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JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. NATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

2ND DIST. OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME IV

PART II

functions projects are more important now than at any other time in the history of the state. The Corps of Engineers civil functions projects are those projects benefiting our rivers and water resources development projects which provide for better navigation and flood control. We are attempting to industrialize Kentucky as much as possible at the present time and all such federal projects place us in a much better position to attract outside industry. In the Green River Valley from 1940 to 1950, 104,000 people migrated due to economic and flood control situations. From January 1, 1934 to January 1, 1954 the Second Congressional District of Kentucky received appropriations amounting to \$644,315.58 for rivers and harbors and navigation and flood control projects. Since January 1, 1954 we have constructed or now have under construction and in the advance planning stage over \$50 million worth of projects. For instance, two new locks at Spottsville and Rumsey have been completed. These locks are 89 feet wide and 606 feet long permitting Ohio and Mississippi tows to enter without breaking the tow. A new dam has been constructed at Rumsey. Rough River Reservoir is under construction. Green River has been canalized beginning at the Ohio and extending almost to Rochester, Kentucky, a distance of almost 103 miles. The canalization project provided for a depth of nine feet and a width of 200 feet for the 103 miles.

Projects underway in the Second Congressional District today are Rough River Reservoir, Nolin River Reservoir, Barren River Reservoir, Cypress Creek, Pond River and Rough River Surveys, and completion of the Green River Channel project.

The 1958 budget now under consideration provides the following river and harbor, navigation and flood control projects for Kentucky.

I. Construction

| <u>Project</u> | <u>Budget Proposal for 1958</u> |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| . Catlettsburg Flood Wall | \$ 2,000,000 |
| . Greenup Lock and Dam, Kentucky and Ohio | 13,500,000 |
| . Buckhorn Reservoir | 1,900,000 |
| . New Richmond Locks and Dam, Kentucky and Ohio | 175,000 |
| . Rough River Reservoir | 3,000,000 |
| . Markland-Warsaw Locks and Dam | 9,500,000 |
| . Lock and Dam, 41 Kentucky and Indiana | 4,000,000 |
| . Barkley Dam, lower Cumberland River | 5,000,000 |

II. Advance Engineering and Design (Planning)

| | | |
|---|----|---------|
| Nolin River Reservoir | \$ | 138,000 |
| Barren River Reservoir | | 50,000 |
| Ohio River Navigation Replacement | | 50,000 |
| Devil's Jump - completed with funds available this fiscal year. | | |
| Big Sandy River | | None |

III. Examinations and Surveys

| | | |
|--|--|--------|
| Little Sandy - Tygart's Creek | | 30,000 |
| Kentucky River | | 54,500 |
| Cypress Creek | | 5,000 |
| Laurel River | | 19,800 |
| Clark River | | 16,100 |
| Pond River and Rough River Surveys - will be completed with funds available this fiscal year. | | |

IV. Navigation - Construction

| | | |
|---------------------|--|----------------|
| Green River Channel | | |
| 1956 Actual | | 1,389,031 |
| 1957 Estimate | | 161,113 |
| 1958 Estimate | | <u>106,000</u> |

TOTAL \$39,544,400

Projects for Second Congressional District of Kentucky

Rough River Reservoir

| | |
|--|--------------|
| under construction | \$ 3,000,000 |
| . Nolin River Reservoir advance engineering and design | 138,000 |
| . Barren River Reservoir advance engineering and design | 50,000 |
| . Cypress Creek - exam- ination and survey | 5,000 |
| . Pond River and Rough River Surveys - examination and survey to be completed out of funds available this fiscal year. | |
| . Green River Channel - complete navigation project | 106,000 |

The only new project recommended by the Bureau of the Budget and now in the bill for Kentucky is the Barren River Reservoir project which is a \$21,600,000 project.

The only new project, as pointed out above, is the Barren River Reservoir project.

The Public Works Subcommittee of my committee on Appropriations has completed hearings on this particular bill and the mark-up provides for a \$64 million reduction. This bill contains \$703,470,500 of new money and balance brought forward in the fiscal year 1958 will amount to

\$342,913,400 making the total overall amount \$1,046,383,900.

The members from Kentucky in the House in their testimony before the Public Works Subcommittee requested that all projects in their particular district which were approved by the Bureau of the Budget be sustained and in several instances offered testimony requesting new projects be added to the bill. Congressman Perkins and Senators Morton and Cooper requested \$140,000 additional for a new project known as the Fishtrap Reservoir project and \$50,000 for survey of Upper Cumberland River Valley project. In addition, the two senators requested that the new Richmond Locks and Dam be a new construction start for 1958 and that the \$175,000 incorporated in the bill be increased to \$800,000.

I requested my committee to increase the Barren River Reservoir project \$100,000 with the total then being \$150,000 which would complete all advance engineering and planning during 1958. I suggested that the additional \$100,000 be transferred from the \$3 million set up for the Rough River Reservoir project which is under construction and is in my district. This withdrawal would in no way affect the completion date of the Rough River Reservoir project and same could have been supplemented next year. It was agreed that no transfers should be made because with the Congress

tempting to reduce the 1958 budget, and with the people in this country demanding that the budget be cut in order to stabilize our economy, and to encourage its sound growth no additional amounts should be placed in the bill or transfers from project to project be made. I was informed that if I insisted, \$70,000 of new money could be added to the bill for Barren River. This would place me in an embarrassing position with our other colleagues from Kentucky and with a great many other members of the House who are requesting the same kind of treatment. Since my district has six of the twenty projects out of Kentucky and with the only new projects for 1958 being the Barren River Reservoir in my district, I agreed to go along with the \$64 million reduction in the entire bill providing all of the Kentucky projects would remain in the bill with no reduction on any project. This meant that there would be no new projects, additional amounts for existing projects or transfers from one project to another for fiscal year 1958.

This bill will go from the House to the Senate in this position and we will then see what position our two Republican Senators from Kentucky take in order to maintain their respective halos which were acquired as a result of promises made to secure everything and anything insofar as rivers and harbors, navigation and flood

control projects were concerned.

Senator Cooper has placed the Corps Engineers under "wraps" and the Assistant Chief of the Corps of Engineers informed me that he had been instructed accordingly by Senator Cooper. Testimony offered by the Corps of Engineers before the House committee which was directly contradictory by spokesmen from the Corps Engineers and brought about as a result of pressure from the Kentucky senators. These two senators in order to place the projects in the bill that they want have placed the engineers in such a position where favorable testimony was offered concerning these particular projects. The engineers were luke warm toward other projects which might conflict. Such procedure, of course, is adverse to the best interest of Kentucky and is strictly political in nature. Time will tell just how successful the two senators will be in their maneuvers.

June 3, 1957

Today we have up the consent and private calendars with suspension of the rules for two bills, H. R. 7238 and H. R. 7974. The first bill amends the Social Security Act relative to more effective distribution of federal funds for medical and other remedial care. The second bill extends the Agriculture Trade Development

nd Assistance Act.

Tomorrow we have a short session with only one bill pertaining to Indians up for consideration. On Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday we will have four days of general debate on H. R. 6172, the Civil Rights Act of 1957. Here the "fur will fly."

On Tuesday, May 28th, the day of the Kentucky primaries, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of the Federal Republic of Germany addressed the House. In part, he stated as follows:

"When totalitarian national socialism collapsed, after having inflicted unspeakable suffering on the world and the German people, it left chaos behind. There were millions of dead and crippled, ten million people who were expelled from their ancestral homes in the German east, burned cities, industries and lines of transportation destroyed, the economy ruined, an administration functioning on an emergency basis only, desperate human beings, and above all, a younger generation dangerously exposed to pernicious nihilism.

With the free world we share the dangers which threaten it, dangers to peace. As a country whose very arteries are now cut--by the Iron Curtain--we are vividly aware of these dangers. Therefore,

need safeguards. We find these safeguards within the powerful North Atlantic Alliance whose main support is the moral, political, economic and military strength of the United States. NATO, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations, is an instrument for the preservation of freedom. The western world created it after the Soviets almost completely paralyzed the security mechanism of the United Nations which had been devised with so much care and idealism. In our strenuous efforts to make our contribution to the military strength of the alliance, we, too, have nothing else in mind but the defense of our liberty. On my word before God, nobody in Germany plays with the idea of using force or war, and this includes the use of force in the question of German reunification which we desire so ardently. Still fresh in our memory is the horror of the nights of bombing during the Second World War, and the terrible devastation of our country."

June 4, 1957

More records are established each day. On Sunday, a huge plastic balloon carrying a gondola equipped with every known kind of recording device and an Air Force captain, J. W. Kittinger, Jr. ascended 5,000 feet above the earth's surface. The huge balloon remained in the air for six hours and 34 minutes and this record

3 miles bettered the old record by some four miles.

Personal income in Kentucky reached a record \$3,728,000,000 in 1955 according to the University of Kentucky's Bureau of Business Research. This was two percent above the previous high of \$3,644,000,000 set in 1953. Kentucky's per capita income in 1955 was \$1,238. Two of the extremely low income counties in Kentucky are in my district. Butler has an average income of 441 and Edmonson has an average income of 559. These are extremely low income counties.

June 5, 1957

The failure of this administration to immediately bring about unification in our armed services is costing this government from \$3 to \$10 billion a year. A spirit of rivalry has developed between the Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force over just which service will administer and be in control of the guided missile program. To me, this is an outrage and with a military man as our president, unification should be immediately accomplished.

From time to time we have matters called to the attention of our Committee on Appropriations concerning qualifications of personnel administering our mutual security program in the State Department.

It appears to me that our diplomatic corps especially is weak today and establishment of an academy to train diplomats would be money well spent. Foreign policy today is weaker than at any time during the 20th century and one of the main reasons for this is the fact that politics enters into too many appointments in our diplomatic corps. Our diplomats should be trained, qualified and fully protected by law from the standpoint of protection of seniority regardless of change in political parties of our government.

June 6, 1957

We are in our second day of general debate on the bill H. R. 6172, designated as the Civil Rights Act of 1957. Under the rule adopted we will have four days of general debate and three days of reading the bill under the five minute rule. When we began further consideration of this bill today, Representative Howard Smith of Virginia made a point of order against the entire bill giving as his reason that the report accompanying the bill did not comply with the Ramseyer Rule as provided for under Section 745 of the rules of the House of Representatives wherein a committee reporting a bill must in its report give the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed. Three particular points of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 repeal existing law and the

report accompanying the bill did not fully comply with the Ramseyer Rule. The Chair could easily have ruled either way and after hearing argument on both sides our speaker, Mr. Rayburn, ruled against the point of order. He gave a very liberal interpretation and, in fact, his ruling is based more on future than on present.

Margaret Truman Daniels, daughter of former President Harry S. Truman and Mrs. Truman, gave birth to a six pound, eight ounce boy on Wednesday of this week. A picture appeared in the paper of Mr. and Mrs. Truman on their way to New York to see their new grandson and they both appeared exceedingly happy.

The Congressional ballgame between the House Democrats and the Republicans was played on Tuesday night of this week and the Democrats won 10 to 9. While down in Kentucky during the Easter vacation attempting to do a little manual work, I pulled a muscle in my back and for that reason did not play this year. This was the year to have participated because the Republicans were in the same position with the Democrats--neither side has a pitcher.

June 7, 1957

The Republican Party through its national committee, has for a number of months been holding meetings throughout the United

ates emphasizing the importance of voting and control of Congress. With one party in charge of the White House and the other in charge of Congress, the Republican Party seems to be displeased generally by this. On several occasions President Eisenhower has stressed the importance of entering candidates in every race in every State. Under no circumstances should any race go by default according to his philosophy. Every good citizen, says the President, votes. In checking the record at the polling place near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania where the President is a registered voter in the Cumberland Township of Adams County, it was discovered that he failed to vote in the primary which took place about two weeks ago. It seems that the first citizen of the United States forgot his admonition "that voting is the most important duty of a citizen, including presidents, senators, governors, legislators and mayors."

The author of the publication "Modern Republicanism" which started considerable strife within the Republican Party is a fine gentleman by the name of Arthur Larson. In checking the record for the November election last year when President Eisenhower was reelected, it was discovered that Mr. Larson forgot to vote. The mention in the Congressional Record of the 3rd by the Representative from Pennsylvania, Democrat Elmer J. Holland,

Concerning the President and Larson's failure to vote has caused quite a bit of comment throughout this section of the United States.

June 8, 1957

At the Democratic National Convention last year Senator John Kennedy was almost nominated vice president on the Democratic ticket. He is a young, attractive well-qualified senator from the right section of the United States. Following the convention, his father who is extremely wealthy, began spending money to build his name up for 1960. A wonderful World War II record, and a book recently selected by the Book of the Month Club entitled "Profiles in Courage" added to the increasing strength of Senator Kennedy. The hearings before the Senate committee investigating labor rackets also played in his favor. Notwithstanding all of the encouraging features, his latest article published in Life Magazine certainly placed a damper on any future hopes that he might have had on the Democratic ticket. As a Catholic, he had a certain handicap which, in my opinion, should not exist but his article in Life Magazine describing the present leadership as old, decrepit, obsolete and progressive spelled finis as far as Kennedy is concerned. This morning's Washington Post carries an article quoting Senator Kennedy as stating that he definitely

is not a candidate for the office of president or vice president in 1960. He said that he plans to seek reelection to the United States Senate. His change in attitude was brought about, in my opinion, solely as a result of the reaction to his Life Magazine article. Regardless of his likes and dislikes of the leadership, a certain number of the leaders now in charge will be present in 1960 gathered in a smoke-filled room in Chicago, New York or San Francisco recalling Kennedy's criticism of the Democratic leadership.

The Joint Atomic Energy Subcommittee hearings are continuing with the questioning the necessity and danger of present nuclear weapons tests. One of the leading scientists in this country testified yesterday that the need for continuing nuclear weapons tests outweighs the risk from the fallout radioactivity which comes from these tests.

Chicken box dinners, social gatherings and meetings have prevailed within the past ten days between the President and the Republican members of the House and Senate. President Eisenhower has stated time and time again during the past ten days to his party that they must uphold the 1958 budget and stop all the meat-axing practices. He informed all of the party coattail riders that he regards the 1960 Republican Platform as a solemn

commitment to the people and will use every
power at his disposal to write it into
law. He further informed a gathering of
Republicans last night that it couldn't
stand in 1958 if its members bury their
differences and unite solidly behind the
platform.

They have had the Assistant Budget
Director, Robert Merriam, speak to the
gathering emphasizing the fact that the
1958 budget represents the cost of con-
scientiously fulfilling the Republican 1956
platform pledges--nothing more and nothing
less. His contention is that the need for
economy must be balanced against the things
that need to be done.

President Eisenhower in 1952 was
elected by the Democrats of this country due
to his record as a general with a distinct
and very large halo with the understanding
that his economy-minded administration
would not only bring about peace but place
this country on a sound financial basis.
His record peacetime budget of 1958 start-
ed all of the old line Republicans into
complete silence and those Democrats who
jump back and forth across the political
fence are simply dumbfounded.

The Republican members of the House
and Senate who are up for reelection in
1958 listen to the President and his plead-
ings with sadness in their hearts because

They know that the people in their district want the 1958 budget reduced and will exercise their vengeance next year if this economy-minded Republican administration is not placed back on the track.

A cartoon appeared on the editorial page in the Washington Post today entitled "Time For Another Agonizing Reappraisal." With our trouble in Formosa this cartoon wickly and distinctly tells the full story. The cartoon is attached to the back of this page.

June 11, 1957

On Sunday night President Eisenhower has rushed to the hospital with what has been described as a severe stomach disorder. His ileitis operation took place about a year ago and following the heart attack. The report today is to the effect that he spent a quiet night and it was not necessary to have doctor in attendance throughout the night. President Eisenhower may be able to leave the hospital within the next few days and certainly every citizen of this country hopes and prays that he has a swift recovery. Politically speaking, I certainly would hate to serve in the Congress of the United States under this man Nixon. We start reading the Civil Rights bill under the five-minute rule today. From time to time, unusual events occur during general debate. Yesterday

James Roosevelt, a representative from California and a son of the former President, became carried away with himself in his speech endorsing the Civil Rights bill to the extent that a great many southern members became nauseated. He was followed by Tic Forrester of Georgia who started his speech with the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman, I am not an expert on morals and neither am I one of those timid persons who are easily frightened by silly propaganda to the effect that our standing throughout the world will be affected as the result of treatment toward a particular minority group."

Roosevelt, a much married man and one who signed a letter to his second wife admitting intimacies with some eleven or twelve married women, was very much concerned over the fact that in one short sentence his great speech was destroyed. James Roosevelt is friendly and nice but certainly leans too far to the left to suit me.

Yesterday I extended my remarks in the record using as a title, "Farming is the Natural and Good Life." After reviewing agriculture generally from the beginning in this country up to the present time naming a great many accomplishments, I paid my respects to the young men and women in my district who during the past

w months have received nearly all of the A and FHA awards. In part I stated:

"It is impossible to measure adequately the benefits derived from the service rendered by our county and home demonstration agents. My home state of Kentucky is served by well trained, qualified, dedicated county and home demonstration agents. The Second District of Kentucky is one of the large agricultural districts of the state. We have strong agricultural organizations in each of the 15 counties. Outstanding farmers with well cultivated farms prevail throughout my district.

Intelligent, energetic young men and women in the Second District of Kentucky along to the different organizations for young people--Future Farmers of America, Future Homemakers of America and 4-H clubs. For a great number of years these young men and women have received awards for their many accomplishments.

We have in my district this year a group of young people of whom we may all be proud. Young people who are the recipients of benefits gained from our Department of Agriculture's Agricultural research, marketing, experiment stations and extension service. The encouragement of families, county and home demonstration agents and friends combined with their own ability, energy and ambition

e resulted in their winning many of the honors and offices in the 4-H Clubs, Future Farmers of America and Future Homemakers of America. Helen Stinnett of Mays County and Harold Smith from my home county of Warren are two of the four winners of this year's top awards in 4-H club work in Kentucky. Myra Tobin of Jackson County was elected president of the Kentucky Future Homemakers of America. Barbara Landrum of Simpson County was elected first vice-president, Alice Hayes of Warren County was elected parliamentarian and Virginia Below of Madison County was elected reporter. \$200 scholarships for home economic studies were awarded Romanca Oliphant, Allen County, and Dorothy Joiner of Union County. Myra Tobin was named a candidate for National FHA vice-president and the alternate was Pixie Priest of Ohio County.

Billie Joe Mitchell of Smiths Grove in my home county of Warren was named 1957 Kentucky Star Farmer by the Kentucky Future Farmers of America. Larry F. Arrish of Henderson County was district winner for the Green River District.

It is good to know that with the development of such fine, intelligent and well educated young people, the future farmers and homemakers of my district will not lack the right sort of leadership and knowledge. These young people have answered

challenge and I predict that answering challenges will become a habit with them."

June 12, 1957

From time to time, a Member of Congress receives letters from total strangers bitterly complaining about matters under consideration by the Congress and in many instances the letters are simply insulting. Only rarely do you receive such a letter from your district and never as insulting as those from other states. My chairman, Mr. Cannon of Missouri, received one of these letters and he not only placed the letter in the Appendix of the Record but also answer to same. The letter is as follows:

New York, New York

Dear Representative Cannon:

May I respectfully register the fact that as a voter, I agree completely with the New York Times editorial position on the irresponsibility and politically prompted motives behind your committee's actions in its un-thought-through cuts in appropriations. And may I further state my belief that the American public as a whole having voted overwhelmingly for President Eisenhower and his program, will prove to have long memories politically on our present actions.

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Sincerely,

M. McCrum

My Chairman's answer is as follows:

April 22, 1957

Dear Sir:

In response to the accompanying letter of April 18, 1957, who in the world would consider it politically expedient to deny appropriations?

I take my political life in my hands every time I vote to cut these topheavy budgets. But I have been here so long that I can afford to vote for the general welfare and the solvency of the government, notwithstanding the bludgeoning assaults from the lobbyists and special interests and the corridors of the Capitol which fill the mail with letters like yours.

With best wishes.

Very truly yours,

Clarence Cannon

June 15, 1957

On Thursday of this week my Committee on Appropriations reported out the Public

works Appropriation bill for fiscal year 1958. This bill provides for 285 civil function projects throughout the 48 states and territories. The amount requested for these projects by the Bureau of the Budget and the President totaled \$703,470,500. Our committee recommended a reduction of \$51,639,977 under the 1958 estimates, and \$52,521,977 under the appropriations for 1957. A great number of projects were deleted and overall reductions made in the territories and nearly every state in the United States. Kentucky has 19 projects in this bill with six of these projects being in the Second District. There was no reduction in any project for Kentucky and none were deleted. The bill reported carries out entirely the Bureau of the Budget's recommendations.

In January of this year I contacted the Corps of Engineers requesting that Major General E. C. Itschner together with his members in charge of the Ohio River Valley projects attend a meeting here on the Hill with the members of the House and Senate from Kentucky for the purpose of discussing generally Kentucky projects in the budget message of the President and new projects which might be added to the bill. At the time of the meeting General Itschner appeared together with his Assistant Chief of the Corps of Engineers, Brigadier General J. L. Person and Colonel Nauman. At this meeting we discussed first all of

the Kentucky projects in the budget. I first determined that it was impossible to place any funds in the bill for Panther Creek Daviess County with the reason given to the Corps of Engineers to the effect that this could not be established as a Federal project. Next, I determined that an additional \$100,000 could be added in the bill for the Barren River Reservoir making a total of \$150,000 which would be ample to complete advance engineering and design. General Itschner had General Johnson answer this particular question and the answer was unequivocal and to the point. Next, I determined that Noxin Reservoir could not be started for construction this year due to lack of personnel and other projects throughout the United States and territories ahead so far as priority was concerned. The members of the House took up the other projects in Kentucky and requested information on other projects. Senator Morton was present and asked a great number of questions concerning all of the projects, joining with the Members of the House in their requests for additional amounts and new projects. This meeting was not called by Senator Cooper and while putting, refused to attend and sent his Administrative Assistant, Andrew Duncan, who joined with the members of the House and Senator Morton on all requests for the projects.

Several weeks later, Congressman Siler

the Eighth District inquired of me, as member of the Committee on Appropriations, to my stand with regard to the new projects sought for eastern Kentucky. During the month of December, eastern Kentucky suffered tremendous damage from a flood condition and several lives were lost. Pikeville, Hazard and many other mountain towns had water up to the second floors of their larger buildings. It was cognized throughout Kentucky and especially in the Kentucky delegation in Congress that every effort should be made to add to the bill the Fish Trap project, the Upper Cumberland River Survey project and, if possible, join with Virginia on the Upper River project. These projects, according to the Corps of Engineers, would eliminate flood danger in the mountains of the section where flood damage was suffered in December. I informed Congressman Miller that if Senator Cooper would go along with the other members of the House on the Kentucky projects in the budget, especially on an increase of \$100,000 for Barren River Reservoir and construction of New Richmond Lock and Dam increasing the total from \$175,000 to \$800,000, I naturally would go along with new projects on the bill.

Several weeks after this, Senator Cooper called me and said he wanted to join with me in all the Kentucky projects and certainly was relying upon my assistance

the new mountain projects. As a Republican, he was heavily involved politically over the mountain projects and clearly indicated as much to me in his telephone conversation. He wanted to talk with me concerning these projects since the hearings were underway and even though I am a member of the Public Works Subcommittee, I am a member of the full Committee Appropriations. The Senator and his Administrative Assistant, Andrew Duncan, came over to the House Restaurant and had lunch with me at which time we discussed some of the Kentucky projects. We agreed that it was impossible to request too many projects to be added to the bill with the budget-cutting wave on in Congress, and that it would be advisable to attempt to maintain first all of the Kentucky projects in the bill, and second to add the Wh Trap as a new project, Barren River Reservoir additional \$100,000 to complete planning and \$625,000 to the New Richmond Dam and Dam project for a construction contract. I relied upon the Senator and realizing full well his interest in the mountain projects, it never occurred to me that he would attempt to sell out the Democratic members in the House from the Democratic districts in order to accomplish his purpose.

Several days after the luncheon meeting General Person together with one! Smyser appeared before the Subcom-

tee on Public Works and gave testimony concerning all of the Kentucky projects. In being interrogated concerning the Barren River Reservoir project, Colonel Smyser, acting under instructions from General Person, testified that only \$50,000, any, should be added to the Barren River Reservoir project. Great emphasis was given to the mountain projects. The day this took place I was informed by the members of the subcommittee and I immediately called General Person. In a stammering, halting telephone conversation, he admitted that he had informed me at our meeting in January that \$100,000 could be reasonably used and that he was to blame for Colonel Smyser's testimony. He checked the figures during the telephone conversation and then informed me that if \$70,000 were added to the bill, this together with the \$50,000 in the bill and some \$26,000 heretofore expended would complete the preliminary engineering and design for the project. He stated that Senator Cooper requested that he write a letter to the subcommittee in regard to this particular project to the effect that \$100,000 could not be added and inferred that this was done in order to hold back Barren River Reservoir project along with the mountain projects in better position for consideration by the subcommittee members. I took this matter up with the Democratic members in the House of Representatives in Kentucky and explained my situation informing them that I believed I could

keep all of the Kentucky projects in the bill with no reductions regardless of the amount the bill was cut. The Barren River Reservoir was the only new project in the bill for 1958 and certainly I intended to keep this project in the bill. The members of the subcommittee informed me that if I insisted they would add the \$70,000 to the Barren River Reservoir project placing me on an equal footing with the Nolin River Reservoir project in my district with me taking my chance as to whether or not the new project or the old project was slated for construction in 1959 and also the chances of a small percentage reduction in all of the Kentucky projects which the other states were receiving. For instance, the Kentucky River Survey was in the bill for \$54,500, completing this survey after me four long years of piddling. A small reduction of seven or eight percent in this project and several other small projects in Kentucky would simply have held off completion for another year.

