking and Currency, John L. McMillan of South Carolina for District of Columbia, Graham A. Barden of North Carolina for Education and Labor, Omar Burleson of Texas for House Administration, Orin Harris of Arkansas for Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Herbert C. Bonner of North Carolina for Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Tom Murray of Tennessee for Post Office and Civil Service, Howard W. Smith of Virginia for Rules,

Olin E. Teague of Texas for Veterans Affairs and Jere Cooper of Tennessee for Ways and Means.

At the present time our Speaker of the House is Sam Rayburn of Texas and our Whip is Carl Albert of Oklahoma.

In the Senate, the Majority Leader is Lyndon Johnson of Texas and with fifteen standing committees we have eight chairmen from the states which are designated generally as southern states. Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana for Agriculture and Forestry, Richard B. Russell of Georgia for Armed Services, J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas for Banking and Currency, Harry Flood Byrd of Virginia for Finance, John L. McClellan of Arkansas for Government Operations, James O. Eastland of Mississippi for Judiciary, Lister Hill of Alabama for Labor and Public Welfare and Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina for Post Office and Civil Service. One other state, West Virginia, which likes to be called a southern state is also represented with a chairmanship. Here we have Matthew M. Neely, Chairman of the Committee on District of Columbia.

The Clements-Chandler feud still continues. In a press release this past week, former Senator Earle C. Clements, in discussing his new job as Executive Director of the Democratic Senatorial

Campaign Committee said that the personal whims of individuals ought to be subordinated to the welfare of the party. He further stated that his defeat last fall was brought about as the result of the unjustified lack of support in the Democratic Party. Chandler replied that he has an enthusiastic attitude toward efforts to rebuild the Democratic Party but that he thought it could be done best by fellows who are proven Democrats not by known party bolters. Chandler further stated that the people in Kentucky disagree about reasons for failure to win the election and that his boast to fellow senators (Clements) in Washington, that he was going to take it all might have had something to do with it. Chandler further stated that Clement's defeat of Joe Leary for the senatorial nomination (won by Lawrence W. Wetherby at a Democratic State Central Executive Committee meeting), his open bolt of Democratic candidates for governor in 1935 and 1955, and the open bolt of Governor Wetherby in which he joined and their responsibility for keeping Chairman Paul Butler of the Democratic National Committee from giving the Democratic ticket in 1955 any support whatsoever might have played some part in Clement's defeat.

We are noted for many things in Kentucky. Mrs. Annabelle Greenwell of Lebanon, Kentucky yesterday challenged the rest of motherhood to beat what she

considers a record. Nineteen children, all single births and all still living. Mrs. Greenwell, aged 48, concedes that the number itself may not be the highest in the United States but coupled with the fact that no multiple births are among her brood and with all alive and healthy, might be a record. Her 50-year-old husband is an unemployed carpenter. Poor man--employment status is easily explainable.

According to a recent directive of the Department of the Army, officers stationed in Germany must immediately stop dating German maids employed by Americans. The reason for this stop order was that it might be embarrassing to both the maid and her employer if she were taken to an Army cocktail party.

February 23, 1957

The Interior Appropriations bill of \$454,395,000 contains \$961,000 for Kentucky's parks.

\$647,000 is for the new Cumberland Gap National Park near Middlesboro, Kentucky. A new lodge and utilities accounted for \$322,000 and the remaining \$325,000 was earmarked for roads and trails. The regular maintenance fund, of course, is included in the bill. For Mammoth Cave National Park, \$150,900 is for additional construction and \$162,600 for roads and

trails and a \$900 item for acquisition of land. The regular maintenance fund, of course, is included.

\$25,000, as a reserve fund for eventual purchase of the Great Onyx and Crystal Cave properties was included.

The Cumberland Gap Park appropriation for management amounted to \$47,621 and \$33,770 for maintenance.

The Mammoth Cave National Park management and protection appropriation amounted to \$225,158 and maintenance at \$101,540.

The Abraham Lincoln birthplace at Hodgenville was voted \$26,622 including \$13,902 for management and protection and \$12,720 for maintenance.

\$77,580,000 was approved for the National Park Service generally throughout the United States. Of that amount, \$20 million was for the Service's ten-year "Mission 66" program. This program is aimed at park facilities to accommodate 80 million visitors annually by 1966.

February 25, 1957

We have again in the House a home rule bill for the District of Columbia. Up to this time, the home rule bills have

always been pigeonholed by the District of Columbia Committee of the House of Representatives. The present members of the District of Columbia Committee in the House are from the south and, in fact, ten of the fourteen Democratic members are from southern states with the Chairman, John L. McMillan, from Florence, South Carolina, heading this formidable array of Dixie statesmen. The membership of this committee is carefully passed upon by the leadership and in this manner their families and constituents at home can at least travel around to a certain extent here in the national capital without fear of assault and robbery.

Yesterday, Secretary of State Dulles conferred with the leadership in Congress concerning the Israeli sanctions matter. Israel has refused to budget from the Gaza Strip until assured that there will be no more raids. To me, this matter is, of course, serious but as a matter of policy mainly and not necessarily carrying us into war. We have been close to war in the Middle East matter all along and this positive stand against Israel on the part of this country was reluctantly made and is reluctantly held. The reason for the leadership meeting all of a sudden and especially on Sunday is due to the fact that the Jews generally in this country are up in arms over President Eisenhower's recent stand in this matter.

February 27, 1957

I have this day received notice from the United States Naval Academy that one of the boys from my congressional district was honorably discharged by the Academic Board after a deficiency. This young man was reexamined and was again found deficient in the subject of marine engineering. His standing was 1.91 in this subject. This is the first candidate from my congressional district that has been discharged for a deficiency.

The Eisenhower Administration recommended yesterday that about 2.5 million people be included under the \$1 an hour federal minimum wage law. Most of these people are employed in stores and a great many of them already are receiving more than \$1 per hour but in some instances store employees are being paid on this basis. According to my information, if the coverage is extended this year, a drive will be made next year to increase the minimum to \$1.25 per hour. No effort is being made at the present time by the administration to increase the minimum but coverage increases naturally demand minimum increases. Before long, big business will admit that their representative in the White House has turned out to be a right good Democrat.

The United States offered a compromise

plan today before the United Nations organization aimed at pulling Israeli troops out of Egypt without resorting to sanctions against Israel. The President's positive stand via television several days ago apparently did not work and pressure has been brought to bear to prevent economic sanctions against Israel.

The Senate is today considering a Middle East resolution offered by Senator Russell of Georgia. This resolution strikes out all reference to economic aid and leaves only a pledge to use armed forces if the President deems that action necessary to halt communist aggression. This is the type of resolution that I would have enjoyed endorsing. Instead of this type of resolution, our resolution was a package affair with authorization to use troops and give economic aid of \$200 million a year combined and under a closed rule which prevented any and all amendments. I have my doubts that Senator Russell's substitute resolution will be approved in the Senate notwithstanding the fact that it is the only type of resolution that should be adopted today.

Prime Minister Guy Mollet, President of the Council of Ministers of the French Republic, addressed the House yesterday. He stated that, "friendship between France and the United States was of long standing and this is old tradition because

never in the course of our common history have we stood on opposite sides of the battlefield. On the contrary, we have fought together and twice for the triumph of democracy and for the freedom of the world." He further stated that, "the symbol of this tried and true friendship is always before us; it is young General Lafayette whose 200th anniversary we are celebrating this year in France as in the United States. The inspiration of this youthful and generous courage has guided and confirmed our feelings for almost two centuries.

We were allies and close allies even before your great Republic had definitely set up the legal bases of its existence. Just as we were united yesterday, we are still bound together today. Our Atlantic alliance which is, for France, the strongest basis of her policy, demands that we defend together should circumstances make it necessary, the world's freedoms against tyranny and intolerance. But it also requests that we study and decide together all problems pertaining to the maintenance and reinforcement of the Atlantic organization whether it be in matters of strategy, of armaments or of distribution of armed forces placed at the disposal of the organization.

The close friendship which links our two nations does not mean that there

never existed between us misunderstandings or different viewpoints. Some have arisen in the recent past. I am glad to say that they have now been cleared up. But I also want to stress that we have always made our intentions absolutely clear. We have stated in all frankness how important were for us the issues at stake. It is also in all frankness that we have clarified in our conversations here, our positions.

Since our common alliance was sealed on the battlefields of yesteryear, many things, and we ourselves, have changed. You have become a great, strong and peaceful nation which has remained true to the enthusiasm and to the generosity of her founding fathers. France, for her part, is also deliberately open to the future. She has forgotten feuds of old standing and I am in a position to say that friendship between France and Germany today is a reality. A new Europe is now being born; its old barriers are falling. You are aware that, with the necessary transitions, the foundations of a common market of 165 million inhabitants are now in the process of being laid. On the other hand, Euratom will be the foundation of the common atomic destinies of our six countries. A great economic union is about to be born which is to complement rather than to compete with the American market. Important progress has thus been made

during the past two years. United Europe will mean a more powerful Europe. Between that Europe and the United States, a new relationship will be established which will mean an active association to the mutual benefit of both the American and European peoples. It will moreover contribute to the strengthening of the Atlantic community.

