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JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. NATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

2ND DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME VI

- 50 -

This past week the only farm bill that had a chance to pass was defeated under Suspension of Rules. Chelf, Perkins, Watts and I voted to suspend the Rules and pass the bill. Gregory was absent and Mr. Spence is in the hospital. The two Republican Members, Siler and Robsion, voted against the bill.

President Eisenhower, like me, is the victim of long sentences. Sometimes his are grammatically very peculiar, to say the least. At the President's news conference this week he addressed himself to pension funds, bonds and insurance matters and then stated: "Now, when he starts to make those savings at the beginning of, let's say, a 30-year period of work, but every year there is inflation, regardless of his wages, he cannot get back then out of his pension dollars that are better than at least the median dollar - he will get back the dollars at the end of his inflationary period; whereas, he was paying in his dollars at the median of that whole process. In other words, if you take the average of the dollars he puts in, they will be worth 15 years of inflation more than the ones he gets back."

Louie B. Munn of Glasgow, the brother of Lee Munn in Senator Morton's office, announced for Governor on the Republican ticket yesterday in Kentucky. The Republicans this year believe that next year they will elect a Republican Governor by virtue of the split in the Democratic Party.

Today we take up in the House the Scholarship bill which provides for 10,000 scholarships per year over a five year period for those needy students who are unable to obtain the necessary education in the colleges throughout the United States. Science, of course, will be stressed. I understand Brother Powell, from Harlem, will be on the floor with his black satin coat with white buttons and grey trousers and will be ready to offer the Powell Amendment which provides that no

school or state is eligible which segregates the races. The battle will be on.

For a number of months Representative Perkins and I have attempted to secure passage of a bill which we both introduced calling for the creation of a coal research commission. This commission would investigate and formulate plans for additional use of coal. Yesterday a bill incorporating the provision of my bill and also Representative Perkins bill was reported out of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. We may be able to suspend the rules and pass this bill before the session is over.

August 9, 1958

Yesterday we passed a \$900 million program for college loans and other space-age education aids after striking out a controversial Federal Scholarship plan. The Scholarship plan was knocked out by a standing vote of 109 to 78. About 1/2 of the money authorized by the bill would go for loans to enable needy students to attend college. Although the chief aim of the bill is to bolster science training, the loans would contain no strings requiring recipients to study such courses. The bill also would provide \$260 million in grants for science, language and mathematics equipment in public schools and junior colleges. Another feature contained in the bill makes provision for 5,500 graduate fellowships; aid to colleges to expand graduate teacher training; funds for language institutes and guidance and training programs in the public schools. The House approved with little debate amendments offered by Adam Clayton Powell barring discrimination in awarding the fellowships and loans because of race, color, religion, sex or national origin.

An American submarine has made the first voyage in history from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean by way of the North Pole. This

feat was accomplished by the atomic powered submarine, Nautilus, which passed some 400 feet under the ice at the pole at 11:15 p.m. last Sunday. Commander W. R. Anderson, a 37 year old Tennessean now commands the Nautilus and he was flown to Washington to receive from the President the Legion of Merit.

During the hearings before the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration, Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, the Director of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, appeared too much unconcerned to suit the Members of our Committee in his testimony concerning the future in so far as outer space exploration is concerned, and during the hearings a spirit of resentment seemed to build up against this man. My Chairman, John McCormack of Massachusetts the Majority Leader of the House, on several occasions openly criticized Dr. Dryden in the presence of the Committee Members. Since our Committee was in right close touch with the White House all during the hearings on the bill creating the new National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the President was in a position to receive our criticism concerning this man and his chances for appointment as the head of the new Space Administration. Only last week, at the time the bill H. R. 13619 came before our Committee for consideration, Dr. Dryden in his testimony again demonstrated a very arrogant attitude. This bill authorizes appropriations for construction and for other purposes. During the hearings I asked Dr. Dryden the following questions and his answers are as follows:

"Dr. Dryden, as you know, the bill before us at this time provides for an authorization of \$47.8 million, and if I recall your testimony at the time of the regular hearings, naturally you, like a great number of other people in this country, were not satisfied with the rate of progress that we had made. Considering the amount that you have testified about which should be transferred over to the new Agency of something

over \$200 million plus the authorization provided for in the bill now before us, in your opinion are we progressing at the proper rate at the present time?

"His answer: We are moving from no space program, or a very small space program, to a program of this magnitude. I think this is a reasonable first step.

"My next question: At the present time are you satisfied with our rate of progress.

"His answer: We have not started, we have not begun. The only program going on now is on the first two charts shown you here."

In other words, Dr. Dryden just simply backed up and refused to answer questions he should have answered. Mr. McCormack became very much incensed and expressed himself accordingly. Mr. McDonough, another Member of the Committee addressed a question to Dr. Dryden and my Chairman, Mr. McCormack said, "I wish you would explain that instead of trying to laugh it off."

This morning's Washington Post carries a front page story to the effect that President Eisenhower asked the Senate to approve T. Keith Glennon as head of the new National Aeronautics and Space Administration and further requested the Senate to name Hugh L. Dryden as deputy assistant. Glennon, a 52-year old Republican is president of the Case Institute of Technology in Cleveland, and from 1950 to 1952 was a member of the Atomic Energy Commission. Dryden, a 60 year old Democrat has been director of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics since 1949 and chief physicist of the National Bureau of Standards since 1938.

Last night an editorial appeared in the Evening Star which must have caused the editor some embarrassment. This editorial states in part that despite reports that a few influential members of the House are opposed to his appointment, Dr. Hugh L. Dryden is expected to be nominated soon by President Eisenhower to head our new Aeronautics and Space Agency. The editorial stated that this is as it should be and there is no doubt that the Senate will vote overwhelmingly in favor of the confirmation. Several hours before this editorial appeared in the Evening Star, word had come from the President that Dryden would not be the man.

Sometimes a man in politics is hurt severely by a Member of his family. This action is not meant to bring about such a result, but automatically brings on severe criticism. On the front page of the Washington papers yesterday appeared a story that Attorney General Rogers' daughter had registered as a Democrat in Maryland.

August 11, 1958

Every effort is being made to adjourn on Saturday of this week. The Whip Notice that I received on Saturday shows 27 bills up for action today. Eleven of the bills pertain to the District of Columbia, and sixteen of the bills are under Suspension of the Rules. In addition to the bills under Suspension today we will take up the Distressed Area Development Program Bill renewal of Housing and Urban Communities; and mineral stabilization production bill before this week is over.

Dr. Carl Jung, one of our noted psychoanalysts, affirmed the objective reality of flying saucers last week. It seems that Dr. Jung was misquoted, because what he really said was that flying saucers are simply psychological phenomena which appear more often in times of universal crisis. The nature of such visions is shaped by the imaginative content of men's minds.

Much has been said about our foreign policy in so far as the Middle East is concerned. It seems to me that we must take a good look at the American position in the Middle East. We must have a policy that is direct and positive and easily understood at home and abroad. This policy must represent something more dynamic than mere opposition to Communist subversion and something more than a longing for conditions of the past. Even though our interest in the Middle East is in one sense inactive we must not allow it to become a Russian Province falling under Communist control, thereby, denying Western Europe access to its oil resources. We must begin immediately a diplomatic and economic offensive of our own based on a long range and consistent policy for the Middle East.

The trip of the Nautilus under the ice at the North Pole will bring us more knowledge from the standpoint of Military Defense and Development of new International Trade routes. The Horizons of achievement continue to expand and new frontiers by accomplishment can be fixed. We should realize that we are living in an age of amazing even explosive expansion. We cannot stand still and we should not go back.

For the past few months the Soviet Union has stepped up its propaganda in Latin America. While its primary interests remain in the Middle East, Asia and Africa it is stepping up its campaign to win friends and influence people in Central and South America.

The Committee of the International Geophysical Year last week in Moscow formally approved a Soviet Plan to extend the great scientific research program for another year. This will carry the program through the year of 1959. At the Committee's closing session, American Scientists voiced regret that the Russians have not yet agreed to a full and complete sharing of knowledge from their rocket and earth satellite experiments.

August 12, 1958

Yesterday a Committee was selected to meet with the Speaker, Mr. Rayburn, to go over with him the prospects for obtaining rules for certain bills that are now completely stymied in the Rules Committee. I was selected to discuss with the Speaker the Distressed Area Bill and the T.V.A. Bill. In our conversation with the Speaker we received information to the effect that the Chairman of the Rules Committee, Mr. Smith, would just go home and spend the balance of this week thereby placing the Committee in the position where it would not meet and certainly without the Chairman no rules would be voted out. The Speaker was very frank with us about the arbitrary attitude Mr. Smith has assumed, since H.R. 3 passed the House and apparently has bogged down in the Senate. Of course, you could tell from the Speaker's conversation that in a number of instances he believed that since it was so late in the session a number of the pending controversial bills should automatically die. He informed us that Members were tired and wanted to go home and that very few controversial bills would be called up after this week. He hinted that adjournment would take place sometime between Wednesday, August 20 and Saturday, August 23. Very little encouragement was given that rules would be issued for a number of the bills which were discussed by the Committee.

Probably the most intensive fight on at the present time in either the House or the Senate pertains to the Railroad Retirement Increase Bill. This bill was reported out of the Committee yesterday in the Senate and the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce will vote the bill out today. Judging from what the Speaker said Mr. Smith and the Rules Committee will not be in favor of a rule but in this particular instance the rules will be suspended and the bill called up for action

on the floor.

Mr. Smith suddenly appeared on the Floor of the House today notwithstanding the fact that he was supposed to be at home in Virginia and reported the Rule on the Distressed Area Bill. Under the Rules of the House Mr. Smith now has seven days in which to call up the Rule and since legislative days are the only days that can be counted this simply means that the Distressed Area Bill will simply go down to the adjournment wire.

All told there are some twenty bills that probably should be acted upon before we adjourn. I definitely am of the opinion that either the Kennedy-Ives or some similar bill should be passed on before we go home and the same applies to a Farm Bill. Two weeks ago the Farm Bill that passed the Senate was refused in the House under Suspension of Rules. Under this bill price supports would be flexible beginning at 65% over a three year period and going up as high as 90%. At the present time we are operating under a flexible price support program of 75% to 90%. Secretary Benson and the President are very much concerned over the fact that no Agriculture Bill appears to have a chance at this point. This is the first time that the Committee on Agriculture in the House has unanimously reported out a bill this year and as stated above the bill failed under Suspension of Rules. The House bill varied a little from the Senate bill but incorporated enough of Secretary Benson's program that it probably would have been acceptable to the President. Another bill that should in my opinion be passed upon before we adjourn is the Housing Bill. This bill passed the Senate and is before the Rules Committee after a severe test before the Committee on Banking and Currency in the House. Here we have our slum clearances program and that portion of the Housing Bill program that could if properly administered help our people.

The leadership on our side of the aisle believes that politically we have established a fine record during the Second Session of the 85th Congress and that we should hold what we have and take no further chances. To me this has been the best year from the standpoint of controversial legislation passed of all the years I have been in Congress, but certainly we will be criticized if we leave here without taking action on some of the bills mentioned above. This criticism will be justified and personally I would much rather remain two additional weeks than have to go through with the fight that we will naturally have some time during the 86th Congress.

August 14, 1958

Representative Howard Smith of the House Rules Committee was a much wanted man at the Capitol yesterday. He was conspicuously absent, and bills such as the Omnibus Housing Bill, TVA Bill and others could not be considered because the Rules Committee is not in session. According to reports from Mr. Smith's office, he is down on his farm in Virginia.

Yesterday the House voted to cite Bernard Goldfine for contempt of Congress by a vote of 369 to 8.

The Senate yesterday slashed the Defense Education Bill and finally passed it after some fourteen hours of debate. The Senate changed the scholarship provision from the \$1,000 a year grant to awards of \$250 per year. The proposed four-year scholarship program was cut from \$17.5 million to \$5 million, and scholarships would go to about 23,000 students a year.

We have finally reached a compromise on the farm bill and by agreement of the leadership on both sides, we will suspend the rules today and pass a compromise bill.

President Eisenhower yesterday spoke before the General Assembly of the United Nations offering a six point program to transform the Middle East from a breeding ground of war to an area of peace and plenty. Immediately thereafter, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko spoke for 45 minutes pointing out the provision of the United Nations Charter which he maintained we violated in sending troops to Lebanon, and that the economic aid program for the Arab World was something good, although the troop removal issue should not be ignored.

On Sunday of this week Representative William E. McVey, Republican of Illinois, died of a heart attack. He served the Fourth Illinois District for eight years.

Representative Adam Clayton Powell, fiery spiritual leader and Congressional Representative under indictment of the United States Government on charges of Income Tax Evasion, fought off the wrath of Tammany Hall and slugged his hard fighting opponent to surrender, as he won the Democratic nomination for Congress in New York's Primary yesterday. Powell was unopposed for the Republican nomination.

As adjournment day approaches, I am reminded of the following poem entitled:

"Adjournment"

When the session's last roll call is taken,
And the last "yeas" and nays" have been said;
When the last objection is ruled on,
And the final bill has been read;
We shall pack and, faith, we shall need to;
Files, records, reports, lists and notes,
Getting set to return to our districts
And renew our seeking for votes.
We shall travel paths, trails and highways
Over mountain and valley and plain,
To renew old acquaintances and tell them,
'It's good to be home again.'

We'll swelter in late summer sunlight,
In court house and factory and field,
And brag on the crops and the farmers
And ponder the votes that they'll yield.
We'll make speeches and listen to troubles
From gray dawning 'til late in the night,
And the woes that we hear will convince us
That everyone's in a grave plight.
But the strain will enfeeble our vigor,
The stresses erode our utility,
The incessant demands will beset us
With a harrowing sense of futility.
But, at last, the recess will be over,
Then we'll take our departures from home,
To return with new zest to our duties
So blest under the Capitol's dome."

