


1958

U.S. House Journal of William H. Natcher, vol. 9

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JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. NATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

SECOND DIST. OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME V

February 11, 1958

Barry Bingham, owner and editor of the Courier-Journal, has requested one of the Courier correspondents in Washington to prepare a story on Mammoth Cave National Park. Bob Clark, the Courier reporter talked with me concerning this matter, and I prepared a memorandum concerning Mammoth Cave National Park for his use. The facts contained in this memorandum are as follows:

"MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK

Long before the National Park Service was established Mammoth Cave was one of the outstanding scenic attractions of America. According to legend Mammoth Cave was discovered by a hunter who followed a wounded bear into the entrance about 1799. Prior to that time much of the cave was known and used by the Indians. This fact is verified by the findings of charred torches, remnants of handwoven cloth and mummified bodies which have, from time to time, been found in various sections of the cave. Mammoth Cave was first shown commercially in 1816, and, during the middle 19th Century, it gained worldwide renown as one of America's most famous show places, long designated as one of the Seven Natural Wonders of the World.

The geographical location of Mammoth Cave is of great advantage to the average traveler. The park is located near the population center of the United States, almost halfway between Louisville, Kentucky, and Nashville, Tennessee on U. S. Highway 31W in the Second Congressional District of Kentucky. Mammoth Cave National Park contains 53,000 acres of land. 46,000 acres of this land was originally a part of Edmonson County. This County has suffered considerably as the result of the removal of this much land from its tax rolls, and every effort should be made to operate Mammoth Cave National Park in such a way as to bring as many benefits as possible to this County and to all surrounding Counties.

Under the protection of the National Park Service wildlife native to this area is rapidly approaching the natural balance of nature. We have beaver, deer, wild turkeys, fox, mink, raccoon, opossum, squirrels, muskrats and woodchuck in the park.

Although the cave was first shown commercially after the war of 1812 many of the main features were not discovered until 1837. At this time Echo River and River Styx were discovered.

On April 8, 1926, Congress enacted legislation providing for establishment of Mammoth Cave National Park. This legislation became law on May 1926, and provided that a minimum of 20,000 acres would be accepted for Federal jurisdiction without development, and a minimum acreage of 45,310 acres would be accepted by the Department of Interior for jurisdiction and development as a National Park.

Passage of this bill inspired public subscription amounting to some \$800,000.00 by the people of Kentucky during the years 1927-1928. In 1930 the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Kentucky appropriated \$1,380,000.00, to comply with the provisions of the Act creating the National Park, and, at the same time, enacted legislation creating the Kentucky National Park Commission. The Commission purchased the new entrance to Mammoth Cave in 1931, and this was operated as a separate unit of Mammoth Cave until 1933. At this time a joint operating committee representing the Federal Government, the Mammoth Cave National Park Association and the Kentucky National Park Commission was appointed to operate Mammoth Cave and the hotel under the supervision of a general manager. The proceeds of the operation were used to purchase additional land for the National Park. On July 1, 1941, the Federal Government accepted title to approximately 50,000 acres of land and the caves from the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and Mammoth Cave officially became the 26th National Park.

At this time the Mammoth Cave Operating Committee was dissolved and the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, authorized National Park Concessions, Inc., to operate the concessions in Mammoth Cave National Park under the supervision of the National Park Service.

The National Park Concessions, Inc. is a Delaware Corporation which was organized in June, 1941, under the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for the purpose of operating concessions in areas administered by the National Park Service. The Corporation is a non-stock, non-profit, distributing organization consisting of five members. The Board of Directors serve without compensation, and the Corporation is exempt from Federal Income Taxes and State Income Taxes. Should the Corporation be dissolved all assets would be donated to the Secretary of the Interior for National Park purposes. The Corporate profits are ear-marked for development of concession facilities. A 20 year concession contract was entered into by the Department of the Interior with the Corporation for the operation of the Mammoth Cave National Park concession effective January 1, 1942. This contract is still in existence and efforts are now underway for renewal of same.

National Park Concessions, Inc. has expended \$90,000 for the construction and furnishing of Sunset Point Lodge and has purchased other equipment now in use at Mammoth Cave National Park, with construction of Sunset Point Lodge guest capacity was increased by thirty persons.

The collection of guide fees and the furnishing of guide service at Mammoth Cave National Park are functions of the National Park Services and not a part of the Concessioneer Corporation. The Guide fees are collected by members of the service and deposited into the Treasury of the United States.

We have failed to develop our National Parks in a manner commensurate with the requirements of our times. For ten long years we have permitted our National Parks to become step children insofar as our Federal Government is concerned. Attendance at our National Parks has increased from 21 million in 1946 to 50 million in 1957. Eighty million is the number expected in the year 1966. The increase in attendance has simply resulted in serious overcrowding of facilities at Mammoth Cave National Park. Accomodations, camp grounds, ranger service are all inadequate. Drastic increases in attendance should clearly show those in charge that it is imperative that the necessary money now be expended to bring our National Parks up to present day requirements. Our people have the right to expect this action, and under no circumstances should any partnership conception of the State and the Federal Government be permitted to prevail at this time. Secretary Douglas McKay was a great believer in the theory that the Government should enter into a partnership with the States, Counties, and Cities to meet total recreational requirements, and, to me, this is one of the reasons why we are now behind in the development of our National Parks. Calling upon Edmonson County, suffering as it has in the past, for assistance in development of Mammoth Cave National Park is simply asinine. The shoe should be on the other foot. Our major goal should be to provide the necessary development and protection of Mammoth Cave National Park for human use.

We must provide a National Park that is safe and enjoyable for the visitor, and certainly the Park should be adequately equipped with a variety of structures and facilities which make it safe and enjoyable. Such improvements fall into two categories; those required for serving the visitors, and those essential to proper administration, maintenance and protection of the Park.

The Department of the Interior under the direction of Secretary Douglas McKay adopted MISSION 66 for the operation of our National Park System. This plan of improvement for our National Parks is to extend for a ten year period. According to Secretary Douglas McKay, MISSION 66 will result in improved roads, more camp grounds and facilities for visitors use, and should stimulate investment of private capital into modern accommodations. An overall plan of improvement for the National Park System has been worked out under MISSION 66, and under proposals contained in MISSION 66, an overall expenditure should be made totaling \$124,165,600. This is in addition to an anticipated expenditure of \$662,380,000 for the maintenance and Federal operation of our National Park System. Of the \$124,165,600 proposal, the sum of \$42,300,000 is for Park Development including roads, trails, parkways, buildings, utilities, and other facilities; \$360,000 is for acquisition of land, property and water rights; \$81,505,600 is for management, protection and maintenance of facilities.

Under proposals contained in MISSION 66 the National Park Service comprehensive long range program for the areas it administers, the expenditure of approximately \$3,752,000 is contemplated in Kentucky at Mammoth Cave National Park. Of the total amount proposed, \$1,831,000 is for roads and trails and \$1,688,888 is for construction and utilities. MISSION 66 items under the overall expenditure will consist of construction of a visitors center to provide information services, house museum exhibits which will tell the story of the Park and furnish space for administrative offices. Development of new camp grounds and group camping facilities is also proposed. In addition to the two above, we find the following projects a part of the total expenditure: establishment of new picnic areas; erection of docking facilities along Green River to meet the demand created by increased use of small boats; expansion and improvement of the lighting system and sanitary facilities within the Cave: development and

improvement of the Park's roads system with parking overlooks provided; construction of utility and residence buildings and expansion of utility systems to serve the growing need of the area.

The \$3,752,000 item is in addition to maintenance and operation cost of the Mammoth Cave National Park.

The amount proposed for expenditure under MISSION 66 for Mammoth Cave National Park is wholly inadequate. Mammoth Cave National Park for a great number of years has paid its way and has been operated on the right side of the ledger. To my certain knowledge this is one of the few National Parks in this category. Its location and increased use by the public should certainly be given more consideration in the proposals in the MISSION 66 program.

If MISSION 66 is to be a fresh look at the problems and the future of the National Park system, the necessary money should be expended to meet the needs of our people.

The National Park Service was established by Congress in 1916. The significance of the Act of 1916 provides that the service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as National Parks, monuments, and reservations hereinafter specified by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said parks, monuments, and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein, and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

It is a recognized fact that our parks should yield the cultural and inspirational products

of knowledge, refreshment and aesthetic enjoyment required by all people. We must preserve and protect the resources of our parks, thereby assuring present and future generations of adequate facilities and scenic beauty which will make life more enjoyable.

In order to show you just how Mammoth Cave National Park has been operated financially, and to carry out my argument that it has been operated on the right side of the ledger, here are some of the figures:

Summary statement of income and expense for a five year period.

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>
Gross Income	\$540,894	\$501,939	\$516,245	\$517,695	\$506,222
Expenses:					
Direct					
Depreciation	12,934	12,461	11,964	10,591	10,133
Franchise Fee	3,296	3,936	2,374	3,439	3,077
Other	113,233	112,244	91,344	88,324	86,766
	<u>504,386</u>	<u>473,097</u>	<u>464,821</u>	<u>459,861</u>	<u>451,376</u>
Net Profit	<u>\$36,508</u>	<u>\$28,842</u>	<u>\$51,424</u>	<u>\$57,834</u>	<u>\$54,855</u>
Percent of return to gross income	6.75	5.75	9.96	11.17	10.81

Appropriations

Appropriation Item	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Management & Protection	\$168,440	\$169,857	\$172,207	\$188,064	\$200,5
Maintenance & Rehabilitation of Physical Facilities	59,958	68,748	72,620	75,439	88,3
Construction	<u>70,200</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,100</u>	<u>16,300</u>	<u>706,0</u>
Total	\$298,598	\$238,605	\$245,927	\$279,803	\$994,8

Revenues

Revenue Item	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Guide Fees	\$169,253	\$159,623*	\$152,570*	\$166,338*	
Business Concessions	4,502	3,439	756	3,936	
Miscellaneous	<u>2,424</u>	<u>564</u>	<u>1,649</u>	<u>2,897</u>	
Total	<u>\$176,179</u>	<u>\$163,626</u>	<u>\$154,975</u>	<u>\$173,171</u>	<u>2/</u>

* Of the guide fees shown above, the amounts of \$21,373, \$8,203, and \$12,818, for fiscal years 1954, 1955 and 1956, represent the amount of visitor fees in excess of the annual amount available to the Park for management, guide, and protection purposes, and have been deposited in a Special Receipt account to be applied toward the eventual purchase of Great Onyx and Crystal Caves, in accordance with Public Law 322, approved, March 27, 1954.

Purchase of Great Onyx and Crystal Caves as provided for under Public Law 322 approved March 26, 1954 will assist in the overall development of Mammoth Cave National Park. This Bill was offered and passed in the Senate by former Senator Earle C. Clements, and I steered same through to final passage in the House of Representatives. Attached hereto is a copy of Public Law 322 which is self-explanatory. Bonds are to be issued for the purchase of these two caves and the bonds retired from the proceeds derived from the Mammoth Cave National Park. These two privately owned caves are located within the boundary of Mammoth Cave National Park and their operation at the present time in private ownership is not to the best interest of Mammoth Cave National Park. Dissention has arisen from time to time as to the operation of these two privately owned caves and the National Park. From the standpoint of police protection, fire protection, wild life conservation, and general confusion which now exists, the two privately owned caves should be purchased as provided for under the Law we passed in 1954. Great Onyx property consists of some 240 acres with 175 acres of additional cave rights. Crystal Cave contains some 200 acres of land. We naturally expected purchase of these two privately owned caves shortly after passage of the above law. Proposals were entered into from the standpoint of the purchase price by the owners of the privately owned caves and the Commonwealth of Kentucky and it was at this point that difficulty was experienced in the sale of the necessary bonds for the purchase of the two privately owned properties. On August 9, 1957 I directed a letter to Conrad L. Wirth, Director of the National Park Service (this has been one of my many inquiries) concerning the purchase of the two privately owned caves. I inquired as to the exact status of this matter, and on August 19, 1957 received a letter from the National Park Service which contained in part the following statements:

'Pursuant to the authority contained in the 1954 Act, this Service endeavored diligently in the summer and fall of 1955 to enter into an agreement with the Kentucky officials whereby Kentucky would issue bonds, with the proceeds of which the two cave properties would be purchased by Kentucky and then conveyed to the United States. The bonds would then be retired by the annual payment to Kentucky of a portion of the admission, guide and elevator fees mentioned above.

'However, a question arose as to whether Kentucky would need to retain title to the caves as collateral for the indebtedness during the life of the bonds and whether the Government must take title immediately in order to pay out the fees to the State. Also, there seemed doubt that the State could acquire a good title, because of the adverse claims, to the cave properties without resort to condemnation.

'We were, however, on the verge of resolving these matters and coming to an agreement with the State officials when we received information that the State had been unsuccessful in an attempt to secure the necessary funds through a Bond Issue. There has been no further action taken in the matter since that time.'

Since I have been a member of the Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives, I have made every effort to see that Mammoth Cave National Park received adequate appropriations. Budget proposals for fiscal year 1959 call for an expenditure of \$113,700 for four Mammoth Cave National Park projects - \$50,000 for improvement of cave trails, \$10,000 for paving of primary Route 5, \$8,000 to pave primary Route 23, and \$45,700 for construction of walks and a parking area at the visitors center. These amounts are in addition to regular maintenance and operation appropriations for the Park.

For fiscal year 1958 in addition to regular maintenance and operation costs for the Mammoth Cave National Park, we appropriated \$150,900 for additional construction, \$162,600 for roads and trails and a single item of \$900 for addition of a small strip of land. The maintenance cost for fiscal year 1958 will total \$101,540 and management and protection costs will total \$225,158. We are now, as you know, in fiscal year 1958. For fiscal year 1957 we appropriated in addition to management and maintenance costs \$358,500 for new public use building, \$93,200 for roads and trails, \$52,300 for improvement of cave wiring, \$202,000 for underground comfort stations, shaft, lift, utilities and Snowball Dining Room. On November 25, 1957, I inquired of the National Park Service as to why the public use building at Mammoth Cave National Park was not underway. Here is a good example of delay which should not be present in our National Park System today. This building when completed will be called the Visitor's Center instead of Public Use Building. Plans for the building in November of last year were not finished and were only in the preliminary stage. I am informed that completion of this building should take place this year. It will be a one story structure - masonry and wood. It will contain administrative office, museum, as well as an auditorium. The auditorium will seat between 100 and 150 people and can be used for public meetings. This room will have a screen and projector so that movies can be shown. It will be a similar type building to the Visitor's Center building at Yorktown. The Snowball Dining Room and the wiring part of the appropriation has been completed.

In addition to appropriating the above amounts, we have appropriated \$25,000 for fiscal year 1958, \$10,000 for fiscal year 1957 as a reserve fund for eventual purchase of Great Onyx and Crystal Cave properties. Budget proposals for the new budget upon which we are working now calls

for \$25,000 to be added to this reserve fund and this amount will be appropriated.

For fiscal year 1958 we had an overall appropriation through our Appropriations Committee in the House of \$77,580,000 for the National Park Service. Of this amount, \$20 million was for MISSION 66 program. The amounts to be appropriated for fiscal year 1959 will, in my opinion, be in the approximate amount appropriated for 1958."

February 12, 1958

The President sent a request to Congress today calling for \$2 billion for postal improvements. According to the Postmaster General, the postal rate increase legislation now pending before Congress will take care of a large part of the \$2 billion expenditure. The President's request is based on the unemployment and slow-down in our present economy. He hopes that this Public Works Program to a certain extent will overcome our depressed state of economy. The \$2 billion will go a long way toward repairing, remodeling, and placing our post office buildings in better condition, as well as equipping the postal service to meet present day demands.

During the 83rd Congress we passed the Lease-Purchase Legislation which attempted to accomplish the purposes for which the \$2 billion request today would accomplish. The Lease-Purchase Legislation has never been placed into full force and effect and only some six sites throughout the United States have been placed under contract for construction.

Again we have a fine example of political shrewdness along the line, either from Sherman Adams or from one of the many advisors to the President. We have a proposal in the \$2 billion request which will go a long way toward relieving

our present unemployment situation and still place this Administration back into the "sacred cow" category.

Down in Kentucky the Legislature and the Governor are in about Round 5. Up to this point the Governor has won his battle of the budget, but the going appears to be rough from here on in. Our Governor is moving the State Department of Health from Louisville to Frankfort and bringing about other changes which are very controversial. The House amended the budget by taking \$1,500,000 out of the overall amount appropriated and divided this particular amount into small parts for aid in keeping the Health Department in Louisville, providing for additional mosquito control, setting up medical assistance for old-age recipients, and adding \$200,000 to the brucellosis campaign now on in Kentucky. Each of these changes was sufficient to muster the necessary number of votes to pass the budget as amended. The Governor then concentrated on the Senate and the changes to a great extent were nullified and the budget passed by the Senate and approved finally in the House as amended. This victory may not be to the best interest of Kentucky but it was political to say the least.

The House is in adjournment until Thursday of this week due to the many Lincoln Day addresses that are being made by the Members on the other side of the aisle. There are certainly few Lincolns running around in the District of Columbia today.

February 13, 1958

The \$2 billion program to build new postoffices and modernize postoffice department equipment calls for an expenditure of \$1,500,000,000 in private funds from investors who will construct

new post offices to be rented to the Federal Government under a lease plan. At the termination of the lease agreement, the building will then belong to the Federal Government. The Government itself will invest an estimated \$175 million a year for the duration of the program. The Federal funds will be used to modernize mail handling equipment for the new leased buildings and for rehabilitating some of the Federal owned buildings. The program will involve rehabilitating enlarging or replacing 2500 Government owned post office buildings, replacing or remodeling 12,000 leased buildings and providing modern mail handling equipment for all post office facilities.

February 15, 1958

During the past three weeks I have received a number of complaints from the A.S.C. Committees in my District concerning the manner in which the sign up for the Corn Program under the Acreage Reserve Section of the Soil Bank has been handled. After an overall amount for the County was announced and the people signed up, word was received that the amount would be half or considerably less than the first figure indicated. In addition to this complaint it seems that in some instances half of the signers in the line at the time indicated for executing contracts were notified that the money had given out and that only the first so-many would be under the Program. In order to correct this matter, our Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations met in emergency session yesterday and voted to appropriate an additional \$175 million for the Acreage Reserve Section of the Soil Bank. This will not only take care of the Corn Program but also make up any deficiencies for the other basic commodities signed up under this Program.

The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House really has a "tiger by the

tail". Investigation started several weeks ago by one of the subcommittees into the handling of certain television requests before the Federal Communications Commission. This particular subcommittee is designated the Legislative Oversight Subcommittee. Counsel for the Committee was recently fired and the subcommittee chairman, Rep. Moulter of Missouri resigned with the chairman of the full committee, Oren Harris of Arkansas taking over as chairman of the subcommittee. It seems that Richard A. Mack, one of the three F.C.C. Commissioners is accused of accepting \$2650 from an attorney who represented the successful applicant for a Miami television channel. Back during the days of the Hoover Administration, we had the "teapot dome" affair, and so far under the present Eisenhower Administration we have had a number of resignations in different Departments due to influence used in Government contractual matters and in the granting of certain valuable rights and permits.

It now appears that the request for a pay increase for postal and classified employees will again be vetoed due to the fact that the Committee will probably report a bill out making the increase total approximately 10%, and the President has indicated that anything over 7.5% will not be accepted.

February 17, 1958

The debate over a Summit Conference is becoming one of the most dangerous contests of diplomacy by propoganda the world has ever known. Russia cannot lose, but the United States could suffer any one of several serious defeats and may, unless President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles come up with some bold ideas for meeting the Soviets. Premier Bulganin began calling for a new meeting of the heads of government in advance of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization meeting in Paris last December.

By thus holding up the hope of settlement to Western Europe's fearful people he was trying to disrupt the allied conference. Again the procedure took place just before the President's State of the Union Message.

A bitter hearing is being conducted by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee investigating payments made to one of the Commissioners of the Federal Communications Commission. A lot of black pots will appear before this hearing is concluded.

Last week the Commerce Department announced that the number of unemployed persons who are seeking work rose to $4\frac{1}{2}$ million in the period from December 16 to January 15. The Federal Reserve Board reported that industrial production in January dropped for the fifth consecutive month to a point $8\frac{1}{4}\%$ below last August. The figure of $4\frac{1}{2}$ million unemployed represents 5.8% of the available work force, when seasonally adjusted. 3% is about normal.

Senator Harry F. Byrd last week announced that he would not seek reelection at the expiration of his term next January. Senator Byrd stated that he had promised his wife, who is now an invalid, that this would be his last term. With Senator Byrd's retirement, the chairmanship of the Senate Finance Committee will pass to Senator Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma. Compared to the frugal Senator Byrd, Senator Kerr, a harsh critic of the Administration's tight money policy, is a free spender.

An editorial appeared in the Sunday Star entitled "A Chilling Thought". This editorial is quite unusual and although almost unbelievable it may contain more truth than poetry. The editorial is as follows:

"A solid week, or worse still, a frozen-solid week, of frigid air leaves us cold and addled

enough to wonder whether there might not be some truth in a certain atomic scientist's warning that man may be on the threshold of weather control.

"Have those clever Soviets already pushed an experimental button designed to lower the temperature of the cold war and perhaps shiver the timbers of our ship of state? One's teeth chatter at this penetrating thought. His eyes water and his nose runs as he searches wildly for a place to hide. Florida? The only snug place there seems to be under the hot collars of frustrated innkeepers and chamber of commerce lads. They, too, appear to suspect that something is wrong in Denmark - that Denmark may even be sliding glacierlike, in their direction.

"There's nothing to do but stay and brave it out, hoping that if the gremlins of the Kremlin really have harnessed the elements, they will not be heartless enough to push another button in August, reversing the thermostat, so to speak, just when we are beginning to thaw out."

Nearly 1.7 million acres of crop land has been offered for regular contracts under the 1958 Conservation Reserve of the Soil Bank through January 24, 1958. This acreage was covered in 25,965 applications for contracts to become effective this year which farmers have signed with U.S.D.A. through County A.S.C. Committees. The acreage signed so far under the 1958 Conservation Reserve is in addition to the 6.5 million acres put in the program during the years 1956 and 1957. Under the Conservation Reserve farmers signed contracts to divert general cropland from the production of crops to soil and water conservation uses, tree plantings and wild life protection for periods of three, five, or ten years. On five and ten year contracts, payments up to 80% of the cost of establishing a conservation practice may also be made to participants. The 1958 Conservation Reserve Program for Kentucky shows 43 applications with 1,986.8 acres with

annual payments of \$15,690.26 and practice payments of \$39,785.71 making a total of \$55,475.95.

We had approximately fifteen inches of snow in the outskirts this past weekend. Snow drifted to a depth of over twenty inches in my driveway out at Bethesda, Maryland. I have never seen snow as deep during my lifetime.

February 21, 1958

The election in Minnesota to fill the seat brought about as the result of the death of Rep. Andresen certainly has caused turmoil in the Republican Party. This District in Minnesota is overwhelmingly Republican and has been since 1893. Nearly 90,000 votes were cast in the special election and the Republican nominee apparently won with a majority of 655. An election contest is now in the offing and the Republican Party is scared to death. This follows New Jersey, Wisconsin, and other states which have indicated an extreme displeasure with the Eisenhower Administration. Today the newspapers here in the District carry a story to the effect that thirty Republican members in the House have called upon Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, to immediately resign his position. Two of his close personal friends in the House, Rep. Judd of Minnesota and Rep. Miller of Nebraska, conferred with the Secretary in person urging his resignation. In my opinion, if Benson is still Secretary of Agriculture in November of this year, the Republicans will lose 100 seats in the House. Every close Congressional District will go overwhelmingly Democratic.

I do a lot of soul-searching over Foreign Aid Appropriations each year. As a Kentuckian, it is extremely difficult for me to go along with the entire program, but I believe that Foreign Aid Appropriations beginning in 1946 and

continuing through the Marshall Plan accomplished results. Since that time very little has been accomplished other than technical assistance accomplishments. We have squandered billions of dollars in this program. Some \$67 billion has been expended so far. I believe that we should assist the free nations of the world as much as possible thereby preventing any more from going behind the Iron Curtain. A certain amount of military assistance and economic assistance is necessary today. However, I do not believe that domestic programs in this Country should be completely eliminated in order to expend the money of our people abroad. For instance, water resources development is of vital importance to our people at the present time. Navigation, flood control, irrigation and reclamation projects are of the utmost importance in this Country today. The President's budget for 1959 contains no money for new surveys, advance engineering and design or any new construction starts at any point in the United States. This, to me, is simply outrageous, and clearly indicates the position of this Administration in its attempt to destroy this program. So far 139 multi-purpose dams, navigation projects, flood control, reclamation and irrigation projects have been completed in forty-two nations throughout the world. At the present time, the budget, which the President expects us to accept, contains thirty-five new projects in twenty-two countries - but none in the United States of America. To me this is simply outrageous and under no circumstance will I cast the vote of my District for such projects until the Congress corrects this matter in the Public Works Appropriation Bill. I believe that a certain number of these projects abroad under the Foreign Aid Program are good, but a complete elimination of same on the part of our Country is not good. Time will only tell as to whether I am a statesman or a politician. In the February 20, 1958, issue of the Louisville, Kentucky Courier-Journal appeared an article entitled

"Kentuckians in Congress Split on Aid". This article was written by Robert L. Riggs, and is as follows:

"Washington, Feb. 19 - The sharp struggle that faces President Eisenhower's foreign-aid program was revealed Wednesday in the reaction of Kentucky members of Congress to his request for \$3,942,100,000.

"Just as Kentuckians divided into three groups in their attitude toward the program, so will the other members of House and Senate align themselves during the forthcoming contest - a conflict the President's supporters say will be one of the most difficult he has faced.

"NATCHER, COOPER DISAGREE

"At one end of the scale among Kentuckians was Democratic Representative William H. Natcher, Bowling Green. His attitude was that this country should not build more dams in Asia while the needs of Kentucky for the harnessing of its rivers go unmet.

"On the other end of that argument was Republican Senator Thruston B. Morton. He said that, as much as he desires the development of Kentucky's natural resources, it is more important for our own security, that we put these overseas projects ahead of the ones at home.

"John Sherman Cooper agreed with his Republican fellow senator in supporting both the economic and military features of the President's program. But he said he thought it would be possible to reduce some of the figures for military expenditures. If Congress would put the economic program on a continuing basis so that beneficiary nations would know for three or five years what to count on, Cooper said, it might be possible to shave something off the cost.

"A third Kentucky division included members who, in the past, have supported the foreign aid program but who are approaching it with more caution this time. They represent the group in Congress that could turn either way when the test comes and thus decide whether the President's request shall be granted or refused.

"Among them was Republican Representative John M. Robson, Louisville. He said:

"This is a very complicated problem. Generally speaking, I favor the mutual-aid program. But until I have had a chance to study the specific recommendations of the President, I don't want to express an opinion about them."

DEMOCRATS SYMPATHETIC

"Also sympathetic but cautious were Democrats, John C. Watts, Nicholasville; Carl D. Perkins, Hindman; Noble J. Gregory, Mayfield, and Brent Spence, Fort Thomas.

"Perkins would say only, 'I feel the greater part of the President's message is very sound.'

"Gregory said, 'Certainly this is no time to discontinue the program. It would be very bad judgment to call a halt now.'

"Spence said, 'That's a pretty big sum he's asking. It's a matter that requires consideration. I feel we can't abandon the program but I doubt if it has produced results. I don't feel that foreign friendship can be bought.'

"WATTS THINKS IT'S WASTEFUL

"Watts said he thought the program ought to be continued, but he felt there was considerable waste in it and considerable doubt as to the worthwhileness of large parts of it.

"I intend to give most careful scrutiny to each requested expenditure,' Watts said. 'I believe the President's sights are too high and that substantial reductions will be made.'

"Frank L. Chelf, Lebanon, is one of the Democrats who turned against the program last year after supporting it for years.

"This time, Chelf said, he's going to wait until the Congressional committees have considered the President's request and then compare their evidence with the arguments of the Eisenhower advisers.

"SILER STILL OPPOSED

"In a special category was Republican Eugene Siler, Williamsburg, who has voted against every foreign-aid program that came before him during his three years in the House. He's against this one except insofar as it might provide military weapons, such as an atomic powered submarine to launch missiles.

"There are many poor people in my district Siler said. 'I would hesitate to vote for foreign assistance when we have such conditions among our own people. I cannot bring myself to tax the common people of our country in order to help people in other parts of the world, especially when they are taxes on an involuntary basis.'

"Although he opposed economic construction projects abroad, Natcher said there were several parts of the President's proposals he would support. Natcher's attitude is important because he is a member of the subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations that handles money bills for the foreign-aid program.

"NATCHER FAVORED SOME AID

He gave his support to defense expenditure

abroad, as well as to the technical-assistance program, which used to be known as the Point 4 Project. He also approved the granting of loans to free countries.

"'But,' he said, 'I am definitely against appropriating any of our money for use in constructing flood-control, navigation, irrigation, and reclamation projects throughout the world when the President's new budget calls for no money for new surveys, advance engineering and development or construction starts anywhere in the United States.'

"Kentucky has only one request for new construction during the next fiscal year, Natcher said. In contrast to that figure, he said, his foreign-aid subcommittee will be asked to approve funds for 35 new projects in 22 countries.

"On the other side of that issue, Morton said:

"'I know this is a difficult issue for many congressmen, but we simply have to face up to the challenge. We have to do these things overseas before we can do all we want to at home.

"'It's simply a matter of self-interest. I want Kentucky to get all these projects it needs and deserves. But these other matters come first. The spending of this money abroad is fully as important as spending money on our own armed forces

"MORTON IN AGREEMENT

"'I am glad the President emphasized the point that if we do not give this assistance to our friends, we will have to increase our own defense budget and we will have to draft more young Americans into our armed forces. The President's message indicates he knows how difficult this fight will be. I hope all the friends of the program will see that the people

understand what is at stake.'

"Cooper said he thought it was important that the public understand that, out of a total of \$3,943,100,000, the sum of \$2,800,000,000 is for military assistance to our friends and less than \$1,000,000,000 is for economic assistance.

"Cooper said his experience as ambassador to India convinced him that if foreign countries knew what to expect over a specific period of years, the programs could be carried on with less expense."

February 22, 1958

The Soil Bank Act was passed in 1956. Under this law we have acreage reserve and conservation reserve. Acreage reserve is the taking of land out of production on a yearly basis and applies to the basic commodities, *corn* tobacco, wheat, rice, cotton and peanuts. Conservation reserve is the taking of land out of production on a three, five and ten year basis. This is a soil conservation measure and the land removed from production is planted in trees or in some soil building crop. This law originally called for \$1,250,000,000 appropriation. Last year my Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations approved \$500,000,000 for the acreage reserve portion of the Soil Bank and \$160,000,000 for conservation reserve. When the Bill was presented to the House a \$500,000,000 item was deleted. The Senate restored the amount and in conference I cast my vote with the Senate Conferees, thereby restoring the \$500,000,000. For the crop year of 1958 we have \$500,000,000 for acreage reserve and \$160,000,000 for conservation reserve. During the past few days the corn acreage, also under the Soil Bank, has brought about considerable confusion due to the fact that the original amounts released

for each corn producing county was later reduced by the State ASC Chairmen and County Committee operating under this order. The original order came from the Department of Agriculture. The farmers of the corn producing counties were informed that they were too late, and that only the first in line would be taken care of this year. When this controversy started I received letters, telegrams and calls from three of the counties in the Second District which produced corn. These particular counties are Daviess, Butler and Edmonson. Our Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations was called into emergency session on Friday of last week and we voted a supplemental appropriation of \$175,000,000 to be added to the acreage reserve program of the Soil Bank. This proposal was approved by the Full Committee on Appropriations on Thursday of this week, and on Tuesday of next week the Second Supplemental Bill for 1958 which includes \$175,000,000 for the acreage reserve portion of the Soil Bank and restoration of funds to the CCC totaling slightly under Two Billion Dollars will be brought to the House for action.

During this confusion Senator Cooper and Senator Morton, of course, received telegrams and calls, and Senator Cooper issued a statement that he would introduce a Bill within the next few days to take care of this matter. Of course the only way to take care of this matter is to appropriate the money. A bill going through the usual processes would be too late. The newspapers in Kentucky carried the story that my Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations met in emergency session and agreed to appropriate \$175,000,000. I received a letter from Senator Cooper informing that he was interested in this matter, and that he wanted me to know that he had contacted Senator Aiken of Vermont asking him to introduce a bill taking care of this matter. This is the fox trick, and later on he in his news releases state that he urged me to take care of this matter.

February 25, 1958

A reduction by the Federal Reserve Board in its discount rate means that the interest rate the Federal Reserve System charges for money loaned to member banks is lowered. The bankers then can lower the interest rate they charge individual borrowers. Theoretically, at least, this stimulates the economy by increasing the buying of everything from appliances to homes. The Federal Reserve Board as an anti-recession move twice in recent months has cut its discount rates, once in November and again in January.

The President's message to Congress requesting Mutual Security Appropriations is divided into several sections. The overall amount requested is \$3,942,100,000.

I. <u>Military Assistance</u>	-	\$1,800,000,000
II. <u>Defense Support</u>	-	835,000,000
to go to 12 countries		
III. <u>Special Assistance</u>	-	212,000,000
IV. <u>Development Loan Fund</u>	-	625,000,000
V. <u>Technical Cooperation</u>	-	142,000,000
VI. <u>Technical Assistance</u>		
<u>Program to the</u>		
<u>United Nations</u>	-	20,000,000
VII. <u>Contingency Fund</u>	-	200,000,000
VIII. <u>Other Programs</u>	-	106,600,000
IX. <u>Organ. of Am. States</u>	-	1,500,000

When Winston Churchill made his famous Iron Curtain speech at Fulton, Missouri, in 1947, the Cold War began officially. The economic and spiritual incompatibility of the Communist East and the Non-Communist West began a fact of life. Since then the cleavage between these two worlds attempting to live on one world has been wide and deep and often very dangerous.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson still won't resign and the Republican House Members from

the far West are still unhappy.

On Saturday night, President Truman addressed the Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner here in Washington, and really lambasted the Republicans.

March 3, 1958

Republicans and Democrats in the Senate united on February 19th to hail a record-breaker in their midst. This record-breaker is Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona, a Democrat. He is 80 years old, and on February 19th completed his 47th year of service in Congress, breaking the record held by the late Representative Joseph S. Cannon, Republican of Illinois. Every since Arizona became a state in 1912 its voters have sent Carl Hayden to Congress, fifteen years as Representative and 31 years as Senator.

The White House recently issued a rumor to the effect that if business should get so bad the Administration feels it necessary to cut taxes an eye-dropper will not be used. A tax cut, if one does come, according to rumor will total approximately \$5 billion.

Most of the Government's economists look for signs of improvement in business to show up between now and labor day. We are undergoing a right severe recession at the present time.

Sherman Adams, Assistant to the President, is very much interested in Second Place on the Republican Ticket for 1960.

The new Russian Ambassador, Nicol Mikail A. Menshikov, is busier that a bee meeting people, shaking hands and generally being cheerful. This is quite a change from the attitude of his predecessor.

President Eisenhower in a letter to Premier Bulganin on February 15th stated:

"My dear Mr. Chairman:

"I am in receipt of your communication of February 1. I note that it is a slightly abbreviated and moderated edition of the lengthy and rather bitter speech which Mr. Khrushchev made at Minsk on January 22.

"I begin to wonder, Mr. Chairman, whether we shall get anywhere by continuing to write speeches to each other? As I read your successive lengthy missives of December 10, January 8, and February 1, I cannot avoid the feeling that, if our two countries are to move ahead to the establishment of better relations, we must find some ways other than mere prolongation of repetitive public debate. In this connection I have some thoughts to offer.

"But first, I comment briefly on your latest note...."

I certainly agree with the President.

Large Companies report their profits are down for the October-December quarter 1957, under 1956. For instance, U. S. Steel had 104,529,000 for 1956 and \$90,097,000 for 1957, a drop of 13.8%; Standard Oil of New Jersey had 205,235,000 for 1956 and \$140,000,000 for 1957, a drop of 31.9%. General Motors had \$207,811,000 for 1956 and \$220,379,000 for 1957, an increase of 6%.

Senator Harry Byrd has changed his mind and decided to run for reelection. Senator Byrd is 70 years old and is completing his 20th year as Senator from Virginia.

Poor old Secretary Benson has really been catching it. Thirty odd Western Republicans in the House are really after his scalp.

President Eisenhower has issued a firm, positive release that it is none of their business and that he will not kick Benson out of his Cabinet. From time to time you have the other side of the picture presented in a clear manner, and the Evening Star comes to the rescue of Benson in an editorial in the Sunday, March 2 issue. The editorial is entitled: "Man of Courage"

"Spring seems to be coming a bit early this year for Ezra Taft Benson. At any rate, the chilling winds which have been blowing over the Secretary of Agriculture are being tempered a bit by a warming political climate.

"For one thing, farm prices were up 2 per cent in February--a total increase of 8 percent over a year ago. For another, more and more Congressmen are beginning to speak out in Mr. Benson's behalf.

"Of course, a determined band of Midwestern Republicans are still after Mr. Benson's scalp. They say, and they may be correct that Mr. Benson and the Benson program will cost the G. O. P. from 20 to 30 House seats in November. Even if they are right, however, a lost battle does not mean the loss of a war. It looks as though Mr. Benson may be winning the war.

"Farm prices are improving. The President is backing him to the hilt. And his supporters in Congress are beginning to rally around. Representative Bass of New Hampshire has just made an excellent statement of the case for Mr. Benson--a speech which was warmly indorsed by a surprising number of his colleagues. It is too bad, from the point of view of the taxpayer, that Mr. Bass' remarks cannot be published in full. They should be read. The heart of the speech, however, is in these two paragraphs:

'When our taxpayers realize what farm price support programs are costing and what the costs mean to them individually;

when they realize that they (the support programs) are a failure and will not solve the farm problem, then they will be strong for Benson's proposals.

'Secretary Benson has courageously proposed a way out of this nightmare of economic nonsense. It is the way of more flexible and lower agricultural price supports. It is the only way that leads toward an ultimate solution.'

"For our part, we welcome this budding support for Mr. Benson. We welcome it because we believe that the Benson program will be proved right in the long run--right for the farmer and right for the consumer. We also welcome it because Mr. Benson is something of a rarity in public life, and it would be a shame if he were to be sacrificed on the altar of political expediency.

"He is a man of courage. More significantly, he is a man of principle and integrity. As the election draws nearer every demagogue in the land will be yelling for his head. But this will not divert Mr. Benson from his chosen course. He firmly believes that he is right, and that in the end he will be proven right. Considerations of political expedience (short range expediency in our judgment) will not move him. This makes him something of an uncommon man on our political scene. Our country needs more like him, not fewer."

Employment in Kentucky, according to the number drawing unemployment insurance, totals 51,356. They draw an average weekly unemployment check of \$25.19 with the maximum duration being 26 weeks.

March 4, 1958

Today will be a great day for me providing the announcement that was rumored yesterday takes place. The House and the Senate have during the past six weeks adopted a resolution providing for the establishment of a blue ribbon special standing committee that will frame legislation for the coordinated exploration and development of outer space. Shortly after passage of the Senate resolution the new panel composed of ranking members of six standing committees were selected. They are:

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, Democrat of Texas, Majority Leader, who will preside as Chairman of the Senate group.

Senator William F. Knowland, Republican of California, Minority Leader.

Senator Styles Bridges, Republican of New Hampshire, senior Republican member of the Senate.

Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat of Georgia, Chairman of the Armed Services Committee.

Senator Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts, senior Republican member of the Armed Services Committee.

Senator Clinton P. Anderson, Democrat of New Mexico, Vice-Chairman of the Atomic Energy Committee.

Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Republican of Iowa, senior Republican member of the Atomic Energy Committee.

Senator Theodore Francis Green, Democrat of Rhode Island, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator Alexander Wiley, Republican of Wisconsin, senior Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator John L. McClellan, Democrat of Arkansas, Chairman of the Government Operations Committee.

Senator Karl E. Mundt, Republican of South Dakota, senior Republican member of the Government Operations Committee.

Senator Warren G. Magnuson, Democrat of Washington, Chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Senator John W. Bricker, Republican of Ohio, senior Republican member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Senator Stuart Symington, Democrat of Missouri, and former Secretary of the Air Force and former Chairman of the National Security Resources Board.

When the announcement was made of the Senate members to compose this new special committee, I in turn tried to figure out in my own mind just who the Speaker would name for the House Committee. I immediately thought of John McCormack, our Majority Leader and Joe Martin, our Minority Leader, and a number of the older ranking members in the House. It never occurred to me that I would be named as one of the thirteen members in the House on this all-important Committee. Mr. Rayburn, our Speaker, called me up yesterday and informed me that he was naming me as one of the members and that

he wanted me on the Committee personally and wanted me also for the purpose of representing the Committee on Appropriations in the House. This is the greatest thing that has happened to me since I have been a Member of Congress.

According to my good friend, Fishbait Miller, the Doorkeeper of the House, the announcement is to be made today by the Speaker.

One of the main issues to be decided by this Committee is the procedure for establishing either civilian or military control over our Space Program. We are at the threshold of a new era. Passing from the atomic era into the outer space era is a complete change and a completely new way of life. Satellites, inter-continental ballistic missiles, inter-range missiles, and the many secrets to be discovered from outer space all go to make up a part of this new and challenging assignment.

March 5, 1958

No announcement was made yesterday concerning the Outer Space and Missile Committee. The membership for this Committee may be named today.

Several days ago our two good Senators took great delight in pointing out the fact that during this critical period it was more important to build flood control, navigation, irrigation, and reclamation projects abroad in some twenty-two countries even though we had no new construction starts in this Country during fiscal year 1959. I emphatically stated that under no circumstances would I cast the vote of my District for projects abroad unless we could have some construction starts in this Country. A number of us discussed this matter and our Chairman, Mr. Cannon, finally

decided to send back the civil functions portion of the budget. On February 27th he directed a letter to Wilber M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army in which he stated as follows:

"Dear Mr. Secretary:

A review of the 1959 budget estimate for Civil Functions indicates that the program is completely inadequate, particularly in light of the current economic situation. No new construction starts are proposed and the rate of progress reflected in the budget on going projects is being slowed to the point where it is likely that the program will cost the taxpayers much more money than is necessary.

The hearings on the Public Works Appropriation Bill have therefore been postponed pending submission by you directly to this Committee, a more realistic program and revised estimates.

Sincerely,
/s/ Clarence Cannon
Chairman"

In my opinion this will now cause the Administration to take a new look at the civil functions request for 1959 and the Nolin River Reservoir in my District should start together with other projects throughout the United States.

The above action confirms the fine editorial which appeared in the Lexington Herald. The editorial is as follows:

"Our Own People Come First

Many will find themselves in agreement with Rep. William E. Natcher, of the Second District, who has voiced opposition to expenditures for flood

control and water resources development in other lands before taking steps to remedy conditions in this country. The current Eisenhower budget calls for no money for new projects of this nature in Kentucky, Mr. Natcher points out, while it sets up millions for such work in foreign lands.

"Rep. Natcher endorsed the mutual security program generally as a necessary expenditure to prevent the spread of communism and to protect America from attack, but at the same time he suggested that every safeguard be thrown around the spending of President Eisenhower's budget to prevent the 'squandering of millions of dollars as we have in the past.' The congressman expressed opposition to spending 'any of our money for use in constructing flood control, navigation, irrigation and reclamation projects throughout the world when the President's new budget calls for no money for new surveys, advanced engineering and design or construction starts anywhere in the United States.'

"Funds have been provided for many Kentucky projects that already are under construction, but no allocations have been made for some badly needed flood control projects in the eastern part of this state. Last year Sen. John Cooper took up with the Army Corps of Engineers two projects that were set up to remedy flood conditions in Eastern Kentucky, but work has not been started on either of these. The Buckhorn Dam is under construction and federal funds have been allocated for this project, but no reports have been made and no funds have been set aside for further study of flood control and water resources development in Southeastern Kentucky in this year's budget.

"There is no denying the need for further work in economic aid to many of the countries of the world, especially those that are being courted by Russia, but before any large sums are expended in these areas our Congress should not overlook some of the needed projects closer to home.

"It will be difficult for any congressman to explain to his constituents in many economically depressed areas of this country why funds can be found to help other countries, some of which may not face such economic problems, as we do, while no money is available to combat a depression at home. Rep. Natcher is right in insisting that the home folk be helped before we squander funds on other countries, especially in the light of so many failures in the past to 'buy friendship.'"

An article appeared in the Courier-Journal on March 4th, entitled "Ultimatum Seeks Public Works Rise". This article sets forth the action of my Chairman concerning the civil functions requests for 1959. The article is as follows:

"Washington, March 3 - Chairman Cannon Monday led his House Appropriations Committee in a revolt - or sitdown strike - against the Eisenhower Administration's failure to ask that any new dams, Locks, floodwalls, reclamation, or irrigation projects be started this year.

"The Missouri Democrat sent a letter to Army Secretary Wilber Brucker notifying him that his Appropriations Committee won't even hold hearings on the civil-functions requests submitted to it until Brucker revises upward the money to be spent on such projects.

"Cannon's action was taken after he consulted with nearly every member of his 49-man committee. Almost to a man, they were reported, Democrats and Republicans alike, to be in a hostile mood. Their complaint is that although the Administration has held public works to a minimum in this country, it has asked for initial work on 35 new projects in 22 foreign countries under the mutual-security program.

"Natcher is Chief Aide

"Acting as Cannon's chief lieutenant in this revolt against the Administration's holding down on public works has been Representative Natcher, Democrat, of Bowling Green, Ky.

"Natcher, who because of the illness of Representative Passman (D. La.) is virtually in charge of the subcommittee that is to pass on the foreign-aid program, has vowed that no money shall be spent to start new projects abroad until similar starts have been approved for this country.

"In his letter to the Army secretary, Chairman Cannon said:

"'A review of the 1959 budget estimate for civil functions indicates that the program is completely inadequate, particularly in light of the current economic situation. No new construction starts are proposed and the rate of progress reflected in the budget on going projects is being slowed to the point where it is likely that the program will cost the taxpayer more money than is necessary.

"'The hearings on the public-works appropriations bill have therefore been postponed pending submission by you directly to the committee of a more realistic program and revised estimates.'

"Kentucky Granted 43 Million

"The Administration's public-works budget calls for approximately \$674,000,000. Of that amount, Kentucky was allotted \$43,329,200, which is \$3,000,000 more than Congress voted for the state during the present fiscal year, which ends June 30.

"Natcher said Kentucky asked for only one new start next year. That was for construction of the Nolin River Reservoir. The Bowling Green

Democrat said between \$300,000 and \$500,000 would have been enough to get the job under way.

"In contrast with next year's proposed tight rein on new starts, Natcher said, Congress voted 27 new projects in the United States for the current year.

"Considers Stand Vindication

"Natcher said he considers the Appropriations Committee's action a vindication of his stand that there shall be no new projects abroad so long as none is approved in this country.

"Cannon's action comes at a time when the Administration is in trouble trying to get its foreign-aid program approved and at a time when it is under pressure to embark upon a program of public works to ease economic conditions."

We have up in the House for action H.R. 8002. This bill carries out certain recommendations made by the Hoover Commission, and, according to its sponsors, would restore to Congress a power of the purse which historically is considered one of its responsibilities. The sponsors say it would do this by placing appropriations on a year to year basis although not limiting the existing power of legislative committees and of Congress to authorize long term programs or projects. Federal agencies would be required to submit annual program reports to justify additional fund requests. The sponsors of this bill object to huge unexpended balances carrying over from year to year and they say this would cease if H.R. 8002 is enacted. The majority of the members on the Committee on Appropriations are against this bill and we will have quite a battle on the Floor.