After considering the matter carefully, I decided to hold tight with the Kentucky projects in the bill with no reductions and under no circumstances any of the mountain projects. The bill was reported out in this manner and an article appeared yesterday morning's Courier-Journal which almost explains what took place. It never occurred to me that Senator Cooper who has always been considered

orthodox and an extreme procrastinator, would never deliberately misrepresent and attempt to undermine another member from Kentucky. I have an agreement with the committee in the Senate and the good senator will receive the same kind of treatment on the Senate side. As an active candidate for Vice President in 1960 and once married, now to a third-timer with considerable funds, he has changed his complete outlook on life. As a member of the Committee on Rules and Labor, he is in no position to make any demands in a United States Senate controlled by the Democrats and especially since his action is known in regard to the Kentucky projects.

Heretofore Senator Clements and the other members in the Senate and House agreed on all the Kentucky projects and if we relied on one we attempted to gain others regardless of the section of Kentucky affected. This was only fair and beneficial to our state. Apparently the good senator made too many promises when he flew over eastern Kentucky during the flood for observation trip with President Eisenhower and later with General Gruenther, president of the American Red Cross. Several meetings were held in the mountains at which time Senator Cooper pledged his full support and promises made by him that the new mountain projects would be placed in the bill.

At the mountain meetings Congressman Earl Perkins, who represents the district most vitally affected, was not invited to any of the meetings and at the last meeting Hazard attended by several thousand people when Governor Chandler, Lieutenant Governor Waterfield, Senators Cooper and Burton were present, no invitation was extended to Congressman Perkins to be present and when he appeared at the platform he was informed that there was no seat on the platform for him. He pushed his way up the steps and walked on the platform and took a seat. He was not introduced and no mention was made that he was interested in the projects or had anything to do with them. Senator Cooper was so sure that he could push these new projects into the bill that he just elbowed his way up to Thursday of this week and suddenly found his elbows in his own eyes.

Live and learn is probably still a good maxim but I am still very much hurt by General Person's action because I believed in this man. His brother is a retired Army general serving President Eisenhower at the White House as one of his assistants. This particular general is known as "Slick" Person and is recognized throughout the Army as a trickster. I have never heard anyone designate J. L. Person, of the Corps of Engineers, in such a manner. His action, however, in regard to our projects simply means that he turned

to be a prostitute.

June 17, 1957

Today we finish reading the civil rights bill under the five-minute rule. Final vote should take place today or tomorrow and it now appears that this bill will pass with a majority of approximately 100 votes.

An article carried in the French newspaper "Le Mond" noted President Eisenhower's illness with the statement, "This false alarm will have demonstrated close liaison between the condition of an illustrious intestine and the fate of humanity."

The intercontinental ballistic missile designed to carry an atomic or hydrogen head for 5,500 miles at 15,000 miles an hour at a maximum altitude of 800-1500 miles. Last Tuesday the Air Force fired a missile and this particular 100-foot long missile did not reach a speed of 1000 miles per hour or an altitude of 5000 miles. It shot up about 5,000 feet into the sky and then exploded with the Air Force commenting that valuable information was gained as a result of this test. I presume that this information gained was the effect that if you don't build them right, they won't work.

Canadian voters last Monday ended twenty years of liberal rule in an unexpected upset. The conservative party failed to win a clear majority but it now appears that St. Laurent will resign permitting conservatives to form a cabinet.

The political confusion in Haiti took another turn this past week with the provisional president, Daniel Fignole, suddenly resigning and seeking exile in this country. A three-man military junta led by Brigadier General Antonio Kebreau took over the government.

The Washington newspapers are ordinarily so liberal that it is hard to understand what overall policy, if any, they have. I was amazed to read the editorial in the Sunday Star pertaining to our civil rights bill. This editorial is a fair statement of the facts. The editorial is as follows:

"The attempt to add a jury-trial amendment to the so-called civil rights bill has been beaten down in the House by a vote of 199 to 167. This 32-vote margin, according to Representative Willis, Democrat of Louisiana, resulted from White House pressure on Republican House members.

We do not know whether this is correct. If it is, it means that the President, who tried to force five southern states last year,

s not trust southern jurors to live up their oaths. For the real reason behind drive against the jury-trial amendment the fear, real or professed, that thern juries would not convic defend- s in civil rights contempt trials, ardless of the evidence.

Whatever the case with respect to the sident, it is clear that the House has judged, and adversely prejudged, an ire area of the country. In effect, s was a vote of no confidence in the th, and that, we think, is a high price pay for some supposed political advantage ng Negro votes outside the south.

The jury-trial amendment was offered Representative Keeney, a freshman Re- lican House member from Illinois. He d he submitted the amendment because a judge in Illinois he had always con- ered a jury trial as an integral part any court.

It required political courage for Keeney to take this stand, and, with pect to cases in which punishment for minal contempt is comparable to pun- ment for other crimes, we think he is ht. We do not believe that considera- ns of expediency, especially considera- n based on speculation, justify by- sing the jury trial, and we trust that s matter will receive more earnest

sideration in the Senate."

June 21, 1957

On Wednesday, the public works bill passed the House. This bill was reduced ten percent or \$61,639,997. The overall amount of the bill for public works totaled 4,813,023. There was no reduction in any of the Kentucky projects. Six of these are in the Second Congressional District.

On Tuesday of this week we voted on a civil rights bill. This bill passed the House 286 to 126. All eight Kentucky Republican members voted to tack on a jury-trial amendment and when the amendment was passed, five of us voted against final passage of the bill. Only one Democrat, Bill D. Perkins, voted with the two Republican members, Representatives Siler and Spence. Gregory, Chelf, Watts and I voted against the bill. We have no protection under our Constitution in all such cases and since this bill sets up a six-man civil rights commission vesting the Attorney General of the United States with the authority to instigate action of a federal court using the name of some aggrieved party without obtaining permission from the party whose rights were violated and being able to maintain this action on affidavits and with a violation of injunction punishable in contempt proceedings without jury trial, it simply

ant a no vote as far as I am concerned.

On Monday of this week our Subcommittee on Mutual Security began regular hearings for the \$3,860,000,000 foreign aid bill. Unless we recommend a considerable increase here, the House will make it for us.

Yesterday Japan's Prime Minister Kishi informed the House that his nation is determined to play a constructive role particularly in Asia in meeting the challenge of communism. In a speech prepared for delivery to the House he stated that Japan already has shown that economic and social progress can be achieved without the communistic shortcut.

Secretary Humphreys of the Treasury Department informed Congress yesterday testifying before the Senate Finance Committee that unless we proceed immediately to reduce exports thereby placing us in a position to be cut, we will be in a dangerous position. The tax now is estimated at \$110 billion a year of one-third of the national income. This, to me, is certainly excessive.

The civil rights vote will control a few close votes between now and our government. I saw this demonstrated yesterday. Some of our good northern Democrats who took great pride in casting their vote for the civil rights bill, waving

colored flags and at the same time making statements that southern members through majority had held all committee chairmanships since the Civil War, will find 126 votes deciding close measures which can be decided one way or the other where no damage will be suffered by our country. The gentlewoman from Missouri offered an amendment yesterday to the extension to Public Law 480 for one year and her amendment set up a stamp system for use in disposal of commodities. The delegation from the state of Missouri was divided on the civil rights bill and the gentleman who offered the amendment was on the winning side of the civil rights bill. Yesterday she was on the losing side.

At the time our public works bill was on the floor for final passage, Senator Huston Morton from Kentucky was called Representative Gregory and requested to come over on the House side to interfere with Representative John Tabor of New York in the event Tabor offered an amendment to take out of the bill the over Cumberland River project known as the Arkley Dam. Representative Tabor attempted to take this project out in full committee and was unsuccessful. He had prepared an amendment and intended to offer same on the floor. He changed his mind when he found out that the Kentucky House members were solid behind this project and had rallied enough votes to defeat his

ndment. When Morton appeared, in my
sence, Gregory asked him if he would
down and talk to John Tabor requesting
t no amendment be offered. Morton
ted that John Tabor disliked him and
is action would only tend to antagonize
l certainly would be of no assistance.
er the bill was passed, Morton was quoted
the Courier-Journal as saying that he
ked with Tabor explaining to him that
he wanted to take projects out of this
l he should take them out of the state
Colorado because this state sent only
Republican senator to the Senate and
tucky sent two Republican senators to the
ate. Gregory and all of the other mem-
rs of the House were very much amused
see this quote in the press because we
know that Morton refused to talk to
or but after the smoke had cleared away,
began to beat the dead horse.

June 22, 1957

Yesterday we called up the conference
ort on the District of Columbia appro-
ation bill for 1958. The Senate in-
ased the overall amount in the bill
e \$4 million with \$500,000 of this
unt being an increase in the federal
ment. The authorization of the federal
ment at this time was established under
aw passed during the 2nd Session of
84th Congress whereby the amount was
reased to \$23 million which might be

by the federal government to the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia has a surplus this year and for that reason the subcommittee recommended an appropriation of only \$20 million for the federal government. The overall amount recommended was slightly over \$192 million for the current budget. The Senate, as usual, in a unanimous way increased the federal appropriation and in conference we refused to agree. We signed up in disagreement and the conference report was unanimously adopted sustaining our action. A few minutes later when the Senate called up the report and they finally receded on the District increase of \$500,000.

The tax rates here in the District are so low that there is hardly any justification for a federal payment with the exception of the people who reside in the District solely for the purpose of working for the government. The balance of the people who are in established businesses are to a great extent parasites. The real estate assessment in the District is exceedingly low and the real estate tax rate is only \$2.30 per \$100. There is no city and state tax, of course, here and the only real estate tax is all that applies to real property. The federal payment was increased from slightly over \$4 million to the total authorization of \$23 million. One good example of the way the property is assessed in the District is

Mayflower Hotel. Two years ago, I re-
sted the tax assessor here in the
trict to file as a part of our hearings
ten highest assessed properties in
District. The Mayflower Hotel was
of the ten and the assessed valuation
slightly over \$4 million. Five days
er the list was filed, the Mayflower
sold for \$12,200,000 and the following
r much to our surprise the good tax
essor continues to carry the listed
Flower Hotel at slightly over \$4 million.

Here in the District of Columbia, we
e a police department that compares
orably with the better police depart-
ts in the larger cities. For a number
years the police department in the
trict was under a cloud which developed
a result of investigation disclosing
ments from gamblers and law violators
erally. The Chief of Police in the
trict now is a man named Robert V.
ray. One day last week the Executive
mittee of the local NAACP filed a request
ore the three commissioners of the Dis-
t calling for the ouster of Chief
ray due to racial discrimination among
bers of the police force. Instead of
king the issue, Chief Murray immedi-
ely issued a statement that the local
ector of the NAACP, Eugene Davidson,
v that his charges were unfounded and
ue and under no circumstances would
as Chief of Police permit the NAACP to

direct the police department and direct its policies as chief.

June 28, 1957

The Supreme Court handed down the decision this week which not only strikes the very foundation of our criminal code of practice but is so far reaching that it now becomes necessary for Congress to pass a law defining the length of time a suspect can be held before arraignment.

Andrew R. Mallory, colored, was found guilty in the District Federal Court of the crime of rape and the death sentence was imposed. The crime took place in 1954 and from that time the case has been pending in the court. This man was picked up by police at 2:30 on the afternoon following the crime and was interrogated at police headquarters from 30 to 45 minutes. At 4 p.m. he agreed to submit to a lie detector test and there was a delay of about two hours in arranging the test. During this period he was fed and at about 6 p.m. Mallory was tested with the test pending for about an hour and a half. A verbal confession was obtained and this was transcribed into written form. At 10:00 the police attempted to arraign him and were unable to locate an arraigning officer. Mallory was not arraigned until the following morning. The decision of the Supreme Court set aside the rape

viction and the government was unable to make a case without the confession. Therefore, this man walked out of prison.

About a week ago the Supreme Court handed down another decision which strikes at the very foundation of our law enforcement. Under this decision, a defendant cannot demand and use in his defense FBI records. Here again legislation becomes necessary.

With the segregation decision, the Communist reversal case some two weeks ago and now with the two cases mentioned above certainly places the Supreme Court in disrepute than at any other time in the 20th Century.

Representative Smith of Wisconsin today introduced H. J. Res. 388 proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to the terms of office of judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and inferior courts. This bill is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States and provides that judges of the Supreme Court and inferior courts should be appointed for a term of 10 years. Several years ago, this resolution would have received no consideration whatsoever but time has changed and at the present time a majority of the members of the House would certainly give serious consideration to this proposed amendment.

the Constitution.

The House passed a bill this week providing the borrowing of an additional 5 million to complete construction of the United States portion of the St. Lawrence Seaway. The original bill which passed during the 2nd Session of the 83rd Congress provided for the issuance of 50 million worth of bonds payable over a fifty-year period from tolls received from the seaway. Several months ago, it was discovered that the engineers had made an error insofar as the overall cost was concerned amounting to the \$35 million. This is right unusual and received quite a bit of comment before the bill passed.

The Barkley Dam now under construction on the Lower Cumberland River near Grand Rivers, Kentucky only has a \$35 million authorization. The total cost of this dam-canal connecting the Tennessee and Lower Cumberland Rivers multi-purpose project will amount to \$164 million. Land acquisition alone totals nearly \$40 million with the two towns, Kuttawa and Eddyville, which must be moved completely. For some reason or other only \$35 million authorization was obtained from the Public Works Committee and this was not discovered until the hearings this year. I had assumed all along that the old authorization would cover the entire project. Representative Gregory of the First District

I have to move heaven and earth to gain additional authorization especially the multi-purpose unit since the House Representatives is bitterly opposed to public power and especially the TVA section.

Yesterday Mr. Cannon, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, stopped by to see me requesting that I cast the vote in my district against the Senate amendment restoring the \$500 million soil bank acreage reserve provision in the Agriculture appropriation bill for 1958. The House deleted this provision on a roll-call vote with a five-vote majority. The conferees not counting my vote were evenly divided and since the House, on a roll-call vote, had indicated its desires on the matter our chairman felt that regardless of personal opinions the vote would be against the Senate amendment thereby carrying out the wishes of the House. The member, of course, could cast an individual vote on the floor of the House at the time the conference report called up for action in any manner desired. With only five votes taking the provision out of the bill, my chairman knew that my vote would decide the matter in conference and if I spoke on the bill at the time the conference report called up for action, the odds were against the Senate viewpoint would be established. I agreed to be controlled by the House vote in conference but under no cir-

stances would I vote for adoption of House version and fully intended to stick on the report. Late yesterday afternoon, after we had failed to agree in conference and adjourned, the leadership in the House decided that the House had better concede and carry the Senate's \$500 million wage reserve back into the bill. Last night at 6:10 the conferees agreed to the \$500 million provision and the conference report will be called up a week from next Monday. The soil bank certainly does not solve all the farmer's problems today but to say the least, it is a temporary measure which will render some benefit to the American farmer. I know full well that my vote in conference became so all important at the last minute and especially since I had voted on the House roll-call to leave the \$500 million in, the leadership decided it would be best to go along with the Senate.

July 1, 1957

Probably the worst hurricane during the 20th Century struck the Lake Charles, Louisiana section and it is estimated that about 275 people were killed. Millions of dollars worth of damage in property and thousands homeless. This hurricane struck last week and the federal government immediately took the necessary steps to render all possible relief.

Army Colonel John C. Nickerson, Jr. fined \$1,500 and forbidden to exercise command for one year with a reprimand issued for leaking secret defense data. Colonel, a West Pointer assigned to guided missile section of the Army, entered into the fight between the Army, Air Force and Navy over Secretary Wilson's order concerning guided missiles and hoping to correct this matter issued certain information to Members of Congress and to the press. We have no unification today as far as our services are concerned and Secretary Wilson's order limits guided missiles to the Army up to the 500-mile range with the Air Force taking over from that point on. Competition is fine and we should develop new war machinery quicker but, say the least, it certainly is costing a lot of money through duplication. This appears to be another Billy Mitchell case.

The Atomic Energy Commission is attempting today to develop a whole new family of clean hydrogen bombs and cleaner atomic bombs. This achievement, if possible, would permit military leaders to use radioactive poison of a nuclear explosion in a deliberately or not use according to their needs and choice.

We are today confronted with inflation. Inflation is a grave economic problem threatening the American economy. Failure to deal with it forthrightly will result in

creasing hardships for millions of Americans. It will impose the costs of economic instability on future generations making achievement of steady economic progress increasingly difficult.

Since March 18th the United Nations committee meeting in London has been searching for a first step toward world disarmament that can be accepted by both east and west. It seems that Russia will agree to a suspension of nuclear weapons tests unless Britain and the United States join her in a sworn pledge not to use nuclear weapons, according to the Soviet Ambassador here in Washington.

We have reached the halfway mark in hearings on foreign aid appropriations for fiscal year 1958. This subcommittee has seven Democratic members and four Republican members. The request before the subcommittee is \$3,860,000,000 for fiscal year 1958. This request, like several other requests in the 1958 record book, is clearly excessive and must be reduced. In counting noses it looks very likely we will have a tie vote at the end of the mark-up.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee completed hearings on the mutual security authorization bill for 1958 which authorizes appropriations for foreign aid. On Friday of last week this committee

uced the new economic development loan
d from \$2 billion for a three-year per-
to \$500 million for one year. This
ion was very disappointing to the Ad-
istration and this past weekend several
the members of the Committee on Foreign
airs were in New York attending some
t of a meeting and it appeared that a
ion to reconsider action might prevail
they could attain attendance of those
bers in New York. According to rumor,
ernment planes were used in flying
members back to Washington and on
day, by a vote of 17 to 10, the commit-
reconsidered its action and adopted a
promise restoring the three-year duration
h a \$1.5 billion lending fund. This
quite a victory on the part of the
inistration.

Our Subcommittee on Mutual Security
now passing upon the money and, under
rules of the House, we are not con-
lled by the action of the House in
pting authorization legislation insofar
the amounts appropriated are concerned.
order to make foreign aid more palat-
e, this Administration has decided to
uest the Committee on Appropriations
assign requests for military assistance
the Subcommittee on Department of De-
se appropriations. This subcommittee
ides all matters pertaining to requests
the Army, Navy and Air Force. This
ld be one method of hiding about one-

of the annual request for foreign aid making same a sacred cow. Another new one concocted is the economic development loan fund. Instead of making an outright grant of \$50 million to some underdeveloped Asiatic country a soft loan, the Administration knowing full well it will never be paid, it is more defensible from the standpoint of the American people when the Administration can turn around saying we made a loan which will be repaid and we did not give away your money. This is strictly subterfuge and chicanery and our Subcommittee on Mutual Security will mark up a bill clearly exposing the motives behind the two suggestions outlined above.

Since I have been a Member of Congress, we have had matters before the House which were to a certain extent partisan of vital concern to the deep south. In over a hundred votes in the House on the south, we should be in a position of importance as far as roll-call votes are concerned. Civil rights legislation passed by the House is a monstrosity protecting right of trial by jury and should have been defeated. In the meantime, the Gadsden Canyon legislation was brought up in the Senate and through the efforts of some of the senators from the deep south the bill passed. The Administration was in arms because private utilities had heretofore been granted the necessary

its to construct three or more low
on the Snake River with nearly \$100
ion tax write-off and with Hell's Can-
being a high multi-purpose dam, the
ler dams would simply be washed away.
ot down to a matter of the purse. In
November election last year, the Re-
ican Party had over \$11 million in its
sury to start the campaign off and the
cratic Party had slightly over \$1
ion. The senators from the south helped
Hell's Canyon and then it came over
he House. This bill was referred to
Committee on Interior and Insular Af-
s. Yesterday by a vote of 17 to 15,
committee succeeded in passing a motion
king all of the bill after the enactment
se. This destroyed Hell's Canyon
slation for this session. Under the
s of the House, the bill can be recon-
red but the vote will not change. The
members on the Committee on Interior
Insular Affairs who destroyed this bill
from the "deep south"--Shuford of
h Carolina and Haley of Florida. Time
r time when we really have something
take a few members from the south in
House always do the unexpected for
ons completely unknown. A real story
d be written if the motives behind the
on of these two men could be brought
ight.

July 7, 1957

Major Legislative Action so far During
the 85th Congress

I.

H. R. 7143 - continues to July 1, 1959
extension of 2,000,500 statutory limita-
tion on personnel strength of armed forces.

II.

H. R. 6548 - provides for induction
of doctors, dentists and allied specialist
categories into the armed forces, as need-
ed, with reserve commissions; ends special
prior-dentist draft.

III.

H. J. Res. 117 - authorizes the Pres-
ident to undertake economic and military
cooperation with nations of Middle East
to strengthen defense of their independence.

IV.

S. J. Res. 72 - approves amendment of
Panama-Cuban financial agreement of
November 6, 1945 to permit deferment of
payments on loan to United Kingdom.

V.

H. R. 4136 - extends operating author-
of Export-Import Bank for five years
June 30, 1963.

VI.

H. R. 5866 - authorizes agreements
construction of atomic reactors in
in, West Germany.

VII.

H. R. 4686 - extends for one year,
June 30, 1958, the suspension of duties
import taxes on metal scrap.

VIII.

H. Con. Res. 204 - expresses the sense
the Congress that the UN General Assem-
convene in special session to hear
report of its committee on the Hungarian
situation.

IX.

H. R. 4090 - extends to July 1, 1958
52% corporate income tax and presents
schedule of excise taxes on alcoholic
beverages, cigarettes, automobiles and
parts and accessories.

X.

S. 2243 - requires Atomic Energy Commission to obtain specific authorization from Congress for civilian power project appropriations.

XI.

S. 637 - increases lending authority of Small Business Administration by \$80 million to total of \$445 million.

XII.

H. J. Res. 209 - increases borrowing authority for FNMA by \$.5 billion to \$1.6 billion to help ease mortgage-money market.

XIII.

H. R. 5520 - authorizes Secretary of Treasury to pay interest up to 3.26 percent on savings bonds.

XIV.

H. R. 6304 - extends to July 1, 1959 the privilege of duty-free importation of gifts from members of armed forces on duty abroad.

XV.

H. R. 53 - consolidates into single

and simplifies laws governing compensation, pensions, burial benefits, hospitalization and administration by the VA.

XVI.

S. 1314 - extends to July 30, 1958 the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (Public Law 480, 83rd); increases from \$3 to \$4 billion amount of surplus commodities for sale and from \$500 million to \$800 million the amount for relief of needy persons abroad.

XVII.

H. R. 2367 - provides for deferred grazing and protein feed program in drought areas.

XVIII.

S. 323 - Increases acreage allotment durum wheat.

XIX.

H. J. Res. 172 - authorizes release from defense stockpile of 50,000 bales of g-staple cotton to relieve market shortage.

XX.

S. 812 - fixes price-support for 1957

op of extra long staple cotton at 1956
pure.

XXI.

S. 1442 - facilitates control and eradication of plant pests including imported
re ants.

XXII.

H. R. 2146 - amends Small Reclamation
objects Act of 1956 to permit Secretary
the Interior to carry out contracts
less disapproved by Congress within 60
ys.

XXIII.

H. R. 5728 - increases from \$105 to
40 million borrowing authority of the
. Lawrence Seaway Corporation, defers
terest and clarifies its power.

XXIV.

H. R. 6092 - grants congressional con-
nt to New Hampshire and Massachusetts
r Merrimack River Flood Control Compact.

XXV.

H. R. 4748 - extends to July 1, 1958
e time for completing assessment work
uranium-lignite mining claims.

XXVI.

H. R. 6659 - authorizes \$1.7 billion housing program; increases FNMA borrowing authority to purchase mortgages; lowers payments on FHA-insured homes; provides \$350 million for urban redevelopment slum clearance for one year.

XXVII.

H. R. 3035 - authorizes continuance of Federal contributions for aid to the blind in Pennsylvania and Missouri until June 30, 1969 pending adjustment of their plans to Social Security Act requirements.

Appropriations Bills

I.

Treasury-Post Office-U. S. Tax Court:
\$1,467,000; \$3,192,000,000; \$1,460,000.

II.

Interior: \$456,189,600

III.

Executive Office of the President,
Federal Agencies: \$12,521,370; \$3,489,000.

IV.

Independent Offices: \$5,373,877,700.

V.

Labor-Health, Education and Welfare:
1,817,000; \$2,503,130,381.

VI.

District of Columbia: \$195,676,480.

VII.

Commerce-Related Agencies: \$536,607,225
,183,000.

VIII.

State, U. S. Information Agency-
Justice-Judiciary: \$189,024,243; \$96,200,000
5,705,000; \$38,562,050.

IX.

2nd 1957 Urgent Deficiency:
861,000.

X.

3rd 1957 Supplemental: \$85,669,925.

XI.

Legislative: \$104,844,660.

The Senate convened on Friday, July
with the sole purpose being the

gnation of acting President Pro Tempore
letter from Carl Hayden, President Pro
ore. The two-line letter named Mike
field, Senator from the state of Mon-
and the Acting President Pro Tempore
urned the Senate. This required 12
nds and the record seems to be a five-
nd session when Vice President Alben W.
ley was presiding.

The Soviet shakeup this past week
ein Kaganovich, Malenkov, Molotove and
rov were removed came as quite a sur-
e. Those removed were Saltinists and
aking the removal Bulganin and Khru-
ev said that these particular men were
peace loving believers in the present
et policy and had masterminded plots
much against the best interests of
Soviet Union.

The Supreme Court today rules upon
Girard case. This is the American
ier in Japan who killed the Japanese
n who was gathering discharged shells
firing range.