This new Europe also aims at associating African territories with the making of a more prosperous economic entity. It is now our task, hand in hand with our European partners, to put our industrial resources at the disposal of Africa; thus, Eurafrika will come into existence.

Recently France has introduced important reforms in the political and administrative structure of her overseas territories. Next month, general elections will take place conducted in complete freedom and equality which will give birth to new assemblies in each African territory. As a result, local executive powers will be constituted. Thus, without stopping her economic aid to Africa, France is presently transferring to the African elites ever-increasing responsibilities in the management of their own affairs.

Cooperation between Europe and Africa thus opens the road to a greater future.

In these 20th century projects a broad vision is more important than ever. I am sure the European youth is worthy of the great task ahead. They are looking forward to the future not with skepticism and discouragement but with resolution and confidence. France is faithful to her vocation because she has brought her contribution to these constructive achievements from which peace will emerge stronger.

March 4, 1957

We take up the famous corn bill this week from the Committee on Agriculture. Today we have our consent calendar and suspensions with House Resolution 157 calling for certain investigations from the Agriculture Committee up tomorrow and Wednesday and Thursday, H. R. 4901, minimum acreage allotment for corn.

President Eisenhower this week named Charles E. Whittaker Circuit Court of Appeals Judge of the State of Missouri to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court resulting from the retirement of Stanley Reed of Kentucky. Mr. Whittaker was born in the State of Kansas and in 1954 was named District Federal Judge by President Eisenhower and shortly thereafter named to the Circuit Court of Appeals by the President. For a number of years, he was a trial attorney and his ascent to the Supreme Court has been right rapid.

The Senate, as usual, is going through its preliminary springtime partisan debates and one day last week a bill was up in the Senate authorizing subsidy sale of cottonseed meal to cattlemen in the drought states. Senator John Williams, Republican of Delaware, said the bill should give the Secretary of Agriculture discretionary sales authority. He pointed out the fact that the King Ranch received a subsidy in the form of low price meal through the drought relief program last fall to the tune of some \$32,585. The good senator pointed out the fact that the King Ranch is larger than the State of Delaware and was the owner of the race horse that recently won the Belmont sweepstakes. The senator wondered out loud as to how many Americans realized that this particular horse was on relief and in his opinion the King Ranch required no subsidy. Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson, whose vote is utterly audible, quickly asserted that the owners of the King Ranch are Republicans who have supported the Administration "through thick and thin, hell and high water." The Congressional Record, by the way, shows this statement to be "thick and thin."

During the hearings before the Independent Offices Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, testimony was heard to the effect that in the United States today there are 22,400,000 veterans.

15.4 million served in World War II, 4.8 million in the Korean War and 1.8 million in World War I. With their families, they make up close to one-half of the nation's population. Since 1945 our government has paid out in veterans benefits \$66 billion to veterans and their families.

Prices have gone up considerably since June 1950. Average prices for the following clearly show the upsurge: New house - from \$9,340 to \$13,200, making a change of 41%; new car - from \$2,220 to \$2,690, making a change of 21%; farm tractor - \$1,860 to \$2,090, with a 12% rise; men's suit - \$58 to \$66 or an increase of 14%; automobile tire - \$19 to \$24, making an increase of 26%; quart of milk - 22¢ to 25¢ or an increase of 14%; loaf of bread - 14.7¢ to 18.3¢, making an increase of 24%; and pork chops by the pound - 73¢ to 79¢ or an increase of 8%. These figures are from June 1950 through the year 1956.

March 6, 1957

One of the nicest banquets that I have ever attended is the Gridiron Annual Banquet. Last year I attended and enjoyed every minute. On Saturday night of last week, the Gridiron Banquet was held and Adlai E. Stevenson spoke for the Democrats with Under Secretary of Labor, Arthur Larson speaking for the Republicans. Stevenson's speech apparently took the news

boys by surprise. After some seven or eight minutes of witty remarks, Stevenson settled down on the track and instead of using the accepted rapier apparently Adlai used the "surgeon's knife." The circumstances of Stevenson's indictment was that the press deliberately played along with President Eisenhower's peace and prosperity platform last fall before the November election when it knew the truth about the problem involved and the seriousness of this problem to all the people in our country. Stevenson's attempt to bring this matter to the attention of the people and the public's indifference was blamed on the press. He deliberately chose the occasion to brave the prima donnas of the press, their publishers, their bankers and their biggest advertisers on their annual gala occasion. This was quite an occasion and I certainly agree with Mr. Stevenson in his remarks.

March 7, 1957

The lack of an adequate light weight metal for shielding a nuclear reactor is delaying the development of the \$800 million atomic-powered airplane project. Lead which is used to shield ground and seaborne reactors would be too heavy for an airplane.

As soon as we complete the corn bill, the Senate version of the Middle East

resolution will be called up for action in the House. The Senate made about a half-dozen changes in the resolution which originally passed the House.

Israel withdrew yesterday from the Gaza Strip and U. N. troops moved in to take control.

Senator Jack Kennedy of Massachusetts hopes to be the Democratic nominee for vice president in 1960. Just how a Catholic will be received on the national ticket is unknown. The Al Smith campaign was the last test. Senator Kennedy, in an article in the Life Magazine predicted that Vice President Nixon would be the Republican candidate in 1960 and predicted that he would be a tough, skillful, shrewd opponent. The 39-year-old senator further predicted that the Democrats must take a penetrating reappraisal of the Democratic Party and be willing to embrace new ideas, new policies, new faces and be unafraid of controversial issues. He further stated that Democratic leaders must be willing to put the future of the party above sectional and factional disputes and personal ambition.

A new development in the Second District is the purchase by Alcoa of the Seneca Coal Company's mine No. 2 coal reserves and other property near Sturgis, Kentucky. In addition, it has taken

options to purchase 10,000 acres of additional coal land near Sturgis. The coal reserves are expected to form a high supply source of fuel for the Alcoa's coal-fired steam generating plant and new \$80 million smelter in Warwick County, Indiana. The Indiana site is on the Ohio River eighteen miles east of Evansville and about the same distance from Owensboro, Kentucky. This site is some 45 miles from the Sturgis Coal property. This transaction again points up the tremendous importance of improved waterways to the industrial development of western Kentucky.

The unexpected often happens. The seven-member commission of private citizens headed by steel executive Benjamin F. Fairless, former president of U. S. Steel, voiced a hope yesterday that the estimated cost of \$7.9 million expended for foreign aid in the fiscal year 1956 will soon be brought down in total amount. This commission reported yesterday that the program of mutual security must continue for years to come since there is a distinct possibility the cold war will continue. The United States, according to the commission's report to President Eisenhower, must resolve to stay the course and must abandon the false hope that collective security costs are temporary. The commission, however, urged more loans and fewer gifts to bolster friendly nations. It suggests an outright end to

loans repayable in money that can't be converted into dollars. It was recommended that the number of foreign aid projects be cut drastically. The other members of the commission are: Colgate Darden, President of the University of Virginia; Jesse W. Tapp, Vice Chairman of the Bank of America; John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America; Vice Chairman Walter Bedell Smith of the American Machine and Foundry Company; Whitelaw Reed, Chairman of the Board of the New York Herald-Tribute; and Richard R. Deupree, Chairman of the Board of the Proctor and Gamble Company.

March 8, 1957

Today the full Committee on Appropriations reported out the general government matters appropriation bill for 1958. This bill recommends appropriations totaling \$16,116,370 and provides for operating costs of the White House office, Executive Mansion and grounds, Bureau of the Budget, National Security Council, Office of Defense Mobilization, compensation of the President which amounts to \$150,000 and general appropriations for the American Battle Monument Commission. The overall amount recommended by my committee is a 23 percent reduction of the amounts requested by the Bureau of the Budget and the President of the United States. In discussing this bill, it was

pointed out that government pay for all employees amounts to \$37 million per day.

For several weeks now, the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Budget and other cabinet members have very casually mentioned the fact that the 1958 budget is the largest peacetime budget on record and that they sincerely hope that the Congress will cut this budget. Almost every news conference quotes the President as saying that he hopes the Congress will be in a position to cut the budget and everytime he is very coy with this statement. After reporting out the bill this morning, the full committee adopted a resolution which provides in substance as follows:

"Whereas the House of Representatives must in the public interest make substantial reductions in the budget for 1958, and

Whereas the House of Representatives calls upon President Eisenhower to make suggestions where these cuts can be made and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President."

Many, many promises were made during the presidential campaign last November and the size of this budget clearly proves my point.

March 9, 1957

Director of the Budget, Percival Brundage, informed one of the subcommittees of my Committee on Appropriations this past week that he sees nothing which indicates a small budget for 1959. He hopes that the 1959 budget will not exceed \$72 billion

I believe that Congress will cut the budget some but each time a cut is made in the House, the Senate magnanimously restores the entire cut. The area which a cut can be made and not cause too much trouble is in foreign aid funds. Almost half of the money cut from the past three Eisenhower budgets--\$2.3 billion in all--came from foreign aid funds. Defense spending in the three years was reduced \$1 billion below the Administrations' recommended level but that represents a cut of only 1% of the amounts recommended by the Budget Bureau.