Day before yesterday Senator A. O. Stanley, one of Kentucky's great leaders, passed away here in Washington. Yesterday Speaker Rayburn recognized me and I made a brief announcement of the death as follows:

Mr. Speaker, I rise to announce to the Members of the House the death on yesterday, August 12, here in Washington, D. C. of a former Member of this body, the Honorable Augustus Owsley Stanley.

The death of Senator Stanley removes from this earth one of Kentucky's great statesmen, and a man recognized throughout the country as a leader and a man of public spirit. He was a great orator, and a kind, considerate man. He was able, sincere, industrious, and courteous, and his death is a great loss to the Nation. The record established by this distinguished statesman will remain a challenge to all.

Senator Stanley was born in Shelbyville, Kentucky, on May 21, 1867. He began the practice of law in Flemingsburg, Kentucky and subsequently practiced law in Henderson, Kentucky, in the present Second Congressional District. He was elected a Member of the House of Representatives on March 4, 1902, and served until March 3, 1915. On December 7, 1915, he was elected Governor of Kentucky and served until May 18, 1919, when he resigned, having been elected as a United States Senator. He served as a Member of the Senate until March 3, 1925.

Senator Stanley was appointed to the International Joint Commission on May 9, 1930, and on March 7, 1933, was elected as Chairman of the Commission. He served in this capacity until his retirement on February 1, 1954.

Senator Stanley leaves surviving him his widow, his two sons, Augustus Owsley Stanley, Jr., William Stanley, and his grandchildren. Although funeral arrangements have not been completed, I am informed that he will be buried in Frankfort, Kentucky. I extend to his widow, his children and grandchildren my deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 3 legislative days to extend their remarks in connection with the death of Senator Stanley.

The Courier Journal certainly has jumped on John Robson, Jr., and Thruston Morton in the past few days. The Courier in an editorial day before yesterday points out that Thruston Morton's broadside at the Democratic Leadership for its failure to admit Hawaii to the Union as a State is simply claptrap, and the editorial is as follows:

"Morton, the New White House Voice"

"The Courier Journal shares Senator Morton's regret that the present Congress, having admitted Alaska to the Union, has not also admitted Hawaii. However, we can only deplore the political needle work with which the Kentuckian tried to embroider this subject at the week-end. Mr Morton noisily complained that the Democratic leadership on Capitol Hill had somehow betrayed Hawaii.

"Seeking an explanation for such claptrap, we found it in a dispatch from our Washington bureau: 'Morton's broadside was understood to have the blessing of the Administration.' This can be interpreted as meaning that the Senator was simply performing a chore for the White House. We hope that privately he found the chore distasteful and it is clear that the White House has one reason for being ashamed of itself.

"The Democratic leadership in Congress has been conspicuously generous and forbearing in dealing with the Eisenhower Administration. This is only good politics when an administration faces serious international crises whose risks we all share--and especially when an administration is as dangerously crippled as Mr. Eisenhower's has been ever since the sanctimonious Sherman Adams fell from glory.

"Even if the motive of the Democratic Congressional leaders has not been strictly angelic their course has been decent. They deserve immunity from gratuitous partisan nagging. After all, strange as it may seem, we actually have had Republican Congresses in fairly recent years--the notorious 80th, elected in 1946, and the 83rd, elected with Mr. Eisenhower in 1952. Neither of these Congresses admitted Hawaii to the Union, even though the sound of the ukulele at the gate was just as persuasive then as it is now.

"It is quite true that in 1947 a Republican-controlled House voted to admit Hawaii. But oddly enough, Mr. Morton, then a House member, was among the Republicans voting against admission. Certainly, having himself 'betrayed' Hawaii once, he ought to allow the Democratic leaders the same latitude now. The truth is, of course, that neither of the Republican Congresses had any real enthusiasm for admitting Hawaii. Their gestures were empty. Their only genuine concern was for keeping Alaska out.

"We do not mean to reproach Mr. Morton for having changed his mind since 1947. On the contrary, we applaud him for it. But we earnestly wish he'd leave the hypocrisy entirely to Sherman Adams, the old master of that art."

August 15, 1958

My good friend, John McCormack, in setting up the one and only Subcommittee of the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration, instead of numbering this Subcommittee Number I or giving it some space designation, simply called it the Natcher Subcommittee. This was carried in the August 12 Congressional Record under meetings for Wednesday, August 13th. Bob Clark wrote an article for the Courier Journal entitled "Natcher Heads House Space Unit," which is as follows:

Natcher Heads House Space Unit

Chosen Over Higher-Ranking Colleagues

"Kentucky Representative William H. Natcher has been named chairman of a new subcommittee of the House.

"The Bowling Green Democrat heads Subcommittee No. 1 of the Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration.

"The parent committee has held lengthy House hearings since spring on America's role and future in the Space Age.

New Agency Created

"Acting on the committee's advice--and that of a similar Senate committee--Congress has created a new space-exploration agency with a budget authorization this year of \$47,800,000.

"House majority leader John W. McCormack, who also heads the House committee, passed over several committee members who outrank Natcher to name him subcommittee chairman.

"Likewise, House Speaker Sam Rayburn reached toward the lowest-ranking members of the House Appropriations Committee last spring to name Natcher to the space committee.

"Natcher is on three subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee.

To Map Investigations

"Task of the new space subcommittee is to decide what subjects need investigating by the whole committee before it goes out of existence as a special committee next January.

"The special committee will be replaced by a standing space committee of the House at the next session of Congress. A report must be made by the select committee by that time.

"Keith Glennan, president of Case Institute of Technology and nominee of President Eisenhower to head the new space agency, Wednesday appeared before Natcher's subcommittee in closed session."

August 18, 1958

Disappointed but not discouraged is the position of the Air Force after the first moon shot failed. The missile fired yesterday exploded after being in the air some 77 seconds. This is the first of a five shot series. The next shot probably will be made some time during the middle of September.

Today we take up in the House for action 35 bills under Suspension of Rules. A number of these bills are highly controversial and in my opinion will not pass under Suspension. Bills such as the Housing Bill and the Kennedy-Ives Labor Bill will experience considerable difficulty.

During the past week the supplemental appropriation bill for 1959 was up for passage in the Senate. This bill passed the House several weeks ago and carries approximately \$3,500,000,000. Most of this money goes to the AEC. Only some 300-500 million dollars is actually supplemental money. During the general debate on this bill Senator Russell of Georgia offered an amendment wherein no part of the money provided for under the bill could be used to make any investigation as to what conditions confronting this country would justify surrender in case of total war. It seems that the Rand Corporation has made some sort of study for the Department of Defense along this line and one of the Generals of the Army recently retired leaked this information. When called to the President's attention he said that under no circumstances would money be used for such a purpose even though it was appropriated and that to him such an idea was ridiculous. Much was said pro and con concerning this particular study and upon a roll call vote on the amendment only two Senators voted against adoption. The two Senators were Cooper of Kentucky and Neuberger of Oregon.

This debate opened the door for Senator John Kennedy who is conducting a right sharp campaign for President. The Senator pointed out our lack insofar as guided missiles and space exploration is concerned and stated that we must realize that the nuclear deterrent race - 1960-1964 - will in all likelihood be weighted very heavily against us. He stated that the Soviet Union is well aware of their advantage and that the Soviet's will be able to use their advantage. Through Sputnik diplomacy their missile power will be the shield from behind which they will operate. In closing his speech Kennedy borrowed Churchill's words wherein he stated, "Come the, let us to the task, to the battle and the toil - each to our own part, each to our own station - let us go forward together in all parts of the land. There is not a week, nor a day, nor an hour to be lost."

It seems to me that we are moving right slow in the UN today in the consideration of the Middle East situation. It is agreed that peace should be made and kept in this troubled area but it seems almost impossible of agreement as to how this can be done. The danger, of course, in long-winded speeches and differences of opinion which now exist will simply mean little or no chance to carry out a constructive program for humanity's sake.

Former Governor A. O. Stanley was buried in Frankfort this last week and during the weekend his body was placed in the Rotunda of the State Capitol. Only one other Kentuckian has been accorded this honor and he was Senator J. S. C. Blackburn.

During my tenure in Congress our Majority Leader, Mr. McCormack, and our Speaker,

Mr. Rayburn, have worked together comparatively well. Of course, at the present time Senator Lyndon Johnson is definitely a candidate for President and our Speaker is directing all the attention concerning the accomplishments of the second session of the 85th Congress to Senator Johnson. Agreements are made between the Speaker and the Majority Leader which apparently are not known by the Majority Leader in the House and this matter boiled over on Thursday of this past week. The Republican Whip, Mr. Arends of Illinois, asked permission to address the House for one minute in order to obtain the program from the Majority Leader, Mr. McCormack, for the following day. Mr. McCormack in a very unhappy manner made the following statement:

"Mr. Speaker, I am very glad the gentleman asked me the question because, in all frankness, I cannot tell the House what the program will be. I am very much, Distressed that I am unable to tell the Members what the program might be for tomorrow. I am in a state of mind where Members come to me and ask me and it looks as though I am withholding information from them. I am not. I am disgusted with the position I am in where I cannot give the membership of the House information as to tomorrow's program. I would like to know myself. I understand that if the Committee on Banking and Currency will submit to certain amendments, the Chairman of the Committee on Rules will then call up S. 3683, the distressed areas redevelopment bill. That is the best information I can give the gentleman. We will meet tomorrow and if the situation is such that the chairman of the Rules Committee will seek recognition, the distressed area bill will come up for consideration."

August 19, 1958

A bill called up under Suspension of the Rules requires two-thirds of the voting in the affirmative for passage and very few bills called up in this manner succeed. Under Suspension yesterday the housing bill, Kennedy-Ives labor bill and food stamp plan all highly controversial failed under Suspension.

In the adjournment rush a number of the Members of the House just arbitrarily vote against every bill under Suspension. A number of good bills will be defeated this week and bills such as H.J. Res. 686 providing for a medal for Admiral Rickover may pass.

August 21, 1958

The Senate and the House approved the Report of the Conference for the Public Works Appropriation Bill for FY 1959 yesterday.

Public Works projects for Kentucky for FY 1959 are as follows:

I. Construction

Barkley Dam	\$10,500,000
Buckhorn Reservoir	4,500,000
Catlettsburg	612,000
Greemp Locks and Dam	11,000,000
Lock and Dam 41	6,000,000
Markland Locks and Dam	11,000,000
New Richmond Locks and Dam	4,000,000
Nolin Reservoir	500,000
Rough River Reservoir	3,300,000

II. Planning

Fishtrap Reservoir	140,000
No. 2 Barren Reservoir	120,000

III. Flood Control and Drainage Projects

Clarks River	To be completed with 1958 FYF
Cypress Creek	"
Lynn Camp Creek	"
Little Sandy River and Tygarts Creek	\$10,000
Kentucky River	"
Laurel River	7,200

IV. Changes from Budget including House,
Senate and Conference

- a. Lock and Dam 49 with \$150,000 added by the Senate deleted in Conference.
- b. Lock and Dam 41 at Louisville. \$6,000,000 in the Budget and House, with \$6,600,000 in the Senate. Conference reduced to \$6,000,000.
- c. Nolin Reservoir - \$500,000 for construction added in the House and sustained all the way.
- d. Fishtrap Reservoir - \$140,000 added in the House for planning and sustained all the way.

August 22, 1958

Everything indicates that we will adjourn tonight or tomorrow night. So far this week every important bill brought up under Suspension of Rules has failed.

For the past two days we had under consideration the Domestic Minerals Stabilization Bill which provided for a federal subsidy of domestic copper stored for emergency use and usual

production of lead, zinc, fluorspar and tungsten from domestic mines. This bill, according to information obtained from our investigative staff of the Committee on Appropriations, would entail an expenditure of some \$640,000,000 over a five year period. After several amendments were adopted which took out of the bill fluorspar and tungsten the bill was defeated on a vote by vote of 159 Yeas to 182 Nays. I voted against this bill. Certainly we are in no position at this time to subsidize a few mines that are in difficulty financially with coal and other minerals travelling the difficult road.

Several conference reports were adopted and today we take up before our Full Committee the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill which the President vetoed. I presume that the \$500,000,000 added to the bill for the Civil Service Retirement Fund will be deleted and then the bill will be acceptable to the President.

The Senate will probably be in session all night today. The Policy Committee authorized approval for some 103 bills which, of course, will not be brought up but trading and trafficking deals made all year long are now being enforced. The minerals bill which was defeated in the House was a result of a deal in the Senate for passage of reciprocal trade.

The Foreign Aid Appropriations Bill will be up in the Senate today and it is altogether possible that the Conferees will not agree tomorrow and the bill could keep us here until Monday.

August 23, 1958

It now appears that we will adjourn tonight. This has been a right long session and to me a very constructive one.

Several days ago Grover Page, the cartoonist for the Louisville Courier-Journal died. Shortly after his death which took place on August 5th I inserted in the permanent Record a tribute to this man. In today's Courier-Journal of Louisville, Kentucky appeared an editorial entitled "Grover Page's 40 Years". In fine print immediately under the title appeared the statement: "Representative William H. Natcher of the Second Kentucky Congressional District has inserted in the Congressional Record a tribute which he paid to Grover Page after the death of the Courier-Journal cartoonist August 5th. The following is an excerpt."

Then follows a portion of my insertion. That portion of same is as follows:

It was on November 8, 1908, 40 years after the establishment of The Courier-Journal, that Henry Watterson wrote:

Forty years of shine and shower have passed over the good gray head of the old lady at the corner.

Thus the Courier-Journal became known as the old lady at the corner, and thus the words of the great journalist quoted above remind me of the forty years of shine that passed over the head of Grover Page during his association with this newspaper. For his career as an artist did not go unnoticed, but was recognized far and wide. He was devoted to his work, and praise and appreciation of its worth never failed to gratify him.