This week we take up a bill providing
military installations and construc-
; conference report on Agriculture
ropriation Bill for 1958; Poultry and
try Products Inspection Bill; Status
forces Agreements; Utilize Advisory
ittes; Extend Plans of Reorganization
of 1949; Veterans, Guardians, Gratuities

ification of Alaska Air Carriers;
culture, Homesteaders and Desertland
ymen; and S. 2130, Mutual Security Act
1957. The Prime Minister of Pakistan
address the House at 12:30 p.m. on
uesday.

On July 5th the Atomic Energy Commis-
set off another atomic explosion which
probably the most powerful ever set
in the United States. The weapon was
loaded beneath a balloon at an altitude
1,500 feet and 1,020 Marines were in a
hatch 5,700 yards from where the weapon
exploded. This weapon was rated un-
officially as three times the size of the
old War II atomic bombs set off in Japan.

July 15, 1957

The Supreme Court ruled this past
that William C. Girard, our American
officer stationed in Japan, must be turned
over to the Japanese courts for trial.
The United States has stationed armed
forces in 41 countries since the cold war
brought about a series of defensive alli-
ances. Many millions of dollars have been
expended in bases, air fields, utilities and
military construction. Authority for these
overseas operations rests in separate
agreements worked out with the host nations
in terms of alliances. Status of forces
agreements are now under study in the
Senate with all attention directed on the

ard case.

Civil rights debate continued in the
ate and from every indication will pro-
d for several weeks. The Air Force
the United States which is just 50
rs old this summer, now has a bomber
able of carrying an atomic bomb several
usand miles at a speed twice that of
nd and an altitude of ten miles. This
ne, the B-58, got its first public dem-
tration last week after being under
elopment for five years.

The House-Senate conference restored
soil bank acreage reserve provision
this \$500 million, while not a com-
te answer to our present agricultural
blem, will go a long way toward allev-
ing conditions temporarily.

The London Conference of the United
ions Subcommittee on Disarmament is
ll in session but judging from the
iet representative's speech refusing
ent western proposals, a compromise is
ong way off.

This week we take up the consent cal-
ar with four bills under suspension
general debate on the Mutual Security
of 1957.

The Aga Khan III, the wealthy ruler
20 million Moslems, died at the age of

n Thursday of last week. According
is well, he is bypassing his two sons
named his grandson as his successor.

On Thursday of this past week, Prime
ster Suhrawardy of Pakistan addressed
House, and made one of the finest
ches I have ever heard made in this
ber. He is one of the great orators
he world and with a fine resonant
e, delivered a wonderful speech. He
n Oxford graduate and has, as we would
in Kentucky, excellent pulpit poise.

July 18, 1957

A Navy jet fighter flying at times
er than the earth spins on its axis,
hed across the nation Tuesday in a
rd-breaking three hours, 23 minutes
8.4 seconds. This was an F-8U-1P
ader jet plane.

On Friday of last week a letter from
President to the different department
s indicated that notwithstanding the
that the 1958 budget request totaled
800,000,000, he wanted expenditures
very department held to the 1957
l wherever possible. For months now,
Administration and the President
cially has been severely criticized
this record peacetime budget contain-
billions of dollars carrying election
ises which certainly is not to the

interests of our country. This criticism has mounted and mounted and for a while the President together with his Director of the Budget, Percival Brundage, attempted to justify the amounts requested when the President very quietly proposed to send supplemental offers to the offering reductions in certain amounts. This letter is strictly political in nature. On Tuesday of this week, our chairman, Mr. Cannon of Missouri, called the Director of the Budget before the full committee and for hours propounded questions concerning this latest maneuver. Mr. Brundage declined to predict where the proposed billion dollars in savings would be made or any reductions made carry the amounts down to the 1957 level.

The Jencks case from the Supreme Court stating that the FBI must give the defense, upon proper request, exhibits and reports of their investigations was first argued this week in my hometown of Bowling Green. Federal Judge Mac Swinford issued a contempt citation in U. S. District Court in Bowling Green against FBI Agent Wallace suspending a \$1,000 fine on Agent Wallace until October 18th to produce available files and statements of witnesses in a conspiracy case. The judge stated that a great principal of government is involved and even if the decisions of the court are wrong they must be respected. FBI Agent Wallace said that

had orders from the Department of Justice and the United States Attorney General not to produce the information. Legislation is now pending before Congress asking to correct this decision of the Supreme Court.

We continue with the Mutual Security Act of 1957 today. This is the authorization bill and it now appears that the bill will pass with a few amendments added. All in all, the Administration's proposals will be accepted. The subcommittee upon which I serve dealing with foreign aid appropriations will then meet and mark-up our bill. The amounts we recommend certainly will not correspond with the maximum authorized.

Samuel K. McConnell, Jr., Representative of Pennsylvania serving his seventh term, resigned as a member to accept the presidency of the National Muscular Dystrophy Association.

Representative James B. Bowler, Democrat of Chicago, died last night. He was 82 years of age and prior to his election as a member of the House to take the place of Representative Sabbath, the oldest member in the House at that time, served 46 years as a member of the Chicago City Council. He was a world famous motorcycle rider in his day and before his death used two canes and was badly crippled.

is legs with arthritis. He served as member of the Committee on Education and Labor and during the past year was a member of my Committee on Appropriations, as in the hospital at the time the Congress was sworn in and was unable to attend any part of the first session.

July 19, 1957

From time to time I lose faith in Washington newspapers and when I am confident along comes an editorial or something that revives my faith in humanity just a little. On Thursday of this week, there appears an editorial entitled, "Jury Trial the Chief Issue" which reads as follows:

"It is nothing less than shocking that the expedient avoidance of jury trials in the civil rights bill is described by the President of the United States as intended merely "to uphold the traditional authority of the federal courts to enforce their orders."

That is the line taken by his Attorney General. But it is a highly misleading if not a deceptive line. The procedure to suppress jury trials is being pictured to the people of this country by men in high places as an innocuous application of a frequently used legal device. In reality, it is a radical and highly dangerous de-

ure from one of our most prized tra-
ons and fundamental rights.

On the opposite page today we are
g a generous condensation of Senator
honey's speech of Tuesday on this jury
l issue. Please read it. The Sen-
is as free as any man from taint of
al bias. He wants a civil rights bill.
wants to secure the right to vote. But
nows, as anyone should conclude who
studied this issue, that elimination
jury trial in this measure would, as he
s, "institute something which has never
sted in law in this land" since the
p Act. And once we follow that path,
shall have done serious injury to one
the great principles of free government,
prepared the way for others.

Those who defend avoidance of jury
als in the civil rights bill rest their
t generally on two points. One is that
es, southern juries, will delay or
umvent court orders by refusal to
vict. The other is that Congress has
ady authorized government by injunc-
t, without jury trials, in some 28 laws.

If one accepts as valid the cynical
ment that trial by jury is inexped-
t, because of a suspected reluctance
uries to convict, we have gone a long
to undermine the basic concept of all
l by jury. And Senator O'Mahoney

als in his excellent speech the subtle representation of precedent, in regard to the 28 Laws now on the books by designating the controlling circumstances in which they apply--circumstances far removed from those encompassed by the civil rights bill. To pretend that they are the same, to say that this bill merely upholds the "additional authority" of the Federal Government; is to misrepresent the facts by creating a hitherto nonexistent "tradition."

Senator O'Mahoney's amendment, and as proposed to protect the right of a fair trial in contempt cases originating under this bill, is the most important legislative change that should be made. It is difficult to believe that the United States Senate will vote down such an amendment."

July 20, 1957

The Mutual Security Act of 1957 was finally passed at 8:00. The bill authorized expenditures totaling some \$3.116 billion. This is slightly less than \$700 million under the amount recommended by the President. We will now mark up the mutual security bill in our committee and the appropriation measure will come to the floor within the next 15 days.

This week we take up the Postal Service salary increase bill, bridge-tunnel across the river at Constitution

e, school construction bill, authorization for Army construction and agriculture leaders desertland entrymen bill.

It now appears that the civil rights in the Senate will be amended. This deleting that portion giving the Attorney General the right to enforce violations of civil rights other than voting infringement cases. I now believe that a jury amendment provision may have a chance.

We still have school construction, natural gas bill, Statehood for Alaska, foreign aid appropriations, Rivers and Harbors Omnibus bill and several other important measures which will come before the House prior to adjournment.

Last week the Treasury offered three short-term securities at the highest rate since the bank holiday in 1933. In order to fund \$24 billion worth of issues maturing due in August and October the new certificates and notes were offered at 3 5/8 percent to 4 percent. The offering was made only to holders of these securities and was not open to cash subscriptions. The legal limit is 4 1/2 percent.

We had an acquittal in a right famous criminal case here in the District of Columbia. This was the James Hoffa case. Hoffa had been indicted on three counts: conspiracy, bribery and obstructing a con-

sional investigation.

Despite repeated warnings from the President that major cuts in foreign aid would imperil the national defense, the House of Representatives voted Friday to cut \$747 million from the Administration's requested \$3,864,410,000. The development of a fund was granted for only one year but the House voted to keep military aid and military support funds in the International Co-operation Administration budget lower than in the Defense Department's budget.

Today we take up the federal pay increase for postal employees.

The American farmer is in trouble again. Weather conditions so far this year have brought floods and heavy rains through the agricultural section of our country. This will work an extreme hardship on the farmer with his 1957 crop.

The Disarmament Conference continues in London but so far no definite action has been agreed upon.

For the first time in ten years, civil liberties legislation has become the official business before the Senate. The bill is being debated with vigor and appears to be in line for certain amendments.

July 23, 1957

The natural gas bill of 1957 was voted out of Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee by a right close vote and now is before the Rules Committee for issuance of a rule. This bill in substance provides that the Federal Power Commission shall no longer control natural gas in the well head and the Commission's power begins only after interstate commerce commences. This is strictly a big business, sectional bill and approval of same will cause irreparable injury to the Democratic Party. The oil and gas interests of this country have contributed immensely to the two campaigns of President Eisenhower and he is for passage of this bill. The Speaker, Mr. Rayburn, and Senate Majority Leader, Lyndon Johnson, are from Texas. The Texas oil and gas interest together with the oil and gas interest of Arkansas and Oklahoma are moving heaven and earth to have this bill approved. Tideland's oil legislation caused an uproar in this country and the passage of the Gas Act will really bring on a howl. This is another good example of our lack of leadership in the House today. Every member on both sides of the aisle in the House respects Mr. Rayburn and the Democratic members generally all love him. Sectional legislation at the present time plus civil rights legislation will cause the Democratic Party more trouble and do more damage

anything which has taken place since
civil War. The Natural Gas Act is
inly against the best interests of
consumers of this country and the civil
s bill should have been passed a
r of years ago with a jury trial amend-
and other protective provisions which
t penalize and attempt to destroy
outh. Proper leadership would have
iled in this type of legislation and
country generally would have been much
r off than it is at the present time.
Speaker of the House, the Majority
r and the Minority Leader should at
times assert leadership for the best
ests of the country and sectionalism
ld never control. Our leadership
ld be above politics and would nec-
rily mean that changes would take
e from time to time. Long-term leader-
in my opinion is not good because in
r to remain in the long-term category
ionalism, religion, and petty private
ers prevail to such an extent that
tion is certain. Risk must be assumed
roper leaders and controversial issues,
in fact every legislative matter
ng before the House should have active
icipation by minority and majority
ers. Running under the bush in con-
ersial matters does not place the
ership on a plane where it should be
the standpoint of the best interests
ur country.

Since I have been a member of the
e, we have failed time after time in
ers which require leadership and which
ld have been placed on a high bipar-
n plane.

If I serve to be a hundred, I shall
ys remember the day that John McCormack
Joe Martin pleaded with tears in their
for adoption of an amendment which
d mean a great deal to the State of
achusetts in regard to flood control
Flood insurance. I can still see the
embers who walked up the aisle on a
er vote endorsing the stand of the
rity and minority leaders. Further,
ll always remember the 200 members who
d against the adoption of this amend-
. From the standpoint of popularity,
tigue and influence an 85-member vote
ly indicated the position that our
rity and minority leaders occupied.

July 24, 1957

Beginning at noon yesterday we started
ral debate on our school construction
. Last year this bill failed in the
e after adoption of the Powell amend-
. The Powell amendment provided that
tate should have the right to partici-
in federal school construction
stance unless this particular state
lied with the Supreme Court's decision
rding segregation. The bill would have

ed if the Powell amendment had failed.

This year an agreement has been made by the southern states who are voting the bill generally will not vote against adoption of the Powell amendment when the teller vote is called, all these fine gentlemen will have business in the cloakroom. In this manner, the bill amendment will be adopted and when the bill comes up for passage they will be voting not against the bill but against the Powell amendment and defeat the bill. Senator Chandler was quoted at the Governors' Conference in West Virginia saying that Kentucky did not want to participate in federal school construction assistance and that Kentucky could take care of her own schools. He further stated that over half of the budget each year in Kentucky went to education. The fact is that in Kentucky we have over 10,000 schools and 3,011 are one room schools. Less than 500 of the schools in Kentucky meet federal requirements.

Congressman Carl Perkins of the 7th District of Kentucky is a member of the Committee on Education and Labor and is the second-ranking member of the subcommittee that deals with school construction legislation. For over five years hearings have been held off and on for school construction legislation. Perkins has always taken an active part both on the floor and

the subcommittee and especially in the
s. Yesterday, Representative Cleve
ey of West Virginia presented his
ment favoring the bill using some 40
0 large photographs of schools in
ral of the states in the United States.
ten or twelve of these pictures
h were placed on a large board in the
of the House showed Kentucky schools
Congressmen Perkins and Bailey were
ured standing in doorways, hallways
around drinking fountains. Congress-
Bailey refused to yield to Congressman
ore of South Carolina. Congressman
ore was next recognized and took two
he pictures showing South Carolina and
ed them over and showed that they were
en in 1949 by the National Education
ociation. Upon seeing these two pic-
es, one of which was in a county ad-
ning his home county in his state, he
led a member of the board of education
his state and was informed that these
schools were replaced five years ago
modern consolidated schools. He inquired
Congressman Bailey and every member
the subcommittee just how accurate the
of the pictures were. Representative
s of Ohio (at this point I want to
that I have seen everything) made
following statement:

"Mr. Chairman, after the gentleman
South Carolina showed the pictures
the dates on them with regard to schools

is state and having viewed the pictures
were taken in the State of Kentucky
heard the gentleman from West Virginia
ask for what the State of Kentucky should
do in the way of schools, I thought it
would be a good idea if I called my good
friend Happy Chandler to find out from
his horse's mouth, so to speak, what he
thought of school conditions in Kentucky.
I was out of town but his administrative
assistant, Bill Pate, was there.

I recall the governor's having made a
statement at the conference that he did
not think the State of Kentucky should
go into any federal-aid school con-
struction program. Mr. Pate told me that
10% of their general budget was given to
schools in this last fiscal year and a
little over half of it will be allocated
to the schools in the next fiscal year.

Insofar as the pictures were concern-
ing I told him that we saw a picture of
a school that had a fountain that took
care of over 500 students. I gave him
the address of it and he is going to
look on it this evening and I will report
it to you tomorrow.

As far as the State of Kentucky
and the money they are spending for schools
is concerned, they feel they are moving
ahead as rapidly as they can, and Mr.
Pate, speaking for the governor, feels

they are in no position at the present time to rush into a federal-aid program."

A portion of the above statement was deleted and that part was directed to Perkins and Bailey and was not only insulting but was challenging. He simply said to Perkins, now what do you say about Kentucky and what about these pictures on the board. Get up and let us hear from you. Perkins refused to stand up and he simply sat there and turned around in the face and with feet of clay permitted this many not only to insult him, his subcommittee, his committee and his home state but Perkins personally. Watts and I sat there completely humiliated. Within three minutes after Ayres made his statement, Perkins sailed out the said door. Maybe Watts or I should have answered Ayres but if we had, Perkins would never have forgiven us for the things we would have had to say in his belated defense.

Dr. Robert R. Martin, Superintendent of Schools, unconstitutionally-elected official of the State of Kentucky, together with officials of the KEA, teachers, business people and others interested in education appeared at Perkins' request and testified before his subcommittee about conditions in Kentucky. Regardless of the governor's attitude, Dr. Martin and representatives appearing before the

Subcommittee were direct representatives of the school construction sentiment in Kentucky and Perkins had every answer to make in defense of his position, Kentucky's position and positive proof about the validity of Kentucky photographs.

July 25, 1957

Yesterday we finished general debate on the school construction bill and the bill is now up for amendment.

Representative Ayers of Ohio again was recognized and reiterated the information he had obtained from Governor Chandler's office and in addition stated as follows:

"I wish to compliment the gentleman displaying what are some of the finest schools in the country; just as nice as they are in Ohio. Yesterday as you know, I called Governor Chandler's office after the pictures were shown for Kentucky by the gentleman from West Virginia. I received this reply this morning. It mentioned the fact that the pictures we saw yesterday were not recent pictures; that for the past year there were 350 one-room schools discontinued in Kentucky; that 100 additional unsatisfactory rooms were abandoned; that a net gain of more than 750 new classrooms has been made, and that a majority of the school districts have

building programs in some stage of planning or construction."

Representative Perkins of Kentucky, a member of the subcommittee dealing with this legislation and a member of the full committee on Labor and Education simply sat still, red in the face, and took everything that was said. Just before general debate was concluded, Perkins was recognized and spoke for 3½ minutes. He only said that, in his opinion, the school construction bill was now necessary and never mentioned the word Kentucky or anything that had been previously said about Kentucky or Kentucky's need. He concluded his short statement and then asked for permission to revise and extend his remarks. His revision certainly is amazing. He goes on to defend Kentucky's position and the present situation in Kentucky. He is even so bold as to say that certain statements were made on the floor yesterday concerning the types of buildings we have in Kentucky and certain illustrations made were incomplete and inaccurate.

I still believe that I have now seen and heard everything.

July 26, 1957

During World War II, I was informed that a new battleship, the USS KENTUCKY -66 was under construction at the

port News Navy Yard and might be completed in time for use before the war ended. As I was in the Navy at the time stationed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard under a Cot. Lant. assignment from ship to ship in the Atlantic Ocean, I made up my mind that I would follow the construction schedule of the KENTUCKY and do everything that I could to receive an assignment aboard this new ship before I was discharged at the close of the war. I had occasion to be in Newport News several times while the ship was under construction and unfortunately the war ended before I was discharged before this ship was completed. Construction continued for approximately two years after I was discharged in November of 1945, by order of the Secretary of the Navy construction of this particular ship was stopped in 1948.

Shortly after I was elected to Congress, I took this matter up with the Secretary of the Navy and the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Mr. Vinson, who by the way is serving his 43rd term in the House, and was assured that since this ship was 73% completed with an investment of \$55 million made so far, it would be reconverted into a guided missile ship and used. In fact, the KENTUCKY, at the time the construction was stopped, was completed up to the main deck. All machinery installed and every-

ing complete up to the superstructure and the guns. One or two occasions since I have been a member of the Committee on Appropriations, I have had occasion to call attention to the Department of the Navy and the Department of Defense informing them as to my position so far as the sinking of this particular ship. I was assured that this, of course, would never happen since \$55 million had already been spent on this particular ship. On one occasion my vote as a member on the Committee on Appropriations was so strategic that an Assistant Secretary of the Navy and two admirals discussed with my future construction of the KENTUCKY and before they left my office casually mentioned the fact that they hoped I would see my way clear to go along with future construction and appropriations for aircraft carriers.

About three months ago, a destroyer collided with the USS WISCONSIN, BB which of the same class as the KENTUCKY and the result of the collision the bow of the WISCONSIN had to be removed and, lo behold, where did the new bow come from? The bow of the KENTUCKY was cut off and placed on the WISCONSIN. After this work had been made and several weeks later same, a little piece appeared in the press to the effect that the bow of the KENTUCKY had been removed.

Several weeks ago, at the request of

Secretary of the Navy, the bill, H. R. 8547, which reads as follows, was introduced in the House:

"To authorize the disposal of certain uncompleted vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to strike from the Naval Vessel Register and, according to law, to dispose of the following uncompleted naval vessels:

USS KENTUCKY (BB-66)
USS HAWAII (CB-3)
USS LANSDALE (DD-766)
USS SEYMOUR D. OWENS (DD-767)
USS LANCETFISH (SS-296)
USS UNICORN (SS-436)
USS WALRUS (SS-437)"

It seems that the seven ships mentioned above represent an investment of \$3 million and it is estimated from testimony received by the Committee on Armed Services that they can be sold for scrap for about \$3 million. The Armed Services Committee voted on Monday of this week to let the Navy scrap the battleship KENTUCKY and six other ships left incomplete at the end of World War II. This bill, H. R. 8547, will now probably appear in the consent calendar next week. Under

rules of the House, the consent calendar is a unanimous consent calendar. This simply means that any member can object to the consideration of any or all bills on the consent calendar. The usual objection is -- "I move that this bill be passed over without prejudice." This request of the member is an objection and must be complied with. The second call on the consent calendar two weeks later, the same procedure can follow and so on into the future or three members can object and the bill must come off of the consent calendar and never again be placed thereon. In this particular case, I think it is an outrage to take \$123 million in ships and junk them receiving \$3 billion. Today we are considering requests for approximately 100 small ships in the foreign aid appropriations bill which will cost this country several hundred million dollars. For several years now we have given new ships and ships that have been in commission only a short time to the poor countries of the world, and some of our people object to the expenditure of money for ships. Objection to the loss of \$123 million is valid and I will object to this bill everytime it is called on the consent calendar and if between recess and adjournment of this the 1st session of the 85th Congress, this particular bill is called up under suspension of the rules, I will also object. I have made up my mind that this bill will take

natural course of all other bills by
ng before the Rules Committee and ob-
ning a rule. When and if this is
e, which cannot be accomplished until
t year, I will be against final passage
and when the bill is placed before the
se for action.

Yesterday the bill, H. R. 1, to au-
rize federal assistance to the states
local communities in financing an
anded program of school construction
as to eliminate the national shortage
classrooms, was given further consider-
on. Representative Powell of Harlem,
York introduced the Powell amendment
t year at the time the school construc-
n bill was up for final passage in the
se. Under this amendment, no state which
used to recognize the decision of the
reme Court regarding segregation would
the recipient of any funds as provided
under this bill. This amendment when
sed, simply killed the bill. I believe
school construction legislation at the
sent time because the need is with us
our poorer states. Kentucky is 47th
education and is not financially able
ay to do what Massachusetts, Pennsyl-
ia and New York are doing with their
ools. I do not believe in the Powell
ndment and would have voted against it
s year and against the bill if the
ell amendment was sustained.

This year Brother Powell was traveling road for his health and this trip, by the way, is right at the time when we are taking up major legislation in the House. A very peculiar member from Long Island adopted the Powell amendment and offered yesterday. The Wainwright amendment was adopted and the natural procedure would have been first, a motion to recommit with instructions to strike the Wainwright amendment. Next, a roll-call vote on adoption of the Wainwright amendment and third, a roll-call vote on final passage.

An unusual parliamentary move was made with a motion to strike the enacting clause offered by Representative Smith of Virginia. A number of members from Kentucky and other states naturally assumed at this motion would fail. On a teller vote, the motion was agreed to by a vote 153 to 126. The committee rose, the speaker assumed the Chair, and the yeas and nays were demanded. On this roll-call vote the motion was agreed to by a vote 208 to 203. I voted against the motion to strike the enacting clause. The motion of Mr. Smith of Virginia was as follows: "Mr. Smith of Virginia moves that the committee now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken." I would have voted for the motion to recommit with instructions, against the Wainwright amendment, and

inst the bill if the Wainwright amendment was adopted. I am against motions making the enacting clause and I do not believe in this parliamentary move. To every member should be permitted and forced to cast a vote either for or against this type of legislation. The radios and newspapers are really telling the story today. Some of the members are red in the face upon being caught in this type of parliamentary move. Others who are bitterly opposed to the bill are frightened.

The House adopted the House-Senate conference report on the Defense Department appropriation bill totaling \$33,759,850,000. This is \$2,368,150,000 less than President Eisenhower originally recommended and is \$197,125,000 more than the Committee on Appropriations approved more than the amount voted by the House. This is \$774,379,000 less than the Senate had voted.

The bill gives the Army \$7,264,555,000; the Air Force \$15,930,220,000; and the Navy \$9,866,355,000.

Senator Cooper's motion to preserve the power of the Attorney General to intervene in any civil rights case where state parties have already obtained a court decree and state officials are entering local opposition to making it

ective, failed by a vote of 81 to 8. His motion simply left Title III in the bill as passed by the House which is the most dangerous section of this bill and I am delighted that his motion was defeated.

The Senate now is discussing Title III, the jury trial provision section and I sincerely hope that an amendment is adopted providing for a jury trial. This certainly should have been done in the House and is one of the main reasons why I voted against the civil rights bill.

The Hells Canyon bill received another 14-14 vote which kills the bill authorizing construction of a high dam on the Snake River. The two Democratic members, Shurden of North Carolina and Haley of Florida, voted with the 14 committee Republicans. This action, of course, must be exceedingly embarrassing to Representative Gracie Pfoest of Idaho who is a staunch and loyal member of the committee and the person most vitally affected by this bill. She has worked every day since becoming a Member of Congress for passage of this particular legislation and her committee refused to approve the bill.

According to rumor on the Hill, Representatives McVey, Republican of Illinois, and Nicholson of Massachusetts have decided not to run for reelection. These two are both fine men. In addition, I

Understand that Dan Reed, ranking minority member on the Committee on Ways and Means will retire. Here again, we have an outstanding Member of Congress, but in this particular case, his action is correct. He has suffered one or more severe heart attacks and, of course, this type of life is not conducive to good health and his chances of living a while longer are much better out of Congress. Representative Hoff, Democrat of Pennsylvania, was nominated for judge of the Common Pleas Court in Pennsylvania and, if elected, will resign from Congress.