On Thursday of this week, the Security Council of the United Nations organization recommended unanimously that newly independent Ghana, the new African nation, be admitted as the 81st member of the United Nations organization. The Soviet Union joined the western powers in recommending the independence of the new African nation and much to the surprise of the rest of the world, joined in the application for admission for United Nations

membership.

On Tuesday night of this week, President Eisenhower extended some 1,785 invitations for a congressional reception. Every member of the House and the Senate with the exception of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin received an invitation to attend. The White House, upon being interrogated, simply stated that no invitation was issued to Senator McCarthy. The senator's failure to receive an invitation is a result of his running battle with President Eisenhower which has continued now for some four years. Some people are of the opinion that President Eisenhower has every right to invite to official receptions at the White House whomever he pleases even though such social functions are paid for with taxpayers money. Congress annually appropriates for the use of the President a fund to cover entertainment expenses and usually there are several state dinners and receptions for the diplomatic corps, the judiciary, the Vice President, the Speaker of the House, members of Congress and government officials. Some members of Congress believe that the President had no right to snub Senator and Mrs. McCarthy due to the fact that as the representative of all of the State of Wisconsin and with the taxpayers money used for such receptions, an invitation should have been in order in this case. I have attended a congressional

reception, a congressional ball, luncheon at the White House with the President and have met with the President on two occasions to discuss legislation. Virginia had attended three or four teas at the White House and we decided not to attend the last congressional reception. According to my information, approximately one-third of the members of the House attended the reception and they were amazed to see such a small number from the Senate and House present. It seems that the President invited everyone in the Capitol who has anything to do with the Congress together with hundreds of Pentagon officials. Several thousand people were pushing and shoving and, as one of the older members of the House remarked, it was just like herding hogs to market on a rainy Monday morning. The President was sick and indicated his disability throughout the evening. Mrs. Eisenhower, with her new shade of hair and dress which was made for a considerably younger lady, seemed to be enjoying herself throughout the entire event.

March 11, 1957

We begin hearings today on the District of Columbia budget for 1958. Here again we have a record amount presented to Congress for approval.

The budget is being discussed every

hour on the hour. When General Dwight D. Eisenhower campaigned for the presidency in 1952, he promised to cut back on federal spending. For a while President Eisenhower was notably successful in carrying out that promise. He and his party in Congress started out by trimming some \$9 billion off the Truman farewell budget.

But it couldn't last. A rapidly-growing population, continued expensive security needs and an expanded economy with its new demands on the federal treasury made impossible any sustained ceiling on federal spending. The inevitable came last January 16th when Mr. Eisenhower submitted his spending proposals for fiscal year 1958 to Congress. At \$71.8 billion, it was the largest peacetime budget in history.

The spending requests have dampened the ardor that many Republicans had felt for the President. Newspapers that supported him all along have taken him to task--some gently, others harshly.

Republican members of Congress, perhaps not unaware of his clipped last-term coattails have shown less reluctance to criticize. Some have compared him unfavorably to the late President Roosevelt.

Last week, thirty party leaders that comprise the powerful House Republican

Policy Committee unanimously demanded a "substantial reduction" in the budget. Minority Leader Joseph Martin, chairman of the group, defined "substantial" as about \$3 billion. Many congressmen in both parties report that the mail from their constituents is running unusually heavy. The added weight being accounted for by requests that spending be reduced.

Mr. Eisenhower himself has invited Congress to trim where it can, although he said last week that he did not want to drop any of the projects he has proposed. He suggested that spending levels might be reduced by an assiduous practice of thrift in government agencies and the postponement (not abandonment) of projects whenever possible.

The President told his news conference Thursday that he has ordered a careful review of the budget throughout the government and said he hoped the study would result in a slackening of spending.

News that the Administration will try to add about 105,000 non-defense workers to the federal payroll irked some members of Congress last week including a few in the President's own party. The general tenor of the complaints was that such plans hardly looked like an effort to reduce spending.

Mr. Eisenhower's Treasury Secretary, George Humphrey, told a group of Detroit Republicans earlier in the week that he is confident some substantial cuts can be made. He said that while savings can be realized by attacking waste, extravagance and duplication, the big reductions can come only as a result of revisions in spending programs.

But Mr. Humphrey's views did not agree with opinions expressed on Wednesday by Budget Director Percival Brundage. He told a House appropriations subcommittee that there was scant hope for sizable reductions. He said that there was little chance that the fiscal 1958 spending programs would be "less than between \$70 and \$72 billion."

The President or no one else in his executive family who has supported the current economy drive has offered to put a finger on any specific places in the budget that could stand cutting. So yesterday the House Appropriations Committee voted for a resolution that would ask the President to say exactly what he thought could be reduced in his admittedly reducible budget.

The House got its first chance to enforce economy in government departments last month and it knocked \$80.3 million off of Mr. Eisenhower's request for the

Treasury, Post Office Department and the Tax Court. But this sum is hardly more than microscopic when it is realized that under the proposed budget Uncle Sam will spend that much every 9½ hours in the coming fiscal year.

Most observers believe that Representative Martin's goal of \$3 billion in reductions hasn't a chance and a look at the proposed budget would seem to bear this out. The document has some soft spots, to be sure, but a \$3 billion cut could hardly be accomplished without some drastic revisions in domestic or foreign policy or both.

Mr. Eisenhower asked for \$4.4 billion in foreign aid (\$1.95 billion in economic assistance), a likely target of the economy bloc in any year. Last year, he requested \$4.86 billion and it was cropped to \$3.804 billion by Congress. A similar \$1 billion cut this year would no doubt be the largest single reduction of the \$71.8 billion proposal. House Majority Leader John W. McCormack has predicted that any major budget trimming will be done on foreign aid.

Last week the President's Citizens' Advisory Committee on Mutual Security urged that Mr. Eisenhower hold the line on spending both at home and overseas. Yet, it said that "we should continue the

present collective security system with its enormous costs to all concerned. There can be no relaxation." It added that the foreign aid program would be essential "for some years to come." And two days later the President's International Development Advisory Board headed by Eric Johnston urged a "massive program of economic aid to underdeveloped nations."

There is growing pessimism among advocates of a federal-aid school construction program who fear that time plus the insistence of Representative Powell of New York for a ban on aid to segregated schools will prevent the passage of such a bill again this year. This, of course, is not the kind of thrift Mr. Eisenhower is talking about and if the bill is killed, it will not be for seasons of economy. But its failure would lighten the budget by \$451 million.

The defense budget includes such small but tempting items as a request for \$9.2 million to build power systems in the Army-administered Ryukyu Islands and an increase over last year of \$9.4 million for civil construction by the Corps of Engineers. But nobody has yet come forward with suggestions for any substantial reductions in the \$38.5 billion defense allotments.

Most congressmen will not be any more

inclined than usual to take a meat-axe to the Agriculture Department's spending for farmers who, though better off than last year, still hardly constitute a wealthy class.

The largest farm item, \$1.25 billion to finance the soil bank is unlike Secretary Pearson's crop supports, firmly inflexible. If farmers' soil bank contracts total this amount, that is what will be spent.

A few agriculture programs--all small--may appear inviting to budget cutters because such reductions can be accomplished without visible impact on the farmers' pocketbook. They include: A research program costing \$2.3 million more than the current year and \$50 million more than was authorized for fiscal year 1956; \$20 million in new money for a great plains conservation program; and \$4 million for a new program of aid to states for tree planting.

The most ambitious budget-cutting goal yet announced is that of the thrifty senator from Virginia, Harry F. Byrd, who said \$5 billion of budget fat could be cut away.

But that would be larger than the combined reductions in the past three fiscal years which saw a total of only \$4.9 billion cut from requests for the

three years amounting to \$667 billion.

Representative Clare Hoffman, Republican of Michigan, offered one answer. On the theory that if it does not have the money, then Congress can't appropriate. Mr. Hoffman introduced a resolution urging repeal of the income tax amendment to the Constitution.

There was little support immediately visible for this solution, however.

March 15, 1957

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, U.S.N., age 68, the first man to fly over the North and South Poles, died in his sleep last Monday night. Admiral Byrd was a member of a distinguished Virginia family and his brother is Senator Harry Byrd. Admiral Byrd was instrumental in charting some two million square miles of the earth's surface previously unseen by man.

Upon receipt of our resolution pertaining to suggestions to cutting the budget, President Eisenhower informed the news conference that he would be as helpful as he could in response to our resolution, but that any great reductions could be achieved only by eliminating or slowing down programs for security and welfare of his country. He said that Congress would have to decide as to whether or not one or

both of these programs could be reduced or eliminated. Shortly thereafter, the President went aboard the USS CANBERRA for a slow six-day cruise to Bermuda. Now the good President is on a slow boat to Bermuda; Secretary of State Dulles is in Australia and Vice President Nixon is in the Middle East. The kitchen is vacant and all the cooks have vanished.