Mr. Page's cartoons were descriptive of situations affecting our state and nation. They told the full story graphically and realistically, while, at the same time, they portrayed his kindness and love of his fellow man. The facts,

as he presented them, spoke through his cartoons with unusual effect and were not marred by disrespect for the truth. Though possessing great artistic ability, Mr. Page was a man without guile who gained his greatest pleasure from unselfish acts of friendship. He loved children and never tired of explaining to them, in a way they could understand, the techniques of a cartoonist's trade.

His pride in the newspaper for which he worked and his devotion to his colleagues could never be questioned. Surely it was in giving that this great American received. By his words and actions he has written a finer citation than any that could be written for him.

August 30, 1958

We adjourned sine die at 2:10 a.m. Sunday morning, August 24th. With the usual songs and frolicking the Members closed out the Second Session of the 85th Congress. To me this has been a constructive session of Congress and one to be remembered.

I have this day received my voting record and it again shows that I voted on every measure coming before the House during the present session of the House and answered every quorum call. So far my record has been perfect every year that I have been a Member. According to my information I am the only Member of the House or the Senate who has served for four consecutive years or longer that has a perfect voting record.

The last night of the session the Conferees on the Mutual Security appropriation bill from the House met with the Conferees in the Senate and after several hours of swapping back and forth we split the difference and each body approved the conference report. The Senate bill is 3, 1, 1, 1 and we agreed to go along

on a reservation of \$220,000 over and above the amount approved by the House. The House approved \$3,078,092,500. The Budget request called for \$3,950,092,500. The Conference Report calls for \$3,298,092,500.

During the adoption of the Conference Report our Chairman, Mr. Cannon of Missouri, rose and informed the Members of the House that the following amounts had been approved for Fiscal Year 1959:

	Estimates	Final Appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Agriculture.....	\$3,320,888,539	\$3,191,875,539	-\$129,013,000
Commerce.....	932,721,000	971,214,000	-11,507,000
Defense.....	38,736,970,000	39,602,827,000	+815,857,000
District of Col. . .	27,660,600	22,860,600	-4,800,000
General Govt.	15,814,870	15,679,870	-135,000
Gabriel.....	414,484,600	459,675,950	+45,191,350
Labor and.....	2,975,437,181	3,142,606,981	+167,169,800
Legislative.....	123,846,669	123,297,387	-549,282
Military construc.	1,730,653,000	1,353,850,000	-376,803,000
Public Works.....	1,077,356,000	1,118,128,835	+40,772,835
State, etc.	539,285,011	577,904,113	-11,380,898
Tele-Post Office.	4,121,969,000	4,108,108,000	-13,861,000
Supplemental 1959.	4,081,154,221	3,697,305,478	-383,848,743
Deficiency and Supplemental 1958	4,903,055,882	4,879,893,095	-23,162,787
Independent offices	6,171,270,500	6,090,156,900	-81,113,600
National Security...	3,950,092,500	3,298,092,500	-652,000,000
Grand total.....	73,272,659,573	72,653,476,248	-619,183,325

September 10, 1958

It took me approximately one week to complete my office work in Washington, and then I returned home. Since my return, I have started my usual travels throughout the District. Yesterday, I spent the day in Allen County and the day before in Edmonson County.

Tomorrow night I speak before the Lions Club annual Ladies Day banquet in Brownsville and on Sunday afternoon of this week I speak in Leitchfield at the Grayson County Church Day Program. This meeting will be attended by several thousand people and John Sherman Cooper and I will be the principal speakers.

I completed the Second Session of the 85th Congress with my perfect voting record as far as attendance is concerned in tact, and in addition had a perfect record on all quorum calls. For five consecutive years now I have never missed a roll call vote and according to my information I am the only Member of Congress who has served four years or longer that has a perfect record.

The Republicans are really sick today. For years and years we have heard the slogan "So goes Maine so goes the United States." Yesterday, at the general election, which by the way is the last general election to be held in Maine, a Democrat was elected Governor. The present Governor, a Democrat, defeated Senator Payne, the Republican incumbent, and my good friend Frank M. Coffin, the only Democrat in the House from Maine for a great many years succeeded in winning a second term.

In addition to Coffin, Bob Hale who was running his ninth term on the Republican ticket was defeated.

Out of three House seats for Maine, we now have two. The other Senator from Maine is Margaret Chase Smith, and if she had been up for election this year in my opinion the same would have happened to her.

Representative Herman P. Eberharter, Democrat from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, died Tuesday as the result of a stroke. He was 66 years of age. A Member of the Committee on Ways and Means, he had been sick for a great many months. This vacancy on Ways and Means is the third one so far this year. In January, the three vacancies created as a result of the defeat of Noble J. Gregory, the death of Herman P. Eberharter and the fact that Eugene McCarthy is running for the U.S. Senate, will be up for grabs. This is a good Committee, and it is right unusual to have three of the major party vacancies up at one time.

Before I returned home, a letter appeared in the Courier-Journal in the Point of View column which reads as follows:

"Predicts Natcher's Future"

"The Democratic Party is grooming promising young Presidential aspirants of the future. Records reveal a bright career for a young native son, Hon. William H. Natcher, truly a great public servant. Mr. Natcher was recently selected over higher ranking Congressmen for another very important post. His stock is soaring with respect from every locality.

"We predict Mr. Natcher will defeat his opponent this November by one of the largest majorities given a candidate by this district. We also predict Mr. Natcher will be a successful aspirant for the Presidency in the future and just as successful as a resident in the White House. The voters we have contacted are all of one belief, that Mr. Natcher will be returned to Congress this fall to continue on a career which he has well started.

"Bowling Green, Ky.

Marion Raymer"

September 19, 1958

Today I speak before the Kiwanis Club here in Bowling Green and the subject that I will use is "A Trip to the Moon."

Tomorrow, I will spend the day in Simpson County, and beginning on Monday of next week I will be in Henderson, Union, Webster, Hopkins and McLean Counties.

After the news story appeared in the Courier-Journal concerning my voting record, an editorial appeared in the Courier-Journal entitled "Attendance Medal for Mr. Natcher." This editorial is as follows:

"Kentucky's Representative Natcher would agree at once that a perfect record of answering roll calls and quorum calls does not make a perfect Congressman. Even leaving aside personal misfortunes such as illness, good reasons relating to necessary official business may exist for an absence now and then. But Mr. Natcher has made it a matter of pride to be present whenever the clerk calls his name in the House chamber. And we congratulate him on never having failed once during his five years of service he has just completed.

"If this were his only achievement, it would hardly be worth mentioning except as indicating that he is sound of wind and limb and equal to a fast sprint when occasion demands. But his attendance record is only part of a general record of fidelity to the public business and only an added reassurance to Mr. Natcher's constituents that their man is on the job."

A number of papers throughout the district had nice articles in the paper concerning this matter, and my local paper, The Park City Daily News, carried the following editorial:

"An Exceptional Record"

"We again call attention to the exceptional voting record which William H. Natcher has compiled since he has been representing Kentucky's 2nd District in Congress.

"In five years in Congress, Representative Natcher has yet to miss a roll call or quorum call.

"It hasn't always been easy. According to reports from Washington, sometimes it has been necessary for the Bowling Green Congressman to race in a somewhat undignified manner down the corridors of the Capitol in order to reach the House floor in time to have his vote recorded. But he has always made it.

"There's no reason for anybody within Congressman Natcher's district not to know where he stands on the important issues facing the nation. True, not everybody will always agree with the way he casts his votes, but even those in disagreement must admire the forthright way in which he faces the most controversial issues.

"We consider Congressman Natcher's record on roll call votes a genuine indication of his fidelity to duty."

October 3, 1958

During the past two weeks, I have travelled into nine of the counties in the District, and everything seems to be in fine shape.

Tomorrow I spend the day in Butler County and on Saturday I speak at the dedication ceremonies for the new Kendall Plant in Franklin.

On Monday, I attend a luncheon with the County Agents and Home Demonstration Agents here in Bowling Green, and On October 7, 8 and 9 I will travel through Daviess, Hancock and Breckinridge Counties. On Monday night October 13 I speak before the annual Farm Bureau Banquet here in Warren County. On October 14, I speak before the Lions Club; the Rotary Club on the 15th; the Mammoth Cave meeting of the Dentists for this District on the 16th and the Parent Teachers Association that night. On October 17, the R.E.A. banquet will be held here in Bowling Green.

On Monday of this week, I went before the Bureau of the Budget requesting the following amounts for the projects in the Second Congressional District: Rough River Reservoir, \$2,715,000 to complete construction; \$32,500 to complete the survey of the Panther Creek project; \$2 million to begin construction of the Barren River Reservoir and \$3,400,000 to continue construction of the Nolin River Reservoir; \$10,000 to initiate advance engineering and design on the Sturgis local protection project; and \$1,000 to initiate advance engineering and design for lock and dams 3 and 4 on Green River and for cannalization project through to Woodbury lock and dam. In addition to the Second District projects mentioned above, I joined with the other Members of the Kentucky delegation for all of Kentucky's projects and specifically requested \$50,000 to begin advance engineering and design on the Green River Reservoir project which will be located in Green County just out of Greensburg.

December 31, 1958

For the past several weeks I have been unable to keep the Journal up to date.

Briefly, the reason for this delay is as follows:

Upon my return to Kentucky during the first week in September, I started my annual tour of the District. From first to last I traveled about 8,000 miles in the fifteen counties campaigning for reelection and making speeches before civic clubs, college chapel groups, soil conservation groups, Chamber of Commerce Organizations, church groups, business and professional women's organizations and several other groups. I made about 104 speeches.

In addition to my election, several important matters were consummated insofar as my District and the State of Kentucky is concerned. We are closer to the Federal purchase of Onyx and Crystal Caves in the Mammoth Cave National Park with meetings to be held in Kentucky on January 13th and 14th with the owners of the caves. I received the Soil Conservation Award for Kentucky for my legislative assistance and support of this program since I have been a Member of Congress. In addition to this award the REA Coops in my District made an award to me for my assistance with the REA program. On December 13th the first contract was let for the Nolin River Reservoir. The amount of this contract is \$1,037,947.

On September 29th we appeared before the Bureau of the Budget requesting \$82 million for Kentucky navigation and flood control projects. I requested \$2,715,000 to complete the Rough River Reservoir; \$50,000 for the planning of the Sturgis, Kentucky Floodwall; \$32,500 to complete the planning of the Panther Creek Survey;

100,000 to begin advance engineering and design for reconstruction of Lock and Dam 3 and 4 on Green River and for continuation of canalization projects; \$2 million to begin construction on Warren River Reservoir; \$3,400,000 for continuation of construction on Nolin River Reservoir and \$50,000 to begin advance engineering and design for the Upper Green River Reservoir.

During the period of time mentioned above I delivered the annual Veterans Day address at Hazenboro, set up and attended Clear Creek Watershed meeting at Madisonville, Kentucky and had the pleasure of reading Elizabeth Wilson's article in her "Coffee Time" Column concerning Virginia.

A number of important events took place throughout the world during this time with one of the same being the death of Pope Pius XII which took place on October 9, 1958.

With my District redistricted two years ago and now containing six strong Republican counties and one that goes Republican quite often it is somewhat different from the Old District which I represented at the time of my election on August 1, 1953. President Eisenhower carried this district in 1956 by over 14,000 and I succeeded in winning with a majority of only 2,640. Keeping this in mind and knowing full well that this District was listed as a marginal District with the 1956 vote being 50.8 percent Democratic and 49.2 percent Republican, I decided that if it was at all possible I would attempt to take this District out of the marginal category. I started traveling and campaigning, and during the process lost nine pounds. My majority in the November 4, 1958 election was 26,702 the old District at one time gave a majority to a congressional candidate of 24,219. Therefore, the new District gave a majority larger than the old District had ever given.

In checking the results you find that an unusual election took place. I carried all eight of the Democratic counties including my

ome county by a vote of about ten to one and carried every Republican County except Ohio County which was the home County of my Republican opponent Heyland Render. He carried this County by 173 majority. My opponent two years ago also came from Ohio County and he carried the county by nearly 3,000 majority. Render is a State Representative and his entrance into the race and the methods used caused the Republican leadership in my District considerable trouble. Edmonson County is the home County of former United States Senator M. M. Logan and with Senator Logan considered the outstanding citizen of this County he was never able to carry this County in November. Edmonson County is 5 to 1 Republican and regardless of the fact that this man was a United States Senator and an outstanding man his home County people did not scratch their ballot. I carried every precinct in Edmonson County. This is the first time that a Democrat ever carried this County and according to an article which appeared in the Edmonson News it is the first time that any candidate carried every precinct in the November election. The results of my November 4th election are as follows.

Second Congressional District

<u>County</u>	<u>N.</u>	<u>R.</u>
Allen	1,226	814
Breckinridge	2,551	1,506
Butler	1,197	856
Clayless	7,163	2,088
Edmonson	1,139	433
Grayson	1,898	1,044
Hancock	679	375
Henderson	4,788	860
Hopkins	3,859	581
Kearney	1,061	281
Ohio	1,944	2,117
Simpson	1,673	126
Union	1,804	197
Warren	5,408	532
Webster	2,545	427
	38,935	12,237

Every newspaper in my District with the exception of about four endorsed me editorially and

in several of the counties committees were organized consisting of both Republican and Democrats in my behalf. I received 10 to 1 in my home County which was about 91% of the vote. In Simpson County I received 93% and in Hopkins County 87%.

The Clements-Gregory fight, Chandler Redistricting and the playing both sides of the political fence placed the people in my District where they not only wanted to help me but wanted the majority to be tremendous. It was.

During the period indicated above space plans for 1959-1960 in this country were announced. According to these plans the big Atlas U. S. sent into space will be followed by other satellites some more advanced than Atlas--perhaps at a rate of one or two a month. Monkeys and mice will be shot into orbit, returned to earth safely. Man will make first brief flights into space in a rocket plane. Weather satellite will be sent up to spot hurricanes, other storms. A camera in orbit, passing directly over Russia, will photograph earth. Rockets will be shot to the moon, Mars, and Venus. First artificial planet will be fired into orbit around the sun. A giant "switchboard in the sky," based on the Atlas radio-relay system, will begin transmitting thousands of messages for U. S. armed forces around the world.