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March 6, 1958

Yesterday our Speaker, Mr. Rayburn of Texas, announced the Members of the new Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration. The procedure that took place in the House is as follows:

**SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASTRONAUTICS AND
SPACE EXPLORATION**

The Speaker. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 496

Resolved, That there is hereby created a Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration to be composed of 13 Members of the House of Representative to be appointed by the Speaker, 7 from the majority party and 6 from the minority party, one of whom he shall designate as chairman. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

The select committee is authorized and directed to conduct a thorough and complete study and investigation with respect to all aspects and problems relating to the exploration of outer space and the control, development, and use of astronomical resources, personnel, equipment, and facilities. All bills and resolutions introduced in the House, and all bills and resolutions from the Senate, proposing legislation in the field

of astronautics and space exploration shall be referred to the select committee. The select committee is authorized and directed to report to the House by June 1, 1958, or the earliest practical date thereafter, but not later than January 3, 1959, by bill or otherwise, with recommendations upon any matters covered by this resolution.

For the purpose of this resolution the select committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places whether or not the House has recessed or has adjourned, to hold such hearings to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any properly designated chairman of a subcommittee, or any member designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member. The chairman of the committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I will not, I understand this provides for the establishment of a committee similar to one already in existense in the Senate.

Mr. McCOORMACK. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER, Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASTRONAUTICS AND SPACE EXPLORATION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 496, 85th Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration the following Members of the House:

Mr. McCormack, chairman; Mr. Brooks of Louisiana, Mr. Hays of Arkansas, Mr. O'Brien of New York, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Natcher, Mr. Sisk, Mr. Martin, Mr. Arends, Mr. McDonough, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Keating, and Mr. Ford. *See following pages for continuation*
March 7, 1958 *4th - FEB 41 C.*

My new Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration held its first meeting yesterday afternoon immediately after we voted on H. R. 8002. A director and general counsel was selected and a subcommittee was designated to set up the staff. We adopted a Resolution providing for the necessary money to operate our Committee on, and this Resolution will be presented to the House on Monday.

My good friend Robert L. Riggs of the Courier Journal from time to time writes articles containing statements that are right mean, which in his opinion make them more readable. For the past two years he has excelled along this line. His article concerning my appointment to the Astronautics and outer Space Exploration Committee is as follows:

NATCHER IS NAMED TO HOUSE PANEL TO
STUDY OUTER-SPACE PROBLEMS

Rayburn Picks Kentuckian

"Speaker Sam Rayburn reached toward the lowest-ranking Democratic members of the Appropriations Committee Wednesday and selected William E. Natcher to represent that body on the new

MR. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, it is extremely important that we consider and pass this resolution at this time. Early in the fall I began to give to the press newspaper releases regarding the importance of establishing some definite basic principles in reference to the orderly handling of our progress into space in the future. On the first day of this current session I introduced a joint resolution which would have created a joint committee of the House and Senate to legislate on space matters. Since then, on February 10, after the Senate acted separately, I introduced House Resolution 474, which would create a space committee to handle space and astronomical matters coming before Congress and to establish rules and lay down patterns for work in this new sphere of activity.

It has been decided best not to take up my resolution but rather to put support behind the present resolution. I am, therefore, supporting the present resolution with all of the enthusiasm which I can command. It is important that we in the House proceed as the Senate has already pointed the way to an especial committee on the handling of space legislation and space matters which may come before us in the future.

Whether we like it or not, the world is now embarking on an entirely new era. In the days of Columbus, broad minds thought of the world as round and thought of the need of exploring and discovering all parts of the globe. Since 1492 tremendous progress has been made but it has largely been limited to matters on land and sea, and now there is no portion of the world that is not subject to being reached and explored and exploited by mankind. This means from the poles to the equator our people are able to move and explore and develop the world and its resources.

We are now set to enter an astronomical age. Our thinking is yet chaotic. We have

established no definite patterns and our tools for this activity are indeed meager. With a rare sense of foreboding, the Russians following World War II seized upon the importance of developing space and astronautical activities. They have dumped in huge sums of money and employed their best minds and talents and have given the work highest priority for this development. We have developed the atomic bomb but our people have largely "rested on their oars" since this tremendous achievement of atomic energy. Now it is with the rude sense of awakening that we realize we have slipped from our position of superiority in astronautical development.

This resolution will create a separate House Committee on astronautical and space matters. This committee is intended to function as an interim committee to organize the subject of the future control of space and the handling of astronautical matters, legislatively speaking. The committee will then make recommendations for the future which will be the guide and conduct of this Congress.

For 6 weeks the House Armed Services Committee has been listening to testimony on guided missiles. We have, in my judgment, covered this field as carefully as a committee can within a limited time cover any field of activity which is technical in the extreme and which is entirely new to use. It is obvious, however, to any one listening to this testimony, both in open and closed session, that we realize the nation which properly controls space in the future will largely control the destinies of the world. From high elevated points above this globe instruments, and perhaps later manpower, in weird and new types of airplanes, rockets, and spaceships may have places of vantage unknown in the past, and operating from these remote positions will be able to photograph, investigate, and control the peoples of the nations of the world. We are told that trips to the moon

and entering a satellite in the moon orbit is not impossible even within the near future.

I might go further in giving details in reference to this matter. As I stated, however, this is a new stage upon which the world is entering. Our thinking is still uncertain, disorganized and chaotic, but this committee would be in a position to organize our thinking legislative to assist the executive department in a proper way and looking ahead, to plan for that time when space travel and space military control will be an actual problem of the present.

Mr. Speaker, on last Friday, February 28, the National Broadcasting Co, Inc., produced a very fine program showing the need of scientific education to support this space program. At that time Vice President Richard Nixon; Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, majority leader of the Senate; I. Rowan Gaither, Jr., chairman of the committee which produced the Gaither report; Dr. James R. Killian, president of MIT; and Dr. William G. Carr, of NEA, appeared on the program and expressed themselves freely regarding the need of backing up such a scientific program with proper educational methods. WRD - TV was the premier in sponsoring and producing this fine program and this station is entitled to commendation for their enterprise and farsightedness in getting together such a splendid program. It takes vision, Mr. Speaker, to work "with your head in the clouds and your feet on the ground" and I know the country appreciate this program.

13-man committee that will deal with the problems to be presented by man's approaching conquest of outer space.

"The Bowling Green, Kentucky Democrat who has been in Congress five years, will serve with a group composed mostly of veteran members who either are party leaders in the House or who rank high on the standing committee from which they were picked.

McCormack Heads Panel

"Chairman of the House group is Democratic Leader John W. McCormack of Massachusetts. Heading the six Republican members is Joseph W. Martin also of Massachusetts, who is his party's leader in the chamber.

"Of the 30 Democrats on the 50-member House Appropriations Committee, Natcher ranks 24th, or sixth from the bottom.

"By contrast, other members include Overton Brooks, of Louisiana, the No. 2 Democrat on the Armed Services Committee, and Brooks Hays, of Arkansas, sixth-ranking Democrat on the Foreign Affairs Committee.

"Rayburn's selection of a special committee on astronautics and space exploration follows the selection of a similar committee by the Senate.

"The group on that side is headed by Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson of Texas and is composed almost exclusively of committee chairmen or ranking members.

"On the House side, the special committee has not only Minority Leader Martin, but also Leslie C. Arends, of Illinois, the ranking Republican on the Armed Services Committee.

"Other Republicans are Gordon L. McDonough California, third-ranking Republican on Banking and Currency; James G. Fulton, seventh member of his party on Foreign Affairs; Kenneth B. Keating, New York, ranking minority member on Judiciary and Gerald Ford, Michigan, who ranks 13th out of 20 Republicans on Appropriations.

Elected in 1953

The three other Democrats are Leo O'Brien, New York, third on the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee; Lee Metcalf, Montana, sixth-ranking member on the Education Committee and B. F. Sisk, California, 11th on the Veterans Committee.

"Natcher was elected in August, 1953 to take the place of the late Garrett L. Withers. After a year on the Veterans Committee he was chosen for the much sought-after Appropriations Committee.

It's The Greatest Thing

"On that body he has served on three subcommittees. One deals with agricultural appropriations, including those for the Rural Electrification Administration, another with the mutual-security program, and the third with spending by the Government of the District of Columbia.

"After five years, Natcher's chief pride is that he has never missed a roll call in the House. But he is even prouder of his selection to the outer-space committee.

"It's the greatest thing that has happened to me since I came to Congress," Natcher said.

March 10, 1958

We finished general debate on S. 497 our River and Harbor and Flood Control Projects Bill. We start reading this bill under the five minute rule tomorrow.

Low Flow legislation is a part of this bill and in a short speech which I intend to make on the Floor of the House I will state as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, on January 3, 1957 I introduced in the House of Representatives bills providing for a more comprehensive development and utilization of natural water resources in plans and construction of reservoir projects with these two bills being H.R. 350 and H.R. 847. My primary concern is the enactment of legislation providing for low-flow regulation. Enactment of this particular legislation is of great importance to my home state of Kentucky and to our section of the United States. In Kentucky we have in the process of construction and in the planning stage, reservoirs which will halt flood damages occurring annually, preventing the loss of lives, millions of dollars in damage to property, and conserving millions of tons of top soil which is annually washed away. I have urged enactment of the low-flow provision of this particular bill before the committees of both bodies.

The necessity of low-flow regulation is obvious because we look to our rivers more and more for service. Our expanding population has brought about new uses and greater demands for water. It is to the best interest of our people and National security that legislation be enacted to increase low stream flows.

With an adequate flow, navigation stages are more economically maintained, the recreational values of the streams and rivers are expanded, and measures to abate pollution are simpler and more effective. By far the most important justification

of low flow legislation is the ability rendered to control the water temperature which has an important effect on recreational and industrial use and on bacterial pollution.

The daily use of water, industrial and private, amounts to approximately 200 billion gallons. The population of the United States consists of some 165 million people, and the average daily consumption of water is 150 gallons per capita or 17 billion gallons collectively. Actually, the rainfall would provide an adequate supply in most sections of our country if the ground acted as a reservoir. Erosion has made water supply a serious problem, and drastic steps must be taken now to conserve any excess rainfall. By conservative estimate it is now agreed that the population of our country will be some 207 million people in 1975. In 20 years the public water supply will be expected to furnish 30 billion gallons daily.

Low cost water transportation is important in peace time and in war time. Additional reservoir storage will permit greater flexibility of operation during summer droughts and will serve the orderly progressive expansion of industrialization. Low cost transportation on water will enable products to move from the mines, forests, and farms to the consumers over a widespread area.

The change in our way of life is responsible for the increased need for recreational facilities. Our yearly vacation with pay and retirement with benefits have enhanced the recreational value of water. Low stream flows play an important role in the conservation of fish and wild life through the regulation of the water level and abatement of pollution.

The abatement of pollution is beneficial to more than wild life. The fact that water would no longer stagnate due to the regulation of low stream flows would be of great importance to the solution of certain health and sanitation problems which are

presently of great concern.

The control of water temperature through the regulation of low flows is of the utmost importance to industry. Many rural areas have been industrialized for this very reason and the standard of living has been raised. The type of industrialization depends to a great extent on the natural resources found in the vicinity.

Reservoirs built to accomplish low flow regulation will be large enough to contain all of the rainfall in flood season and they will prevent damage brought about as the result of unchecked floods.

The Corps of Engineers must be given the opportunity to incorporate storage for low flow augmentation in order to provide for the best development of the nations water resources. Enactment of S. 497 will mean that our future reservoir projects will be planned, authorized, and constructed in such a manner as to control and increase low stream flows.

Mr. Chairman, S. 497 should be enacted, and I sincerely hope that every member of the House votes for passage of this important legislation.

* * *

President Eisenhower was being pressured from all sides last week to bring forth a drastic and immediately effective program to control a recession that finds consumers increasingly cautious and business increasingly pessimistic. Congressional Republicans who face trouble in the Fall elections also were said to be increasing their demands that the Administration come up promptly with a program for increased public works spending before the Democrats grab all the credit.

March 11, 1958

The Board of Directors of Warren Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation at their regular meeting in Leitchfield on February 25th adopted the following resolution:

"The Board of Directors of Warren Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation, meeting in regular session at Leitchfield, Kentucky, on February 25, 1958, considered problems which today are confronting the Rural Electrification Administration, Tennessee Valley Authority, and the rural electric and rural telephone cooperative systems.

"The Board recognizes the efforts of Senator John Sherman Cooper and Representative William H. Natcher, and others with whom they are allied in providing opposition to those who would like to see these programs destroyed.

"Senator Cooper and Congressman Natcher have strongly opposed proposals to increase interest rates on government loans to rural cooperatives, and have fought proposed legislation which would force these same cooperatives to turn to the private money market for future financing at greatly increased costs.

"Senator Cooper and Congressman Natcher have openly denounced these proposals as a threat to continued advancement of rural people, and they have proved themselves to be friends of the rural resident and those cooperative programs by which they are served.

"We, therefore, resolve that the directors of Warren RECC heartily commend Senator Cooper and Congressman Natcher for their stand on these matters and the work they are carrying out on behalf of these programs, and pledge to them our continued support as they pursue legislation which

will be of the greatest benefit to the public which they serve and to millions of others outside of their own state of Kentucky."

Our two distinguished Senators several weeks ago made the statement that we must now accept the challenge of the time and even though we cannot have any new navigation, flood control, irrigation, and reclamation projects in this Country it is imperative that we continue building and starting new projects abroad under our Foreign Aid Program. A few days later much publicity was given to their statement and to my statement that under no circumstances would I cast the vote of my District for projects abroad if we could not have projects in our Country. It now appears that both Senators say they were slightly misquoted. A number of newspaper articles have appeared concerning our statements and also editorials. The Park City Daily News, my hometown paper carried an editorial concerning this matter on March 4th. The editorial is as follows:

"COMMITTEE'S ACTION ENTIRELY JUSTIFIED

"Action of the House Appropriations Committee in sending the civil functions budget requests back to the secretary of the Army for revision appears to us entirely justified.

"Those requests include navigation, irrigation, flood control and reclamation projects, and the President's budget dictated a policy under which all such work eventually would be brought to an untimely halt.

"The policy laid down by the Administration provides for no new surveys, advance engineering and design or construction starts anywhere in the United States. Obviously, if work on water resources projects is to be held up at these stages of development indefinitely, it will only be a matter of time until the entire program grinds to a stop.

"The House Appropriations Committee, of which Congressman William H. Natcher of Bowling Green is a member, took exception to this policy and is insisting on a more adequate program for development of the country's water resources.

"In this connection, Congressman Natcher pointed out that, while calling ghalt to new water resources projects in the United States, the President's budget provides for 35 new projects of a similar nature in 22 foreign countries.

"The effort to defend this policy rests on the argument that such projects in foreign countries contribute to the mutual security of the United States and its allies and, therefore, are justifiabl

"But this argument withers in the light of the moratorium called on new water resources projects in the United States, which would also contribute to the mutual security of the western world.

"The United States, we believe, must contribute of its wealth to the mutual security of the free world. But somehow the budget must be adjusted so that domestic projects that contribute to both mutual security and the welfare of the people of the United States do not suffer.

"Development of water resources is, in our judgment, of transcendent importance to Kentucky, and the fact that the President's budget provides for no new projects in this category could prove extremely detrimental to the Commonwealth.

"Kentucky has been pictures by some as receiving morethan its share of a appropriation for water resources development in the President's budge. But actually, this is not the case.

"In reality, the President's budget calls for only six projects within Kentucky. These are Rough River Reservoir, now under construction; the Buckhorn Reservoir, likewise under construction; the

Barren River Reservoir, in the advance planning and design stage; Barkley Dam, under construction; Laurel River and Little Sandy River and Tygart's Creek project, with survey scheduled to be completed this year.

"Of the \$43,320,200 recommended for expenditure in Kentucky under the President's budget, \$28,142,000 would be spent on Ohio River projects. Those projects, obviously, serve all the country, and especially Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and West Virginia as well as Kentucky.

"With those facts in view, most Kentuckians, we believe, will thoroughly concur in the action just taken by the House Appropriations Committee."

March 14, 1958

Representative John J. Dempsey, 78, Democrat of New Mexico died on Sunday night. He had been in a local hospital for about a week. Cong. Dempsey served two terms as Governor of New Mexico prior to his election to the House and was my good friend. He was an outstanding Member of the House.

With the latest report showing nearly 5,200,000 people out of work, the tax reduction fever is rising rapidly in Washington. The demand for relief is strong and unless there is an improvement in the job picture in March, a sharp cut in taxes will become politically and perhaps economically necessary.

The Democratic leadership in the Senate is proposing a thorough study to determine the necessity of tax relief at the present time, and also the necessity for a Public Works Program.

- 2- -
March 15, 1958

President Eisenhower yesterday asked Congress for \$171,450,000 to get more Public Works Construction underway. \$124,250,000 of this amount is for the Army Engineer Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control Work and \$46,200,000 is for Health, Education and Welfare. I am checking with my Committee now to ascertain just what the River and Harbor portion amounts to. According to my information now, \$114,700,000 of this amount is to increase general construction; \$10,000,000 for flood control on the Mississippi and Tributaries and \$550,000 for increased Administrative activities required by the step-up. It is my opinion that the entire request is simply a restoration of funds crowded out of last year's budget by the Budget Bureau's slow-down. The \$46,200,000 for Health, Education, and Welfare would increase to \$21,200,000 the total amount available for Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Grants.

Upon checking amounts released by the President I find that six Kentucky projects are affected. Barkley Dam will go to \$10,500,000, which is a \$2 million increase; Buckhorn Reservoir to \$4,500,000 which is a \$1 million increase; Greenup Lock and Dam to \$11 million which is a 2½ million dollar increase; Lock and Dam 41 to \$6 million which is a \$1 million increase; New Richmond Lock and Dam \$4 million which is a \$1 million increase, and Rough River Reservoir \$3,300,000 which is an increase of \$400,000. This \$7,900,000 increase would be added to the 1951 budget proposals, and is simply a restoration of funds crowded out of last year's program by a Bureau of the Budget slow-down brought about as a direct order of the President.

March 18, 1958

Yesterday the Navy's Vanguard Rocket hurled the the second U. S. Satellite into orbit around the earth. With its back to the wall after two

highly publicized failures, the Navy launched the Vanguard on one of the most perfect flights ever witnessed at the Nation's missile test center at Cape Canaveral, Florida. The gray-green rocket left its launching pad at 7:16 a.m. According to scientists this satellite may remain in orbit for a period of five years or longer.

When the White House was repaired in 1951 old bricks pulled out of the structure were sold for \$1.00 a piece. Now they are selling for \$50 a piece, and one of the local residents who has 100 is offering them for sale at \$4,250.

March 20, 1958

My new Committee on Astronautics and Outer-Space Exploration holds its first regular meeting this morning at 11:00 a.m.

At this meeting we will proceed to select the Staff and the Chairman will announce any necessary subcommittees. It is my understanding that this Committee will hold its regular meetings at night. The night meetings will not conflict with my three subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations.

We have another five-inch snow on the ground today, and several weeks ago we had 16 inches out in Bethesda, Maryland.

The Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra T. Benson, appears before my Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations today and tomorrow. This will finish our Hearings for this year and we will mark the Bill up this afternoon at 3:30 p.m. and submit our recommendations to the Full Committee on Friday of next week.

Yesterday was the first day of Spring and in Bethesda we had ten inches of snow.

It has only been a few months since our main problem was inflation. Since early in the Korean War the value of the dollar has been dropping and the pace has quickened during the past year. Our Number 1 economic concern today is a business recession and its accompanying unemployment.

We have two trains of thought at the present time concerning the proper method to use to overcome this recession. One group is of the opinion that we should have a huge public works program, and the other is of the opinion that we should have a tax cut across the board.

To me, a great part of our recession is the result of present day fear of our economic situation generally. Confidence, or a lack of it, in the essential strength of the United States and our measureable future potentialities will be the determining factor in bringing us out of our present slump and not continuing the recession into what could develop to be a depression. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that we have five million, two hundred thousand Americans unemployed.

Our New Committee on Astronautics and Outer-Space Exploration met yesterday. We had as our first two witnesses, Admiral Rickover the builder of the first nuclear submarine, and Lt. General Gavin, the Army Director of Missile and Outer Space Program. Lt. General Gavin has received considerable publicity during the past few months over his resignation from the Army due to the complete failure on the part of this Administration to face up to the true facts concerning National Defense and our weapons lag at the present time. This was one of the most interesting Committee Meetings that I have attended.

March 22, 1958

On March 18th Carl Vinson, Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, called up the bill H.R. 8547 to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to strike from the Naval Vessel Register in accordance with law and to dispose of the following seven naval vessels:

U.S.S. Kentucky, BB-66
U.S.S. Hawaii, CB-3
U.S.S. Lansdale, DD-766
U.S.S. Seymour D. Owens, DD-767
U.S.S. Lancetfish, SS-296
U.S.S. Unicorn, SS-436
U.S.S. Walrus, SS-437.

All last year this bill appeared on the Consent Calendar and each time it was called up I asked unanimous consent to pass the bill over as provided for under the rules of the House. \$128,932,000 was spent on the construction of the above ships and they were in a state of completion of from 20% to 76%. For scrap the Government was offered \$3,022,800. Since 1955 I have been in touch with the Department of the Navy concerning the Kentucky and although I know full well that the day of the battleship is over, I certainly was against accepting \$3,022,800 for these ships. Since my complaint originated and down to the securing of a rule and the bringing of the bill before the House in the proper manner \$21 million was removed in equipment and parts. For instance, the bow of the Kentucky was removed since I objected to the bill on the Consent Calendar, and it was placed on the Wisconsin. Similarly the bow section of the two destroyers, Owens and Lansdale have been removed and installed on other collision damaged destroyers. In addition to these three bows which were removed during the time that I objected to the bill being brought up for action on the Consent Calendar, other machinery and equipment totaling \$21 million, which

of course includes the bows, was removed. At least this is not a part of seven new ships being sold for scrap for \$3,022,800. On page 4156 of the March 18th Congressional Record appears my speech. I stated as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, the purpose of H.R. 8547 is to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to strike from the Naval Vessel Register and, in accordance with the Law, to dispose of the following seven naval vessels: U.S.S. Kentucky, BB-66; U.S.S. Hawaii, CB-3; U.S.S. Lansdale, DD-766; U.S.S. Seymour D. Owens, DD-767; U.S.S. Lancetfish, SS-296; U.S.S. Unicorn, SS-436; U.S.S. Walrus, SS-437.

"Approximately \$128,932,000 has been spent on the construction of the above ships. It is estimated that the above ships can be sold for scrap for \$3,022,800.

"The Kentucky is 55 percent completed; Hawaii, 80 percent; Lansdale, 20 to 25 percent; Owens, 20 to 25 percent; Unicorn, 20 percent; Walrus, 20 percent; and Lancetfish, 76 percent. These ships have never been commissioned but are new ships.

"I have followed carefully the construction of the U.S.S. Kentucky. On March 23, 1955, Rear Adm. W. D. Leggett, Jr., Chief of the Bureau of Ships, informed me that there were no definite plans at that time for the Kentucky and because of rapid technological advances in naval warfare, particularly in the field of guided missiles, the Navy desired to retain the hull of the Kentucky for possible future completion or conversion. Again, on March 27, 1956, Rear Adm. B. E. Manseau, Acting Chief for the Bureau of Ships, informed me that the Navy was expanding its guided-missile fleet rapidly and the development of surface-to-surface missiles has resulted in the need for a larger vessel of the Kentucky type for use as a mobile launching platform. Therefore, consideration was being given to the completion of the Kentucky as a guided-missile ship.

"Testimony submitted to the Armed

Services Committee, according to the report of the committee, was to the effect that progress in ship designs has reached such a point that the mobilization potential of these particular ships is now very low. The report further contains the statement, and I quote, 'even in emergency, if time were available, it would be advantageous from the standpoint of both time and money, to build new ships.' These two statements are right unusual when considered together

"On August 16, 1957, the Navy issued a press release stating that immediate construction of a 85,000 ton atomic powered aircraft carrier would begin and construction of 17 other warships would start immediately. The release stated that most of the 17 would be guided missile ships. Two 5,700 ton frigates, an amphibious assault ship, 5 guided missile destroyers, and conversion of 3 cruisers and 2 Liberty ships into guided missile and radar station ships are some of the 17 new constructions.

"According to another press release from the Navy on August 20, 1957, the 17,000 ton cruiser, Chicago, mothballed for more than 10 years, is tentatively scheduled to be remodeled at a cost of more than \$14 million into a guided missile ship. Obsolescence does not prevent a reconversion here and the same could apply to some of the ships in the bill under discussion.

"It seems to me that more study should be given to the disposition of the 7 ships set forth in H.R. 8547 before they are scrapped. With new ships under construction it seems to me that the 7 ships provided for under H.R. 8547 are worth more to this country than just the scrap value set forth in the committee's report. I know the Members of this House are more interested in saving some of the original investment in the ships under discussion than in subsidizing shipyards. Removal of bows and complaints of obsolescence should be given additional study.

"In addition to placing new ships under construction, the mutual security appropriation bill for 1958 calls for delivery of 147 ships to certain free countries of the world. The program request to Congress under the mutual security program, according to ISA Comptroller statement furnished to me on July 25, 1957, contains the following:

(Amount in thousands of dollars)

Type ship	Number	Amount
DD-Destroyer	7	15,395
MSO-Ocean minesweeper	3	12,690
MSC-Coastal minesweeper	4	9,360
MMC-Coastal minelayer	3	11,250
CL-Light cruiser overhaul	2	3,000
SS-Submarine	2	4,650
MSI-Inshore minesweeper	1	1,180
DE-Ocean escort	3	1,575
PC-Submarine chaser	7	3,400
AN-Net tender	1	2,000
CGPB-Coast Guard patrol boat	3	1,255
Various landing craft and ship	60	7,890
Other (1 tug and 50 junk)	51	3,035
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	147	76,680

"Notwithstanding the fact that we are to furnish seven destroyers and will be obligated to make certain overhaul repair jobs on ships heretofore delivered under the mutual security program, we are called upon to junk seven ships in which we have \$128,932,000 invested for an estimated scrap value of \$3,022,800.

"Mr. Chairman, this bill should either be defeated or recommitted to the committee for further study."

* * *

This week we take up for action in the House our Military Pay Raise Bill, Independent

Offices Appropriation Bill, Freedom Monument Bill - the design looks like a wailing wall and certainly I intend to vote against this measure, Labor, Health, Education and Welfare Appropriation Bill.

March 24, 1958

Rep. George S. Long, Democrat of Louisiana and a brother of the late Huey Long and uncle of Senator Russell B. Long, died Saturday at Bethesda Naval Hospital. He was 74 years old and was a right unusual fellow. He studied law and practiced awhile and then studied dentistry and practiced as a dentist. He and his brother Huey were not too close and in his first race for Congress his brother Earl, the Governor at the present time, campaigned against him.

We passed a bill this last week which would freeze farm price supports at 1957 levels for one year. According to reports, the President will veto this bill.

"Traveling at speeds of 18,000 or more miles an hour in orbits between 250 and 2,513 miles out from the surface of the globe are three man-made satellites. Six months ago they were scientific projects seemingly far from realization. Today their presence reminds mankind of an unprecedented challenge - the control of outer space.

The Soviet Union's first Sputnik, launched last October 4, served its time and disintegrated. But the second Soviet Sputnik, fired with its dog passenger on November 2, is still in orbit, although its early end is predicted by its makers. The American Explorer I, successfully launched by the Army last January 31, is expected to have a long life and continue to transmit its radio signals. And last Monday the twice-disappointed Navy at last launched its first Vanguard satellite, a 6.4 inch sphere expected to last 10 years.

At Cape Canaveral, the missile test site in

Florida, a big Army Jupiter C rocket stands on its launching pad, being prepared for an attempt to add another and larger "Explorer" to the "community of sputniks" suggested by Nikita Khrushchev last autumn.

Also at Canaveral are three more Vanguards which if successful will add three more flashing objects to the void of space where only meteorites and cosmic dust once disturbed the emptiness between the planets and the stars.

Now, less than six months since the first Soviet satellite jolted the world into realization that a new frontier and a new dimension had suddenly appeared, the statesmen and diplomats of East and West are talking of space controls, space exploration, space weapons. While they dicker, their scientists and military leaders are pushing almost frantically their efforts to gain or keep an edge in the race for domination of space, both scientifically and militarily".

President Eisenhower has dropped more than half of the legislative requests which were denied him last year.

March 25, 1958

The following Article appeared in the Washington Post today. The article is entitled "Johnson Appoints Two To Space Study Staff."

"The Senate's new Special Committee on Space and Astronautics yesterday started forming a staff for an almost unprecedented outer space investigation without any fixed boundaries at the present time.

Chairman Lyndon B. Johnson (D - Tex.) named Glen P. Wilson of Waco, Tex., coordinator of technical information for the Committee, and Eilene M. Galloway, a native of Kansas City, special consultant.

Johnson said Wilson will interview specialists and analyze technical data so the Committee "will have some guidelines when it actually begins its hearings."

"The field is so vast that it is difficult even to map the boundaries," said Johnson, in announcing the first two staff appointments.

House Group Active

Across the Capitol, the companion House Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration, headed by Chairman John W. McCormack (D-Mass.), is also putting a staff together.

McCormack recently named George J. Feldman, New York City attorney, as director and chief counsel of the new House Group.

Each of the two blue-ribbon groups has 13 picked members. President Eisenhower told GOP leaders the other day he plans to invite both committees to the White House in the near future.

Mr. Eisenhower meanwhile met for more than an hour yesterday with his highest military, diplomatic and atomic advisers. The top secret conference was said to have dealt with a "special report" on space age security.

"This is a matter of dealing with security and I can't tell you what it is other than that," Press Secretary James C. Hagerty told newsmen.

Conferees Silent.

Conferees left the White House without talking to newsmen. High officials attending the conference included Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy, Deputy Defense Secretary Donald A. Quarles, Treasury Secretary Robert B. Anderson, Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Lewis L. Strauss, Central Intelligence Agency Director Allen W. Dulles and Sen. Nathan F. Twining, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"There are times that the President asks for special reports on certain subjects dealing with National Security Council Affairs," said Hagerty. "This is one of them."

The Senate Space and Astronautics Committee is expected to round out its staff in the next few days by announcing appointment of a staff director and other staff aides.

"It is apparent the work of the Committee must be preceded by a considerable amount of gathering of technical information," said Johnson in naming Wilson technical information coordinator.

Wilson, an aeronautical engineer and a psychologist, has been a member of the staff of the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee, and did much of the technical research that went into its missiles and satellite inquiry.

Mrs. Galloway has been associated with the Library of Congress for a number of years and "has followed closely developments in the field of outer space," Johnson said. She is the wife of George B. Galloway, senior specialist in American Government and public administration, in the Library's Legislative Reference Service.

March 26, 1958

Mike Todd, one of the great motion picture directors of our generation, was killed in an air plane accident several days ago. He was the director of the motion picture "Around the World in 80 Days," which has received considerable publicity during the past several months. He recently married Elizabeth Taylor, one of our motion picture actresses and a young lady who has lived a very stormy life. Todd was buried in Chicago beside his father, a Jewish Rabbi by the name of Goldborgen. When Todd decided to change his name he certainly didn't fiddle.

Another case that I know about, very similar, pertains to a Member in the House from New Jersey, who by the way is a Member of my Committee on Appropriations. He is Alfred Sieminski and is Polish. Shortly after his father arrived in this country from the old country he decided that his name was not to his advantage and changed it to Smith. Young Sieminski had to change his name to Smith and up to the time that he entered the Army during World War II he used Smith. At this time he decided there was nothing wrong with his real name and that his father had made a mistake. He started using the full name of Sieminski and was proud of his decision. Later on he ran for Congress using the name Sieminski and was elected by a nice majority.

March 27, 1958

On Wednesday of this week the Army placed in orbit Explorer No. 2 which is a thirty-one pound satellite. We now have three satellites in orbit. The first Russian satellite dropped out of existence about sixty days ago and it is estimated that the 1,156 pound satellite will destroy itself sometime during the month of April. We know that Russia can place any number of satellites in orbit at the present time but our information is to the effect that the next satellite will be an unusual arrangement which will probably startle the world as much as the placing in orbit of their first satellite.

Our Committee on Astronautics and Outer Space Exploration held its second meeting this week at which time Allen Dulles, Director of CIA, appeared giving information to the Committee concerning the present outer space and satellite situation insofar as the Soviet Union is concerned. It has been definitely established that Russia has fired successfully on a number of occasions

intermediate missiles ranging up to 1,000 miles and intercontinental ballistic missiles up to 3,500 miles. It is definite that Russia is ahead of us at the present time by at least two years but we are rapidly closing the gap. Nearly all of the German scientists have been returned to Germany. These are the scientists that were seized at the close of World War II and the total number exceeded 4,000. So far only 400 are still unaccounted for and upon being interrogated are not of too much help. It simply was a matter of wringing a sponge and placing all of the information into a pattern under the direct supervision of Russian scientists. The German scientists can only guess to a great extent as to what the developments are in Russia.

March 28, 1958

Khrushchev was named Premier of the Soviet Union yesterday replacing Bulganin. The shift makes Khrushchev head of both the Soviet Government and the Communist Party and vests him with the same power possessed by Joseph Stalin during his lifetime. Khrushchev has risen rapidly since the death of Stalin and to me, is, if anything, more ruthless.

Defense Secretary McElroy yesterday ordered the Army and Air Force to carry out at least four and possibly five exploratory expeditions by unmanned space vehicles in the immediate vicinity of the moon. The President yesterday made public a statement entitled "Introduction to Outer Space" at the same time of the announcement by the Defense Secretary. Many military observers in this country have predicted that the Soviet's next outer space project will be an attempt to send a rocket to the moon. In fact, yesterday Pravda indicated that it does not intend to send a rocket to the moon in the near future although one could be sent now. They maintain that the weight of the

instruments necessary for the trip at the present time would be so small that the information received would be negligible. Pravda stated that a rocket carrying enough instruments to be of scientific value could be launched to the moon in the next few years.

The programs authorized by the Secretary of Defense include both scientific earth satellites and efforts to determine our capability of exploring space in the vicinity of the moon to obtain useful data concerning the moon and to provide a close look at the moon.

According to the document referred to above it is useful to distinguish among four factors which give importance, urgency and inevitability to the advancement of space technology.

The first of these factors is the compelling urge of man to explore and to discover, the thrust of curiosity that leads man to try to go where no one has gone before. Most of the surface of the earth has now been explored and men now turn to the exploration of outer space as their next objective.

Second, there is the defense objective for the development of space technology. We wish to be sure that space is not used to endanger our security. If space is to be used for military purposes, we must be prepared to use space to defend ourselves.

Third, there is the factor of national prestige. To be strong and bold in space technology will enhance the prestige of the United States among the peoples of the world and create confidence in our scientific technological, industrial, and military strength.

Fourth, space technology affords new opportunities for scientific observation and experiment which will add to our knowledge and understanding of the earth, the solar system, and the universe.

The determination of what our space program should be must take into consideration all four of these objectives. While this statement deals mainly with the use of space for scientific inquiry, we fully recognize the importance of the other three objectives.

In fact it has been the military quest for ultra long-range rockets that has provided man with new machinery so powerful that it can readily put satellites in orbit, and, before long, send instruments out to explore the moon and nearby planets. In this way, what was at first a purely military enterprise has opened up an exciting era of exploration that few men, even a decade ago, dreamed would come in this century.

March 29, 1958

The present membership of the House from Kentucky consists of Noble J. Gregory, Democrat of Mayfield, Kentucky, elected in 1936, serving the First Congressional District; William H. Natcher, Democrat of Bowling Green, Kentucky, elected August 1, 1953, serving the Second Congressional District; John M. Robsion, Jr, Republican, of Louisville, Kentucky, elected in 1952, serving the Third Congressional District; Frank Chelf, Democrat of Lebanon, Kentucky, elected in 1945, serving the Fourth Congressional District; Brent Spence, Democrat of Fort Thomas, Kentucky, (84 years of age and the oldest member of the House) elected in 1936 and serving the Fifth Congressional District; John C. Watts, Democrat of Nicholasville, Kentucky, elected in 1951, serving the Sixth Congressional District; Carl D. Perkins, Democrat of Hindman, Kentucky, elected in 1948, serving the Seventh Congressional District; Eugene Siler, Republican of Williamsburg, Kentucky, elected in 1954, serving the Eighth Congressional District of Kentucky. John Sherman Cooper, Republican of Somerset, Kentucky, and Thruston B. Morton, Republican of Louisville, are the two Senators. The

Congressional Directory of the Second Session of the 85th Congress carries the following biography of me:

"Second District.- Counties: Allen, Breckinridge, Butler, Daviess, Edmonson, Grayson, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, McLean, Ohio, Simpson, Union, Warren, Webster (15 counties). Population 315,588.

"WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Democrat, of Bowling Green, Warren County, Ky.; born in Bowling Green, Ky., on September 11, 1909, son of J.M. and Blanche Hays Natcher; educated in the public schools of Bowling Green, Ky., and high school at Ogden Preparatory Department; A.B. degree, Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Ky; LL. B. degree, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; married to Miss Virginia Reardon, of Bowling Green, Ky., on June 17, 1937; two daughters, Celeste, 18, and Louise, 14; practicing attorney, Bowling Green, Ky., since March 18, 1934; Federal conciliation commissioner 1936-37 for Western District of Kentucky; elected county attorney of Warren County in 1937 and served three 4-year terms; elected Commonwealth attorney of the 8th Judicial District, composed of Allen and Warren Counties, in 1951 and served until August 15, 1953, having been elected to Congress; Baptist; member of Kiwanis club, Odd Fellows, American Legion Post 23, and 40 and 8 Mammoth Cave Voiture 1146; president of the Bowling Green Bar Association; past president of the Young Democratic Clubs of Kentucky, 1941-46; during World War II served in the United States Navy from October 1942 to December 1945; elected to the Eighty-third Congress August 1, 1953, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Garrett L. Withers; reelected to Eighty-fourth Congress on November 2, 1954; reelected to Eighty-fifth Congress on November 6, 1956; member, Committee on Appropriations; home address 638 East Main, Bowling Green, Ky.; district office: Davenport Building. "

My new assignment which is in addition to the Committee on Appropriations on Astronautics and Outer Space Exploration will be added to the next biographical sketch.

April 1, 1958

We have completed our Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations Bill, and will present same to the House today. The Budget for Fiscal Year 1959 calls for a total of \$73,900,000,000. The requests of the Department of Agriculture represent 6.7 per cent of the entire Budget for Fiscal Year 1959. After deducting Loan Authorizations and restoration of capital impairment for the Commodity Credit Corporation Agriculture receives only 4.8 per cent. The Bill provides for an annual appropriation of \$1,456,588,653 for regular activities and \$1,760,399,886 for Corporations. We authorize \$300 million with a contingency fund of \$25 million for R.E.A.; \$100 million for the School Lunch Program with instructions to use \$55 million from Section 32 funds in addition to the \$100 million. At this time I am requesting a Soil and Water Research Laboratory for Kentucky. I will speak on this Bill following the same procedure that I do each time one of my Subcommittees presents a Bill to the Floor for passage.

President Eisenhower apparently has changed his mind about a tax cut. During the past few days, Ludwig Erhard, Economics Minister of West Germany visited in this Country and this gentleman is regarded as one of the world's leading authorities on modern capitalism. He emphatically stated that a tax cut is not the way to bring about the revival of business in the United States at the present time.

The Republicans are very much concerned over the November Election, and a number of the Members in the House openly state that unless there is a rapid change insofar as Agriculture is concerned, and business generally, a great number of seats will be lost.

I presume that thoughts of a ten billion dollar Budget deficit have chilled the President's enthusiasm for a tax cut at the present time.

Khrushchev, the new dictator for Soviet Russia would like very much to visit this Country. John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, finds his position more and more difficult as he continues to resist a top-level meeting with Khrushchev that would be pretty much on Khrushchev's own terms.

The Democratic Leadership in Congress is driving hard to complete action on a number of key anti-recession measures before Easter recess adjournment starting on April 4. We passed the Bill providing for a ten per cent increase for retired Civil Service Employees yesterday, and prior to that time other measures such as Military Pay increase and etc.

Senator Stuart Symington, former Secretary of the Air Force, has recently received the blessing of ex-President Harry S. Truman for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1960. I like Senator Symington and was very much disappointed that he was not the nominee in 1956. The McCarthy T.V. Hearings almost put Symington out of the picture in every respect.

We have developed two new atomic weapons in this Country. One is a tank killer. It is about the size of a bazooka and weighs 20 pounds. The second is a small atomic device that can be used in blowing up bridges.

According to rumor Khrushchev is seeking a temporary truce in the cold war due to the severe economic dislocation in the Soviet Union which was brought about as the result of decentralization of industry and reorganization of agriculture. Under the reorganization of agriculture, according to our information, tractor stations were abolished.

Everyone is reading articles and books on astronautics and outer space exploration. I understand that President Eisenhower has requested government scientists to furnish him weekly a list of space exploration books. In order to be a good member of the new Committee on Astronautics and Outer Space Exploration, I, too, am reading available material.

We have just completed Floor action on our Agricultural Appropriations Bill for 1959. Each member of the Subcommittee spoke on the Bill, and we succeeded in defeating every amendment offered under the five-minute rule. The Bill was passed in the exact form recommended by our Subcommittee to the Full Committee.

April 3, 1958

I spent a right unusual night last night in receiving the midnight filing returns from Kentucky. Yesterday was the deadline for filing for the House of Representatives and several of us had no opposition until just before the time expired. We received calls informing us of the final filing shortly after 1 o'clock our time and from that time until after 3 a.m. we talked back and forth kidding and consoling ourselves.

The Districts and the filing of elections

are as follows:

1st District - Noble J. Gregory, Incumbent.
He has two Democrat opponents and two
Republican opponents.

2nd District - William H. Natcher, Incumbent.
No Democrat opposition and a man by the name
of Wayland Render, Republican of Ohio County,
a man in his late sixties and unknown as far
as I am concerned filed his papers just before
the deadline.

3rd District - John Robsion, Jr., Incumbent.
Two Democrats filed and no Republican
opposition.

4th District - Frank Chelf, Incumbent.
A Democrat opponent from Bardsbown filed
just one minute before midnight.

5th District - Brent Spence, Incumbent.
One Democrat opponent and one Republican
opponent.

6th District - John C. Watts, Incumbent.
No Democratic or Republican opposition. A
man from Winchester mailed his papers in
to the Secretary of State on the last day
to be filed and placed on the Democratic
ticket but the papers were not received until
10 a.m. this morning. The Secretary of
State has just announced that the papers
were too late.

7th District - Carl Perkins, Incumbent.
No Democrat opposition and one Republican
filed several days ago.

8th District - Eugene Siler - Incumbent.
Three Democrats and three Republicans filed.

With one or two exceptions it appears that the
opposition certainly cannot be considered as serious

The races for Congress have been side-tracked from the standpoint of importance due to the fact that Governor A. B. Chandler has filed four of his friends against the four Court of Appeals judges who are seeking reelection. In the fight with the Court of Appeals last year over the appointment of Charles O'Connell's successor, the Court of Appeals won out in the fight and the Governor threatened opposition. Now it is taking place. Judge M.P. Sims from Bowling Green is seeking reelection and Beverly M. Vincent, former Attorney General and former Representative for the Second Congressional District is the Governor's candidate.

On March 14th Grace Kelley, now the Princess Grace of Monaco, gave birth to her second child, this time a fine boy named Prince Albert. The little Prince is already entitled to salutes from the sixty-five man Royal Navy, a special seat in the Opera House, another special seat at the local football stadium, and another in the Cathedral in Monaco. He is now the legal heir and takes precedence over his thirteen month old sister Caroline.

The President sent a message to Congress today outlining his recommendations for Defense reorganization.

The President states that separate ground, sea, and air warfare is gone forever and that if we should be involved in war we will fight it in all elements with all services as one single concentrated effort. He points out that peacetime and organizational activity must conform to this fact. Strategic planning must be unified with our fighting forces formed into unified commands properly streamlined. The President recommends:

I. Reorganizing our fighting forces into operational commands that are truly unified.

II. We must clear command channels so that orders will proceed directly to unified commands from the Commander in Chief and the Secretary of Defense.

III. We must strengthen the military staff in the Office of the Secretary of Defense in order to provide the Commander in Chief and the Secretary of Defense with the professional assistance they need for strategic planning and for operational direction of the unified commands.

IV. We must continue the three military departments as agencies within the Department of Defense to administer a wide range of functions.

V. We must reorganize the research and development functions of the Department in order to make the best use of our scientific and technological resources.

VI. We must remove all doubts as to the full authority of the Secretary of Defense.

The Speaker asked me to preside over the Bill S. 3262 which permits the Armed Services to participate in the Eighth Olympic Games that will be held in Squaw Valley, California in 1960. This Bill authorizes the Department of Defense to spend \$500,000 for the purpose of policing and certain other functions together with the sum of \$3,500,000 for a building and necessary structures to be used as an arena and memorial building. A great number of amendments were offered, points of order raised, and parliamentary inquiries made all during the general debate on this bill. The Speaker, together with several other Members were right

complimentary over my presiding.

On Saturday night of last week a T-33 jet training craft from the Barksdale Air Force Base crashed near Poole in Webster County in my District. The pilot was killed and within a matter of a few hours photographers and newspaper reporters together with several hundred people arrived at the scene of the accident. The officer in charge of the Air Police from Fort Campbell refused to recognize the credentials of the reporters and photographers and in addition to shoving these people around permitted one or more shots to be fired over the heads of the people who were attempting to view the parts of the crashed plane. I received word on Monday morning concerning the action that took place over the weekend and immediately called upon James H. Douglas, Secretary of the Air Force, for an investigation and report. Within a few hours after my request the Commanding Officer at Fort Campbell announced that the Air Police were from Fort Campbell and that one of the enlisted men was to be immediately court-martialed for the careless use of a weapon, which had fired one shot. We have experienced considerable difficulty with the Department of Defense in the past over arbitrary methods insofar as the press is concerned and a subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations has for a number of months made investigations concerning this matter. It strikes me that this is simply a case of an officer making a serious mistake and an enlisted man used as a scapegoat. Today I again took this matter up with the Secretary of the Air Force informing him as follows:

"On Saturday night, March 30th, a T-33 Jet Training Craft from Barksdale Air Force Base crashed in a field near Poole, Kentucky, in the Second Congressional District. The life of one of our fine young airmen was taken. This in itself is a sad circumstance, and what transpired subsequent to

the crash is of a serious nature.

"Upon receiving information that one or more shots were fired over the heads of the people assembled at the scene of the accident, and that reporters and photographers were denied access to the scene, I immediately requested the Secretary of the Air Force, the Honorable James H. Douglas, to start an investigation as to just what transpired. It has always been my impression that reporters and photographers, with proper credentials, were not prevented from being present at the scene of a crash unless the plane was classified. Certainly these reporters and photographers possessed proper credentials, and I understand the airplane was not classified.

"Since making my request of the Secretary of the Air Force for an investigation of what transpired, and why such methods were used, I have been informed that an enlisted man now stands charged with firing one cartridge from his rifle, and will be subject to court-martial on the charge of carelessness with a weapon. In my opinion, this young man should not be made the scapegoat. He was not responsible for giving the orders that shots were to be fired, nor that the reporters, photographers and people present were to be treated in the uncalled for manner in which they were treated. Surely such orders were issued by a higher authority. Blame should be placed where blame is due, and I trust an enlisted man will not be penalized in an effort to close the matter.

"For several months now a Subcommittee on Special Government Information of the House Committee on Government Operations has been conducting investigations concerning the withholding of news on the part of the Government, and the methods used in refusing to inform the Press and the public generally of what is going on in this Country. I sincerely hope this particular case is cleared up and does not develop into one requiring

investigation by the above mentioned Subcommittee."

April 15, 1958

My good friend, Speaker Sam Rayburn, filed his formal notice on Monday of his intention to run for a 24th term in Congress. Mr. Rayburn is 76 years old and was first elected in 1912.