On Wednesday, the House defeated legislation designed to avert complete collapse of a price-support program for the 1957 corn crop. The bill was defeated 217 to 188. Forty-four of us on our side of the aisle joined with the Republicans to pass a corn bill which is of vital importance to my district at the present time. No corn legislation is in effect today and some sixty million acres of corn will probably be produced in 1957.

President Eisenhower sent a message to the House on Tuesday a week ago informing us that an amendment to the Anglo-American Financial Agreement of 1945, signed for the United States by the Secretary of the Treasury and for the United Kingdom by the British Ambassador, was to be immediately delivered. Under the terms of this agreement Great Britain is entitled to waiver of interest payments under certain conditions and further gives Great Britain the right to postpone in more than seven annual installments of

principle and interest on her indebtedness to this country. According to my information, we are thus called upon to give \$85 million in interest outright to Great Britain which I will refuse to do.

My mail continues to contain many letters urging reduction of the \$71.8 billion budget. This budget continues to attack TVA and contains few resource development projects.

Some of the hundreds of Americans who received valuable gifts from King Saud of Saudi Arabia during his visit to the United States must give them up. The State Department has ordered its staff members to turn in whatever the King gave them. The law forbids United States' employees to accept gifts from foreign governments unless especially permitted to do so by an Act of Congress. A traditional exception to the rule allows President Eisenhower to retain a sword encased in a golden scabbert which is studded with precious stones including uncut diamonds, emeralds and rubies. This sword is worth thousands of dollars and according to the Republicans will eventually wind up in the Eisenhower Museum. Poor Secretary of State Dulles must turn in his diamond studded dagger.

A law firm was recently organized here in the District of Columbia under the firm

name of Davies, Richards, Tydings, Lyndon and Duff. James A. Duff, former governor of Pennsylvania, and defeated U. S. Senator of last year, and Millard Tydings, a four-term Senator and democratic candidate who was forced to withdraw last year for health reasons, head this firm.

March 16, 1957

Last year the Washington papers proceeded to take each member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia to task for his action in reducing certain items in the budget. One editorial stated that all of the members of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia were men of little vision. This is one committee where you simply cannot win, regardless of your action. In yesterday's Evening Star appeared an editorial entitled "Economy and Local Budget." According to this editorial, current hearings on the District of Columbia budget will no doubt produce some cuts due to the fact that the amount requested is the largest ever proposed. In fact, the amount requested is twice the size of the 1949 budget and 50% larger than 1953. The amount requested of \$207 million is 8½ million larger than last year's appropriation. The editorial points out the fact that the federal payment should not be reduced. The federal payment authorization

at the present time is \$23 million for the District of Columbia and in my opinion will receive a cut.

Yesterday we reported out the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill. The budget requests were reduced \$516.9 million. This bill contains \$5.9 billion in new funds for 18 miscellaneous agencies. Eighty percent of the money in this bill goes to the Veterans Administration. \$702 million was appropriated for the operation of the Veterans Administration Hospital program which included 173 hospitals providing care and treatment for an average of 140,800 veterans. We agreed to finance a program calling for an expenditure of from \$350 to \$500 million for a public building program beginning in the fiscal year 1959 through direct appropriations unless the staggering lease-purchase construction program gets back on its feet within the next twelve months. This bill contains \$20 million to General Services Administration for use in acquiring sites and for the planning of buildings authorized under the lease-purchase program.

We are grinding quite slow at the present time and this staggering budget together with civil rights, school construction legislation and the general political maneuvering of this Administration for the elections in 1958 have almost brought this session to a complete halt.

Our program next week with one exception could be passed upon easily in one day. On Monday, we take up H. R. 5520, a bill providing for an increase in interest rates on certain types of U. S. Government bonds; Tuesday, we have the consent and private calendars and Independent Offices Appropriation bill for 1958; Wednesday, and the balance of the week, H. R. 2146, the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1957 and H. R. 4135, a savings and loan association holding company bill.

The Department of Agriculture announced this week that farmers throughout the U. S. had signed agreements to retire 19,903,502 acres from production of wheat, corn, cotton, rice and tobacco. If the farmers carry out the agreements to place this acreage in the soil bank reserve, they will be entitled to government subsidy payments totaling \$549,276,640. The agreements by crops and payments include burley tobacco--6,736 acres with \$1,689,115 to be paid; fire-cured tobacco is 6,437 acres with payments of \$1,032,107 to be received; dark air-cured tobacco--1,693 acres with payments of \$265,456 to be received; flue-cured tobacco--45,397 acres with payments amounting to \$10,628,409 Maryland tobacco--5,846 acres with payments to amount to \$822,527. Cotton sign-ups for Kentucky by the way total 1,058 acres for a payment of \$69,264.

March 21, 1957

President Magsaysay of the Philippines was killed in an airplane accident this past weekend. He was definitely pro-American and his successor, the vice president, is not looked upon with favor in this country.

My full committee reported out the appropriation bill for the Departments of Health, Education and Welfare and Labor today with the overall cumulative reduction being 5.9%. We had a terrific battle in full committee over the library services appropriation. The authorization law calls for \$7½ million for each of five years and the President recommended \$3 million for fiscal year 1958. An amendment was offered reducing the subcommittee's recommendation figure and we were able to sustain the subcommittee by a vote of 17 to 21. The pressure is on to reduce the budget and here is one instance where our people will be very much affected. In Kentucky for instance, we have some 100 bookmobiles and Kentucky has fully complied with the authorization for this program. Only 17 of the 48 states have complied with the necessary legislation and this makes it exceedingly difficult from the standpoint of appropriating the money. This bill contains a total appropriation of \$2,866,350,881.

This is the fifth regular appropriation bill for this session.

Treasury-Post Office--\$3,965,291,000 with a 2% reduction; Interior--\$515,189,700 with an 11.8% reduction; General Government Matters--\$20,921,870 with a 23.4% reduction; Independent Offices--\$5,923,195,000 with a 9% reduction; Health, Education and Welfare and Labor--\$2,866,350,881 with a 5.9% reduction in the bill from the amounts recommended by the President. One urgent deficiency 1957 bill of \$382,067,500 with a 12.3% reduction.

We have completed hearings on the District of Columbia budget for 1958 and will mark up our bill tomorrow. It looks very much like we will reduce this bill from \$207 million to about \$191 million. We will go back to Agriculture as soon as our investigation has been completed on the soil bank and after these two bills go on the Floor, my Subcommittee on Foreign Operations will then take up the foreign aid request amounting to \$4.4 billion.

March 23, 1957

On Wednesday of this week, the House passed and sent to the Senate a resolution authorizing \$10,000 for a marble bust of the last Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson. The bust of the Kentuckian will be placed

in the foyer of the Supreme Court Building along side the bust of the late Chief Justices Charles Evans Hughes and Harlan F. Stone. Vinson, a one-time Kentucky congressman also served as a federal judge, defense mobilizer and Secretary of the Treasury before being named to the Supreme Court by President Harry S. Truman. He died in 1953. On Monday night of this week, I attended the Kentucky REA Banquet held at the Raleigh Hotel here in Washington. Representatives of the REA co-ops from all over Kentucky were present together with Senators Cooper and Morton and Perkins, Spence, Ebbsion and myself. We all expressed ourselves when called upon concerning REA and I informed those present of my interrogation of Ezra T. Benson and Administrator Davis Hamil concerning President Eisenhower's request that interest rates be increased. Senator Cooper pledged future support for REA and stated that he had one bit of news which would be of interest to those present and that was that the men now being considered for the vacancy on the TVA board were all men of good character and would make fine board members. The Courier-Journal two days later carried an editorial stating that a man of good character isn't always enough and in substance stated that Cooper should have explained his statement and emphasized that it was either a reassurance or a warning.

Camp Breckinridge is located in Union, Henderson and Webster Counties. This military reservation contains nearly 40,000 acres of land. Since being established in 1942, it has been reactivated three times and is now in charge of caretakers on a standby basis. A great portion of this land was secured by condemnation and the economy of this section of my district was vitally affected by the establishment and closing of this reservation. I have insisted that Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson and Secretary of the Interior Fred Seaton either use this reservation or dispose of same thereby placing this land back on the tax rolls where it will be of assistance to our school program. The Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior advertised for bids on March 20th on 190 acres located in Henderson County with same being the eastern border of the entire reservation. Some fourteen wells on private lands adjacent to the 190 acres are now being pumped and they are wonderful wells. The government maintains that a portion of the reservation was being drained and that as a matter of preservation this land had to be leased. I insisted that the reservation be used or turned back to private ownership and that the advertising of the 190 acres for lease was another good indication that the reservation was no longer necessary. The bids were opened at 1:00 p.m. on March 20th and much to my surprise, the highest bid

was \$432,236 or a total of \$2,274 per acre. Wells must be drilled within six months and the government retains royalty of 15%. The lowest bid was 78¢ per acre. I intend to continue my skirmish hoping to either reopen this reservation or have same placed back on the tax rolls.

Yesterday a heavy earthquake shook San Francisco and the downtown buildings swayed violently. Shortly thereafter, a light quake shook the city. This is the worst quake that San Francisco has experienced in thirty years. The prolonged vibration appeared to have both an up and down motion and a sideways roll. Geologists explained the San Francisco earthquake as a huge valley, some 25 to 50 miles down in the earth which is crumbling slowly.