On Friday of last week, President Carlos Castillo Armas was assassinated by a member of his Palace Guard. The assassin, Romero Sanchez, presented arms with a rifle and then lowered the rifle and fired four charges at the President. He then turned the rifle on himself and killed himself. Armas was pro-American and anti-communist and had succeeded in clearing communists out of Guatemala.

Defeat of the school construction bill has been placed firmly at the feet of our President and his party. The vote 208 to 203 when broken down shows that 108 Democrats voted to keep the bill alive and only 77 Republicans cast their vote for the same purpose. Only 97 Democrats supported a motion to kill the bill and the balance were Republicans.

This week we take up bills to amend Section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act, Agriculture Homesteaders and Desertland Drymen Bill, Investigation of Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, Airways Modernization Act of 1957, San Angelo, Texas Federal Reclamation Project, Authorization Improvements for Niagara River Project, Potomac River Tunnel and two agriculture bills pertaining to wheat and oat promotion and on-farm consumption. I will call the private calendar on Tuesday.

The Kentucky delegation divided on the school construction vote. Chelf, Gregory, Watts and Spencer, all Democrats, voted in favor of striking the enacting clause which killed the bill. The Courier-Journal's editorial inquiring as to who killed Cock Robin was discussed considerably on the floor today. My good friend, Dan Watts, came in and took a seat next to me and Kenneth Roberts, my good friend from World War II days, who inquired of me at my suggestion, confidentially, if I knew just who had killed Cock Robin. This really started Watts and you have never heard such a tirade. Before the bill was for vote in the House, a man who was president of the Teachers Association of Wette County with some 429 members, wrote me insisting that I vote for school construction legislation. I answered his letter and informed him that I was for the

I and hoped that no conflicting amendments would be added to defeat the measure. Today I made up a nice story concerning this man, informing Watts that this gentleman whose name I called had written that every school teacher and employee the entire city and county schools in Lexington and Fayette County appreciated the fine work I was doing for State of Kentucky. This is the largest county in Watts' district.

The editorial from the Courier-Journal entitled, "The Shell Game Works Again School Aid Is Now Dead." The editorial is as follows:

"Who killed Cock Robin? Who ruined chance that states in urgent need of school building could get help from the federal government?

Was it President Eisenhower? Surely he must assume part of the blame. He supported the idea of federal aid, it is true, but when the measure approached a vote he could say nothing more than that he would not veto it. That was damning praise with the faintest of praise. However, he failed at the moment of decision to bring any personal pressure ever on Republican leaders in Congress. The majority of his own party voted against his announced position.

Was it the Republican Party, then, that should be held responsible? Republicans in the House divided 111 to 77 against federal aid in Thursday's vote while the Democrats voted for it by 126 to 97. Yet party responsibility is fogged up by the fact that some of the bill's strongest supporters were southern Democrats.

Was it Congressman Wainwright of New York who was the author of defeat? He is a Republican who introduced the amendment this year denying federal funds to any state that did not immediately integrate its schools. When the Harlem Congressman Adam Clayton Powell sponsored the same amendment last year, it clearly resulted in the death of the federal aid bill as a whole. It is impossible to believe that Mr. Wainwright thought his action would have any other result this year.

Does the blame really lie with the members of the House who voted for the Wainwright amendment and then turned around and voted against the federal-aid bill as Congressman Halleck of Indiana might be used as an example. He has been an avowed foe of federal aid yet he voted for the Wainwright amendment. Then he voted against the federal-aid bill as a whole.

How can such conduct be explained? We have had a chance to see it demonstrated

ice in a row, for exactly the same maneuver was practiced in the school aid fight last year. Mr. Halleck and those who voted with him did were plainly not concerned about school needs. They were concerned instead with the need of the Republican Party to court the Negro vote. They saw the filibuster and the Wainwright amendment as a kiss of death for federal school aid. By inserting the segregation issue into the fight, they knew they could count on the southern Democrats in Congress to vote against the aid bill.

We believe these southerners made a bad stake in putting the fear of integration above the fear of operating tragically inadequate schools. But at least their position was an honest and open one. The position of Mr. Halleck and his cohorts was cynical and false.

Who suffers from the demise of federal aid? The school children are the victims, especially those in such states as Kentucky who will continue to occupy cramped, inefficient and even dangerous old buildings.

Will the millions who wanted federal aid for the schools be able to hang the blame on the culprits when voting time comes around? Hardly, for the maneuver which killed the bill was carefully concealed in the red tape of Congressional

cedure. The public is like the victim
a shell game, operated by a clever
rival sharpy. The victim never knows
he lost his money. He only knows that
must go home broke and defeated."

July 30, 1957

Civil rights debate continues in the
ate.

We are unable to mark up our mutual
urity appropriation bill for 1958 because
Senate conferees on the Mutual Security
horization Act of 1957 have been unable
meet with the House conferees as a
ult of the civil rights debate. A
k-up of our bill now with our action
ased to the press would, to a certain
nt, have a tendency to sway the confer-
of the House and the Senate in the
erence on the authorization bill.
r matters are pending which must go to
erance with the reports acted upon be-
we adjourn. At least two full weeks
egislation remain after the civil
s bill is either passed or set aside
rarily. The \$33,759,850,000 Defense
ropriation bill and the \$3,666,543,757
ulture appropriation bill are ready
to the White House as soon as the
e approves the conference report.
me applies to three other appropria-
ills.

The Public Works bill authorizing expenditure of some \$880 million for rivers, harbors and the Bureau of Reclamation is held up in the Senate. The foreign aid bill must pass the House and the Senate, and then go into conference. Other important legislation which will come before the House and the Senate before we adjourn pertains to the right of defendants to examine FBI files; authorizes the Niagara River development; permits TVA to finance power expansion with bonds; authorizes atomic energy \$268 million worth of construction projects; authorizes the armed forces to build a \$1,700,000,000 new construction; extends the life of the Small Business Administration; raises pension for veterans with service-connected disabilities; sets the method for the U.S. participation in the new international Atomic Energy Agency; liberalizes the immigration laws, and extends the farm surplus disposal act. It appears that there is no chance whatsoever for a postal rate increase bill or approval of United States membership in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development at this session of Congress.

July 31, 1957

Our Majority Leader, John McCormack of Massachusetts, has been my good friend since I have been a Member of Congress.

Mr. Rayburn has been in Texas for

e past two days and our Speaker Pro
mpore is John McCormack. On Monday, July
th, Mr. McCormack had Lew Deschler, our
liamentarian, come back to where I was
tting in the chamber and request that I
eside as chairman during the considering
the bill, H. R. 3753, from the Committee
Agriculture, providing for extension of
an rights to homesteaders and desertland
trymen. I presided and the bill passed
hout too much difficulty.

Again on Tuesday, July 30th, Mr.
ormack requested that I preside during
e consideration of the Bill, H. R. 3233,
bill to amend Section 22 of the Inter-
ate Commerce Act. Before general debate
d the reading of the bill under the five-
ute rule was completed, a number of
ndments and controversial matters were
ught to the attention of the Chair
olution. The bill passed and accord-
to my information, this is the first
e in thirty years a member with not
much seniority has presided on two
secutive days on separate bills.

Since I have been a member of the
se, I have presided once or twice each
and so far this makes three times
the year of 1957.

Glenn R. Davis, a former member of
House and a member of my Committee on
ropriations, is a right unusual fellow.

is 41 years of age with a lot of ability and one of the most arrogant men I have ever met. While a member of my committee, he proceeded to exercise authority on many occasions. Last year he ran against Governor Wiley and was defeated for the United States Senate. When Joseph McCarthy led, Davis again ran for the U. S. Senate in a seven-man Republican primary and led until the final minutes of counting when Governor Walter J. Kohler, Jr. rode a surge of metropolitan Milwaukee votes to victory. In the Democratic primary, William E. Proxmire defeated Representative Robert J. Zablocki of Milwaukee. I assume that the winner of the Republican primary will win in November. Representative O'Konski, another member of the House, was one of the seven Republican candidates, ran third. Kohler's vote was 108,694; Davis' vote was 100,041.

An unusual appointment was approved in the Senate this past week. It seems that a man by the name of Maxwell H. Gluck, who presently lives on a horse farm in Lexington, Kentucky and is known only by a few people in Kentucky, contributed between \$20,000 and \$30,000 in the Republican campaign in 1956 and about \$10,000 in 1952. On July 2nd, Gluck was approved by the Senate without debate for confirmation as our ambassador to Ceylon. It is thought that by the time of the hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations

committee, Gluck was unable to volunteer names of the Prime Minister of Ceylon, India and was ignorant of the United Nations special committee report on Hungary, to which Ceylon was one of five candidates. Apparently this man completely unknown and with no diplomatic training whatsoever, contributed a sufficient amount to receive an appointment as ambassador. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday invited Acting Secretary of State, Christian A. Herter, to appear before it in executive session on Thursday this week to explain the State Department's policy in selecting U. S. ambassadors.

August 1, 1957

The reason for the Speaker's absence Monday and Tuesday was due to a trip to Bonham, Texas for a meeting concerning final plans for the Sam Rayburn Library which is just about completed and will be dedicated in October of this year. Cataloging will begin in the next few days and thousands of people from all over the United States including former President Harry S. Truman will be present at the dedication ceremonies. Mr. Rayburn started the library with the \$10,000 Pulitzer Award in 1948 which he won for being the outstanding Member of Congress. Speakers were not eligible for the award that particular year he was not

Speaker. Mr. Rayburn's western history library including copies of every single Congressional Record since Congress convened will go in the library. All of the furniture in the present Speaker's Room at the Capitol has been purchased by Mr. Rayburn and will be placed in the Rayburn Library.

August 2, 1957

By a vote of 51 to 42 the Senate adopted a jury trial amendment in the civil rights bill. To me, this is certainly a victory for the people.

During the days that I practiced law, the most arrogant people that I attempted to deal with were federal judges. In a great many instances, these were little men in large robes. We spent nearly all day yesterday in the fight over the construction of a tunnel across the Potomac River at Constitution Avenue. It seems that the Senate will not agree to a drawbridge and the House will not agree to a stationary bridge. This information comes from the Committee on the District of Columbia. One or two companies up the river maintain that a stationary bridge would conflict with their business and this has been just too much for my good friend, Congressman Smith from Virginia. So, instead of a \$14 million bridge, we will build a \$43 million bridge to take care of

couple of Judge Smith's friends. We succeeded in killing this bill twice and a roll-call vote it was revived. Today, we have a final vote and I hope that the bill is sent back to committee. We need a bridge across the river in the vicinity of Constitution Avenue and it should be a six-lane bridge instead of a four-lane tunnel.

On the civil rights amendment the roll-call vote in the Senate is as follows:

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| as - 51 | Jackson | Smathers |
| erson | Johnson, Tex. | Smith, Me. |
| ble | Johnston, S. C. | Sparkman |
| tlar | Kefauver | Stennis |
| rd | Kennedy | Talmadge |
| pehart | Kerr | Thurmond |
| se, S. Dak. | Lausche | Williams |
| avez | Long | Yarborough |
| urch | Magnuson | Young |
| rtis | Malone | |
| stland | Mansfield | |
| lender | McClellan | |
| vin | Monroney | |
| ear | Mundt | |
| lbright | Murray | |
| ldwater | O'Mahoney | |
| re | Pastore | |
| een | Revercomb | |
| yden | Robertson | |
| ll | Russell | |
| lland | Schoepel | |
| | Scott | |

s - 42

| | | |
|---------|--------------|-------------|
| en | Flanders | Neuberger |
| ott | Hennings | Payne |
| rett | Hickenlooper | Potter |
| ill | Hruska | Purtell |
| anett | Humphrey | Saltonstall |
| cker | Ives | Smith, N.J. |
| h | Javits | Symington |
| lson | Jenner | Thye |
| roll | Knowland | Watkins |
| e, N.J. | Kuchel | Wiley |
| rk | Langer | |
| pper | Martin, Iowa | |
| ton | Martin, Pa. | |
| ksen | McNamara | |
| glas | Morse | |
| rshak | Morton | |

: voting - 2

ldges Neely

The two Republican senators from
tucky apparently took great delight
refusing our people the right of trial
jury.

August 3, 1957

For almost two full days the House
ated the bill, H. R. 6763, authorizing
struction of a tunnel under the Potomac
ver at Constitution Avenue. A six-lane

idge at this location would have twice the capacity of a four-lane tunnel. A six-lane drawbridge would cost \$17,450,000 with an annual operation expense of \$56,000. A four-lane tunnel would cost \$25,500,000 and would have an operation expense annual cost of \$310,000. I voted against every amendment and motion favoring this bill. On one occasion, 275 voted on one side and only 59 of us on the other. This was a roll-call vote. In the end, we succeeded in adopting amendments striking the words "tunnel" and substituting "bridge" throughout the bill by a roll-call vote of 225 to 107 and then a motion to recommit was adopted almost unanimously. The bill was sent back to the District of Columbia Legislative Committee.

As a member of the Committee on Appropriations, one of my three subcommittees is the District of Columbia Budget. I know a little about the cost of bridges and tunnels and the necessity for one type or the other. In the instance cited above an oil company and a sand and gravel company located on the Potomac River just above Constitution Avenue had enough influence with certain members in the House to push through a tunnel bill. This push succeeded in the District of Columbia Legislative Committee but certainly ran into a briar patch for two long days in the House. Every time these two companies were mentioned openly or by innuendo,

representatives Howard Smith of Virginia, Davis of Georgia and Broyhill of Virginia are quite innocent about it all. To me, a bridge is needed either at this point or some other point--drawbridge with bascule span or otherwise. I certainly do not favor expending \$10 million additional instances such as this just to pacify the companies who are engaged in making a lot of money here in the District of Columbia. This is one time when the two Republican members of the House from Kentucky actually stayed with me all the way through and the other Democratic members of the House from Kentucky jumped around on the ground like waterbugs. All of them were caught with the wrong vote at the wrong time.

August 5, 1957

On Saturday Earl C. Clements and I went to the ballgame to see the Washington Senators play the Detroit Tigers. This game lasted for over four hours and went into ten innings. Roy Sievers, the left fielder for the Washington team won the game with a homerun in the 17th inning. The score was four to three. This was Sievers' first homerun and his sixth in consecutive games which tied the American League title held by Ken Williams of the St. Louis Cardinals in 1922 and Lou Gehrig of the New York Yankees in 1931. Yesterday Detroit and the Washington Senators played and seven homeruns

ere hit. This is the record in the Washington ballparks and none of these come from Sievers, so he only tied the record and was not successful in going ahead.

It now appears that we will finish by August 14th. I have my doubts that the conference will be able to agree on the civil rights bill, therefore, it will go over until next year. We still have a number of major bills to act upon and a great many conference reports.

Lord Altrincham, publisher of the National and English Review, says that Queen Elizabeth's speaking style is a pain in the neck. He says that the court has failed to move with the times. This has caused quite an uproar in London.

Senator Morse of Oregon told the Senate on Friday of last week that President Eisenhower was politically immoral and violates the spirit of the conflicts interest law by accepting gifts worth thousands of dollars. Senator Morse cited 1,000 tractors, thousand dollar bulls and many other items which apparently total all over \$100,000.

The President's sharp statement against the jury trial amendment in the civil rights bill should have carried a notation at the bottom, not dictated and probably not read

the President.

Adoption of the jury trial amendment
a cardinal principal, the importance of
which has fortunately not been undermined by
certain men in high places.

August 5, 1957

Water Resources Projects
2nd District, Kentucky
January 1, 1954 to August 1, 1957

I.

Locks and Dam 1 and 2 - Green River -
Two locks at Spottsville and Rumsey each
by 600 feet with new dam to replace dam
Lock No. 2 - Rumsey. The estimated cost
the improvement is \$9,370,000, all of
which has been appropriated. The cost to
June 30, 1956 was \$8,757,900.

II.

Rough River Reservoir and Channel
Improvement - The reservoir portion of the
project consists of a rolled earth dam 124
feet high and 1,530 feet long located on
Rough River 89.3 miles above its conflu-
ence with Green River. The reservoir will
have a storage capacity of 303,650 acre-
feet for flood control and 19,050 acre-
feet for conservation. The total estimated
cost of the project is \$10,322,000. To

e, \$4,909,000 has been appropriated for
e project.

III.

Barren River Reservoir - The project
will consist of an earth and concrete dam
2 feet high and 3,860 long located on
the Barren River 70.2 miles above its mouth
in Barren and Allen Counties ten miles
west of Scottsville. This project is es-
timated to cost \$21,600,000. Funds in the
amount of \$75,000 have been appropriated
and expended for preliminary planning.

IV.

Nolin River Reservoir - This project
will consist of an earth-fill dam about 154
feet high and 960 feet long located on
the Nolin River about nine miles above its
mouth and about 25 miles northeast of Bowl-
ing Green. The dam will be in Edmonson
County. The storage capacity of the
reservoir will be 474,000 acre-feet of which
464,000 acre-feet will be for flood control
and the remaining 10,000 acre-feet will be
for conservation. The estimated cost of the
project is \$16,100,000 of which \$238,000
has been appropriated for advance engi-
neering and design.

V.

Cypress Creek - Survey to determine

the feasibility of providing flood control and drainage improvements in the Cypress Creek Basin. The total estimated cost of the study is \$22,000 and \$22,000 has been appropriated.

VI.

Green River Navigation - The project completed so far consists of 103 miles from the mouth of Green River to a point near Rochester, Kentucky in Barren County. Navigation channel 9 feet deep and 200 feet wide. The cost of the project is \$550,300 and this amount has been appropriated.

VII.

Pond and Rough River Investigation - Investigation to determine the advisability of providing navigation improvements on Pond and Rough Rivers. The estimated cost of investigation is \$8,000, all of which has been appropriated.

VIII.

Panther Creek Project - To determine whether improvements for flood control and drainage are advisable at this time on Panther Creek, a tributary of Green River in Daviess County. On October 10, 1936, I requested an appropriation of \$5,000 for this project. So far, no

unts have been appropriated.

August 6, 1957

Walter F. George died Sunday of last k. He was born in 1878 in Webster nty, Georgia and after serving as pro- uting attorney and district judge was cted to the United States Senate in 2. President Roosevelt attempted to ge Senator George in 1938 and failed. was Chairman of the Senate Finance mittee in 1941 and in 1954 became Chair- of the Senate Foreign Relations Commit- . Senator George was one of the out- nding men of all time in the United tes Senate. In public life, he was ignated as a statesman. He was an out- nding orator and his words in committee on the floor of the Senate were heeded only for their eloquence but for the oning which they brought to bear on problem at hand.

President Eisenhower now threatens eto the civil rights bill if it is lly approved with the jury trial dment. Vice President Nixon made the ement shortly after adoption of the trial amendment that the action of Senate brought on a sad day for the re country. Senator Lyndon Johnson, ce Majority Leader of the Senate, made tement on the floor of the Senate rday that the Vice President should

t start lecturing the Senate about its
tion since he was only present for a
ry small portion of the discussion of the
vil rights bill.

Yesterday the consent calendar carried
presentative Carl Vinson's bill H. R.
47, a bill to authorize the disposal of
ven incomplete vessels. The USS KENTUCKY
B-66) which is 73% completed at a cost of
5 million was one of the seven. I asked
animous consent to have the bill passed
thout prejudice and my objection was
tomatically sustained. To me, junking
ven ships for \$3 million when \$123
llion has been expended is simply out-
geous.

Today we take up the supplemental
ropriation bill for 1958 and the
riculture check-of-meat promotion bill.

August 9, 1957

The Atomic Energy Act authorizing
enditures amounting to some \$259 million
sed the House today. This bill provides
the construction of atomic reactors
be located throughout the United States,
the provision concerning commercial use
atomic energy. I voted against this
and was one of the few members who

To me, we should proceed in a more
rly manner and permit private industry
ake over the development of commercial

atomic energy programs after the necessary safety clearance and contractual relations have been agreed upon with the government. I cannot see this expenditure now with at least this much next year and so on into the future for commercial development of atomic energy.

After passage of the Atomic Energy Commission Act we started general debate on the federal classified employees salary increase bill.

The civil rights bill passed the Senate Wednesday night by a vote of 72 to 27. This bill contains a jury trial amendment, and it now appears that the bill will be acted upon by the House before adjourn.

A Whip check has definitely established a shortage of votes for the Natural Gas Act for 1957 and Speaker Rayburn reminds me very much of a hen searching for other sixteen chicks.

Our supplemental Appropriation bill for 1958 contained funds for additional construction at the new Air Force Academy. Adequate funds were provided for construction of a new chapel which is to be constructed in a triangular shape with thirteen spires. This bill received a rough going over and at one time it appeared that this type of structure would

to be approved for the chapel. It is modern to say the least. Someone remarked that the nineteen spires represent the twelve Apostles and the seven members of the subcommittee on appropriations who agreed to this type of structure.

August 10, 1957

The Senate passed the TVA financing bill yesterday by a vote of 61 to 20. This bill would authorize TVA to issue \$750 million worth of revenue bonds to finance power facilities, mostly steam plants. Under the bill, TVA would give Congress thirty days advance notice of intention to build any new generating plant and TVA must coordinate with the Treasury on the issuance of bonds. The bill provides for geographical extension of territory as an operation of TVA is concerned but there is a provision that will permit access to rural cooperatives contiguous to the TVA area.

The atomic energy \$259 million construction bill which authorizes projects passed the House yesterday on a roll-call vote of 382 to 14. The 14 members were: Wiley, Bray, Byrd, Collier, Denton, Flood, Jennings, Jones, Key, Morgan, Natcher, Over and Staggers. I still believe that a orderly atomic energy program as far as commercial use is concerned can be carried forward in this country by private

interests. As far as defense weapons are concerned, I believe absolutely in federal government control.

The Senate and House conference yesterday agreed on a figure, by way of authorization, of \$3,366,000,000 for the 1958 program. This is \$498,410,000 below the \$3,864,410,000 requested by the President. The House conferees agreed to two-year authority for the Development and Loan Fund instead of the one-year authority voted by the House. \$500 million is for the first year of the Development and Loan Fund and instead of \$750 million as requested for the second year, the sum of \$625 million is to be used with this amount provided but not appropriated until 1959. It permits the planning into the future for development loan projects. The Subcommittee on Mutual Security Appropriations will meet possibly on Tuesday to mark up our foreign aid appropriation bill. My guess is that the actual money bill will be some lower than the authorization bill.

Our 67-year-old former president of General Motors, Charles E. Wilson, will leave Washington within the next few weeks and his resignation tendered on Wednesday of last week was accepted with Earl McElroy, president of Proctor & Kitchen of Cincinnati, Ohio, slated to take his place. Wilson has made some

ght funny remarks since he has been
cretary of the Department of Defense
d especially his "birddog story." He
ys that his statements are mostly his
n fault because he continues to stick
s neck out. On one occasion, the Presi-
nt reprimanded the Secretary on one of
s statements and Mrs. Wilson made a
atement publicly which was carried in the
ess reprimanding the President for making
s statement.

We have adjourned over until Tuesday
h a great many important matters still
ding and considerable maneuvering tak-
/ place by our Speaker for passage of the
rural Gas Act of 1957. We are almost
king time.

August 12, 1957

The Senate passed the water resources
elopment bill containing our Kentucky
jects on Thursday of last week. This
l has been sent to conference and on
lay the conference agreed to accept
ly all of the additions made by the
ate. The projects and the amounts in-
red that passed the House are as follows:

| <u>Project</u> | <u>Amount</u> |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| ettsburg Floodwall | \$ 2,000,000 |
| hup Lock and Dam, ntucky and Ohio | 13,500,000 |

| | | |
|--|--------------|----|
| Chickhorn Reservoir | \$ 1,900,000 | |
| Lawrence Richmond Locks and Dam, Kentucky and Ohio | 175,000 | -- |
| | 825,000 | |
| High River Reservoir | 3,000,000 | |
| Clarkland-Warsaw Locks and Dam | 9,500,000 | |
| Clark and Dam 41, Kentucky and Indiana | 4,000,000 | |
| Clarkley Dam (Lower Cumberland River) | 5,000,000 | |

Advance Engineering and Design

| <u>Project</u> | <u>Amount</u> |
|--|---------------|
| Clinton River Reservoir | \$ 138,000 |
| Green River Basin (#2 Barren River Reservoir) | 50,000 |
| Ohio River Navigation Replacement | 50,000 |
| Wil's Jump - will be completed with funds available this year. | |
| Sandy River | None |

Examinations and Surveys

| <u>Project</u> | <u>Amount</u> |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Clark's River | \$ 16,100 |
| Green Creek | 5,000 |
| High River | 54,500 |
| Low River | 19,800 |
| Little Sandy River - | |
| Wygarts Creek | 30,000 |

nn Camp Creek at Corbin \$ 20,000
per Cumberland River 15,000
nd River and Rough River
Surveys - will be completed
with funds available this
fiscal year.

TOTAL \$40,298,400

Navigation - Construction

een River Channel:

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1956 Actual | \$1,389,031 |
| 1957 Estimate | 161,113 |
| 1958 Estimate | 106,000 |

The fiscal year 1958 appropriation for
e civil functions program totals
36,218,100. In 1957, we had \$636,532,500.
e all time high was \$639,742,190 for
scal year 1950. The total of \$636,218,100
divided as follows: Construction and
anning - \$449,398,500; Operation and
aintenance - \$103,850,000; Mississippi
ver and tributaries flood control pro-
ct - \$60,715,000; Federal administrative
enses - \$11,350,000; General investi-
ions - \$10,779,600; U. S. section of
Lawrence River joint board of engin-
rs - \$125,000.