The Easter Vacation ended on Monday of this week and starting today we will begin consideration of many controversial matters which must be decided before adjournment. During the next three months we must wrestle with Foreign Aid, Reciprocal Trade, the Defense Budget, and the President's Military Reorganization Plan. A certain amount of party rivalry will be generated by the approaching Congressional election.

One of the main questions before the Congress today is the proposal for either a tax cut or a speed-up in our Public Works Program to assist in the elimination of the recession through which we are passing.

I spent the past week in Kentucky and certainly enjoyed myself. On Saturday night, I attended the Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner in Lexington. Governor and Mrs. Chandler were unusually nice to the four Representatives who were present - Watts, Perkins, Gregory and me, and a picture which was taken by the Lexington Herald photographer and used in that particular paper also appeared in the Monday Courier. This is quite amusing because the Courier-Journal's attorney, Wilson Wyatt, announced for Governor on Wednesday of last week and on Monday of this week Bert Combs, who was defeated by Chandler in the Primary by 18,120 votes also announced for Governor. The Courier-Journal will be right up to the hub in this race and from time to time the Democratic Members of Congress from Kentucky will be interrogated as to their intentions. Mine are good, to say the least.

On March 31st, Russia seized the initiative on the Nuclear Bomb Test issue with its announcement of the cessation of tests of all forms of atomic and hydrogen weapons in Russia and in the Soviet Union. Demands for a Summit Conference are still being made and now we have demands that all atomic tests be immediately stopped.

Today at 10 a.m. the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration will begin hearings which will continue until all legislation now before Congress concerning outer Space is approved or disapproved, and the necessary proposals submitted by our Committee to Congress on this particular subject. Beginning at 10 o'clock we will receive testimony from Werner Von Braun, Director, Development Operations Division, Army Ballistic Missile Agency, Huntsville, Alabama, and Theodore Markle, Head of R Division, University of California Radiation Laboratory. On Wednesday, we will have Lt. Gen. Donald Putt, Air Force Chief of Staff, and Dr. Hugh R. Dryden, Director, National Advisory Committee for Astronautic. On Thursday we will have Major General John B. Medaris, Head of the Army Ordnance Missile Command and Lt. General James M. Gavin (Retired) former Deputy Chief, Office of Research and Development of the Army. Rear Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, Assistant Chief, Bureau of Ships for Nuclear Propulsion and Rear Admiral J. T. Hayward, Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for Research and Development will appear on Friday.

I received notice yesterday that hearings will begin on our Foreign Aid appropriations on April 22nd. This is an early start.

This Administration has suddenly shut off all Foreign Aid for Laos. Our State Department has demanded that Laos immediately reform their currency. It seems that a great number of Cadillacs, Buicks and Fords have been imported although the

principle highways still are hardly more than jungle trails.

April 16, 1958

I believe that our people generally approve of the measures that we are passing to combat the Recession. Both political parties should cooperate at this time in this matter.

Our launching of our third satellite appears to have vanished word that the United States was lagging behind the Soviet Union in the scientific development of missiles and outer space projectiles. The fact remains that we are still behind and according to testimony received by our Committee on Astronautics and Outer Space Exploration yesterday from Dr. Werner Von Braun it will probably be some four or five years before we catch up with Russia. Few people believe that there will be a third world war in their time and they are very much more concerned over National and Local issues.

President Eisenhower yesterday vetoed our River and Harbor Omnibus Bill. This is the Bill containing my Low Flow Provision and this is the second time that President Eisenhower has vetoed the Bill. I hope that every effort will be made to override the veto. The President gives as his reason for the veto the fact that the Bill contains a number of projects which are not approved by the Corps of Engineers. The truth is that the Bill contains one project which is authorized for construction in the State of Alabama costing nearly \$150 million which has the President upset. If this project were to be constructed in the State of Kansas or Colorado no complaint would be made. I have worked on the Low Flow Regulation for over five years and will introduce bills again seeking to have this provision incorporated in the new River and Harbor Omnibus Bill.

Chief concern of our people is high food costs. A lot of them believe that Federal spending and perhaps reduced taxes will fan inflation and make these costs high. Housewives are especially vigorous in their protests.

The Senators and Representatives who spent Easter vacation at home certainly discovered that the people in this Country are very much concerned over present day conditions. I talked with a number of people in my District and with three chronic labor surplus areas to be established at Madisonville, Owensboro, and Henderson, and with the farmers complaining generally over Secretary Benson's policies, much dissention exists throughout my District and Kentucky generally.

The Administration is toying with the idea of sending its School Construction Bill back to Congress. This Bill was defeated in the House last year by a vote of 208 to 203. A change of three votes would have passed the Bill in the House and with four Kentuckians voting against the Bill much discussion was had as to the important part our State played at time of passage. I voted for this Bill and believe that School Construction legislation is necessary today.

I have received a number of letters recently urging legislation which will curb labor excesses. Such a Bill would, in my opinion, travel a rocky road at the present time. Heretofore, big business has complained about its treatment insofar as the Legislative Branch of the Government is concerned, but during the past few years all new contract negotiations clearly indicate total capitulation as far as industry is concerned, with the move simply being made to pass the additional cost along to the consumer. During the past few months the McLellan Subcommittee in the Senate has brought to the attention of the American people many violations of the law on the part of Labor Unions as well as Big Business generally. We have

a few bills pending before the Congress which if brought out for action between now and adjournment will blow the lid off the pot insofar as the November elections are concerned. One of these bills is the bill providing for an extension of the Minimum Wage Law which would bring in several million additional people; another pertains to extending our Social Security Provision of the Law providing for insurance which will be underwritten by the Federal Government and with this Bill betterly opposed by the American Medical Association; another bill sets up certain amendments for the Taft-Hartley Law and the Natural Gas Bill, which however appears to be relegated to the sidelines for the time being.

We start again today at 10 o'clock on our Astronautics and Outer Space Exploration Committee.

April 17, 1958

Senator W. Kerr Scott of North Carolina died on Monday of this week and will be buried today. He was a right unusual man. A farmer and tobacco grower who was always willing to join in every fight ~~against~~ our 90% parity provision for tobacco.

favoring

On Tuesday of this week the New Jersey primary was held. Rep. Sieminski, a member of my Committee on Appropriations was defeated in a three man race for reelection. He ran a very poor race and ended up number 3. This young Representative was referred to heretofore in my journal. His father changed his name to Smith but this Representative refused to use the name of Smith when he entered the war and changed his name back to Sieminski. A Pole of Catholic origin, who changed his religion and joined the Methodist Church. I understand the Bishop was very much interested in this race.

The defeat of Sieminski means that I advance one place on my Committee and before too long will be in the first twenty. With thirty Democrats and twenty Republicans I must be within the first twenty if the House changes, because ten members on the majority side on my Committee drop off each time. Under seniority rights you are entitled to come back on the Committee when your Party takes over the House again.

Our Committee on Astronautics and Outer Space received testimony yesterday from Lt. General Donald A. Putt, Air Force Research and Development Director. General Putt said that fleets of space ships manned to stop wartime aggressors or perform peacetime pursuits might ultimately replace nuclear warheads as devices for control of outer space. He stressed the importance of this Country obtaining such control rather than permit the dominance of space by those who say they will bury the United States.

Harrison A. Williams, Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, is the Democratic nominee for United States Senator from the State of New Jersey. Williams was sworn in with me in the House in January of 1954 and in his race for reelection was defeated by a Republican. Williams will run against Rep. Robert W. Kean, a veteran Republican Representative with eighteen years experience in the House.

I presided as Chairman during general debate on the bill, H.R. 2767 which administers Section 161 of the revised statutes with respect to the authority of Federal offices and Agencies to withhold information and limit the availability of records. The 1789 Statute has been twisted into a broad claim of statutory authority to withhold purely administrative non-security information, and under H. R. 2767 this matter is corrected. A number of amendments, points of order,

and preferential motions were offered and it required several hours of general debate and the reading of the Bill.

On Tuesday of this week I appeared before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to testify in behalf of my bill which provides for the establishment of a Coal Research Commission. To me coal has been discriminated against and today every coal segment of our Country is passing through a depression period. In testifying before the Committee, I pointed out that in the Green River Valley we have some 13,917,000,000 of recoverable coal. Kentucky has more coal mines than any other state in the Nation and with 2,000 mines in Kentucky we are the third coal production state in this Country. I further stated that the 1957 production placed Kentucky's all time coal output over the 2,500,000,000 ton mark. We produced 75,746,000 tons of bituminous coal last year. Eastern Kentucky produced 26,738,000 tons. Three sections of my District were recently declared to be in an area of chronic labor surplus and that it is imperative for Congress to assist those sections of the United States producing coal that are now suffering. Enactment of my Bill, H.R. 9526 will result in the development of new uses for our coal and will improve and expand existing uses.

Senator Cooper indicated Tuesday he will support President Eisenhower's veto of the River and Harbors Omnibus Bill. This is the Bill that the good Senator voted against when it was up in the Senate and then when the Bill came back from Conference, voted for the Conference Report. The press requested a statement from me and I said:

"I am definitely of the opinion that the President's veto of the River and Harbors Omnibus Bill was a mistake. Every project authorized was carefully considered by the Committee and by the House and Senate. I have worked for five years to secure low-flow benefits which are a part of the bill. This provision would have brought great

benefits to Kentucky and to all of our Country. This is a severe blow and Congress should proceed immediately to pass a similar bill or to override the veto. My people certainly want me to cast our vote to override the veto and this action will be proper."

Major General J. B. Medaris, Commanding General of the U. S. Army Ordnance Missile Command, appeared before our Committee on Outer Space this morning. He made a fine statement to the Committee and shortly after the members began their questions, one of the Army Colonels present in the Caucus Hearing Room hurriedly wrote a note and passed it up to the Chairman of the Committee who in turn sent it down the line to all the members of the Committee and then on to General Medaris. The note stated that the Assistant Commissioner together with his aide of the Soviet Embassy had just entered the room. These two gentlemen were very much interested in the Hearings, and since this was a public hearing held in the large caucus room on the third floor of the Old House Office Building, no objection could be made to the attendance at this meeting by the two gentlemen from the Soviet Embassy. However, the questions and the testimony changed considerably, and all the members as well as the witness used extreme caution.

Each day at our Hearings the Army, Air Force and Navy have a number of Officers present, and in addition the F.B.I. and the Treasury Department Secret Police members are in attendance. All of the Soviet Officials are well known by the Military personnel and especially by the F.B.I. and the Secret Police. Recognition took place immediately and the note was passed almost before the two Russians were seated.

This afternoon beginning at two o'clock we will again have Lt. General Gavin, retired, before our Committee.

Yesterday I received an invitation from the Secretary of the Army on behalf of the Armed Forces of the United States to attend the burial of two unknown Americans who died in the defense of their country during World War II and the Korean Conflict. This ceremony will be held in Memorial Amphitheater in Arlington Cemetery on Friday afternoon the 13th of May. The invitation together with the envelope enclosing same are in the usual black bordered bordered envelope indicating announcement of death or memorial services pertaining to such an event.

April 18, 1958

Automobile manufacturers who have been very generous with campaign contributions to the Republican Presidential elections are very much incensed over the statement that President Eisenhower made this week concerning the cost of new automobiles. It seems that the President was furnished information to the effect that one of our new 1958 model four-door automobiles purchased on a big volume basis by the Government quoted for a price of \$1350 each and this same car sells to the public for \$2000. The President very emphatically stated that in his opinion a cut of \$100 per car should be made for all medium priced vehicles and the excise tax reduction of 10% should not be made.

The President has issued statements recently to the effect that a tax reduction is not necessary at the present time due to economic indicators showing a leveling off of unemployment and a termination to a certain extent to our present Recession period.

Yesterday, Lyndon Johnson the Majority Leader in the Senate, requested the necessary committees to take up the President's veto of the Agriculture

Parity Freeze Bill and also the Rivers and Harbors Omnibus Bill. He stated that since there must be a Foreign Aid bill calling for projects all over the world from Afghanistan to Western Europe which will be built without specified benefit-cost ratios. The President's reference to the fact that the Bureau of the Budget had not approved some of the projects incorporated in our bill certainly did not hold water. I do hope that the Senate will take up the River and Harbors Omnibus veto and override. Since this is a Senate bill, originating in the Senate, it must be first considered by the Senate. Rumor has it that they are short a few votes to override the veto.

The President's statement that the Bureau of the Budget had not approved all the projects and that items were added which had not been considered to me is simply asinine. The President and the Bureau of the Budget and the Corps of Engineers only make recommendations and the authorizing and the appropriating of money for construction is a legislative process and comes within the confines of legislative power. Here again we have more effective control and domination of all Departments of our Government which should be eliminated.

April 19, 1958

The Federal Government is our nations biggest land owner. It owns 772 million acres throughout the world and its real estate holdings, including property in 109 foreign countries total \$42,900,000,000 in original acquisition cost. Government Buildings in the District of Columbia amount to 11,211 acres which is about 28.7 percent of the total District area. Federal property including buildings in the District total \$690 million in original acquisition cost. Nevada leads the states in proportion of federal ownership with 80.7 per cent of its entire area under direct or indirect federal administration. Connecticut with 2/10 of 1% ranks least among the States.

The largest land holder in the Government is the Interior Department which controls 549 million acres.

Several weeks ago a man by the name of Jerry W. Carter, Chairman of the Florida Railroad and Public Utilities Commission, and a Democrat, appeared before the House Legislative Oversight Subcommittee investigating influence peddling. He told the Subcommittee that in his campaign speech in 1917 at the time he was first elected to the Railroad Commission he made only one promise, "I will be there on pay day." He further stated that he didn't claim to be anything but an ordinary cheap politician. He said that the people who look after my interests in Tallahassee couldn't afford an expensive one. In making trips back and forth over the State of Florida the question arose how he paid his own expenses. He said that he seldom every paid his own way because there was always some very important official duty to be performed which would clear the way for the trip. As to whether or not his own testimony was true, Mr. Carter said that he had been trying to quit lying all of his life and that he had to admit it was a hard job.

We have completed the first week of Hearings before our Committee on Astronautics and Outer Space Exploration. Dr. Werner von Braun, Admiral Rickover, Admiral Hardaway and several others appeared, offering testimony as to the necessary legislation at the present time for this program and the importance of the program.

Next week, according to the Whip Notice, we only consider two little bills, and this procedure is running true to form. We piddle during the months of April and May, and then bill ourselves during the months of June and July.

April 21, 1958

The Special House Committee on Astronautics and Outer Space Exploration is making headway in the down to earth task of launching the first legislation on the subject. Our Committee expects to send to the House next month a bill setting up a civilian space agency. This would follow somewhat the lines recommended by President Eisenhower but will incorporate certain recommendations and changes suggested by top flight space specialists at hearings during the past week. Dr. John P. Hagan, Project Vanguard director, will be our first witness today and will be followed by some fifteen other scientists, technologists, engineers, and educators who have been invited to testify during the balance of this week.

The bill introduced provides for a National Advisory Committee for Astronautics headed by a Director and with a seventeen member Board. During the past week, one of our Admirals, Admiral Hayward, stated that in his opinion the seventeen man Board was too many and would become cumbersome. He was of the opinion that the Board should have four or five members and at least two or three of these members should be from the military services. Here again we have our same old subterfuge which has brought us to our present day of reckoning in the missile and satellite program. As the result of following such advice we are several years behind Russia today and under no circumstances would I agree to go along with such a suggestion.

It now appears that the House Foreign Affairs Committee will report the Foreign Aid Authorization Bill to the Floor within the next two weeks. A half billion dollar cut may be recommended in the figure requested of \$3.900 million plus. I have received notice from the Chairman of my Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Appropriations that our Committee will begin hearings tomorrow. We have not started the District of Columbia budget and we are in the process

of bringing a bill to the Floor for Astronautics and Outer Space. It will be impossible for me to attend the Foreign Aid Subcommittee at this time.

April 22, 1958

For a number of years Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, the developer of the first atomic submarine was passed over for promotion. He is a highly controversial figure and for a number of years has said just what he thinks about the Navy and everybody else. As a Rear Admiral, Rickover could continue on active duty until July, 1960 and as a Vice-Admiral would continue on duty for four more years until he reached the statutory retirement age of 62. Committees in Congress and a number of Members of the Congress have taken a personal interest in Admiral Rickover's case and have insisted all along that he receive his promotion. Admiral Rickover has recently testified before my new Committee on Astronautics and Outer Space and no witness ever appeared before a committee in Congress with franker or more sincere answers. The chips fall and regardless of who is affected the Admiral gives you his honest and sincere opinions. For instance in answering my questions he stated that from the standpoint of the future, the Board for the new Space Agency should be a smaller number than the number proposed of seventeen and that under no circumstances should the military be in charge of this new Agency. He stated that he would rather entrust his destiny to a Committee in Congress than to a Committee of Science. This statement was given wide publicity. Dr. John P. Hagen, Vanguard project Director, in testifying before our Committee yesterday, stated that unless the number of satellites is controlled it is possible to clutter Outer Space to the extent that they would someday become a menace. At the present time we are unable to bring down a satellite and according to Dr. Hagen, it will be two years before we are able to shoot one out of orbit. It appears now

that another Vanguard launching will take place within the next few days. The largest Vanguard satellites are in the forty pound class. The second Sputnik placed in orbit by Russia weighed nearly 1200 pounds, so the difference in thrust, power, and know-how is quite obvious.

We take up for consideration in the House today the bill which vests the Navy to use margarine as well as butter. All of the other Services have this privilege but for a number of years the Navy has been excluded. The dairy state Representatives are all moving around rapidly today.

My Subcommittee on Foreign Operations began regular hearings today at 10 o'clock. This is a conflict with my Outer Space Committee and it may be a period of two weeks before I have a chance to attend hearings on Appropriations for Foreign Aid.

Within the past few days we have received reports to the effect that the Soviet Union is directly participating in planning and executing the military operations of the Indonesian Government against rebels in Sumatra. A slow down was inaugurated during the past ten days insofar as a tax reduction is concerned. The word is out that the President desires to wait until after a wage settlement in the automobile industry takes effect, thereby preventing another round of wage increases which would be followed by new price increases.

Sometimes huge mistakes are made by experts and this certainly is the case involving the new automobile "the Edsel". According to my information this was a \$40 million mistake. Ford Motor Company brought this new car on the market at the wrong time and the agencies quickly set up throughout the United States were unable to move this car. Such a blow would have removed all other

automobile manufactureres with the exception of General Motors.

April 24, 1958

Yesterday we passed our impacted area Federal Aid to Schools Bill. The Powell Amendment was offered and only received 25 votes by division.

Krafft Ehricke, Assistant to the Technical Director of Convair's astronautics division of the General Dynamics Corporation, testified before our Committee yesterday and at the close of his testimony exhibited a space ship which is a facsimile of this scientist's interpretation of space travel to the moon. He is of the opinion that within 18 months a moon visit should be possible. This will follow the placing of the first space station in orbit. He stated that a four man Atlas experimental space station could be established in permanent orbit within five years from the date the go ahead sign is given. The Model displayed by Mr. Ehricke was a transparent model of the space vehicle complete to a model crew and living and working quarters. The full scale station would weigh about 6,000 pounds and would be about 106 feet long. This gentleman worked on the V-2 Rocket for his native country prior to and during World War II.

The House Subcommittee on Government Operations released a report yesterday to the effect that restrictions on scientific information may have caused the United States to lose the first lap of the space race with Russia. The report stated that the present multiple security clearance system holds up scientific progress.

A number of scientists who have testified before our Space Committee state that we should declassify a great portion of our classified information, and there should be exchange of scientific knowledge and accomplishments with our allies.

April 26, 1958

During the week we received testimony from General H. A. Boushey, Deputy Director of Research and Development of the Air Force, General Bernard A. Schriever, Commanding Officer, Air Force Ballistic Missile Division of the United States Air Force, General J. P. Daley, Dr. Herbert F. York, Dr. Raemer Schrieber, and Dr. Stanislaus Ulam, Research Adviser of the Office of the Director of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory of the Atomic Energy Commission. Dr. Ulam is given as much credit for the H Bomb as any man in the world. In addition to the above witnesses we also received testimony from Dr. Clifford Furnas, Chancellor of the University of Buffalo, Dr. Lee DuBridge, President, California Institute of Technology, and Dr. William H. Pickering, Director of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology. This Committee assignment on Astronautics and Space Exploration becomes more exciting each day.

We are moving right slow in the House. A great number of major bills are still pending, and it seems to me that more of these bills should be placed on the calendar for action at this time.

April 28, 1958

The record concerning tax collections in this Country for the last 156 years is simply amazing.

This record is as follows:

Jan 1, 1792 to Jan. 1, 1948.....Total
\$315,591,776, ~~000~~

5 YEARS (TRUMAN)

Jan. 1, 1948 to Jan 1, 1953

1948	\$ 42,302,860,000	
1949	40,501,871,000	
1950	39,862,736,000	
1951	56,093,339,000	
1952	68,502,564,000	Total \$247,263,370,000

5 YEARS (IKE)

Jan. 1, 1953, to Jan. 1, 1958

1953	\$68,299,418,000	
1954	67,322,691,000	
1955	69,294,764,000	
1956	78,544,974,000	
1957	82,387,233,000	Total \$365,849,080,000

1. During the last five years of the Truman Administration, he applied **THREE AND ONE HALF BILLION DOLLARS** of the amount collected in taxes to reduce the public debt.

2. During the first five years of the Eisenhower Administration, not only did he spend the entire amount collected in taxes during that period, but increased the public debt by **NINE BILLION DOLLARS**.

3. Information verified and furnished by Miss Maureen McBreen, Fiscal Analyst, Library of Congress.

May 1, 1958

On Tuesday of this week ceremonies were held over on the Senate side for the unveiling of the Alben W. Barkley bust. This bust is a beautiful object and certainly catches Barkley

at his best. For a number of years, Senator Barkley and I were good friends but on many occasions we differed politically. At one time I was slated to come to Congress and another fellow got in the way as the direct result of the insistence of Senator Barkley. The good Senator flew to Louisville and was driven over to Frankfort to discuss the matter with Governor Earle C. Clements. So much heat was directed that John Whitaker was named in a special election after he was nominated by the chairmen of the sixteen counties. In Senator Barkley's race against Governor A. B. Chandler, I was State Campaign Chairman for Young Democrats for Chandler. On down through the years in a number of elections the Senator and I, while good friends, disagreed. When I was elected and came to Washington as a Member of Congress, I had only been here a short time until I received a letter from Senator Barkley commending me on my accomplishments. After he completed his term as Vice President and later returned to the Senate upon defeating John Sherman Cooper, we worked together very closely on all matters concerning Kentucky. My amendment on the Floor of the House for \$46,707,000 placed the Barkley Dam into the Public Works Bill. In Committee my Committee on Appropriations refused to accept my amendment and I had to fight this matter out on the Floor. The Lock and Dam and Canal were designated at that time as the Lower Cumberland River project. By proper legislation the Dam was named the Barkley Dam after Senator Alben W. Barkley. I have always admired Senator Barkley and his accomplishments but on a number of occasions I thought that the good Senator had placed himself on a high international plane and was out of reach of Kentucky and the people who sent him to the Senate. A number of complaints were heard from time to time about this particular matter. On one occasion, the Kentucky delegation had a luncheon and the new proposed salary increase bill for Congress was under discussion. Senator Barkley very positively and emphatically stated that he hoped that every House Member would vote for the bill. The salary at that particular time was

\$15,000 and should now be \$15,000. The increase proposed was \$20,000 but the final passage provided for \$22,500. From an income tax standpoint I would be much better off at \$15,000. Senator Barkley turned to me and inquired as to how I intended to vote and I told him that I would vote the same way he voted the first three times salary increase bills were up in the House of Representatives when he was a Member of the House. The good Senator very carefully voted against every salary increase bill during his entire service in Congress, with one exception, and I believe this took place after he became Majority Leader in the Senate.

While attending the ceremony on Tuesday I overlooked the fact that a roll call vote or a quorum call might be held at some time between 12:15 and 1 o'clock and I made no arrangements about receiving the call. With Speaker Rayburn and John McCormack both at the ceremony I naturally assumed that any roll call or quorum call would be postponed a few minutes, even though the House was in session. About half way through the program, I noticed one or two of the Kentucky House Members leaving and later returning. It then occurred to me that something was going on in the House and upon inquiring, Representative John Watts informed me that I had missed a Roll Call Vote and that it was even too late to get into the Well. I was completely amazed. Up to this day I had never missed a quorum or a roll call vote since I became a Member of Congress. Upon receiving this word from my friend, John Watts, I ran from the Senate and the ceremony as fast as I could down through the second floor of the Capitol into the House Chamber and to the Well, where I yelled as loud as I could "MR. SPEAKER". John McCormack in the meantime had returned to the House and was serving as Speaker Pro Tem. Just as I yelled, he stated "Upon this Roll Call ..." and at this particular instance I yelled "MR. SPEAKER". He stopped and smiled and the Enrolling Clerk and his assistant both spoke up and said "We can make

the change without any trouble". The slip was handed back to the Enrolling Clerk and the number was changed from about 320 to 321 for the ayes and then handed back to Mr. McCormack who announced the vote. Under the rules of the House I was only 50% correct. The rules specifically provide that the vote must be cast before announcement of vote is made. The members present and a number in the Gallery really enjoyed the hundred yard dash into the Chamber and my yelling as loud as I could "MR. SPEAKER". I was recorded and the Good Lord has been good to me, and so far I have not missed a roll call. This run from one side of the Capitol to the other then the excitement of believing that I would probably miss a roll call vote after six years, and my failure to vote was on a bill while I was still in the Capitol building caused me to become exceedingly warm. I perspired just like I had been working out in the sun all day after casting this vote.

It was quite amusing when I thought the matter over later, because Senator Barkley and I never agreed on all matters and his decision at one time came as a bitter disappointment to me. Attending a ceremony in his honor almost brought on another disappointment.

May 3, 1958

According to Professor Yakov Alpert, Russian scientist, the earth's atmosphere extends to twice the height scientists heretofore had supposed. According to the Professor, the atmosphere extends to a height of from 1243 to 1864 miles.

Several days ago, Dr. Hugh Dryden, Director of NACA, which, by the way, goes out of existence upon enactment of our new bill creating NASA, brought to our Committee a capsule containing a twelve foot balloon which folded up into a small package and which was triggered by gas contained in

a small metal ball when fired into the air and, according to newspaper report, yesterday a similar twelve foot balloon was placed into the sky over the peninsula of Florida successfully. The nine pound balloon designed to be carried into space in the nose of an Explorer satellite and launched into an orbit was fired into an altitude of fifty miles in an experimental NACA rocket. For an hour after the launching, Dr. Dryden reported, the balloon was tracked by radar. In that period it lost altitude and when it reached 40,000 feet it was caught in a high velocity jetstream and was whisked out to sea. It is assumed that at the lower altitude the balloon collapsed and fell into the ocean. This type of balloon between the twelve feet and 100 feet variety will carry no instruments and will be used for tracking purposes. Due to their size in comparison they will make bigger blips on the radar screen than anything now whizzing around in the atmosphere.

I am exceedingly proud of my home town - Bowling Green, Kentucky. I read a short editorial the other day entitled "My Town". This editorial reminds me of my town and is as follows:

"My town is the place where my home is found, where my business is situated and where my vote is cast. It is where my children are educated, where my neighbors dwell, and where my life is chiefly lived. It is the home spot for me.

"My town has the right to my civic loyalty. It supports me and I should support it.

"My town wants my citizenship, not my partisanship; my friendliness, not my dissension; my sympathy, not my criticism; my intelligence, not my indifference.

"My town supplies me with protection, trade, friends, education, schools, churches, and the right to free moral citizenship. It has some things that are better than others; the best things I should seek to make better; the worst things "

could help to suppress.

"Take it all in all, it is my town and it is entitled to the best there is in me."

May 5, 1958

Several days ago I called attention to the Secretary of the Air Force that photographers and newspaper reporters were restrained from being present and making usual investigation at aircraft scene in Webster County. A shot was fired over the heads of the people either accidentally or on purpose and shortly after I called for an investigation I was informed that the enlisted man who fired the shot would be court martialed. I immediately stated that they should place the blame where the blame was due and under no circumstances use this young man as a scapegoat. One day last week, I received the following letter from Major General Kelley for the Secretary of the Air Force concerning this matter :

"Dear Mr. Natcher:

"I refer to your recent inquiry to the Secretary of the Air Force concerning events involving representatives of the local press following the crash of a T-33 aircraft on 30 March 1958 near Poole, Kentucky.

"As indicated in my letter of 4 April 1958 to you, an Air Force airman assigned as a guard at the scene of the accident, accidentally discharged his weapon while crawling through a fence three-quarters of a mile from the scene of the crash. No injury to personnel or damage to property resulted. This matter is most regrettable and appropriate action has been taken to preclude recurrence of this type incident. No disciplinary action against the airman is anticipated.

"I regret that because of a misunderstanding Air Force guards at the scene of the crash did

prohibit news media representatives and the public from approaching the aircraft for a short period. Inquiry has disclosed that media representatives then contacted the Commander, Campbell Air Force Base, who made arrangements for them to visit the scene of the crash. When members of the press returned to the scene of the accident, they were again denied access to the aircraft. This was due to the fact that in their absence Air Force guards from Campbell Air Force Base had been relieved by Air Force personnel from Sewart Air Force Base, Tennessee. Unfortunately, the latter were unaware of the arrangements which had been made to allow the local press to approach the scene. The Commander of Campbell Air Force Base was advised of the situation and arrangements were made immediately to provide access to the scene of the accident to media representatives. No disciplinary action against personnel involved is anticipated. However, all personnel have been thoroughly briefed as to the provisions of Air Force Regulation 190-10, "Release of Information on Accidents", and of the absolute necessity for strict compliance with provisions of this regulation.

"The following action is being taken to re-emphasize to Air Force personnel the provisions of Air Force Regulation 190-10:

"a. A TWX message has been dispatched to all major commands directing the provisions of Air Force Regulation 190-10 be brought to the attention of all Commanders.

"b. Provisions of Air Force Regulation 190-10 will be made a special subject for a regularly scheduled Commander's Call meeting of Air Force personnel.

"c. Provisions of Air Force Regulation 190-10 will be made a special subject for field Air Inspectors.

"d. The provisions of Air Force Regulation 190-10 will be brought to the attention of Air Force

personnel through The Inspector General's Brief, a periodic publication.

"e. The importance of strict adherence to provisions of Air Force Regulation 190-10 will be made an agenda item at forthcoming conferences of Command Information Services Officers and Command Provost Marshals.

"The above-mentioned action will not be accompanied by provisions for punishment of persons responsible for violations of Air Force Regulation 190-10 since punishment will continue to be on a case-by-case basis. This procedure is believed to be the most practical since each case requires a careful consideration of the degree to which one or more provisions have been violated, as well as of specific factors which contributed to such violation.

"I sincerely regret that the misunderstanding at the scene of the accident resulted in the temporary restriction of news media representatives from the scene. I feel that the corrective action outlined above will preclude further instances of this nature.

"Sincerely yours,

JOE W. KELLY
Major General, USAF
Director, Legislative Liaison"

May 7, 1958

Yesterday the Kentucky Delegation in the House and the Senate appeared before the Subcommittees on Public Works Appropriations in the House of Representatives and the Senate making annual request for water resources development projects in Kentucky. We had the finest hearings both in the House and Senate that we have ever had since I have been a Member of Congress

It is now down to the point as to whether or not the Committee on Appropriations in the House and Senate will accept the President's budget which provides no money for new surveys, advance engineering and design projects or construction starts at any point in the United States. The alternative plan, of course, would be to rewrite that portion of the budget for Civil Functions, and this is the procedure that I hope my Committee undertakes. In order to have an orderly development of our water resources we must have new surveys, advance engineering and design, and new construction starts each year. This makes for an orderly program.

In appearing before the House and Senate Subcommittees on Public Works Appropriations, I made the following statement:

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, for the record my name is William H. Natcher, Representative of the Second District of Kentucky. I appreciate this opportunity to discuss with you water resources development in the Green River Valley of Kentucky.

The Green River Valley Watershed contains some 9,273 square miles covering 1/4 of Kentucky's entire boundary. Green River is the principal stream in the Green River Watershed. This stream rises in Lincoln County and flows 370 miles westerly to the Ohio River, a point some eight miles northeast of Evansville, Indiana. Green River tributaries having navigable reaches are Barren, Nolin, Rough, Pond, Mud and Bear Creek. Barren River is the largest of the Green River tributaries. This particular river rises in Monroe County and flows 149.5 miles in a northwesterly direction to its junction with Green River. Green River is improved for navigation by a system of fixed locks and dams. There are six locks and dams on this river.

We have suffered many damaging floods in the Green River Valley during the past twenty years. This rich, fertile Valley has suffered a depressed economy. In the Second District of Kentucky, which is located in the Green River Valley, we have three chronic labor surplus areas. Six of the fifteen Counties in the Second District produce coal, and this coal is now moving up and down the streams in the Green River Valley furnishing power to the atomic energy plants at Paducah, Kentucky, Madison, Indiana, and to steam power plants throughout this section of the United States. In this Valley we have coal deposits reasonably estimated at 13,652,140,000 tons.

Beginning in September of last year and continuing off and on for some four months, Butler, Ohio and Edmonson Counties in the Second Congressional District suffered severe damage as a result of floods. These three Counties are low income Counties agriculturally, and Butler County is one of the Rural Development Counties in Kentucky. Butler and Ohio Counties were declared disaster areas by the Federal Government as a result of flood damage, and the Small Business Administration and Farmer's Home Administration provided loans. This is not an unusual condition, but almost an annual occurrence for this section of the Green River Valley.

The Nolin River Reservoir will be constructed in Edmonson County.

Kentucky has more miles of navigable streams than any state in the United States, and all of Kentucky is in the flood danger zone, according to the Corps of Engineers, with the exception of eight counties in the extreme southwestern portion of the State.

May 7, 1958 cont.

Flood control reservoirs are of great importance to Kentucky and will alleviate millions of dollars in damage each year and prevent the loss of lives which occurs from time to time as the result of flash floods and general flood conditions of our many streams. Many of our river bottom farms are now abandoned, and from 1940 to 1950 some 104,000 people migrated from the Green River Valley.

Mr. Chairman, I know it is not necessary to call to your attention the fact that the budget proposals submitted to Congress for fiscal year 1959 contained no money for new surveys, new advance engineering and design and new construction starts in the United States. This action, of course, is not to the best interest of our water resources development program, and I feel sure that the members of this Committee will not concur in this action. We must have an orderly development of our water resources in this Country. The first major effort of our Government in Flood Control Projects began in the year 1928 when Congress authorized the Project for Flood Control in the Alluvial Valley of the Mississippi. Flood Control throughout the Country started some eight years later when Congress passed the first general flood control act. Billions of dollars in flood damages have been prevented in the last 15 years as the result of our flood control projects. Present day flood damages still occur, and this cannot be construed as failure on the part of projects which have heretofore been constructed, but clearly emphasizes the fact that we are not progressing fast enough with our flood control plans. Navigation and flood control do not represent all of the benefits realized from our Civil Functions Program. Recreational benefits and conservation benefits must also be considered.

In this Country we have expended a total of approximately \$11 billion over a period of 134 years on our water resources development projects.

According to information that I have recently received, Russia is proceeding at a much more rapid rate than we are in this Country. Russia issued \$7 billion worth of bonds six years ago to be used to increase their water resources development program. We must not neglect the development of our water resources in this Country because if we do it simply means that we place our National Economy in jeopardy.

I desire at this time to discuss with you, briefly, some of the projects which are of vital importance to the State of Kentucky and to our section of the Country generally.

Rough River Reservoir

This Flood Control Reservoir is located in Breckinridge, Hardin and Grayson Counties. This is the initial undertaking by the Corps of Engineers in the Green River Basin to provide protection to fertile farm lands and communities from ravaging and frequent flood loss. The importance of this particular project cannot be over emphasized. Construction work on this reservoir is being continued in the current fiscal year, and budget proposals for fiscal year 1959 call for the sum of \$3,300,000 for this project. This amount should be appropriated to continue construction of this Flood Control Reservoir.

Barren River Reservoir Number 2

For the current fiscal year \$100,000 was appropriated to start advance engineering and design on this project which is to be located in Allen and Barren Counties. This reservoir is an integral part of a comprehensive plan for flood protection in the Ohio River Basin. Budget proposals for fiscal year 1959 called for \$120,000 to complete preconstruction planning for this project. I urge inclusion in the budget of the additional sum of \$380,000 for construction start of this project. The total sum of \$500,000 should

be appropriated for this flood control reservoir for fiscal year 1959.

Cypress Creek

Examination and survey is under way during the current fiscal year to determine what flood control measures will be justified on Cypress Creek, which is located in the Green River Watershed. The sum of \$5,000 appropriated for the current fiscal year will complete the survey and investigation for this project and no additional funds are necessary at this time.

Panther Creek Survey

The cost of the authorized flood control survey of Panther Creek is presently estimated at \$43,000. In 1951 the preliminary examination and survey was authorized for the Panther Creek project. The examination and survey is to determine whether improvements for flood control and major drainage are favorable at this time on Panther Creek, which is a tributary of Green River located in Daviess County, Kentucky. I urge inclusion in the bill of \$30,000 for initiation and partial completion of the Panther Creek survey.

Green River Locks and Dams 3 and 4

Green River is improved for navigation by a system of fixed locks and dams. There are six locks and dams on this particular river. Number 1 and Number 2, located at Spottsville and Runsey, have been reconstructed during the past four years replacing locks constructed in the year 1837 by the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Locks and Dams Number 3 and 4 were constructed in the year 1837 and are now obsolete. Lock and Dam Number 5 was reconstructed in 1932 and is serviceable at the present time. The 1932 reconstruction replaced a lock and dam constructed in the year 1837. With

two modern locks and dams now in operation on Green River, we have a bottleneck with locks and dams 3 and 4, and the sum of \$100,000 should be included in the bill for initiation and partial completion of the necessary examination and survey to determine the advisability of the reconstruction of the two above mentioned locks and dams.

Nolin River Reservoir

The Nolin River Reservoir was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1938. This Flood Control Project will be located in the Green River Valley. The sum of \$100,000 was appropriated in fiscal year 1957 for planning, and the budget for fiscal year 1958 carries the sum of \$138,000 to complete the planning. This project is now ready for construction, and will be located on the Nolin, one of the navigable reaches of the Green River. It is almost in the center of the Green River Valley where we are experiencing difficulty as a result of flood conditions of our streams. As pointed out, heretofore, this project will be located in Edmonson County, one of our counties which has suffered considerable damage during the past year from flood conditions. Flood control benefits for the Green River Valley will be favorably increased when both the Rough River and Nolin River Reservoirs are completed. The dam will be in Edmonson County and the Reservoir will extend upstream to Grayson, Hart and Hardin Counties. This project is now ready for construction and the Corps of Engineers state that they can use the sum of \$500,000 to begin construction in fiscal year 1959. The sum of \$500,000 should be appropriated for fiscal year 1959 to begin construction of this project.

Green River Reservoir Number 2

This reservoir is to be located in Green, Taylor, and Adair Counties with the dam located in Green County. This reservoir is an integral

of a comprehensive plan for flood protection in the Green River Basin and was authorized in 1938. I urge inclusion in the bill of \$50,000 for advance engineering and design on this particular project.

Sturgis Eocal Protection Project

This project is located in Union County on the lower reaches of the Tradewater River. The plan of protection comprises a system of approximately 2.7 miles of earth levees and appurtenant facilities. The estimated cost of the project is \$647,000. Of this amount \$578,000 is the estimated Federal cost and \$69,000 the estimated local cost. \$10,000 should be included in the bill to initiate survey for this particular project.

Mr. Chairman, I join with my colleagues from Kentucky in the House and the Senate in all requests for Civil Functions Projects for the entire state of Kentucky. I respectfully urge that the projects more fully discussed herein, together with amounts requested be approved.

Again, I want to thank you Mr. Chairman for your kindness in permitting me to appear at this time. "

On Saturday of last week the United States, Britain, and France reluctantly accepted the Soviet Union's call for a continuation of bilateral talks to prepare for a summit meeting. Identical notes of acceptance were presented to the Soviet government by the British, American and French Ambassadors in Moscow. The Western Big Three still expressed a preference for joint four-power preparations and protested that the Soviet Union "has raised an unnecessary obstacle" to a summit meeting by insisting on separate talks. The Big Three emphasized that their acceptance of the bilateral talks "does not prejudice in any way the composition of any future meetings.

May 9, 1958

On Tuesday of this week my Chairman, Mr. Cannon, of Missouri, endorsed without qualification President Eisenhower's plan to overhaul the Military High Command in a 50 minute speech on the floor. My Chairman is a dollar conscious man, and he stated in substance that it was high time that we put an end to this bickering between the services and worked together to develop military strength to end the war. I certainly agree with my Chairman.

Major General Bernard Schrievner appeared before my Committee on Astronautics and Outer Space and was questioned as to whether or not any living organism had been placed in the nose of a rocket by this country and he said no. Later it was revealed that a mouse was placed in the nose cone of a combination Thor-Vanguard missile which was fired and neither the nose cone or the mouse was recovered. The ^{NEWS} papers take the good General to task over this matter.

Adam Clayton Powell, Representative from the Harlem New York District who preaches on Sunday and operates a night club during the week, was indicted in New York Court for income tax evasion which includes charge allegations that he was also receiving salary kick-back from his office employees. Tammany met yesterday and the leaders in the Harlem District will oppose Brother Powell this time and attempt to defeat him. Powell endorsed Eisenhower in 1956 when the heat was first placed on him about his income tax evasion. This, of course, did not suit his Democratic constituents. Powell is serving his 8th term in the House, and is second man on the Committee on Education and Labor.

Representative Coya Knutson, Democrat of Minnesota, is now confronted with a plea from her husband to give up her office and come back to her family. Her husband stated that she might as well not be elected anyway because all the decisions made in her office were those of her Administrative Assistant, a man by the name of J. A. Kjeldahl. Her husband said that he wanted to have the happy home that he enjoyed many years prior to her election. This plea was made through the press and also at the local convention now being held in Representative Knutson's District. I don't know what the outcome of this election will be, but in Kentucky the good people would send her home to her husband.

Vice President Nixon is traveling in South America as a good will representative of this Country. Yesterday a shower of rocks greeted the Vice-president as he sought to visit the San Marcus University rector and to talk to the students. One rock grazed the touring vice-president's neck and another chipped the tooth of one of the secret service agents assigned to the Nixon party. Mr. Nixon then canceled his visit saying that it was obvious that someone would be badly hurt if he persisted. The San Marcus students shouted "Nixon get out" and then the rocks followed. According to the President, about 10% of the students in this particular university are pro-communist. According to the radio the vice president has decided to waive the usual visits to the Universities beginning as of today.

We have completed hearings on our first astronautics and Outer Space Exploration bill. Beginning on Tuesday of next week we will have our executive session on mark-up of the Bill.

This bill should be on the floor of the House within the next three weeks.

The rumor is right prevalent here in Washington at this time that Mr. Eisenhower may relinquish the Presidency in the summer or fall of 1959. It seems that the pressure is on from G.O.P. Leaders in Congress and from his own White House staff for Ike to make way for Nixon. The ostensible reason would be health, but behind this excuse is a political strategy that wants Nixon to enjoy the great advantage of incumbency. That would help him to wrap the nomination and obtain a head start in the next national campaign which, admittedly, will be rough for the Republican Party. This strategy also calls for Nixon, if he takes office to initiate immediately a civil rights program attractive to Negroes.

Both Republicans and Democrats in Congress are concerned over what appears to be an Administration holdback, through the Budget Bureau, of funds voted for recession relief. During the past year numerous instances have occurred to confirm this opinion. For instance, \$22.3 million out of an appropriation of \$32.3 million for construction of National Guard Armories is a good example of holdback funds.

Thanks in part to poor weather, farm income is on the up grade. Over \$1 billion ahead of the same quarter in 1957. Beef cattle prices are up 36% over a year ago, hogs 21%, eggs 33%, vegetables 50%.

Tax cuts and public works programs are still being discussed to eliminate the recession now confronting this country.

May 12, 1958

With more than five million Americans unemployed, the President's plea for continued foreign aid has been in more trouble than ever before. Nevertheless, the House Foreign Affairs Committee is reporting out a Mutual Security Bill for action on the Floor today which uses the Recession as an argument for continuing the program. The Committee adopted by a vote of 22 to 5 the bill which they say aids 600,000 American workers who are dependent on foreign aid purchases and they further state that any drastic cut in the Program would cause increased unemployment. The Committee reduced the figure sought by the President by \$339,000,000, from \$3,942,000,000 to \$3,603,000,000.

The Reciprocal Trade Bill stalled again last week in the Committee on Ways and Means as a result of deadlock between the Administration and Congress. On Wednesday, Administration and Congressional leaders met in the office of our Speaker, Mr. Rayburn, to try to reach a compromise plan. In spite of warning from the leaders here on the Hill that the bill was in trouble, the President's representatives, who included Secretary of Commerce, Weeks, refused to give an inch. It now appears that some sort of a bill will be reported out.

The President is still fighting for a reorganization bill for the military. This is a battle for the finish and the bill reported out will, in my opinion, correspond very little to the request made by the White House. Here is the best instance that I know of where billions of dollars could be saved if the Committee on Armed Services would just stop politicking the military services and accept the facts.

We continue to hear of the solid South as far as the Democratic Party is concerned. I see evidences of the solid South joining the solid

Republican Party in the House and defeating nine-tenths of the United States. The United States has had nine Presidents who were Southerners at the time they took office. They were Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Tyler, all from Virginia, and Jackson, Polk, and Johnson, Tennessee, and Taylor of Louisiana. Four of the six men who have served as Speaker of the House since 1931 have been Southerners. The four are John Nance Garner, of Texas, 1931-33; Joseph W. Byrnes, of Texas, 1935-36; William B. Bankhead, of Alabama, 1936-40; and Sam Rayburn, of Texas, 1940-47, 1949-53, 1955-58. The last time a Southerner was elected President was in the year 1848 when Zachary Taylor of Louisiana was elected. Southerners hold eight of the fifteen standing committee chairmanships in the Senate and twelve of the nineteen in the House. The present Majority Leader of the Senate is a Southerner, Lyndon B. Johnson, of Texas, and the Speaker of the House, Mr. Rayburn, is also a Southerner. Four members of a single southern family have served in Congress during the past 26 years. This is the Long family of Louisiana. Huey P. Long was Senator from 1932-35 and after his assassination his wife, Rose McConnell Long was appointed to complete his term 1936-37. Huey's son, Russell B. Long, was elected Senator in 1948 and has served since that time. Huey's brother, George S. Long, served in the House from 1952 until his death on March 22, 1958.

My neighbor across the hall from California, Mr. Teague, has large posters at his doorway entrance with the words "Write In Teague" just under a large pencil. It seems that the Republican organization in California failed to properly file his name and the deadline has since passed. He is up for a third term and this is to say the least a right unusual happening.

Ezra Taft Benson, the Secretary of Agriculture under the present Administration, is one of the most controversial figures in public life today, and this has been true ever since he entered the cabinet. Many, many articles have been written about this particular Secretary and from time to time some are not only quite humorous, but contain much that can be considered just plain common horse sense. An article appeared in a weekly newspaper in Benton County, Minnesota entitled a "Parable for our Time," which is right unusual. This article is as follows:

"It came to pass that a scourge was upon the land.

The tillers of the soil brought forth the fruits of the earth in bounty.

The waistlines of the people bulged and users of the abundance were found wanting.

The nakedness of the people was covered with many colored garments from the weavers of cotton and wool.

Farmers, who were given no share in this abundance, were sorely tried and left their lands to seek other labors. The happy firesides rang no longer with the joyful laughter of little children but were cold and empty. Sadness prevailed upon the land.