March 25, 1957

On April 14th, a memorial monument honoring the late Senator and Vice President, Alber W. Barkley, will be unveiled in Paducah, Kentucky. The principal speaker for the occasion will be Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn. The memorial monument cost approximately \$7,000 and it took months and months to raise the money in Paducah and McCracken County. Such a small amount invested in a small monument certainly would lead you to believe that as much as Senator Barkley did for Paducah there would be no difficulty whatsoever in raising

the money.

President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister MacMillan have concluded talks in Bermuda. The British insisted upon a closer relationship between the United States and Britain which would involve a substantial alteration in the American policy of leaving everything up to the United Nations. The British at the conference stated that only a joint U. S.-British approach could be effective against the Egyptian dictator Gamel Nasser.

Hearings have continued for several weeks now on the Senate side investigating Teamster funds and when the hearings recessed on Friday of last week, the testimony so far had disclosed that the sum of \$709,420 had either been misappropriated or was still unaccounted for. Dave Beck, President of the Teamsters Union will, on Tuesday of this week, take the "hot seat" and his appearance may well be the occasion for a display of the kind of sparks that normally come from rubbing together the autocrat and a higher authority.

Two new Supreme Court justices were confirmed by voice vote on Tuesday in the Senate--one, unanimously and the other with only one audible dissent. Charles Evans Whittaker of Missouri was unanimous and William Joseph Brennan, Jr. objected to by a shouted "no" from Senator Joe McCarthy.

To date, the total actual and recommended reduction in the House for the 958 budget is \$742 million or about 1% of the budget. This still was far short of hopes expressed by many that the spending requests could be reduced by as much as 10%. We still have foreign aid and here we have an easy victim for the economy axe.

March 27, 1957

Yesterday Washington welcomed Robert Riscoe, the Jewish Lord Mayor of Dublin. The Lord Mayor stopped by the Capitol for a few minutes and shook hands with the McCarthys, the McCormacks, Rooneys, Kirwans and Murrays. Right unusual to have a Jewish Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Dave Beck, General President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, yesterday refused to answer questions about \$320,000 he allegedly took from his union's treasury. Beck invoked two amendments and three articles of the Constitution challenging the jurisdiction of the select committee and later relied entirely on the Fifth Amendment protection. He sought a loophole and dug what, in all probability, will be his grave so far as his standing in the labor movement is concerned. His prior statements to the effect that he had nothing to hide turned out to be whistling through the cemetery when considering the

steps that he took before the committee.

The Washington newspapers are pulling at the halter awaiting the release date of our hearings of March 28th. The Washington Daily News is preparing for the battle and yesterday in a short editorial entitled "The Public In Brief" stated that the House Appropriations subcommittee responsible for the District budget had played out its annual farce.

March 28, 1957

Today we will continue again on our Labor, Health, Education and Welfare appropriation bill. This is the third day for action on this bill and I have my doubts that we will have a final vote today. Every amendment offered with the exception of two have been adopted and the House is carried away with the idea of cutting the budget and the cuts so far in this particular bill are of the meat-axe variety. This budget controversy has been argued pro and con for weeks but so far the House has accepted the reductions made in our other appropriation bills but not so with our bill up for action at the present time.

Before continuing the reading of the appropriation bill yesterday we had up for consideration a resolution directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to

make an investigation in the field of national monetary and credit policies and the financial structure of the United States. The adoption of the rule was strictly a partisan vote with the exception of South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia and Florida. Enough Democrats joined with every Republican member except three and the rule was defeated 225 to 174. Speaker Rayburn was the last speaker and he was very disappointed at the outcome. This is the first time the Speaker has consumed time on the floor this session earnestly requesting adoption of a proposal which, in his opinion, would be of great importance to our country generally. The Speaker in part stated as follows:

"It may be what I am going to say is futile under the circumstances, but that does not deter me at all because there has been forces working on this House Resolution 85 for several days that are tremendously powerful and influential.

All through this debate, I regret to say, with all of the kind things that have been said about the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Patman) there has run a threat of trying to create a lack of confidence in Wright Patman. I care not how much the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Brown) or the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Halleck) may say of their personal devotion to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Patman), their

principal argument--and I can infer from the speeches what the arguments mean--has been to create a lack of confidence in the ability, in the fairness of the gentleman from Texas, Wright Patman, to find the facts in everything he goes into.

I had a count made the other day. I was interested to know with how many men and women I served in the House of Representatives. The figure was 2,634. Maybe a few names were not found. I have been here a long time and I have served with these 2,634 men and women. I have never served with a more devoted man to his duty and to his country than the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Patman).

The coming in of the Federal Reserve System has been referred to here. There was an investigation made by Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island. A very good report was filed.

In 1913 one of the first caucuses I every attended in this chamber was a caucus of the Democrats with reference to enacting the Federal Reserve Act under the leadership of that great Virginian, Carter Glass.

Many of the members I have spoken to with reference to how they were going to vote have said: "I have heard from all of my bankers. They are all against this

thing." Talk about propoganda: One very important member of the House brought me a telegram that was sent to him by his banker in which it was stated, "I have been requested from the representatives of the American Bankers Association in Washington to send you the following telegram."

"According to the record, the average term of a member of the House is two years, seven months. The following are unusual: Mr. Rayburn - 44 years and Mr. Vinson - 43 years."

April 4, 1957

On Monday of this week I started to get into the elevator just off of the Speaker's lounge and ex-President Truman stepped off. He automatically held out his hand and shook hands with me. He seemed to be in the best of spirits. He was on his way down to shake hands with Mrs. Ridgely in the dining room. I met President Truman in 1942 and although he did not remember this occasion he was unusually nice. He was the only one on the elevator and had slipped away from the newspaper reporters and one or two of his friends who were going around with him. I would have expected anyone except the former President at this time.

Yesterday I questioned the administrator

of the International Cooperation Association concerning President Eisenhower's recent statement to the effect that our country was aiding financially the new nations of the world. My questions pertained to the decline and fall of the British empire. In 1900, the British empire had sixty colonies and occupied one-fourth of the globe. In 1939, the population of the British empire was 563 million. Predictions now are to the effect that in 1959 the population of the British empire will be 30 million. Ghana recently received her independence and Malaya has been promised her independence by August of this year. The colonies are dropping off one by one but that still does not mean that we can start these countries off with millions of our dollars. We must face the fact that Great Britain will soon reach the point that it is no longer a major power. Great Britain and Northern Ireland only cover 94,279 square miles and Texas covers 267,339 square miles. Size, of course, does not absolutely control but other factors have entered into the picture which will make the empire a small nation before too many years pass.

During our hearings Before the Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations, I went into great detail with the Secretary of Agriculture concerning necessary research for tobacco at the present time. During the year 1956, the federal, state

nd county agencies collected \$2,185,000,000
n cigarettes and other tobacco products
nd the farmers on the other hand received
1,151,000,000 for the 1956 tobacco crop.

For seven days now we have considered
he appropriation bill for the Departments
f Labor and Health, Education and Wel-
are. This almost establishes a record.
any, many amendments were offered and
he economy-minded Congress is doing every-
hing within its power to reduce the bud-
et on this particular bill. I do not
now how long this zealousness will con-
inue. Beginning at twelve o'clock today
e will have roll call votes on sixteen
mendments and then upon final passage of
he bill. Each roll call will take about
venty-five minutes and this, according
o my information, will establish an all
ime record.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council met
ast week and suspended Dave Beck as an
FL-CIO vice president and directed that
harges be filed against him. The hearings
efore the Senate committee on Dave Back
ave just been concluded and, to me, labor
as suffered a severe blow.

Newspapers for days now have carried
rticles here in Washington bemoaning the
act that the economy drive has hit the
oteless District of Columbia which for
ears has presented a small but inviting

target for budget cuts. We reduced the District request \$5.7 million under the 1957 budget and over \$14 million under the request for 1958. This bill will follow the present appropriation bill now on the floor.

The White House together with the leaders of both parties in Congress are considering the question as to who shall determine at what point there is sufficient capability to warrant the assumption of the President's duties by the Vice President. On Friday of last week, President Eisenhower recommended that the Constitution be amended to permit the Cabinet to say when the Vice President should assume the duties and powers of the President. Under this proposal the majority of the members of the Cabinet will make the decision. This proposal certainly will not meet with the approval of Congress and has no chance whatsoever of being approved.

The change in weapons has caused this country to revamp their plans insofar as NATO is concerned. Instead of tanks, ships and arms of all descriptions, more emphasis is being given to atomic weapons and guided missiles capable of carrying atomic warheads. This overall change must be given serious consideration in our future plans for mutual security.

April 6, 1957

On Thursday of this week we had 14 roll-call votes on amendments to H. R. 6287, the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare Appropriation Bill. According to Speaker Rayburn, this establishes an all-time record of roll-call votes on any measure coming before the House of Representatives during the past 44 years. At 8:00 on this particular day after this appropriation bill had passed, we attempted to take up the appropriation bill on the District of Columbia, and with a point of order that no quorum was present, we passed this bill over to Monday of next week.