The Senate added the Upper Cumberland
ver Survey for \$15,000 and increased
e New Richmond Lock and Dam Project

75,000 + \$825,000. In addition, the
and River Reservoir in Dickenson County,
Virginia which is just across the Kentucky
line was added by the Senate. The Upper
Cumberland River Survey is to determine
what projects, if any, shall be later built
by the Corps of Engineers. This is a
Survey and Examination matter. The only
project added to the bill this year
is the Barren River Reservoir Project in
the Second Congressional District.

The 1950 Census shows Kentucky to have
2,945,000 people and the 1955 estimate
shows Kentucky with 3,011,000. It is
anticipated that we will have 3,092,000
in 1960 and 3,209,000 in 1965.

We have some right unusual people in
the House. We have a representative from
the Bronx in New York by the name of
Charles A. Buckley. He has served for a
number of years and is now the Chairman
of the Committee on Public Works in the
House. He is a very quiet and unassuming
sort of a fellow and never appears on the
floor in charge of the bill from his
committee. You would hardly know that he
is a member of this committee. This man is
quite influential in the Bronx since he
succeeded the late Ed Flynn as boss of the
Bronx. This man looks Jewish, talks that
way, associates in the main with the
Jewish members of the House and is Jewish
in spite of the name. As a matter of fact,

number of New York members have changed their names in the past.

Lyndon Johnson maneuvered the civil rights bill with the hand of a master. As a result of his careful management, no filibuster took place in the fight and the bill passed with the general overall amendment providing for a jury trial in every criminal contempt action.

French gold and dollar reserves are virtually depleted. Prices are soaring and the franc recently dropped to a new low on the international exchange. Last week, we had a reevaluation of the franc as far as American dollars are concerned. A 20% premium was granted insofar as the American dollar exchange is concerned.

Our tight money policy so far has failed to stop inflation. The bond interest rate increase and the increase on Federal Housing Administration's loans from 5 to 5½ percent has made no difference.

August 14, 1957

On Monday of this week, Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn ruled out any House action this year on the controversial bill to release federal control over producer prices for natural gas. He said that this bill would have a much better chance of passing in the House next year even if 1958

an election year. According to the record that is passing now, we will have no more controversial bills up for action prior to adjournment with the exception of the civil rights bill and the foreign aid appropriation bill. It now appears that we have a good chance to adjourn Saturday, August 24th.

August 16, 1957

For the past seven weeks, my Subcommittee on Foreign Operations has received testimony from witnesses concerning the foreign aid appropriation bill for 1958. Congressman Otto Passman from Louisiana is chairman of this subcommittee. He is a highly nervous man and for nine consecutive years has voted against the foreign aid authorization bill and by virtue of his seniority, two years ago was made chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for Foreign Aid. He votes against the authorization measure and a few days later when our bill goes to the floor he reluctantly votes for this bill. He makes commitments well in advance that the appropriation measure will be successfully enacted and starts a campaign to line up enough votes on the subcommittee to get his job done. I serve on this subcommittee believing that millions of our dollars have been squandered; the Marshall Plan was a success and a certain amount of foreign aid is necessary today. In

stance, I believe as follows:

The mutual security program is now considered as a vital part of our foreign policy. This is based on the premise that the strength evidenced by the free nations of the world is essential to the preservation of our own freedom. It is an admitted fact that today there is no evidence whatsoever of a change of position or of a weakening on the part of the Soviet Union. Our accomplishments under the Marshall Plan are admitted and Turkey, Greece, and so far Jordan are excellent examples of the effectiveness of the Mutual Security Assistance Program.

Congressman Passman knew after the hearings closed and before the make-up that every Republican member on our subcommittee, Taber of New York, Wigglesworth of Massachusetts, Ford of Michigan and Miller of Maryland would stay with the proposed authorization bill amount of \$386,860,000. Here he had no votes. On the Democratic side, he had his own, Byrd of Virginia, Lanham of Georgia, Dent of Indiana and Alexander of North Carolina. Our chairman knew that Congressman Rooney of New York would not be in favor of gutting the bill so, in order to be sure there was no tie vote, for three long days a campaign took place to gain my vote. I explained to Passman and Congressman Cannon that I believe that the bill

ould be reduced but under no circumstances
ld I go along with a gutting process.
soon as the authorization bill was signed
the President Wednesday, we met at
0 p.m. and proceeded to mark up the bill.
mark-up took 4½ hours and was rough
the way. On the first vote, it was a
--6 to 6. Congressman Cannon, Chairman
the full committee, meets with the sub-
mittee as a member at mark-up time and
vote with Passman made the six. Rooney
I joined with the members who were not
favor of gutting the bill and from this
ht, we absolutely put the chairman in
alk. We came out with a right good bill
h the total amount appropriated \$809
lion less than the amount requested. For
itary assistance, we appropriated
250,000,000; for defense support -
4 million; for the Development Loan
d - \$300 million; for special assistance
5 million; for technical cooperation-
S. - \$113 million; for development of
in America - nothing; Atoms for Peace -
hing; for North Atlantic Treaty Organ-
tion - \$1.5 million; for technical
peration-U. N. - \$15.5 million; for
nical cooperation-Organization of
rican States - \$1.5 million; for joint
trol areas - \$11.5 million; for Inter-
ernment Committee for European Migration
.5 million; for U. N. Refugee Fund -
233,000; for escapee program - \$5.5
Lion; for U. S. Children's Fund - \$11
Lion; for Ocean freight - \$2.2 million;

Control Act Export - \$1 million; for
administration expenses, ICA - \$32,750,000;
administration expenses, State -
77,000.

We reappropriated \$667,050,000 which
ld be added to this overall appropria-
above. Yesterday after going before
full committee at 10:00 and having our
approved, we put this bill on the
r. It passed last night by a vote
52 to 130. We had a fight nearly all
way. The bill now goes to the Senate
according to the morning press, Presi-
Eisenhower may call the Congress back
session in November to force more
y for foreign aid. The cut is 25%
President Eisenhower who knows nothing
soever about the program, should real-
that the people in this country are
t sick of foreign aid. The President
is statement was persistent in this
er. A portion of the President's
ement is as follows:

"I think, ladies and gentlemen, that
is the first time I have asked you
an impromptu press conference. But
ve called you in because I have just
ed two documents that I believe will
f the utmost importance to the security
peace of the United States.

They are the Mutual Security Author-
ion Act and then my official request

in the Congress for the appropriations
implement.

Now the authorization is for approxi-
ely \$3.4 billion. This is a half billion
more than that which I requested last May.
The amount, therefore, that is on the
appropriation request is exactly that,
three and four tenths, minus, billion
because I am prohibited by law from asking
more.

Now I sign this with really the pray-
ful hope that we may be able, with that
amount, to sustain the essential interests
of the United States in the free world, but
there is no disguising the fact that the
effects will be serious. Nevertheless,
we can hope that we will do well enough
that the calling of the Congress in
an extraordinary session will not be necessary.

Now let's take a brief look at the
history of this mutual security.

It started in 1947, and since that
time there have been many points in the
world that have been transformed
from positions of weakness and threat into
positions of real strength for the free
world.

Greece and Turkey started it. Yugo-
slavia, breaking away from the overlordship
of Moscow. Iran in 1953. Then Vietnam a

tle later. And finally a stronger and better position in the Mideast.

Now in that period--1947 to the present--the United States has put into the defense part of our mutual security about \$10 billion. Our allies have put \$10 billion. This means that for all of the money we have put in, there have been hundreds and thousands of soldiers, sailors and airmen supported that we could otherwise not have supported at all on the side of the free world.

Incidentally, the cost of a division is almost any other country in the world just a fraction of what it costs to maintain an American division either here or abroad.

Now certain of these countries that are on the outposts of the free world and fight up against the Eurasian land mass that is now absorbing about three-quarters of the total of our defense expenditures. These are Korea, Formosa, Vietnam, Turkey and Greece.

The Lesson of Korea

Let's consider Korea for a moment. In Korea, we have got invested 135,000 American casualties. Now I believe that under the circumstances existing at the time that the war began, the war was necessary.

e casualties were required from us in order to support our security in the world to stand firmly behind the cause of freedom.

But my question is now: Are we going to nullify all those sacrifices by failing to recognize the position of Korea, facing a long battlefront of 155 miles and without adequate support from us.

Those countries are poor economically and financially, but they are strong in morale and by helping them, we certainly help ourselves.

Now in Korea alone we put \$840 million worth of something of that nature. We have, of course, been struggling to help them get to a position where we can lower these costs. Over the world we have sought places where we can make savings. But as I told you, Korea cannot support the kind of expenses necessary unless we help them with money. And we have, as you know, only a very small portion of the soldiers in Korea that we once had.

Banks Grant-to-Loan Aspect

In the authorization bill, also, there is a development fund project which allows us to transform our economic help largely from the grant basis to the loan basis, something which every committee that has

advised this problem recommends strongly.

I most earnestly hope that the Congress will support this particular part of the bill to the full.

Now let us remember, mutual aid has a special pressure group supporting it. There is no particular organization in America that is making a living out of supporting mutual security. This is merely a case where the welfare of all of us is involved--every single one of us and our children."

For the first time in twenty years, Speaker Sam Rayburn voted Wednesday to break a tie. The House had voted 176 to 176 by roll call on a bill affecting eight forwarders' permits.

Mr. Rayburn announced the vote and asked if anyone wanted a recapitulation. Nobody said anything and amid a hush, the speaker said, "The clerk will call my name." The clerk called the Speaker's name and he voted yes. On May 3, 1946, records show that Rayburn voted to make a tie in which the legislation is defeated. The bill that Mr. Rayburn voted on Wednesday came from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. He served on this committee for a number of years and was chairman for several years. Senator Alben W. Barkley served on this committee before he was

ected to the Senate. At one time, this is one of the most important committees in the House.

August 19, 1957

According to the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Eisenhower Administration has collected \$373 billion in taxes. This is more than the whole Truman Administration which collected more than all other Administrations from George Washington through Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Our chance of adjourning by Saturday this week do not appear too good. Today we take up the consent calendar and we have six bills under suspension. We also have conference reports on two bills. Tomorrow we take up the Atomic Energy Commission appropriation Bill 1958 and beginning on Wednesday, the Cellar Resolution on R. 6127, the Civil Rights Act of 1957, a rule is issued. The program for Friday and Saturday is undetermined.

The mutual security appropriation Bill has certainly stirred up quite a controversy. We reduced this bill \$809,650,000 over the request and \$815 million less than 1957. The authorization was \$367,000,000. The Senate hears Secretary of State Dulles, Admiral Radford and other leaders in the foreign aid program today. The bill should pass the Senate within the

at two days and then the conferees will be appointed with a long session resulting. My guess is that the Senate will approve about \$3 billion and the conference will agree to \$2,800,000,000 - \$2,900,000,000.

According to the Washington papers, Senator Kennedy is the young man to watch in the 1960 presidential race against the President Richard Nixon. I for one believe that labor will turn thumbs down on this gentleman and this will be adequate to place him on the siding.

August 20, 1957

Yesterday an Air Force doctor by the name of David G. Simons soared to a record 18.9 miles above the earth's surface in a balloon. This is 4,000 feet higher than the previous record.

House Rules Committee Chairman Howard Smith of Virginia yesterday forced House Democratic leaders to resort to seldom-used parliamentary rules to get a meeting of his Committee on Rules for the purpose of considering civil rights. A request made by the three members of the Rules Committee was presented to Smith shortly after he stated that he would take no initiative in calling the committee together. Speaker Rayburn has made up his mind that the sort of civil rights bill will pass before adjournment and the Republican

leadership is after a stronger bill. The result may be no bill. The House version contains no jury trial amendment and the Senate version contains a jury trial amendment for some thirty odd different criminal contempt cases, one of which is violation of voting rights where federal government institutes action and another contains no jury trial for labor contempt cases.

Former Ambassador William E. Dodd was one of our outstanding diplomats. He was ambassador to Germany for a number of years and died some two or three years ago. Yesterday it was revealed that his daughter, Martha Dodd Stern, and her millionaire husband Alfred K. Stern are Soviet spies. Together with their young son they suddenly left Mexico this week and appeared in Czechoslovakia yesterday.

Today we take up in the House the Atomic Energy appropriation bill for 1958.

August 22, 1957

1958 Budget

The budget as submitted on January 16, 1957 contained requests for \$71,800,000,000. Budget receipts were estimated at \$60,600,000,000.

Shortly after this record peacetime

udget was submitted, the President and the Bureau of the Budget together with heads of departments made additional recommendations reducing certain requests.

All of the appropriation bills have been approved by my Committee on Appropriations in the House and have passed the House. Three or four bills are now pending in the Senate and, after conference reports have been adopted, we will be about ready to adjourn.

Of the bills listed below for the departments for 1958 together with supplemental and urgency deficiency bills, an overall reduction was made in the House of \$200,714,309 which is an 8.4% reduction. This reduction applies only to the House supplemental bills. I hope that the overall reduction, after Senate action, will amount to at least \$3 billion.

The regular departmental appropriation bills approved by the Committee on Appropriations and passed by the House are as follows:

| | <u>Estimates</u> | <u>Conference Agreement</u> |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Treasury-Post Office | \$3,965,291,000 | \$3,884,927,000 |
| Interior | 515,189,700 | 456,189,600 |
| U. S. Government Matters | 20,921,870 | 16,010,370 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| pendent offices | 5,923,195,000 | 5,373,877,800 |
| or-HEW | 2,981,277,581 | 2,871,182,781 |
| .(Federal ayment) | 25,504,450 | 22,504,450 |
| merce | 871,513,000 | 597,790,225 |
| te, Justice, udiciary | 665,649,802 | 562,891,293 |
| griculture | 3,965,446,617 | 3,666,543,757 |
| lislative | 108,271,443 | 104,844,660 |
| ense | 36,128,000,000 | 33,759,850,000 |
| lic Works excluding EC-TVA) | 876,453,000 | 858,094,323 |
| ple. (Post ffice) | 149,500,000 | 133,000,000 |
| ple., 1958 | 1,860,746,967 | -- |
| ual Security | 3,386,860,000 | -- |

Supplemental and Deficiency Bills
for 1957

| | <u>Estimates</u> | <u>Conference Agreement</u> |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Urgent ef., 1957 | \$ 55,100,000 | \$ 49,861,000 |
| tain Urgency H.J. Res. 312) | 327,000,000 | 320,090,000 |
| Supple., 957 | 206,699,320 | 85,669,925 |

Yesterday by voice vote the Atomic Energy Commission appropriation bill for 1958 passed the House. This bill makes

provision for regular appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission plus certain reactors to be built and installed throughout the United States. Each time on a roll call we have again public versus private power.

The civil rights controversy is in the process of being jockeyed into position. The Republicans have a new proposal to submit today which will not be the civil rights bill with the Senate all-out jury trial amendment but will limit the bill to a very small fine and small jail sentence in a case of violation. This will eliminate the jury trial. In my opinion, this will not suit the southern delegation and chairman of the Rules Committee, Howard Smith of Virginia, and is still hard to get. Under the rules of the House, notice of a meeting will be served upon him today by four of the members of the Rules Committee and we will know within the next few days just how much longer we will be in session.

August 24, 1957

Several months ago a book was published entitled, "Billions, Blunders and Baloney." The author of this book severely criticized our foreign aid program from every standpoint. Instances were cited where billions of dollars were squandered and this is just one of many scores that have

en published recently concerning our
tual security program. With some 87
tions in the world and with 67 of the
tions receiving foreign aid at one time
another from this country we can see
st how expanding this program has been.
valry has developed among some of the
all countries concerning the amounts they
e to receive and in some instances, it
pitiful to see just how far heads of
overnment will go for a handout. As a
mber of the Committee on Appropriations
th one of my subcommittees Foreign Oper-
ions (Foreign aid), I have observed the
valry existing between some of the smaller
untries but have had no first hand con-
cts until yesterday. The bell sounded
alling the House into session and just as
was leaving my office a nice little man
peared who said that he wanted to speak
me just for a minute. This fine little
ntleman was the Greek ambassador and has
en occupying this position for a number
years. He was almost pitiful in his
ea for the same amount for Greece this
ar as for last year. It appeared, accord-
g to the amounts appropriated, Greece
ll receive approximately \$10 million less
is new fiscal year than she did during the
st fiscal year. This amount of money is
l important to this small, almost im-
verished nation. I asked him if he had
lked to my chairman, Mr. Passman, of
isiana, and he said, "Why yes, I just
Et his office and he was exceedingly

lice to me. In fact, he was so nice that he immediately sent out for a photographer to have a picture made." The ambassador was quite pleased at this occurrence and was quite astounded. My chairman, Mr. Passman, took great delight at offering reductions making reductions for this particular section of the world and has on more than one occasion bitterly criticized Greece and other nations for their political maneuvers attempting to secure funds. In the authorization bill each year Passman votes "no."

Kentucky, in a great number of instances which in my opinion are too many, states 46 and 47 in the United States. One of the main reasons why we are so far down the list educationally is due to the fact that we do not tax our people sufficient amounts to properly maintain the necessary schools and personnel for an adequate education for our children. This past week a breakdown of the state total for property classification was issued and real estate for the entire state of Kentucky is assessed for taxes on a valuation of \$1,471,298,159. Tangible property is assessed at \$798,383,262. Bank shares are assessed at \$146,941,425. The total assessment values by county for each county in my District are as follows:

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| Allen | \$ 10,651,731 |
| Breckinridge | 13,442,710 |

| | |
|-----------|-------------|
| Butler | 6,504,013 |
| Daviess | 135,388,355 |
| Edmonson | 4,716,395 |
| Grayson | 11,166,315 |
| Hancock | 5,896,716 |
| Henderson | 71,229,415 |
| Hopkins | 73,281,869 |
| McLean | 11,522,460 |
| Ohio | 20,939,512 |
| Simpson | 18,571,448 |
| Union | 28,461,950 |
| Warren | 72,900,338 |
| Webster | 17,985,995 |

The assessment of our property clearly shows one of the main reasons why our Leemosynary and educational institutions are in the conditions that they are today.

We are having quite a session over the location of Lock and Dam 49 on the Ohio River. Lock and Dam 49 at the present time is located about four miles above Uniontown, Kentucky. The new Lock and Dam 49 will, under plans presently acceptable, take the place of Lock 49, Lock 48, Lock 47 and probably Lock 46. For one lock and dam to take the place of two or more others, the water level naturally has to be raised in order to maintain the proper depth of the channel. In this particular instance, the rise would be seven feet. A man by the name of Arthur M. Stevens, Vice-President of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, was quoted in the

Evansville Courier as saying that the old site would be the new site and that the Corps of Engineers had issued this information at a recent meeting of the OVA Trustees in Cincinnati. The Ohio Valley Improvement Association is an organization set up by the Ashland Oil Company under the guidance of Paul Blazer, Chairman of the Board and founder of the Ashland Oil Company and has a great number of boats and barges on the river. The transportation of gasoline up and down the Ohio and Mississippi saves this particular company hundreds of thousands of dollars per year. They are naturally interested in all new locks and dams and are taking the lead in this matter. Upon receiving the information released by Stevens which I knew to be incorrect, I called Paul Blazer and he immediately called Stevens and one or two people in my district who were disturbed by forming them that this information was correct. The Evansville newspapers, the Courier and the Press, have a large circulation in four of the counties in my district along the Ohio River. In fact, their circulation is considerably more than the local papers and this headline naturally disturbed my people. The Union County Executive took great delight in its issue last past week in headlining that this information was a mistake. The Corps of Engineers has located no site for the new lock and Dam 49 and they further know that if the old site is selected, I will simply

to my Committee on Appropriations to let the project. I am for reconstruction of Lock and Dam 49 and all of my people are but at a location where the banks of the river are higher and thousands of acres of land will not be flooded or inundated. At the old location, the banks of the river are almost level with the water and any sort of a rise in the new lock and dam would flood thousands of acres in Union, Henderson and Webster Counties.

An article appeared in one of the Washington papers this past week stating that a new \$6.6 million hotel built with American aid in the Yugoslav capital was opened Tuesday. This structure is one of the best equipped in Europe and one of the most modern. This is another example of just how wasteful we can be with our foreign money and especially to Tito the communist "hound".

The cost of living went up again between June and July advancing one-half of one percent and setting a new high for the eleventh consecutive month.

This man Gluck who was approved recently by the Senate as our U. S. Ambassador to Ceylon, certainly has his ups and downs. In appearing before a subcommittee of the Senate, he was asked a question as to who the Prime Minister of Ceylon was at the present time. Mr. Maxwell Gluck

and that he knew the name but couldn't pronounce it. In this week's Washington Post appeared an article quoting the Prime Minister of Ceylon, Solomon Bandaranaike, to the effect that he could not pronounce Gluck's name either and he just wondered if in pronouncing Gluck's name it should be rhymed with Dick or duck. The Prime Minister said, "I shouldn't think it is pronounced rhyming with duck because that rhymes with cluck."

It seems that Speaker Rayburn, Senator Knowland, Senator Johnson and Mr. Martin have reached an agreement concerning civil rights. A bill will be called up in the House on Monday which embodies a jury trial amendment the same which became changed in the Senate. This vote is really a problem insofar as my district is concerned.

The bipartisan agreement reached on civil rights will contain agreed-upon language granting a federal judge authority to try criminal contempt proceedings with the penalty to be imposed up to 45 days in jail or a \$300 fine. If the jail sentence for more than 45 days or the fine more than \$300, the defendant could demand a jury trial with a jury. If the defendant took his case to a jury, the risk might be a higher penalty. The criminal contempt penalty could go to a maximum of \$1,000 or 6 months imprisonment or both.

During the regular morning hour following the chaplain's prayer and the reading of the journal for the previous day, extensions of remarks are accepted from the members of the House and the Senate. If any extension exceeds two pages, then special permission must be granted setting forth the amount of the additional cost and the request made that notwithstanding the cost that the extension of the remarks be granted. The Speaker and the President of the Senate generally grant the request. In some instances, members take advantage of the Congressional Record and especially the Appendix. For instance, on Wednesday, August 21st, Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, who is quite a lawyer and a man with a keen intellect which in many instances is beyond a great many others of the Senate, asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in thirty-one instances beginning at page A6891 and extending through page A6904. There we have thirteen pages of the Record at a total cost of approximately \$7,150. These extensions pertained to "cruelty to animals." According to a great number of members of the House, the titles should have been "Cruelty to the Taxpayers Generally."

August 26, 1957

It now appears that the Committee on Rules will call up the civil rights bill

day.

The bill that passed the House contains Title III, a provision that extended civil rights violations to some thirty matters, one of which could be schools. Title III was deleted by the Senate and the bill now only applies to voting rights. Briefly, the bill provides for the appointment of another assistant attorney general to be in charge of the Civil Rights Division of the Attorney General's Office and the appointment of a Civil Rights Commission to make studies and report to Congress concerning violations and suggestions for remedy. Anyone, under this bill, who violates the rights of a citizen by infringing upon his right to vote can be enjoined by a federal court by the Attorney General and a violation of the injunction could result in criminal contempt proceedings. In criminal contempt proceedings, a fine of \$300 or 45 days in jail could be meted out by the federal judge and anything over these two amounts would require a trial by jury when a request is made by the defendant. This is a compromise as to the jury trial provision. The Senate version deleted Title III and provided for a right jury trial in all criminal contempt cases. Leaders of both parties agreed on this compromise provision and now it is down to the members of Congress to accept or reject. I voted against the civil rights bill this year and also last year. This

is due mainly to the provision Title III in the bill and because there was no jury trial amendment. Now I am doing a lot of soul searching over this matter. A decision must be reached by at least tomorrow.

President Eisenhower at his press conference last week stated that he was very much disappointed with the 1st Session of the 85th Congress. He stated that he was tremendously disappointed that so many bills were not acted upon and that matters such as school construction were not approved. In preparing a speech for the Congressional Record, my opening paragraph states as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, the virtually unprecedented public interest in the budget for fiscal year 1958 lends special significance to its designation as the most important issue of the 1st Session of the 85th Congress. In considering the accomplishments of this 1st Session, we must remember the many long hours spent on such subjects as the \$71.8 billion budget, school construction assistance, civil rights, foreign aid authorization and appropriation and the Atomic Energy Program for 1958."

Secretary of State Dulles announced Thursday of this week that 24 newspapermen would be granted visas for travel in Communist China. This is a six months' special basis arrangement and takes a lot

Heat off the State Department from the press.

August 27, 1957

We have just finished voting on the bill H. R. 6127 known as the civil rights bill. All of Title III was eliminated saving the entire bill pertaining only to voting rights. In addition, a jury trial provision was inserted. I voted for passage of this bill.

The resolution designated as House Res. 410 is as follows:

"Resolved, that immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the bill H. R. 6127 with Senate amendments thereto be, and the same hereby is, taken from the Speaker's table; that Senate amendments numbered 1 to 6 inclusive, Senate amendments 8 to 14 inclusive, and Senate amendment 16 be, and the same are hereby, agreed to; that the House hereby concurs in a Senate amendment numbered 7 with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:
(b) The Commission shall not accept or utilize services of voluntary or uncompensated personnel, and the term 'whoever' as used in paragraph (g) of section 102 thereof shall be construed to mean a person

those services are compensated by the United States"; and that the House hereby concurs in Senate amendment numbered 15 with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said Senate amendment numbered 15 insert the following:

**PART V - TO PROVIDE TRIAL BY JURY
FOR PROCEEDINGS TO PUNISH
CRIMINAL CONTEMPTS OF COURT
GROWING OUT OF CIVIL RIGHTS
CASES AND TO AMEND THE JU-
DICIAL CODE RELATING TO
FEDERAL JURY QUALIFICATIONS.**

Sec. 151. In all cases of criminal contempt arising under the provisions of this Act, the accused, upon conviction, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment or both: Provided however, that in case the accused is a natural person the fine to be paid shall not exceed the sum of \$1,000, nor shall imprisonment exceed the term of six months: Provided further, that in any such proceeding for criminal contempt, at the discretion of the judge, the accused may be tried with or without jury: Provided further, however, that in the event such proceeding for criminal contempt be tried before a judge without a jury and the sentence of the court upon conviction is a fine in excess of the sum of \$300 or imprisonment in excess of forty-

ve days, the accused in said proceeding, on demand therefor, shall be entitled a trial de nova before a jury, which shall conform as near as may be to the practice in other criminal cases.