The nations News Editors in the traditional annual poll conducted by the Associated Press voted for what they regard as the ten biggest and best stories of the year. Listed first is the tale of missiles and the race into space. Next comes the crisis in the Middle East. After that there follows such other events as the Democratic sweep in the November Congressional elections, the death of Pope Pius XII, the Goldfine-Adams case and the remarkable comeback of General Charles DeGaulle in France.

The 86th Congress will get under way on Wednesday, January 7th. We picked up 48 seats in the November 4 election making the total number of Democrats in the House 283. In the Senate we will have two new members from the new State of Alaska. These two are Democrats and the Republicans will only have 34 of the 98 Senators. The new Democratic members of the 86th Congress who succeed Republicans are as follows:

Joseph W. Barr	Indiana
Chester W. Bowles	Connecticut
John Brademas	Indiana
Daniel B. Brewster	Maryland
Lawrence Brock	Nebraska
Quentin Burdick	North Dakota
Frank W. Burke	Kentucky
James A. Burke	Massachusetts
Steven V. Carter	Iowa
Jeffery Cohelan	California
Robert E. Cook	Ohio
Emilio Q. Daddario	Connecticut
Thaddeus J. Dulski	New York
Gerald T. Flynn	Wisconsin
John R. Foley	Maryland
Newell A. George	Kansas
Robert N. Giaimo	Connecticut
Denver D. Hargis	Kansas
Randall S. Harmon	Indiana
Ken Hechler	West Virginia
Earl Hogan	Indiana
Donald J. Irwin	Connecticut
Byron L. Johnson	Colorado
Thomas F. Johnson	Maryland
George A. Kasem	California
Robert W. Kastenmeier	Wisconsin
David S. King	Utah
Frank Kowalski	Connecticut
Robert W. Levering	Ohio
Harris B. McDowell, Jr.	Delaware
Donald F. McGinley	Nebraska

William H. Meyer	Vermont
Clement W. Miller	California
Walter H. Moeller	Ohio
John S. Monagan	Connecticut
William T. Murphy	Illinois
James G. O'Hara	Michigan
James C. Oliver	Maine
Stanley A. Prokop	Pennsylvania
Roman C. Pucinski	Illinois
James M. Quigley	Pennsylvania
Dan Rostenkowski	Illinois
J. Edward Roush	Indiana
George E. Shipley	Illinois
Neal Smith	Iowa
Samuel S. Stratton	New York
Herman Toll	Pennsylvania
Fred Wampler	Indiana
Leonard G. Wolf	Iowa

For a number of days now much has been said about the President's new \$77 billion budget which is to be submitted for fiscal year 1960. The spending budget for fiscal year 1959 totaled \$79,200,000,000. The income is estimated at \$67 billion. Here we will have a deficit for fiscal year 1959 of some \$12,200,000,000. The President maintains that his new budget for 1960 is a balanced budget. He assumes that business will keep getting better leading to higher revenues; that Congress will agree to some cuts in non-defense spending; an increase in postal rates and a few tax boosts. According to the President's proposals for 1960, no general tax increase is to be requested.

Senator Lyndon Johnson recently outlined a 2 point legislative program for the first session of the 86th Congress. This program is as follows:

1. To review our foreign policy so that bold, new imaginative programs can be recommended to our responsible officials.

2. To face up to the high interest rates which are slowing the necessary growth of our economy.

3. To breathe life into the newly created space agency and launch a program to explore outer space.

4. To develop the peaceful uses of the atom...with emphasis on an atomic merchant marine.

5. To step up the supply and conservation of water for the West.

6. A consistent policy for Latin America which will help our neighbors to help themselves.

7. A new farm program, because there is something wrong when the Government must spend 53 cents (for agricultural programs) for every net dollar the farmer takes in.

8. A program to help the people in those areas which are economically depressed to help themselves in restoring their regions to prosperity.

9. A labor bill to protect honest, constructive labor from the selfish schemes of the racketeers.

10. A bold housing program which will set as its goal a home for every American family.

11. A re-examination of our airport program because we are entering the jet age and present facilities are totally inadequate.

12. A courageous urban renewal program to bring new health and vitality to our cities.

Ike's new budget is certainly no Christmas gift. Any attempt to increase postal rates and a general gasoline tax increase will be frowned upon by the huge Democratic majority in the House.

When you consider the proposal for 1960, it is right unusual when you remember that for fiscal year 1948 spending totaled \$56 billion.

The first three purchases of land for construction of Nolin River Reservoir were made some three weeks ago. This land was acquired for the dam site, control tower and access to and from the road leading to the dam site.

January 1, 1959

On December 29th armed Cuban police dragged two American passengers from the Delta Air Lines plane just before take off. One of the passengers was Larry F. Brantley, a school teacher from St. Mathews, Kentucky, and a son of Tom Brantley, a superintendant of city schools in Morganfield. His companion was James W. Reid formerly from the State of Pennsylvania. It seems that these two men were heard to make statements favorable to the Castro rebels while waiting in the lobby of the airport at Havana. The statements apparently were "Viva Castro!" Upon being called by the Brantley's I joined with others and within a matter of a few hours the two young men who had been charged with disorderly conduct were released. They were released just in time for shortly after their statements were made the Cuban rebels took over Cuba. President Batista fled from Cuba on Thursday, January 1, going to the Dominican Republic. The Castro rebels are now in charge of Cuba.

On January 13 and 14 meetings will be held in Bowling Green and Mammoth Cave National Park with the representatives of the Department of Interior and the State of Kentucky present to take up with the owners of the caves the matter of the

purchase as provided for under Public Law 322 passed in 1954. Much has been said concerning this matter and in fact certain harmful statements have been made by Chandler, Congressman Chelf and others which have retarded the program insofar as purchase is concerned. I think the prize telegram of all time is the telegram that Frank Chelf sent to Conrad Wirth, Director of the National Park Service. Mammoth Cave National Park contains 51 thousand acres and 46 thousand acres are in the Second Congressional District and 5 thousand acres in the Fourth Congressional District. Congressman Chelf's telegram is as follows:

"Lebanon, Kentucky

"Hon. Conrad Wirth, Director, National Park Service, Department of Interior, Washington, D. C.

"As you know, I have fought since my first term in Congress to enact legislation forcing Government acquire private caves in Mammoth Cave National Park. Since 1947 we have had enabling legislation accomplish this purpose. The law had to be good because your Department endorsed it. When Congressman Clements was running for Governor in 1947 I was busy before House and Senate Committees selling our story and fighting to pass bill. Since that time there have been surveys of the property, inspections, checks, rechecks, more surveys, more inspections, promises, much talk great publicity, but no action. When Congressman William Natcher came to Congress I enlisted his aid and he has worked untiringly and conscientiously along with our entire Kentucky delegation to get you people to comply with existing law. From time to time Congressman Natcher being on House Appropriations Committee

I have asked him to contact you to learn latest development, but always you advised him that your Department was ready, willing, and able to act, but that trouble was not in Washington. We then told our story to our State Administrations. While I do not always agree with Governor Chandler, nevertheless, we will all have to admit that he did take action. His Administration has done everything possible to acquire these caves and put an end to this long bitter controversy that has been a constant headache to the traveling public over a quarter century. So it is not Frankfort but Washington, your own office, that has thrown sand in the wheels of our progress. For you to take the attitude that the Great Onyx Cave owners should reduce their price at this time is absolutely unrealistic and fantastic, and the sad thing about it all is - you know that it is unrealistic and fantastic because as far back as 1933 a circuit court in Kentucky in a condemnation suit set the price of Great Onyx Cave at \$295,000 good American 100 percent dollars. And you have the nerve here in 1958, 25 years later, to ask them to cut their price and accept forty-eight cent dollars or really one-half of its actual worth. The fuzzy rumors that I have been hearing for years about your scuttling this act -- that you were dedicated to resist delay and even the object intent and purpose of the Congress is now coming into clearer focus. Up to now, I must frankly admit, that I have always liked you very much, thought that you could do no wrong, but now I am convinced that you are either wittingly or unwittingly in consort with those who would destroy Kentucky's tourist trade. You may have prolonged our cave acquisition here in Kentucky, but I have news for you, I am going to fight against every appropriation that

your Department seeks so that every dollar that you have caused Kentucky to lose it wouldn't surprise me to see your Department lose a great deal more and all because you - Conrad with "Have law--won't act." Well my friend, I "have eight terms--will act." Once upon a time you were tops with me but you have fallen like Mother's bread when the oven door slammed. So far as I am concerned the fire is out, the steam is dead, the boiler is cold, the water is off, the pipes are frozen, and I am in no humor to play tiddlewinks with any thawing blow torches. Why don't you please retire? I believe you would be saving your Department lots of trouble that may be headed your way in our new overwhelmingly Democratic Congress. Now don't start trying to sweet talk Congressman Bill Natcher on appropriations because he happens to be on our Kentucky team and us folks from the foothills of Kentucky stick together. You have fooled us once and that was your fault but if you ever do it again that will be our fault. I shall tell my colleagues how you have successfully kept a Federal law from being enforced and if you don't have appropriation troubles during this next Congress it will not be because I did not give it a great deal of time and energy. So "On Guard" - you have asked for it."

Each year we have a number of requests for football tickets for the Army-Navy Game. Many funny things happen along about this time, and it seems that Congressman William J. Green of Pennsylvania didn't mind going to a lot of trouble last year to get tickets for the Army-Navy game for a friend of his, however, he was a little annoyed when the friend didn't show up and he was more than a little annoyed when the friend never explained. This year the friend made the same request and Green sent him the tickets - last year's!

From time to time this man John Sherman Cooper really amazes me. Of course, each time that he has been elected the Democrats perform the services for him, and he is right liberal when he knows the facts are generally known. The following article which appeared in the December 29th Courier Journal entitled "Green River Flood Work Contract Let," explains what I have in mind. This article is as follows:

"Washington, Dec. 29. The second phase of flood-control work for Kentucky's Green River was opened Monday when the Army Corps of Engineers in Louisville awarded a contract for construction on Nolin Reservoir in Edmonson County to Maxon Construction Company of Dayton.

"The Reservoir will control the flow of water from the Nolin River into the Green and is expected to reduce flood damage for 197 miles along the Ohio River from Evansville, Ind., to Cairo, Ill.

Cooper Tells of Award

"Announcement of the contract was made by Senator John Sherman Cooper on behalf of himself Senator Thruston B. Morton, Representative William H. Natcher, and Representative Frank L. Chelf.

"Republican Cooper paid tribute to Democrat Natcher for his work, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, in getting House approval for initial construction work on Nolin Reservoir despite the fact the Bureau of the Budget had declined to ask funds for the project.

"Total cost of Nolin Reservoir is estimated \$14,400,000. Already under construction is the Hugh River Reservoir in Grayson and Breckinridge counties.

Green Reservoir Planned

"Preliminary planning has been done on Barren Reservoir in Barren County. The Kentucky legislators will seek, at the forthcoming session of Congress, to get money for a fourth reservoir, Green No. 2, in Green County.

"The site of the Nolin Reservoir dam is about seven miles upstream from Brownsville, and 25 miles northeast of Bowling Green. The reservoir will extend into Edmonson, Grayson, Hart, and Hardin counties."

A great many statements have been made concerning "Mandate from the People" since the November election. In my opinion Congress may consider the following matters during the First Session of the 86th Congress: Approach a balanced budget for the year to start next July 1. Start a program to help communities with heavy unemployment--"distressed areas." Offer aid in building "community facilities"--slum clearance, urban renewal, etc. Close some "loopholes" in tax laws. Change the filibuster rule, making it easier to shut off debate in the Senate. Impose "moderate" curbs on labor rackets. Vote new aids to small business.

In my opinion Congress will likely balk at the following: Any general increase in income taxes. The full 1.5-cent increase in gasoline tax to be requested by the President. A drastic cut in farm price supports or farm subsidies. Any real restriction on powers of the Supreme Court. A crackdown on Southern States to force integration of public schools. Federal ban on state "right to work" laws. Any major increase in foreign aid. Another increase in postal rates. Severe cutbacks in veterans' benefits.

According to figures recently published 6.6 % of our people resided on farms in 1950.

In 1958 only 12 percent of our people in this country resided on farms. In speaking of farms and agriculture I noticed statement from Secretary of Agriculture Benson to the effect that on October 1 we had on hand \$7,895,002,000. The October 1 total was made up of loans outstanding of \$2,319,478,000 and the cost value of inventories totaling \$5,575,524,000. Wheat led with \$830,828,074, followed by tobacco, \$600,369,495, cotton \$332,216,444, corn \$268,559,118 and grain sorghum \$74,594,464. Other commodities accounted for the remainder.

January 3, 1959

Beginning on Tuesday of this week our subcommittee of the Committee on Astronautics and Outer Space started final hearings for purpose of approving report to be submitted to Congress next week. The Chairman of the Select Committee, John McCormack, Majority Leader, from Massachusetts, set up one subcommittee and was kind enough to name me as Chairman. During the hearings we approved a final report for submission to Congress, as provided for under resolution setting up the Select Committee, making certain recommendations in so far as outer space is concerned. We were also briefed by an intelligence team from the Air Force in matters concerning outer space which are in operation in Russia today. I was amazed at some of the information that we were given. The full Committee met on Friday and approved our final report, and all of the staff reports which accompany this report at the time it is filed with the Clerk of the House, which will probably take place on Wednesday of next week. During our hearings we received information to the effect that adequate equipment was on hand including the necessary rockets and missiles for two additional moon shots, and for some reason this material was not being used by the Air Force. We adopted a resolution unanimously calling upon the President

or necessary orders immediately directing that these two shots be taken. Our Committee recommended that the two extra shots take place under Air Force direction after the Army's next shot which is tentatively scheduled for early February. This information was leaked by one of the members of my subcommittee, and an article appearing in today's New York Times states, in part, that the resolution directing the Administration to go ahead with two more moon shots was sponsored by me and by James W. Fulton, Republican of Pennsylvania. This information should not have been leaked because it was a part of our final report which must be submitted and approved by the House of Representatives next week.