The River and Harbor Omnibus bill which passed the Senate on March 28th contained my low-flow provision and this bill is now before the House.

So far this session my Committee on Appropriations has authorized a reduction in the 1958 budget totaling \$1,086,303,240. This amount is the cumulative reduction for Treasury-Post Office, Interior, General Government Matters, Independent Offices, Labor-Health, Education and Welfare, District of Columbia, Commerce and Urgent Deficiency Bill, 1957.

April 8, 1957

We are slated to bring the District of Columbia appropriation bill to the Floor for action today. The budget submitted to our subcommittee calls for \$207,249,900 which is the all-time record. We recommend a reduction of \$14,719,600 which is \$5,723,079 less than the amount appropriated for 1957. I understand that we will have a fight made on the federal payment and one or two other items in the bill. The members of my committee who are sincerely attempting to reduce the budget are reminded of the farmer in Kentucky who returned home late one Saturday night drunk and decided to complete the shearing of his sheep. On Monday, upon telling his neighbor of his industrious act, the neighbor inquired as to whether or not he was successful. It just so happened that in the shearing process the industrious farmer got ahold of a hog instead of a sheep and in explaining his industrious deed to his neighbor, when the inquiry was made as to whether or not he was successful, stated, "I didn't get too much wool but I got a whole lot of noise." We certainly are receiving rebel yells of all descriptions in some of the cuts made up to this time.

I received a copy of Vice President Nixon's recommendations outlining a nine-point program for bolstering American influence in Africa where he visited for

three weeks last month. I could not help but note the many indirect requests for economic and military aid for the new nations. Ghana and a great many other new nations are naturally in need of economic and military assistance but our country certainly should not be in the position of attempting to support the world. In some instances, the new countries which were formerly colonies of Great Britain should for the time being have remained with the Crown.

The Democrats last week demonstrated again that they can win elections when Dwight D. Eisenhower is not directly involved in the contest. On Monday they knocked down Republican aspirations in Michigan by winning ten top state offices which gives them control. On the following day, Texas Democrats assured the Democratic Party of continued one vote control of the United States Senate by picking four-time loser Ralph Yarborough from among twenty Democrats and two republican contenders to take the seat vacated by Price Daniel in January.

While whittling away at the 1958 budget we were called upon last Friday to deal with an urgent call for a supplemental appropriation. Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield notified Congress that unless his department could get \$47 million to tide it over until July 1st, he would be forced to stretch out his remaining funds by

curtailing postal service starting Saturday. The subcommittee had no chance to consider the supplemental and through pressure alone a vote was taken before the full committee and the chairman was directed to inform the Postmaster General that he could count upon at least \$17 million of amount requested. A full supplemental will be a dagger method of forcing money out of Congress and is a direct violation of the deficiency law which provides that every department appropriation must be prorated over the entire fiscal year and cannot be consumed during the first three quarters.

Last week a rumor started to the effect that President Eisenhower might resign due to his present physical condition. It seems that the rumor was started by a Cleveland newspaper editor who stated that he believed such a move was in the wind. At his weekly news conference, the President stated that this was "the worst rot that I have heard since I have been in this office."

During the week, E. Herbert Norman, Canadian Ambassador to Egypt and Minister to Lebanon, committed suicide. Mr. Norman's tragic death brought a bitter reaction in Canada. Canadian leaders in the House of Commons at Ottawa said that the brilliant young leader who plunged to his death from the roof of a nine story building in Cairo, Egypt was brutally murdered

by slander. It seems that the Subcommittee on Internal Security of the United States Senate on March 28th named Mr. Norman as a former communist. Secretary Dulles wired Mr. Pearson, Minister for External Affairs, that he regrets of this country and there is no doubt of the State Department's chagrin over this tragedy and its effect upon relations with Canada.

April 13, 1957

During the past week two of my subcommittees met each day and with the District of Columbia bill on the Floor and the House in session I have had considerable difficulty in keeping up. The Postmaster General has closed all post offices in the United States today for the weekend under his threat to do so unless the House and the Senate voted the \$47 million postal deficiency amount requested. It seems that the Postmaster General still has on hand some \$620 million. By overspending the 1957 amount allocated during the first nine months, he is now demanding \$47 million. Pressure was applied from every source and President Eisenhower joined hands with the Postmaster General. My Committee on Appropriations met twice during the week and the Subcommittee on Post Offices recommended \$17 million before the Full committee on Friday but an amendment was passed appropriating \$41 million. This came too late during the week for final

passage by the Senate and the Postmaster General's order to close the post offices for the weekend automatically took effect. Thousands of people in the country are up-in-arms over this move and some are blaming Members of Congress. The Senate, of course, will act upon the deficit this next week and the post offices should be open next weekend. Under our anti-deficiency law no head of a department can overspend his appropriation any one quarter and the money must be so allocated throughout the twelve months of a fiscal year as to be adequate. However, if it appears that through some emergency a supplemental request is necessary, under the anti-deficiency law it should be made before any money is transferred or any amount is overspent. The good Postmaster General ignored this law and now maintains that the reason for the overspending arose as the direct result of the handling of considerably more mail than was anticipated at the time the budget was made up.

During the week we voted on the resolution authorizing the deferment to Great Britain in interest payment. The day before this vote took place Britain announced a tax cut to her people and a reduction in the overall budget. This, of course, was a bad time for such an announcement and the resolution barely passed the House. I voted against the adoption of the resolution.

On Monday of this week, Mr. Rabaut, Chairman of the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia Appropriations requested that I take the lead on the floor in presenting the District of Columbia Budget for fiscal year 1958. We had quite a battle but succeeded in staving all amendments with the exception of a committee amendment pertaining to language correction.

April 15, 1957

The Army abruptly canceled plans last week to take congressmen to Kentucky for a military show on the weekend of the Kentucky Derby. Plans were made many months ago for this trip and the date was changed to make the trip fall the weekend of the Derby. The suggestion was made by my good friend, Congressman Robison of Kentucky, but the trip was canceled after this matter was aired a little on the floor of the House. Here we are attempting to cut the 1958 budget and the Army comes up with this idea.

The Comptroller General, Joseph Campbell, finally conceded on Saturday that President Eisenhower's Bureau of the Budget violated the anti-deficiency law by allowing the Post Office Department to spend too rapidly the 1957 appropriation. Our committee has contended that the law was violated and the closing of the post

offices can now be explained by the good Postmaster General who heads the Post Office Department that was also accused of violating the law's spirit.

There are 521,229 employees in the Post Office Department as of this day and we have 36,515 post offices. The people are seriously affected by the closing of the post offices this past weekend and unless the Comptroller General admitted the violation, our Committee on Appropriations is ready to subpoena him to the Hill today.

The Moscow Literary Gazette last week described former President Harry S. Truman as a Missouri babbitt. It further stated that he was probably one of the least talented of all United States presidents and that he never fully recovered from the shock of accidentally becoming president. The Gazette further stated that former President Franklin D. Roosevelt was a great man. Former President Truman when contacted at his home in Independence, Missouri informed the press that he had no comment. He could very easily have stated that he appreciated the compliment.

On Monday of last week Secretary of State Dulles offered a new plan of approach for American aid to foreign nations. His proposal separates military from economic aid and with the military section assigned to the Department of Defense. This would

mean that the Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations of my committee would be in charge of the military section and the Foreign Operations Subcommittee would then only have economic aid. The Committee on Appropriations is generally against this proposal and if Congress should pass such a law, I have my doubts that the Committee on Appropriations would separate the two foreign aid funds as far as subcommittees are concerned.

We hear talk now in the House of a tax cut during the present year of 1957.

April 17, 1957

The House and the Senate are in complete deadlock over the first and second deficiency appropriation bills. Several conferences have been held and no conclusion has been reached so far. The disagreement is over purchase of strategic materials such as tungston, administrative costs in administering the old age assistance departments in the states and purchase of cottonseed meal under the strategic materials program. The House cut out the \$30 million for tungston and certain other minerals due to the fact that we now have on hand a 26-year supply of tungston. Through continuous purchasing of tungston we have reached the point where the government is just about the only purchaser and has no need whatsoever for additional

supplies. The senators from the states producing tungston have refused to go along with the House version and yesterday our Committee on Appropriations was called into emergency session twice. We finally agreed upon a continuing resolution which the House adopted and the Senate several hours later refused. Here we are today which should be adjournment day for the ten-day Easter vacation and the House and the Senate are completely deadlocked. The Senate has notified the House that they will not go along with any continuing resolution and that unless the House agrees to changes and additions to the two bills the Senate will refuse to agree with the concurrent resolution granting the House and Senate a recess of longer than three days in order to have Easter vacation. We meet again at noon today and we may have reached the point where the Senate will refuse to concur on the recess resolution thereby placing the House in a position of meeting every three days during the recess. A few standbys will be called upon to appear on the floor and agreement will be made that there will be no roll call or quorum calls during the recess.