The Great Leader of the People forsook his game of golf and put out of mind for a moment the tribulation of squirrels on the putting green to take counsel with the patriarch in the Temple of Agriculture:

"I say unto you, Elder Ezra, lead us out of our despair. The people are sorely tried and their cries of anger are troubling my games and destroying my scores."

'The great elder bowed his head in humility like unto martyrdom and after great deliberation spake thus :

"It is the evil Democrats in the land who have heaped this misery upon us. They gave unto the tillers of the soil laws which provided rewards for their labors. In some instances as much as 90 percent of that received by others. It is in the tents of the Democrats that these tillers have been misled.

'Verily, I say unto you, they must be brought to look beyond the dollar sign, which is the emblem of our tribe. Only then will they come to know true freedom, and to love it more than gold, and be content to leave the laws of reward to those among us who have knowledge and understanding of such things.

'It is sad that their corruption is upon us. These sons of the soil have come to believe that a fair reward is their right by law. I am sorely beset by their claims. We cannot long hope to multiply the reward to the handler and the merchandiser of the tiller's fruit, if they persist in this lack of understanding. Woe to us if they do not cease to press their claims! Then would we be sorely tried to fill the coffers of our campaign to carry on this great crusade.

'I have dreamed, but a new vision cometh not. It is wise that we hold steadfast to the course we have laid. Though the mission I have come to fulfill falters, and the spur of insecurity becomes dull, we must not weary."

Thus spake Elder Ezra, and with scarcely a pause for breath he spake again, saying:

'The freedom we have given the sons of the soil to make debts, to bear great costs, and to labor without reward has taught them not humility, but has aroused them to anger. The fierceness

of their anger riseth surely, and we must cause their anger toward us to cease. We must turn their eyes to other paths.

'When the workers cry out against the great costs which we have caused to be raised against them, we must find new words to speak that our glory may again dwell in the land. Say unto them, Great Leader: 'Farm prices are not made in Washington...A government warehouse is not a market... Farm products have been priced out of themarket...Surpluses are inevitable unless support prices are lower.

'Sing aloud these words, O Leader, send out the 17,000 additional tongues with which I have supplied you, and make joyful noises that the people may hearken unto thee for yet another season."

The Great Leader of the People clapped his hands in joy, and he heaped praise upon the head of the great patriarch from the Temple of Agriculture. He called together the scribes of the land and spake unto them great praise of the Elder in whom he remained well pleased. Then he went back to the game called golf well satisfied, and the tribulations of the squirrels were forgotten for a time.

Days and nights passed, the rumblings of anger were heard in the land, and again the Great Leader was called from his games. At the other end of the wide avenue called Pennsylvania, in a citadel of strength fashioned by the hands of the Master Builder Jefferson, there sat a great counsel of the people dedicated to the service of the people that they might walk in honor and dignity and freedom as befits a man made in the image of God.

From this citadel there stormed spokesmen for the tribe called Republicans. Like an army of locusts they descended upon the Great Leader, and he was not pleased. Yet the spokesmen of the tribe Republicans were so sorely burdened that he let them come before him. And they poured out great streams of woe.

'The cries of the farmer are even louder,' said the spokesmen. "In the cities great unemployment has arisen. We know that all will be well if left to thee. But the lowly worker who has no job lacks true belief, and the old ones talk of Hoover. It is the prophet Ezra who has brought these troubles. Though he has spoken true, the people have no belief in him. Cast him out, O Leader, lest we all are lost.'

And the Leader turned his ear from them, and a great rage descended upon him, and took hold of him, and shook him, and he cast the spokesmen from him. For was it not well known, even among the multitude, that he loved the patriarch of the Temple of Agriculture, and believed in him, and called him wise and true? And he called the patriarch before him and spake to him, saying:

'The glad words we have spoken in many slogans have failed to end the curse of abundance in the land, and have not stilled the anger in the hearts of the people. We must act in all haste to put down this disturbance among the workers in the vineyard, for, lo, this is the year of decision. It is in November, of the year 1958, that our disciples in the citadel of the Congress must come before those who now raise their voices in protest, for an accounting.'

Elder Ezra had no fear, for he knew the power he held over his Leader, and he sayeth: 'Verily I say unto you, Great Leader, these disciples belong to us in name only, for they have strayed from the true way. Thou knowest

that many who have come to thee have begged that thou turn thy ear from me and cast me out. I would set an example for these and tell them that they may go the way of the wicked in November.

'It is the Democrats who are the real cause of these troubles. It was they who brought lamps to the homes of the farmers, and caused them to read, and to learn the meaning of many things. It was they who made broad highways across the land, and built temples in the cities, and caused jobs to be created and wages to be paid such as never had been known. The people have waxed fat, and have become confused, and believe that all things should be kept as before.

'O, Great Leader, we shall burn books that do not speak the true word. We shall speak again in new words of efficiency, and of rural development, and of new markets. And we shall send forth even greater numbers of disciples from the Temple of Agriculture, and tell those who are unable to find sufficient employment upon the land to sell off their oxes and their asses and find work as servants in the houses of our towns and cities.'

'And if they say 'What work--and servants of whom?' we shall say unto them that in our land of freedom we will not make a decree that will be imposed upon those forced from the lands of their fathers, but shall leave it unto them as to which of the city dwellers they would be servants to.

'We shall speak to the people in strange tongues that they may hear of the wonders of utilization research. We shall teach new things to which they may turn the skills of their hands and the fruits of their lands.

Bamboo shoots and wondrous weeds from which the alchemists and healers may distill their drugs will blossom where wheat and corn are turned beneath the soil. And the Safeway Stores and the other food emporiums and all those who reap the rewards from all who must eat and drink will remain and prosper to fill the campaign coffers of our true Republican disciples.

Thus spake the elder to the Great Leader, and he was well pleased. And he ordered done what the Elder had told him, and he called together the scribes, and he told them liquidation is more priceless than solidification, and he decreed a thaw rather than a freeze. And he told the scribes and all others to go from him, for the time of the singing of the birds again had come, and the voice of the turtle was heard in the land, and the Great Leader showed much impatience at being kept away from his realm of golf. For was not he the Great Leader who is imbued with the spirit of Modern Republicanism, which is to procrastinate, to delay, to remain without decision.

May 13, 1958

Several days ago an article appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal pertaining to Mammoth Cave National Park and on Sunday following the appearance of this article an editorial appeared entitled: "Why Should Mammoth Cave Be A Step-Child In The Park Family". The editorial and story quote me as to my reaction that the Department of Interior has for a number of years ignored Mammoth Cave National Park, and, to say the least, Mission 66 fund programs are certainly inadequate. Since I have been a member of the Committee on Appropriation we have appropriated something over one million dollars for additional improvements at Mammoth Cave National Park and for fiscal year 1957 nearly \$400,000 was appropriated for a public use building. So far this building has not been constructed and

this is another example of the Department's action insofar as this particular park is concerned. I was informed several days ago that the plans had finally been completed for the public use building and that it should get underway in the near future. Here we are appropriating additional funds for fiscal year 1959 and 1957 fiscal year funds have not been expended. A lot of publicity followed the story in Courier-Journal editorial and I have this day been informed that Senator Thruston B. Morton has decided to get on the big horse and ride with me on this particular matter. Today he will deliver a speech in the Senate in which he will state in part:

"Mr. President, several weeks ago the Louisville Courier-Journal published an editorial entitled 'Why Should Mammoth Cave be a Step-Child in the Park Family?'. Publication of the editorial on April 29th followed by two days the appearance of a story in the same newspaper which contained remarks by the Honorable William H. Natcher, my distinguished Kentucky colleague in the House of Representatives on his dissatisfaction on the amount to be expended on Mammoth Cave during the next ten years as part of the Mission 66 program. I ask unanimous consent that both newspaper items be inserted in the Record at the conclusion of my statement as part of my remarks. Mr. Natcher has been concerned with the operation of Mammoth Cave for a long time. He not only represents the Congressional District in which the historic cave is located but his home town is within a few miles of the National Park. There is every justification for Mr. Natcher's contention that Mammoth Cave has been neglected and that it isn't getting its share of funds under the Mission 66 plan. While I, too, am concerned with the Cave's allocation under the Mission 66 plan, I believe we must look further to uncover the principle reason why Mammoth Cave's popularity as a major tourist attraction is being undermined."

I find myself on a fine horse with Morton sitting on my lap.

Robert L. Riggs of the Courier-Journal Washington Bureau in Sunday's Courier-Journal has a story entitled "Cannon-Vinson Duel Raises Hopes for Ike's Defense - Reorganization Bill". This article is as follows:

"Washington, May 10.- When the 78-year old Clarence Cannon stepped into the well of the House of Representatives to butt heads with the 74 year old Carl Vinson, he brought all kinds of smiles to the minds of fascinated spectators.

"It was like two old billygoats dueling on some crag, high above a precipice; it was like two gods on Mount Olympus fighting for supremacy; it was like a struggle between two powerful satraps, one trying to invade the other's domain, one trying to protect his own boundary.

"For if there are two men in the House who symbolize the power and influence and arrogance and prestige which goes with being absolute ruler of an important committee, these two vinegary, cantankerous dictatorial chairmen are the ones.

"As head of the Committee on Appropriations, Cannon of Missouri has power of life or death over nearly every congressman's political future. He can say yes or he can say no to a dam or floodwall or any other public improvement which a representative seeks for his district.

"As chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Vinson of Georgia opens and closes shipyards, Air Force bases, Army camps and ordnance depots.

"The Iron Hands

"Each rules his committee with an iron hand. Woe to the committee member or subordinate chairman whose views wander too far afield from those of Cannon or Vinson.

"It's hard to say which has the more influence.

"Cannon would be more powerful in ordinary times, because, through control of purse strings, his Appropriations Committee has a finger on virtually every piece of legislation that comes to Congress.

"But because times have not been ordinary for three decades, because we either have been at war during that period or have lived in something approaching a garrison state, Vinson has had a say in much of the legislation.

"The thing that makes Cannon's onslaught against Vinson important, the factor that raises it above the rivalry of two committee chairmen, is that it provides the first glimmer of hope that President Eisenhower's attempt to reorganize the Defense Department might have a chance for enactment.

"Until Cannon fired his volley, more than two weeks of hearings before Vinson's Armed Services Committee had produced nothing but indications the committee would either sit on the bill or would water it down to a point where it would be meaningless.

"Phoned by Ike

"Cannon's 40-minute effort obviously was carefully planned, was not some spur-of-the-moment personal impulse. It shows that there is a determination on the part of the Democratic leadership in the House to get the Republican President's measure approved.

"How careful the planning was is shown by the fact that the White House announced Eisenhower telephoned Cannon to thank him for his speech, a courtesy the President seldom pays Democrats who carry the fight for him.

"When Cannon went all the way to call for

enactment of the President's reorganization bill, his primary interest was in the \$6,000,000,000 which he believes is the minimum that could be saved if the Army, Navy and Air Force were properly unified.

"Cannon is not a man who objects to the expenditure of money. He has called so loudly and so often for bigger and bigger defense budgets that the Russians have labeled him one of America's chief warmongers.

"But while he supports heavy defense appropriations, Cannon's heart is really in the enactment of legislation which provides billions for flood control, for programs to assist the farmer, for the extension of rural-electrification public-power programs. He would love to get his hands on the \$6,000,000,000 that he contends the armed services are wasting through duplication, and use it to build more dams and floodwalls and REA plants.

"Cannon's pet hate is the Navy. He believes it is the Navy which has prevented genuine unification. His hostility to the Navy leads him directly to Chairman Vinson, who is such a Navy fan that he usually is called "Admiral" Vinson.

"Although Vinson's Armed Services Committee handles all three branches, he began his stint with it when it was divided into the Naval Affairs Committee and the Military Affairs Committee, the latter handling business of the Army and its then subsidiary the Air Force.

"Since the LaFollette-Monroney Act of 1946 combined the two committees, Vinson, while looking after all three services, has never lessened his devotion to the Navy. It is Cannon's theory that Vinson's devotion is costing the nation billions of collars. In his speech on the floor, Cannon cited the duplication of expenditures made by two air field operated here in full view of each other with only the Potomac River separating them.

"One is the Navy's Anacostia Air Station, the

other is the Air Force's Bolling Field. Cannon pointed out to the House that each field has its own fire department, its own ambulances, its own hospitals, its own chaplains, its own clubs, its own steam baths, its own Post Offices, its own control tower. Such duplications, he said, extend around the world for Air Force, for Army and for Navy.

"44 Years vs. 35

"Although Vinson's 44 years in Congress give him a service record nine years longer than Cannon's, the advantage is more apparent than real. Because while Cannon has been a member only 35 years, he spent six years as parliamentarian of the House and five years as a House clerk before being elected to the seat formerly held by the famous Speaker Champ Clark, whose protege Cannon was. It was Clark's son, Bennett Champ Clark, whom Cannon succeeded as House parliamentarian.

"His knowledge of proper procedure has made Cannon famous in the field of parliamentary law. He has written several books on the subject and always sits on the platform at Democratic national conventions to guide the presiding officer. When the 1952 convention, the first to be widely televised was in session, the TV stations got many telephone calls asking who that scowling man was whose face was nearly always on the screen.

"So well-trained is Cannon in the amenities of deliberative bodies that he is able to rise in committee or on the floor and say, in the heat of passion, 'The gentleman is a liar! The gentleman is a lying so and so.'

"Cannon's district covers the northeast quarter of the state of Missouri, but extends far in Midstate to take in some of those counties known as "Little Dixie," most of whose early settlers were from Kentucky."

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May 13, 1958

We continue today debate on H. R. 12181, Amendment to Mutual Security Act of 1954. This is the Foreign Aid authorization bill and many amendments will be offered before final passage. Each year it becomes just a little more difficult to pass this bill.

Yesterday a gentleman walked into my office informing me that he was very much interested in the Foreign Aid Appropriation Bill, and that with the vote tied 5-5 (six to six) my vote was the swing vote. He knew exactly how each member had voted in the past and the philosophy of particular member on this bill. His conclusion as to a tie vote with my vote being the deciding vote was correct. Both sides are courting considerably.

On Wednesday of this week H. R. 7999 which is Statehood for Alaska will be called up under rule of the House which makes statehood bills privileged matters and subject to call for action on the floor regardless of the fact that the bill has not cleared rules Committee. Clair Engle, Chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will call this bill up for final passage on Wednesday. Clair Engle, by the way, is a candidate for the Senate in California this year and his opponent is the present governor. Regardless of whether he wins or loses he goes out of the House, and the Chairmanship of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee passes to Wayne Aspinall of Colorado. This is contingent upon Democrats being in control of the House next year.

We are marking up our Astronautics and Outer Space Exploration Bill. The Military Services are being very active and much lobbying is taking place. The Military Services are very anxious to see that even though this is a civilian controlled agency no provision in this bill takes away prerogatives from the Military Services.

On Wednesday of this week the House and Senate will meet on our Agricultural Appropriation s Bill for 1959. There is one particular matter that must be decided in this bill which provides for increase for our extension service, and if approved will automatically mean an increase in pay of all the County and Home Demonstration Agents in this Country. I have worked diligently for three years for the Agents in my State and this move has now spread throughout the Country.

The District of Columbia Appropriation Bill hearings will begin on Monday of next week. With Mutual Security Appropriations for 1959, Astronautics and Outer Space Exploration mark-up and hearings for District of Columbia under way at the same time I will be very busy for the next few weeks.

May 16, 1958

The Soviet Union yesterday launched its third and largest satellite. Sputnik III for the Soviet Union weighs nearly a ton and one-half, and in addition to the satellite in orbit the third stage of the rocket is also in orbit. The satellite is filled with instruments for probing the secrets of outer space. The satellite is orbiting at the rate of 106 minutes and reaching a maximum altitude of 168 miles. The exact was put at 2,919.53 pounds or more than double the 1120 pounds of the Sputnik II.

The new satellite joins three American satellites in outer space. The largest of the American satellites weighs about 30.8 pounds. Russia's two earlier satellites have reentered the earth's atmosphere and burned up. The satellites compare as follows:

Sputnik III

Weight - 2,919 pounds	Orbit time - 106
Length - 80 inches	minutes
Diameter - 5 feet 8 1/8 inches	Shape - conelike
(at base)	Lifetime - about
Orbit, - 150-1,168 miles	6 months

Explorer

Explorer III

Vanguard I

Weight 30.8	31 pounds	3 1/2 pounds
Length 80 inches	80 inches	6.4 inches
Diameter 6 inches	6 inches	6.4 inches
Orbit 227-1,575	117-1,740 miles	400-2,500 miles
Orbit Time 115 minutes	115.7 minutes	134 minutes
Shape-Tube	Tube	Ball plus Tube
Lifetime 5-10 years	4-6 months	200 years

Sputnik I

Sputnik II

Weight 184 pounds	1,120 pounds
Length 23 inches	about 14 feet
Diameter 23 inches	Unknown
Orbit 170-580 miles	150-1,200 miles
Orbit Time 96.2 minutes	103.52 minutes
Shape Ball with Tube	Tube
Lifetime 3 months	5 1/2 months

President Eisenhower and 100,000 Washingtonians yesterday turned out to give Vice-President Nixon a tumultuous welcome home from his ill-starred tour of Latin America. The Vice-President according to reports was deeply affected by the warmth of his reception. The President was accompanied by Secretary Dulles, other members of the Cabinet and the House and Senate. The Vice-President on one occasion was hit with a rock and spat upon,

and the following day his automobile was surrounded and all the glasses broken out and the same thing happened to the second car in the procession which carried his wife. The Evening Star on Wednesday carried a front page editorial concerning this matter. This is the first time I have ever seen a front page editorial carried by any of the Washington Newspapers. The editorial is as follows:

An Editorial

"Vice President and Mrs. Nixon are due back in Washington at approximately 11 a.m. tomorrow. Representing the Government of the United States, they have been subjected to truly shocking ordeals on their "good will" mission to Latin America, especially in Peru and Venezuela.

"It would be a fine thing, we believe, if the people of the Nation's Capital were to pay tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Nixon for the admirable manner in which they have handled themselves under the most trying circumstances. This has nothing to do with partisanship or domestic politics. The tribute should be paid to Mr. and Mrs. Nixon in their roles as the representatives of all Americans.

"We hope that President Eisenhower will arrange an appropriate reception for the Nixon party at the airport, and that he will release all Government workers to greet Mr. and Mrs. Nixon on their journey into the city. We have done as much in the past for visiting dignitaries from Latin America. Under the circumstances, we ought not to do less for our own Vice President. "

May 19, 1958

Many Americans who have been accustomed to the comfortable belief that the United States Foreign Aid Program to some sixty-six nations throughout the world has brought comfort and friendship were suddenly awakened last week by evidence in three corners of the world. Lebanon, Algeria, Venezuela, and Peru were enough to cause everyone in this country to start thinking just a little.

There are, it appears, a great many people who just do not like Americans in spite of an unprecedented outpouring of dollars and resources.

In trying to analyze just why this move has suddenly taken place, we must keep in mind that an exploding birth rate which has heavily weighed the population with teenagers and young people in their energetic and ambitious twenties now exists in Latin America and, further, we must remember the bickering and rivalry among the Latin American countries. World prices of Latin America's most important export, coffee, and the different minerals, are all down. A small Communist minority exists throughout a number of Latin American countries and they are ever on the move. In addition, we probably have taken our Latin American friends too much for granted. For instance, the population of Latin America has tripled since 1940 and presently the total stands at about 185 million. We are the best customers for coffee, lead, zinc, and copper, and when prices go down we are blamed. We are further criticized for our export quotas which we set on sugar and in reality we are favoring Cuba by this procedure. In Argentina there is a certain amount of resentment against us due to the fact that we are not making public funds available to finance petroleum development.

On this Monday, May 19th, we are in session with action to take place on the floor and in

addition, my Subcommittees on District of Columbia Appropriations, Foreign Aid Appropriations are in session and further, we are in conference with the Senate on our Agricultural Appropriation BILL and our Outer Space Committee also meets today.

My daughter, Celeste Boyd Natcher, married yesterday in Margate, New Jersey. The wedding took place in the Margate Community Church, which is a small church in a summer resort community. Her husband, is James White of Forest Park, Illinois, and his father and mother and other members of the family were present at the ceremony. Virginia and I wanted Celeste to finish Swarthmore. She is only nineteen years of age and is a sophomore at Swarthmore. She maintains that she will graduate from college but I have my doubts. Her new husband was a senior at Swarthmore when she was a freshman and they have been going together during this time.

We are back in the Mammoth Cave controversy today with Senator Morton to make another speech on the floor of the Senate. This is a good horse to ride and the Senator has pushed into the saddle almost in front of me.

To me, the most important issue before the American people today is world peace. No summit conference or disarmament or the stopping of nuclear tests will succeed unless we have indications that peace will prevail throughout a stable world. America as the strongest nation in the world, both economically and morally, must take effective leadership in building such a moral and economic foundation. It can do this by helping eliminate the hideous poverty and social injustice that makes two-thirds of the people of the world willing to risk war in the mistaken belief that war may solve their problems.

May 20, 1958

Senator Morton made another statement on the floor of the Senate pertaining to Mammoth Cave National Park and the concession company operating this particular park. He is certainly whipping a dead horse. He stated that he was unable to obtain any figures from the Department of Interior concerning the profits and receipts of the National Park Concessions, Inc. On August of last year I received a detailed letter showing all profits and receipts of this non-profit corporation since the time it was started. I definitely believe that this is the wrong road to travel and we should proceed immediately to purchase the two privately owned caves as provided for under Public Law 322. Purchase of Great Onyx and Crystal Cave will alleviate a lot of dissension that is causing trouble at the present time. In addition to this, we should see that all appropriations made since fiscal year 1957 are expended and also that additional amounts are appropriated under Mission 66 funds for Mammoth Cave National Park.

On Sunday, a Jupiter rocket was fired from Cape Canaveral, Florida, and five and a half hours later the nose cone was recovered. This missile traveled about 1500 miles and was some 300 miles up in the air. The nose cone was not damaged upon re-entry into the earth's atmosphere and certainly was a complicated mechanism. The cone together with all the mechanical parts weighed something over 3,000 pounds. Just before striking the water in the Atlantic Ocean beyond the Virgin Islands, a parachute opened slowing down the speed of the cone from some 9,000 miles an hour to about 100 miles an hour and immediately upon striking the water the mechanism was triggered to inflate a huge balloon that served as a buoy to prevent the sinking of this huge cone. In addition to the buoy, a huge dye marker was immediately set off by the mechanism which could be spotted from the air, and all of this together was sufficient to

recover the nose cone. Five and a half hours after the rocket was fired, the nose cone was aboard ship on its way back to the United States. This nose cone will be well examined and we are well on the way. This was an inter-range ballistic missile and completely solves the problem of re-entry. Our next complete missile success, of course, must be the inter-continental ballistic missile.

May 21, 1958

Hartford, Kentucky is celebrating its 150th anniversary and a request was made that I direct a letter to my successor one hundred years hence. My request for the letter to be placed in a capsule and to be opened at the proper time came from Harry D. Brown, Jr., Co-chairman of the 150th Anniversary Program. My letter to my successor is as follows:

"TO MY SUCCESSOR IN CONGRESS
ONE HUNDRED YEARS HENCE

Dear Representative:

"At the time of this writing I, one of your predecessors in the Congress of the United States, am serving my third term as Representative of the Second Congressional District of Kentucky. This is the Second Session of the 85th Congress, in the year 1958.

"We are presently living in an age of supersonic speed, with jet planes crossing the United States in less than four hours, and with the Atlantic Ocean being crossed in approximately the same time. This is the Atomic Age, and we are now at the threshold of an era in which the secrets of outer space will be discovered. On May 15th of this year, the Soviet Union launched its third and largest satellite. The people in the United States refer to the Russian satellites as Sputniks.

Sputnik No. 3 weighed nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons. According to reliable information, this satellite is provided with instruments to be used in probing the secrets of outer space. It is orbiting at the rate of 106 minutes, and reaching a maximum altitude of 168 miles. The United States has in orbit on this day three satellites designated Explorer No. 1, Explorer No. 2 and Explorer No. 3. Our satellites only weigh some 30 pounds, and so far we do not have engines with the necessary thrust to place in orbit a satellite weighing over 1000 pounds. It is the consensus of opinion that the Russian satellite recently placed in orbit required an engine with a thrust of approximately 1,000,000 pounds. The United States has fallen dangerously behind the Soviet Union in the development and exploitation of science. In the National interest, we must, without delay, and through legislation, map a courageous course. This we will do, for we believe that the brotherhood of mankind must be given a structure of force and reality.

"I know full well that in order for you, my successor, to be a Member of the Congress in a Republic which is the greatest in the world morally and economically, and which still retains the principles of democracy in government, we must not only preserve our way of life, but our freedom. The Communists believe that our Country is decadent. They are seeking our destruction. For this reason we must be ever strong militarily. We must be prepared for any eventuality. Today there is only one way to assure the world of peace; that is by making it so dangerous for the Russians to break the peace that they will not have the audacity to attempt it.

"It is my hope that during your tenure in the Congress of the United States peace exists throughout the world; that no longer will there be satellite countries controlled by the Soviet Union under communistic rule, and that the people everywhere are allowed to develop morally and spiritually.

Hydrogen bombs, missiles and satellites do not mean the end of civilization. Their threat involves a summons to human resourcefulness, which should find answers to poverty and disease that our forefathers would never have dreamed possible. I am convinced that the citizens of these United States will now respond to the challenge of their time, thus insuring for you who are to follow us that freedom which is the legacy of our Founding Fathers.

"With every good wish, I am

"Cordially yours,
William H. Natcher
Representative
2nd District, Kentucky"

May 24, 1958

There are many ways to skin a cat.

During the past week Conference Report on the Bill increasing postal rates for first, second and third class mail and providing for salary increases for postal employees was adopted in the House by a vote of 379 to 0. Last year a bill passed the House calling for postal rate increase and a great many Members voted against this bill due to the fact that the 3¢ first class stamp was increased to 5¢ and certain other rate increases did not meet with approval of the Members. I voted against this postal rate increase. On the postal pay increase I voted for this bill believing that a man with a wife and four children cannot get along very well on \$210 a month. This is an example of some of the inequities as far as the postal clerks are concerned. When the two bills passed the Senate they were tied together and this is the way the Conference approved the two. Upon return to the House you either voted for adoption of the Conference Report or voted against it, and in this manner regardless of your wishes insofar as postal rate increases, you were placed in a straight-jacket.

Our Bill, H.R. 12575, providing for research into the problems of flight within and outside the earth's atmosphere, and for other purposes designated the National Aeronautics and Astronautics Act of 1958 was finally approved this last week and our Chairman, John W. McCormack, introduced the Bill. We have approved the Committee Report that accompanies the Bill, together with a staff report on Aeronautics and Astronautics. On Monday of next week we appear before the Rules Committee to obtain a Rule reporting our Bill to the House for action. I introduced a similar bill on Friday of this week as a Member of the Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration. The policy and purpose of this legislation is as follows:

"It is the policy of the United States that

(1) the activities of mankind in outer space, including activities upon or in connection with the moon and other heavenly bodies, shall be devoted to peaceful purposes and the general welfare and

(2) the research, development, exploration, and other activities of the United States with respect to flight within and outside the earth's atmosphere shall be conducted so as to promote world peace, improve the general welfare, and most effectively utilize the scientific and engineering resources of the United States to expand human knowledge of phenomena in the atmosphere and outer space, with adequate safeguards for the common defense and security of the United States."

Under this Bill, we set up a civilian controlled National Aeronautics and Space Administration. An administrator, together with deputy administrators, are provided for; Aeronautical and Space Advisory Committee composed of seventeen members with nine of its members designated from appropriate Departments and Agencies of the Federal Government, and at least three from the Department of Defense; the Administrator and

members of the Advisory Committee are appointed by the President of the United States; provision is made for a Military Liaison Committee; Atomic Energy Liaison Committee and the bill sets out in detail functions and duties of the Administrator and the members of his staff; Joint Committee on Aeronautics and Outer Space provided for with this to be a Joint Committee of the House and Senate with nine members from the House and nine members from the Senate; five from each body to be members of the majority; duties and powers of the Joint Committee on Aeronautics and Astronautics provided for; staff and assistants for the Committee together with miscellaneous provisions for the Advisory Committee on matters pertaining to transfer of related functions, access to information, security, indemnification and limitation of liability, International cooperation, patent rights, negotiation of contracts, appropriations, and report to Congress.

According to recent announcements, a great number of Republican Members in the House have decided not to run for reelection. The Republicans certainly are despondent over their chances in November and some of the older Members who are just about ready for young opposition after twenty and twenty-five years in the House have decided to abandon the ship. Tom Jenkins of Ohio, one of the fine Republican Members who has served about thirty years decided first to run for reelection and then upon coming seriously ill changed his mind. The change took place too late and the election was held with Rep. Jenkins running second in a three man primary race. The famous Harris-O'Hara bill has caused considerable comment during the past three years. Rep. Joe O'Hara of Minnesota took great delight in sponsoring this bill each time and now he announces that he is a little tired and decided not to run for reelection. This ill has caused quite a bit of controversy and it is not surprising to hear that he is no longer a candidate. Another instance is in the case of Sen. Couderc of the Silk Stocking New York City

District who has had two close calls recently. He has decided not to run for reelection. His successor apparently in the Republican Primary will be a Mr. Goodwin, of 1192 Park Avenue. Senator Ives, Republican of New York, has decided that he will not run for reelection. Rep. Kenneth B. Keating, Republican of Rochester, and a Member of our Astronautics and Outer Space Committee announced that he was giving serious thought to the gubernatorial nomination and that he would like to take on Governor Harriman; Rep. James of Pennsylvania, also on my Committee has decided not to run for reelection. Rep. Cleavinger, another Republican of Ohio, and a member of my Committee on Appropriations and a Member in the House for a number of years has decided not to run for reelection. My neighbor down in the corner office on the first floor, of the House Office Building, Rep. Gross of Iowa is fighting for his life in a three man Primary. Since I have been a Member of the House Mr. Gross has prided himself on being the watchdog of the pursestrings and reads all the bills, every report, nearly all of the hearings, and objects constantly on the Floor with much publicity both favorable and unfavorable. I could go on and on and to say the least the First Session of the 86th Congress will consist of a number of new Members on the Republican side and in my opinion, we will have a great many new Members on the Democratic side who have unseated Republicans

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday approved the Foreign Aid Authorization Bill restoring \$100 million of the \$329 million cut by the House. The amount is now \$3,058,900,000. This is only the Authorization Bill and the fun will start when our Appropriations Subcommittee brings the annual Foreign Aid Appropriation Bill up for action.

Algiers is in open revolt and has set up its own government. The French Government is tottering and General deGalle and his friends are almost back in power.

The White House announced last night that new orders have been issued with the unanimous approval of the military services that will limit military flights of jet planes along commercial airways except in emergency cases. The new orders will go into effect this morning. For the time being non-tactical jet flights including student itinerant proficiency or administrative aircraft will take off or land under visual flight rules, except those conducted above 20,000 feet or off the Federal airways. About a week ago another jet plane crashed into a commercial airline plane killing eleven. One on the jet plane and ten on the airliner, with only one survivor - the pilot of the jet plane.

May 27, 1958

Today is Primary Day in Kentucky. Several days ago I directed a letter to my friend, John W. McCormack, Majority Leader requesting that he pass up any and all roll call votes until tomorrow and this request was granted. We have up on the Floor for action today the reading of the bill admitting Alaska to statehood under the five minute rule.

I have never missed a roll call vote since I have been a Member of the House and technically I have never missed quorum call with the exception of one. I knew that in order to get to Kentucky and vote and be back in order not to miss a number of quorum calls which we have been taking place on this bill every day, I would really have to sneever. I bought two tickets down and two back. One for Eastern Airlines and one for American Airlines. Last night at 6:40 we finally boarded the non-stop Eastern Plane to Louisville. The plane was full and the pilot started one engine on each side of this four engine plane, to move it away from the airport and on to the runway. In turning the plane the ground crew, apparently asleep, failed to push the high movable stairway far enough away from the plane and the tail section came in contact with the stairway damaging considerably the fin

and rudder. The noise was felt and heard throughout the plane and all engines were immediately stopped. The announcement came over the loud speaker that we had come in contact with the movable stairway and the plane was damaged to the extent that we would have to be transferred to the other plane. I reached into my pocket to be sure that I had my ~~Eastern~~ ^{EASTERN} Airline ticket and we were requested to leave the plane. Another announcement was made before we left the plane to go to the office because another Eastern Flight was to be canceled and arrangements were being made for this plane to make the non-stop flight to Louisville. While boarding this plane one of the small gasoline motor driven trucks which are used in the airport terminal backed into the conveyor which had all of the food to be loaded on our plane toppling the conveyor over and scattering food all over the asphalt around the second plane. This was the food we were to have had on this trip. One of the passengers refused to board the plane because he said the flight was jinxed. Finally, before this plane took off this passenger came aboard. We were only 40 minutes late. Virginia met me at the Airport and shortly before midnight I arrived in Bowling Green. I got up at a little after 4:00 a.m. Bowling Green time and rushed around to get to the precinct to cast my vote. I was the first one at the precinct and the new voting machine was all ready to go. One of the officers, not having too much experience, tried the new machine and jammed it. I was afraid that after traveling nearly 2000 miles I would be unable to vote and would miss my plane if I stayed around. Finally the machine was placed in working order and I voted then rushed to the Bowling Green Airport where I boarded a single engine plane to take which I had chartered to take me to Louisville in order to catch the plane back to Washington. We arrived in Washington shortly after noon. I had no luggage other than a briefcase in my hand. I jumped in a cab promising the driver a sizeable tip if he would get me to the Capitol as soon as possible.

I knew that a quorum call would be on, and it was. I got into the well the very last member. I was assured by the tally clerk that my name was in the Hopper.

Just a few minutes ago Representative Rogers of Texas made a motion to strike the enacting clause on the Alaska Bill. The motion was sustained by nearly 40 votes and the bill was returned to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. There probably will be a roll call vote when we go back into the House tomorrow on this particular matter.

Much maneuvering took place in both cloak rooms. The Republicans to a man voted with the South and this returned the Bill to Committee. Under the provisions of this bill there would have been no increase in the membership of the House, therefore one or two of the states would have lost one or two votes because the total membership was to remain at 435. One of the main objections against the bill was that here we have a territory abounding in minerals which would have been exploited, and, in addition, with less than 200,000 people two Senators would have been in the Senate, while New York with millions and millions of people only has two Senators. Considerable was heard along this line. The Speaker and Majority Leader voted against the motion but the Speaker was delighted that the bill was returned to Committee.

May 29, 1958

In 1956 Governor A. B. Chandler announced publicly that he would take Senator Earle C. Clements out of the Senate and that he would defeat Representatives Perkins, Watts, Spence, and me. He decided that the first thing to do was to redistrict the State. The Second Congressional District was a large Democratic district and after the puppets in the Legislature passed the districting bill that the Governor required, the

Second District had fifteen counties instead of sixteen and eight of the counties were Democratic and seven were Republican. The three solid Democratic counties of Logan, Todd, and Meade were removed from the Second District, and the counties of Ohio and Butler were added. Butler and Ohio are about four to one Republican.

Todd and Logan were added to Rep. Noble J. Gregory's District, which is the First Congressional District of Kentucky. This District is a large Democratic district and certainly did not need any more Democratic counties. Next, the good Governor got his candidate in the Primary and my opponent was Norris Vincent, County Judge of Daviess County. The good people in the Second District defeated Mr. Vincent by nearly 12,000 majority. My Republican opponent in November of that year was R. B. Blankenship. When they failed to defeat me in the Primary with all the State employees and the big Machine rolling full blast, they then turned to my Republican opponent and backed him in November. This certainly is no way for a good Democrat to act, but Governor Chandler and his crowd do not ~~follow~~ in this category.

fall
The good people in the District defeated R. B. Blankenship by nearly 3,000 majority in the close Second Congressional District, and President Eisenhower carried the District by nearly 15,000 majority. Senator Clements and Ex-Governor Wetherby were both defeated in their bid for the Senate and we drew two Republican Senators, Senator John Sherman Cooper, and Thruston Morton.

About the same procedure followed in the Watts and Perkins' campaigns and all the while Rep. Noble J. Gregory of the First District was advising, plotting, and planning with the Chandler group.

This year Mr. Gregory decided that since he had been here twenty-two years and had done nothing

as far as his District was concerned, he might have a difficult time being reelected. A move was made early in the year to turn back to me Todd and Logan counties. Naturally, I want these two counties back in the Second District but under no circumstances would I permit the connivers to make this move at this particular time.

On Tuesday of this week, Rep. Noble J. Gregory was defeated by less than 500 votes in his race for reelection. He was defeated by Frank Stubblefield, the present Railroad Commissioner of the First Railroad District and two other men were also running. In a four man race Gregory was defeated. Logan County went against Mr. Gregory by almost three to one and was just waiting for the chance to return his kindness. The tremendous majority in Logan offset several of the other counties and was considerably more than the 434 majority of the winner, Frank Stubblefield. The old maxim certainly applied in this case: He who lives by the sword, dies by the sword.

In my opinion the future will hold that Stubblefield will have considerable difficulty in holding this seat. This will be troubled territory for years to come and the bitterness will exist in race after race.

By virtue of the Kentucky Primary on Tuesday, no roll call vote could be held until Wednesday. On Wednesday a roll call vote defeated the motion to strike the enacting clause, a motion to recommit and finally passed the bill providing statehood for Alaska, with a vote of 208 to 166.

Speaker Rayburn named me as one of the members of the House to represent our body at the burial ceremonies of the two unknown veterans of World War II and Korea. Yesterday morning services were held in the Rotunda of the Capitol and the bodies of the two men will remain there until final burial in Arlington Cemetery on Friday

of this week. Every effort was made in removing the bodies and in transporting them across the oceans to this country to see that no identification could ever be made, and the method of selection was so arranged that no one would ever know as to the identity or the branch of the Service represented by each man.

It has been decided that there will be no anti-recession tax cut during this present Session of Congress. It looked for a while like a tax cut would be necessary in order to stop the present recession period through which we are passing.

Late yesterday afternoon, the President of France called upon General Charles deGaulle to form a cabinet and proceed immediately to take over from the present Premier, Pierre Pflimlin. General deGaulle has been a highly controversial figure since 1945 and I only hope that he is able to steady the ~~vote~~ BOAT.

On May 15th I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 330. This Resolution is as follows:

"Whereas man is standing upon the threshold of a new era of space exploration during which he will free himself from the ties which have bound him during the centuries to the confines of the earth; and

"Whereas it is the devout wish of all peoples everywhere in every nation, in every environment, that the conquering of outer space shall be by peaceful means; and

"Whereas the United States as a nation and as a people favors the peaceful solution of all international problems: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United

States believes that the nations of the world should join in the establishment of plans for the peaceful exploration of outer space, should ban the use of outer space for military aggrandizement, and should strive to reach the moon and the planets in the years ahead with the purpose of advancing the good of all mankind rather than the expropriation of other worlds for the benefit of one nation or group of nations;

"That it is the sense of the Congress that the United States should strive, through the United Nations or such other means as may be most appropriate, for an inter-national agreement banning the use of outer space for military purposes;

"That the United States shall seek, through the United Nations or such other means as may be most appropriate, an international agreement providing for joint exploration of outer space and establishing a method by which disputes which arise in the future in relation to outer space will be solved by legal, peaceful methods, rather than by resort to violence;

"That the United States should press for an international pact providing for joint cooperation in the advancement of science generally, such as the improvement of communications, the betterment of weather forecasting, and other benefits which can be expected to flow from the exploration of outer space; and

"That the Congress respectfully requests the President to effectuate as best he may the objectives set forth in this resolution."

This is one of the most serious problems that we have had before our Country since our Declaration of Independence. Our future as a country depends upon our future course of action in regard to outer space exploration and our present missile and satellite race with the Soviet Union.

- ...Known but to God.

Yesterday I participated in the most impressive ceremony that I have ever had the honor to attend. I served as one of the honorary pallbearers at the funeral service for the Unknowns of World War II and Korea. The services were held in the Memorial Amphitheatre at Arlington National Cemetery after the Funeral Procession from the Capitol. Our Speaker designated twelve Members from my Committee and twelve Members from the Armed Services Committee to serve with the Members of the Armed Services Committee in the Senate as Honorary Pallbearers. In addition to the Members of Congress, some 204 Congressional Medal of Honor holders also served and every high ranking military man and woman in this country with the exception of a few were present. A great number of the leaders of World War II in the Military Services such as Admiral Halsey attended. The President and Vice President were participants.

The program at the Arlington Cemetery was as follows:

The National Anthem.....Francis Scott Key
U. S. Marine Band, Maj. Albert Schoepper (Dir.)

Invocation...Chaplain (Maj. Gen.)Patrick J. Ryan
Chief of Chaplains, U. S. Army

Trumpet Call... "Attention" (Sounded Three Times)

Two Minutes of Silence

America the Beautiful ...Samuel A. Ward (Music)
The Audience Katherine Lee Bates (Lyric)

Dwight D. Eisenhower, The President of the
United States

- On Bended KneeAnonymous
U. S. Army Chorus, Capt. Samuel Loboda (Dir)
- Psalm of the Day (Ps.145).....Chaplain
(Lt. Col.) Philip Pincus, U. S. Air Force
- Twenty-Third Psalm... Albert Hay Malotte (Music)
M/Sgt. William D. Jones, U. S. Marine Band
- Scripture Lesson (John 14).....Chaplain
(Maj. Gen.) Charles I. Carpenter,
Chief of Chaplains, U. S. Air Force
- Dirge for Two Veterans.....Walt Whitman
U. S. Army Chorus, Capt. Samuel Loboda (Music)
- Benediction..... Chaplain
(Rear Adm.) Edward B. Harp,
Chief of Chaplains, U. S. Navy
- Postlude..... U. S. Marine Band

"...Known But To God"

Two American Unknowns have come home.

The Two servicemen of World War II and Korea returned to the United States to take their places at Arlington National Cemetery beside the Unknown Soldier of World War I.

Each of the Unknowns was selected in simple ceremonies outside the continental United States. The Unknown of World War II was chosen aboard the USS Canberra off the Virginia Capes on May 26th from among two candidate Unknowns representing the transAtlantic and trans-Pacific phase of that war. The Korean War Unknown was selected from among four candidate Unknowns interred in Hawaii.

On May 27th, the Unknowns arrived at the Naval Gun Factory in Washington aboard the USS Blandy with the USCGC Ingham as escort.

On Wednesday morning, May 28th, the Unknowns were carried down the gangway after their last sea voyage, and were met by a distinguished group of Government and military leaders.

At the ceremony welcoming the Unknowns returning to their native land, honors were rendered by four ruffles and flourishes and a reverential hymn. When the Unknowns had been placed in hearses and as the escort proceeded to the U. S. Capitol, a twenty-one gun salute was fired.

Upon arrival at the Capitol, the Unknowns were borne into the Rotunda and placed on identical catafalques where they laid in state for two days. Attending this ceremony were United States and Foreign Government Representatives.

During the Lying-in-State period, citizens of every walk of life and representatives of foreign governments viewed the caskets. Many paid homage with floral tributes. During this period, the positions of the Unknowns were changed so that both would rest on the catafalque which has borne the remains of all who have laid in State in the Rotunda since Abraham Lincoln.

Concluding the Lying-in-State was the presentation of floral wreaths and other decorations by officials of veteran, patriotic and civic organizations ending at noon, Friday, May 30th.

The Unknowns were then borne from the Capitol Rotunda and placed on the caissons for the Main Funeral Procession to Arlington National Cemetery. A battery of artillery, located at the Washington Monument, started firing every minute beginning with the movement of the Unknowns from the Rotunda and will continue firing until the final twenty-one gun salute during the Interment Service.

Thousands of the Nation's citizens lined the thoroughfares as the solemn procession passed between them--the caskets resting on caissons drawn by matching teams of gray horses.

Gathered in the Amphitheater are the country's leading civilian and military leaders, representatives of foreign governments, veteran, patriotic and civic organizations, and private citizens.

Captains of the military services will participate in the Funeral Service, climaxed by the presentation of this Nation's highest award--the Medal of Honor--to each Unknown.

Following the Funeral Service, the caskets will be carried to the two crypts prepared for them adjoining the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

As the stillness of the afternoon is shattered by a 21-gun salute, three rifle volleys and a lonely "Taps" by the bugler, the Unknowns will become a part of the land for which they had valiantly fought.

With their interment, the country's shrine to her Military dead will become

THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN

At the close of the program above we then went to the burial site in front of the Amphitheater where the Unknown Soldier of World War I is buried. The two Unknowns for World War II and Korea were buried on either side of the Unknown from World War I. On the crypt of the Unknown Soldier for World War I is the following epitaph: "Here in honored glory lies an Unknown American Soldier...Known but to God."

I have never attended a more impressive ceremony during my entire life.

June 2, 1958

Today we will call up House Concurrent Resolution 330 providing for space control and peaceful exploration of outer space, and next we will call up H. R. 12575 our National Aeronautics and Astronautics Act of 1958. I intend to speak briefly on both of these bills.

Under suspension of Rules we will call up S. 734, Federal Employees salary increase and H. R. 7466 pertaining to the Fort Pemberton National Monument. After H. R. 12575 is acted upon we will then call up H. Res. 614 which amends the National Housing Act.

Beginning on Tuesday we will have up for action for the balance of the week the bill H. R. 12738 Defense Appropriation Bill for 1958, H. R. 12591 The Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958, and H. R. 12695 the Tax Rate Extension Act of 1958.

General De Gaulle finally took over in France this past week-end. Since 1945 General De Gaulle has been called many things. His foes call him an ultra nationalist dictator and his adherents the saviour of France. Winston Churchill stated following the close of World War II that he gained the impression by coming in contact with this very tall, phlegmatic man that "here is the Constable of France." Franklin D. Roosevelt said he could understand how a man could regard himself as the spirit of Clemenceau, or as the Joan of Arc of Modern France, but that he did not understand how he could be both at the same time.

June 3, 1958

The House yesterday voted to set up a new Aeronautics and Space Administration. This

legislation is new in every respect and makes the necessary legislative provisions for our entrance into outer space.

Prior to taking up the bill setting up the new Agency, we took up for consideration House Concurrent Res. 332. I made a short speech on this particular Resolution as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, during the Twentieth Century we have undergone the Industrial and Atomic Ages and now we are at the threshold of the Space Age. Before crossing this threshold we must remember that we are in a desperate race for control of man's mind.

"This race started following the close of World War II. In 1949 we created NATO and at this time we had an atomic monopoly. This monopoly was safe with us.

"In the fall of 1949 Russia exploded an atomic bomb and in 1953 succeeded in detonating a hydrogen bomb. On October 4th of last year we were shocked out of our complacency by Sputnik I. This satellite was launched with a military rocket. The missile race is now on and top priority is being given to ballistic missiles. This is the weapon that can bring about almost complete destruction of any country in the world.

"The satellite has changed our foreign policy. No longer can we rely entirely upon national wealth, productive capacity, and physical strength. The unsolved secrets of intermediate and intercontinental ballistic missiles are probably fewer than we are led to believe. This weapon when armed with a nuclear warhead can destroy our country and the same applies to Russia.

"The Cold War continues unabated. We certainly are not seeking war or anything that would cause us to be pushed into a shooting war.

"Outer Space exploration should be for peaceful purposes and not for increasing military strength. Our missile and outer space programs bring home the realization that every effort should be made now to bring about disarmament.

"The conquering of outer space should be for peaceful purposes and by peaceful means. The nations of the world should join in the establishment of plans for the peaceful exploration of outer space and every effort should be made through the United Nations organization to obtain international agreements banning the use of outer space for military purposes. It is essential that we continue our efforts along this line until our objectives are accomplished.

"Until we bring about peaceful use of missiles and outer space exploration programs we must maintain our military parity with Russia. In order to accomplish this, we must re-examine our whole educational system. Our educational requirements must meet the present day needs for leadership in the field of science. We must reward intelligence and learning and restore some of the attitudes of our founding fathers. We must not be pessimistic or submit to fear.