Within one hour after adoption of our resolution concerning the additional moon shots and approval of our final report pertaining to outer space, Moscow announced that it had successfully fired a cosmic rocket toward the moon. The Moscow radio termed it the first successful planetary flight, and predicted that the rocket would reach the area of the moon at 7:00 A.M. Sunday, Moscow time, which would be 11:00 P.M. tonight, Washington time. It is predicted in this Country that since the Russians have announced their moon rocket in advance, which has a speed of seven miles a second, this indicates that the Russians are positive that they will succeed either in hitting the moon, or placing the rocket in orbit around the moon. At the time of the Soviet announcement the rocket was 68,354 miles from the earth and the last stage of the rocket weighed 3,245.2 pounds without fuel. This last stage of the rocket contains three radio transmitters and special equipment designed to create an artificial comet that would be formed about 7:57 P.M. Washington time tonight.

We are really moving along and I sometimes wonder if Reverend Bruce, of Bowling Green, who, by the way, stops me on the street every time I am in town admonishing me that such action is against the will of the Lord, is right or wrong.

On Tuesday of next week we will have our first Democratic Caucus and the First Session of the 86th Congress will get under way on Wednesday, January 7th.

January 4, 1959

On Saturday of last week, President Eisenhower formally proclaimed Alaska the 49th state and disclosed the design of the new American Flag. The new American Flag contains seven staggered rows of seven stars and the traditional stripes.

Moscow announced this past week-end that the new Soviet Cosmic Rocket will hurtle past the moon and become the first artificial planet and satellite of the sun. The Rocket will miss the moon some 3750 to 5000 miles. This new Rocket was named Lunik.

It appears that in addition to the new standing Committee on Outer Space that two or three other new Committees may be created. This is still in the speculative stage, but certain duties of the Committees on Armed Services, Pan-American Activities, Government Operations, and Interior and Insular Affairs may be set up in new standing Committees.

Kentucky's economic scoreboard for 1957 and 1958 is as follows:

KENTUCKY ECONOMIC SCOREBOARD - 1957 vs. 1958

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>change</u>
Population (estimate)	3,043,000	3,080,000	Up 37,700
Personal Income	\$4,122,000,000	\$4,183,000,000	Up 61,000,000
Nonfarm Employment	629,500	618,000	Down 13,500
Manufacturing Employment	166,700	157,300	Down 9,400
Bank Deposits	\$1,266,283,000	\$1,312,815,000	Up \$46,532,000
Farm Marketings	\$568,026,000	\$556,202,500	Down \$11,823,500
Coal Production (tons)	75,775,936	65,480,000	Down 10,295,936
Gas (millions of cubic feet)	72,000	73,500	Up 1,500
Crude Oil (barrels)	17,033,688	16,961,335	Down 72,353
Whisky (proof gallons)	90,066,550	89,688,999	Down 377,551
Construction	\$393,638,000	\$391,487,000	Down \$2,151,000
Motor-Vehicle Registration	1,095,400	1,116,809	Up 21,409
Gasoline Consumption (gallons)	822,070,605	830,323,627	Up 8,253,022

The Soviet Union has recently approved country-wide campaign against smoking with an announcement that it is now abundantly clear that smoking is a dangerous form of chronic poisoning of the body which can cause grave illnesses.

Alaska's addition to the Union will add an one additional voting Member in the House with the House Democratic Vote being 283 and the Republican Vote being 153. In the Senate with the Senators the fancy mahogany box which has not been used since Arizona and New Mexico became States will be brought out of storage and polished for the drawing by the Senators - Elect E. L. Bartlett and Ernest Gruening. Three slips will be placed in the box marked 1, 2, 3 with slip number one entitling the owner to a six year term, slip number two to a two year term and slip number three to a four year term. It is possible that either man will be lucky enough to draw six years.

According to my information Russia probably will fire a rocket in the direction of Moscow before the year of 1959 closes.

Cuba is completely under the control of the Rebel Leader Fidel Castro who was immediately named head of the Military Forces by Judge Manuel Retana who was designated as the next President of Cuba by Castro.

A group of liberals in the House have been discussing for a number of days now the question of curtailing the power of the Rules Committee. The Speaker has indicated that bills will not be held in the Rules Committee this year for periods longer than 21 days and has just about convinced the complaining Members that a caucus might not be necessary.

Senator John Sherman Cooper was named the new liberal leader for the post of minority leader in the Senate against the conservative candidate Senator Dirksen of Illinois. In my opinion Senator Cooper and his group are certainly right, but will not be able to obtain enough votes to take over the minority leadership post.

It now appears that President Eisenhower's budget for the new Fiscal Year probably will recommend an expenditure of around \$41.5 billion for defense and slightly more than \$4 billion for Foreign Aid.

January 6, 1958

The Democratic Caucus will be held this morning at 10:30, and, in addition to presenting the new Members, the Officials of the House, beginning with the Speaker and the House Employees, will be approved. Of course, we will agree to voice in nomination, tomorrow, for Speaker, Mr. Burn of Texas, who, by the way, has completed his 45th year in the House, and John McCormack of Massachusetts for Majority Leader. Carl Albert of Oklahoma will again be nominated for Democratic Whip and our House Employees will for all major offices be the same. Ralph Roberts of Rockport, Indiana for Clerk, William "Fishbait" Miller of Mississippi for Doorkeeper, Zeake W. Johnson of Tennessee for Sergeant at Arms, Lew Deschler of Louisiana for Parliamentarian, H. H. Morris for House Chaplain and so on down the list.

There will be twelve vacancies to fill the Major Committees. With 48 Members who unseated Republicans and with 83 new Members, Committee assignments will be rather difficult to make this year. Three of the Major Committee assignments are on the Committee on Ways and Means, and just before we adjourned the Second Session of the 85th Congress, Speaker Rayburn and Wilbur Mills, the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, informed me that if I wanted Noble Gregory's seat on the Committee on Ways and Means I could have the

assignment. The Committee on Ways and Means is a good Committee and is the Committee on Committees, but it still does not compare with the Committee on Appropriations. I informed the Speaker that I appreciated the offer and if it met with his approval I would like to see John Watts of Kentucky go from the Committee on Agriculture to the Committee on Ways and Means. The Speaker stated that he would let me know in a day or two and subsequently he said that John Watts would meet with the approval of the Leadership. I called John and gave him this information. During the recess period he discussed this matter with his people and after a lot of soul searching he has agreed to go on the Committee on Ways and Means. This announcement will be made today at the Caucus. The Kentucky Member on Ways and Means will make the suggestions for Committee assignments for three states, Kentucky, West Virginia and Ohio. With John Watts on the Committee on Ways and Means, this will imply mean that our two Members from Kentucky, Frank Burke and Frank Stubblefield will both receive fairly good Committees. At least they will not have to go to the bottom of the list and work up. If everything goes according to plan, Frank Burke will request the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Frank Stubblefield will request John Watts' seat on Agriculture.

A new standing Committee for this Session of Congress will be the Committee on Science and Space. Two of the Members of the Select Committee on Astronautics and Outer Space have been offered the Chairmanship and both have refused it. This Chairmanship would be for the new Committee which would be set up by the Committee on Ways and Means and they are now requesting three of us to stay on the Committee on Science and Space for a while until the new Chairman, whoever he may be, and the new members get the program under way. I was offered the Chairmanship of this Committee yesterday, and although I will never have the

Chairmanship of a Committee in the House I could not leave the Committee on Appropriations for this new Committee. On the Committee on Appropriations there are a number of Members my age and just as sound and from safe Districts ahead of me and all of these Members will have a chance.

Overtown Brooks was offered the Chairmanship, and even though he is a very peculiar fellow, probably would have worked at the job enough to keep the Committee going. He has been in Congress for 22 years and is the second man on the Armed Services Committee. Carl Vinson of Georgia, the Chairman, and Mr. Brooks do not like each other and Carl Vinson says he will never die as long as Brooks is in line for the Chairmanship. Carl Vinson has completed his 44th year in the House. Lee Metcalfe, another Senior Member on the Committee and a very fine fellow was offered the Chairmanship and had the choice of going on the Ways and Means Committee and taking this Committee. The uncertainty of this new Committee was too much for Metcalfe and he informed me that he would go on the Committee on Ways and Means. This is quite a promotion from the Committee on Education and Labor. Metcalfe is an outstanding Member and would have made a good Chairman of the new Committee.

January 7, 1959

The Democratic caucus was held yesterday and there were no indications of dissension. The Speaker, Mr. Rayburn, and the Majority Leader, Mr. McCormack, were both nominated for election today and the Democratic Whip, Carl Albert, together with his staff were approved. All of the House employees are approved and the entire slate will be adopted today when the House convenes.

The same cannot be said of the Republican caucus which was held yesterday afternoon at 2:30. By a vote of 74 to 70 my good friend Joe W. Martin, Jr. of Massachusetts, age 74, was defeated for minority

leader by Representative Charles Halleck of Indiana. This was an upset and was the direct result of the November 4 election. Several of the Administrative Assistants at the White House appeared on the Hill lobbying for Halleck and all of the Nixon people in the House were on the Halleck side. Poor old Joe was simply crucified.

Halleck has served as Minority Leader on two occasions - during the 80th and 83rd Congress. Joe Martin has served as Speaker and Minority Leader for a period of 20 years. Joe is not in good shape physically and this blow could be serious.

Our Speaker, Mr. Rayburn, and Joe Martin are the closest of friends. On many occasions agreements have been made which benefited both parties and the country generally as a result of his friendship. Halleck is considered tricky, and, in fact, in the past November election succeeded in winning in a very close race with the last 16 precincts deciding the election. In addition to the honor which goes with the position of Minority Leader, Halleck, of course, wanted to place himself in a better position for the 1960 election. The election last year clearly indicated the position that Halleck was in in his home district and his election to the post of Minority Leader should help him somewhat.

For several years Halleck served as Republican Congressional Chairman for the November elections. He received quite a bit of criticism as a result of some of his actions and according to some of the Republican members it was a blessing to get rid of him.

I am definitely of the opinion that the liberals in the Senate on the Republican side are right from the standpoint of their Party and the country generally. The fight yesterday, in my

opinion, simply places the Republican Party in the House in a position where no past agreements in regard to Committees and other matters will be carried out, and since our Speaker is not fond of Halleck the Democratic Party will plow on and Halleck as Minority Leader can lead the loyal opposition. During my tenure as a member of the House, I have seen a number of bills brought in which were close from the standpoint of necessity at the time, but the Speaker and Joe Martin agreed on the bill which simply meant that ordinarily it passed. This friendship has saved the Eisenhower administration on more than one occasion and the President again demonstrated his ability to run under an old friend. The Senator Wiley case and many others clearly demonstrate the ruthlessness of this man Eisenhower. Yesterday he permitted the Administrative Assistants from the White House to lobby openly on the Hill against an old friend, Joe W. Martin, Jr. of Massachusetts.

A number of unusual things happened at the caucus yesterday. For instance, Usher Burdick's son was presented as a new Democratic member of the House from North Dakota. He took his father's seat and his father was a liberal Republican. In addition to the son, the son-in-law of Usher Burdick was also presented as a new member from Ohio. For the first time in many years every Representative from that State was presented as a new member and all are Democrats. These six gentlemen are from the State of Connecticut. Another unusual presentation was the new Representative from Maine, James C. Oliver, who previously served three terms as a Republican. This time he was elected on the Democratic ticket, and in the House we have two Democrats and one Republican from Maine.

Overton Brooks has just about changed his mind and has agreed to accept Chairmanship of the new Astronautics and Science Committee. He told me that under no circumstances would he accept the

Chairmanship if he had to give up his seat on Armed Services. For 22 years he has served on the Military Affairs Committee and today is next to the Chairmanship. I do not know what agreement was made as to his Committee on Armed Forces. The Chairmanship had reached me, and, although I probably will never be a Chairman of a Committee, I cannot leave Appropriations. I have agreed to serve for a few months on this new Committee in addition to my election yesterday to the Committee on Appropriations. Personally, I do not think it is necessary for any of the members on the Select Committee on Astronautics and Outer Space to serve on the new Committee in addition to Mr. Brooks who will be the new Chairman. In order to place all the new members a number of them should go to his new Committee.

We succeeded in electing John Watts to the Committee on Ways and Means to fill the Noble Gregory seat.

Lee Metcalfe of Montana, John Watts of Kentucky and William Green of Pennsylvania were the three new members elected to Ways and Means. Personally, I thought it was a mistake to elect William Green since he is under indictment and is to be tried in the courts of Pennsylvania. The indictment is the result of allegations pertaining to Green's membership on the Committee on Armed Services and his dealings with a contractor on one of the government installations.

January 9, 1959

President Eisenhower delivered his State of the Union message today. The newspapers always require comments from the Kentucky Members and I said that in my opinion that part of the message providing for full and adequate defense expenditures will be vigorously supported by this Congress. A

number of other proposals concerning Agriculture, and to Education, Public Works Projects, and suggestions calling for relief to sections of our country where our people are suffering must be supplemented considerably and adopted immediately. The President's budget which is to follow will be the proof of the pudding".

Joe Martin was treated unusually shabbily by the Republican Party and the sad thing about the whole matter is that some of his best friends helped wield the axe. An article appeared in one of the papers entitled "Martin's Downfall Illustrates Cruelties of Politics." This article follows:

"Washington, Jan. 7.--Joe Martin turned in his Cadillac for a taxicab Wednesday and came to work through the employees' entrance.

"He was no longer the leader of House Republicans, using the boss' door. He was just one of the crowd.

"The 74-year old bachelor from North Attleboro, Mass., stands as a living monument to the caprices and cruelties of big-time politics.

"Almost 20 years ago to the day, Martin's colleagues elevated him to the highest post in their power--the G.O.P. leadership of the House. They made him Speaker during the four years they were in control.