This section shall not apply to contempt committed in the presence of the court or so near thereto as to interfere directly with the administration of justice nor to the misbehavior, misconduct or disobedience of any officer of the court respect to the writs, orders, or process of the court.

Nor shall anything herein or in any other provision of law be construed to deprive courts of their power, by civil contempt proceedings, without a jury, to enforce compliance with or to prevent obstruction of, as distinguished from punishment for violations of, any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command of the court in accordance with the prevailing usages of law and equity, including the power of detention.

Sec. 152. Section 1861, title 28, the United States Code is hereby amended to read as follows: "'§1861. Qualifications of federal jurors:

"Any citizen of the United States who has attained the age of twenty-one years and who has resided for a period of

ne year within the judicial district is competent to serve as a grand or petit juror unless--

" (1) He has been convicted in a state or federal court of record of a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than one year and his civil rights have not been restored by pardon or amnesty.

" (2) He is unable to read, write, speak and understand the English language.

" (3) He is incapable, by reason of mental or physical infirmities to render efficient jury service."

August 28, 1957

The civil rights bill passed by a vote of 279 to 97. When the civil rights bill came up in the House, 162 members voted against the bill. The bill yesterday probably would have received as many votes as the House bill if the members had felt that Howard Smith, Chairman of the Rules Committee, had sincerely endeavored to either defeat the bill or to bring out a bill as favorable to the south as possible. A great many members are criticizing Smith's action in refusing to call the Rules Committee into session and to take any action whatsoever on the bill. Representative Adden of Indiana, together with the other Democratic members of the Rules Committee

ther than Smith and Colmer of Mississippi, voted the rule together with the Republicans on the committee. Representative Smith, attempting to be a little Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry, decided that he would just do nothing and kill the bill for this session. The Senate bill was the bill more favorable to the House because Part 3 was deleted and a straight jury-trial provision added. Now in contempt proceedings the federal judge has the right to give out sentences in contempt proceedings up to 45 days in jail and a \$300 fine with the defendant having the right to demand a jury trial if more than 45 days or \$300 fine is handed down by the judge. Here we have a jury trial provision and no jury trial provision. The resentment in the House was clearly evidenced and the members from the deep south all should hear the old Kentucky story concerning the true realist. For years and years no November election contests have been held in the deep south and the members of the House from the south know nothing about strong primary campaigns and November contests. Beginning as of today they should make a study of this procedure because the Kentucky realist story now applies. A traveling salesman was traveling in one of the counties in Kentucky and way out in the country observed a farmer plowing in one of his fields. To the plow he had hooked a mule and a bull. The traveling salesman stopped and hollered at the farmer inquiring as to why he had the bull hooked

the plow. The farmer stopped and in very quiet, dignified, droll manner replied, "I am simply trying to teach this ill that there is more to life than just romance." The members from the deep south will now learn that there is more to life than just romance.

Yesterday after casting the vote of my district for passage of the civil rights bill, the newspaper reporters inquired as to why I had voted for this particular bill. My answer was: "The bill that we just passed pertains only to voting rights for the people. Part 3 was deleted and a jury trial amendment adopted. My people believe that every eligible citizen should have the right to vote."

This morning at 10:30, as one of the House conferees on foreign aid, I will meet with Passman, Gary, Rooney, Lanham, Anton, Alexander, Tabor, Ford, Wigglesworth, Miller and the Senators designated conferees on this bill. We voted \$524,760,000 of new money for mutual security for 1958 and the Senate increased this figure \$500,090,000. We certainly will not agree to go this high. For approximately seven weeks we had hearings every day in the House on this bill with the exception of Saturdays and Sundays and, according to my information, the Senate had either three or four days of hearings.

Unless the Senators from the deep south decide to talk too long, we should adjourn by Saturday of this week. So far the report from the Senate side is to the effect that there will be no filibuster and some eighteen Senators will express themselves and then vote.

August 29, 1957

Late yesterday afternoon the conferees of the House and Senate on the foreign aid bill agreed on \$2,768,760,000 of new money in the bill and a reappropriation of \$667,050,000. The first figure above is \$244 million more than the House approved and approximately \$257 million less than the Senate approved. The Senate on final passage increased our bill \$500,900,000.

President Eisenhower has held more breakfast meetings, issued more press releases, written more letters and generally exerted himself more over this particular bill than any bill since I have been a member of Congress. I have never been pressured as much in my life and I have never seen a bill used as a political pawn to the extent that this bill was used.

At the last national convention of each party a plank was adopted endorsing a civil rights bill. Politically, this procedure has conformed generally with the thinking in both parties. For over eighty

ears no civil rights legislation has been passed by Congress and the last civil rights bill brought up was defeated without any difficulty. Here during the 1st Session of the 85th Congress with another year in the offing to catch the bill if it failed in the 1st Session, every move was made by the Administration to get a civil rights bill passed. They were assisted by the Northern Democrats and in the end by the leaders of the Democratic Party in the House and the Senate. It became obvious that the eighteen Senators from the deep South were neither strong enough physically or potent enough politically to stop this bill. A filibuster was out of the question. Speaking from now to January when the 2nd Session of Congress convenes, for eighteen men who are slowly passing over the hill of life, was simply too much. In voting against the bill, after a jury trial amendment was added in the Senate, the Senators from the deep South still expressed their displeasure openly but were quietly congratulating themselves on the fact that they had succeeded in taking the heart out of the bill. Part 3, providing for all civil rights investigations including some thirty odd subjects in addition to voting rights, was deleted. A jury trial amendment, accomplishing a part of what the deep South hoped for, was adopted.

For weeks now the foreign aid appro-

riation bill has been used as bait by the Democratic leadership in the House and the Senate. The Republicans were forced into an agreement on the type of jury trial amendment adopted in the House with the Senate quietly agreeing to go along providing every effort was made to restore as much as the House cut on foreign aid as possible. My subcommittee and the House generally approved an \$809 million reduction on this foreign aid bill. The Senate, very much incensed according to the newspapers, and with the Democrats from the deep south going along with the Administration in their plea for an increase in foreign aid which they agreed to do to let their compromise civil rights bill, voted back into the bill \$500,900,000. Yesterday we yielded on \$244 million of this amount in Conference and no further.

Today is Thursday and the last legislative act of the House is the adoption of the conference report on foreign aid. As soon as we completed our conference we met with Speaker Rayburn reporting our action. We suggested that the conference report be called up at noon today and much to our surprise the Speaker said that he might not permit the conference report to be called up before Monday of next week.

It seems that Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina spoke all night long in

e Senate on the civil rights bill and the compromise agreement reached has become a little uneasy and a filibuster result. The Republicans generally are not satisfied with the bill passed and a great many Democrats are not satisfied. The Democratic leadership in the House and Senate agreed and the foreign aid appropriation bill has been used as it all along. If a filibuster results and the compromise is breached, then the leadership on the Democratic side might cut the foreign aid bill considerably more. This bill is today still the political pawn in the civil rights controversy. I hope that the Senators talk themselves out by Friday so that we can adopt our conference report tomorrow or Saturday and go home.

The Republicans really received a setback on Tuesday of this week. Democrat William Proxmire, 41, scored a sweeping upset victory over Eisenhower Republican Walter J. Kohler, three-time Governor of Wisconsin, for the Joseph R. McCarthy seat in the Senate. Kohler had previously defeated Proxmire three times in November elections. Proxmire not only won but won with about 100,000 majority. The vote is a light and the Republicans themselves admitted that this was a direct repudiation of the Eisenhower Administration and especially the Administration's agriculture and foreign policy programs. Proxmire

ll be sworn in in the Senate today and is makes the Democratic majority control little stronger in the Senate.

On Tuesday before taking up the civil rights bill our chaplain, Reverend Bernard Braskamp, offered the following prayer:

"Almighty God, the new day is challenging us with duties we dare not shirk and decisions which will affect not only our own lives but the lives of many others.

We humbly confess that, again and again, we face our tasks and responsibilities with baffled minds and troubled hearts for we are in doubt as to what we ought to do.

Grant that we may hear and heed Thy voice as Thou dost say unto us: 'This is the way, walk ye therein.'

Help us to bring in that glorious day when there shall be peace on earth and good will among all men.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace.

Amen."

The conferees on the foreign aid appropriations bill on the Senate side

consist of Senators Hayden, Russell, Chavez, Ellender, Hill, Saltonstall, Howland, Thye and Dirksen. Senator Hayden is Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and was elected a member of the House of Representatives in the year 1912 when Arizona was admitted to the Union. He has served longer in both houses than any other man in the history of the United States. Senators Chavez and Saltonstall are former governors of their state.

August 30, 1957

This is the day when the resolution to adjourn sine die will be entered.

This has been a long hard session full of controversial measures and with many appointments.

We convened at 10:00 a.m. and within a few minutes adopted the conference reports on the FBI-Jenks legislation and the mutual security appropriations legislation for 1958.

The budget for 1958 was the most important issue presented during the 1st session of the 85th Congress and its rejection was our greatest achievement.

August 31, 1957

Senator Strom Thurmond of South

Carolina ended a record smashing one-man filibuster on the civil rights bill after speaking for twenty-four hours and nineteen minutes. The prior record was held by Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon who spoke for twenty-two hours and twenty-six minutes.

There are tricks in every trade and certain tricks and devices had to be used by the good Senator in order to physically go through the ordeal that he did for twenty-four hours and nineteen minutes.

The conference report on the foreign aid appropriation bill was adopted on a vote of 194 to 122. This was a much closer vote than I expected. One hundred and fifteen members were absent. During the discussion on the conference report allegations were made that open deals were entered into between certain members of the Senate and House who were endeavoring to secure additional foreign aid funds and were going along on the civil rights bill. To a great extent certain understandings were had in regard to these two bills. Promises were made that the Senate increase of \$500,900,000 would be retained, if possible, and of course my subcommittee is fully aware of this pressure.

The conference report on the FBI records - Jenks bill was adopted with the vote being 315 to 0. One hundred and

seventeen members were absent. This bill reverses the Supreme Court's decision concerning the records of the FBI and before too long we may discover that a mistake was made. One of the main reasons why Germany was unable to continue as one of the great nations was due to the Gestapo. Certainly we do not want any department in our government in this country placed on this level.

Our Majority Leader, John McCormack, made the following statement just before the sine die resolution:

"Mr. Speaker, the present session has been a long one, but a fruitful one in the legislative history of our country. It has passed legislation of a historic nature. The members of the committees and in the House have worked hard and intelligently. We can leave here with a feeling of having done a great job.

When we come back in January for the second Session of the 85th Congress we are prepared to make and will go forward to making the 85th Congress an outstanding one.

The membership of the House, Republicans and Democrats, have been most considerate and kind to me; they have been most tolerant of my human weaknesses.

I express my thanks to the minority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Martin) who has always been most understanding and cooperative.

As majority leader I express the sentiments of Speaker Rayburn and congratulate you on the excellent record made this session. I thank you for your tolerant and understanding appreciation. As we adjourn, Speaker Rayburn and I extend to you and your loved ones best wishes for a most pleasant vacation, which you richly deserve."

September 16, 1957

On August 30, 1957 the 1st Session of the 85th Congress was concluded. I pointed out heretofore several major bills were passed during this session of Congress and others now pending will be acted upon during the 2nd Session of the 85th Congress. In the meantime, President Eisenhower has vetoed several of the bills that we passed. For instance, vetoes were entered against the postal employees pay increase, classified employees pay increase, veterans legislation for purchase of small homes and farms in rural communities and several other bills.

After adjournment I completed the unfinished business in my office and when the Labor Day weekend traffic was off of

the road, I drove on down to Bowling Green. I am a little tired and am delighted to be at home for a few weeks.

After the dentist finishes jabbing me for a while, I will begin my annual tour of the district, traveling some 1000 miles into the fifteen counties. During my tour, I will be in each county one to two to three times and will speak in probably every county in the district regarding as my subjects matters pertaining to agricultural matters, foreign aid, appropriations, social security, veterans legislation and matters of particular interest to the group to which I am speaking.

During the 1st Session of the 85th Congress, we passed the following appropriation bills and the amounts for each are as follows:

| <u>Title</u> | <u>Amount</u> |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 1957 Urgent Deficiency | \$ 49,861,000 |
| 1957 Supplemental Treasury | 85,669,925 |
| Post Office | 691,467,000 |
| S. Tax Court | 3,192,000,000 |
| Interior | 1,460,000 |
| Executive Office of President | 456,189,600 |
| General Agencies | 12,521,370 |
| | 3,489,000 |

| | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| dependent Offices | \$ 5,373,877,700 |
| bor | 353,817,600 |
| alth, Education | |
| and Welfare | 2,503,130,381 |
| strict of Columbia | 195,676,480 |
| mmerce | 536,607,225 |
| Related Agencies | 61,183,000 |
| ate | 189,024,243 |
| USIA | 96,200,000 |
| stice | 226,705,000 |
| idiciary | 38,562,050 |
| riculture | 1,583,678,848 |
| ense | 33,759,850,000 |
| gislative | 104,844,660 |
| blic Works | 858,094,323 |
| tual Security | 2,768,760,000 |
| 58 Supplemental | 1,734,011,947 |
| omic Energy Projects | 2,323,632,500 |

September 20, 1957

Yesterday I attended the Panther Creek Watershed Association meeting in Bensboro. This meeting was held in the morning and there were some 1,600 people present. Senator Thruston Morton, Colonel Lizer, Ohio Division Engineer of the Corps of Engineers, and Colonel Comm, District Engineer for Kentucky, were some of the members present. This was one of the finest meetings that I have ever attended and the Panther Creek proposal calling for the dredging of Panther Creek and any and all drainage improvements necessary were presented in fine

rm. The people in Daviess County were usually nice to me and a great number took hands with me after the meetings over. They were very complimentary.

In Wednesday's Courier-Journal of this week Robert Riggs wrote a story stating that for the fourth consecutive year my roll call and voting record was perfect. I have never missed a roll call since I have been a Member of Congress and this article was also carried by the Associated Press throughout my district. In today's Courier-Journal an editorial appeared titled, "Kentuckians Keep An Eye on the Job." The editorial is as follows:

"We are not out to make any comparisons on the basis of 2nd District Representative William Natcher's perfect record of attendance and votes in Congress. But we will say that Mr. Natcher's constituents have been lucky, and so has Natcher himself.

As the Congressional Quarterly works out the score, Mr. Natcher was one of 29 Democrats and 20 Republicans in the House who answered every roll call. His record includes not only the 1st session of the 85th Congress but both sessions of the 84th. Other members of the Kentucky delegation in both House and Senate have records of attendance generally below the composite of 88 percent for

Democrats and 87 percent for Republicans.

Senator Morton batted 97 percent, Frank Chelf was 100 percent in the 84th Congress. This year the veteran Brent Pence's record was 90 percent, Carl Perkins' was 95 percent, John Watts' 100 percent.

Of course, there are often good reasons for absence when a roll is called, whether for a quorum or a vote. Congressmen being human fall ill now and then; Eugene Siler had a serious operation last spring. Our own Representative Robison is away for a spell on a tour of observation this year. Sometimes committee emergencies or the need of constituents holds a member from the floor. Mr. Natcher, we are pleased to note, kept hale and well as dutiful."

The Riggs article is as follows:

"Natcher Again Present At All House Calls":

"Washington, September 17 - For his fourth year in Congress, Representative William H. Natcher, Bowling Green, kept intact his record of never missing a roll call. He is one of 49 House members who achieved a mark of 100 percent for answering every time the clerk called their names during the recent session.

Low scorer among Kentucky representatives was Eugene Siler, Williamsburg. His mark of 63 percent was occasioned by the two facts that he was in the hospital last March for an operation and that he had made commitments to address several church gatherings in Kentucky at a time in August when he had expected the session to be over.

On the Senate side, Kentucky's Thurston B. Morton answered roll calls 77 percent of the time and John Sherman Cooper 93 percent.

Marks scored by the six other Kentucky House members were:

Carl D. Perkins, Hindman, 95 percent; John C. Watts, Versailles, 91; Robert Spence, Fort Thomas, 90; Frank L. Belf, Lebanon, 86; Noble J. Gregory, 78 and John M. Robison, Louisville, 75. Robison was in Europe during the last three weeks of the session.

These ratings were compiled by the Congressional Quarterly from figures obtained from clerks of House and Senate."

September 25, 1957

On Thursday night of this week, I speak before the Lions Club in Brownsville. On Saturday morning of this week, I speak

the court house in Morgantown. Speaking engagements have been arranged off and on from now until the time that Congress convenes and I will have a chance to speak in every county in my district in addition to traveling in the counties to see the people.

The Little Rock, Arkansas case has really startled the people in this country. Governor Faubus called out the National Guard and stationed them at the high school in Little Rock. This prevented some nine or ten negro children from attending the school, and Governor Faubus together with representative Brooks Hays of Little Rock met with President Eisenhower. Several days later the Governor backed down and withdrew the National Guard and then trouble really broke out. Yesterday, by Executive Order President Eisenhower federalized the National Guard of the State of Arkansas and during the night some 500 paratroopers from Fort Campbell, Kentucky were flown into Little Rock, Arkansas. Today the word is out that an additional 500 federal troops will be sent in to keep the peace. This is the first time that such a move has been made since the Mexican Border trouble in 1916 and is a right unusual procedure in peacetime. Here we have the old controversy of States rights vs. federal power and the act of President Eisenhower will long be remembered and discussed and in

the end may set a precedent even insofar as school integration is concerned.

In the southern governors' meeting which is in progress at the present time, many hot words have been uttered by the southern governors as to what they would do if the President sent troops into their states.

October 3, 1957

After awarding the prizes and making short speech at the Sorghum Festival in Lawesville on Saturday of this week, I will go back to Washington to appear before the Bureau of the Budget on Wednesday, October 9th. We will make our annual requests for our civil functions projects at this time. The Bureau of the Budget will leave some out and the chances are our Committee on Appropriations will have to add a few.

Upon my return to Bowling Green from Washington, I will start traveling over the district making speeches in every county.

Since adjournment of Congress and final passage of appropriation bills for fiscal year 1958, a final recapitulation has been made of the entire 1958 budget. The budget dollar for 1958 will come from the following sources:

- 52¢ from individual income
- 29¢ from corporation income taxes
- 12¢ from excise taxes
- 7¢ from customs and other receipts

The budget dollar will be expended as follows:

- 60¢ for major national security
- 11¢ for interest
- 7¢ for veterans
- 7¢ for agriculture
- 13¢ for other government services
- 2¢ for debt retirement

Budget receipts for 1958 are estimated to be \$73.5 billion. Major national security will receive \$44.1 billion; interest \$7.9 billion; agriculture \$5 billion; veterans \$5 billion; labor and welfare \$3.4 billion; commerce and housing 2.2 billion; international programs 1.5 billion; natural resources \$1.4 billion; general government \$1.3 billion and retirement \$1.5 billion; allowances for contingencies \$200 million.

According to the press, R. B. Blankenship, Republican of Hartford, Kentucky resigned from the state legislature on Tuesday of this week to accept a position with the Small Business Administration's regional office in Cleveland, Ohio. The announcement further stated that Blankenship and his father called upon Governor

A. B. Chandler and presented him with a handmade cane fashioned with several varieties of wood as a token of appreciation for the governor's kindness and consideration for Blankenship while he served in the legislature. This announcement could have gone a little further and stated that after the governor's candidate in the primary failed to unseat me, he and his Executive Secretary, Harry Davis, gave Blankenship \$1,500 to start his campaign against me. Blankenship, all the way through the legislature in 1956, voted with the Chandler Democrats and in fact voted for all of the tax increases on the people here in Kentucky. After having access to nearly \$200,000 and the opportunity to run in a redistricted district fashioned to either elect a democrat in a close election or to elect a republican with democratic aid in November plus the \$1,500 to start the campaign on, this fellow finally failed. All of his connivers immediately dived into the hole and were very much hurt at rumors which circulated after the campaign was over. This opponent of mine was the fellow who is the father of a boy now married attending Western State College and employed by the Democratic State Administration as a radio operator in the police barracks who classified himself in his newspaper advertisements against me as a bachelor. He and his wife are divorced and this, in his opinion, made him a bachelor.

October 4, 1957

Today will go down in history as a right unusual day. The Soviet Union succeeded in launching the first earth satellite. This satellite is now revolving around the earth once every 96 minutes, traveling 18,000 miles per hour. This object is about 22 inches in diameter and weighs approximately 180 pounds. It was launched with three vertical rockets. The first rocket expended itself a short distance after it left the earth with the second rocket taking over and the third rocket leveling off at some 560 miles above the earth in outer space launching the satellite at a speed of some 18,000 miles per hour. Just by way of example, the satellite appeared over the capital of the United States several times the first day and a minute later each time was over New York City.

Our President and his administration are really fussing among themselves. The Soviet Union is taking the full credit and beating the communist drum throughout the world. In the Near East and other sections of the world this has been quite a victory for the Soviet Union. According to my best information it may be six months before we launch our first earth satellite.

This may mean that Russia has the

CBM - Intercontinental Ballistic Missile. I have my doubts that in a matter of a few months now we will both have the CBM. The serious problem today is one of guidance and entrance back into the atmosphere of the earth. We have rockets and missiles today which will place objects into outer space but upon coming back into atmosphere of the earth they destroy themselves.

October 9, 1957

We had a fine meeting before the Bureau of the Budget here in Washington today on our water resources development projects. Senator Morton, Representatives Perkins, Spence and I were present in person and the other offices in the House and Senate were represented by administrative assistants.

I feel good about our projects for the 2nd District and it now appears that we will receive one or two new projects for fiscal year 1959.

I am spending quite a bit of time with the dentist and traveling and speaking. I speak on October 17th before the Junior Chamber of Commerce in Owensboro; Saturday before the District Farm Bureau banquet in Madisonville; Tuesday before the Farm Bureau annual banquet here in Bowling Green; Wednesday before the soil

conservation meeting in Morganfield;
Friday a political speech at a banquet
in Edmonton, Kentucky and so on down the
line.

October 29, 1957

According to this morning's Courier-Journal the political boom has removed Robert Humphreys as Commissioner of Highways and all of his assistants. It seems that Harry Lee Waterfield, the Lieutenant Governor and a candidate for Governor, has become right hysterical over some of the actions in the Highway Department and still has hopes of being elected Governor himself.

I speak before the Lions Club of Bowling Green and the visiting Lions Club of Scottsville today at the Helm Hotel and tonight make a political speech at the court house in Russellville.

I have been making quite a few speeches lately and apparently this caused Louise to have an invitation extended to me by the Debate Club of the Training School with particular orders from her that I accept. This takes place at 8:15 a.m. on Thursday of this week.

Attorney General Brownell tendered his resignation last week and he was succeeded by his assistant, Mr. Rogers.

or a period of weeks now rumors have revealed that members of certain committees in the House and Senate would in the first week of January proceed to subpoena Mr. Brownell and for a matter of months interrogate him as to the legality of sending troops to Little Rock and many other legal matters which are very much in controversy today. It appears that Mr. Brownell just made up his mind that he would not go through with this procedure and well in advance of the convening of the 2nd Session of the 85th Congress resigned. Now if Secretary Benson would just resign, this country would be in much better shape.

October 31, 1957

I have been speaking over the state for the past several weeks and my daughter Louise finally decided that it was time for me to speak at her school. Acting under explicit orders, I appeared this morning at 8:15 at the Training School on the Western Kentucky State College campus and spoke to the Debate Club on the subject of foreign aid.

In casting the vote of a congressional district, each representative in Congress must do a lot of soul searching. An article appeared in the Washington Post on October 29th entitled, "Legislator's Role," which is very appropriate.

This short article is as follows:

"It ought to be the happiness and glory of a representative to live in the strictest union, the closest correspondence and the most unreserved communication with his constituents. Their wishes ought to have great weight with him; their opinion, high respect; their business, unremitting attention. It is his duty to sacrifice his repose, his pleasures, his satisfactions to theirs; and above all, ever, and in all cases to prefer their interests to his own ... (Nevertheless) your representative owes you, not his industry only, but his judgment, and he betrays instead of serving you if he sacrifices it to your opinion. Edmund Burke to the Electors of Bristol, November, 1774."

November 8, 1957

On Wednesday of this week I spoke to the Rotary Club here in Bowling Green, and yesterday the Rotary Club in Henderson. Last night I spoke to the Indiana and Kentucky Ohio River Development Association at Morganfield.

Russia has again startled the world. Last week another earth satellite weighing a little over 1,000 pounds was lifted into outer space and this satellite circles the earth each 110 minutes

and carried a dog.

Last night President Eisenhower addressed the nation reassuring the people that we are not as far behind as a great many people believe. Our missile and satellite program certainly has bogged down and in my speeches throughout the district, I have stressed our failure to have unification of our armed services as one of the reasons why we are behind in our missile and satellite program. In President Eisenhower's speech last night he promised the people that service tensions would be eliminated as much as possible. To me, all rivalry, jealousy and tension should immediately be eliminated and the President is certainly in the position to knock the necessary heads together to bring this about. In his address, President Eisenhower stated that we had fired a missile 1,200 miles into outer space successfully into a target in the Atlantic Ocean and the nose of the missile some 30 inches in height was recovered when it parachuted to the water. The nose of this missile was placed beside the President's desk and he pointed out same to his television audience. He never did say that we had successfully conquered guidance and the bringing back into the earth's atmosphere of an intercontinental ballistic missile. In all substance, he said this but word by word his statement is probably true

but still a direct question would develop of our failure on guidance and earth's atmosphere.