"We are in need today of intelligent realism and while seeking peace we must continue to stand firm in all of our negotiations and meetings with the Soviet Union. We must be prepared to confer and to negotiate and to explore all possibilities of peace without appeasement.

"Our Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration recommends passage of House Concurrent Resolution 330 and I sincerely hope that every member votes to adopt this Resolution."

At the time our Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration brought our bill to the Floor providing for research into problems of flight within and outside the earth

atmosphere and for other purposes I made a speech on the Floor in which I stated in part as follows:

"On October 4, 1957, the people in this country were awakened rather abruptly when Russia placed Sputnik I into orbit. Reaction in this country varied from utter astonishment to consternation. Sputnik I was a serious threat to our sense of security. Russia obtained a great propaganda advantage in placing a satellite in orbit first, and at the same time conferred a great favor on the United States by making all Americans more cognizant of the value of science and technology and more aware of some of our shortcomings.

"For a generation, the most powerful force in world affairs had been the United States of America. As the strongest country in the world, we were able to choose our own course and persuade others to follow it with us.

"Our people have assumed for years that anything new, exciting or bold would be first discovered by the United States. The Soviet Union's success in placing the first satellite in orbit quickly shattered any illusions to the effect that our country was the leader at the present time in technology. Instead, we suddenly realized that we were guilty of complacency - never a frame of mind to bring about great accomplishments. Our system of government is peerless but we deluded ourselves into thinking that we were invincible.

"The launching of Sputnik I placed us in the position for the first time during this generation of discovering that we have a challenging competitor in the most advanced scientific fields. This satellite was evidence of the fact that we are in a desperate race for control of man's mind. Up to this time we had confused economic strength and high standards of living with intellectual stature.

"We must make the most of our assets now. How far we are behind Russia in space research is a moot point. We must face the fact that if we neglect to exploit the possibility of space exploration, our prestige will suffer. We must have a bold and original program. We must assemble the best scientific, engineering and administrative minds in the country, and an active program with the proper objectives, time tables and priorities must be forthcoming. "

One provision of our bill providing for a joint Committee was deleted under the Five Minute Rule. Our Speaker, Mr. Rayburn, is definitely of the opinion that we should have a Standing Committee in the House and in the Senate. He says that this subject is so important now and will be all important in the future, therefore, our 20th Standing Committee should be set up with twenty-five members. Rep. Albert of Oklahoma, our Democratic Whip, had introduced Res. 580 providing for this procedure.

A great deal of publicity has been given to our Outer Space Exploration Bill and the Hearings prior to the placing of this bill on the Floor for action. The Washington Post in today's issue has an editorial entitled "Bicameral Space?", which pertains in part to the Joint Committee idea. This editorial is as follows:

"It is unfortunate that the House struck out provisions for a joint congressional committee on space in approving a bill to create a new civilian space agency in the Executive Branch. In its place, the House apparently intends to create its own standing committee to carry on the excellent work done to date by a temporary group. Presumably, if the decision stands, the Senate will do likewise, for there is no lack of interest in the subject in that body either.

"One result will be to multiply by at least two the number of hours that scientists who should be busy on research will have to spend explaining and

justifying their programs to Congress. Potentially more serious than this, however, will be the delays political maneuvering and compromise that are inescapable in full bicameral legislative proceedings.

"In the more traditional areas of congressional activity, the system often operates as a safeguard. But the same urgency which requires special coordination of space research in the Executive Branch ought to apply to legislative scrutiny of the program. Creation of a joint committee would be the best way to coordinate and expedite congressional interest in the emergence of a rational space policy."

At the time I attended the ceremonies for the Unknown Soldiers buried in Arlington Cemetery last week I did not know that the Unknown Soldiers of World War I, World War II, and Korea are not the only unidentified military heroes buried in Arlington National Cemetery. It appears now that there are 4,719 others. They could almost be called the "unknown unknowns" for many of their graves go largely unnoticed by the thousands who visit the cemetery each year. Of the 4,719 we have thirteen Confederate soldiers. The inscription to the South's dead on a monument nearby reads as follows:

"Not for fame, not for reward, not for place or for rank, not lured by ambition or goaded by necessity, but in simple obedience to duty as they understood it, these men suffered all, sacrificed all, dared all, and died."

The largest group of Arlington's unidentified dead is 2,111 Union soldiers, buried in a circular chamber under a granite tomb. Their bodies were gathered from the Bull Run battlefield in Virginia, from Pennsylvania, and from along the banks of the Rappahannock River. The inscription near their tomb reads as follows:

"Their remains could not be identified, but their names and deaths are recorded in the archives of their country, and its grateful citizens know them as of their noble army of martyrs. May they rest in peace. September, 1866."

In another grave are the remains of 219 men - 157 of them unidentified - who lost their lives in the explosion of the battleship Maine at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. The mast of the Maine marks their grave. Also buried in the cemetery are fourteen unknown soldiers and sailors who fought in the War of 1812. A few miles south of Arlington in Alexandria, Virginia, is the tomb of the Unknown Soldier of the American Revolution.

June 4, 1958

Some of our officials in the State Department wish now that we had not rushed so fast to save Egypt's Nasser when Israel, France and Great Britain had him on the ropes back in 1956. By saving Nasser our Country preserved the Arms supply route that has fed rebel forces in Algeria and has gradually brought France to a point of crisis.

I understand today that General De Gaulle is expected soon to be looking for about five hundred million dollars more of American money which we will probably grant. We have several billion dollars invested in France so far.

Some of the Democratic Leaders feel that nothing can be lost by going along with the White House in opposition to a cut in taxes. The reasoning is that avoiding a tax cut which might slow down the recession certainly will not help the Republicans in November.

Our Vice President's experience in Latin America is rapidly bringing on a shake up in our policies and personnel in that section of the world.

Already Adlai Stevenson is again indicating his willingness to run in 1960. The Lord deliver us from misery.

Yesterday we heard outside witnesses before our District of Columbia Subcommittee and many interpretations were given the comments made by the Subcommittee by the three Washington Newspapers. For instance, a comment was made by my Chairman, Mr. Rabaut, concerning kindergartens and today's Washington News carries headlines to the effect that "Rabaut suggests axing Kindergarten." I made one comment which was carried correctly and it is as follows:

"Members of the House District Appropriations Subcommittee have recommended to Police Chief Rober V. Murray that he assign more patrolmen to walking beats in areas where crime is prevalen.

"Representative William H. Natcher (D-Ky) disclosed the suggestion yesterday as a witness, Lester H. Steinem of the Federation of Citizens Associations, was urging that enough money be provided the city to recruit its authorized 2500 man force. Steinem said this would deter crime.

"Natcher did not disagree, But he told of the recommendation which was made at a closed-door session at which Murray appeared. He said 'policeman riding around in autos' are not adequate.

"The Kentucky Lawmaker added that the courts should back up police efforts to stamp out street crime by giving sufficiently stern sentences."

June 6, 1958

The Public Works Subcommittee of my Committee on Appropriations marked up their bill on Wednesday of this week.

At my request they placed the Nolin River Reservoir Project in the Bill with this project to be built in the Second Congressional District, and the Fishtrap Reservoir Project also was placed in the Bill, the same to be constructed in the 7th District. The President's Budget for Civil Functions this year included no new surveys, advance engineering and design or construction starts at any point in the United States. For this reason it was extremely difficult to secure new projects or have projects placed in the construction start stage. \$500,000 was added for the Nolin River Reservoir Project and \$140,000 for the Fishtrap Reservoir Project. These two amounts are to be added to the following Kentucky Projects for the Fiscal Year 1959:

<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 and Dam Ohio River	11,000,000	8,500,000
Lock and 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 Reservoir and Channel	3,330,000	2,900,000

New Construction Starts Requested

Nolin River Reservoir	\$1,000,000	\$500,000
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Funds Requested to Continue Advance Engineering
and Design

Fishtrap Reservoir	\$140,000	\$140,000
Haysi Reservoir, Va.	150,000	none
No. 2 Green River Reservoir	50,000	none
Pound Reservoir, Va.	150,000	180,000
Sturgis	10,000	none
Wabash Island Locks and Dam	150,000	none
West Point	10,000	none

Funds Requested to Initiate New Surveys in
Kentucky

Panther Creek	\$ 30,000	none
Locks & Dam Nos. 3 & 4	100,000	none

Projects in Kentucky Classified as Flood Control
and Drainage Projects had adequate funds for fiscal
year 1958 and are now in the process of having
the necessary surveys completed. As soon as
surveys are completed funds for planning will be
requested.

Clarks River	none	To be completed with fiscal year 1958 appropriation
Cypress Creek	"	"
Lynn Camp Creek at Corbin	"	"
Little Sandy River and Tygarts Creek	\$10,000	"
Kentucky River	none	"
Laurel River	\$7,200	"
Upper Cumberland River	none	"
Devil's Jump	none	"
Pond and Rough River Surveys	none	"

The Overall amount appropriated for Kentucky
Projects is \$43,062,200.

The bill passed the Senate and approved by the Conferees with the following exceptions:

- a. Lock and Dam 41 - \$6,000,000 instead of \$6,600,000.
- b. \$150,000 in the Bill on the Senate side for Lock and Dam 49 deleted.
- c. Pound Reservoir increased from \$150,000 to 200,000 by the Senate and Conferees approved.
- d. Haysi Project received \$10,000 by the Senate and this amount approved by the Conferees.

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Pound Reservoir

Located on the Pound River in southwest Virginia, a tributary of the Big Sandy and in Dickenson County, 18 miles from the Kentucky border.

Haysi Project

Also located in Dickenson County in southwest Virginia on the Russell Fork, a tributary of the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy.

The following projects recommended for increases by the President and same to be added to amounts set forth in the 1959 Budget:

1. Lock and Dam 41
To receive \$6,000,000 which is an increase
of \$1,000,000
2. Barkley Dam
To receive \$10,500,000 which is an increase
of \$2,000,000
3. Buckhorn Reservoir
To receive \$4,500,000 which is an increase
of \$1,000,000
4. Greenup Lock and Dam
To receive \$11,000,000 which is an increase
of \$2,500,000
5. New Richmond Locks and Dam
To receive \$4,000,000 which is an increase of
\$1,000,000
6. Rough River Reservoir and Channels
To receive \$3,300,000 which is an increase
of \$400,000

Total increase for Kentucky \$7,900,000

An article appeared in Wednesday's Courier Journal concerning the Fishtrap Reservoir and the Moline River Reservoir Projects and was used at my request. Governor Chandler and Senator Cooper and Senator Morton have done all they can against my good friend Congressman Perkins, and since this project is in his District I thought it advisable to give him full credit as soon as possible without violating the rules of the House.

The article is as follows:

RIVER WORK OUTLOOK FAVORABLE IN HOUSE

Tradition Seals Lips of Perkins, Natcher,
But They seem Confident on Key Projects

By Robert P. Clark

Washington, June 4.--Tradition sealed the lips of two Kentucky congressmen Wednesday after a House appropriations subcommittee took closed-door action on river projects for fiscal year 1958-59.

But the pair, Democrats Carl D. Perkins of Hindman and William H. Natcher of Bowling Green, said the action made them "feel Good."

They were asked specifically about two major new "starts" that Kentuckians in Congress had pleaded for despite refusal of the Eisenhower Administration to recommend them for the upcoming federal budget.

Report Due Monday

These were the beginning of construction of Nolin River Reservoir in Edmonson County northeast of Bowling Green and the start of advanced engineering for Fishtrap Reservoir near Pikeville.

Natcher, a member of the Appropriations Committee, said the public-works subcommittee's action could not be divulged until Monday. The report will go to the full committee at that time.

"But we are going to get some new projects," Natcher said. Only three new projects had been requested for Kentucky.

"I feel sure that when the report is released we will find that the subcommittee has agreed to a great majority of our Kentucky requests," he added.

\$53,000,000

Kentuckians had asked for more than \$53,000,000 worth of river work in the fiscal year that starts July 1.

They sought \$500,000 to begin work on the Nolin River. Requests ranged from \$140,000 to \$450,000 to start the engineering for Fishtrap on the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River.

These two projects attracted considerable attention in hearings before both the House and Senate. Several East Kentuckians came here to support their plea for the Fishtrap Reservoir.

Perkins said he felt a "clear case" had been made for Fishtrap before the public-works subcommittee. Its recommendations are generally accepted by the full Committee, whose recommendation in turn become the basis for action by the full House.

President Theodor Heuss of the Federal Republic of Germany addressed a Joint Session of Congress yesterday and he informed us that his Country will stay forever on the path of democracy and freedom. He further stated that the Germans will not remain neutral in the ideological battle between Soviet Totalitarianism and Western World Ideals and Traditions. He pledged further that never again would German and American soldiers fight each other. The old gentleman is 74 years old, and made quite an impression on Congress.

June 9, 1958

This is a great day for Edmonson County.

My Committee on Appropriations, at my request, included the Nolin River Reservoir in the Public Works Appropriation Bill for 1959.

Edmonson County is a low income County and has suffered from flood damages annually for a great many years. The Nolin River Reservoir will be located on Nolin River some eight miles from its mouth. The estimated cost is \$14,300,000. This flood control Reservoir will be 145 feet in height and at full pool the Reservoir will have an area of 12,000 acres. The total storage capacity will be some 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. This Reservoir is an integral part of the comprehensive plan for the Green River and Ohio River Valleys. I succeeded in having my Committee on Appropriations approve the sum of \$100,000 for advance engineering and design for this project for fiscal year 1957 and \$138,000 to complete the engineering and design during fiscal year 1958.

The Nolin River Reservoir is one of a series of four Reservoirs which will be constructed in the Green River Valley. Rough River Reservoir is three-fourths completed; Number II Barren River Reservoir is in the final stages of planning and now Nolin River Reservoir will start under construction in Fiscal Year 1959. The Upper Green Reservoir located in Green County is the fourth Reservoir and we will take this Reservoir up for consideration next year. In reporting the Public Works Appropriation Bill this morning our Committee included 396 projects in the United States. The Bill carries a total of \$1,074,091,500. The Bureau of the Budget and the President failed to include any new surveys, advance engineering and design projects at any point in the United States. We included 40 unbudgeted projects with 15 of this 40 being for new construction starts in the United States. The Nolin River Reservoir was one of the 15 new construction states added to the bill. Twenty-five new surveys and advance engineering and design projects were added to the bill.

The total public Works for the Corps

of Engineers Civil Functions Projects this year for 1959 totals \$779,688,300. This is \$136,230,200 more than for fiscal year 1958 and \$21,503,300 more than the budget estimates for fiscal year 1959.

That portion of this bill pertaining to the big projects in Kentucky is as follows:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Construction</u>	<u>Planning</u>
Barkley Dam (lower Cumberland lock and dam), Ky and Tennessee	\$10,500,000	
Buckhorn Reservoir	4,500,000	
Catlettsburg	642,000	
Fishtrap Reservoir		\$ 140,000
Greenup Locks and dam Ky. and Ohio	11,000,000	
Lock and Dam 41, Indiana and Kentucky	6,000,000	
Markland Locks and dam, Indiana, Ky and Ohio	11,000,000	
New Richmond Locks and dam, Ky. and Ohio	4,000,000	
No. 2 Barren Reser- voir		120,000
Nolin Reservoir	500,000	
Rough River Reservoir and channels	3,300,000	

When they called this bill up before the full Committee today my Chairman, Mr. Cannon of Missouri who serves as Chairman of this particular Subcommittee made the opening statement presenting the Bill. He started out this way: "Spring has come and all the flowers are out and everyone seems to be happy and joyful. This bill contains enough gumbdrops and

stick candy to satisfy all Members of the House , and under no circumstances should it be called a pork barrel bill. This bill, he says, is a bill for all the Membership in the House and it is a shame that it could not have been marked up on the Floor of the House so that every Member could have enjoyed publicly the entrance of his pet project into the bill. He went on and on and every member of the Committee just whooped and hollered. He emphatically stated that just for a shange there was a small item of \$15,000 for his own District. Republican Jenson from Iowa jumped up and said, yes Mr. Chairman, this \$15,000 starts a \$500,000,000 project. The Chairman disagreed a little bit on the amount and said it was not quite \$500,000,000. With one or two small amendments and a few reservations on the part of the Republican Members, the bill was reported by the full Committee. This bill will be brought up on the floor for action following the present Reciprocal Trade Bill which is now on the Floor.

On Monday of last week the Committee on Agriculture approved the Canoe Creek Watershed. This Watershed project is in my District, and together with Cypress Creek Watershed, and Mud River Watershed totals three of the five in Kentucky. The Mud River Watershed contains nearly 300,000 acres and the Cypress and Canoe Creek Watersheds are a little smaller. Our flood control reservoirs, lock and dam replacements, cannalization work and watershed projects approvals are really making the Second District of Kentucky the "Little Ruhr Valley" of our Section of the United States.

On Friday, the Senate rejected an attempt to strip the Foreign Aid Bill of a provision pledging continued United States dollar support for neutralist India's five year economic development plan. By a roll call vote 47 to 35 it defeated

that amendment offered by Senator Styles Bridges, Republican of New Hampshire. Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, a former Ambassador to India, made a great long-winded speech eulogizing Nehru and informed the body that United States aid to India was necessary to insure that country's survival as Asia's largest democracy in the face of economic competition from Communist China. Senator Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky also spoke on this particular amendment and he in turn in referring to Nehru stated as follows: "I do not like the guy, I've got no use for him. Nehru is just about as phony as a \$3 bill." John Sherman Cooper has made speeches all around the country eulogizing Nehru, but his colleague, Morton, who served as Assistant Secretary of State, apparently does not go along insofar as Nehru is concerned.

We voted an amendment to the Defense Appropriation Bill calling for \$80 million additional expenditure to maintain the Army at its present strength. The President and the Secretary of Defense stated that the \$80 million was not necessary and the Army could be reduced at this time. The Defense Secretary now states that the Eisenhower Administration may not spend all of the money it gets for manpower even though the Senate goes along with our figure. The \$80 million provides for approximately 125,000 more men than the present Administration suggested.

Prime Minister Harold McMillan of Great Britain arrived in this country on Friday of last week for informal talks with the President and the Secretary of State. He will accept a degree from DePauw University in Indiana and probably succeed in committing us for great sums of money in the Mutual Security Program.

It seems that the Courier-Journal wrangles the good Governor A. B. Chandler. On Friday, at a press conference, the Governor stated: "I've told you before, if you ever say anything about

my family, I'll kill you. I'm thick-skinned and I can take it." The Courier-Journal from time to time, editorially, has disagreed with Governor Chandler and has brought about a close scrutiny of the highway program at Frankfort. This has aggravated the Governor considerably and he is really frothing at the mouth. He stated that the editorial pertaining to discrepancies in the Highway Department which appeared in the Courier-Journal several days ago, was not true and that it was premature, indecent, and libelous. The Courier-Journal very promptly set forth the facts the next day which so far have not been denied.

June 9, 1958

Last week we passed the Corporation Income and Excise Tax rate bill for an additional year. Under this bill corporations are taxed 52% on their income and excise taxes remain the same for fiscal year 1959 as the fiscal year 1958. Since World War II the Corporation Income Tax has been the second most important source of federal revenue. We have been under pressure for weeks now to reduce taxes with the theory being that tax relief now would be the best anti-recession remedy and just the stimulus needed to bring about quick recovery as far as the revenue picture is concerned. Continuation of excise and corporation taxes at the same rates for fiscal year 1959 will stop a great deal of the tax reduction pressure.

June 10, 1958

Our Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Appropriation of the Committee on Appropriations is about half way through with the regular hearings on the bill for fiscal year 1959. Today we took up the Near East and Africa and in discussing India's request for foreign aid assistance some discussion was held concerning Nehru's present attitude and the likelihood of India going Communist. My Chairman,

Rep. Otto Passman of Louisiana, at my request inquired of the Assistant Secretary of State, a Mr. Roundtree who was before our Committee, as to the likelihood of India going Communist and also as to Nehru's present affiliations. In prefacing his remarks, my Chairman stated that Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky was a former Ambassador to India and his opinion should be good, and, also, that Senator Thruston B. Morton was a former Assistant Secretary of State and his opinion should be good. He then proceeded to read from the June 6, 1958 Congressional Record on page 9344 the following statement made by Senator Cooper:

"MR. COOPER. I suppose everyone who has been to India tries to describe Nehru. But the Senator from Connecticut has asked me my opinion as to Nehru's political beliefs.

"Nehru's education was a Western education. Certainly it was an education which carried on the traditions of Western liberty, freedom, and democracy.

"I know that in India itself the largest minority party is the Communist Party, and Nehru is the head of the Congress Party.

"The Congress Party and the Prime Minister in India, have made a tremendous fight internally against the Communist Party, although it is a legal party.

"I do not know about all of Nehru's political views. I assume that having been educated in England and having fought for the freedom of India at the time when the encouragement came from the Labour Party, his political views are similar to those of the Labour Party, which are socialist views. But I know this, if I know anything: He is not a Communist. I do not even like to discuss that question here. But if I were asked, I would state my judgment and belief on that fact ... "

Next my Chairman proceeded to read from page 9346 the following statement made by Senator Thruston B. Morton:

"MR. MORTON. I think Nehru is just about as phoney as a \$3 bill. I disagree with him entirely on many things, and the Senator from Oregon knows I do. I also disagree with the Senator from Oregon on most things.

"... I do not like Nehru. I do not have any use for him. If I were in the Indian Parliament I would vote against Nehru just as often as I vote against the Senator from Oregon. However, I say that the uncommitted people of this world are following Nehru, whether we like it or no. The fact is we had better smarten up and be somebody in this country."

My Chairman then asked the Assistant Secretary of State which viewpoint should be accepted by our Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Appropriations. You should have heard the quietness.

It appears now that the leadership has set a deadline of mid-August for adjournment. It seems that we have digested more legislative proposals at this Session than at anytime for a great period of years, even though most of them are still to be finally voted or rejected.

We still have the Public Works Appropriation Bill, District of Columbia Appropriation Bill, Legislative Appropriation Bill, and the Foreign Aid Appropriation Bill to be acted upon before adjournment. So far we are up to date with our appropriation measures.

It now appears that Congress seems certain to vote an emergency loan relief program for the Nation's railroads.

We are still on our Reciprocal Trade Bill and it appears that within the next few days we

will be on in earnest.

June 13, 1958

The following editorial concerning my Committee on Astronautics and Outer Space appeared in the June 7, 1958 issue of The Madisonville Messenger of Madisonville, Kentucky. The editorial is as follows:

" NATCHER'S SPACE GROUP MAKES HISTORY

" The people of Kentucky's second congressional district are proud of Rep. William H. Natcher, who has risen to a place of great importance in the US Congress in less than six years of service.

" His position on the important house appropriations committee is an influential post yearned-for by many congressmen of longer service.

" Now, our district's congressman is serving ably on what may prove in the future to be an even more important committee--certainly a historic one--the House Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration. This committee, headed by Rep. McCormack(d-Mass), has been hearing testimony from the cream of our scientists with regard to America's future in the Space Age.

" Rep. Natcher's grasp of the infinite problems of space exploration is evidenced by two speeches he delivered earlier this week in support of House Resolution 12575 and House Concurrent Resolution 332, establishing a space agency and calling for the conquest of outer space for peaceful purposes.

Some of Rep. Natcher's remarks along this line, in support of the two resolutions

which later passed the house, are as follows:

'The conquering of outer space should be for peaceful purposes and by peaceful means. The nations of the world should join in the establishment of plans for the peaceful exploration of outer space and every effort should be made through the United Nations Organization to obtain international agreements banning the use of outer space for military purposes. It is essential that we continue our efforts along this line until our objectives are accomplished.

'Until we bring about peaceful use of missiles and outer space exploration programs we must maintain our military parity with Russia. In order to accomplish this, we must reexamine our whole educational system. Our educational requirements must meet the present day needs for leadership in the field of science. We must reward intelligence and learning and restore some of the attitudes of our Founding Fathers. We must not be pessimistic or submit to fear.

'We are in need today of intelligent realism and while seeking peace we must continue to stand firm in all of our negotiations and meetings with the Soviet Union. We must be prepared to confer and to negotiate and to explore all possibilities of peace without appeasement.

'To remedy our present missile and space research programs, we must have legislation of imaginative and courageous conception. Our country must be set on the right track in moving into this new space age.

'We must, at an early date, reap the benefits of space exploration. Even though our plans are bold and aggressive there will be failures and disappointments. We must temper our enthusiasm with good common sense. We must set up a space program which will accomplish results and at the same time win the respect of our own people and the people of the free world.

'In the near future reconnaissance satellites will be used for surveying and mapping the surface of the earth. They will serve as our eyes in outer space for warning of military movements on the earth's surface. The same type of satellite will forecast hurricanes, typhoons, and weather conditions generally. Such satellites will serve as radio and television relay stations able to receive signals from any point on the earth and relay them directly on via another satellite to any other location.

'With adequate money and discover of new fuels and new propulsion systems we should hit the moon and make a controlled landing within the next 4 years. By 1966 we should be able to develop a supply system and set up and maintain a base on the moon.

'I am confident that the United States will weather this crisis. We have the conomic and moral strength to move forward to victory and with the help of God we will succeed and maintain our position of leadership in the world. We will discover the secrets of outer space and move through this new space age with our colors flying.'

" Boldness, imagination and courage it will certainly take, if we are to become the leader in exploration of outer space. And confidence, too, confidence of the type voiced by our Congressman William Natcher."

Important tell-tale signs are pointing to the strongest democratic majority in the House next January since the pinnacle of the Roosevelt New Deal. Daily senior Members on the Republican side are announcing their intention not to seek reelection, and a number of the younger Members are very much concerned over their chances next November. The chill wind that blew out of California last week at the time

of the Republican and Democratic Primaries indicated more bad political weather for the Republican Party generally. I am of the opinion that we will pick up some 20 to 40 new House seats. In fact, we will pick up so many that the balance of power in the House may change from the extreme south and north to the northern and western sections. Democratic prospects in the Senate are also excellent. All marginal districts appear to be ready to go democratic.

Sherman Adams, Presidential Assistant, has established quite a reputation during the Eisenhower Administration for his rudeness and complete despotism. He is given credit for many of the blunders and cold high pressure tactics of this Administration. This past week the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House released news to the effect that a Jewish Millionaire in Boston had paid some \$2,000 in hotel bills for Sherman Adams and in return had received influence before the Federal Communications Commission. Adams has admitted the payment of the bills, and today a few of the ranking Republican leaders in the country are calling for his resignation citing the Truman deep freeze and fur coat episodes as instances detrimental to good government. Adams is placed in the same category.

President Eisenhower in making inquiry about the results of the California Primary was amazed at the information he received to the effect that the Republican Party in California is disorganized and that "political amateurs" ran the gubernatorial campaign for Senator William F. Knowland.

Vice President Richard Nixon has indicated that he will wage a vigorous campaign for the November election of Senator Knowland.

The leadership in both Houses of Congress seem to be of the opinion that we have the elections won for this year, and that the important thing is not to rock the boat, and not to adopt a too partisan attitude.

President Eisenhower is said to feel that the size of the armed forces can safely be reduced substantially below 2.5 million men. The President is probably surprised now at the number of top Army Officials who lobbied here on the Hill against the President's plan to cut Army manpower by 30,000. A budget for the Armed Services alone of between 60 and 70 billion each year appears to be a prospect for the future.

The day of cheap nuclear power for electricity in the United States is about ten years off. At least that is the deadline set by the Atomic Energy Commission in a program presented to Congress. Target date for U. S. nuclear plants that can compete with other types of power abroad will take place in about five years. The reason for the earlier date abroad is that conventionally power costs abroad can be matched more quickly by nuclear power, since costs abroad are about twice as much as in the United States.

Two more members of the Republican Party in the House have indicated that they will not seek reelection after their present terms. The number now is 31 Republicans and only 5 Democrats in this particular category. The two latest announcements came from Republican Richard B. Wigglesworth, 67, second ranking republican Member on the Committee on Appropriations in the House, from Massachusetts, and Republican John W. Hesselton also from Massachusetts and the ranking republican member on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House. These two men have been in the House a total of 44 years and their seniority had

placed them high in the party ranks. Two years ago Wigglesworth had just barely survived a close republican primary, and his announcement that he would not seek reelection should not come as too much of a surprise.

June 16, 1958

At the time we put our bill creating the National Aeronautics and Astronautics Agency on the floor of the House for final action, the Senate was just about ready to conclude hearings on its bill. The Senate now proposes a seven man board, which, in my opinion would be in complete charge over and above the Director and one or two other changes are made. In conference we probably can get a good bill. The conferees will be the members of my Committee on Aeronautics and Outer Space and the Senate Committee. In today's Washington Post appeared an editorial entitled "Which Way to Space". This editorial states:

"In these first months of the Space Age, ushered in by Sputnik I last October, it is not possible for even the most learned in the rocket art to foresee the full range of civil and military developments that lie ahead. A satellite to survey potential enemy mobilization looks feasible. A similar device could improve long-range ballistic missile accuracy. With other instrumentation, satellites may be useful in global communications, in weather forecasting and in mapping - activities that have both military and peaceful applications. Satellites may be developed that will revolutionize astronomy. Others may become springboards for travel to the moon, the planets and beyond. For a long time, at least, these latter applications would have little or no military significance that is now apparent. All advances in the space art will contribute to development of long-range travel around the earth itself by rocket ship or plane, opening new vistas for commerce and friendly intercourse among nations as well as for war-making

From such considerations, it seems evident that both the House and Senate Space Committees are on what is basically the right track in trying to devise agencies to direct the country's space program to take account of all these potentialities. The civil interest is paramount, but the exclusion or neglect of military needs would weaken the country's security and might shut off research and development that in the long run would have unexpected peaceful fruits. The Manhattan Project, born of war, broke ground in a field that has flowered with benefits to medicine, transportation, power and various manufacturing processes. By the same token de-emphasis of space ventures that may sound at first like useless 'stunts' or 'Buck Rogers stuff,' as some proposals were indeed labeled by top military officials (including civilian secretaries) not long ago, could foreclose the discovery of vital military advances.

The essence of the space agency problem then, is to insure that over-all direction will not be limited by any failure to appreciate the full breadth of present ignorance on what research may unfold. There needs to be a recognition, without any imputation of stupidity or deliberate bull-headedness, that the Pentagon is necessarily preoccupied with relatively short-range, clearly foreseeable needs. This has been apparent in the difficulties about authorizing work on very high-thrust rocket engines. No immediate requirement seemed evident for them only a year ago, but if we had such engines now this country might be on a par with the Soviet Union instead of lagging behind Soviet development. The same difficulty has been disclosed in the repeated rejections of lunar rockets. Although some shots to the moon or the vicinity of its orbit have now been authorized, the Pentagon displays a continuing skittishness toward talking about them even though no direct security problem is involved.

For a long time to come, as a result of the American missile lag, the overriding concern of the military will be to develop dependable intermediate

range and intercontinental missiles. This emphasis has been determined for us by the Russians; but the American program needs to be something better than a reaction to progress elsewhere. Yet because there is a limit on the total resources that may be devoted to space ventures, satellite and lunar projects might continue to be shortchanged if there were undue military domination of the space program.

"Thus it is a basic necessity to establish clear and complete civilian direction of the over-all effort as quickly as possible. Projects sponsored by the military ought not to have an automatic priority over other possible programs in which the immediate military interest may be uncertain or unclear. Moreover, if a military project can be made to serve a dual purpose, there ought to be the fullest opportunity commensurate with security for participation by nonmilitary agencies, public and private. The direction of the security aspect ought certainly to be in civilian hands.

"The House Committee's bill, which appears to be much like President Eisenhower's own recommendations for a civilian space agency, seems to come closer to meeting some of the essential requirements than does the Senate measure. The latter would create a clearly civilian agency, to be sure. But it would have no authority over programs that the Defense Department chose to regard as primarily military. At the same time, the Space Policy Board proposed in the Senate bill is weighted in the military's favor by the provision that the Secretary of Defense, alone among the members of the Board apparently, could go over its head to the President on disagreements.

"The Senate Committee is content to rely upon the fact that there is civilian control of the Defense Department. This is not enough. The point is that the Defense Department has a military mission which is its first and only proper concern. Giving over-all direction of the space program to a new civilian body, with appropriate provision for

military participation as provided in the House bill, need not inhibit the fulfillment of the Pentagon's role. This should be amply plain from experience with the civilian Atomic Energy Commission, under which it has been the civilian projects like power, that, if any, have had inadequate emphasis.

"The immediate concern ought to be to make sure that Congress does not permit the fairly broad disparities between the House and Senate space bills to prevent action at this session. It would be unfortunate to leave direction of the major portion of the space effort in the hands of the Pentagon's Advanced Research Projects Agency, created as a temporary expedient. The times require the most vigorous development of space technology on a broad front if this country is to make the most of the exciting challenges of this wondrous age."

For the five and one-half years since the Eisenhower Crusade became the Eisenhower Administration, we have heard considerable about the Truman Mess. Deepfreezes, fur coats, and other articles have been discussed considerably and now President Eisenhower and his administration is confronted with the Assistant to the President, former Governor of Vermont, Sherman Adams, and his \$700 coat and \$2,000 Oriental rug given by one Mr. Goldfine, textile manufacturer of Boston, Mass. Heretofore, Sherman Adams had issued statement after statement that the Eisenhower Administration and everyone around the President in the White House was as clean as a hound's tooth. The tooth has become somewhat dingy.

I voted for extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for five year period and also for the Committee's version of the Armed Services Reorganization Act. A fine editorial appeared in the Sunday Star, entitled "Ask Mr. Goldfine". The editorial stated:

"Sherman Adams is making a bad case worse by refusing to say whether he accepted expensive gifts - a vicuna coat and an oriental rug - from his Boston industrialist friend, Bernard Goldfine.

"It is a mistake, first, because this is a matter of legitimate public concern. The American people have a right to demand the full Adams - Goldfine story. They are not and should not be satisfied with a partial version given out in written form by Mr. Adams. It is a mistake, in the second place, because Mr. Adams cannot hope to ride out this storm in stony silence. He can, of course, refuse to say anything more. But this will merely operate to encourage the worst inferences, and in the end it will serve no purpose.

"This is so because, if Mr. Adams will not talk, Mr. Goldfine can be made to talk. The Harris subcommittee should proceed at once to put Mr. Goldfine in the witness chair and to draw from him, under oath, the full story of his relations with Mr. Adams. This will not be an edifying spectacle. But it is Mr. Adams who is making it necessary. We suppose that he, because of his official position in the White House, can assert an immunity from congressional interrogation. But Mr. Goldfine is not entitled to claim any such privilege. He can be required to talk, and if the Harris subcommittee wants to dig out the whole truth of this unhappy business Mr. Goldfine is their man."

The controversy over the Congressional seat in the First District is still underway. An article appeared in the Washington Post on Sunday entitled "Kentucky Winner Charges Vote Plot" which is as follows:

"Frank A. Stubblefield, Murray druggist who unseated U. S. Rep. Noble Gregory in the May 27 Democratic primary, filed a petition today charging Gregory, Gov. A. B. Chandler and others with conspiracy.

"The most serious charge made by Stubblefield was that a Gregory supporter offered to pay \$5000 for 200 votes in Todd County.

"The petition said the names of other 'high state officials,' would be brought out in testimony.

"Stubblefield also asked for a recount of ballots in seven First District counties.

"The petition was filed in Calloway Circuit Court a few hours after a recount of primary election votes in Logan, Calloway and Marshall Counties asked by Gregory was completed.

"Gregory picked up a total of 91 votes on the recount. He had trailed by 432 votes.,

"Gregory was supported by Chandler in his race for nomination to a 12th term.

"Gregory, contacted at Mayfield, called all of Stubblefield's charges 'silly.'

"I would welcome a recount in any of the 17 counties,' he said.

"The 11-page petition contained seven charges Among them:

"A person whose name was not given called another Gregory supporter the night of the election after polls closed and said 200 more votes would be needed by Gregory in Todd County. The petition charged the caller offered to pay \$5000 for the votes.

"Stubblefield said the person 'induced or endeavored to induce said co-conspirator to falsify the election returns in said county.'

The petition also charged that Chandler ordered a state police investigation in the three First District counties where Gregory lost - Marshall, Calloway and Logan. The investigation developed

information that tended to confirm the report (of election frauds)' and Chandler ordered the investigation halted, the petition said.

June 17, 1958

For the past few days the President for some reason or other has refused to call for the resignation of his Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams. This man, Sherman Adams, has been cold and ruthless not only with the Members of Congress and the people generally, but with the members of the Republican Party. Today's Washington Post carries a story explaining why the President has been dragging his feet in this matter. This story is as follows:

"President Eisenhower received a vicuna coat from Sherman Adams' good friend Bernard Goldfine. This is one reason Jim Haggerty was so loath to discuss the matter last week.

"When Haggerty, relaying queries from newsmen, asked Adams whether he had received a vicuna coat, Adams replied in the affirmative, but added that the 'old man' got one, too. It's a three-quarter length coat, and the President wrote a letter to Goldfine to thank him - a letter which the New England woolen manufacturer proudly displayed to friends.

"More and more favors bestowed on the President's right-hand man by Goldfine are now unfolding. Goldfine has confided to intimates that Adams has also used an air credit card in the name of one of Goldfine's companies and that he received several rugs, in fact a considerable amount of the furniture in the Adams Washington home came from Goldfine.

"Goldfine also has told friends that when Adams went back to New Hampshire he frequently took him to the White Mountains, then the big Boston financier would make him on a shopping trip to Water of

Boston,' the Goldfine tailor, or Jordan-Marsh. Sometimes Goldfine would load the trunk of the Adams car with an assortment of whisky and champagne.

"What makes many Republicans sore at Adams is the fact that he was the man who made the final decision regarding the resignations of Richard Mack, the FCC Commissioner, and Harold Talbott, Secretary of the Air Force, both in hot water over conflicts of interest.

"Before he resigned, Talbott asked Adams for an interview with the President, pleaded for a chance to state his case. Adams refused, demanded that Talbott submit his resignation then and there.

"When Goldfine came to Washington on one occasion, Adams had arranged an appointment for 10:30 a.m. Goldfine didn't show up until after lunch. He had been at the Pentagon talking to officers at the Quartermaster Corps. Ike was really miffed at his tardiness but saw him anyway. Goldfine was completely nonchalant, didn't seem at all perturbed that he had kept the President of the United States waiting."

The Washington Post also carries a story concerning Sherman Adams and a portion of this story is as follows:

"Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams, after a number of conferences with Mr. Eisenhower, yesterday decided to appear before the House Special Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight this morning to explain his relations with Bernard Goldfine, the New England wool mill magnate.

"White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty meanwhile, said Mr. Eisenhower wants it known 'that he knows of no individual in or out of Government whom he has more confidence in than Sherman Adams.

Adams' decision to appear as a witness, the White House says, is a five-page of fairly compressed

bids on other matters, climaxed a shotgun series of developments before the investigating subcommittee. They were:

"Vouchers introduced into evidence showed that Adams and his wife allowed Goldfine to pay \$267 worth of hotel bills for them at New York's Waldorf Astoria in January and February, 1954; and \$262 worth while Goldfine's guests at the Mayflower Hotel in Plymouth, Mass., last July.

"The vouchers brought charges of Adams' obligations to Goldfine up to \$5629. Testimony already has shown that the Adams family accepted some \$2000 worth of hotel lodging at Boston's Sheraton Plaza; Adams' wife has acknowledged in an interview acceptance of a \$2400 oriental rug. And still to be explained is the report that Adams also received a \$700 coat, made with the fleece of South America's rare vicuna, from his friend Goldfine.

"The testimony brought out that Adams and his wife were having Goldfine pay their Waldorf Astoria bills, including long-distance phone calls, just after Adams had interceded for Goldfine before the Federal Trade Commission and just before the FTC decided to abandon possible prosecution against some of Goldfine's woolen mills. ... "

Since President Eisenhower has been in office he has accepted gifts running into the thousands upon thousands of dollars. On his farm at Gettysburg he has fine Black Angus bulls, tractor equipment of all types and many, many other presents. For some reason or other, he thinks that this procedure is correct and that no criticism should be directed to him since he is President of the United States.

All kinds of rumors and stories have been circulating throughout the Capitol today. Sherman

Adams appeared before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 o'clock this morning, and, according to one of my Democratic colleagues, the first fifteen rows in the Caucus Room on the third floor of this building were reserved for the Republican Members in the House who had been unable to see Sherman Adams. Since he has been Presidential Assistant he has been arbitrary and mean not only to the public and the Democrats in particular, but also with the members of his own party in the House.

In the Folding Room we have a man by the name of Maragon who was one of the Five Percenters during the Truman Administration and served a short stretch in the Federal reformatory. One of the members from Pennsylvania placed him on his patronage and he now has this job in the Folding Room. One of the newspaper reporters called him this morning and inquired as to what he thought of Sherman Adams. Maragon's reply was: "We have a place for him in the Folding Room".

Later today the White House stated that ~~the White House stated that~~ President Eisenhower had received some vicuna cloth in 1956 from Boston Industrialist Bernard Goldfine, but that he did not receive a coat, and later the material was given to some friend whose name the President does not recall. The Press Secretary James Hagerty stated that the President had two vicuna coats, one that he had had since the 1940's and once since 1952.

Presidential Assistant, Sherman Adams, who admitted accepting a coat and other gifts testified before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee that he had never attempted to influence the decision of any Administration Agency or any Government Official and that his actions concerning Bernard Goldfine were proper in every respect.

The Washington Daily News today listed the following gifts accepted by the President and his wife since they have been in office.

- "Mamie's Cabin" at Augusta National Golf Club - From Club members
- Color TV Set-From Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff of RCA.
- About 25 Head of Livestock-from various breeder Associations
- Oil Lamp, 2000 years Old- From United Jewish Appeal.
- Antique Conference Table, 12 chairs and Indian carpet from Starwell House, where Gen. Eisenhower planned D-Day invasion- Anonymous giver.
- Statue of "Jacob Wrestling with Angels"-- from sculptor Carl Mills.
- Black Hawk Tractor and Plow-From Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania co-operative associations.
- Desk on Which he Wrote Inaugural Day Prayer-- From Statler Hotels.
- Painting of Custer's Last Stand--from American Airlines.
- Grandma Moses' Painting of Ike's Farm-From President's Cabinet.
- Ten Tons of Teakwood--From Premier U Nu of Burma.
- Small Bronze Head of Lincoln-From Bernard G. Hayn of France.
- Rare Portrait of George Washington--From Gen. Franco of Spain.
- Two Horses for Farm--From American Quarter Horse Association.
- Furniture and Ceramics once owned by Mrs. Frederick Keep
- Gen-Encrusted Map of Ceylon - From Premier Bandaranalke.
- Sterling Silver Cutlery Set of 200 pieces, value \$3000-- From Ancient Company Cutlers, Sheffield, England.
- Putting Green for Gettysburg,\$3000--from Pro Golfers Association.

Greenhouse, 60-Foot Wall and 2000 bulbs, 100 trees and other landscaping for farm from various nurseries.

Three-Wheeled Electric Golf Cart--From Cushman Motors.

Cask of Rare Cognac --From Cognac Producers of France.

Italian Provincial Wing Chair--From Detroit Department Store.

Pair of Matched Official Police Revolvers with pearl grips - From Graham Anthony, Chairman Colt Manufacturing Co.

A Black Angus was among the 25 head of live stock listed above and this bull, according to newspaper reports was valued at \$5,000. The two American Quarterhorses listed above were pedigreed stock and cost approximately \$2,000 a piece.

June 19, 1958

The Rivers and Harbors Omnibus Bill again passed the House yesterday. The past three years President Eisenhower vetoed the two Omnibus Bills which contained my low flow provision. Under Title 3 of the Bill we passed yesterday we have a water supply provision which goes part of the way insofar as low flow legislation is concerned. Only 40 % of my original low flow provision is incorporated in this bill. This is as much as we could put in without suffering another veto. Next year we will introduce straight low flow bills hoping that we can make the provision in the Rivers and Harbors Omnibus Bill stronger.

We will continue under the five minute rule on our Public Works Appropriation today. In this Bill I have the Nolin River Reservoir construction start in the amount of \$500,000.

Yesterday we put on the floor our District of Columbia Appropriation Bill and passed the Bill without amendment.

President Eisenhower at his news conference this week was not questioned as to the vicuna cloth that he accepted from Bernard Goldfine, but did say that he still believed in Sherman Adams and that he needed him.

On Wednesday of this week President Carlos F. Garcia, President of the Philippines addressed a Joint Session of Congress. He pledged full cooperation in the future and closed by stating that financial assistance, of course, would be necessary. When the President finished speaking he turned and shook hands with Vice-President Nixon and Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn. Next he was escorted from the Chamber, and after the President's Cabinet and the Ambassadors filed out the Vice President and the Senate proceeded to leave the Chamber. Just before Vice-President Nixon left the rostrum he turned and took hold of the Speaker's coat sleeve rubbing his hand up and down the cloth, and said something to the Speaker. The Speaker almost fell off the rostrum laughing and every Member in the House believes that he asked the Speaker if it was made out of vicuna. Vicuna cloth is a very soft, silky material made from the hair of the vicuna, an animal which lives high in the Andes of South America. This cloth is quite rare and expensive chiefly because the animal is quite rare, and is hard to catch because of the mountainous terrain in which it lives. The vicuna is so wild that efforts to tame it have met with failure.

June 24, 1958

During the past ten days all of the conversation in Washing has either started or ended with the Sherman Adams case. The President, at his news conference, emphatically stated that he needed Adams and apparently was not too much concerned over the fact that his Administrative expenses accounted for several thousand dollars in total bills, rugs and purses, which appeared

from Bernard Goldfine. I imagine one of the reasons why the President is not too much concerned is due to the fact that the tractor that he accepted, which is fully equipped with lights cigarette lighter and etc., cost a little over \$4,000; each of the two quarter horses accepted are valued in the neighborhood of \$2,000; some 20 to 40 thousand dollars worth of livestock has been accepted from different organizations; a green house with trees and shrubs of every nature and description have been accepted for his farm; electric golf scooters and farm vehicles of every type and description have been accepted from time to time.

It has been said that gifts persuade even the Gods, and every man is a friend to him that giveth gifts.

An editorial appeared in the Washington Star concerning the bill presented by my Committee on Aeronautics and Outer Space Exploration, and also the bill passed by the Senate. The editor is as follows:

"The Senate, the House and the Administration are in seeming agreement on the starting point, at any rate, for a civilian space program. Bills passed by both houses of Congress and proposed by the Administration all provide for a new National Aeronautics and Space Agency which would absorb the existing National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics as the nucleus of an expanded research and development operation. But the Senate bill departs in marked degree from the presidential and House space proposals in a provision that would, by law, reserve all "activities peculiar to or primarily associated with the development of weapons systems or military operations" to the Department of Defense. Whatever the intent or the urgent necessities of the moment, this provision could, for now, serve to give the Pentagon exclusive

control of nearly any space project that might be proposed, for at this primitive stage of space technology there is scarcely any venture that does not suggest some military application.

"This rigid division by law of responsibilities for space-age research and development projects seems not only dangerous but unnecessary when taken together with another unique provision of the Senate bill. This provides for a seven-man Space Policy Board of Cabinet and other top Government officials, charged with the task of designating responsibility for space projects. The House and the Administration bills call only for an advisory committee on space policy, composed of 17 members, some from Government, some from civilian life. Here perhaps is the area in which the forthcoming Senate-House conference can find a workable compromise.

"There is much to be said for a smaller, policy-making committee or board, having more than advisory powers though subject of course to the President's over-all authority, as the Senate bill provides. (It might be well to have two or three 'outside' members, however, to insure fuller access to the formulation of national space policy by the country's scientific and educational community.) But if the House and the Administration were to agree to this feature, with the special grant of appeal rights to the Secretary of Defense, surely the Senate could agree to leave to the President's and the policy board's discretion the possible assignment of some responsibilities in connection with military projects to the new Space Agency.