"His position in party circles was secure. He was chairman of the last five Republican national conventions. In every recent political campaign he traveled the length and breadth of the land championing the cause of the Grand Old Party

Tuesday the roof fell in.

"Unceremoniously, unmercifully, and unexpectedly, Martin was toppled from his throne by a vote of 74 to 70 at a party caucus. In his place was installed Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, who had risen to a position of power in the House with the early assistance of Martin.

"Among those who voted to depose Martin were several colleagues whom he had regarded as steadfast personal and political friends during his 34 years of House service.

"That's what hurt,' Martin told a reporter Wednesday. 'Some of my friends deserted me when I needed them. I'm accustomed to being battered around. You have to expect that in this business. But yesterday was something else. It hurt.'

"How does it feel to be fired, right out of a clear sky, after 20 years as boss?

"It's not too bad, now that it's over,' Martin said. 'I didn't like it. I didn't expect it. I thought I had the votes. I was a little stunned at first, but now I don't feel so bad about it. In fact, you might say I feel good. In a way I'm sort of glad, now that it's over.

"It's a relief not to have the responsibilities. Now I can be independent. I can be my own leader and my own follower...I can take life a little easier and start enjoying myself."

"Would he advise young men to get into politics?

"I wouldn't want anyone in my family to do it,' Martin said. 'But I wouldn't advise anyone else not to do it. You have to have a thick skin and be able to live it. You have to

lose as well as win. But it's an honorable calling and it's been good to me. I have no complaints.

"When the House convened, he took a rear seat, ignoring or failing to notice Representative Clarence Brown (R., Ohio) waving to him to take a vacant seat beside Halleck.

"As just another member of the House, Martin loses use of the chauffeured Cadillac that was furnished him at Government expense as minority leader. He also must give up his large suite of rooms in the Capitol and cut his office staff. Those trappings of office now belong to Halleck.

"But Martin isn't worried that he may wind up with a basement office. He and Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) are close personal friends of long standing, and Rayburn is boss over the entire House.

"No one expects Martin to be kicked around any more as long as Rayburn rules the roost.

"After all, the same thing could happen to Rayburn some day. Politics is a funny business.

January 10, 1959

The first session of the 86th Congress convened on Wednesday, January 7th.

This, in my opinion, will be one of the most important congressional sessions that has been held since World War II. A record peace time budget will be submitted by the President and national defense appropriations will take approximately 60¢ every tax dollar. The President in his State of the Union message on Friday called upon Congress to

keep his 1960 budget in balance. Of course, this budget is not in balance now and will not be in balance the day it is submitted. Anticipating revenue at an all time high as the basis for a balanced budget is optimistic to say the least.

One of the first acts after adoption of the rules is for the House to elect the Committees on House Administration, Appropriations, Rules, and Ways and Means. These Committees must get underway in order for the session to start.

According to my information, the Speaker's arrangements concerning the setting up of two or three additional Committees is now a thing of the past. Only one new Committee - The Committee on Science and Outer Space - will be formed. It will be the twentieth standing committee of the House. When the Republican Party decided to take it out on poor old Joe Martin, they completely severed all past agreements concerning size of Committees and placement of new members. Now the agreement is that the Committees on Appropriations, Ways and Means, and Rules will remain the same as to number, but the balance of the Committees in the House will contain Democrats and Republicans according to percentage of seats in the House. This simply means that in some instances instead of having 15 to 10 on a committee the number will be 19 to 7. With 283 Democrats and 153 Republicans, placement as far as Committees is concerned will make a number of Republicans right unhappy.

All of the House Resolutions were adopted to start the new session and over 2,000 bills introduced by House members the first day.

Mr. Rayburn at 77 is showing his age a little more than he has at any time heretofore. With the Republican Party completely out of control as far as the legislative branch is concerned and with

to hope whatsoever of taking an active part, much more strain will be placed on our Speaker. The Kentucky delegation now consists of: Frank A. Stubblefield of the First District, William H.atcher of the Second District, Frank W. Burke of the Third District, Frank L. Chelf of the Fourth District, Brent Spence of the Fifth District (34 years of age and the oldest member of the House), John C. Watts of the Sixth District, Carl Perkins of the Seventh District, and Eugene Siler of the Eighth District. Stubblefield unseated Gregory and Burke unseated Robsion.

John Watts was elected to the Committee on Ways and Means, and we are hoping that our two new members will receive better than average Committees.

According to my information, the budget which will be submitted within the next few days by the President will leave out a great number of matters which are of vital concern to our people at the present time. At the same time the request for foreign aid appropriations will total nearly 4.5 billion. The President's chances of securing any such amount are very slim and in my opinion the entire budget will have to be rearranged to meet the demands of the present day.

January 12, 1959

The House of Representatives set a new record last week. In its opening session on Wednesday, House members introduced 1983 bills and resolutions. The old record was 1512 pieces of legislation introduced on opening day in 1955.

Our final report to Congress for Outer Space was released yesterday. As Chairman of the Subcommittee approving the final report, I know of the many days of hard work and labor, not only from the Committee members but from the staff, that was

pended before this report was ready for submission. part we stated as follows:

We should be able to do by mid-1959 what the Russians were doing at the end of 1957 and the start of 1958 - a lag of one to one and one-half years.

It will take five years "to close the gap" between the two nations, and then only "if the United States attempts a strong thorough-going effort."

It is possible, with foresight and skill, to master these tremendous changes (brought about by the advent of the Atomic and Space Ages). But nothing short of a national effort by all those armed with power, ability and devotion can guarantee safe navigation of the swift currents of change which are now coming into view.

The Committee said it saw "almost unparalleled progress for tomorrow" as the result of success in the American space effort.

But, it warned, "failure - as the history of the complacent, wealthy and unresponsive nations of the past attests - very probably points to a new Dark Age."

Stressing the military potential of space, the committee said "outer space is fast becoming the heart and soul of advanced military science."

"The survival of the free world - indeed, all the world - is caught up in the stakes," the committee added.

The report listed two questions confronting the United States in view of the fact that

"Every phase of modern life is somehow bound up with the new space technology." These are:

1. Will the United States move steadily to marshal the resources of the free world and insure that no threat of force from space will be able to control or destroy us?

2. Will the United States provide the leadership to unite the world in dedicating its space capabilities to peaceful purposes?"

"The military potentialities of space technology ... are greater than general public discussions to date suggests," the report said. "Reconnaissance for merchant ship lane patrol and for peaceful mapping of resources can also be used to locate military targets. Communications to improve global relations can also be used to control military forces.

"Rockets for cargo and passenger delivery can also carry thermonuclear weapons. Satellites designed to return men from an orbit to a pre-selected point can also deliver bombs."

"The strategic balance of power can shift to the nation first achieving operation usability of scientific developments," it said. "... In the political and psychological struggle, when more than one nation has great military power, scientific leadership of itself can win respect and support from other nations."

"The decision to undertake a space program cannot be made in the context of domestic conditions alone. Whether the United States undertakes such a program or not, the Soviet Union has already launched a massive program with considerable momentum....

"Soviet leaders implicitly believe they will be the first to explore and to use outer space. They doubt that others will be in a position to follow."

The Committee listed nine "policy implications for the space program" which appeared to sum up congressional feelings about the race into the cosmos. These are:

"1. Inexorable changes in society and political power will follow the development of space capabilities; failure to take account of them would virtually be to choose the path of national extinction.

"2. What program the United States could achieve and what it will in fact achieve may be two very different things.

"3. Budget pressures in the short run should not be the primary basis for decisions on space programs which are long range and involve the very survival of the Nation.

"4. This Nation should not make inadequate short-run expenditures on its space program at substantial risk to its survival a few years later.

"5. The best advice...supports the view that within a decade peaceful applications of space development to weather prediction and long-range communication alone will more than pay back to the economy all the funds previously required to achieve these capabilities.

"6. The greatest benefits of space development and exploration in all probability cannot even be predicted today.

"7. Although engineering secrets related to national defense deserve the utmost protection, the greater part of the space program will progress more rapidly without the shackles of an undue security control.

"8. Full scientific and technical cooperation among the nations of the free world is essential to their joint survival and to the fastest growth of the American space program.

"9. Scientific education in the United States stands in need of critical review."

January 13, 1959

The House adjourned over Monday through Thursday. During this time the Ways and Means Committee are working on Committee assignments.

It has now been agreed definitely that the size of committees will correspond percentage wise with the total membership of the House. The Committee on Appropriations will continue with 50 members - 30 Democrats and 20 Republicans. The Ways and Means Committee will continue with 15 members and the Rules Committee will continue with the same number. The other Committees will be increased accordingly and the new Committee on Science and Outer Space will take care of some of the new members. Overton Brooks of Louisiana who served on the Select Committee on Astronautics and Outer Space when he has finally agreed to accept the Chairmanship of the new Committee much to my surprise and the surprise of other members of the House. With 21 members on the Military Affairs Committee and now the Armed Services Committee, and next to the Chairman, he is giving up quite a lot. With Brooks will be my good friend John McCormack who has agreed to stay on the Committee awhile, Miller of California, who is also on the Armed Services Committee and Joe

artin from the Republican side. The new members
ve not been agreed upon, but the Ways and Means
ommittee has agreed that the new Committee on
cience and Outer Space will be an exclusive Com-
ttee. Out of the 19 standing committees in the
use today all but six are exclusive committees.
is means that you cannot serve on a major committee
ad be on the Space Committee, but you can serve on
e Space Committee and be on one of the minor six
ommittees which have never been declared exclusive.
is rule certainly saved me from a little embarrass-
ent because my good friend, John McCormack, wanted
e to continue on the new committee as well as remain
n the Committee on Appropriations and this was
mply too much.

I had lunch today with Admiral Vinson -
arl Vinson of Georgia - who is completing his 45th
ear as a member of the House. This man is really
character. As Chairman of the Armed Services
ommittee, he rules with an iron fist and you only
o on this committee and stay a few days until you
earn that all of the military services are controlled
ther directly or indirectly by my good friend,
dmiral Vinson. He admonishes new members that they
ould never succeed in accomplishing too much for
eir District at one time. For instance, if you
e working on a navigation project you should work
n the project for about four years and after great
fficulty and many battles obtain the project and
en start similarly on another one. After two new
ocks and dams, two reservoirs, canalization of Green
ver and other reservoirs in the planning stage and
veral small surveys on the way, I certainly have
aced my successor in an embarrassing position if
e Admiral is correct. The above has been obtained
nce January 1, 1954.

Any member of the Armed Services Committee
o causes trouble is on his way out and finally in
e end the Admiral gets them all. The last move
ok care of DeLoach, W. Miller and the Admiral is

brilliant. In a loud, clear, distinct tone of voice the Admiral declares that these two men are now serving on one of the most important committees of all time and with a twinkle in his eyes says that they are no longer members of that committee known as Armed Services over which he presides as Chairman.

January 15, 1959

For two days now we have met with the officials of the Tobacco Section of the Department of Agriculture concerning the acreage allotment for burley and dark tobacco for 1959. Under the present law, Secretary of Agriculture Benson must set the quota between now and February 1. For some weeks now every statement that he has made indicates that another acreage reduction is in order.

Dark air-cured, dark fire-cured, and burley tobacco are raised in my District. We have had two acreage reductions since I have been a Member of Congress. The acreage has been reduced approximately 5% since the outbreak of World War II. We have in surplus stocks under loan by the Government a little over \$600,000,000 worth of tobacco. The Government maintains that the tobacco program to date has cost \$17,600,000. This sum does not represent a loss because tobacco's share of the overall program was figured with the above sum being the answer. This figure is not correct because certain charges pro-rated over the six basic commodities in surplus would not apply to tobacco.

In Kentucky we produce about 320 million pounds of burley tobacco each year and about 21 million pounds of dark tobacco. Most of the dark tobacco is produced in Western Kentucky. At the meeting yesterday all Members of Congress present, together with the tobacco trade representatives were unanimous in their statements to the effect that no reduction was in order. Today the same situation

existed and in addition it was pointed out that the tobacco picture generally, as far as dark tobacco is concerned, is much better.

When I was first elected we had about six billion dollars worth of surplus commodities. Tobacco was number four. For three years now the Secretary of Agriculture has attempted to destroy the tobacco program and one of the best ways is to refuse to assist in moving surplus tobacco under the provisions of Public Law 480. This he has done and today tobacco is number two on the list. Cotton was number one for a long time with wheat second and corn third.

At the meeting this morning a gloomy picture was painted by the Tobacco Division of the Department, and this additional cut if it comes will, in my opinion, be disastrous to the small tobacco farmer.

January 19, 1959

The President's budget message was submitted to the House today. This is a \$77,000,000,000 budget and is in balance according to the President. It appears that there will be \$100,000,000 over and above the expenditure portion of the budget, but any changes by the Congress will naturally bring about an unbalanced budget provided the changes call for expenditures for such matters as school construction, community facilities, public housing, urban renewal, airport construction, and additional public works projects placed under construction. The budget for fiscal year 1959 was the largest peacetime budget of record. This budget provides for some \$79,000,000,000 spending and revenue of about \$68,000,000,000. A deficit will result in an approximate amount of \$11,000,000,000. The new budget submitted today calls for approximately \$1,000,000,000 for national defense.

Some \$7,000,000,000 is in the new budget for the missile and outer space programs. We are behind in the outer space and missile race from two to five years. I certainly am in favor of an adequate amount for national defense to insure security as far as our Country and the world is concerned.

One portion of the budget released today pertains to the civil works program of the Army Engineers. The President's budget message proposes \$4,848,000 for civil works program for fiscal year 1960. This compares with actual appropriations of \$808,954,100 for fiscal year 1959. This budget provides for 185 continuing construction projects and for 48 planning projects. The budget is very thoughtfully prepared from the standpoint of our civil works program. A little more is appropriated than last year and the President can say, "Keep the budget in balance." In addition, 43 little projects are scattered throughout 49 States. These new projects are in the main small surveys and restudies. New construction starts are provided for anywhere in the United States, and this is the second consecutive year that the President has submitted a budget that provides for no new construction starts.