At the Ohio River Valley meeting last night it developed that we have eleven locks and dams from Louisville, Kentucky to the mouth of the Ohio. They are to be replaced by a series of five or seven new locks and dams.

The Corps of Engineers was represented by Colonel E. D. Comm, District Engineer, Fred Morgan, Chief of Real Estate; and Herschel St. Ledger, Engineering Division.

November 15, 1957

President Eisenhower appointed his six-man Civil Rights Commission last week. The chairman is Stanley Reed, former member of the Supreme Court of the U. S., Dr. Hannah, former Assistant Secretary of Defense and now President of Michigan State University, John S. Battle of Virginia and a former governor of Virginia, J. Ernest Wilkins, colored, Assistant Secretary of Labor, Reverend Theodore M. Hesburg, President of Notre Dame University, Robert G. Storey, Dean of Southern Methodist University Law School.

On Veterans Day, November 11th, I

spoke before a joint meeting of the VFW and American Legion posts here in Bowling Green and that night spoke at the American Legion banquet in Franklin, Kentucky. Last night I spoke before the Rotary Club in Franklin, Kentucky.

Henderson Lanham, a member of my Committee on Appropriations and my good friend, was killed last week when his automobile was struck by a train in Georgia. He had been in the House for some twelve years and represented one of the great districts in Georgia.

Everywhere I go I have inquiries as to whether or not I will make the race for governor in 1959. My standard reply is that "I am a candidate for reelection to the House next year."

President Eisenhower has made two speeches to the people via television and radio during the past ten days giving the necessary assurances as to our present state of national defense. He quite frankly has stated that we will have a long hard fight with many financial sacrifices to be made.

November 19, 1957

Last night I spoke before the Business and Professional Womens Club here in Bowling Green using as my subject

"Civil Defense for National Security."

During the past week General LeMay of the Air Force established a non-stop, non-fueling flight with a B-52 bomber plane. The trip was from this country to Buenos Aires, a distance of over 5,000 miles. Only a few hours later, a round trip non-stop, refueling record was established with the same type of plane from the same points.

On Thursday night of this week, I speak before the Fortnightly Club using as a subject the "1st Session of the 85th Congress."

On Saturday of this week, I am spending the day in Hopkins County.

December 2, 1957

Augustine B. Kelley, Democrat of Pennsylvania with sixteen years in the House, died on November 20th. He was a graduate of West Point and second ranking Democrat on the Committee on Education and Labor. A staunch supporter of school construction legislation.

I visited in Simpson, Allen, Breckinridge and Edmonson this past week. Tomorrow night I speak here in Bowling Green, Thursday in Owensboro and Friday again in Bowling Green.

December 19, 1957

Since President Eisenhower's slight stroke some two weeks ago he has apparently regained his strength and is carrying out the duties of his office. At the present time, he is attending a four-day summit conference of the NATO organization requesting permission to store intermediate missiles in the different NATO countries and air bases operated by NATO. Shortly before the meeting began Bulganin directed a communication to the President and to the other members of the NATO organization calling for peace and a summit disarmament conference. Propaganda-wise, this request came at the right time and, of course, carries no sincerity of action.

Jere Cooper, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and a Member of Congress since 1929, died of a heart attack in Bethesda Naval Hospital yesterday. He was one of the outstanding members of Congress and one of the three members who would have been considered for Speaker to take Mr. Rayburn's place when Mr. Rayburn passes on or retires. As Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, Jere Cooper was an influential member. He was born at Dyersburg, Tennessee and represented his Tennessee district well.

During our recess, a number of sad things have happened to Members of Congress and a great many members have indicated after years of service that they will not be candidates next year. One of the casualties is Representative Vorys of Columbus, Ohio, one of the ranking members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and an outstanding man.

Recently I have made speeches before the Rotary Club at Hardinsburg; 40 & 8 annual banquet here in Bowling Green; Smiths Grove Lions Club annual banquet; Henderson - U.S. 41 W. meeting; Boy Scout Council of the 2nd District and Bowling Green Bar Association.

My annual tour through the district since the first week in September has covered some 6,400 miles and fifty odd speeches have been made so far.

I think the sorriest speech I ever made in my life was before the Smiths Grove Lions Club and on this particular night I was completely worn out and just not in a speech mood. I am glad that my speeches for the recess period are over and maybe I can get a few days of rest.

January 4, 1958

On Friday of last week I made my

last speech in the district before returning to Washington. This speech was before the Kiwanis of Madisonville, Kentucky and was number 64.

I traveled a little over 7,000 miles in the fifteen counties of the 2nd District and also traveled into other sections of Kentucky during the recess period.

Otto Passman, our chairman on the Subcommittee for Foreign Operations of the Committee on Appropriations, suffered a severe heart attack last week and is now confined in the Monroe, Louisiana, hospital. On the Democratic side of this subcommittee we have our chairman, Representative Passman, Representative Gary, also a very sick man from Virginia, Representative Rooney of New York, Representative Henderson Lanham of Georgia, who was killed some seven weeks ago when struck by a train at a railroad crossing, and the representative of the 2nd District of Kentucky, Representative Denton of Indiana and Alexander of North Carolina. I do not have enough seniority on the Committee on Appropriations to chair a subcommittee and I had hoped someday to be chairman of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations, my main subcommittee assignment. It now appears that with Representatives Gary and Rooney both chairmen of subcommittees, our big chairman, Mr. Cannon of Missouri,

may suggest that I take over Foreign Operations. This certainly would not be the subcommittee that I would like to be in charge of.

The 2nd Session of the 85th Congress convenes on Tuesday, January 7th, and according to word from the White House yesterday, the President will deliver his State of the Union Address in person on Thursday, January 9th. The President's message on the budget will either come the following Thursday or Friday, and then subcommittees on the Committee on Appropriations will begin their annual grind.

The death of Jere Cooper of Tennessee leaves the chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means vacant. The second ranking member on the Committee on the Democratic side is Wilbur Mills of Arkansas. He will advance to chairman and Congressman Gregory of the 1st District of Kentucky will then be the No. 2 man on the committee at the present time. The former administrative assistant of ex-Senator Tom Stewart is the leading candidate at the present time for the Jere Cooper seat. A primary will be held within the next few weeks to fill the vacancy. A number of members of the House have indicated that they will not make the race for reelection and it now appears that several senators will

also drop by the wayside. All of the House members and a third of the Senate seats are up for election this year.

January 7, 1958

The 2nd Session of the 85th Congress convenes today. An appropriate prayer for this day would be:

Our Father God, with whom a thousand years are as one day, in this volcanic hour of history save us, we beseech Thee, from panic and despair.

Grant us the grace of perspective as we listen to the centuries rather than to the hours.

Across the man-darkened skies of the new year may our eyes unafraid discern Thy pillar of cloud and of fire, as with pilgrim feet we tread an unknown path, led by the ancient assurance:

The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear?

On Monday of next week following the President's State of the Union message, which is due for Thursday of this week, we will have the budget request for fiscal year 1959. The largest peacetime budget in history will be presented to Congress. This budget,

according to my information, now will be in the neighborhood of \$74 billion. The budget for 1958 called for \$71.8 billion and we made a reduction of \$4.9 billion. The budget for 1959 will be the largest budget since the Korean War year of 1953 when we had a spending program totaling \$75.2 billion. Of course, the all-time record budget for the last year of World War II was the largest amount of all time and here we have the sum of \$5.4 billion. Defense spending at the rate of \$38.5 billion a year for 1958 is expected to be increased from \$2 to \$4 billion. In my opinion, it will not be necessary to use a meat-axe on appropriations for agriculture, Veterans Administration and public works in order to obtain necessary additional funds for national defense. I further am of the opinion that no increase in taxes would be justified and it goes without saying that under the present circumstances all decreases in taxes would certainly not be justified.

The Soviet Union, in placing Sputnik No. 1 and No. 2 in orbit, has jolted us out of our complacency. We now know that we are behind in our weapons race with the Soviet Union and that additional spending must take place for defense and education. I am in favor of appropriating every dollar necessary for national defense. This is the most critical period

during my lifetime other than during the war years.

Our failure to have complete unification in our military services is costing our country from \$6 to \$9 billion a year. We must have complete unification in our military services now and the law passed in 1947 should be fully enforced.

Foreign aid, national defense, civil defense, education, trade policy, agriculture, civil rights, labor, postal rates and tight money policy of this Administration will all have attention during the 2nd Session of the 85th Congress.

Funds for 40,000 scholarships over a four-year period costing some \$1 billion with preference given to students who excel in science and mathematics will be presented; awarding of 3,500 federally financed scholarships at graduate level to encourage preferred students to go into teaching will be up for consideration; grants to states on a 50-50 matching basis for improving and expanding testing systems for discovering public school students who show promise will be discussed; and direct federal grants to graduate schools will also be in the mill.

An extension for five years of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act will be requested by the President.

That famous Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, will continue a battle against the farmers of America and request flexible price supports beginning at sixty percent and extending to ninety percent instead of seventy-five percent to ninety percent. The soil bank acreage reserve provision will be deleted if the Secretary has his way and extension of surplus disposal programs will continue.

Several bills will be introduced attempting to strengthen the present civil rights legislation because some of those radical Members of Congress believe that the bill established last year only establishes a Civil Rights Commission and is a complete shell so far as direct legislation is concerned.

Legislation will be offered calling for a closer watch over union labor funds.

The House bill that passed last year providing for a \$500 million raise in postal rates will be called up in the Senate this year.

Big defense spending in the budget

will provide most of the pump priming action and tight money policy and high interest rates will be argued pro and con.

The Gaither Committee report calling for a multi-billion dollar shelter program will receive consideration from Congress and our civil defense program which certainly is not working today will be considered. For fiscal year 1958 we appropriated \$38.3 million for civil defense. Today civil defense is national survival. Our people will be on the front line in the next war and there will be no marching of our soldiers to the sea for service abroad. The next war will last only a matter of a few weeks or at the most a few months. A volunteer civil defense program will not work and it is imperative that we place our National Guard and reserve military units in charge.

A bill will be introduced providing for a 7½% pay increase for postal and civil service workers. I believe that this bill will pass and that since this is election year our good President will sign same.

Natural gas legislation will be called up and this bill will cause considerable difficulty in both houses of Congress.

Small Business Administration legislation will be continued.

The \$4 billion foreign aid request for military and economic aid to other countries remains the most likely victim of congressional pruning knives. A substantial cut is almost certain.

I hope that the 1959 budget which comes to Congress on Monday of next week will be a seasoned executive judgment of what the country must spend to maintain its security, its economic and social health and its national well-being in the present context of world affairs. I do not think that the budget should be divorced from fiscal realities. It should reflect the country's requirements in the light of present conditions and not of preconceived limitations which may lose their validity.

The coal industry is in for some rather rough sledding during the year of 1958.

Since the days of the Marshall plan numerous specifications in the federal government have completely eliminated western Kentucky coal. A 3% requirement for sulphur is one of the specifications and our sulphur contained in western Kentucky leans a little over 3% not exceeding 3.4%.

In order to eliminate western Kentucky coal, this particular specification has been set up for years. Senators Barkley, Clements, Cooper, Morton, Representatives Whitaker, Withers, Clements, Vincent and many others have objected from time to time but to no avail. Last Friday I attended a meeting with the procurement officer and assistant at the ICA Administration Building. In a nice way, I informed these people that as a member of the Committee on Appropriations and with one of my three subcommittees foreign operations, I was amazed to learn that my own people were being discriminated against in the purchase of coal with foreign aid money. At the present time bids are outstanding for submission on Thursday of this week calling for 152,000 long tons of coal which amounts to approximately 170,000 short tons. This coal goes to Korea under our foreign aid program. I am insisting that the bids be now changed and this discrimination removed. Time will divulge the results.

The population in Kentucky in 1957 totaled 3,040,000 people; personal income amounted to \$4,122,000,000; bank deposits totaled \$1,266,000,000; coal produced amounted to 73,500,000 tons (28 million tons of this in my district); oil produced totaled 17,118,276 barrels; 70 million cubic feet of gas produced; \$303,580,000 worth of new construction;

and 1,063,800 motor vehicles registered.

January 8, 1958

As Congress convened yesterday, the House was observing the 100th anniversary of its first meeting in the present chamber. On December 16, 1857, it moved from what is now Statuary Hall to the present more spacious chamber as new wings were added to the original Capitol. The Senate did not move from its old quarters in what later became the Supreme Court's meeting place until two years later.

Yesterday, three new members were sworn in--Representatives-elect Libonati, Democrat of Illinois; Glenn, Republican of New Jersey; and LaFore, Republican of Pennsylvania.

In addition to the swearing-in of the three new members, the House received resignations from Sterling Cole, Republican of New York, who by executive order on December 1, 1957, was appointed Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and Earl Chudoff of Pennsylvania, who was elected to a judgeship in the November 1957 election.

Upon a call of the House 402 members answered to their names. All Kentucky

members were present except Gregory, Chelf and Watts.

Memorial services were held for two of the deceased members--Jere Cooper of Tennessee and Henderson Lanham of Georgia. Memorial services will be held later for Augustine Kelley of Pennsylvania.

I introduced a bill providing for the disposal of federally-owned property at an obsolescent canalized waterway and for other purposes. With the construction of our flood control reservoirs on Nolin River eleven miles from the mouth of Nolin, Lock and Dam No. 6 at Brownsville near the mouth of the Nolin River on Green River will no longer be necessary.

January 9, 1958

Today the President will deliver his annual State of the Union message. For the first time since President Eisenhower has been President of the United States, people generally throughout the country feel that he is subject to criticism. For some reason or other our hero-worshipping public on both sides of the political fence became very much incensed over any criticisms prior to this time. Our present critical situation at home and abroad and the fact

that we have lost face in many places throughout the free countries of the world makes this State of the Union message a critical one.

We embarked on our first "space-age" session on Tuesday of this week in an atmosphere of grave concern over Russian scientific achievements. A few hours after we convened, President Eisenhower sent to the House and Senate an emergency request for \$1,260,000,000 in new funds to speed missile development and expand air defenses. This supplemental request, of course, is not needed but to a certain extent is a face saver. We appropriated \$33 billion in new money for national defense in fiscal year 1958 and in the pipeline at this time we still have approximately \$37 billion in unspent but obligated funds. A portion of this money could be de-obligated and used without any trouble. The newspapers who have cuddled the President so much in the past are now a little skeptical and the people generally feel that there has been considerable foot dragging in the present Administration. This supplemental request for money in substance is an attempt to convince the people that the reason we are so far behind Russia in the missile race is due to the fact that we did not have sufficient money appropriated. This, of course, is not true and will not be

endorsed by our people.

The resignation of Lt. General Gavin, head of the Army research program at the present time, with an explanation that he could do more outside of the service than inside to warn the people of our current plight has caused considerable discussion at the present time.

Details of our domestic program will be presented in full next Monday when a budget of approximately \$74 billion will be requested for fiscal year 1959.

Our Speaker, Mr. Rayburn, predicts that our present session will be one of considerable controversy, and all I can say is "amen".

I have just returned to my office from the House floor where I saw the President and heard him deliver his State of the Union message. He looks considerably better than I expected, and although he appears much healthier when he smiles than when he frowns, generally he appears to be in right good condition. Of course, he was made up for the television lights and his advisor, Robert Montgomery, the former movie star, stood just inside the House door on the Republican side to witness the President's efforts.

The President's speech was certainly not received too well on the Democratic side of the aisle. Most of the applause came from the Republicans. With the exception of a small portion his speech was very general in nature and simply repeated newspaper stories and comments appearing in the newspapers during the past several weeks. One statement that the President made certainly did not meet with my approval. He said that from time to time statements have been made concerning rivalry, bickering, duplication and jealousy in the military services which might tend to indicate lack of unification in our military services. He himself did not intend to pass upon just what the rumors consisted of but he knew the American people wanted it stopped. As Commander-in-Chief of our military forces, the President himself should see that we have unification in our military services and as a result of all duplications being out, in our present missiles race alone we could save billions of dollars of wasted money each year. He certainly missed the boat at this point.

Generally speaking, this is the poorest State of the Union message that President Eisenhower has delivered to the Congress since I have been a member.

January 10, 1958

In his annual State of the Union message, President Eisenhower called for a reorganization of the nation's defense establishment in a program consisting of eight points. He called for a defense reorganization insofar as subordination of military services to civilian authority was concerned; called for a sure warning system in case of attack and for an accurate striking force properly dispersed and ready for instant action; he called for continuation of our mutual assistance program to the free nations of the world; for a five-year extension of the Trade Agreements Act with broadened authority to negotiate; scientific cooperation with our allies; a program calling for one billion dollars in federal aid over a four-year period for education and research hereby improved teaching would result and scholarships given to students; he called for stern priority insofar as other expenditures are concerned and called attention to recent negotiations which will provide a basis for greater freedom and friendship and communications among the free people of the world.

The Louisville, Kentucky Courier-Journal called upon each Member of Congress for an expression concerning the President's State of the Union message.

My reply was as follows:

"The President's message contains a number of proposals which will be vigorously supported by the Members of Congress. We know that this world cannot exist on a half-slave, half-free basis, and until we have some show of sincerity and positive action on the part of Russia it would be foolish to let down our defenses. I believe that a powerful America carries with it the best assurance against a global war. This is no time for a vacillating foreign policy. The President's statement concerning our lack of unification at the present time was not strong enough and as Commander-in-Chief of the military services he should demand and bring about immediate unification. This will save our country \$6 to \$9 billion each year. I believe that the American people are doing a magnificent job in carrying the burden of national defense necessary to maintain peace. Even though the largest peacetime budget in history will be presented to Congress next week, in my opinion, it will not be necessary to use a meat-axe on appropriations for agriculture, Veterans Administration and public works in order to obtain necessary additional funds for national defense."

January 14, 1958

President Eisenhower submitted the largest peacetime budget of record yesterday calling for a 1959 fiscal year expenditure of \$73.9 billion. \$39.8 billion of this amount is for national defense and \$3.98 billion is for foreign aid.

The overall budget expenditures are as follows: Major national security-\$45.8 billion; interest on our national debt-\$7.9 billion; Veterans Administration-\$5 billion; agriculture-\$4.6 billion; excise taxes-\$9.3 billion; other budget receipts-\$6.2 billion.

This is supposed to be a balanced budget. The budget receipts for 1959 are estimated to total \$74.4 billion and budget expenditures \$73.9 billion.

Less than \$700 million was recommended for civil functions projects.

The exact amount is

I.

Kentucky Projects

| <u>Project</u> | <u>Requested</u> | <u>Budget</u> |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Barkley Dam | \$11,000,000 | \$8,500,000 |
| Buckhorn Reservoir | 4,000,000 | 3,500,000 |
| Catlettsburg | 643,000 | 642,000 |

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| Greenup Locks & Dam, Ohio River | 11,000,000 | 8,500,000 |
| Lock & Dam 41, Ohio River | 7,900,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Markland Locks & Dam, Ohio River | 12,600,000 | 11,000,000 |
| New Richmond Locks & Dam, Ohio River | 5,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Rough River Reser- voir and Channels | 3,330,000 | 2,900,000 |

II.

New Construction Starts Requested

| <u>Project</u> | <u>Requested</u> | <u>Budget</u> |
|------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Nolin River Reservoir | \$1,000,000 | None |

III.

Funds Requested to Continue Advance
Engineering and Design

| <u>Project</u> | <u>Requested</u> | <u>Budget</u> |
|---|------------------|---------------|
| Barren River Reservoir No. 2 | \$ 120,000 | \$ 120,000 |

IV.

Funds Requested to Initiate,
Continue and Complete Advance
Engineering and Design

| <u>Project</u> | <u>Requested</u> | <u>Budget</u> |
|--|------------------|---------------|
| Fishtrap Reservoir | \$140,000 | None |
| Haysi Reservoir, Virginia | 150,000 | None |
| No. 2 Green River Reservoir | 50,000 | None |
| Pound Reservoir, Virginia | 150,000 | 180,000 |
| Sturgis | 10,000 | None |
| Wabash Island Locks & Dam | 150,000 | None |
| West Point | 10,000 | None |

V.

Funds Requested to Initiate
New Surveys in Kentucky

| <u>Project</u> | <u>Requested</u> | <u>Budget</u> |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Panther Creek Locks and Dam Nos. 3 & 4 | \$ 30,000 100,000 | None None |

VI.

Projects in Kentucky Classified
as Flood Control and Drainage
Projects had Adequate Funds for
Fiscal Year 1958 and Are Now in
Process of Having the Necessary
Surveys Completed. As Soon As
Surveys Are Completed Funds for
Planning Will Be Requested.

| <u>Project</u> | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Purpose</u> |
|--|---------------|---|
| Clarks River | None | To be completed with FY58 appropriation |
| Cypress Creek | None | " |
| Lynn Camp Creek at Corbin | None | " |
| Little Sandy River & Tygarts Creek | \$10,000 | " |
| Kentucky River | None | " |
| Laurel River | 7,200 | " |
| Upper Cumberland River | None | " |
| Devils Jump Pond & Rough River Surveys | None | " |

VII.

The overall amount appropriated for Kentucky projects is \$43,329,200.

Representative Russell W. Keeney, Republican of Illinois, completing his first term died yesterday. He succeeded Chauncey Reed.

Early this morning Representative August Andresen, Republican of Minnesota died. He was elected in 1924 and served as a member of the Committee on Agriculture. He was the ranking Republican member on this committee and only about a year ago lost his wife. Since that

time he has been right helpless and all of the members sympathized with him. He was simply lost without her.

We held the second caucus of the Democratic members of the House today. The caucus took place at 11:00 a.m. and in addition to introducing the two new members from Georgia and Illinois, James B. Frazier of Tennessee was elected to fill the vacancy on the Ways and Means Committee brought about as the result of the death of Jere Cooper. James B. Frazier is a man approximately 60 years old and is a fine gentleman. He is the son of a former United States senator and a man who also served two terms as governor of the State of Tennessee.

Mr. Rayburn, our Speaker, was called upon to speak to the caucus and commented in detail on the ability of Jere Cooper, and especially noted the fact that he always attended the sessions of the House. He was present when the Speaker called the House to order and was there when the prayer was said by the chaplain. Jere Cooper was an outstanding presiding officer.

Several days ago some of the members decided that it would be to the best interest of the Democratic Party if Representative Shuford of North Carolina was elected to fill the Jere Cooper

vacancy. This would have removed Shuford from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and would have broken the Hell's Canyon vote and would have put this in order for consideration by the House by way of authorization.

January 15, 1958

The budget for 1959 contains a request totaling some \$4 billion for foreign aid. A little over 15% of this amount is for economic assistance. Military grants, of course, consume the major share of the overall request. The President, in order to expedite this particular program, has recently named Eric Johnson, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and motion picture czar as a presidential assistant to expedite the foreign aid program. This will be an extremely difficult year to appropriate additional funds for foreign aid. Last year, the overall request for new money was \$3,860,000,000. The House and the Senate finally agreed on \$2,724,000,000. We reappropriated about \$660 million of money remaining in the program from the prior fiscal year. This brought the overall amount for fiscal year 1958 to about \$3.3 billion.

In making a study of foreign aid we find that since July 1, 1945 through

June 30, 1957 the United States extended aid totaling \$59,998,000,000 to foreign governments and international organizations. Net grants were \$49,256,000,000 and net credits amounted to \$10,742,000,000. Grants were of two types, namely military-\$20,057,000,000 and economic-\$29,199,000,000. During the ten fiscal years comprising July 1, 1945 through June 30, 1955, aid totaled \$51,400,000,000 with \$14,644,000,000 going for military grants, \$25,769,000,000 for economic grants and \$10,987,000,000 for net credits. For fiscal years 1956 and 1957, the aid extended amounted to \$4,690,000,000 and \$3,908,000,000 respectively.

Not included in the overall totals of aid are U. S. capital investments of \$3,420,000,000. The International Bank takes \$635,000,000 of this amount, the International Monetary Fund \$2,750,000,000 and the International Finance Corporation \$35 billion.

Sixty-seven of our 88 nations of the world have received foreign aid assistance from this country.

In considering the foreign aid expenditure it might be advisable to take a good look at our national debt status. The constitutional limit up to this time is \$275 billion and a request is being made this week for extension

of debt limit of our federal government to \$280 billion. This is more than all of the other nations of the world put together.

Our gross national product in 1939 amounted to \$196 billion and in 1952 to \$366.9 billion and in 1957 to \$439 billion.

Our national income in 1939 amounted to \$72.8 billion. In 1952 the total was \$290.2 billion and in 1957 the total was \$358.1 billion.

Our gross farm income in 1939 amounted to \$10.6 billion. In 1952 to \$36.7 billion and in 1957 to \$34.9 billion. Net farm income in 1939 totaled \$4.4 billion. In 1952 it totaled \$15.1 billion and in 1957 totaled \$11.8 billion.

Corporate profits in 1939 totaled \$6.4 billion and in 1952 totaled \$35.9 billion. In 1957 we have \$42 billion.

Our total labor force including our armed forces in 1939 totaled 55.6 billion. In 1952 the total was 66,560,000 and in 1957 the total was 70,458,000. In 1957 our agricultural employment totaled 5,385,000.

January 16, 1958

The President will send the Congress a message pertaining to agriculture today. This message, according to newspaper reports, will contain proposals concerning acreage reduction, elimination of the acreage reserve portion of the soil bank, and call for flexible price supports beginning at 60% instead of 75% of parity to 90%. This proposal concerning the reduction in price supports will, in my opinion, receive little, if any, support in the House.

The \$73.8 billion budget seeks to kill two birds with one stone. First, it is hoped that the primary objective of meeting the Soviet military challenge can be achieved and second, that additional billions for defense will stimulate the economy and lessen the impact of recession. This Administration hopes that the economy will be stimulated to the extent that it will not be necessary to offer legislation seeking to check rising unemployment and a general business slowdown.