"This would insure, for example, that military 'hardware' could be made available for peaceful research and that individual satellites could be developed to serve both military and nonmilitary purposes. It would also give civilian scientists a clearer path to contribute original and fresh thinking to military space problems. an

opportunity that many of them now complain is denied by the overconservatism of those in charge of the military projects.

"Whatever compromise is worked out in this matter, we hope the House will agree to the Senate's proposal for a joint congressional committee to oversee the new programs in place of separate committees envisaged in the House bill. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has been an outstanding success, and a similar vigorous and well-staffed body for the space program would be a further safeguard against undue military domination."

The Sherman Adams incident certainly turned over a few stones. James C. Hagerty, Presidential Press Secretary, and his wife were given a five day stay at the swank Ponte Verda last year in Florida, and the check for \$260.97 was paid by the Ponte Verda Corporation. Mr. Hagerty has had several heated discussions over the Adams case and now this little matter turns up.

Segregation is back in the news in Little Rock, Arkansas. The Federal Judge has postponed integration in Little Rock Central High School for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. This has really started up quite a controversy.

I spent the week-end in Bowling Green and Louise returned with me on Sunday. Many promises were made, but so far the housekeeping has not improved and I am doing most of the cooking and it seems to me all of the dish washing.

The Governor's race in Kentucky is again under discussion and at the present time the Louisville Courier Journal is backing Wilson W. Wyatt. An editorial appeared in Monday's paper concerning this particular matter entitled "Wyatt's Job and the Governor's Race in 1950."

"A vote for Harry Lee Waterfield in next year's primary for Governor will be a vote for Albert B. Chandler as the Democratic nominee for President of the United States.

"That intimate connection is established by no less an authority than Governor Chandler himself. At a Frankfort press conference last week, he volunteered his view that "if Harry Lee loses, I'm through." But if he wins, "then I can go after this other thing," the Governor's unusual phrase for the presidential nomination of the Democratic Party.

"The ties that bind Mr. Waterfield to Mr. Chandler have already been clearly shown. Mr. Waterfield threw in his future with the Chandler faction when he decided to run on their ticket for Lieutenant Governor in 1955.

"He has been the heir presumptive ever since the start of the Administration. He has had to fetch political wood and carry political water for the Governor through two sessions of the Legislature, and it must be said that he has undertaken these sometimes unenviable tasks with a show of full enthusiasm.

"All the same, some of Mr. Waterfield's old supporters from his previous races have been unwilling to admit his complete identity with Governor Chandler. They have argued that the gentleman from Clinton has preserved some vestiges of independent thought and action, despite his role as Mr. Chandler's closest associate and chief assistant.

"The Governor's statement has surely ended any such illusions. Mr. Waterfield is tied by the strongest of cords to Mr. Chandler's past record and to his future ambitions.

"The Governor was remarkably frank in discussing exactly what he feels he can do for his designated candidate in next year's primary. He believes he can deliver to him 130,000 to 140,000 machine votes, including the Democratic vote in most of the Republican counties of the state. "These folks don't have anywhere else to go," the Governor explains. Mr. Chandler has been strikingly unsuccessful in delivering his organization's vote to any other candidate he has favored during his three years in office, and his power to compel support will be much lessened at the end of his term. He makes it clear, however, that he will give the old college try once more for Waterfield and Chandler.

"In running for next year's nomination, Harry Lee Waterfield will find himself like a man in a three-legged race. His every move will disclose that Albert B. Chandler is tightly squeezed into the bag with him. And people don't usually run very fast in sack races.

June 26, 1958

We marked up our mutual security Appropriations Bill for 1959 yesterday. The Chairman of this Subcommittee is Otto E. Passman of Louisiana and the Committee is composed of the following Members. Gary of Virginia, Rooney of New York, Natcher of Kentucky, Denton of Indiana and Alexander of North Carolina, Andrews of Alabama and on the Republican side we have Taber of New York, Wigglesworth of Massachusetts, Ford of Michigan, Miller of Maryland. On the mark-up the big Chairman Mr. Cannon of Missouri attends and has a vote. For three years now Mr. Cannon, the Chairman of the Subcommittee Passman, Gary, Denton, Alexander and Andrews have been against Foreign Aid Appropriations period. I believe in some Foreign Aid and Rooney on the Democratic sides believes in granting the full request made for the program. On the

Republican side John Taber is very economical about all appropriations down to the last bill which is Foreign Aid Appropriations and here he wavers. During the hearings he interrogates the witnesses at great length maintaining that the requests are as phony as a three dollar bill. The printed copy of the hearings shows this fine gentleman to be almost against the entire program. But, lo and behold on the mark-up of the bill he becomes very pious and is for the entire amount requested by the President. He is followed closely by Wigglesworth, Ford and Miller. On the Mark-up at the time of each division the vote was Passman, Gary, Denton, Alexander, Andrews and Cannon for severe cuts; Natcher, Rooney, Taber, Wigglesworth, Ford and Miller against severe cuts which in substance gutted the program. Here we have a tie vote of 6-6. Therefore, the motion failed each time.

Yesterday at the time of our mark-up this program was divided into the following 18 sections:

- Military Assistance
- Defense Support
- Development Loan Fund
- Special Assistance
- President's Contingency Funds
- Technical Cooperation Bilat.
- Technical Cooperation U. N.
- Tech Coop Org Am States
- Intergovt Com For Eur Migra
- U. N. Refugee Fund
- Escapee Program
- U. N. Children's Fund
- UN Relief & Works Agency
- cean Freight
- Control Act
- Admin. Expenses ICA
- Admin. Expenses State
- Atoms for Peace

request
The total ~~amount~~ for the Mutual Security Program for 1959 was \$3,950,092,500. The authorization bill as adopted by the House provided for \$3,603,092,500. The Senate authorized \$3,713,092,500. In conference the authorization bill came out totaling \$3,675,592,500. The unobligated balances as of June 30, 1958 were estimated to total \$211,641,000.

My Subcommittee Chairman, Mr. Passman, suffered a severe heart attack just prior to the convening of the present session of Congress. He was in the Monroe, Louisiana Hospital for a number of weeks, and after the Congress had been underway for some two months he was released from the Hospital and permitted to attend the sessions. He is highly nervous and on the mark-up of the bill yesterday became considerably excited and was as mad as a wet hen. The votes tied time after time which meant the motion failed, and each time my vote was the deciding vote. Finally, Rooney of New York spoke up and said, "Natcher, just tell us what amount you are willing to accept and we'll go along." This statement should not have been made, and Passman simply blew his top. Instead of gutting the bill to the extent of approximately \$1,000,000,000 reduction, only \$472,000,000 reduction was made, and in Conference with the Senate most of this will be restored.

I know that a great many dollars have been squandered in the Foreign Aid Program, but some of this money has produced results. So much so that under no circumstances am I willing to take the chance of doing away with the program at the present time. We are in a cold war with the Soviet Union and today the battle is over the mind of man.

We go into the Omnibus Farm Bill today in the House, which, in my opinion, will pass the House; and after a hard battle in the Senate, will receive a Presidential Veto.

June 27, 1958

Yesterday morning our Speaker, Mr. Rayburn and our Majority Leader, Mr. McCormack requested that I meet them in the Speaker's Office at 20 minutes of twelve to discuss the Mutual Security Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1959. The Speaker had received word that the bill had been cut \$482,500,000 and wanted to know just where the cuts were to take place, and what took place generally during the mark-up of the bill. Our Subcommittee Chairman Mr. Passman reserved on all of the cuts with the exception of two because we did not permit him to go as deep as he intended, and at the time he reserved stated that amendments would be offered to the Full Committee today going all the way on the cuts that he thought were to the best interest of the program and further that he reserved on the Conferees. This later statement concerning the Conferees was right unusual. For almost 100 years the Conferees on Appropriations matters have always consisted of all the Members of the Subcommittee of the House and the Senate. The Speaker wanted to know if this statement was made, and if Mr. Passman intended to punish anyone for doing what he thought was right he would see that the Conferees would not include the Subcommittee Chairman, Mr. Passman. I have never seen the Speaker as troubled since I have been a Member of Congress. When the Chairman of a full Committee on Appropriations and the Chairman of the Subcommittee both vote against the authorization bill, and then come along later to sit as judges on amounts to be appropriated you have a right unusual situation. Of course, a fair hearing cannot be given and is not intended.

I did what I thought was right and the final conference on this bill, in my opinion, will bring the amount down to the \$250 million cut that I suggested.

The full Committee meets this morning

June 28, 1958

The Alaska Statehood Bill will be up for final passage in the Senate next week. The bills supporters defeated ~~it~~ 50 to 29 ~~in an~~ amendment to give the territory commonwealth status instead of making Alaska the 49th State. Many arguments have been made as to why Alaska should not be admitted to Statehood. This vast territory with all of its mineral rights is a great asset to the United States, and some say it will be exploited when turned over to a state. Another argument is that Alaska has less than 200,000 people and this population is not as large as the smaller Congressional Districts throughout the United States. With this small population Alaska of course would have one Representative and two United States Senators. New York State with approximately 35,000,000 people has only two Senators. The Republicans are not too happy about the addition of Alaska because Alaska will go Democratic and because the two Senators and Representative will be members of the Democratic Party. By virtue of this new 49th State with a provision that the membership of the House and Senate are not to be increased, this simply means that another State will lose a Representative. The census of 1960 will give New York, California, and several other states additional seats in the House, and the loss will be suffered by the southern states. During my time in politics Kentucky has lost three seats in the House. We now have eight Members, and with the percentage of increase necessary to maintain our present number in the House, we must show a gain in population of approximately 13 percent over the 1950 census. We can probably show this increase, but it will be rather close.

Mississippi has two outstanding Members in the House at the present time, Jamie Whitten a Member of the Committee on Appropriations and Frank Smith Member of Committee on Public Works.

Mississippi will lose one and maybe two seats. According to rumor, the Whitten and Smith Districts will be consolidated thereby placing these two men in position of running against each other. This, of course, would be a rough race and anyone's guess would be good as to the outcome.

The papers throughout the United States today carry front page articles concerning the House Appropriations Committee's action yesterday in reducing the Mutual Security request. The overall reduction insofar as the President's request for fiscal year 1959 is concerned totals \$872,000,000 and the overall reduction under the authorization act which finally passed the Congress this week totals \$597,500,000. The President issued a statement in which he said that he was terribly distressed at the action of the Appropriations Committee. He further indicated that as it takes ammunition to fight and win a war, it takes resources and sacrifices to win peace. The President hopes that the House Appropriations Committee's action will not be the final action of the House of Representatives of the Congress.

In my opinion the Senate will restore nearly all of the money cut by the House Committee. I believe that the House generally will accept the reduction requested by the House Committee and then the conferees will be divided on the House side 6-6, the same as at the time the bill was marked up, and if the Senate conferees hold tight the House Conferees will be forced to recede on most of the reductions. The only alternative action would be for the House conferees to refuse to yield and take the conference report back in disagreement requesting that the House sustain the conferees. The Chairman of our Subcommittee, Otto Passman of Louisiana of course is against all foreign aid appropriations and has always voted against the authorization bills which come from the Committee on Foreign Affairs and since the Mutual Security Program acts are called up for action each year Passman

considers his action quite a victory and is strutting up and down the corridors like a turkey gobbler. All of his tail feathers will be plucked in conference and unless he calms himself, may suffer another heart attack. Persuasiveness, tears, pity, deceit, overstatement and just plain stupidity prevailed when my Subcommittee Chairman presented the bill to my full Committee. Twice during his presentation he shook his head and said, "I must go to the Doctor for a shot," and "as you know I suffered a severe heart attack before this Session began and although I am physically weak, my whole heart is in this program and we must stop all this squandering of money." The action of this man meets with the full approval of the parishes in his Louisiana District.

This program has bothered me considerably and although I realize full well that millions of dollars have been squandered in this program and that we have ^{been} disappointed on many occasions ^{by} ~~all~~ our many friends throughout the world, I am still afraid that abandonment of this program will bring us serious damage throughout the world. Acting in our capacity as the leader of the free world, we have all the chances in the world to take, and in most instances the benefits received are few. Nevertheless the fact remains that we have saved some of the countries from going behind the iron curtain and with this battle over the mind of man which exists today, this program must be continued. I do believe in reducing every amount where a reduction is justified but as far as placing this bill on the mountain top in a contest against mother, flag and our nation is just plain stupidity. In this country today we have a majority of the United States Senators who represent the 48 states sponsoring this program in its entirety. The outstanding newspapermen of this country believe that this program must continue. Those men and women in the United States who are considered as outstanding leaders and people of great intelligence believe in this program. The President's on

both sides of the political fence since 1945 have sponsored this program. Our Military Leaders in all branches of the services are confirmed believers that this program must continue. I could go on and on as far as enumerating organizations and people who believe in this program and each year I do a lot of soul searching as to just what I should do as a member of the Subcommittee that recommends the amount to be appropriated for this program when the vote in the Subcommittee goes down 6 to cut the program, 5 for the program and then my vote which on several occasions in the subcommittee tied the vote thereby preventing passage of amendments and motions offered. Naturally I have been very much concerned and have received considerable pressure. This year is the first time that I have been placed squarely in the middle and especially from the standpoint of being between my Chairman Mr. Cannon of Missouri and the Speaker and the Majority Leader, Mr. Rayburn and Mr. McCormack. Mr. Cannon's District now seems to be against foreign aid and this year he voted against the authorization bill. If the program is gutted it suits him. John McCormack told me one day this week that if Clarence Cannon set the policy of the Democratic party in this country we would have no party and in fact have no country.

Since I have been a Member of Congress the House Committee on Agriculture has been rebuffed time after time. Confusion prevails within the Committee and they have been absolutely unsuccessful in nearly every bill that they have brought to the Floor. During the past week the hodge podge farm bill reported out by the Committee was defeated on the adoption of the rule. The bill was never up for final passage due to the fact that the roll call vote on the adoption of the rule ended up with the rule being refused. The

Chairman of this Committee, Mr. Cooley of North Carolina, is unable to provide the necessary leadership for agriculture at the present time and fails insofar as leadership of his own Committee is concerned.

July 1, 1958

We now have 49 States in the United States of America. The Senate, by an overwhelming vote, admitted Alaska yesterday, and now the bill goes to the President for his signature. I voted for this bill with tongue-in-cheek.

Alaska will be the largest state in the Union and with all of its vast resources much exploitation will take place. Millionaires will be made over night. This vast territory, and with the government giving up so much to so few was one of the objections I had to this bill and in addition, the Membership of the House will not be increased therefore the one Representative will take a seat away from one of the Southern States. The census in 1960 will show a loss in the South and a gain in the East and West. The last state added to the Union was Arizona in 1912. Carl Hayden was elected Representative in 1912 and has the longest continuous service in the Congress of any man in its history.

This week we take up several small bills and beginning today start on the Mutual Security Appropriation Bill for 1959. There will be much oratory and flag waving for the next day or so.

Harry Lee Waterfield announced for Governor Saturday. In Sunday's paper in the Readers Point of View Column appeared a letter from Harry Lee Waterfield to the editor of the Courier Journal in which he stated as follows:

"Any editorial comment such as was carried in your paper several days ago to the effect that I am a puppet of Governor Chandler or any man living or dead is a dam lie. You are authorized to print this letter." Harry Lee Waterfield."

This is a fine start to make in a Governor's race. The field now includes Willson Wyatt, Bert Combs and Harry Lee Waterfield. In my opinion a good man could announce and beat all three.

July 3, 1958

Despite urgent pleas from President Eisenhower the House yesterday beat down all efforts to restore Committee cuts in the Mutual Security Appropriations Bill and then passed the \$3,078,092,500 measure by 253 to 126. This Bill provides \$872 million less than the President requested and \$597,500,000 less than Congress authorized in a separate bill last week.

In his press Conference yesterday President Eisenhower made the following statement:

"I have a special statement to make on America's security and on waging peace.

"The free nations of the world are under constant attack by international Communism. This attack is planned on a broad front and carefully directed. Its ultimate goal is world domination.

"Against the pressures of international Communism, free world security can be achieved only by a practical solidarity of opposition by the nations each, according to its ability, carrying its necessary portion of the entire burden.

"This is what mutual security really means.

"To support this program, started a decade ago, the American people have given needed assistance to others. As a direct consequence, during recent years the free world has been able to deny any new territorial expansion to Communism.

"In spite of occasional human errors in administering the details of the program, the overall results speak for themselves. The

aggressive purposes of the Kremlin have been foiled and there has been gradually developed in the free world a greater spiritual, economic and military strength as a foundation for efforts to win a just peace .

"Now, needed financial reserves have sunk below the safe minimum. In spite of this danger signal, the House Appropriation Committee has taken action that seriously endangers our security. We need more ammunition to wage the peace.

"A careful estimate of this year's needs was made after prolonged study. It fixed the necessary total at approximately three billion nine hundred million dollars. The sum proposed by the Appropriations Committee is more than 20 percent lower than the estimate.

"This is taking reckless risks with our safety

"The cut will dismay our friends in Latin America, in Asia, in Africa, and in the Middle East -- every nation that is standing at our side in this world wide effort.

"It is my deep conviction that reductions of a size contemplated by the Committee will have grave consequences in portions of the free world, and to our nation's security -- and will encourage Communist imperialists. Our people must understand this .

"Regardless of the many and mounting billions that we spend for our own military forces, those forces cannot alone achieve our security. Friendly nations must be ready and able to stand by our side to present a solid front in the defense of freedom.

"We have this choice:

"Stand up and be counted, live up to our

ideals and purposes, and assume the responsibilities that are ours;

"Or, shrug our shoulders, say that freedom for others has no significance for us, is therefore no responsibility of ours, and so let international Communism gain the ultimate victory.

"The Choice is clear for me.

"I stand for American security, to be attained and sustained by cooperation with our friends of the free world. I am certain the American people will demand nothing less."

A fine editorial appeared in the Courier Journal concerning river traffic on the Ohio. Since I have been a Member of Congress we have either started or completed a number of projects such as New Richmond Locks and Dam, Lock and Dam 41 at Louisville, Greenup Lock and Dam, and Markland Lock and Dam. This editorial is as follows

The Ohio River Outgrows the Name of America's Ruhr

"The Ohio Valley, often called the Ruhr of America is rapidly outgrowing its title. In production, in rate of investment and especially in the tonnage carried on the region's principal transportation artery--the Ohio River--the valley is fast outstripping its European counterpart. Figures just released by the Army Corps of Engineers reflect the continuing vigorous growth and the national importance of valley industry.

"Last year, according to the Engineers, Ohio River boats handled a record 81,567,152 tons of freight for a new record of 17,200,000,000 ton miles. This surpasses the estimated 75,000,000 tons handled by the Rhine River and the busy canals serving the Ruhr Valley, but almost doubles the estimated ton-mileage performance of these European waterways.

"Yet 20 years ago Ohio River traffic of 25,000,000 tons was less than half of that of the Ruhr, and little more than half the tonnage carried by major canals of the world. Last year it ran well ahead of the Panama Canal (46,040,000 tons), the Suez Canal (64,000,000 tons) and the Manchester Canal (18,505,000 tons), and while it ran behind the Sault Ste. Marie (109,110,000 tons) in tonnage, it far surpassed it in ton-mileage.

"This is especially encouraging news for Kentucky, not only because of the new industry that the river is bringing to the area, but because much of this year's increased tonnage reflects an increase in shipment of Kentucky coal to existing industries along the valley. And there is every reason to believe that this expansion, with its new investment for Kentucky and its growing demand for Kentucky coal, will continue. Heavy industry which has heretofore been concentrated in the upper Ohio Valley is slowly but inevitably spreading downriver.

"As long as the Ohio can handle efficiently the growing loads that are being shipped upon it each year. Kentucky will find a growing market for its coal, new industrial opportunities for the towns along the river and new jobs for coming generations. Fortunately, the huge dam now taking shape at Markland is but one of a dozen that will, in the next decade, remake the Ohio River and increase its capacity to meet the growing need. It is essential, of course, that this modernization of the river be accomplished as rapidly as possible."

Last year the Armed Forces Committee attempted to slip a bill through on the consent calendar which provided for the junking of a number of ships including the U. S.S. Kentucky. I refused to

let this bill be passed on the consent calendar and the battle continued nearly a year. During this period of time I succeeded in having the Navy remove an additional \$21 million in engines and sections which could be used on other ships. The junking process would simply mean that a \$55 million investment would have brought the government less than \$2 million and we would not have had the additional \$21 million which was saved in the process of battling the bill. An editorial appeared in the Courier Journal yesterday concerning the U. S. S. Kentucky entitled, "Story of Battleship Kentucky, Born Too Early or Too Late." The editorial is as follows:

"Six Tugboats chugged alongside a dock in Newport News last week and towed away to the scrap heap the long, battered, rusting hull of what was to have been the battleship Kentucky had not time caught up with her. The Kentucky was to have been the dream battleship when her keel was laid down in the early months of World War II, but even before her deck plates were welded she had become obsolescent, and she never quite caught up. Hardly had her powerful engines been installed in 1942 when the Navy shunted the Kentucky from her berth to make way for the construction of amphibious craft--ugly, waddling thin-skinned ships built to serve the needs of a war that was rapidly passing the battleship by. The aircraft carrier was the new queen of battle, and beneath the protection of carrier planes, the squat amphibs carried the war to the enemy while the Kentucky floated half-finished in the Elizabeth River, never to blast an enemy beach or hear a gun fired in anger.

"After the war, the Navy sought other uses for the sleek, grey hull--rocket barrage or missile -ship--but the changes were coming too fast and the old battleship hull seemed to fit none of the new demands. Finally it was decided

to use the Kentucky for the fleet's first guided-missile ship, but the \$153,000,000 cost of conversion forced the Navy reluctantly to give up. Her engines were taken out, 120 tons of her bow were cut off and welded onto the Wisconsin, which had had her bow smashed in a collision. Last spring, the order came to junk her.

"So last week the tugs came and towed her away - a mutilated thing without engines or superstructure, guns to fire or men to man them. As she moved out into the waters of Hampton Roads, swift jets screamed overhead and at the Navy piers across the way sat the atomic submarines, the canted-deck carriers and grey missile ships of the new nuclear Navy for which the Kentucky was born too early or too late."

Beginning tomorrow we start a long fourth of July Week-end, and then we will be on the home stretch.

River and Harbor Projects

On pages 154 - 156 of this journal may be found the Public Works Appropriation request for the House. The two new projects added at my request, Nolin River Reservoir with \$500,000 for a new construction start and Fishtrap Reservoir with \$140,000 to begin advance engineering and design, were both approved by the Senate Committee on Appropriations yesterday. The overall amount approved by the House totaled \$51,869,200 and the Senate increased this amount \$810,000 if you add the \$10,000 survey money for the Haysi Project in Virginia and the \$50,000 increase for the Pound River Reservoir project in Virginia. At Uniontown advance engineering and design for Lock and Dam Replacement 49 was added by the Senate totaling \$150,000 and Lock and Dam 41 at Louisville was increased from \$6 million to \$9,500,000. In other words the \$600,000 for the Lock and Dam 41 project added to the \$150,000 for the Uniontown Lock and Dam 49 project

totals \$750,000 added to the Bill for the Senate for Kentucky projects. This \$750,00 added to the \$60,000 increase for the new survey projects makes the overall amount increase from \$51,869,200 to \$52,679,200.

I entered into an agreement with our two Senators, John Sherman Cooper and Thruston Morton, that I would add to the bill, if possible, \$500,000 to begin construction of Nolin River Reservoir in our District, and \$140,000 to begin advance engineering and design for the Fishtrap Reservoir project in the mountains of Kentucky. I succeeded in adding these amounts and these projects and our two Senators were to add Panther Creek Survey for \$20,000 which is a new project, and Upper Green Reservoir for \$50,000 to begin advance engineering and design. The Senate Committee's report does not include the Panther Creek project and the Upper Green River Reservoir project. All of the other Kentucky projects were approved in the amounts set forth in the House bill. These projects may be found on the page s indicated above.

The Public Works Bill should reach the floor of the Senate within the next week, and, in my opinion, the President will sign this Bill.

July 7, 1958

The Goldfine case continues and I am definitely of the opinion that the Vicuna coat episode resulting in this particular investigation has hurt the Republican Party more than anything else that has happened since 1953.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce apparently cannot stand prosperity because early this morning one of the staff members of this particular committee, together with one of Drew Pearson's stooges, were caught in the act of

using a hidden microphone in rooms occupied by representatives of Goldfine in one of the local hotels. This has created quite a bit of excitement early this morning. Upon being contacted, Oren Harris, who by the way has a sister-in-law in my home county, stated that he knew nothing about the incident but maybe the two men were trying to find out who had tapped his own private telephone.

The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs is reportedly planning hearings on a revised version of the wilderness bill. This seems a welcome step. It provides a chance for the Administration to lend its support to a proposal which would keep some public lands forever wild, shielded from the imprints of an increasingly mechanized civilization. For some months the backers of the wilderness bill - a group including most major conservation organizations - have been quietly ironing out the objections raised by some Administration officials. The objections were not serious; there seems wide agreement on the need to proclaim as national policy that certain unspoiled forest lands will be protected in perpetuity. Indeed, many Americans mistakenly assume that such a firm national policy already exists.

The essential principles of the bill have been endorsed by leading members of both parties in the Senate and House. Prompt Senate hearings and Committee approval could mean the adoption of the wilderness bill during this session of Congress. Surely all who cherish the wilderness have a right to hope that Congress will take this modest and sensible step to insure that civilization does not completely swallow up what Thoreau called the "tonic of the wild."

An editorial appeared in the New York Times "Is Foreign Aid Unpopular?". This editorial is as follows:

"Democratic leaders in the House, as Allen Drury reported to this newspaper last week, are convinced that the foreign aid bill is 'generally unpopular with the country this year, and that by upholding cuts in the program they would be taking the politically profitable course.' About seven out of ten House Democrats acted accordingly. They sliced some 20 per cent out of what the President had called 'the smallest amount we can wisely invest in mutual security during the coming year.'

"The President and his principal spokesmen have been making similar appears during the past six years, as did President Truman and his staff before them. Foreign aid, beginning with the Marshall Plan for the economic revival of Western Europe and coming down to today's global mixture of military aid, military support, economic aid and technical assistance, has cost us about \$60 billion since the end of the Second World War. This is a considerable investment, soberly if not always eagerly made. Are we growing tired of the experiment

"Sixty billion dollars is about \$350 per capita. Spread over ten years it is \$35 per capita yearly. The House has been trying to reduce Mr. Eisenhower's request for \$22.60 per capita to about \$17.60 per capita for the coming year. The billions are not quite so alarming when they are translated into the extra tax bills each one of us must pay.

"The reluctant voter to whom the Democrats and and many Republicans seem to be appealing might be wise to do the indicated long division. If he can afford a motor car, a television set, a summer vacation - if he can afford these comforts, then foreign aid - or, as it may better be called, mutual assistance is not beyond his means. It would be beyond his means only if it didn't buy anything.

It does buy something. In Western Europe it bought a return of prosperity that kept communism from taking over France and Italy. It is buying not

merely military strength but greater well-being and an enlarged freedom in the Far East. It is buying health, food, independence and self-respect in the under-developed lands.

"Is foreign aid unpopular? If it is so, the reason is lack of information, lack of straight thinking, lack of imagination. We willingly spend for instruments of war to use in our defense. Shall we grudge the pennies or even the few dollars a year that may avert war?

"This newspaper doesn't believe we do. It doesn't believe that the Democrats or Republicans in Congress who support a false and dangerous economy in foreign aid will earn votes by it."

Since the Foreign Aid Appropriation Bill passed the House, the rumor has started that my Subcommittee Chairman, Mr. Passman of Louisiana, assured the leadership in the House that he would completely abandon ship in the conference on this bill, thereby permitting most of the funds to be restored. I am not at all surprised, knowing my Subcommittee Chairman as I do, but, if I was a member of the leadership group that had the agreement, I certainly would request the statements in writing before a Notary Public.

President Eisenhower, at one of his recent press conferences, stated that he certainly was unable to give any accurate estimate of the motives of the Soviet Union. He stated that it was difficult to understand sometimes exactly what they meant. I certainly can understand the President's attitude in this matter.

After a month of harsh and aggressive dealing in which they seemingly slammed every door on a possible summit conference, the Russians are suddenly talking soft again.

The talks at Geneva are underway in the old League of Nations headquarters, overlooking Lake

Geneva. The Western and Soviet Bloc delegates are undertaking to prepare an agenda for a summit conference on the question of abandonment of nuclear tests and other matters along this line.

When United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold visited Lebanon recently, he was presented with a cake which bore the inscription: "United Nations Save Lebanon". Mr. Hammarskjold very promptly and properly stated that only Lebanon can save Lebanon. The Lebanese Civil War goes into its eighth week with this disturbance inside the tiny Arab Republic touched off by the suspicion that pro-Western President Camille Chamoun intended to amend the constitution in order to get a second term. Demonstrations began and now Civil War.

One of the favorite pastimes today is the kidnaping of American citizens in those countries where turmoil exists today. Red Armenians, East Germans, and Cuban Rebels have started this move seeking sympathy, punishment, and retaliation insofar as the United States is concerned.

A move will start this week to admit Hawaii to statehood. Admission of Alaska triggered this move for admission immediately of Hawaii.

The bonfires have gone out in Anchorage and the bars are doing normal business again in Juneau. In Fairbanks and Seward the big day is over, and Alaska is gradually settling back to normal confronted with the facts of life. Both blessings and headaches accompany final passage of the Alaskan bill insofar as this vast northern territory is concerned. Now a referendum must be held in Alaska and the question of taxes and general responsibilities which have heretofore been shifted to the United States Government will be the order of the day.

This past weekend a President was elected in Mexico, and, for the first time in Mexican history women voted. Over four million voted in this particular election.

Several bills have been introduced in the Congress calling for a Code of Ethics insofar as members of our government and/or branches are concerned. The Code of Ethics would cover all matters concerning gifts and ethical conduct. Sources of income would be disclosed, and other matters covered with this called generally a Code of Ethics. It seems to me that we have reached a low ebb when such a code is required of the leadership in this Country.

Admission of Alaska follows admission of the other forty-eight states who were admitted in the year shown herein and the population at the time of admission for each state is as follows:

	<u>State</u>	<u>Year of Entry</u>	<u>Pop. at Entry</u>
1.	Delaware	1787	59,096
2.	Pennsylvania	1787	434,373
3.	New Jersey	1787	184,139
4.	Georgia	1788	82,548
5.	Connecticut	1788	237,946
6.	Massachusetts	1788	378,787
7.	Maryland	1788	319,728
8.	South Carolina	1788	393,751
9.	New Hampshire	1788	141,885
10.	Virginia	1788	747,610
11.	New York	1788	340,120
12.	North Carolina	1789	393,751
13.	Rhode Island	1790	68,825
14.	Vermont	1791	85,425
15.	Kentucky	1792	73,677
16.	Tennessee	1796	35,691
17.	Ohio	1803	43,365
18.	Louisiana	1812	76,556
19.	Indiana	1816	147,170
20.	Mississippi	1817	75,448

	<u>State</u>	<u>Year of Entry</u>	<u>Pop. at Entry</u>
21.	Illinois	1818	55,211
22.	Alabama	1819	127,901
23.	Maine	1820	298,335
24.	Missouri	1821	66,586
25.	Arkansas	1836	97,574
26.	Michigan	1837	212,267
27.	Florida	1845	87,445
28.	Texas	1845	212,592
29.	Iowa	1846	192,214
30.	Wisconsin	1848	305,391
31.	California	1850	92,597
32.	Minnesota	1858	172,023
33.	Oregon	1859	52,465
34.	Kansas	1861	107,206
35.	West Virginia	1863	442,014
36.	Nevada	1864	42,491
37.	Nebraska	1867	122,993
38.	Colorado	1876	39,864
39.	North Dakota	1889	190,983
40.	South Dakota	1889	348,600
41.	Montana	1889	142,924
42.	Washington	1889	357,232
43.	Idaho	1890	88,548
44.	Wyoming	1890	62,555
45.	Utah	1896	210,779
46.	Oklahoma	1907	1,414,042
47.	New Mexico	1912	327,301
48.	Arizona	1912	204,354
49.	Alaska	1958	165,000

July 9, 1958

I voted for the admission of Alaska to Statehood, and although there are still some questions in my mind about admission at this time, I certainly am not in a position to vote for Hawaii if the same sort of testimony is introduced that was presented in 1955. The Courier Journal called upon each Member of the House and Senate for an expression of Hawaiian Statehood, and I said that during the hearings in 1955 much evidence was presented to show that Hawaii was infiltrated with subversive elements and if that condition still

exists I will vote against admitting Hawaii. Alaska is fabulous in many respects and some are:

Alaska's area is 586,400 square miles--more than twice as big as Texas, one fifth the size of the U. S. --with 210,000 people, fewer than in Norfolk, Va.

Of Alaska's people, 45,000 or more than one fifth are members of the armed forces, and their dependents 34,000 or 16 per cent, are Aleuts, Eskimos and Indians.

Average age of Alaskans: 26.'

Paved roads in Alaska -- 1,097 miles, less than the streets of Brooklyn, N. Y. Unpaved roads-- about 3,000 miles. Result: 1 mile of road for ever 143 square miles.

U. S. bought Alaska from Russia in 1867 for 7.2 million dollars. Since then, more than 700 million in gold has been mined -- a 9,600 per cent return on the investment from gold alone.

Only 2 per cent of Alaska has been surveyed --and 31 of the 33 strategic minerals that U. S. needs in war have turned up: antimony, chromite, copper, gem stones, iron, lead, mercury, nichel, platinum, silver, tin, tungsten, uranium and zinc--plus 17 others.

Gold output in 1956 was worth 7.3 millions, a little more than the value of Alaskan coal mined that year--6.4 millions.

Alaska's first commercial oil well was tapped last year. Oil Companies plan to spend about 100 million dollars in oil prospecting in the next two or three years. The Navy has a 23.6-million-acre oil reserve, near Point Barrow.

Out of Alaska's 350 million acres of land, some 3 million acres, or about 1 per cent, are potential farm land, with 20,000 acres under cultivation now. In U. S. about 21 per cent of the land is cropland.

Farm land and forests account for less than 35 per cent of Alaska's area. The remaining 65 per cent is treeless tundra, mountains, glaciers, rivers, swamps, islands. There are 20 active volcanoes.

Southeastern Alaska has an average temperature not much lower than that of Philadelphia. Western Alaska is like New England in climate. The Yukon Valley, comprising much of interior Alaska, resembles Montana and the Dakotas in climate.

About one third of Alaska lies north of the Arctic Circle, has frigid winters, brief summers.

Alaska imports more than 95 per cent of its food, mostly from the U. S.

Alaska has 12 airlines, 27 radio stations, 5 TV stations, 6 daily newspapers, 11 weeklies, 162 public schools, 20 private and parochial schools, 1 junior college, 6 college, 6 major military bases.

Income of Alaska is about 500 million dollars a year--70 per cent from U. S. Government spending.

Fishing still is Alaska's biggest industry, bringing in about 79 million dollars a year--but oil, mining, timber and tourism are big fields of the future.

* * *

It appears that President Eisenhower has decided to ask for stand by consumer credit controls, with this action to take place before the current session ends. This leads one to believe that the Administration is confident that the public recession is on the way out. I certainly hope that the Economic Predictors for this Administration are correct.

Stores here in the District of Columbia report increased sales with the entire Capital City feeling the stimulating effect of the Federal Pay Raise. I only hope that the retroactive pay spending here in the District has not colored the economic picture for the entire country.

Successful effort to prevent independent income tax relief this year is working to the advantage of a modest increase in Social Security benefits. A bill is now pending providing for a ten per cent increase in benefit payments with a minimum boost of \$5.00 a month. This Bill may travel a lonely road before reaching the desk of the President, but Congress has liberalized Social Security benefits in every election year since 1948. For some reason or other election year seems to be a fine time for such a move.

July 10, 1958

Noble J. Gregory filed the necessary suits requesting a recount and a contest. In the recount Gregory picked up 91 votes with Stubblefield still the winner with 341 votes margin. Stubblefield carried three counties and Gregory carried fourteen. On Monday of this week the special Judge, Alec P. Humphrey, sustained Stubblefield's motion to dismiss Gregory's suit. Gregory's suit charged vote fraud and irregularities in Logan County and requested the Logan County vote be thrown out. Logan is one of the counties removed from my District and it certainly expressed its displeasure in the Gregory and Stubblefield race.

July 14, 1958

Bastil Day Celebration which is underway in France this morning should be called to a halt. I know of no reason why there should be celebration anywhere throughout the world today. The pro-Eastern leaders took over in Iraq over the week-end and the King is either in exile or has been killed. This makes the Nasser-Arab alliance still larger and stronger and places Jordan in a critical position. The King of Jordan and the King of Iraq were cousins. It was only a miracle that the uprising did not succeed in Jordan. The young King was able to stamp out the plot just in time. How long Jordan remains pro-Western is anyone's guess.

On Tuesday of this week we take up for action the bill H. R. 3 which makes provision for establishment of rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of Acts of Congress on State laws. This bill is as follows:

"Preemption -- Federal and State statutes

'No Act of Congress shall be construed as indicating an intent on the part of Congress to occupy the field in which such Act operates, to the exclusion of all State laws on the same subject matter, unless such Act contains an express provision to that effect, or unless there is a direct and positive conflict between such Act and a State law so that the two cannot be reconciled or consistently stand together.'

(b) The analysis of Chapter 1 of title 1 of the United States Code is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new section:

'7. Preemption--Federal and State statutes.'

This bill seems innocent enough and certainly does not accomplish the purpose for which it is intended. In my opinion, the rule will not be adopted and here the fight will end.

Articles appear from time to time in the Washington papers which provoke quite a bit of controversy. This past week-end Dorothy Thompson wrote an article entitled "Freedom in Distributed Power" which to me is thought provoking to say the least. This article is as follows:

"In this column I have already written of the corruption that inevitably accompanies the centralization and concentration of political, economic, and police power.

"This concentration, by whatever name it calls itself and under whatever 'ideology' it operates, is the essence of totalitarianism. Whether or not it culminates in the dictatorship of one man, the system itself is a collective dictatorship of internal great powers, and of bureaucratic institutions against which the individual citizen is quite helpless.

"The sense of helplessness leads to corruption via collaboration--the acquisition of favors by the extension of them. It also leads to the utmost servility. People conform to and collaborate with what they cannot, or think they cannot, successfully oppose. Public behavior adjusts itself as it does to an army of occupation.

"The centralization of economic, financial, political and, of course, police power in a huge interlocking network of Federal agencies and bureaucracies saps the energies of the States and the small communities and, to the extent that it does so, reduces the amount of genuine self-government--if unresisted--to nil. The taxpayer cannot successfully demand an accounting of the funds that deplete his income by from 20 to 95 per cent because budgets are so astronomical that nobody can scrutinize all details.

"It obliterates the lines between political parties. Already, in the United States, the voter, as between the Democrats and Republicans, can choose Tweedledum or Tweedledee. On all major policies there is no difference of any substance between them. Each is committed to do more of the same things more efficiently than the other, which means to promote still further this centralization and concentration of power.

"If the question of power is the real issue of American freedom--and I believe it is--the citizen, while he is still somewhat a citizen and not wholly a subject, should judge policies according to whether they promote or retard the velocity of the trend toward centralization.

"This to my mind, is the real issue in the question of forcible desegregation in the schools of the Southern regions--an issue that was put boldly and lucidly by the eminent Judge Learned Hand in the Oliver Wendell Holmes lectures to the law faculty and students of Harvard University some weeks ago.

"Is the Supreme Court to become a 'third legislative chamber' or is its business to keep the separated powers (including its own) Federal and State, within their constitutional functions and limits? The issue transcends the question whether it is 'good' or 'evil' to have all races, in all communities, and under all circumstances, educated together in common and comprehensive schools. The larger question is whether it is better or worse further to extend concentrated Federal control and power into every city, town and village of the land. The question is whether a law that has to be enforced by Federal troops or by fear of occupation by them can possibly be a law for free men of whatever race or color.

"To the first question--whether mixed schools are 'good' or 'evil' in all communities and under all circumstances--this columnist can give no more satisfactory to her own mind because we have never

seen an objective, unprejudiced, unpolitically influenced study of the educational results.

"But on the second and larger issue of power concentration, we have a very strong, and not "prejudiced," bias, for it is not a prejudgment but based on history and current observation.

"It is the same bias that we have against all sumptuary laws issued by the great powers of the centralized mechanism and enforced by its agents--such as the prohibition law. We are for local option in every demesne not specifically reserved to the Federal power.

"We know that this is an unpopular view -- by which nothing more is meant than that it is against 'the trend of the times.'

"The trend of the times' always has powerful advocates among those who profit by the trend and are, in fact, at the centers of power. Their direct or indirect command of the media of communication is now so vast that they can (and do) create 'popular' waves.

"But these whipped up 'waves' may be surface phenomena on deeper waters, wherein the instinct for liberty, tradition, self-realization and personalism slumbers if it does not rumble."

* * *

A letter to the Editor appeared in the Evening Star entitled "The Burden of Informing the Public" which causes one to stop and think. This letter is as follows:

"Where the Government does not determine what we shall read and hear, how can we meet untruths and half truths and the widespread propaganda efforts of the Communists? What role do news media play?"

"The problem of informing, enlightening and educating is a constant one. This is true of all free people, of all who are free to make informed choices. Were there no active opposition, we should nevertheless have to guard against accidental misinformation and innocent errors while we disseminate facts and ideas. But faced with highly organized propaganda machines, we must recognize a greater and constant burden.

"Nor is our own propaganda for export only. It consists of information which must be made available to all, our own people as well as others.

"Many recently were shocked even while we ridiculed Ambassador Menshikoff's blatant untruth carried over the airwaves to the effect that censorship does not exist in Soviet Russia. Fortunately, the falsehood was apparent to most listeners. Furthermore, since the statement was not made from a platform with no (or limited) opportunity to question the speaker, the questioner in this case were in a position to follow up with further questions and remarks of their own, to the enlightenment of the audience.

"More common are platform appearances and speeches for which ready audiences are provided many of whose members are misled into accepting whatever they are told. Some listeners are not keen enough to recognize evasions and half-truths. Others, however keen, lack the information which would disclose mendacity. Unlike the case where a speaker can be questioned and cross-questioned and a definitive reply elicited, even those who could be denied the opportunity to expose a speechmaker.

"This evil can be overcome in several ways. One is to deny the opportunity and the forum to mislead others. This must be a voluntary denial: Individuals and groups have the right to decide that they do not want to listen to a liar any more than they would listen to a fool. But what if some want to provide the forum? Others certainly

need not join with them and need not help spread the false ideas. This is of course different from attempting to prevent those who want to listen.

"We have had a recent example of a local bar association arranging such a meeting. Some well-informed people (others perhaps less so) were horrified and objected to the meeting. Assuming that the speaker's remarks, however objectionable, are lawful, use of force or legal intervention in such cases is improper and unwise. But, what of counter-propaganda? A picket line to bar access to the meeting is wrong. But a picket line with signs which may compel the speaker to explain and which will in any event enlighten those who pass it is manifestly proper.

"This brings us to another method of handling the situation. A speaker who will not permit intensive questioning (one or two questions per person can be too easily evaded) cannot convincingly object if another person is recognized to follow him on the platform; and the latter can effectively counter the earlier remarks and especially point out errors of fact and of omission. The answer given to those who would deny a forum in the first place is that we may be denying ourselves the chance to learn. There can be no such objection if, seeking to learn, we hear the speaker and then a contrary statement.

"We have already noted that we need not help spread false ideas. Just how newsworthy is it that a duck quacks, or that a Communist mouths the party line? As they weigh their responsibilities to the people, need news media report all such items? This is not to limit the right to publish. Rather, we may question the wisdom of selection. Newspapers, broadcasters, magazines and book publishers alike cannot publish everything; they must consider space limitations and public interest among other factors. (Parenthetically, any caution exercised against totalitarians will quickly be met by their own propaganda organs.)

"True, the remarks of some totalitarians may be important because of the identity of the speaker or source. But in publicizing such, is not the opposite viewpoint, the truth, as newsworthy?

"How important and how newsworthy is it if an individual makes statements which, from others, would be labeled subversive, psychotic or stupid? If, because the individual is a millionaire industrialist, his statements are publicized, why not also publish an able refutation?

"Where propaganda has placed us in a poor light, we have not been defeated in any propaganda battle; we have lost by default. We have failed to take necessary countermeasures. We have helped in one way or another to provide larger audiences for the false doctrine, and we have not been diligent in presenting the truth.

"Passing to another field, cultural and scientific exchanges may appear to be desirable. But, in making such exchanges we must not limit ourselves to what the Communists have to offer. We should take every opportunity to suggest exchanges which would emphasize the advantages of freedom: Private enterprise with transferability of employment and investments, closed ballot primaries and elections, and other freedoms of selection and of advocacy, in politics, religion, education, employment, etc. To the extent that we limit exchanges to the material and even in cultural matters so-called exclude the concept of the dignity and individuality of man, we are ourselves following Marxist doctrine.

"Let us consider the cry of co-existence as one important item of propaganda which we have not adequately met. Ignoring silly slogans like 'Live together or Die Separately,' there have been more honest and adequate definitions of co-existence which suggest that it is reasonable,

desirable, even necessary: Relations must be established on the basis of friendship and mutual trust. Whether or not these are possible; a news and public relations program, governmental or private, which is worthy of the name, should at least raise the question whether the history of Communist activity and the nature of Communist doctrine warrant trust. Has our ingenuity developed a slogan to counter "Co-existence"?

"Certainly far more has been said for co-existence than concerning the inconsistencies which it indicates. Now is it unusual to read or hear remarks which sensibly point out the pitfalls, but then conclude with a reference to the alleged need or desirability of friendly political and economic relations with the Communists. It seems that some of our reporters and columnists need a better understanding of basic principles if the truth is to be presented and untruths or half-truths disclosed.

"I have said that ours is a great and constant burden. As we must be eternally vigilant if we would maintain liberty, so must we, cheerful and grateful for the opportunity, assume the burden of seeing, understanding and disseminating the whole truth. The burden is great indeed; the reward is greater."

Lloyd Buchanan.

The speed with which the Senate passed the complicated \$2.4 billion housing bill Friday caused some of the Leaders to hope that final adjournment of Congress may take place within the next 30 days. Lyndon Johnson announced that instead of the August 15th deadline, it might be possible to get out a little sooner.

A number of important issues await Senate action. There are Reciprocal Trade, Defense Reconstruction, the \$38.4 billion Military Budget, the \$3 billion Foreign Aid Money Bill and other miscellaneous Appropriation Measures and a farm bill. The Reciprocal Trade Agreement Extension Bill required considerable debate in the House and if H. R. 3 passes the House and goes to the Senate and is called up for action, adjournment could be delayed an additional 30 days.

Canadian Atomic Energy Officials have announced a break-through in reactor design which they claim will finally make the atom competitive with coal as a source of power in Canada and the United States. The head of the Atomic Research Program in Canada, W. H. Lewis, stated this past week-end that Canada can now design a nuclear power plant to generate electric power at 6 mills a Kilowatt hour. A mill equals 1/10 of a cent and at the present time power produced from coal runs from slightly less than 4 mills, to about 8 mills per Kilowatt hour.

Several months ago the Members of the House and the Senate were called upon to select a poem which the Member liked best of all. A number of the Senators and Members of the House selected a poem and they ranged from man to life's cycle, the atomic age, the gulf between the actual and the ideal, love of America and the poet. From doubt to faith, character, death and immortality, love and marriage, parenthood and need for quiet are all represented. I selected Invictus written by William Ernest Henley. By the way, the same poem was selected by Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois. The poem is as follows:

"Invictus"

Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the Pit from pole to pole
I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.

In the fell clutch of circumstance
I have not winced nor cried aloud
Under the bludgeonings of chance
My head is bloody, but unbowed.

Beyond this place of wrath and tears
Looms but the Horror of the shade,
And yet the menace of the years
Finds, and shall find, me unafraid.