The budget provides for \$9,000,000 for general investigations; \$660,000,000 for general construction; \$113,500,000 for operation and maintenance; \$12,640,000 for general expenses and with a grand total of all of the program being \$4,848,000. In Kentucky we are both glad and sad. In September 29, 1958 we appeared before the Bureau of the Budget and requested the following amounts for the following projects - the budget figures are so listed:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Budget</u>
Barkley Dam, Ky. & Tenn.	\$22,200,000	\$19,000,000
Buckhorn Reservoir, Ky.	3,527,000	3,527,000
Greenup Locks & Dam Ky., Ohio, & W. Va.	10,500,000	10,265,000
Lock & Dam #1, Ky. & Ind.	12,000,000	10,300,000
Markland Locks & Dam Ky. & Ohio	12,500,000	11,627,000
New Richmond Locks & Dam Ky. & Ohio	12,000,000	9,300,000
Nolin River Reservoir, Ky.	3,400,000	1,800,000
Parren No. 2 Reservoir, Ky.	2,000,000	none
Tough River Reservoir and Channels, Ky.	2,715,000	2,315,000

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<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Budget</u>
Cannelton Locks & Dam Ind. & Ky.	\$150,000	none
Mishtrap Reservoir, Ky.	300,000	\$200,000
Green No. 2 Reservoir, Ky.	50,000	none
Sturgis, Ky.	10,000	none
West Point, Ky.	10,000	10,000

EXAMINATIONS & SURVEYS - SPECIFIC SURVEYS

<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Budget</u>
Big Sandy River, Ky., Va. E. W. Va.	35,000	10,000
Hickory River Basin, Ky. (Revision)	20,000	none
Roanoke Creek, Daviess Co. (Green River Basin), Ky.	32,500	20,000

<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Budget</u>
Rockcastle River, Ky.	40,000	none
Banches Creek (Cumberland River), Ky.	35,000	none
Docks & Dams Nos. 3 & 4 (Green River), Ky.	100,000	none

SPECIAL STUDIES

<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Budget</u>
Ohio River Basin Review	\$300,000	\$400,000

We are only requesting one new construction start in Kentucky and this is the Barren River reservoir. Since no new construction starts are provided for anywhere in the United States and with a little new projects placed in the bill, it will be exceedingly difficult this year to agree on any new construction starts. Of course, this is well known by the Bureau of the Budget and by the President and with no new surveys, advance engineering and design, or construction starts at any point in the United States last year and with my Committee on Appropriations adding 43 new projects for survey, advance engineering and design, and construction, the President simply decided that he would close the door.

January 21, 1959

Yesterday our Committee on Appropriations was in session all day. We had before our Committee Maurice H. Stans, Director of the Bureau of the Budget and Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson. The Budget generally was discussed and there ever was a phony budget this is it.

The 1960 Budget provides for expenditure \$77 billion. This Budget is based on expected receipts of \$77,100,000,000.

\$45.8 goes to major national security; 1 for interest; \$5.1 for veterans; 6.0 for agriculture; 12.0 for other expenditures.

Individual income taxes are expected to provide \$40.7; corporation income taxes \$21.5; excise taxes \$8.9 and other taxes \$6.0.

The 1960 Budget will, according to the Director, remain in balance if the following new receipt proposals are adopted:

1. Raise motor fuel tax to $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon.
2. Revise rates to bring in an additional \$350 million in Fiscal 1960.

3. Enact equitable plan for taxing income of life insurance companies.
4. Revise rules for computing percentage depletion allowances to insure that they are limited to mining processes.
5. Enact corrective legislation relating to taxation of cooperatives.
6. Raise aviation gasoline tax to $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon and levy new $4\frac{1}{2}$ cent tax on jet fuels.
7. Adjust other fees and charges so that persons receiving special services will more nearly pay the cost of this service.

The 1960 Budget according to the Director prepared in such a manner that certain authorizations should be adopted by Congress. They very carefully make no recommendations following the authorization legislation. The authorizations are as follows:

1. A transitional 4-year program of grants for construction of civil airport facilities.
2. Loans and grants to aid areas of chronic unemployment.
3. A 6-year program of urban renewal capital grants.
4. Revenue bond financing for TVA generating facilities.
5. Statehood for Hawaii and home rule for the District of Columbia.

6. Item veto for legislation authorizing expenditures and for appropriation bills.
7. Revisions in the agricultural price support program.
8. Widening coverage of unemployment compensation.
9. Military draft, reserve forces, and related legislation.
10. Mutual security program with strengthened investment guaranties.
11. Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act.
12. Current tax rates for corporation income taxes and excise taxes which are scheduled for reduction under existing law.
13. Housing mortgage insurance programs.
14. Minimum wage and 8-hour laws.
15. Statutory protection in labor-management relations.
16. Requirements for conduct of labor union affairs, including welfare and benefit plan reporting.
17. Limitations on minimum strength of military reserve forces and on disposal of unneeded military real estate.

Legislative proposals to adapt programs changed circumstances which were also considered by Mr. Stans in considering the 1960 Budget are as follows:

1. Veterans' housing loans.
2. Rental, military, and cooperative housing mortgages.
3. Rural electrification and telephone loans.
4. College housing loans.
5. Maritime mortgages.
6. Surplus military and other real property.
7. Alaska communications system and related facilities.
8. Foreign bidding on certain military contracts.
9. Agricultural conservation program.
10. Military service credits for railroad retirement.
11. Veterans' pension and other programs.
12. Urban renewal.
13. Flood control.
14. School aid in federally affected areas.
15. Waste treatment construction grants.
16. Vocational education grants.
17. Public assistance.
18. Feed and seed assistance in disaster areas.

Budget totals for public debt since
) according to the figures set forth in the
) law of the 1960 Budget are as follows:

Year	Budget receipts	Budget expenditures	Surplus (+) or deficit (-)	Public debt at end of year
	567	521	+ 46	1,263
	588	525	+ 63	1,222
	562	485	+ 77	1,178
	562	517	+ 45	1,159
	541	584	- 43	1,136
	544	567	- 23	1,132
	595	570	+ 25	1,143
	666	579	+ 87	1,147
	602	659	- 57	1,178
	604	694	- 89	1,148
	676	694	- 18	1,147
	702	691	+ 11	1,154
	693	690	+ 3	1,194
	714	715	(1)	1,193
	725	725	(1)	1, 188
	683	746	- 63	1,191
	762	713	+ 48	1,225
	1,100	1,954	- 853	2,976
	3,630	12,662	- 9,032	12,455
	5,085	18,448	- 13,363	25,485
	6,649	6,357	+ 291	24,299
	5,567	5,058	+ 509	23,977
	4,021	3,285	+ 736	22,963
	3,849	3,137	+ 713	22,350
	3,853	2,890	+ 963	21,251
	3,598	2,881	+ 717	20,516
	3,753	2,888	+ 865	19,643
	3,992	2,837	+ 1,155	18,512
	3,872	2,933	+ 939	17,604
	3,861	3,127	+ 734	16,931

0	4,058	3,320	738	16,185
1	3,116	3,577	462	16,801
2	1,924	4,659	2,735	19,487
3	2,021	4,623	2,602	22,539
4	3,064	6,694	3,630	27,053
5	3,730	6,521	2,791	28,701
6	4,069	8,493	4,425	33,779
7	4,979	7,756	2,777	36,425
8	5,615	6,792	1,777	37,165
9	4,996	8,858	3,862	40,440
0	5,144	9,062	3,918	42,968
1	7,103	13,262	6,159	48,961
2	12,555	34,046	21,490	72,422
3	21,987	79,407	57,420	136,696
4	43,635	95,059	51,423	201,003
5	44,475	98,416	53,941	258,682
6	39,771	60,448	20,676	269,422
7	39,786	39,032	754	258,286
8	41,488	33,069	8,419	252,292
9	37,696	39,507	1,811	252,770
0	36,495	39,617	3,122	257,357
1	47,568	44,058	3,510	255,222
2	61,391	65,408	4,017	259,105
3	64,825	74,274	9,449	266,071
4	64,655	67,772	3,117	271,260
5	60,390	64,570	4,180	274,374
6	68,165	66,540	1,626	272,751
7	71,029	69,433	1,596	270,527
8	69,117	71,936	2,819	276,343
est	68,000	80,871	12,871	285,000
est	77,100	77,030	70	285,000

Less than one-half million dollars.

January 22, 1959

A Joint Meeting of the two Houses of Congress was held yesterday to hear the address of the President of the Argentine Republic, Arturo Frondizi. The President spoke in his native language and the interpreter read back at the close of each paragraph. In substance the President informed us that our two Republics are friends and we have been for a great many years. Notwithstanding the fact that our two countries are geographically remote, we have been linked together in friendship by the common ideals that are the heritage of the whole hemisphere.

The President, of course, succeeded Peron and his position is quite shaky. Just before he left the country for his visit to the United States, the Communists almost took over and are being held in check by the military faction of the country who so far is on the side of the President. It is not all inconceivable to believe that even while the President is in this country he may be placed in a position that may make it infeasible for him to return to Argentina.

The political pot is certainly boiling in Kentucky. Night before last Wilson W. Wyatt, who had heretofore made statement after statement that he would not withdraw as a candidate suddenly withdrew, announcing his support for the other anti-administration candidate Bert Combs and agreeing to run on the ticket with Combs for the office of Lieutenant Governor. Both Combs and Wyatt have made the right mean statements about each other which are to the effect that neither was physically or mentally qualified to be Governor and one was the puppet of the Courier-Journal with the other being a puppet of Clements. Our good friend, Robert L. Gags, correspondent of the Courier-Journal, as he always does in such instances, proceeded to put out the whip and force the members of the Kentucky

legation to express themselves one way or another to the race and to the consolidation move. I think that John Watts made a statement which will go down in history as the statement of statements. His statement was: "I am sure that the people of Kentucky are glad the anti-Administration forces are consolidated as it will give everyone a clear choice between Chandler and anti-Chandler." In other words, today is thursday and if you don't believe it look at the calendar.

I made up my mind that Mr. Riggs would have to presume as to how I would be in the Governor's case, and naturally with his sharp knife he said in substance that I was unavailable for comment but that I had heretofore established myself as an anti-Chandler member. Leave it to Riggs - because if the facts are not as they should be Riggs has a fine record of just fudging a little.

We concluded our hearings yesterday before the full Committee with the witnesses being the Director of the Budget, Mr. Stans, and the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Anderson. This was a general hearing to find out as to whether or not the budget really was in balance as submitted and what it would take to keep it in balance. This budget is still a very budget and strictly a political budget. The Director of the Budget and the Secretary of the Treasury evaded considerably in answering a number of questions as to how certain funds could be provided in the budget when the balancing depended on the passage of legislation which is generally known throughout the United States has no chance to pass.

January 23, 1959

Times certainly have changed.

The Hatter's Local 89, AFL-CIO Union, investing a total of \$300,000 in the century Merrimac Hat Corporation of Amesbury, Massachusetts

save the firm from liquidation, and to assure continued employment for some 325 members of its staff. The balance necessary, of \$500,000, is to be raised from employees and residents of Amesbury.

The AFL-CIO's designation of major Committees in the House is somewhat unusual. Education and Labor, Banking and Currency, Foreign Affairs, Rules, Judiciary and Ways and Means are those selected. The little old Committee known as Appropriations which appropriates all the money that is requested from time to time does not appear among the major Committee assignments.

I do agree with Labor's proposition that in order to have real prosperity we must put America back to work. A State such as Kentucky with thirty counties now on the emergency area list certainly does not indicate the kind of prosperity that we all believe in.

President Eisenhower's Budget and Economic Messages are termed sure-fire prescriptions for stagnation by the AFL-CIO News.

Senator Lyndon Johnson has really picked the mouse and sailed away. With a lot of publicity given the more stringent Civil Rights Bill which would be introduced at the request of the President by some Republican Senator, Senator Lyndon Johnson, the Majority Leader, suddenly produces one that incorporates a great many features proposed by the Administration and omits the number objected to by the Members of the deep South with the Bill containing provisions that will make it right easy to pass the Senate.

The withdrawal of Wilson W. Wyatt in his race for Governor and his announcement of consolidation with the forces of Bert Combs immediately brought forth the candidacy of a Young Brown for Lt. Governor. Wyatt is to run for Lt. Governor on the Combs ticket.

e statements made by the Members of the House
re right unusual. Congressman Chelf said that
ntil today I had been urging my people not to
ke any commitments, not to make any pledges as
t, to sit out the race a little longer," Chelf
id. "But the formation of a Combs-Wyatt ticket
inches things in my part of the state. My district
ll reverse the vote it gave Chandler four years
o. "I've known Bert Combs since 1931. He will
ke an excellent, fearless, able governor. I've
own Wilson Wyatt since 1926 and I admire him
eatly. Our state is blessed and our party is
be congratulated that Combs and Wyatt will run
gether. I expect to be in the campaign up to my
rs on behalf of that ticket.

Congressman John Watts issued a statement
ich to me will go down in history as being the
atement of all statements. It compares favorably
th Washington's Farewell Address. It reminds
somewhat of a statement to the effect that,
oday is Friday, January 23rd, and if you do
t believe that this is true all you have to
is look at the Calendar." Watts statement
s, "I am sure that the people of Kentucky are
ad the anti-Administration forces have been
nsolidated, as it will give everyone a clear-cut
oice between Chandlerism and anti-Chandlerism."

As I stated yesterday, Riggs with his cute
ttle knife had this to say about me. "Natcher
c Available. There actually are six anti-
andler Democrats in the House delegation. One
them, William H. Natcher, Bowling Green, was not
ilable for comment."

January 24th

Since Fidel Castro took over in Cuba several
dred Batista henchmen have been quickly tried
placed before a firing squad. One of the trials
televised and also included the execution of

ntence. The free people of the world are simply sacrificed at the manner in which this man is venting his spleen. When called upon by our people to publicly try under usual court procedure methods, Castro became very much incensed and said, "Let them send the Marines here and 200 gringos will die."