We completed hearings on the Agriculture appropriation bill for 1958 yesterday and shortly after the Easter vacation this bill will be marked up and carried to the floor.

So far this year very little legislation

of any consequence other than the eight appropriation bills have been enacted into law. With the exception of continuation of the excise tax, Middle East resolution and one or two other small bills, nothing has been done from the standpoint of general programs for the fiscal year of 1958.

May 3, 1957

On the Friday before Easter, Virginia, Louise and I drove down to Bowling Green. During the following week I saw a great many people and on Saturday night attended the Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner at Lexington. Governor Chandler and the other members of his cabinet were particularly nice to the three Members of Congress who attended: John Watts, Carl Perkins and myself. In spending some eight hours mowing the law at 1017 Covington and 638 East Main Street, I pulled a muscle in my back and have been limping a little so far.

On Tuesday of this week we marked up our bill on Agriculture and like all other appropriation bills so far this year a cut will take place.

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, one of the most controversial figures in the history of American politics, died last night at Bethesda Naval Hospital. The 47-year-old senator died of acute hepatic failure. He had been admitted to the

to the hospital for treatment on Sunday and had been listed in a serious condition ever since. He was first elected to the Senate in 1946 and reelected in 1952. For four years McCarthy cut a swath through Washington and made an all-out fight against communism. He was a member of the Committees on Government Operations, Rules and Appropriations. His seat on Appropriations will be fought for by senators such as John Sherman Cooper, Javits, Case and others.

May 9, 1957

We are still moving rather slow in the House. With the exception of our appropriation bills not much is being done. According to latest reports, President Eisenhower will speak to the nation over radio and television shortly attempting to justify his all-time high peace budget and insist that Congress immediately proceed to enact school construction legislation, civil rights and other parts of his program. It seems to me that a Republican caucus should be called and here the President should spend his time. The President under our Constitution cannot run for a third term and his days of usefulness to the majority of members of the House are very much on the decline.

We had our annual hearings on the river and harbor projects for Kentucky

today. I urged continuation of construction and planning funds for Rough River Reservoir, Barren River Reservoir, Nolin River Reservoir, Cypress Creek Drainage Project, Pond River and Rough River Survey and continuation of Green River Canalization Project. In addition, I requested \$100,000 extra to complete Advance Engineering and Design for the Barren River Reservoir during fiscal year 1958.

On Monday of this week, the House suspended the rules and passed H. R. 358 to increase the monthly rates of pension payable to widows and former widows of deceased veterans of the Spanish American War including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine insurrection. Under this bill, the widows' pension was increased from \$54.18 to \$75 monthly. Today we started H. R. 6659, the Housing Act of 1957. We have four hours of general debate and then, in my opinion, about two days of amendments.

The President of the Republic of Vietnam will address a joint meeting of the House and Senate on Thursday.

Sir Winston Churchill, in his first speech of the year, on Saturday condemned the United Nations and American policies over the Suez. The 82-year-old former Prime Minister said that England and the world owed Sir Anthony Eden gratitude for a lifetime of work for his country, and

that the attitude of the United Nations and the free world generally was not helpful to the cause of peace and prosperity in the Middle East. This was the most severe reprimand that our country has received as a result of the Suez controversy. In my opinion, we probably deserve this reprimand.

May 10, 1957

We are still searching for soft spots in the budget.

The House record is considerably better than the Senate's record from the standpoint of attempting to hold the budget in line with our national economy. For instance, in fiscal year 1950 the President's budget of \$43,285,000,000 was reduced to \$36,933,000,000 by the House and the Senate approved \$7,858,000,000 with the conferees finally approving \$37,825,000,000; and in the year 1951, the President's budget was \$89,439,000,000. The House voted \$78,126,000,000 and the Senate approved \$85,520,000,000 with the conference finally approving \$84,982,000,000; in 1952 the President's budget of \$96,340,000,000 was reduced to \$90,485,000,000 in the House and the Senate approved \$94,211,000,000 with the conference finally approving \$91,059,000,000; in 1953 the President's budget of \$83,964,000,000 was reduced to \$73,088,000,000 in the House and the Senate approved \$73,904,000,000 with the conference

finally approving \$73,355,000; in 1954 the President's budget of \$658,000,000 was reduced in the House to \$632,000,000 and the Senate approved \$54,1,000,000 with the final conference approval being \$54,539,000,000; in 1955 the President's budget of \$50,257,000,000 was reduced in the House to \$47,024,000,000 the Senate approved \$48,462,000,000 with the final conference approval being \$47,642,000,000 in 1956 the President's budget of \$55,044,000,000 was reduced in the House to \$50,930,000,000 and the Senate approved \$54,034,000,000 with the conference finally approving \$53,124,000,000; the President's budget of \$60,892,000,000 in 1957 was reduced to \$58,584,000,000 in the House and the Senate approved \$61,500,000,000 with the conference finally approving \$60,647,000,000.

Beginning with the year 1935 and continuing through the year 1944 we have budgets as follows:

| | | | |
|------|---|----------|------|
| 1935 | - | \$ 6.521 | biln |
| 1936 | - | 8.493 | |
| 1937 | - | 7.756 | |
| 1938 | - | 6.792 | |
| 1939 | - | 8.858 | |
| 1940 | - | 9.062 | |
| 1941 | - | 13.262 | |
| 1942 | - | 34.046 | |
| 1943 | - | 79.407 | |
| 1944 | - | 95.059 | |

| | | | |
|------|--------|----------|---------|
| 1945 | - | \$98.416 | million |
| 1946 | - | 60.447 | " |
| 1947 | - | 39.032 | " |
| 1948 | - | 33.068 | " |
| 1949 | - | 33.068 | " |
| 1950 | - | 39.507 | " |
| 1951 | - | 44.058 | " |
| 1952 | 60.407 | 66.407 | " |
| 1953 | - | 74.274 | " |
| 1954 | - | 67.772 | " |
| 1955 | 64.570 | 64.570 | " |
| 1956 | - | 66.386 | " |
| 1957 | - | 80.200 | " |
| 1958 | - | 86.200 | " |

May 14, 1957

Today we go to the floor with our Agriculture appropriation bill for 1958. We received testimony from hundreds of witnesses and after weeks of hearings marked the bill up with a 14.5% reduction in regular activities. Briefly, \$272,556,860 was the amount of the cut in regular activities. Our action carried the appropriation back to the 1957 level. We recommend \$843,076,238 for special activities; \$1,239,788,671 for corporations; \$448,500,000 for loan authorizations; and \$1,610,024,848 for regular activities. I will speak on this bill.

Congress has decided to overhaul the civil service law. The original Civil Service Act was passed in 1883 and the

years have brought about many problems which should now be corrected.

The split in the House on the Republican side is definitely between the conservatives and the liberals with the White House taking the lead for "Modern Republicanism." It seems that a new Republican page appeared on the floor of the House last week and one of the other Republican pages asked him if he was a modern Republican and he answered that he was not because his mother and father were married.

President Eisenhower takes to the radio and television tonight in behalf of his \$71,800,000,000 budget. He is attempting to sustain this peacetime record budget.

During the past week Congress simply jogged along in its leisurely legislative pace, undismayed by the approach of summer and adjournment time. The House voted for an omnibus housing bill and moved a school bill from the Education Committee to the Rules Committee. The Senate, out two days because of the death of Senator McCarthy, during the balance of the week confirmed the nominations of two ambassadors and transacted passage of such bills as permitting the town of Rock Hill, South Carolina to buy some Indian lands. The Senate Investigating Committee begins the "Dave Beck at Bay" again within the next few days. This man Beck, in my opinion,

has performed the greatest disservice for labor during the 20th Century.

Today we reported out of our full committee the Department of Defense appropriation bill for 1958. This bill appropriates a total of \$33,541,225,000. This is \$1,157,298,000 less than 1957 and \$2,586,775,000 less than the amount requested for 1958. This reduction certainly will not suit the General. Congress has definitely made up its mind to reduce this record peacetime budget. This bill makes an overall reduction so far from the House of \$4,124,997,327.

The Defense bill carries \$16,350,000 for the office of the Secretary of Defense; \$682,375,000 for interservice activities; the Department of the Army receives \$7,239,425,000; the Department of the Navy receives \$9,801,355,000; and the Department of the Air Force receives \$15,801,720,000.

Billions of dollars each year are simply wasted by the Department of Defense as the direct result of the failure of the three branches of our military service to observe complete unification. There is spirited rivalry among the three services over the guided missile and if it were definitely known today that the Department of the Army would control the guided missile in the future, hundreds of officers would retire from the Air Force because

the future, in my opinion, will hold that a few planes are needed but guided missiles carrying atomic warheads must be turned out by the thousands.

The Soviet Union, like all of the rest of the world, is feeling the pinch of building, supporting and maintaining a tremendous military organization, and in my opinion, their plea for disarmament may in part be based upon their failure to maintain the pace.

President Eisenhower places his influence with Congress and the public to the severe test last week in a dramatic attempt to rescue his \$71.8 billion budget. He maintains that no great reductions are possible unless Congress eliminates or curtails existing federal organizations. His own party has left him along the way.