It matters not how strait the gate,
How charged with punishments the scroll,
I am master of my fate:
I am the captain of my soul.

William Ernest Henley

The Louisville Courier Journal is one of the great newspapers in the United States. Occasionally they certainly miss the boat editorially. An editorial appears in Sunday's paper entitled "The Kind of Man The House Needs." This editorial points out the fact that Representative Charles O. Porter, a new Member from Oregon, has won a hemispheric reputation as a friend of man and that his recent trip to Veneuzela where he received an ovation is to be expected. The Courier Journal goes on to say that the announcement of Chester A. Bowles of Connecticut that he will make the race for the House is good news.

This man Porter is strictly a freak and is so recognized by the Members in the House including the other Members from the great State of Oregon. He is a rebel and is so peculiar that a number of the Members of the House question his sanity. Several years ago a man came to the House from the State of California by the name of Zioncheck. This man created the same type of news that has followed Porter since he has been a Member and Zioncheck jumped out of the window of the 20th floor of one of the tall buildings in California and was killed during his tenure in Congress.

July 15, 1958

Watershed Protection and Flood
Prevention Act - Public Law 566
83rd Congress

The status of applications for assistance in preparing and carrying out plans for works of improvement in small watershed areas that have been submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture by local organizations in the State of Kentucky as provided for under authority of the above law are as follows:

I.

Second Congressional District of Kentucky

1. Projects approved and planning authorized.
 - a. Gauge Creek - 85,000 acres - Henderson County. Planning authorized January 25, 1955. Planning essentially completed with final work plan to Congress by Bureau of the Budget May 24, 1958.
 - b. Vaughn-Baker Ditch - 99,865 acres. Webster and Union Counties. Planning authorized April 15, 1958.

- c. Cypress Creek - 32,424 acres - Union County - Planning authorized February 21, 1955. Authorized for Operations May 3, 1957.
- d. Mud River - 242,333 acres - Butler, Logan Todd and Muhlenberg - Planning authorized February 21, 1955, Planning essentially completed with final work plan transmitted to the Bureau of the Budget May 12, 1958.

II.

Projects for balance of State of Kentucky

- a. Beaver Creek - Barren - Planning authorized April 15, 1958.
- b. Clear Creek - Woodford - Plan authorized February 27, 1958
- c. Cox's Creek - Nelson - planning authorized August 20, 1956.
- d. Donaldson Creek - Caldwell - planning authorized August 20, 1956.
- e. East Fork Clark's River - Marshall - Planning authorized February 27, 1958
- f. Hatter Creek - Casey - Planning authorized April 15, 1958
- g. Marsh Creek - McCreary - Planning authorized February 27, 1958.
- h. Meadow Creek - Wayne - Planning authorized August 20, 1956.
- i. North Fork Little River - Christian - Planning authorized April 15, 1958.
- j. Obion Creek - Hickman - Planning authorized August 20, 1956 with final work plan before Bureau of Budget on May 9, 1956.

- k. South Fork Little River - Planning authorized April 15, 1958 - Christian County.
- l. Stoner Creek - Bourbon - Planning authorized August 20, 1956.
- m. Twin Creek - Harrison - Planning authorized January 25, 1955 and authorized for operations July 24, 1956.

At 4:00 p.m. yesterday the President called an emergency meeting of the leadership of the House and the Senate. After the meeting at the White House, Members present which included our Speaker, Mr. Rayburn, and Majority Leader, John McCormack, and either the Chairman or a ranking Member on both sides of the aisle of the Committees on Armed Services, Appropriations and Foreign Affairs, returned to the Hill visibly shaken and tight-lipped. Our next move in the Near East was a decision for the President. And, that is just the way the matter was left at the conclusion of the White House Conference. This is certainly not the kind of thing that you can sleep on.

According to the Baghdad radio, Premier Muri - es-Said of the Iraq-Jordan Arab Union had escaped from the rebel forces which overthrew his government and King Feisal. Crown Prince Abdul Illah was killed in the streets of Baghdad and literally torn to pieces. Lebanese Camille Chamoun has appealed to the United States, France and Britain to send troops immediately to seal its frontier with Syria. It is reported today, and judging from the information which I received from Majority Leader, John McCormack, following his return from the White House yesterday, with this report being made to the Committee on Astronautics and Outer Space Exploration, we are in the process of sending, immediately, Armed Forces to Lebanon. Some ten or twelve thousand Marines are on their way and the fleet has been alerted.

and a portion stationed in the Mid East is under orders to proceed to the troubled area. King Feisal is under arrest according to reports issued by the rebel controlled radio. King Hussein of Jordan who promptly assumed Feisal's position as head of the Arab Union appealed to the United States and Turkey for aid to meet the critical situation. Moslem members of the five power Baghdad Pact assembled for a conference yesterday. Iraq is a member of the Baghdad Pact and the originator of the Pact is John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State. It is the general belief here in Washington this morning that in order to carry out our commitments we must send in forces to protect Lebanon and the Mid East. Great Britain was called upon to send in Forces within 24 hours and the United States within 48 hours.

The revolt in Iraq is regarded in London as the potential trigger for all of Great Britain's worst fears about the collapse of Western influence in the Middle East. If this revolt succeeds it simply means the death of the Baghdad Pact, at least in its present form and immediate danger for Jordan and a huge boost to the rebels in Lebanon. The overall action could mean a slide into the Arab Empire Camp of Egypt's President Nasser. A night conference was called last night by the Prime Minister and the Cabinet was in session for a period of two hours. At 11:30 p.m. they met again after adjournment for dinner. The President has called for an immediate meeting of the United Nations Security Council.

The next hundred hours will decide whether or not we have another Korea or something still worse. The situation is tense here in Washington this morning.

The explosion in the Near East has certainly given the free world a severe jolt. It is not merely that the coup organized by the Iraq Army has upset a government friendly to the West and split apart the Baghdad Pact designed to save the Near East from Communist domination. The whole basis on which the Near East policies of the United States and its allies have been built seems to be crumbling. This is of crucial importance to the West not only because of Europe's dependence on oil from the Near East but because a general inflammation of the Near East would imperil the peace of the world.

July 16, 1958

Yesterday Representative Reuss of Wisconsin was granted permission to address the House for one minute and he very briefly castigated the Eisenhower Administration for landing troops in Lebanon. He stated that under our existing commitments we are not obligated to intervene and that the Eisenhower Doctrine calls for intervention by the United States at the request of a Middle Eastern country subjected to an armed attack by a country controlled by international Communism. As soon as Mr. Reuss had completed his statement, our Speaker, Mr. Rayburn stated that in his opinion the Members should withhold judgment during this crucial period and await developments. Applause was received from both sides of the aisle.

The President addressed the Nation last night and stated in part that the United States had to come to the aid of a friendly nation at a moment of deadly peril or else the United States would have to expect the loss of the entire Near East. The President stated further that the move into Lebanon could have serious consequences but that the consequences probably would be less serious if the United States did not intervene.

the wake of Monday's bloody pro-Nasser coup in Iraq. The President in his address to the Nation pointed out the importance of the Truman doctrine and its use, and also very proudly stated that our action in Korea had certainly saved Korea and was proper. I was somewhat amused to hear these two statements because the President's campaign speeches in 1952 certainly did everything but approve the Truman Doctrine and our action in Korea.

Former President Harry S. Truman promptly stated yesterday that the President had no other choice with the peace of the world at stake. I sincerely believe that Harry Truman would have taken the same action and as time passes the Truman Doctrine will receive more respect from the Republican Party than it has during the past three years.

Yesterday the President sent a message to Congress in which he stated in part that after the most detailed consideration the developments in Iraq require immediate attention and that thus far the United Nations Security Council action is not sufficient to preserve the integrity and independence of Lebanon. He further stated that events in Lebanon where the Marines are being sent represent indirect aggression from without and that such aggression endangers the independence and integrity of Lebanon.

To me, President Eisenhower's dispatch of 5,000 Marines to Lebanon is a tactical response to a desperate situation. Many Americans do not like it, and many Arabs in the Near East will not like it. Yet there seems to be very widespread support for the move in the free world because it is a sincere attempt to arrest

the spread of subversion, disorder, revolutions and chaos in the Middle East. We have not moved against any nation and certainly this action is not similar to the invasion of Egypt by the British, French, and Israeli forces at the time of the Suez crisis. The maneuvers back during the Egyptian crisis were designed to crush the Nasser government. There is some comfort in the fact that one difficult decision has been made, but I believe that additional difficult decisions may become necessary as the drama further unfolds.

According to a recent article in the press, Allen W. Dulles, Director of the CIA and sometimes referred to as "America's Master Spy", looks more like a college professor than the man who pulls the strings in a vast game of international intrigue. Mr. Dulles has appeared before my committee on several occasions, and, like his brother, John Foster Dulles, makes a very poor impression on the Committee. At the White House conference on Monday of this week it was disclosed that notwithstanding the fact that Iraq was a friendly country with us having the right to have as many agents assigned as possible, we received no word of the uprising or had any warning whatsoever until after it began. The question was raised and directed to the President concerning this matter, and the President simply said that this country received no word from the CIA or any other source that would have given us time to prepare for what actually took place. The CIA, which has been in existence for a period of ten years, apparently is not functioning properly and the \$300 million appropriated each year for this agency is paying no dividend.

On Tuesday of this week Conferees were named for the Public Works Appropriation Bill and the House Members Appointed were Representative Cannon, Sabat, Kirwan, Jensen and Tabor. This is the first time since I have been

a Member of Congress and according to some of the older Members the first time during the 20th Century when the Subcommittee Members have been omitted as Conferees. Our Chairman Mr. Cannon refused to name the hardest working Members on the Subcommittee and those who attended all of the hearings. These men are the ones who are interested in the Program and who have courage enough on the mark-up to stand up and fight for the things they believe in. The ones not appointed were Joe Ewins of Tennessee, Don Magnuson of Washington, John Fogarty of Rhode Island, John Riley of South Carolina, H. Carl Anderson of Minnesota and Budge of Iowa. In naming the Conferees if the Speakers attention had been called to the fact that several of the Members were omitted and the reason given for the omittance, in my opinion, the Speaker would not have permitted the Conferees to be named in such a manner.

July 17, 1958

H. R. 3, the bill designated as a States Rights bill will be up for final vote in the House today. I voted for adoption of the rule. I believe that this bill should be brought to the Floor and thoroughly discussed and then voted up or down. Labor started out one hundred per cent against this bill together with a great many other organizations and when the rule was adopted 264 to 114 the picture changed. Under the reading of this Bill today amendments will be offered which will correct certain objectionable features of the bill and then according to my information the bill will be passed and sent to the Senate where it will die a natural death.

This is a controversial bill and certainly should not be up during the closing days of this Session under the many agreements and deals that have been made. For instance, a number of

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members of the House including my Speaker, believe that this bill will go so far as to eliminate the necessity of a natural gas bill. The bill will be watered down to the extent that a vote against same would be a vote against mother, flag and country.

Another Member in the House yesterday indicated his desire to refuse the republican nomination for reelection. He is Henry J. Latham, a Member of the Rules Committee. The casualty list now is up to 37 and is as follows:

Senate

Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R. Vt.)
Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N.Y.)
Sen. William Jenner (R-Ind.)
Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.), to run for Governor.
Sen. Edward Martin (R-Pa)

House

Rep. Usher Burdick (R-ND)
Rep. Robert C. Byrd (D-WVa), to run for Senate
Rep. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R-NY)
Rep. Cliff Clevenger (R-Ohio)
Rep. James P. Devereaux (R-Md), to run for Governor
Rep. Martin Dies (D-Tex)
Rep. Clair Engle (D-Calif), to run for Senate
Rep. Thomas Gordan (D-ILL)
Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn (R-NY)
Rep. John W. Heselton (R-Mass)
Rep. William S. Hill (R-Colo)
Rep. Pat Hillings (R-Calif), to run for Attorney General
Rep. Hal Holmes (R-Wash)
Rep. Ben James (R-Pa)
Rep. Robert Kean (R-NJ) to run for Senate
Rep. Bernard W. Kearney (R-NY)
Rep. Otto Krueger (R-ND)

Rep. Henry J. Latham (R-NY) to seek judgeship
Rep. Karl M. LeCompte (R-Iowa)
Rep. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn), to seek Senate
nomination
Rep. Donald W. Nicholson (R-Mass)
Rep. Joseph P. O'Hara (R-Minn)
Rep. Winston Prouty (R-Vt.) to run for Senate
Rep. Edmund P. Radwan (R-NY)
Rep. Hugh Scott (R-Pa), to run for Senate
Rep. Hubert Scudder (R-Calif)
Rep. John M. Vorys (R-Ohio)
Rep. Charles A. Wolverton (R-NJ)
Rep. William R. Williams (R-NY)
Rep. Richard B. Wigglesworth (R-Mass)

A number of ranking Republican Members in the House see the handwriting on the wall and are unwilling to go down in defeat.

Madisonville, Kentucky, for the fourth consecutive year has placed itself in a position where no city tax is necessary. This is a right unusual condition in this country today and in fact so much so that when the House meets today I will place a statement in the permanent record concerning this matter. The statement is as follows:

"Madisonville, Kentucky, has made an important contribution toward good government through the individual accountability of its citizens and their collective desire to create a better community in which to live.

'MR. SPEAKER, for the fourth consecutive year the City of Madisonville, Kentucky, has set an enviable example which could well be emulated by other municipalities throughout the United States. In the July 9, 1958 issue of The Messenger, of Madisonville, Kentucky, appeared the copy of an ordinance which provides that there be levied for the year 1958 an ad valorem tax of 90

cents on each One Hundred Dollars worth of property subject to taxation in the City of Madisonville, Kentucky; that there will be NO poll tax on each male resident of Madisonville, Kentucky, and that there is also levied for the year 1958 a tax of NO cents on each One Hundred Dollars worth of property subject to taxation owned by a person, or a corporation or partnership. This ordinance was adopted July 7, 1958.

"The fact that no taxes are to be levied in Madisonville is not the sign of a stagnant municipal corporation, but rather it is indicative of civic pride and interest on the part of the citizens in cooperating fully with the city officials who, in turn, through proper management and economy, have been enabled to provide adequate revenue to operate the city. The Mayor of Madisonville, David Parish, is a successful business man whose primary concern is for the welfare of his community and its environs. His efforts are uniformly fortified by members of the Council, all the city officials and personnel of the various departments.

"The City of Madisonville was named in honor of President James Madison. It has a population of approximately 15,000 and is the county seat of Hopkins County. It is a beautiful city in the heart of one of the finest coal fields in the United States. Also Madisonville is a progressive city which is not content to stand still, but is ever moving forward. The city owns its electric plant and other public utility facilities, and, by reason of such ownership and the good management thereof, prosperity is evidenced by the non-payment of advalorem, property and poll taxes. The people in Madisonville take pride in their homes, their schools and their churches. Their many civic groups and organizations have as their main goal the advancement and betterment of their community.

"The citizens of any locality are benefitted by being the recipients of up-to-date unbiased news.

Such dissemination is made available to the people in Hopkins County, and Madisonville, through the medium of Radio Station WPMW, and The Messenger, one of Kentucky's newspapers of well known renown. The Messenger has played an important role in the civic affairs of this particular community, and has had a great impact upon all endeavors in the public interest.

"As one approaches Madisonville, Kentucky, a large sign is discernible on which is the inscription - "The Best Town on Earth." This inscription is simply an affirmation of the pride that the residents of Madisonville feel in their city, and I, too, have pride in the thought that I represent such American citizens in the Halls of the United States Congress."

My big Chairman is really on the warpath. He has made up his mind that its time to adjourn and he is not going to let anything be increased by the Senate.

An article appeared in the Henderson Gleaner and Journal concerning my Chairman. The article is as follows:

Mr. Cannon: A Rough Man on Spending

"In September of 1941, a few weeks before Pearl Harbor, doughty, outspoken Clarence Cannon (D-Mo) became chairman of the powerful House Appropriations Committee.

"Since then, as chairman except during the Republican 80th and 83rd sessions of Congress, the personally frugal 79-year old Cannon has ridden herd on more government appropriations than any man in United States history--over one trillion dollars. That's 1,000 billion.

"The lively Missourian, who presides over the 50-man appropriations committee with a firm hand,

recalls that since he has been chairman the government has spent more taxpayers' money than it did from the time of George Washington to World War II.

"Much of the spending was necessary because of World War II, the Korean conflict and the Cold War. But Cannon says a check of the budget will show the big increases since World War II have been in non-defense items.

"Today," he maintains, "there is a psychology of spending and vast amounts are spent for purposes of questionable advantage."

Gamble That Won

"Cannon says his most anxious period as chairman came in World War II when top military officials asked for huge sums of money for a secret project they would not discuss. Cannon and four subcommittee members decided to include the amounts, hidden away in appropriation bills.

"After two years and two billion dollars, Cannon threatened to stop the funds. The five-man House committee then was taken to Oak Ridge, Tenn., and shown how the money was used. A few months later the atombomb was dropped in Japan.

"That was it," he adds. "We had gambled and won. If we hadn't none of the five would have been back in Congress."

"Cannon doesn't get everything he wants, either in his committee, on the House floor, in the Senate which often restores House cuts in funds, or in conference committees.

"For example, in 1950 Congress tried out Cannon's plan for a single package appropriations bill instead of separate departmental bills. But the next year Cannon's own committee, despite his pleas, voted to return to the old system. Cannon

still believes his plan will be adopted permanently some day in the future.

"In recent years Cannon has reorganized some of his subcommittees and created a public works subcommittee, naming himself chairman. He is greatly interested in public works and agriculture appropriations, associates say. He also merged the separate panels for various military services into one subcommittee.

"Author of Cannon's Precedents, Cannon's Procedure and treatises on parliamentary law, the unsmiling congressman is an expert on parliamentary maneuvering.

"Since 1920, he has been parliamentarian of every Democratic National Convention. Millions of television viewers saw him on their screens during the 1952 and 1956 conventions.

"At the Capitol, Cannon is a familiar figure, striding along at a rolling gait through corridors, head down. (He's thinking, his office staff confides.) He always wears a dark blue suit, white shirt and black tie.

"Unexcelled at legislative infighting, Cannon's record in other types also is formidable.

"In 1933 he threw several overhand rights at Rep. M. A. Romjue (D-Mo), opening a cut near Romjue's eye. In 1945, Rep. John Taber (R-NY), one year younger than Cannon and top Republican on the appropriations committee, emerged from Cannon's office with a cut and bleeding mouth.

"In 1951, Cannon tangled with Rep. John Phillips (R-Calif) outside a committee room. Phillips reportedly got in a slap, Cannon a lip-cutting right.

"A tireless worker, he arrives at his office early and often works far into the night. He frequently comes to his office on Sundays after church. The Cannons are Baptists.

"Born April 11, 1879, near his present 660 acre farm home at Elsberry, Mo., Cannon taught history in Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., while getting his law degree at the University of Missouri. Then he set up a law office in Troy, Mo.

"He came to Washington in 1911 as confidential secretary to Speaker Champ Clark, a few years later becoming House journal clerk, then House parliamentarian. He was first elected to the House in 1923."

House and Senate Conferees agreed Tuesday on the creation of a new Civilian Space Agency to be controlled by the president with the advice of an eight member council. The bill would give the president overriding power over the agency and would make the council an advisory and operating body rather than a committee. The new agency would take over from the 47 year old advisory committee on aeronautics. In order to pacify the fears of the Pentagon, the conference agreed that the Secretary of Defense and possibly other Military representatives should be on the advisory council. In addition to the president, the secretary of State, Defense and the new NASA Administrator would be members of the Council together with the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, one Federal Official named by the President and three outside members appointed by the President from among persons prominent in science, education, engineering or public affairs. Assignment to the Committee on Astronautics and Outer Space is one of the most interesting assignments that I have had since becoming a Member of Congress.

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July 18, 1958

The United Nations Security Council adjourned last night until 10:00 o'clock this morning without taking action in the Middle East crisis. Russia is demanding an immediate emergency session of the general Assembly unless the Security Council orders American and British troops out of Lebanon and Jordan. Judging from the action which was televised last night and after listening to a number of speeches, I do not believe that the Security Council will adopt the American or Swedish Resolutions. The American Resolution provides that the United Nations Organization immediately make the necessary arrangements to send the necessary troops to take over in Lebanon and Jordan at which time the American and British troops would be withdrawn. Sweden's proposal is that the United States and Britain withdraw their troops at once from Lebanon and Jordan.

Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd conferred with President Eisenhower yesterday. The United States approved Britain's action in sending troops to Jordan and Britain approved our action in sending troops to Lebanon. More than 50 of the Nation's most modern war planes flew low over Jordan yesterday in a demonstration of American might.

The crisis in the Mid East has just about driven the Goldfine - Sherman Adams case off of the front page of the Washington papers.

To me, the Mid East crisis will teach us certain lessons in diplomacy. I only hope the lessons are not too expensive. Confidence in the American method will depend, of course, on what this country does next. It was relatively easy to go into Lebanon but the big question is how the United States gets out.

Yesterday the House passed H. R. 3, the bill designated as the States Rights Bill. The vote on final passage was 241 to 155. I voted in favor of this bill and still am of the opinion that it was a mistake to bring this bill out this time. The Walter substitute was adopted which to me placed the bill in position where it will not be brought up in the Senate. The substitute placed me in a position where I could vote in the affirmative on final passage.

Today we take up for action in the House the small boat safety bill. This bill will cause quite a controversy.

It now appears that Sherman Adams will bow out as gracefully as possible sometime after Congress adjourns. The Republican members in the House are almost hysterical over this matter and the campaign oratory from the housetops that we are now blessed with peace and prosperity is certainly being carried away with the wind. The Mid East situation with the President now doing an about face as far as Korea and the Truman Doctrine is concerned removes the halo from the President's brow and the recession which is current in this Country has dimmed somewhat the prosperity plea of this Administration.

According to one of my Democratic friends in the House the employee in National Headquarters who recently has been busy removing the word prosperity from the Republican Campaign Speeches has also been instructed to delete the word peace.

July 19, 1958

If we succeed in going through this weekend without further incident, we may be able to avoid another Korea in the Mid East.

The Soviet Union cast its 84th veto in the Security Council yesterday killing a United States proposal for a United Nations' military force to supplant American troops in Lebanon. The United States and seven other Council members defeated a Soviet resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of American and British forces from Lebanon and Jordan. Sweden and Japan abstained in the vote on the Russian proposal with only the Soviet Union voting for it. The United States resolution received a nine to one vote with Sweden abstaining and Russia voting in the negative. Faced with this stalemate, both Russia and the United States demanded a special emergency session of the General Assembly.

The United States and Britain stuck to their guns in Lebanon and Jordan yesterday amid a massive flood of violent words and deeds aimed at forcing the two allies to withdraw their troops. The United Arab Republic was warned of grave consequences if its forces attacked American forces in Lebanon. The oral warning was given by our Ambassador in Cairo.

A mob shouting "Get out of Lebanon" attacked the United States Embassy in Moscow yesterday with ink bottles and stones. The mob of some 20,000 broke three lines of police and hurled missiles shattering windows in the second attack on our Embassy in twenty-four hours. The walls were splattered with ink stains. Some of the missiles hit so high on the building that it appeared slingshots and air guns might have been used. There were marks as high as Ambassador Thompson's ninth floor office. Almost every window on the first floor was smashed.

Dulles yesterday urged Congress to appropriate every dollar of the \$3,675,000,000 authorized for Foreign Aid and President Eisenhower followed this up with a White House meeting of Congressional leaders to press the matter.

The stoning of the American Embassy in Moscow was about as spontaneous as the unanimous applause for the Soviet Union's enforced executions in Hungary.

It is, of course, too late for us to consider military action to undo the coup in Iraq. I do believe that the Administration was wise yesterday in denying the story that the United States and Great Britain will not intervene in Iraq so long as Western oil interests are respected. Acquiescence on our part simply would have meant that access to oil was the only Western consideration in Iraq and would have foreclosed the possibility of necessary action if it is warranted.

Much has been said about the passage of H. R. 3, the bill designated as a States' Rights Bill. Some say that the passage of this bill by the House after three days of debate was largely a steam letting operation and that the measure has no chance of becoming law.

July 21, 1958

Our position in the Mid East is not too secure today. A number of our friends and allies are of the opinion that we should not have sent our troops into Jordan. This belief is based on the fact that a feudal system existed in Iraq and that the millions of dollars received each year for oil concessions and the central overall government in this particular country was not conducive to lifting the people out of their social and economic doldrum. According to the Representative who appeared this week from Iraq requesting a seat in the

United Nations in place of the old Representative the King would not have been killed, and the same applies to the Crown Prince, if only the order to fire had not been given. The firing by the Palace Guard at the time the rebel forces were notifying the King that they had taken over brought about the death of both the King and the Crown Prince. The Prime Minister who was torn all to pieces on the streets had for a period of thirty years, according to the new representative, practiced the feudal system with the people the real sufferers.

The Middle East oil situation is quite unique. Here we have 70 per cent of the known oil reserve in the free countries of the world. Four million barrels of oil produced daily and with a number of wells in Iraq producing as much as 20 thousand a day. All of the countries in this section of the world receive approximately one billion dollars each year for oil rights and royalties and some of the countries have used this money to the betterment of their people.

The situation appears tense insofar as the United Nations Organization is concerned and with the Security Council completely blocked by the Russian Veto, the General Assembly must now take this matter up for consideration.

We are still sticking by our guns with Great Britain insofar as the withdrawal of troops from the Middle East is concerned.

Formations of Navy Jets made low level sweeps over rebel held sections in Lebanon in a demonstration of military force this past week. Iraq still considers itself a member of the Anti-red Baghdad Pact according to the government's new envoy to the United Nations.

President Nasser declares that the Arabs are ready to fight until the last drop of their blood to preserve Arab Nationalism.

The Soviet Union warned us and Great Britain this past week that it would not remain indifferent to aggression against Lebanon and Jordan. As pointed out heretofore, 275 windows were smashed in the United States Embassy in Moscow.

We have issued statements to the effect that the United States and Britain expect to hold their position in the Mid East until the situation clarifies.

Tito is very much concerned over the situation, and according to releases from Yugoslavia, believes that this might be an excuse for the Soviet Union to take over Yugoslavia.

King Saud of Saudi Arabia who received such fine treatment in this country a year ago, refused to grant transit to United States Planes carrying oil to Jordan. Austria and other countries such as Sweden who are geographically close to Russia are issuing all kinds of statements to the effect that they will act against violation of their air space.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles draws on developments in the Middle East to make an urgent appeal for foreign aid funds, and the President has indicated that unless the Senate restores the amount cut by the House a special session may be in order.

The situation is tense and we must tread carefully.

Major Legislation passed up to the present time includes the following:

I.

National Defense and Internal Security

- A. H. R. 9739 - - Authorizes \$54.6 million to expand and accelerate construction of missile bases, detection and warning systems; establishes Advanced Research Projects Agency within Department of Defense under direction of the Secretary
- B. H. R. 12541 - - Reorganizes Department of Defense; clarifies authority of Secretary; authorizes 7 assistant Secretaries of Defense, a Director of Research and Engineering and a General Counsel as staff advisers to the Secretary; streamlines the unified command structure; retains identity of Army, Navy and Air Force under full control of Secretary of Defense exercised through the respective military Secretaries; facilitates transfer of officers between the services.
- C. H. R. 13121 - - Authorizes \$386 million for Atomic Energy Commission construction, expansion or acquisition of facilities, including plutonium plant and civilian power reactors.
- H. R. 12009-
- D. Authorizes \$35 million to be appropriated to Atomic Energy Commission for construction of reactor for an atomic-powered destroyer.
- E. H. R. 11519 - Authorizes use of 15 naval vessels as targets in tests to determine effectiveness of certain new weapons.
- F. S. 3506 - - Authorizes loan of reserve naval vessels to NATO and South American countries.
- G. H. R. 8950 - Authorizes deferments in certain cases to raise standards of Selective Service.
- H. R. 12411 - - Brings all Federal employees under loyalty-security program; allows appeal and makes suspension, pending final decision

permissive instead of mandatory.

- I. H. R. 3604 - - Makes it a felony to damage or destroy canal property in the Panama Canal Zone.
- J. H. R. 10969 - - Extends to June 30, 1960, President's authority to allocate and fix priorities for strategic materials, grant loans and subsidies under Defense Production Act.
- K. H. R. 12827 - - Extends for 4 years to June 30, 1962, stand-by emergency powers of President under Title III of Federal Civil Defense Act.

II.

International Affairs

- A. H. R. 12181 - - Authorizes \$3.03 billion Mutual Security program of \$2.4 billion for military assistance and defense support, and balance for economic aid, technical assistance and special projects.
- B. H. R. 12716 - Provides for exchange of mutually essential atomic information and materials with our Allies.
- C. S. 3093 - Extends for two years to June 30, 1960, authority of President to control exports of strategic materials.
- D. S. 3149 - Increases lending authority of Export-Import Bank by \$2 billion.
- E. H. R. 11033 - Facilitates retroactive adjustment of status of 30,000 escapees from the October 1956 Hungarian revolution to permit permanent residence in United States.

- F. H. R. 10015 - Continues to June 30, 1959 suspension of import duties on metal scrap.
- G. H. R. 6006 - Clarifies certain definitions of Anti-Dumping Act to make its administration more efficient.
- H. H. R. 7870 - Authorizes additional \$10 million for completion of the Inter-American Highway.
- I. S. 3262 - Authorizes Federal grant for construction of facilities for 1960 Olympic Winter Games
- J. H. R. Res. 347 - Authorizes President to invite foreign nations to participate in 4th International Automation Congress and Exposition.

III.

Governmental Reorganization

- A. H. R. 12575 -- Establishes the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, a new Civilian agency under control and direction of a National Aeronautics and Space Council, headed by the President and including the Secretaries of State and Defense, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Director of the NASA among its nine members. Abolishes the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and transfers it to the new agency.
- B. H. R. 7999 - - Provides for admission of Alaska to the Union as a State.
- C. S. 734 - Provides salary increase for more than 1 million Federal employees under Classification Act of 1949 and others.
- D. H. R. 12162 - Provides for construction of 50,000 capacity stadium in the District of Columbia, site acquisition, and financing; operation by D. C. Armory Board on 30-year lease from Department of Interior.

- E. H. R. 12377 - Authorizes loans up to \$75 million to District of Columbia to help finance public works; authorizes increased Federal contribution to aid in maintaining Nation's Capital City.
- F. S. 86 - Designates National Science Foundation to direct longrange research program in weather control.
- G. S. 385 - Authorizes training of selected Government employees in outside institutions.
- H. S. 2533 - Limits leases of space for Federal agencies by General Services Administration to 10 years.
- I. H. R. 958 - Requires Chief Judges of Circuit and District Courts cease to serve as such at age 75.
H. R. 10154 -
- J. Authorizes Judicial Conference to recommend changes in rules of practice and procedure in the Federal courts.
- K. S. 2224 - Fixes permanent policy of competitive bidding in disposal of surplus property, except as negotiated sales are specifically provided under certain conditions.

IV.

National Economy

- A. H. R. 9955 - Raises limit on national debt from \$275 billion to \$280 billion, temporarily, to June 30, 1959.
- B. H. R. 12695 - Extends to July 1, 1959, the 52 percent corporate income tax rate and present schedule of excise taxes on alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, automobiles, parts and accessories, repeals 3 percent tax on freight.

- C. S. 3418 - Emergency \$1.8 billion Housing Act to stimulate homebuilding; reduces down payments on FHA-financed houses; extends guaranty and direct loan programs for veterans; increases funds for FVMA mortgage purchases.
- D. S. J. Res. 171 - Increases by \$4 billion authorization for FHA mortgage insurance.
- E. H. R. 9821 - Authorizes and apportions among the States \$5.5 billion for highway construction, including \$1.8 billion additional to both the regular Federal-aid and the interstate superhighway programs, to create jobs and expedite work; encourages billboard control.
- F. H. R. 12065 - Provides optionally to States, for repayment in 5 years, up to 15 weeks additional Federal unemployment compensation for jobless whose State payments have expired.
- G. S. 3778 - authorizes Federal guarantee of up to \$700 million loans by railroads to finance new equipment, provide operating expenses and meet other obligations; grants ICC power to permit curtailment of unprofitable services and facilities.
- H. H.R. 5836 - Increases postal rates by \$547 million a year; first-class mail from 3 cents an ounce to 4 cents, airmail from 6 cents to 7; second-class rates progressively on percentage basis over 3 years; third-class from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per piece on bulk minimum rate; provides pay increase for 500,000 postal employees.
- I. H. J. Res. 588 - Permits departments and agencies to currently purchase supplies and equipment in advance out of appropriations for fiscal year beginning July 1, 1958 to stimulate business recovery.
- J. S. 2000 - Broadens authority of Small Business Administration to permit loans in areas of excessive rainfall.

- K. S. 3500 - Requires price labeling of new automobiles.
- L. H. R. 7963 - Gives permanent status to the Small Business Administration, increases its lending authority; reduces interest rates.
- M. H. R. 10021 - Continues for 1957 tax year the temporary income tax formula for life insurance companies first applied in 1955.
- N. H. R. 8794 - Exempts from the 10 percent admissions tax musical and dramatic performances of nonprofit civic associations and school or college athletic contests proceeds of which benefit tax-exempt charitable institutions or organizations.
- O. H. R. 8216 - Prohibits refunds of alcohol and tobacco taxes to persons not bearing ultimate burden of tax.
- P. H. R. 3210 - Accelerates program of trade-in of old vessels, replacement by modern ships, under Merchant Marine Act.
- Q. H. R. 11451 - Authorizes construction and sale by Maritime Board of two passenger superliners, one for Pacific operation.
- R. H. R. 12586 - Extends to June 30, 1960, authority of Federal Reserve banks to make direct purchases of United States securities from the Treasury.

V.

Veterans and Servicemen

- A. H. R. 11470 - Increases pay of members of Armed Forces by \$577 million a year to encourage career service; puts method of computing pay on proficiency basis.
- B. H. R. 358 - Increase monthly rates of pension

of widows of Spanish-American, Indian Mexican and Civil War veterans.

- C. H. R. 5382 - Expedites payment of death gratuities to survivors of members of Armed Services.

VI.

Agriculture

- A. S. J. Res. 162 - Bars reduction of farm price supports for 1956 crop below those of 1957, and also bars cuts in acreage allotments for 2 years. - Vetoed
- B. Extends authority of President to grant special livestock loans.
- C. H. R. 376 - Prohibits trading in onion futures on commodity exchanges.
- D. H. R. 1045 - Extends for four years authority of Secretary of Agriculture to administer the soil conservation program on a national basis.

VII.

Natural Resources

- A. S. 497 - Authorizes rivers and harbors, flood control and beach erosion control projects totaling \$1.57 billion. Vetoed.
- B. S. 3910 - Authorizes flood control, navigation improvement and beach control projects on rivers and harbors, totaling \$1.5 billion.
- C. H. R. 5538 - Requires approval of Congress to effect withdrawals of more than 5,000 acres of public land.
- D. S. J. Res. 39 - Authorizes construction of water conservation projects for irrigation of Pecos River Basin, Texas and New Mexico.
- E. S. 1086 - Grants consent of Congress to Bear River compact among Idaho, Utah and Wyoming.

- F. S. 1002 - Authorizes Secretary of Agriculture to give financial assistance to desert-land entry-men to same extent available to home-stealers.
- G. S. 2069 - Raises limit of acreage which lessor of public lands may mine to increase coal production.
- H. S. 846 - Establishes National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission.
- I. S. 2964 - Grants consent to flood control compact between Connecticut and Massachusetts.

VIII.

Social Security, Health and Welfare

- A. S. 3342 - Extends for 3 years to June 30, 1961, special milk program in nonprofit schools, nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses and summer camps, with authorization for expenditure of \$75 million a year of Commodity Credit Corporation funds.
- B. H. R. 11414 - Authorizes \$1 million program of grants-in-aid to public or nonprofit schools providing training for specialists, technicians and administrators in the field of public health.
- C. S. 72 - Increases annuities payable to retired or disabled U. S. Civil Service employees.
- D. H. R. 12164 - Permits distribution of surplus foods in nonprofit children's summer camps.

July 22, 1958

Several months ago John Sherman Cooper, Thruston Morton and I agreed to join hands in our efforts to add projects to the Public Works Bill which were omitted by the Bureau of the Budget, the Corps of Engineers and the President. All of the projects that we agreed upon were authorized and had been authorized for a great number of years. The projects all carried a good benefit-cost ratio and this could be substantiated by the Corps of Engineers before the Subcommittee on Public Works of the Committee on Appropriations in the House and the Senate. We agreed to concentrate on the

River Reservoir in the 2nd District on New River,
the Upper Green River Reservoir in the Fourth
Congressional District; the Panther Creek project
in Daviess County, and Lock and Dam 49 replacement
project at Uniontown. Under the overall plan of the
Corps of Engineers the eleven locks and dams on the
Ohio River beginning at the mouth and extending to
Louisville, Kentucky are to be replaced by a series
of five new locks and dams which of course raise the
water level from eight to 11 feet at certain sections
of the river. After our first conference so much
controversy arose as to the Lock and Dam replacement
at Uniontown that I explained to the two Senators
and their Assistants that I would make no effort to
place any money in the bill on the House side and
would make no request of my Committee on Appropria-
tions for this project. I agreed to take the two
most difficult projects, the Fishtrap Reservoir and
the Nolin River Reservoir. My Committee granted my
request to add the Fishtrap Reservoir as a new pro-
ject when there were no new projects anywhere in the
United States under the bill from the Bureau of the
Budget and this project calls for \$140,000; and
the Nolin River Reservoir project which is a new
construction start for the sum of \$500,000. There
were no new construction starts anywhere in the
United States and both of my requests were granted
and the bill passed the House. The Senate passed
the bill with the two projects intact and the bill
is now in conference. The Panther Creek project
request is only for \$10,000 and the Upper Green
River Reservoir Project is only for \$50,000. The
two Senators agreed to let 49 alone and concentrate
on Panther and Upper Green. When the bill reached
the Senate they maintained that every effort was
made to add the two new projects, Upper Green and
Panther. The bill does not contain any provision for
either one of the two projects but \$150,000 was
placed in the bill on the Senate side for replacement
of Lock and Dam 49. Senator Ellender, Chairman of
the Public Works Subcommittee is a great advocate of
all projects on the Ohio River since he is from
Louisiana and is directly affected. The \$150,000 for
Uniontown was added by Senator Ellender and an item
appeared in the Courier Journal quoting both Senators
as being immensely pleased at the added sum of \$150,
000 for Uniontown. West Kentucky Coal Company

and other coal mining properties in Western Kentucky immediately howled because they maintain that the moving of the location site for Uniontown will cost them nearly a million dollars for a new loading dock. Representatives are here in Washington working daily with the U.M.W.A. and the two Senators are between the fire and the skillet. The Indiana and Kentucky Ohio Valley Dam Project Committee is behind the replacement at Uniontown and with their support are holding the Senators in line. To cap it off the Rivers and Harbors Board met on July 11th and accepted the preliminary decision of the District Engineer and the Division Engineer for the relocation of Lock and Dam 49 at mile 841.7 on the Ohio River. This is the location agreed upon which will not flood thousands of acres in the Second District of Kentucky and meets with the approval of the farmers in my District. The location is above Highland Creek and simply means raising the water level at the new location and will not push the water back up Highland Creek flooding all the lowland sections in Webster, Henderson and Daviess Counties.

Time will tell just what takes place regarding this particular project which is certainly a hot potato today.

The political situation in Kentucky is still very much in turmoil. We have three announced candidates for Governor in the Democratic Primary - Harry Lee Waterfield, Bert Combs, and Wilson Wyatt. In fact, the Democratic Party in Kentucky is so badly split in the Governor's race that the Republicans remind me of the first robin in the springtime. Yesterday, John Sherman Cooper announced that he has irrevocably decided against running for the Kentucky governorship next year as the candidate for the Republican Party. A great many Republicans throughout the state have endeavored to secure the services of the Senator

in this particular race. John Sherman Cooper was defeated by King Swope in the Republican Primary for Governor in 1935.

These are crucial days in foreign affairs and they pose a special challenge to maturity in Congress. In addition to the crisis in the Middle East, we have two bills pending before the United States Senate which play an important part in our overall foreign policy program. These are the Reciprocal Trade Extension Bill and the Mutual Security Appropriation Bill. Expanded trade is the surest guarantor of free world strength and well-being. Events in Lebanon and Jordan illustrate the sudden demands that can arise concerning Mutual Security funds. These are in addition to the economic and military programs already underway over wide areas of the world. I sincerely believe that the Senate has an extraordinary responsibility to repair the damage done to the Mutual Security appropriation by the House.

I received a real nice letter from Representative Howard Smith thanking me for casting the vote of my District for the bill generally designated "the States Rights Bill". This is H.R. 3, and, in my opinion, will not be considered by the Senate.

On Monday of last week, twenty-six people were killed in the Palace of King Faisal in Iraq. The King, together with seventeen palace guards, one army officer, three soldiers, and three foreign show girls. The girls were preparing to escape from the besieged palace in an automobile when the mob caught them. One was French, one British, and the third Israeli.

The Administration yesterday cooled off on its earlier idea of permitting the United Nations session to be turned into a Summit Conference with Russia's Khrushchev. As a result

there is no agreement so far between the United States and its two chief allies, Britain and France on just how to reply to Khrushchev's Saturday call for a Summit Conference on the Middle East crisis. The United Nations Security Council yesterday postponed until today a vote on a Japanese compromise proposal designed to strengthen the U.N. Observer Corps in Lebanon and which would allow the withdrawal of United States forces.

United States diplomatic trouble-shooter Robert D. Murphy, who flew from this country to Lebanon in a jet plane, opened direct talks with the Lebanese rebels yesterday in an attempt to bring peace through diplomacy, and to prevent any possible clash between American forces and insurgent troops.

India has informed the United States that she is in urgent need of \$300 million. If this aid is not forthcoming, they say that their alternative plan will simply be to stop paying the country's bills or to starve the economy. The Indians admit that they have simply ordered more than they can pay for. Much of India's trouble has arisen from heavy imports of capital goods by the private sector of the economy for use in the five year plan now underway in India. India is looking to all possible sources for help. They see no help in sight from the Soviet Union, which grants aid of a project type, and which would be no cure for a shortage of foreign exchange.

So far during the 2nd Session of the 85th Congress the following appropriation bills in the amounts listed have been enacted into law:

Supplemental, Defense, 1958	\$1,260,000,000
2d Supplemental, 1958	2,861,008,793
Supplemental, Labor, 1958	43,400,000
Urgent Deficiency, 1958	29,784,302
Interior	459,675,950

Treasury	\$702,627,000
U.S. Tax Court	1,481,000
Post Office	3,402,000,000
Exec. Office of President	12,739,870
General Agencies	2,940,000
Agriculture	1,431,475,653
State	197,103,353
USIA	103,250,000
Justice	230,317,000
Judiciary	40,823,260
Commerce	851,754,000
Related Agencies	119,460,000

During the 1st Session of the 85th Congress
the following appropriation bills in the amounts
listed were enacted into law:

2d 1957 Urgent Deficiency	\$49,861,000
3d 1957 Supplemental	85,669,925
Treasury	691,467,000
Post Office	3,192,000,000
U.S. Tax Court	1,460,000
Interior	456,189,600
Exec. Office of President	12,521,370
General Agencies	3,489,000
Independent Offices	5,373,877,700
Labor	353,817,600
Health, Education, Welfare	2,503,130,381
District of Columbia	195,676,480
Commerce	536,607,225
Related Agencies	61,183,000
State	189,024,243
U.S. Information Agency	96,200,000
Justice	226,705,000
Judiciary	38,562,050
Agriculture	1,583,678,848
Defense	33,759,850,000
Legislative	104,844,660
Public Works	858,094,323
Mutual Security	2,768,760,000
1958 Supplemental	1,734,011,947
Atomic Energy Projects	2,323,632,500

During the 1st Session of the 85th Congress
some of the major bills enacted are as follows:

I. National Defense and Internal Security.

- A. H.R. 7143. Continues to July 1, 1957, suspension of 2,000,500 statutory limitation on personnel strength of Armed Forces.
- B. H.R. 8240. Authorizes \$1.2 billion program of construction at installations and bases of Armed Forces here and abroad, including \$51 million for new housing facilities.
- C. S. 2377. Establishes uniform procedure for production in court of statements by Government witness and limits admissibility to such as the court deems relevant.

II. International Affairs

- A. H.J.Res. 117. Authorizes the President to undertake economic and military cooperation with nations of Middle East to strengthen defenses of their independence.
- B. S. 2130. Authorizes \$3.3 billion Mutual Security program of military, economic and technical assistance to friendly nations; includes \$1.1 billion for loans, in lieu of grants from a Development Fund established on a 2-year basis.
- C. H.R. 8992. Authorizes United States participation in International Atomic Energy Agency and appointment of representatives by the President.

- D. H.R. 4136. Extends operating authority of Export-Import Bank for five years to June 30, 1963.

III. Governmental Reorganization

- A. S. 1856. Establishes Airways Modernization Board to assure safe, efficient navigation system for all civilian and military planes.

IV. National Economy

- A. H.R. 4090. Extends to July 1, 1958 the 52 percent corporate income tax and present schedule of excise taxes on alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, automobiles and parts and accessories.
- B. S. 2504. Extends Small Business Administration to July 31, 1958; increases lending authority to \$530 million.
- C. H.R. 5520. Authorizes Secretary of Treasury to pay interest up to 3.26 percent on savings bonds.

V. Veterans and Servicemen

- A. H.R. 52. Increases rates of compensation for service-connected disabilities and for dependency allowances.
- B. H.R. 53. Consolidates into single act and simplifies laws governing compensation, pensions, burial benefits, hospitalization, and administration by VA.

VI. Agriculture

- A. S. 1314. Extends to June 30, 1958, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (Public Law 480, 83d); increases from \$3 billion to \$4 billion amount of surplus commodities for sale and from \$500 million to \$800 million the amount for relief of needy persons abroad; permits barter with and donations to Iron Curtain countries except Russia and areas controlled by Red China.
- B. S. 1747. Provides for compulsory inspection of poultry and poultry products.

VII. Natural Resources

- A. H.R. 8996. Authorizes \$382.6 million program for Atomic Energy Commission construction and development of nuclear facilities, including \$21 million for reactors to produce electric power.

VIII. Social Security, Health, and Welfare

- A. H.R. 8679. Extends to June 30, 1959, aid to school districts affected by Federal activities.
- B. H.R. 6659. Authorizes \$1.9 billion housing program; increases FNMA borrowing authority to purchase mortgages; lowers down payments on FHA-insured homes; provides \$350 million for urban redevelopment and slum clearance for one year.

So far, during the 2nd Session of the 85th Congress, the following appropriation bills have passed the House in the amounts listed, and are either before the Senate or in conference:

Independent Offices	\$6,549,920,900
Defense	38,409,516,000
Public Works	1,077,827,000
District of Columbia	203,276,100
Legislative	96,942,113
Mutual Security	3,078,092,500
Supplemental, 1959	3,131,094,797

The following bills have passed the House and Senate and Conference Report adopted with bills now awaiting signature of President:

Labor	\$388,741,700
Health, Education, Welfare	2,735,815,281

July 23, 1958

We have up for action on the floor today the Senate bill S. 3651 which makes provision for equity capital and long term credit more readily available for small business concerns. Under this bill privately owned small business investment companies are encouraged and the bill provides financial assistance to help meet the initial capital requirements of these new investment companies and also for expansion of their operations. These companies would in turn make equity type loans and other long term credit to small business concerns. This program would be carried out through a new small business investment division established within the Small Business Administration and a revolving fund of \$250 million would be established to carry out the provisions of the act. The Small Business Administration would be authorized to charter small business investment companies, with this authority terminating as of June 30, 1961.