Defense orders totaling more than \$23 billion will be awarded during calendar year 1958. This is almost 50% greater than all military contracts placed during the calendar year 1957. A number of large industries will be

assured of military business for the next 18 to 36 months. Additional funds have been released for urban development programs and military housing. In other words, we have a great number of pump-priming forces in action today.

The Administration's school aid assistance program is geared largely to the need for engineers and technicians to match Russia's speed in technical fields. The Powell amendment, if offered, will certainly not be of assistance to this legislation.

The budget for 1959 reduces drastically a number of domestic programs. With no new money for surveys, advance engineering and design and no new construction for fiscal year 1959, the water resources development of this country will be delayed from three to five years. The budget was prepared in a very adroit manner from the standpoint of civil functions projects. Just a few millions less money was requested for fiscal year 1959 than for fiscal year 1958 but the catch in the water resources problem is the fact that this budget calls for no new money for surveys and advance engineering and design and no new construction. Just work upon projects underway. There are many ways to skin a cat.

A little over a year ago, President Eisenhower vetoed the Rivers and Harbors Omnibus Bill using as his reason the fact that ample projects had heretofore been authorized. Last year the Senate passed a Rivers and Harbors Omnibus Bill which is now pending in the House. The President's veto together with his action for recommendations for 1959 certainly show that he is not in favor of the water resources development program at the present time.

January 17, 1958

For the first time in ten years Western Kentucky Coal will be on an equal basis with coal from other sections of the United States in the foreign aid program on a competitive bid basis. Shortly after the inauguration of the Marshall Plan Senator Barkley as Vice President attempted to have the sulphur specification raised from 3% to 3.4% in order that western Kentucky coal could submit bids for coal used in the foreign aid program. Vice President Barkley's request was turned down because for some reason or other it was maintained that coal exceeding 3% in sulphur, even though it meets other specifications for moisture, ash and BTU, could not be safely and economically used. Several million dollars a year could not be received for western

Kentucky coal when no bids could be submitted. Senators Cooper, Clements and Morton and other members of the House have from time to time worked on this matter. Three weeks ago, western Kentucky coal interests requested that I try my hand. I met with the ICA officials explaining to them in a nice way that as a member of the Committee on Appropriations and one of my subcommittees being foreign aid, it was right embarrassing for me to try to sell this program to my people when as a result of an arbitrary and discretionary provision, my people were excluded from bidding on coal used in the foreign aid program. We agreed to rely upon the Bureau of Mines with our contention that coal containing 3.4% or less sulphur could be used economically and safely industrially and in railway locomotives on the national Korean railway.

Yesterday afternoon late, I was notified by the ICA that our conditions were accepted and that our specifications were accepted. And, that now western Kentucky coal could bid. Six of the fifteen counties in the 2nd District produce coal. Of the 79 million tons of coal produced in Kentucky each year, approximately 29 million tons of this coal is produced in my section. This means a lot to my people because we can submit bids for this coal that

will be as cheap or cheaper than other coal sections of the United States. For instance, from \$8 to \$9 million worth of coal should be purchased for Korea alone this year and coal is also to be purchased under the foreign aid program for other countries. The coal miners in my section with this stimulant can get in more days in the mines.

As soon as the change was released, I was notified by the ICA officials and this morning the two Republican senators were notified. Senator Morton promptly called Robert L. Riggs of the Courier-Journal informing him that this was the greatest break that Kentucky had received this session of Congress. Riggs agreed and informed him that this morning there was a story in the Courier-Journal concerning this matter and that I had worked on this matter for several weeks and was successful in having the specifications changed. All of them want to get up on the big white horse now.

Yesterday President Eisenhower, in his agricultural message to Congress, recommended a nine-point program. First, that the conservation reserve program of the soil bank should be strengthened and the acreage reserve part should be deleted. Second, authority to increase acreage allotments for

cotton, wheat, rice, peanuts and tobacco should be provided. Third, acreage allotments for corn should be eliminated. Fourth, the escalator clause in the basic laws should be abolished. Fifth, the overall range in which price supports may be provided should be substantially widened and the range should be from 60% to 90%. Sixth, price support for cotton should be based on the average quality of the crops. Seventh, membership of the Commodity Credit Corporation Advisory Board should be enlarged. Eighth, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act should be extended. Ninth, research efforts aimed at increasing industrial uses of farm products should be expanded and sources for funds for REA should be broadened.

We have 2,300,107 employees of the federal government at the present time. This number includes the Department of Defense and foreign nationals. The payroll is about \$959,203,000 per month.

January 20, 1958

Senator Matthew Neely died on Saturday of last week. The Senate now stands 49 Democrats to 47 Republicans. The Republican governor of West Virginia will name a Republican to succeed Senator Neely. Senator Neely is a former

member of the House and also served as governor of his state. He was 83 years of age.

My good friend, Congressman Chelf, received word to the effect that his good friend, Governor Chandler, would sponsor the candidacy of Laban Jackson against him in his race for reelection this year. He immediately issued a challenge in the press to Governor Chandler to bring out and sponsor his candidate and that he was ready for the fight. The rumor was to the effect that Governor Chandler would sponsor Jackson against Chelf, Ben Butler, Commissioner of Agriculture, against Congressman Watts and elect J. B. Wells as Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky. Chandler denied the rumor and said that he was not openly or secretly undertaking to give opposition to Chelf, Watts or any other member of the Kentucky delegation in Congress. The governor charged that Robert L. Riggs had written a scheming sort of article and accused the veteran correspondent of a long standing personal bias against him. The governor accused Riggs of writing a national magazine article abounding in lies and misstatements about him in 1955. He said that he thought Riggs was not much of a reporter. Jackson and Butler then issued releases to the effect that they were not candidates.

This week we take up H. R. 8381 which makes provision for technical amendments of the Tax Act of 1957 and H. R. 9955, temporary increase of public debt limit from \$275 billion to \$280 billion. The program for the balance of the week is undetermined.

January 24, 1958

The Chairman of our Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Cannon, released the subcommittee appointments yesterday and on our Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations we have one new member, Representative Santangelo of New York City. I presume he comes on the committee to inquire for the consumer because this fine gentleman does not even have a tree in his district, much less a cow.

My Subcommittee on Foreign Operations has one new member, Representative Andrews of Alabama, who takes the place of Henderson Lanham of Georgia. The Subcommittee on the District of Columbia Budget upon which I serve remains the same as far as the membership is concerned. After serving for five or six years on subcommittees generally a member has a chance to become chairman of one of the subcommittees. I had hoped to someday be chairman of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations but my chances are not too good.

My chairman of this particular subcommittee is Jamie Whitten who is about my age, in fine health and has never had opposition in his district from the day he was elected.

It now appears that I may receive a chairmanship sooner than I expected and one certainly that I did not want. The Democratic members of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations which is the foreign aid operation subcommittee, has as its chairman, Representative Otto Passman of Louisiana, (a water bug if I ever saw one). Mr. Gary of Virginia who is chairman of the Subcommittee on Post Office and Civil Service, Representative Rooney of New York, chairman of the Subcommittee on State and Justice, and me next, then Representative Denton of Indiana, Representative Alexander of North Carolina, and the new member on this subcommittee, Representative Andrews of Alabama. Our chairman, Representative Passman, has recently suffered a very severe heart attack and will be confined to the hospital for a number of weeks. It will probably be June before he returns to his duties here in Washington and the chances are he will not be physically able to chair this subcommittee. According to precedent in the House, the next ranking member becomes the new chairman after the present chairman drops by the wayside

unless a waiver is made. I may waive in this instance but if I do it may be a long time before I get a chairmanship.

On the District of Columbia Budget Subcommittee our chairman, Mr. Rabaut, is one of the older members in the House and the man just ahead of me is Otto Passman. So here again is a subcommittee which I may before too long be called to serve as chairman, and one, by the way, which is strictly a headache.

Labor is making new demands. Delegates to the United Automobile Workers Union were informed by their president that instead of a shorter work week a drive would be made to share in the profits of the automobile industry. This is a new wrinkle.

President Eisenhower sent up a message yesterday urging Congress to enact a seven-point legislative curb on corruption, racketeering and abuse of trust and power in the labor management field. The President maintains that voluntary action is inadequate and government regulation is needed to protect the basic rights of the individual worker and to maintain the integrity of trade unionism. The President's proposal includes action to ban collusive financial dealings between employers and union officials as well as to require

secret ballot elections of union officials and full disclosure of union finances and pension funds. Violations would be punishable through criminal laws. This plan would make it possible to have an accounting of health, welfare and pension funds generally.

Yesterday the House passed by a vote of 328 to 71 an Administration request for a \$5 billion temporary increase in the present \$275 billion federal debt limit. In addition to this vote, we voted passage of a \$1.250 billion supplemental defense appropriation bill which is simply an advance upon the 1959 appropriations to give us a running start during 1958 on our missile race with Russia.

January 25, 1958

President Eisenhower plans to devote more time to making speeches. Some White House aides indicate that they would not be surprised if presidential speeches averaged one a month from now on. This may lead to a cut in the number of news conferences.

Mr. Eisenhower is pictured by recent callers as being quite determined to fight hard for foreign aid and reciprocal trade. These proposals stand at the top of the White House legislative

program.

Soviet Russia's economic offensive is becoming a major worry to Mr. Eisenhower and the National Security Council. One example is the \$500 million package offered by the Soviets to Brazil. That's a major reason why the President will push hard for his foreign trade and aid programs.

Defense Secretary Neil McElroy's announcement that both the Army and Navy would go ahead with developing solid fuels as propellants for missiles indicates an important breakthrough in this type of fuel. Solid fuels will give twice the thrust that present fuels provide.

Spain's Franco and the Sultan of Morocco seem to be headed toward an Algerian-type war that neither wants. The Sultan cannot call off the Army of Liberation in Spanish Morocco for political reasons, and for similar reasons Franco cannot let the Spanish colonies go to Morocco.

Pressures are mounting for a single supply service for all the armed forces as a means of ending rivalry over missiles and other supplies. A report proposing a single service of supply was made by Lt. General LeRoy Lutes,

supply chief of the Army, when President Eisenhower was Chief of Staff. That report now is likely to be reconsidered.

Nikita Khrushchev, Soviet Russia's top man, is said to be facing the same kind of problem in Czechoslovakia that worried Adolf Hitler. The problem is that Slovak communists like Slovak Nazis under Hitler dislike to take orders from Prague which is dominated by Czechs.

Pentagon officials are being told by civilian advisors that one trouble with weapons development is the system of rotating senior service officers in the top posts. This is reported to make it almost impossible for a commanding officer to guide a project to completion.

Harold Macmillan, British Prime Minister, is learning a lot about Red China on his tour to Asia and Australia. He heard in Pakistan, India and Ceylon that Red China has superseded Russia as the chief source of anti-British propaganda in the area. The Prime Minister had been rather tolerant of Chinese Reds but is said to be changing his views.

Nelson Rockefeller, who is being proposed as Republican candidate for governor of New York, is reported to have strong backing in New York City but little support among upstate Republican

leaders.

Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser is showing signs of being weary of having Egypt used as a depot for Soviet arms. He once liked the idea of posing as a source of arms for neighboring Arab countries but these countries recognize the real source and thank Moscow rather than Nasser.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon is said by associates to be disturbed because the California Republican organizations of Senator William Knowland, candidate for governor, and of Governor Goodwin Knight, candidate for the Senate, seem still to be at odds. Mr. Nixon needs Republican victories in California to enhance his prospects for the presidential election in 1960.

Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson's farm program submitted to Congress last week is to have rough going. Dairy farmers who had been the least critical of the Benson program are incensed over lower price supports and are expected to team up with cotton growers and corn growers to push for higher price supports all along the line.

House Speaker Sam Rayburn is reported to have told natural gas interests that they must accept further compromises

in any bill to exempt natural gas production from federal control. Suggested compromises are opposed by pipeline companies. Prospects are against natural gas legislation at this session of Congress.

Percival Brundage, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, is being blamed by heads of government departments for holding up funds appropriated by Congress. Actually the Budget Bureau had to withhold funds because spending was being pushed too close to the debt ceiling for comfort. Under the law, the debt could not be permitted to go above \$275 billion.

Southern Democrats can make or break President Eisenhower's program. In the House of Representatives eleven of the nineteen House committees have southern chairmen and Sam Rayburn of Texas is our Speaker. In the Senate, eight of the fifteen Senate committees are headed by southerners and Lyndon Johnson of Texas is the Majority Leader. The major parts of President Eisenhower's program are going to committees headed by men from southern states. Committee chairmen have no autocratic authority but they do exercise a strong influence in guiding the work of their committees. They can delay action, prolong hearings, and generally gum up the works if they

wish to do so. The ranking members on each committee of importance in the House are, in most instances, from the south.

Our military services are in for a careful look this time. We find the overall program now and for 1959 is as follows:

| | <u>Now</u> | <u>By Mid-1959</u> <u>Under Ike's</u> <u>Plan</u> | <u>Change</u> |
|------------------------------|--------------------|---|---------------|
| ARMY | | | |
| Manpower | 936,000 | 870,000 | Down 7% |
| Divisions | 15 | 14 | Down 1 |
| Guided Missile Battalions | 62 | 73 | Up 11 |
| Spending per year | \$9.04 billion | \$8.88 billion | Down 2% |
| AIR FORCE | | | |
| Manpower | 890,000 | 850,000 | Down 4% |
| Air Wings | 130 | 105 | Down 25 |
| Planes in use | 20,600 | 19,142 | Down 1,45 |
| Guided Missile units | 1 | 5 | Up 4 |
| Spending per year | \$18.44 billion | \$18.74 billion | Up 2% |

| | <u>Now</u> | <u>By Mid-1959 Under Ike's Plan</u> | <u>Change</u> |
|------------------------------|--------------------|---|---------------|
| NAVY AND MARINE CORPS | | | |
| Manpower | 832,000 | 805,000 | Down 3% |
| Warships | 409 | 396 | Down 13 |
| Nuclear Sub- marines | 3 | 6 | Up 3 |
| Spending per year | \$10.64 billion | \$10.91 billion | Up 3% |
| TOTAL ARMED FORCES | | | |
| Manpower | 2,658,000 | 2,525,000 | Down 5% |
| Spending per year | \$38.8 billion | \$39.8 billion | Up 3% |

Functional Breakdown of the \$73.9 Billion Spending Budget

The table below gives a functional breakdown of the proposed \$73,933,808,265 expenditure budget for 1959. It also shows the amounts actually spent for the same purposes in 1957 and the present estimates for 1958

| | <u>(Millions)</u> | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | <u>Actual</u> | <u>Estimated</u> | <u>Proposed</u> |
| | <u>1957</u> | <u>1958</u> | <u>1959</u> |
| National Security: | | | |
| Department of Defense | \$38,440 | \$38,861 | \$39,779 |
| Allowance for Defense | | | |
| Contingencies | - | - | 500 |
| Mutual Defense Assistance: | | | |
| Military Assistance | 2,352 | 2,200 | 2,200 |
| Defense Support | 1,143 | 2,322 | 2,322 |
| Atomic Energy | 1,990 | 2,300 | 2,550 |
| Stockpiling and Defense | | | |
| Production Expansion | 490 | 565 | 422 |

(Millions)

| | <u>Actual</u> <u>1957</u> | <u>Estimated</u> <u>1958</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>1959</u> |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| International Affairs: | | | |
| Foreign Economic and Technical Aid | 542 | 1,133 | 973 |
| Other | 290 | 334 | 340 |
| Veterans Services & Benefits | 4,793 | 5,034 | 5,012 |
| Labor and Welfare: | | | |
| Labor and Manpower | 400 | 411 | 420 |
| Welfare | 1,737 | 2,018 | 2,012 |
| Health | 469 | 581 | 633 |
| Education and Research | 361 | 433 | 579 |
| Agriculture & Agricultural Resources: | | | |
| Soil Bank | 548 | 706 | 756 |
| Stabilization of Farm Prices & Farm Income | 2,963 | 2,922 | 2,497 |
| Financing Utilities & Farm Ownership & Operation | 494 | 595 | 578 |
| Conservation, Research and | | | |

| | (Millions) | | |
|---|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | Actual 1957 | Estimated 1958 | Proposed 1959 |
| Other | 578 | 701 | 770 |
| Natural Resources | 1,296 | 1,457 | 1,492 |
| Commerce and Housing: | | | |
| Transportation and Communication | 1,218 | 1,534 | 970 |
| Housing & Related Programs | 49 | 351 | 426 |
| Business Promotion and Regulation | 104 | 167 | 143 |
| Civil Defense and Other | 84 | 93 | 88 |
| General Government | 1,789 | 1,377 | 1,403 |
| Interest | 7,308 | 7,867 | 7,869 |
| Proposed Nondefense Salary Increases | - | - | 339 |
| Allowance for Contingencies | - | 200 | 300 |
| Total | \$69,433 | \$72,788 | \$73,934 |

January 29, 1958

Yesterday Speaker Rayburn called me up to the Speaker's desk and requested me to serve as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the ~~State~~ of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H. R. 8381. This bill was from the Committee on Ways and Means and is the first major bill other than supplemental appropriation measures during the present session of Congress. The purpose of this bill was to correct certain unintended benefits and hardships in the income, estate and gift tax laws.

I have served as Chairman of the Committee on the Whole on a number of occasions since I have been a member and the Speaker was right complimentary with me before and after the bill was finally passed. Our late friend and member, Jere Cooper, served a great many times under the direction of the Speaker on complicated bills and I appreciated my designation to serve on this particular bill.

It now appears that we will have another battle over school legislation. The President's four-year \$1 billion proposal for scholarships appears to be on a rocky road at the present time. Yesterday Representative Ralph Gwinn, senior ranking Republican member on the

Committee on Education and Labor, issued a statement to the effect that the President's proposal was simply cheap politics and that the people in this country did not appreciate federal control in any manner of our schools. I presume that if this bill reaches the floor and is called up for a final vote, a segregation amendment will be attached.

Congress was requested Monday to grant authority to give the allies of our country heretofore secret atomic weapon information as well as raw materials and weapon components. The Atomic Energy Commission tendered proposed legislation to carry out the President's recommendations for building up the free world's atomic defenses and avoiding duplication of scientific work among allies. The chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission proposes that the President be given discretion to exchange any atomic weapon information with an ally which is making substantial and material contributions to the national defense and security.

On Monday of this week our country and Russia agreed to a momentous two-year swap of films, radio and television broadcasts and about 500 experts in everything from ballet dancing to horse doctoring. Before Soviet Ambassador Zarubin completed his five-year stay in

Washington and left this week he signed the agreement with the United States calling for this exchange of mutual understanding in the swapping of the above experts and films.

President Eisenhower's proposal on Monday of this week in his message to Congress called for a four-year crash program for federal aid to education. The proposal made to Congress would cost about \$1.6 billion spread over the next four years and the federal government would pick up about \$1 billion of the entire bill. States and local communities would assume the balance.

Investigations are underway before some of the committees in Congress concerning gifts and how far members of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of our government should go in accepting same. This, to me, should be a right embarrassing situation for the President since he has accepted hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of animals and equipment for his farm at Gettysburg. As Usher Burdick, Republican representative of North Dakota, said in the House Restaurant last week, in order to improve his herd he had to raise his own bulls but that the President was fortunate in that his bulls were all given to him, and they were all champions.

February 1, 1958

A U. S. satellite was placed into space and this action finally relieves a lot of the tension that we have experienced in this country since Russia placed Sputnik No. 1 and Sputnik No. 2 into orbit.

The United States fired a satellite into space late last night and early today President Eisenhower announced from Augusta, Georgia that it was in orbit. It is circling the earth each 114 minutes. The Army Jupiter C Missile blasted off at 10:48 p.m. last night at Cape Canaveral, Florida and it was in orbit a few minutes before 1:00 a.m. The launching is considered a part of our country's participation in the international geophysical year. Our satellite is said to be traveling through space at 19,400 miles an hour which is some 1,400 miles faster than the speed needed to counteract the pull of gravity. This satellite was promptly christened "Explorer."

We are still moving slowly in the House and next week we have up for consideration the consent calendar and bills providing for independence of our national park funds, humane slaughtering of livestock, import duties on wool, amend the Organic Act of Guam, a Senate

Joint Resolution concerning Pecos River project and a bill providing for the authorization of the erection of a freedom shrine.

My Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations begins hearings on Monday.

February 7, 1958

For a number of months now Russia has called upon this country to set the time and place for a summit conference of the leadership for disarmament problems. So far the President has refused to enter into any agreement concerning a summit conference of the leaders of each nation and has indicated that he believes a conference of the secretaries and foreign ministers should be now held with the hope that an agenda may be agreed upon for a summit conference to be held later. To me, the President is playing "footsie" just a little because it may be like his campaign strategy in 1952 when he said that if elected the President of the United States, he would go to Korea and attempt to settle this war. This was just enough to swing the mothers, wives and sweethearts. My guess is that along about September or October of this year, just before the congressional election in November, our President who knows nothing about politics or strategy according to his pronouncement,

will suddenly come forth in a very loud, clear tone indicating a conference with Russia which will bring about peace in the world.

My Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations is well underway and the budget proposal for this year amounts to about 6.8% of the entire budget for 1959.

With Lincoln's birthday this week, very little action will take place in the House. My Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations has adjourned for a week in order that the Republican members may wave the banner.

Abraham Lincoln was one of the unusual men born in this country and was a great man. He was born February 12, 1809 near Hodgenville, Kentucky in a clay floor cabin, no windows and one door. Abraham Lincoln grew up in wilderness, in summer barefoot, his winter footwear deerskin moccasins.

Grammar, history, surveying he learned from books alone often by candle or woodfire light. The family moved to Indiana then to Illinois where the boy at 21 took up life at New Salem, a pioneer hilltop on the Sangamon River. As a storekeeper in New Salem, Lincoln was popular, well-liked, but a business

failure. Moving from New Salem to nearby Springfield, he there practiced law and spent most of his life.

In politics he won office in eight out of eleven elections. Amid conditions requiring a "dark horse" candidate for president, he was elected and took the oath of office amid the wild storm of a divided nation.

He headed and directed the 1861-65 war of the northern states against the southern secession and independence. His was the mastermind of a conflict employing larger armies across a wider area than ever before in human history. If Washington achieved independence for the American republic, Lincoln was, more than any other man, the architect of the Union.

The chief memorial to him is a united nation and a love and reverence of him among millions in America and in the Family of Man over the earth. More than 6,000 books and pamphlets have been written about him.

His acts and utterances over fifty-six years of life are taken by many, the world over, as the best personal key to mysteries of democracy and popular government. He is seen as a symbol of his nation being truly "the last best hope of earth."

The marvelously mingled tragic and comic elements of his personality brought one comment: "Perhaps no other human clay-pot has held more laughter and tears."

The White House announced on Saturday that Sir Winston Churchill, former British Prime Minister, has accepted President Eisenhower's invitation to be a White House guest for several days late in April. At this time, Sir Winston and his wife will be in Washington in connection with an exhibit of his paintings at the Smithsonian Institution.

A great many people here in Washington believe that President Eisenhower's mid-year up turn in the economy is far too optimistic. If such a recovery does not materialize, a tax cut will be called for as a stimulant.

We have completed the first month of the 2nd Session. Details of the President's request are now on hand with rough traveling in store for a great portion of his program. The President's request for a five-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act is in for rough sailing. Foreign aid is headed for waters even more troubled than in the past. There are many divergent ideas as to how much or how little federal aid to education should take place during this session. The

Administration will also, in my opinion, settle for less than the amount it desires for a postal rate increase. The President's desire to give Agriculture Secretary Benson broader authority in farm matters has run into a situation which finds Congress unable to agree on what it wants to do about this problem. Congress is definitely of the opinion that Mr. Benson's wings should be clipped, not feathered.

During the past week the Senate set up a special thirteen-man committee to help formulate policy on revolutionary outer space research and development militarily and non-militarily. This special thirteen-man committee will be headed by Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson and Senator Knowland of California will head the Republican side of the committee. I hope this committee will be able to decide as to the many suggestions now listed and the many projects proposed on the part of the United States.

Our satellite, the Explorer, is still orbiting around the earth. It is now necessary to guard against undue optimism for the race is far from over and in my opinion the Russians are still ahead in rocket research. We will overcome this lead and forge to the front but much hard work must be accomplished first.

One day last week the Air Force launched an Atlas, one of our intercontinental ballistic missiles. This weapon weighs 100 tons.

Street violence here in the District of Columbia has reached a new high. Yokings, assaults of every description are taking place daily. When the commissioners present their request for District of Columbia appropriations, they will hear a lot about this matter.

February 11, 1958

The Corps of Engineers issued a release on Monday of this week to the effect that the new lock and dam replacement for Lock and Dam 49 at Uniontown, Kentucky on the Ohio River would be located approximately one-half mile upstream from the present location. This places the new lock and dam above the mouth of Highland Creek. Highland Creek watershed contains 175,000 acres of land in Henderson, Union and Webster Counties and if the new lock and dam which raises the water level eleven feet, were constructed below the mouth of Highland Creek, then in that event the water would be pushed up the creek flooding thousands of acres of rich farmland. Several months ago, the Evansville, Indiana newspapers carried a story to the effect that the new replacement

lock and dam would be built at its present location. My people were up in arms over this announcement and I issued a statement to the effect that if the Corps of Engineers selected the present site, I would do everything within my power to have my Committee on Appropriations delete the money required for construction. The new location meets with the approval of my people and the damage will be little, if any, to the farmland in this vicinity. From the mouth of the Ohio River to Louisville we have eleven locks and dams. This new lock and dam is one of five to replace the present eleven. This is the middle lock and dam. My people are very much elated over the new location and this action saves quite a battle before the Committee on Appropriations.