When King Saud of Saudi Arabia was in this country every effort was made to please him and medical science did its utmost to assist his small crippled son. Doctors of our armed services are in Saudi Arabia today still working with this boy. In my opinion, regardless of the gifts presented and other matters which took place not to the liking of some of our people, our efforts have apparently paid dividends. King Saud within the past ten days, taking the positive stand that he did with King Hussein of Jordan, saved

Jordan. As long as Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Iraq stay together Nasser and Egypt will be deterred to a certain extent.

May 23, 1957

With our move still underway to reduce the 1958 budget we were called upon to appropriate \$7.5 million for continuation of the third House Office Building. This amount was requested in the legislative appropriation bill which passed the House yesterday. Speaker Rayburn took the floor and pointed out that excavation is well underway with \$15 million already appropriated toward completion of the \$64 million building.

Senator McCarthy's death brought about a vacancy on the Committee on Appropriations in the Senate. Some seven senators have been maneuvering to get this vacancy. The Senate Policy Committee finally solved the issue by agreeing that Senator Ives of New York and Senator Watkins of Utah with the same seniority are entitled to the assignment and if they cannot agree between the two of them who shall have the assignment, Senator Cooper of Kentucky should fill the vacancy. Cooper has waited with baited breath for this opportunity and believed that he would receive the assignment. It seems that the two good Senators Ives and Watkins both wanted the assignment and since neither one of

them would give an inch they retired to the Republican cloakroom and flipped a coin with Senator Ives of New York winning. This was quite a disappointment to our Kentucky senator and his continued lack of interest in most Kentucky matters will prevail. When I was first elected, Senator Cooper was serving the unexpired term of the late Virgil Chapman and was not only diligent and hard working but was interested in all matters coming before the Senate. His failure to make a major committee this time and the rivalry now existing on the Republican side of the Senate over good assignments has not helped the good Senator.

May 27, 1957

On Friday of last week Chiang Kai-shek sent 33,000 troops into Taipei to end anti-American rioting which wrecked the United States Embassy and injured thirteen Americans. At one stage a mob of 3,000 took over the embassy compound. They stoned the two-story brick building, broke windows, smashed furniture and scattered documents. They hauled down the American flag and tore it to shreds. This uprising was brought about as the result of the acquittal of an Army sergeant who killed a Chinese window-peeper. The sergeant and his family after the acquittal were flown to Manila. The government of President Chiang Kai-shek expressed profound regret

and promised protection of American lives and property hereafter.

Formosa is an unusual country. The Formosans are considerably larger than the Chinese and are known throughout the world for their general meanness. Chiang Kai-shek's army now averages 34 years of age and after expending billions of dollars to save Formosa, I am wondering just where we really are at the present time. This outbreak to me was not only brought about as the result of dissatisfaction over the trial of the Army sergeant but may indicate growing antagonism at having American troops on the island. It is imperative that we take a new look at our relations with Formosa.

Disarmament talks are to be resumed again in London this week and there is a possibility of a compromise between the American and Russian proposals of an unlimited open skies inspection pact. Both proposals would open roughly the same amount of territory to aerial inspectors searching for new missile sites, troops concentrations, military airfields or other warlike preparations. We propose sections including Alaska and that portion of Siberia adjoining with Russia proposing all of Siberia, Alaska and all that portion of the United States west of the Mississippi River.

We continue to receive complaints concerning nuclear bomb testing and radioactive fallout. There is growing public concern about the possible danger to those living and to future generations. A large group of respected scientists have contended the dangers caused by the tests are great while the government, through the Atomic Energy Commission, has maintained that they are very slight and more than compensated for by the security benefits from the tests. The Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy is now in the process of holding hearings on radiation hazards.

May 30, 1957

The Kentucky primary was really a honey. On Tuesday of this week, all of the county and city races were up for primary election vote and, in addition, the unexpired term of the clerk of the court of appeals was decided. Miss Doris Owens, the old maid that was to be eliminated by Governor Chandler was winning by a majority of nearly 100,000. The Governor backed her opponent, a man named June Suter of Warsaw, Kentucky, and said that he would take the old maid out of the clerk's office in the primary. Without any organization or money, Miss Owens defeated the "machine". This is a fine example of how the people of Kentucky can control political matters when they decide control is necessary. In addition to this

race which was quite an upset, the majority leader in the state senate, a strong Chandler supporter, William Sullivan of Henderson, was defeated by Hunkie Blue. Another race in my district which was also a surprise was the Mayor of Owensboro, Casper Gardner, who announced that he would run for state representative and later on make other races for district and state offices, was defeated by the incumbent, Pat Tanner. An article in the Washington Post stated as follows:

"Miss Doris Owens was swept to victory tonight in an ever-swelling tide of votes which Governor A. B. Chandler--who opposed her--called a "great tribute" from the people.

Miss Owens, fighting a dramatic lone-hand battle against Chandler-backed J. L. (June) Suter for the Democratic nomination for clerk of the Court of Appeals, pulled into an amazing 87,975-vote lead with 57% of the state's 4,086 precincts reporting returns from yesterday's primary.

She will oppose Charles Malcolm Greene of Corbin, unopposed in the Republican primary, in the November general election. Two years remain in the term of the late Charles K. O'Connell.

Chandler said in Frankfort late today he was "surprised at the vote" but added,

"When the people speak, I hear no other voice."

Tabulation of 2,316 of 4,086 precincts gave Miss Owens 162,791 votes to 74,816 for Suter.

The slow counting of votes in a full slate of local races continued to produce other bitter pills for Chandler.

Although his control of the state legislature never has been in danger, voters in yesterday's primary returned all of his more outspoken opponents to the House and Senate.

Chandler's majority leader in the Senate apparently lost. His House majority leader was trailing in a close race.

Chandler went all out for Suter. He sought to replace Miss Owens as clerk after a losing clash with the Court of Appeals.

The Court named the 48-year-old Miss Owens to serve until the November general election after O'Connell died last January. It denied Chandler's claim that the state Constitution gave him the power to fill a clerk vacancy."

All of the Chandler supported candidates in my home county lost and this was general throughout the Second Congressional

District.

Secretary George M. Humphreys resigned yesterday. The Secretary of the Treasury was the outstanding man in the President's Cabinet and will be missed by the Administration. He will be succeeded by Robert A. Anderson, former Secretary of the Navy and Under Secretary of Defense during the first Eisenhower Administration.

Yesterday the House backed the Committee on Appropriations and reduced the Department of Defense appropriation bill \$2.5 billion. This was a major defeat for the President. The \$33.5 billion bill passed easily and the Republican leaders in the House who attempted to restore \$344.5 million failed. The people in this country believe that the 1958 budget should be reduced and we members of the Committee on Appropriations agree. This seems to be the general opinion throughout the House of Representatives. Every member from Kentucky present voted to sustain the cut in the Defense Department's bill with the exception of Perkins. Siler was not present. Only eleven Democrats in the House voted to restore the cuts. Missouri had three of the eleven; Pennsylvania - one; Rhode Island - one; New Jersey - two; New York - one; Kentucky - one; Illinois - one; and Colorado - one. One hundred and forty Republicans voted to restore the cuts. Two hundred and three Democrats

voted against restoring the cuts and 39 Republicans voted against restoring the cuts. Representative George H. Mahon, Democrat of Texas, was floor manager for the bill and did a magnificent job. He is 56 years old and is the second-ranking Democratic member of my committee.

Senate debate sometimes reaches a ridiculous point. For instance, this past week Senator Capehart of Indiana and Senator Morse of Oregon began shouting at each other on the Senate floor. The Indiana Republican Senator shouted that Senator Morse was intellectually dishonest and immoral and Senator Morse replied that on previous occasions he had made the statement that Senator Capehart was simply a cup of rancid ignorance and that he would like to reaffirm his prior conclusion. After other harsh words they agreed to delete a portion of their statements from the Congressional Record.

The House approved the Omnibus Housing bill authorizing \$1,600,000,000 provisions, which passed the Senate this last week.

The agriculture picture certainly is a gloomy one. With the soil bank acreage research provision of \$500 million deleted on the floor of the House and with agriculture legislation failing so far this session, Secretary Benson comes forward with a draft of legislation reeling rigid

formulas in farm law and wiping out mandatory price supports on major crops. This step, according to the Secretary, carries out the objective of freeing the farmer from federal restrictions. Agriculture is in a serious way and the Secretary is simply struggling in the dark desperate for a proposal which will temporarily solve a cost-price squeeze through which our farmer is put today. The Secretary's proposal suggests that price supports be reduced to 60% of parity or permit the Secretary to set the price support level between zero and 90% of parity. This proposal, in my opinion, has no chance of passage during the present session.

During the debate on the Defense appropriation bill this week, Minority Leader Joseph Martin of Massachusetts, who from time to time stumbles over certain words, came forward with his tongue twisted and stated that gilded missiles cost a lot of money. Of course, he meant guided missiles and the members just roared with comments as to whether the color was red or gold.

May 31, 1957

Kentucky has more miles of navigable streams than any other state in our country. With a total population of some 3 million which, by the way, is just about stationary at the present time, civil