The bill would require ten or more persons to sign the articles of incorporation which would be filed within the Small Business Administration. The bill would require that each small business investment company have not less than \$300,000 of paid-in capital and surplus before commencing business. The maximum maturity of loans would be twenty years with the investment company having the right to extend the maturity date an additional ten years if such extension would aid in the orderly liquidation of the loan. The total amount of obligations purchased and outstanding at any one time by the Small Business Administration in any one Company shall not exceed 50 per cent of the paid-in capital and surplus of such company.

July 24, 1958

We have on the Floor today the Military Construction Appropriation Bill for 1959. This bill carries a total of \$1,218,815,000 for military construction projects throughout the United States and abroad. This is a decrease of \$511,838,000 in the budget estimates and \$781,685,000 below the funds appropriated for Fiscal Year 1958. A great number of projects and practices of the military services not essential to the military requirements of this country were deleted. A number of swimming pools, officer quarters projects, and other facilities not necessary at the present time were eliminated by my Committee on Appropriations.

A hybrid rocket with a frisky little white mouse named Wickie riding in its nose cone in an airconditioned compartment was fired through space yesterday on a 6300 mile voyage from Cape Canaveral, Florida down into the south Atlantic. The voyage was believed to have

required only about thirty minutes but so far there has been no indication that the nose cone and Wickie have been recovered. This rocket travelled approximately 12,000 miles per hour. If Wickie is recovered, this will be the first successful project of returning a living animal from outer space.

Soviet Premier Khrushchev agreed yesterday to attend a Summit meeting within the United Nations Security Council provided the Arab states and Indian Prime Minister Nehru are also invited. It now appears that there will be an unprecedented heads of government meeting at the United Nations very soon.

Senator John McClellan, whose last surviving son was killed in a plane crash this week, received this news while on the Floor of the Senate and remarked, "Just how much more do they expect me to take". This third son was killed in a plane crash and his other two sons were killed in accidents. Two of his wives have died, and this man has certainly had his share of tragedy.

There is a strong temptation to blame the Western predicament in the Near East on Nasser and the Communists. What is happening in the Near East is a facet of the anti-colonial revolution that has swept Asia and is sweeping Africa. This revolution owes more to the ideas of Jefferson and Gandhi, and to the centrifugal effect of two world wars, than to any current political maneuvers. We are today on thin ice in Lebanon and Jordan, and the important question, of course, is what we do in the future. If we are lucky, we may persuade members of the United Nations to take over the task of protecting the integrity of Jordan and Lebanon, thereby establishing some sort of effective protection of the integrity

of these two countries.

Each year we appropriate approximately \$300 million for the C.I.A. Allen Dulles the brother of John Foster Dulles is the Director of the C.I.A. and this organization has been severely criticized during the past few days for its failure insofar as Hungary, Iraq, Lebanon and Jordan are concerned. The State, Judiciary, Justice and United States Information Agencies are lumped together for consideration by one subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations with the overall amount requested totaling some \$400 million. The CIA reports direct to the President of the United States but under the basic law is a part of the State Department. Only two members of the Committee on Appropriations, my Chairman Mr. Cannon and the ranking Republican member, Mr. Tabor of New York, consider the amount requested by the C.I.A. The amount to be appropriated and the purposes for which the appropriation will be spent are explained as much in detail as possible to the two above mentioned members of the Committee on Appropriations and then the big problem comes with the question of hiding the money in an appropriation bill. At no time on the floor of the House and the Senate or in any subcommittee of the regular Subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations or in the full Committee is the amount for C.I.A. discussed in any manner. There is only one bill that carries enough money where the approximately \$300 million could be hidden each year without any member of the Committee on Appropriations other than the two mentioned above and the Subcommittee members on Defense knowing about it and this is the Defense appropriation which this year in the House calls for \$38,409,516,000. Of the \$300 million appropriated, a great portion of this money is used for espionage purposes.

The Director, Mr. Dulles, has full authority to pay out to individuals hundreds of thousands of dollars, and millions if necessary, in Communist Countries for the purpose of bringing about an upheaval. A great many purposes could be cited for which this money is used and this is the only amount appropriated by the Committee on Appropriations where the amount requested, its uses and an accounting, is known only to a few individuals including the President.

July 25, 1958

Queen Elizabeth Thursday named ten men and four women who are to receive life peerages under an act designed to revitalize the House of Lords. The women will be the first to sit in the Upper Chamber since it was established as a separate branch of Parliament in the Fourteenth Century. Up to the present time the only woman's voice heard in this chamber was that of the reigning queen when at the opening of each session she read the speech from the throne outlining the government's legislative program. The act introduced by the Conservative Government and approved by the House of Commons and the House of Lords was intended to broaden representation in the House of Lords by adding to it distinguished men and women from various fields. Their titles will not be hereditary. At the present time the House of Lords is composed of 878 members. Many never attend sessions and others do so only occasionally. The usual daily attendance is between 80 and 100.

This action is quite a boost for women generally, and, may to some extent nullify the Coya Knutson case. Representative Coya Knutson of Minnesota is running for reelection

and she has opposition not only in her Democratic Primary but in the November election. Her husband has publicly through the press begged her to give up her seat this year in Congress and return home. The Knutsons have an eighteen year old son and the father maintains that his home is being broken up and that his home is more important to him than his wife being a Member of Congress. Words passed back and forth between the Knutsons in the press and now Mr. Knutson is openly campaigning for Mrs. Knutson's opponent in the Democratic Primary, and, with tears in his eyes, is begging everyone that he can see to defeat his wife and save his home. This action has reacted generally against women holding office in this country, and, according to the Members in the House from Minnesota, the outcome of Mrs. Knutson's race can be predicted today without any question. They simply say that the women in her district are going to force her to return to Minnesota, thereby preventing the breaking up of this home and the destruction of the Knutson marriage.

President Eisenhower is expected to tell Russia's Premier Khrushchev in a note today that he will meet with him and other government heads at a United Nations Summit meeting in New York City to deal with the Middle East crisis. The draft of the reply was prepared yesterday by the President and the Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, and it was sent to Britain and France for consultation purposes last night.

The House and Senate adopted the conference report giving President Eisenhower authority to reorganize the Defense Department and streamline the chain of command this week. The compromise

measure sailed through the House and Senate within a matter of hours and the President is expected to sign the bill within the next day or so. The final bill is somewhat different from the bill that passed the House and suits me considerably more than its predecessor.

Considerable criticism has been directed toward the Defense Department during the past few days. It is argued that despite war threats posed by the Middle East crisis and the Soviet missile advances, we are still lagging in this country with our Defense program. Certainly we should not adopt the feeling that it is possible that tomorrow will never come, and, if it does, it may be very grim. Certainly we do not have in prospect at the present time an adequate defense against intercontinental ballistic missiles. The fundamental defense against such an attack is to stop it from being launched.

July 28, 1958

For the past four months we have continued our drive for more development in Mammoth Cave National Park. The purchase of the two privately owned caves is well underway at the present time and the contract for the Public Use Building has been let and construction is now under way. According to press release this past week, the National Park Service has finished a new Visitor's Center at the Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico. The new building, which will cost \$1 million, is air conditioned with air from the caverns and there is a new bank of elevators to bring visitors up from the 700 foot level.

This past week two veteran balloonists drifted nearly 15 miles above Minnesota and sent America's first stratosphere television pictures back to earth.

On Saturday of this week Explorer IV was placed in orbit at Cape Canaveral, Florida. Following is a comparison of the four United States satellites and the three Soviet satellites, as

announced by the respective Governments. In four cases- Explorers I, III, IV and Sputnik II - the rocket casing of the final stage was attached to the satellite instrument package in orbit. Figures on the Explorer cover both the satellite and the attached rocket casing. Figures for Sputnik II cover only the top area that contained the dog Laika and instruments. Scientists here estimate, from studies of Sputnik II's resistance to air drag, that its combined weight, including the rocket casing totaled about 7,000 pounds.

	<u>Sputnik I</u>	<u>Sputnik II</u>	<u>Explorer I</u>
Date launched	10-4-57	11-3-57	1-31-58
Weight	184 lbs	1,120 lbs	30.8 lbs
Shape	Sphere	Rocket	Bullet
Dimensions	22.8" in diameter	19' long 4' dia.	6'8" long 6" dia.
Initial orbit time	96.2 mins.	103.7 mins.	114.5 mins.
Maximum altitude	560 miles	1,056	1,587
Minimum altitude	145 miles	150	219
Angle to equatorial plane	65°	65°	34°
Payload	Batteries radios	Dog, Ins- truments	11 lbs of instrument
Lifetime	3 months then dis- integrated	4½ months then dis- integrated	3 to 5 years

<u>Vanguard I</u>	<u>Explorer III</u>	<u>Sputnik III</u>	<u>Explorer II</u>
3-17-58	3-26-58	5-15-58	7-26-58
3.25 lbs	31 lbs.	2,925.53	38.43 lbs.
Sphere	Bullet	Conical	Bullet
6.4" dia.	6" in dia. 6'8" long	5'8" dia. 11'9" long	6'8" long 6" in dia.
134 mins.	115.7 mins.	106 mins.	110 mins.
2,466 miles	1,741 miles	1,168 miles	1,386 miles
405 miles	117 miles	150 miles	178 miles
33-34°	34°	65°	51°
Batteries, radios	11 lbs of instruments	2,129 lbs. instruments	18.26 lbs. instruments
At least 200 years	3 months, disintegrated	about six months	a few years

During the present Session of Congress my Committee on Appropriations has been very much incensed over the fact that the Senate has passed and is sending to the House a number of bills carrying appropriations which under the Constitution must originate in the House. This matter has reached the point where my Chairman, Mr. Cannon, and the ranking Minority member, Mr. Tabor, have decided to appear before the Rules Committee requesting that no rules be issued for such legislation. This matter was discussed briefly on the Floor one day last week, and my Chairman, Mr. Cannon, in his usual fast talking manner said that:

"Mr. Chairman, from the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the House of Representatives has exercised joint and equal jurisdiction in the administration of the affairs of the Government. As a matter of fact, it has the initiative and has always taken the lead in the most important character of legislation to be handled by either House.

"Under the Constitution, the House of Representatives alone may initiate revenue legislation and appropriations legislation. In the original draft of the Constitution, the right of appropriation was placed exclusively in the House and the Senate was given no jurisdiction over appropriations. But as related in the Madison papers, at the urgent suggestion of Madison, who later became President of the United States, they extended the right to participate in the appropriation process to the other body for the reason, as Madison quaintly expresses it in his account of the proceedings of the convention, they thought that the House would be too impulsive, too prone to extravagance. So, they placed the right of participating in the appropriation process in the other body solely for the purpose

of holding down the House on appropriations by retrenching expenditure and reducing the amounts which the House had exuberantly voted. In other words, the right to participate in making appropriations was given to the Senate only at the last minute in order to hold down expenditures and exercise economy in Government.

"Mr. Chairman, through the years that have followed the Senate has in practically every Congress made some attempt to encroach upon the exclusive right of the House to initiate appropriations, and repeatedly the House has had to send back to the Senate bills messaged over to us originating an appropriation.

"For 169 years the House has jealously guarded and maintained its exclusive right to initiate appropriations. But, again, in this session, as usual, the Senate has figured out a new device to get around this exclusive prerogative of the House. The Senate has now adopted a plan which is technically known as the public debt transaction under which funds are released from the United States Treasury through the issuance of securities which, in effect, are nothing more nor less than an appropriation.

"For example, in this session, when the Committee on Appropriations of the House denied certain legislation, notably that providing free money for minerals, the proponents have then gone over to the Senate and secured an appropriation in another bill which they originally messaged over to the House and which is now pending. So successful has this device been that numerous bills have come over to us in the last few weeks appropriating billions of dollars out of the United States Treasury without ever being submitted to the Appropriations Committee of either House and under which, without hearing, justifications, or further action by the Congress, the money comes out of the Treasury and is expended.

in grants in which annual inquiries by the House and Senate committees are avoided.

"These men who want special favors, particularly from the Treasury, do not want to come to the House, or they come to the House only incidentally. They go to the Senate, because they know where they can get a bill providing money out of the Treasury without complying with the constitutional routine of the House. The result is that within the last several years the Senate has become the dominant body of the Congress.

"The same transition is apparent here as that to be observed in the English Parliament through the years. In England the House of Lords was originally the dominant body and the House of Commons officiated almost by sufferance. But, as the nobility, engaged in more diverting activities, neglected their prerogative, the House of Commons, through its nearness to the people and through its control of the purse strings, so absorbed the power of the bicameral legislative body that the House of Lords has become hardly more than an appendage.

"The same process is in effect over here, but in reverse. Over here the House of Lords is becoming the dominant body to which the Lobbyists and those desiring special favors, which they know they would not secure from us, are short circuiting the House and the body which in the great days of Speaker Reed, Speaker Cannon, and Speaker Clark was commonly referred to as the Millionaire's Club is taking over. The House of Representatives which is traditionally closer to the people and for that reason was placed in constitutional control of the purse strings is being further relegated to a secondary position by this grotesque device

of the public debt transaction.

"The question of committee jurisdiction is wholly secondary. The evil occurs when the Senate is allowed to transmit to the House an appropriation bill, a bill in which they originate appropriations. We can take the bill and amend it and to some extent remedy its defects, but the evil has already been committed, and the thing which we must insist upon is that the Senate shall not, in violation of the Constitution, transmit to the House a bill originating an appropriation.

"And hardly less important, appropriations originating in this illegitimate manner is not subject to review as it is when it originates as a regular appropriation in the House. Over here the appropriation must be made annually, and in that annual review, in those annual hearings, they must give an accounting. But, under this gimmick, under the public debt transaction device agencies are not required to come in for an annual appropriation. They just go ahead year after year taking the money out of the Treasury without any accounting, and the result is that we are on the way to spending billions of dollars. In the constitutional process serious consideration by the House would reveal the true merits of the proposition and annually reevaluate these merits. We must insist on return to the old law under which the House alone originates appropriations.

"Mr. Chairman, the situation is unthinkable and untenable. It requires immediate and imperative attention. It is to be hoped that the Rules Committee alert to the need will promptly bring in a rule to define once and for all the terms, the misinterpretation of which have made this debacle possible."

In the Second Congressional District we have a number of outstanding newspapers. The Park City Daily News, Madisonville Messenger, Henderson Gleaner and Journal, and Owensboro Messenger, all have daily newspapers and use the wire services. From time to time outstanding editorials appear in these newspapers and in some of the weekly newspapers. The Herald News of Breckinridge County, owned and operated by my friends Elizabeth and George Wilson; the Leitchfield Gazette, owned and operated by my friend Fred Hughes; the Franklin Favorite, owned and operated by my friend L. L. Valentine, and several of the other weekly newspapers in my District are outstanding papers which from time to time carry outstanding editorials. One of the newspapers in my District which is owned and operated by a rebel by the name of Jack Melon, is the Edmonson News of Brownsville, Kentucky. The masthead carries a sentence above EDMONSON NEWS which reads: "The Gimlet 'It Bores In'" and through the words Edmonson News appears an old fashioned gimlet piercing each letter. From time to time right unusual front page editorials appear in this paper and the one which appeared in the July 24th issue entitled "Park People Provide Privy" is quite unusual to say the least. This editorial is as follows:

"The News has never cringed from criticising public officials for what it considered wilful misconduct or gross failure to discharge their duties. The record of those in authority over the Mammoth Cave National Park is so revolting that over the years they have naturally come in for a considerable share of such criticism.

"On the other hand these columns are always eager to laud public servants for good deeds well done. It is with great commendation, therefore, that the establishment of a privy by the National Park Service at the Houchin Ferry is reported.

"This scenic spot on Green River has long been a favorite for sightseers and sportsmen; and in spite of the obvious efforts of the park management to deter the public from going there they have continued to frequent it in ever-increasing numbers.

"More than a score of fishing and speed boats are moored there at all times and many others are brought in by trailer over the wall-high impassable gully-gutted access road that the National Park Service was required by Federal Court to keep open.

"In addition to the sportsmen who go there to fish, swim, ski and frolic with their outboard motors, others find it a favorite spot for picnics and camping. In fact the Sunday and holiday crowds are limited only by the refusal of the park authorities to provide parking space and the difficulty in turning a car around when there is a traffic jam or after even a slight rain.

"Heretofore those who came here, when they would ease themselves, had to take to the bushes. There they often found their pathway so fouled by others who had gone that way before them that it destroyed their relish for the picnic lunch they had looked forward to.

"But that is changed now. The National Park Service has constructed a privy there. Not exactly constructed it, - rather they brought in a second-hand one, from somewhere

else and set it up here.

"It is not a commodious structure, - perhaps four feet square, - but those who find it occupied can still go to the bushes as they have been having to do. And since it will accommodate only one person at a time it is unnecessary to label it for 'Ladies' or 'Men,' - they simply take their turn, one by one.

"From a sanitary standpoint it leaves much to be desired, being patterned after the old W P A privies which were so popular about the time the Director of the National Park Service got his first job with the Department of Interior; but it has a roof and that helps a heap when it is raining.

"Odoriferously considered it is located to the east of the picnic tables. Whether this was scientifically designed by the park service after a survey disclosed that prevailing winds there blow from the west, or was suggested by the ferrymen, Vertice Dossey, Hugh Smith and Noel Skaggs, who so ably and courteously operate the ferry, and who know that people just don't go fishing when the wind is out of the east, the spot where it stands is just right.

"After all, it is not so much the privy that is important as it is the fact that the National Park Service has at long last done something - be it ever so little, - to recognize that the National Park does stretch farther away from the concessions at the Mammoth Cave Hotel than the boatlanding where the concessions operate at the Mammoth Cave Ferry.

"It is devoutly hoped that construction of this privy is not just an oversight of some careless underling in the Park Service, but that it represents a genuine change in the

policy of the Service itself, - all the way up to the Director.

"At any rate, The News salutes the Park management for putting a privy at an appropriate place."

July 29, 1958

It now appears that before we adjourn we will be called upon to vote on the Jenkins - Keogh Bill which provides for voluntary pension plans for self-employed persons, Social Security increase of seven or ten percent, welfare and pension fund bill, community facilities bill, distressed area development bill, TVA future improvement by issuance of bonds instead of direct appropriation procedure, either a scholarship bill or a school construction measure of some type and a few more controversial measures. With the exception of the Social Security increase, and probably the voluntary pension plan for self-employed persons, all of the measures outlined are highly controversial and will require much general debate with veto possibilities existing all along the road.

This has been a long hard session and the Members generally are tired mentally and physically. Tempers now have low boiling points and the Speaker himself is somewhat irritable. One day last week a bill was up under suspension of rules and point of order of no quorum was made. One of the microphones is on the Speaker's desk and he blurted out, "Oh my God !" and this could be heard throughout the House. He then inquired as to whether or not the bill should go over for a rule. This procedure followed and from that time on the Chair has been a little tense.

The Kennedy-Ives bill, which pertains to the welfare and pension fund matter in so far as labor generally is concerned passed the Senate without too much difficulty. The small business firms throughout this country maintain that passage of this particular legislation providing reporting and disclosure of welfare plans in its present form will place a burden on many employers in areas where no abuses have been uncovered and they are insisting that an amendment be adopted exempting plans which guarantee a level of benefits to the employees. Certain other amendments are requested which will simplify the reporting procedure. This is one bill that labor did not like and apparently small business men throughout this country are also against its adoption.

Several months ago my attention was called to the fact that specifications for purchase of coal from the ICA provided for a maximum of 3% for sulphur. Coal in Western Kentucky contains from 3 to 3.4% sulphur, and, of course, such specifications eliminated Western Kentucky coal. This maximum of 3% was not justified and the Bureau of Mines stated that bituminous coal containing sulphur up to 3.4% could be used as economically and the results would be just as good as coal containing a maximum of 3%. The ICA, after days of ducking and dodging, finally changed their specifications and now Western Kentucky coal is in a position to bid on all ICA purchases. As a result of this investigation my attention was also called to the fact that the Armed Services have the same specification pertaining to sulphur. On Saturday of last week, after my request to the Department of the Navy which acts as purchasing agent for the Armed Services, I received word from the Corps of Engineers, who are responsible for the specifications, that in the future the specifica-

tion for sulphur would be a maximum of 3.4. My people are now in a position to bid on coal which is used not only in this country but in many installations abroad. Invitation for bids in such matters generally provide for 60 to 100 thousand long tons or more coal and this certainly is very attractive when coal miners are being laid off due to over-production of coal for present market.

My full Committee meets this morning at 11 o'clock for a rules change. My big Chairman has been very unhappy with some of the subcommittees and I am just wondering if he has in mind one of those changes adroitly connived innocent enough at the time but dangerous in the future. As Parliamentarian of the House for a number of years before his election to Congress, and the author of Cannon's Rules and Procedure, places him in a position with the Committee that requires much thought and concentration.

The President sent a message to the House yesterday requesting that the debt limitation be increased to \$285 billion. We close the fiscal year of 1958 with a deficit of approximately \$3 billion and every indication that we have now makes us believe that the deficit for the next fiscal year will amount to approximately \$9 billion.

The Rules change which was brought up before our full Committee provided for a change in the Rules of the House of Representatives under Section 2, Rule XXI-1 wherein the new Rule will provide that no bill or joint-resolution carrying language that will permit the withdrawal of money

from the Treasury without further action by the Congress or carrying other authority, method, or means to create obligations by contract in advance of appropriations shall be reported by any committee not having jurisdiction to report bills or joint-resolutions which permit withdrawal of money from the Treasury. A question of order on any such authority in any such bill, joint-resolution, or amendment thereto may be raised at any time.

As pointed out heretofore, the Senate for some reason or other is sending a number of bills to the House which appropriate money and have not originated in the House. This, of course, is a violation of a provision of the Constitution, and the bill changing the Rules of the House simply reaffirms that provision of the Constitution and places the Rules Committee in a position where it can automatically refuse pressure from any source and in each and any instance refuse a Rule on such a bill.

July 30, 1958

The United States and the Soviet Union have just concluded a track and field meet in Moscow. Rafer Johnson, a colored boy from Los Angeles, was the decathlon star with a total of 8,302 points. This was one of the greatest all-around athletic performances of modern times. Our world champion, Parry O'Brien also of Los Angeles, and the world champion shot put holder, scored again with a heave of 62 feet 9.56 inches. Mrs. Earlene Brown, also of Los Angeles, a colored housewife weighing 220 pounds, won the women's shot put event with a heave of 54 feet 3½ inches. U. S. officials sought to have the mens and womens competitions scored separately

but they were voted down by the Soviet sponsors who insisted that the Meet should be scored as one event. Under this system of scoring separately, the Americans would have won by a score of 138 to 137. We took most of the men's events and Russia took most of the women's events. Under the Russian system of scoring, the Soviet Union won.

2nd Session, 85th Congress

Some say that this Session of Congress has been a productive one, and, according to a short article in the Washington Daily News of July 25th, we have the following resume:

"The record of this session of Congress - now nearing its end, with 8 or 10 major bills yet to go - already stands out as one of the most productive in many years.

"Important measures, kicked around for years and given only a ghost of a chance last January, have been enacted. Defense has been strengthened, and laws passed to beef up our free world alliances. Recession remedies have multiplied on the statute books.

"This session convened in the shadow of the first Russian sputnik. A recession was in full swing. World troubles were immense, frustrating, and growing. Election year problems engrossed every Member of the House and a third of the Senate.

"Anyone would have guessed it would be a session of grumbling and political haymaking. But bipartisanship has been its hallmark.

"The two major figures of the session have been the Texas twins - House Speaker Sam Rayburn

and Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson.

"Under their leadership, and with important Republican assistance in the crucial moments, here are the tip-top accomplishments of this session:

NATIONAL DEFENSE

"Defense reorganization, a proposal that generated a lot of heat and debate but finally was settled to the satisfaction of both Congress and the Commander-in-Chief.

"Creation of the new National Space Agency, an idea born in Congress itself.

"Atomic facilities bill, with provision for substantial increase in production of plutonium, and studies of new power reactor types.

"Military pay increased, to provide better inducements for careers in the armed services.

"Authorizations for Navy construction, including atomic subs and a nuclear-powered destroyer, dispersal of Strategic Air Command bases, money for missile bases and accelerated missile research, development, and production.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

"Mutual security authorized again, with the problem of foreign-aid appropriations still pending in the Senate. That body now has before it firm declarations by Defense Secretary McElroy and Joint Chiefs Chairman General Twining that we'd buy better and more defense by restoring House cuts of about half a billion in aid rather than adding that sum to our own military spending.

"Exchange of atomic weapons information with our allies.

"Reciprocal trade agreements extension.

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION

"Admission of Alaska.

"A new Federal agency to control and enhance the safety of civil aviation, yet to be OK'd in the House.

"Budget reform, passed by both Houses with a compromise yet to be achieved.

"Curb on the Supreme Court's rulings on the primacy of Federal laws over State laws, yet to be acted on in the Senate.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

"Increased the debt limit by \$5 billion, with another \$8 billion increase in the works.

"Acceleration of Federal public works.

"Extension of Korean war corporation and excise taxes.

"Two housing bills and an extension of FHA's authority to insure mortgages.

"Highway construction bill, with some measure of control over billboards.

"Community facilities lending bill, yet to be acted on by the House.

"Small-business tax relief, pending in the Senate.

"Subsidies for domestic metals, pending in the House.

"Relief for railroads.

"Increase of postage rates to put the post office nearer a paying basis, plus pay increases for postal workers and other Government civilian workers.

"Authorization for two new superliners.

AGRICULTURE

"Extension of authority to sell farm surpluses abroad, to be compromised in conference.

LABOR, WELFARE, ETC.

"Senate has passed bill regulating labor welfare funds, which is also expected to clear House.

"Social-security extension, out of House committee, with House approval sure and Senate action likely.

"Extension of unemployment compensation to jobless who exhausted State benefits, financed by Federal funds."

July 31, 1958

Yesterday the Department of Commerce announced the population increases throughout the states during the past eight years. Each ten years a census is automatic under our existing law and in 1960 the census will show the gains and losses of the states in so far as membership in the House is concerned. The information released yesterday shows that

Alabama loses one seat and goes from 9 to 8; Arkansas from 6 to 4; Georgia from 10 to 9; Iowa from 8 to 7; Kansas from 6 to 5; Maine from 3 to 2; Massachusetts from 14 to 12; Minnesota from 9 to 8; Mississippi from 6 to 5; New York from 43 to 40; North Carolina from 12 to 11; Pennsylvania from 30 to 27; West Virginia from 6 to 5; and Illinois loses one seat. California gains seven seats, the largest gain of all. Florida gains three seats. All other states not mentioned will either remain the same or gain one or more seats. Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia remain the same.

The 1950 census showed a population in Kentucky insufficient for 9 seats in the House, therefore Kentucky lost one seat. Under the 1940 census, Kentucky lost 2 seats. A recapitulation in 1950 would probably have shown Kentucky entitled to the one seat that it lost because we have a gain of almost half enough people for another seat in Kentucky at the present time, and, I have my doubts that all of this increase has resulted since the year 1950.

Today is the last day of the 3¢ stamp. Beginning as of tomorrow we have a 4¢ stamp for first class mail and airmail is increased from 6¢ to 7¢. Other increases are made accordingly in second and third class mail.

The Middle East crisis has certainly upset the adjournment schedule for Congress. Leaders of both parties today refuse to speculate on the adjournment date. It may be that we will adjourn for three day periods and it is also possible that a special session may be called. I am somewhat concerned over just what will happen after the Summit Conference. To me the Summit Conference will

not develop anything of great importance and the rebels in Lebanon and Jordan may be instructed to move. This would start a brush-fire war that might develop into a large Korea.

Kentucky, according to estimates in Frankfort, showed a gain in population during the past year using April 1, 1957 and April 1, 1958 of 12,106. The indicated census as of today is 3,273,817. In the Second District during this period of time Allen County lost 288 and Daviess gained 2,380; Edmonson lost 1,966 and Warren gained 796; Grayson gained 63 and Hancock gained 99; Henderson gained 679 and McLean lost 216. Ohio lost 454 and Simpson gained 76; Union lost 126 and Webster gained 351.

The broad pattern shows the valley of the Ohio continuing the steady growth brought about by the new surge of industrialization after World War II. Most of the counties touching the Ohio River show a gain for the past year. The same is true in those sections of the Second Congressional District where we have development of our navigation and flood control projects.

Several days ago I extended my remarks in the record eulogizing Madisonville, Kentucky on its record of no city taxes for the fourth consecutive year. Madisonville owns its electric power distribution system and its water system. Electricity is purchased wholesale from Kentucky Utilities, one of our private industries, and distributed to the inhabitants of this fine city. By virtue of economy and good management the profits derived from operation of its own electric and water plants make it possible for Madisonville to operate without a tax on real estate, personal property or a poll tax.

Of course, I realize full well that private industry frowns somewhat upon this type of procedure, but it is in existence in Madisonville and regardless of my philosophy one way or the other and by virtue of proper management Madisonville has established quite a record. The newspapers in Kentucky carried excerpts from my statement to the House, and within a few days I received a letter from a man by the name of G. J. Tankersley, who is the new President of Western Kentucky Gas Company. A new resident of my District, while operating under advice of William Elmer, President of the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation, the parent company, directed a letter to me which was quite critical of my eulogy of Madisonville. I immediately answered this letter informing this fine gentleman in substance that this was no time for any one segment of our power industry to start in against another segment, because, in my opinion, those who are alarmed over such things as a eulogy to Madisonville could certainly be classed with people who are chasing gnats when that large mouthed bird known as the ostrich is simply standing at the crest of the hill with his head in the sand. Those with their heads in the sand represent segments of our power industry who do not realize that unrestrained development of atomic energy commercially by this country throughout the United States is simply establishing small T.V.A.'s throughout the country. Of course, our country must develop atomic energy to the fullest from the standpoint of military matters, but I believe that atomic energy commercially should be developed by private industry.

The Second Congressional District of Kentucky has six counties of coal: 15 counties and all of them are served by REA; the home office of Texas Gas Transmission Corporation is located at Owensboro; two of the counties in this District, Henderson and Daviess, produce almost as much oil as all of the other counties in Kentucky combined. Here we really have a conflict of interest from the standpoint of power, and

pressure is attempted from time to time. So far, I certainly have not accepted any of this pressure and have attempted to take care of all phases of power in my District. An article appears in today's Courier Journal which reads as follows:

Coal-Market Expansion Is Achieved

"Congressman William H. Natcher has chalked up a new victory in his fight to open new markets for Western Kentucky coal.

"Now, for the first time, the vast coal requirements of America's armed forces will be open to bidding by Western Kentucky operators.

"The campaign went like this:

"For ten years Western Kentucky mines were excluded from bidding on coal contracts of the International Co-operation Administration- which sends big shipments to countries overseas.

"This was because West Kentucky coal has a sulphur content of 3 to 3.4 per cent. The ICA specifications allowed a maximum of 3 per cent.

Took Matter to ICA

"Early this year Natcher, Bowling Green Democrat and a member of the strategic House Appropriations Committee, took the matter to the ICA.

"Immediately at stake at that time was \$8,000,000 to \$9,000,000 worth of coal shipments for Korea.

"Natcher was fortified in his position by being a member of the appropriations subcommittee, which says how much will be spent on foreign-aid programs.

"It took several weeks to convince the I.C.A. and General Services Administration that a change should be made.

Mine Unit Consulted

"Then, after consultation with the Bureau of Mines, the agencies raised the maximum sulphur content allowed to 3.4 per cent. So Western Kentucky mines were able to bid.

"Early this month, Natcher learned that the Navy was asking for bids on coal for export to military forces in Japan. Again the specifications barred coal with more than 3 per cent sulphur.

"The congressman learned that coal bought for all the armed forces is handled by the Navy-- and that the specifications are set by the Army Corps of Engineers.

"Natcher, who has worked closely with the engineers on Kentucky river-and-dam projects immediately went to the chief of the Corps of Engineers.

Noted Aid to Area

"He noted that the engineers have made every effort to help Natcher's Second Congressional District because of its labor-surplus areas, low agricultural incomes, and rich development possibilities for coal and other industry through its river system.

"He also said that of the 50 biggest soft coal mines in the United States, six are in Kentucky. And four of these are in Western Kentucky.

"Last week Natcher was told by Brig. Gen. E. A. Brown, Jr., assistant chief of Army Engineers that his request had been granted. The new maximum sulphur specification for armed-services coal is 3.4 per cent.

"Future invitations to bid for military requirements will contain the new specifications, Natcher said."

Another article appears in the Kentucky Courier Journal concerning Senator John Sherman Cooper and pressure that was attempted on him. I certainly agree with the Senator and as good as we have all been, not only to REA but to TVA, coal, gas and oil, certainly no segment of power should attempt to brow-beat, dictate, or pressure. A portion of the Cooper story which appeared in the Courier Journal appears as follows:

Cooper Is Angered by Message On
TVA Bill From Coal Man

"Members of the House Committee on Public Works Tuesday were approaching the noon-time recess in the speeded-up hearing on the question of letting the Tennessee Valley Authority sell bonds to finance its future expansion.

"Suddenly the voice of John Sherman Cooper cut the air with a cross between a stage whisper and a shout:

" 'You tell him he can go to hell! said the Kentucky Republican Senator to Lee White, his administrative assistant, 'Those people needn't think they can tell me whether to be for or against a bill.'

It's Really Cooper's Bill

"Doesn't he know that I've been for this bill all along, that it's really my bill that came out of the Senate last year?"

"By the time the Kentuckian had reached a full head of steam, White was on the way to the House Office Building corridor to give a toned-down version of the Senator's message to

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a spokesman for the coal industry, William Blewitt, of the Peabody Coal Company, St. Louis.

"Blewitt was one of a half-hundred representatives of coal operators, public utilities, and chambers of commerce present to hear the T.V.A. given a thorough denunciation. Chairman Clifford Davis of the subcommittee, had scheduled no witnesses in favor of the Senate-approved Cooper-Kerr bill, but had agreed to hear the Kentucky senator.

Coal Lobbyist Gets Excited

"When Cooper and White walked into the hearing room shortly before noon, Blewitt signaled to White to meet him in the corridor.

" 'I'm surprised to see the senator here; Blewitt said, 'is he going to testify against the bill?'

"White looked astonished and reminded Blewitt that many of the provisions in the measure were offered to the Senate by Cooper. 'He's going to appear on behalf of the bill, ' White said.

"With that, according to White, Blewitt became quite excited, and said: 'Doesn't the senator know that all the coal men in Kentucky are against this bill, that they are all up in arms against it? You better get to him before they call on him to testify and tell him how the coal industry feels about it.'

Cooper says he Got Mad

"White dutifully relayed the Blewitt message to Cooper, with the remark that Blewitt seemed quite upset.

"As Cooper explained it afterward, 'I just got so mad I blew up and shouted. After all, I've been working on this bill two years and this is the first time the coal people ever said anything

to me about it. They have a right to present their views any time they want to, but they can't pressure me, they can't tell me when and what to testify.

"I've spent a lot of effort trying to help the coal industry as well as the TVA. My door has been open to the friends of the coal business and of the TVA."

Yesterday we passed the bill providing for a \$25,000 annual pension for Presidents. By a standing vote of 127 to 76 the bill passed. During the general debate on this bill, Representative John M. Robsion, republican of Kentucky, asked one of the speakers to yield and in a loud, vociferous voice said, "If Mr. Truman wants to continue his cheap, demagogic politics, let him do it at his own expense." Boo's were heard from a number of Members from both sides of the aisle and I have never seen a Member on either side of the aisle repudiated so completely as the Republican from Louisville.

August 1, 1958

Yesterday we passed the Social Security bill which provides for a 7 per cent increase in Social Security benefits. In addition to the increase the maximum amount upon which an employee can come into the program was upped from \$4200 to \$4800 and percentage payment increases from $2\frac{1}{4}$ by the Employee and Employer to $2\frac{1}{2}$ for each.

Our Social Security fund is in much better condition than our retirement fund. It would require billions of dollars to bring our retirement fund up to a balanced budget category, but according to information furnished us yesterday

on the Floor, the Social Security Program contains ample funds for solvency. There are 22 million people drawing payments under Social Security at the present time and 75 million people in the program.

The House Rules Committee yesterday cleared for House action a bill requiring annual financial reports on pension and welfare funds. The rule will provide for two hours of general debate and be open to amendments. This bill passed the Senate and will be quite a controversial measure in the House.

The Senate Conferees finally decided to agree to our proposals concerning District of Columbia Budget. We refused as the House Conferees to increase the Federal Payment more than the amount passed by the House of \$20 million. The Senate passed a bill providing for \$21.5 million. Our bill provided for slightly over \$203 million and the Senate bill provided for \$206 million. We agreed on \$204 million and stood firm on the Federal Payment. The House supported our action yesterday at noon and the Senate then instead of insisting upon the amount approved for the Federal Payment adopted the report of the Senate Conferees which provided for amounts that the House Conferees agreed to approve.

President Eisenhower has notified Premier Krushchev that he is willing to attend a Summit Conference held in New York before the Security Council of the United Nations Organization on August 12th.

By a vote of 30-0 the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce backed its Subcommittee probing Federal Regulatory Agencies and cited for Contempt of Congress Bernard Goldfine, the friend of Sherman Adams Assistant to the President.

August 4, 1958

On August 1st veteran flyer, Marion Boling, one of the airline pilots flew a single engine Beechcraft Bonanza from Manila to Pendleton, Oregon, a distance of 6,979 miles, in 48 hours non stop and without being refueled. The old record was 4,957 miles, established in 1949 by Captain Bill Odom.

The United States, on Saturday of last week, recognized the Revolutionary Government of Iraq. The new move was regarded here as undermining much of Russia's line of approach to the prospective Mid-East Summit Conference.

Some 20 major bills face Congress before adjournment. Some of the bills to come over to the House side are: farm bill lowering acreage controls and price supports on cotton, rice, corn and feed grains; bill carrying \$375 million in Federal grants and loan funds to aid distressed areas; bill setting up a new Federal Aviation Agency; bill carrying \$2,475 million for a variety of housing programs; bill providing for public distribution of data on pension and welfare funds; and in the Senate several appropriation measures must be passed together with small business tax relief bill and several other bills.

President Chiang Kai-Shek of Nationalist China called on the West Saturday to counter indirect Soviet aggression by stirring up revolts behind the iron curtain. The generalissimo has many suggestions to offer from time to time, and I am just wondering how we will justify our position of no recognition of China when we recently recognized Iraq and heretofore have recognized the Soviet Union. The continuation of Formosa is a problem, when we realize full well that the Nationalists group in Formosa does not recognize China as a country.

Today we passed the bill H. R. 13619 which

authorizes \$47,800,000 worth of projects for the new National Aeronautics and Space Administration. This is the first bill passed by the Congress of the United States making provision for the new Astronautics and Outer Space Program. During the hearings on Friday of last week it developed that the first moon shot will be taken sometime during the day on August 17th. Our chances are not better than one in ten and we will take five shots beginning on the above date. The shots will extend up to probably February of next year. The attempt to rocket an instrumented robot to the moon involves split second timing and controls never before exercised by man. The pay load will be about fifteen pounds, therefore, very few instruments will be aboard. The vehicle, if successful, will travel through space for two days and it is hoped the robot will circle the moon at least six times in order to get a good picture of the far side. The picture is to be obtained with a T. V. type device.

August 5, 1958

Yesterday President Eisenhower vetoed a major Government Appropriation Bill because of his displeasure over Congress adding a \$589 million amount to defray the deficit in the Civil Services Retirement System. The vetoed bill was the 1959 Independent Offices measure containing \$6,584,169,900 in funds to operate seventeen Federal Agencies during the next twelve months. This was the first time President Eisenhower has vetoed a money bill. The last time a President vetoed a money bill was in 1948 when President Truman vetoed the Health, Education and Welfare bill.

After the veto was sent to the House the Leadership in both the House and the Senate indicated that we may have a right serious adjournment delay. The Speaker, Mr. Rayburn, was somewhat incensed over the veto and according to the press stated that we would stay here until we were finished and probably

more vetoes would be forthcoming.

An editorial appeared in the Washington Post last night calling for Congress to stay and finish the job. This editorial pointed out that Congressmen are talking hopefully of adjournment with the most optimistic members believing that we can adjourn on Saturday of this week and those not so optimistic hoping for adjournment on Saturday of next week. The editorial further stated that up to this point the Session has proved to be a fruitful one with the Defense Department reorganization bill, the Alaska Statehood bill, the Mutual Security Authorization bill, the bill creating an Outer Space Agency, and the measure allowing the transfer of nuclear information to our allies already passed.

Secretary of State Dulles arrived in Brazil yesterday on a two day Official Visit, and immediately ran into an Anti-American demonstration by a group of students shouting, "Dulles Go Home."

The Dulles visit follows not too long after the Nixon visit and clearly shows the spirit of some of the people in Latin America and South America. A number of these countries are simply bursting at the seams population wise and illiteracy is high and the people are suffering economically. A spirit of unrest exists which places these people in a jealous frame of mind and especially toward us when we are considered the "big fellow". Promises made to people in this condition meet fertile soil. This is one of the problems today in our battle over the mind of man.

After the Little Rock case, I have my doubts that President Eisenhower will, at any time in the near future, use the U. S. Army in the South to mix races in any more schools.

Yesterday we had up for consideration the bill S. 4071 to provide more effective price, production, adjustment and marketing programs for various agricultural commodities. This bill applies especially to cotton, rice, corn and the feed grains. Parity under this bill in the next three years would be reduced to 65 per cent as a minimum. The Rule was not adopted and a terrific fight resulted. Since the agreement had been made for no roll call votes, the bill was passed over until Wednesday. As pointed out heretofore, Mr. Cannon of Missouri is for some reason or other making a whole lot of political speeches on the Floor and yesterday he suddenly jumped up on the consideration of the Rule on this farm bill and started in with his usual statement that the farmer was being mistreated and that he had voted for every cotton bill that had come before the House in the last 35 years, but that this bill did not aid the farmers. Our Speaker, Mr. Rayburn, was very much incensed over the attitude of my Chairman, and he took the floor and made the following statement.

"Mr. Rayburn. Mr. Speaker, we have just witnessed one of the most amusing performances that I have ever seen in the House of Representatives by my good and dear friend, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Cannon), who is always bringing out bills and saying 'Stand by the committee.' And, the gentleman from Missouri is no different than I was when I used to be chairman of a committee.

"Now this thing, in my opinion, is just this simple. It is this bill on its way to conference or no agricultural legislation at this session of the Congress."

The United States exploded a nuclear missile possibly 100 miles in the air over the Pacific Ocean at the edge of space on Friday of last week. The missile-borne warhead was launched from Johnson Island to the southwest of the Hawaiian chain.

From January 7th through July 31st of this year we have had 118 days of legislative sessions with 262 Public Bills enacted into law; 164 private bills; 964 measures passed and a total of 6,207 measures introduced. 4,032 bills were introduced in the House and 1,303 in the Senate. Resolutions totaling approximately 800 were introduced in both Bodies. So far this session we have had 82 House Quorum Calls and 68 Ayes and Nays.

August 6, 1958

Soviet Premier Krushchev, in a dramatic switch of tactics, promptly refused the United States - British proposal for a U.N. Summit Conference. He demanded instead that the United Nations General Assembly meet at once in an emergency session to order Anglo-American troops out of the Middle East. He indicated that the Soviet Delegate to the United Nations had been ordered to request an immediate meeting of the 81-Nation General Assembly.

President Eisenhower issued a reply stating that he welcomed Krushchev's agreement that the problem of discussion concerning the Middle East should be placed before the United Nations but that he regretted that Krushchev did not accept the Security Council with the heads of government present as the appropriate quorum in view of his alleged concern over the threat to peace. The President said, however, that the General Assembly was completely acceptable.

This is another switch on the part of the Soviet Union, and in my opinion, he has simply relieved President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles of paying lip service to a Summit Conference that they did not really want. To me, the danger of trouble in the Near East still remains great. Yesterday the Senate Committee on Foreign Operations restored \$440 million of the \$597½ million cut from the Administration Mutual Aid Program. This is \$157½ million short of the amount Congress authorized. The major restoration followed President Eisenhower's urgent request for more foreign aid funds in the wake of the Middle East crisis.

Yesterday, the Chairman of my Select Committee on Astronautics and Outer Space Exploration, John McCormack, named me as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Upper Atmospheric Phenomena. This high sounding title simply means flying saucers, but, due to the fact that all Subcommittee sessions will be executive sessions, we are attempting to keep this matter as quiet as possible. This matter has been discussed pro and con for months now and some of our military authorities are of the opinion that flying saucers exist and our Subcommittee will make a careful study of this matter.

August 8, 1958

From time to time the United States Senate, which is jocularly referred to on this side as the House of Lords, sees to it that a number of roll call votes never take place when the heat is really on, politically. When it is a foregone conclusion that a certain bill has adequate votes for passage and a vote one way or the other could be severely criticized the policy committees simply agree not to have a roll call vote.

This week in the House we had up for action the bill requiring annual reports of labor pension and welfare plans. This bill covers over

two million plans now in effect, and one of the larger plans is the UMWA labor pension plan. The AFL - CIO supported the legislation all the way and the UMWA fought it all the way. The Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers fought this legislation because they maintained the reporting would place an undue hardship on small business firms who had employee plans and that it should be confined solely to labor pension plans. Representative Bosch of New York offered an amendment which would have excluded 92 per cent of the employer-employee plans and by a voice vote which was later followed by a teller vote, the amendment was defeated 131 to 104. Nine out of every ten telegrams and letters that I received concerning this bill were from people who were under the complete dominating influence of the Chamber of Commerce or the National Association of Manufacturers. They insisted that I vote against the bill. The UMWA were on record and playing for keeps. The leadership on both sides decided to take a chance on gaveling this bill through right fast. One or two members were all set to ask for a roll call vote on final passage, and as a result of confusion on the floor with considerable talking and Members stirring around, the motion for the ayes and nays came too late. We looked somewhat like "the House of Lords", and to say the least, a number of right happy Members walked out of the Chamber at the conclusion of this vote.

For a number of years the Members from the East and North have waged a vigorous battle against TVA. Creeping Socialism and other names are used, and mainly, it is the manufacturing states that have lost textile mills in the last few years that are very much opposed to the program. Since I have been a Member of Congress every TVA appropriation bill has received a battle and it finally reached the point where only the annual appropriation required under the law could be made. No additional appropriation for expansion or the building of additional steam plants are possible. Last year Senator Kerr from Oklahoma introduced in the Senate a bill authorizing the

issuance of bonds by the TVA to be used in building additional steam plants and for expansion within the present TVA promptly. This bill passed the Senate finally and last week was voted out of the Public Works Committee of the House. Yesterday morning only two Members voted for the issuance of a Rule and the other ten Members voted against the issuance of the Rule and passed a motion tabling the bill. Every Republican Member on the Rules Committee voted against the issuance of the Rule, and Howard Smith, the Chairman of the Rules Committee, from Virginia, who is the leader of the Southern Bloc - and you should see the Tennessee Delegation walk around on teller votes with him - refused to lend any assistance to TVA. TVA is of great importance to the South and the Ranking Member on Rules is Bill Colmer of Mississippi. The only way this bill will be moved out of Rules Committee will be either under Suspension of Rules, which requires two-thirds of those voting for passage and this late in the day it would be impossible for this procedure to succeed, or a direct demand from the Speaker that the Rules Committee issue a Rule.

This week we increased the debt limit from \$275 billion to \$285 billion and \$3 billion temporary provision is also effective making the total debt limit \$288 billion.

Bernard Goldfine, the good friend of Sherman Adams, who is Assistant to the President, Wednesday directed a letter to 400 House Members urging them to consider his case carefully before they voted upon a Contempt of Congress charge against him. This letter to me also contained a letter addressed to the Administrative Assistant requesting the Assistant to slip this letter near the top of the pile on my desk. In substance the letter stated that all Members who are interested in fair play should not cast their votes on the basis of headlines or hearsay, but the votes should be cast on the facts. In my opinion Contempt charges will be unanimously voted.