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The Republican party is really in an uproar. The Republican National Committee is holding a meeting in Des Moines, Iowa, and the President's message which was read before the meeting calling upon all the Republicans for unremitting political activity was reversed considerably when the House Congressional Chairman, Representative Simpson of Pennsylvania, turned the statement on the White House in a forceful talk when he said the White House should bring forth unremitting political activity. The President is now a lame duck and Nixon's stock is on the decline. A number of old members in the House who survived by small majorities are scared stiff.

Carl Sandburg will address a Joint Session of Congress on February 12th in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth. Sandburg is 80 years of age and won the Pulitzer Prize in 1940 for his biography of the Civil War President, Abraham Lincoln.

Russia has recently announced through one of its leading biologists that human life will be greatly lengthened, not by adding actual years to life but by shortening the time people spend on sleep. It is possible, according to this man, that a hundred years from now will ever feel the need to go off to the land of nod for more than an hour or two a night. Presumably there will be some synthetic pill or medical remedy which will substitute for natural rest. Someone said a great many years ago that, "Sleep is a sort of innocence and purification and blessed be He who gave it to the sons of man as the sure and faithful companion of life, our daily helper and comforter." This is the best interpretation.

January 26, 1959

Before too many days the District of Columbia Subcommittee will begin Hearings on the District of Columbia Budget. The school problem in the District is a serious one. Over 60 per cent of the children are colored and, in fact, some 57 per cent of the entire population of the District of Columbia is colored. The District of Columbia School System is gradually adopting a rail system. The rail system is part of a four-track system. This year marks the first time the four track system has been operating throughout the District Senior High Schools. The four tracks are Honors, College Preparatory, General, and Basic. Eventually School Officials in the District hope to extend the system downward through the City's Junior High Schools and Elementary Schools. This year a program for gifted Seventh Grade children is operating in ten Junior Highs, and next year is expected to be continued into the Eighth grade. The gifted children are those who will pass to the Honors group in Senior High.

President Eisenhower, in his News Conference last past week, stated that Mikoyan is an able, clever, quick and extremely intelligent representative of his government. The President expressed the hope that Mikoyan would carry back to Moscow the message that America wants peace, is ready to negotiate, is ready to match reasonableness with reasonableness, but simply won't be pushed around. During Mikoyan's visit here in this Country he found that everybody in the United States, according to a recent statement that he made on the way home, wants the cold war to stop except the Department of State. He very vigorously criticized us for our failure to remove the trade barriers between the Soviet Union and the United States. While here Mikoyan attempted to enter into some agreement with our officials concerning the sale of caviar, vodka and certain other well known Soviet Union products.

Our Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Cannon, has released the Subcommittees which all begin hearings on the present 1960 Budget. Committees and Members are as follows:

Agriculture - Whitten, Marshall, Natcher, Santangelo,
Anderson, Horan, Michel

Commerce - Preston, Thomas, Rooney, Yates, Shelley,
Flood,
Bow, Horan Cederberg, Michel

Defense - Mahon, Sheppard, Sikes, Norrell, Whitten,
Andrews, Riley, Flood, Thomas, Boyle

Ford, Ostertag, Laird, Lipscomb, Weaver,
Minshall, Thomson

District of
Columbia - Rabaut, Natcher, Santangelo, Rhodes,
Weaver,

Foreign
Operations - Passman, Gary, Rooney, Natcher,
Alexander, Andrews, Montoya,

Taber, Ford, Rhodes, Conte

General Govt. - Andrews, Mahon, Sheppard, Gary,
Rabaut, Shelley,
Fenton, Weaver, Minshall, Michel

Independent
Offices - Thomas, Yates, Ewins, Boland,

Ostertag, Jonas, Rhodes

Interior - Kirwan, Norrell, Magnuson, Denton

Jensen, Fenton, Thomson

Post-HEW - Fogarty, Denton, Marshall

Laird, Cederberg

islative - Norrell, Kirwan, Rooney

Horan, Bow

itary Construction - Sheppard, Sikes, Whitten

Jonas, Laird

lic Works - Cannon, Rabaut, Kirwan, Fogarty, Riley,
Evins, Boland, Magnuson
Jensen, Taber, Fenton, Andersen, Pillion

te, Justice

Judiciary - Rooney, Preston, Sikes, Magnuson

Bow, Lipscomb, Cederberg

as. - P. O. - Gary, Passman, Steed, Alexander

Canfield, Pillion, Conte

January 27, 1959

On Monday of this week memorial services were held in the House for George H. Christopher, representative of the Fourth District of Missouri. Christopher was a good Representative and a man of courage. He represented former President Truman's home district and some two years ago had to have one of his legs removed due to diabetes. He was an active, aggressive man all of his life but still energetic and active pushing along in a wheel chair.

Thomas S. Gordon of Chicago, a member of long standing in the House, finally worked himself up to the position of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He was a quiet, unassuming fellow with very little administrative ability. Due to his deficiency and poor health generally he was forced to turn over the chairmanship to Representative Morgan of Pennsylvania. He retired from the House last year and simply felt that failure to

and the Committee was one of the main reasons for his dropping out. Mr. Gordon died this past week and his patience will be long remembered by the Members of the House.

The Kentucky Junior Chamber of Commerce each year names its three outstanding young men and an outstanding young farmer. On January 20th the selections for 1958 were made and one of the three outstanding young men selected was Thomas B. German of Bowling Green, and the outstanding young farmer was William T. Roark of Simpson County. These two young men are certainly carrying out the tradition of the Second District. For the past several years the young people of our District have won most of the awards in Kentucky in every field of endeavor - especially does this apply in agriculture.

For five years we rented a little house in Bethesda, Maryland at 5801 Bradley Boulevard. This was a real noisy street and last winter with several inches of snow on the ground the furnace developed the habit of breaking down daily. A front and back yard had to be taken care of during a four to five months absence and a number of other objections forced us to move into the District. We now have an apartment at the Berkshire which is located at 4201 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. This apartment building has accommodations for approximately 3500 people and contains a drug store, food store, and all of the other necessary facilities including garage space on the side of the building. We now have a back apartment which is unusually quiet and I only have to take a few steps to the elevator or stairway that goes down to my garage space. From now on when I have to return to Kentucky it is simply a matter of closing and locking one door and here the responsibility rests.

American Airlines launched the Nation's first trans-continental jet passenger service today with a record smashing Boeing 707 flight from Los Angeles to New York City. The plane made the flight in official air time of four hours and three minutes which is about half the usual scheduled flying time for DC-7C's.

The Air Force is training a special flying car crew off of the Hawaiian Islands in the art of catching on the fly nose cones of Discoverer satellites. Three swoops to catch the nose cone in the air while it is parachuting down toward the water will be made and then, if failure, a huge wire net will go through the water picking up the nose cone while it is dangling to a buoy which is also triggered at time of descent.

January 30, 1959

When our satellites were placed in orbit it was generally agreed that for the first time in the history of the world we would be able to ascertain the exact size and shape of the earth. Beginning with Columbus we discovered that the earth was, of course, shaped in the form of a sphere and we had a distinct horizon. Now it has developed that our mother earth is actually a little pear shaped. There is a bit bulgy in the south and pointed in the north. This was discovered by our smallest satellite, the Vanguard, which weighs just a little over three pounds. We have further learned that the earth is not physically symmetrical around the equator as previously supposed.

The State of Virginia has finally thrown the sponge. Governor J. Lindsey Almond, Jr. last Wednesday in addressing a special session of the Legislature that Virginia was at the end of the line in attempting to operate a completely racially segregated public school system. He conceded that

...knew of no other way to turn in attempting to halt the impending admission of Negroes to white schools in Norfolk and Arlington. This has been a long, hard battle and the Virginia flag is almost at half mast. In fact, several weeks ago the Governor issued an order directing that the United States flag was not to be flown over the Virginia flag at the State Capitol. In order to correct this matter, two flag poles were immediately placed in use with one flag on each.

One day this week Representative Barrett Hara of Chicago, who by the way is the only Spanish-American War veteran in the House, announced that he had named as his patronage a 14 year-old colored boy from Chicago who would serve in the House as one of the pages. The press attempted to verify the fact after the boy arrived in Washington and had his picture placed in the paper. Our doorkeeper, "Fishbait" Miller, said that he knew of no such assignment and it was generally denied by all those in a position of authority. The Patronage Committee said that they knew of no such assignment because the 50 pages necessary in the House were all on duty and a standby list of 35 was waiting for vacancies. It appears that no colored page has ever served in the House of Representatives and that the colored pages who are now serving in Washington work for the Supreme Court and one or two other agencies. I, for some reason or other, can't see my friend, Tick Forrester of Georgia, receiving any papers from a colored page. I presume that the NAACP will have something to say about this latest development.

Another move along this line was the failure yesterday of Representative Adam Clayton Powell to nail down a subcommittee chairmanship for himself on the House Committee on Education and Labor. Subcommittee chairmanships generally go to high ranking members on the majority side and Powell is next to the Chairman on the Democratic side. My

ote of 21 to 7, Powell's resolution was turned
n and the Chairman of the Committee, Graham
den of North Carolina, said he had no comment
make on Powell's report to the press.

We need a lean, meat-type hog in this
ntry. Pork is refused by housewives due to
of the fat. In Canada they have developed
lean, meat-type hog and the farmers are reaping
harvest with this particular type of hog.

The first bill that I had anything to do
h after my election to the House pertained to
sale of the two privately owned caves located
the Mammoth Cave National Park. This was Public
322 and it passed the House during the Second
sion of the 83rd Congress. The bill was intro-
ed and passed in the Senate by Senator Clements
l when it came to the House I steered it through.
ce my membership on the Committee on Appropriations
moth Cave has secured additional appropriations...
new public use building, snowball dining room, a
plete new wiring system, and new trails and roads.
the past two years I have worked diligently to
e the two caves purchased as provided for under
above bill. We were confronted with every
tacle - the owners, for instance, decided to
and \$300,000 instead of the \$600,000 authorized
wing full well that the caves were not worth
0,000. The National Park Service started drag-
g its feet, the owners balked, and the Governor
Kentucky started playing footsie. Here I was
the middle of the triangle, but finally maneuvered
sale through to completion. Before the sale
completed, Senator Thurston B. Morton called
after I had publicly demanded enforcement of
ic Law 322 and had not only called for Committee
on but had gone to the floor of the House with
matter. The Senator's request was granted,
course, and since that time he has assisted some
his endeavor. He got off on the question of
essoms and the contract with the concession

company which only delayed us and I had to stand between him and the National Park Service. After was all over the Louisville Courier-Journal printed a very vigorous editorial giving Senator Morton and Frank Chelf full credit for this wonderful accomplishment. Chelf, by the way, had sent a "ave gun, will travel" telegram which almost overruled negotiations completely. Robert L. Riggs, a head of the Courier-Journal's Washington Bureau, owing full well all the facts took it upon himself to write to Barry Bingham, the owner and editor of the Courier-Journal. Here is his letter and Barry Bingham's answer:

January 19, 1959

Dear Barry:

The one person who, almost single-handed, brought about the happy solution to the Mammoth Cave-Crystal-Onyx problem is Bill Natcher. Way back in the days when Bob Clark was first here Bill was engaged in the issue up to his neck, some of his activities appearing in the paper and some not.

The first to concede Natcher's prime interest in the matter would be Thruston Morton. When Thruston opened his attack upon the concessions system, he first called Bill and asked if he could join in the Mammoth Cave controversy. In his senate speech, Thruston paid tribute to Natcher's activities.

All the time the cave owners in Kentucky were trying to gouge the National Park Service, Natcher was keeping them cooled down. Everything Happy did was brought about by prods put out by Natcher, sometimes through the Courier-Journal stories, sometimes by other means.

A few weeks ago, Frankie Chelf darn near

unsettled the apple cart with his telegram blasting the National Park Service for trying to pay too little to the cave owners. The Park Service called Natcher in Kentucky, Natcher called me and told me Happy had had in his possession a letter from Conrad Wirth that would settle the whole issue. In turn, I called Trout and Morris and in a few days, Happy conceded he had the letter. From that point on the deal for the purchases moved rapidly.

As I say, this whole thing was brought about almost single-handedly by Natcher's goosing and prodding and his patient co-operation with the National Park Service. And, most of Mammoth Cave is in his district. Yet, our editorial this morning gives unstinted praise to Happy, to Frankie and to Thruston. But it never even mentions Natcher.

About all the reward public figures get is recognition of what they accomplish. And because Natcher worked so close, not only with this bureau but also at times directly with you, he feels more keenly than most the fact that he got no mention.

I take it for granted that there will be occasions in the future when you will make reference to this park transaction. So it would be easy, in due time, to give Natcher proper recognition without going to any special project to take care of him. If you would like to have some details on all the things Bill did to bring about the consummation of this deal, you could talk to Bob Clark who slept with the story last year.

Best regards,

/s/ Bob

January 27, 1959

Dear Bob:

Your letter of January 19, has mysteriously just reached me.

I can hardly believe that our editorial on the purchase of the private caves did not mention Bill Natcher. We had discussed his contribution to the project in the editorial conference, and the whole group thought they remembered that he was singled out for praise in the Courier-Journal editorial. Something slipped, however, as it sometimes does. We will surely be able to find another occasion on which to mention Natcher's efforts, and I am making a mental note to see that it is done when such an opportunity arises.

Sincerely yours,

s/s Barry
Barry Bingham

Mr. Robert L. Riggs
Washington Bureau

While admitting the mistake, this newspaper still not big enough to do so publicly.

An unusual event took place today in the United States Senate. Several days ago the Providence Rhode Island newspaper, in a nice editorial, called Senator Green of Rhode Island, age 91, to step in as Chairman of the all-important Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate. Senator Green is a bachelor and is the owner of some \$20,000,000 worth of property. Rhode Island has two Representatives - John E. Fogarty and Aime J. Forand. Either of these men is qualified to take over when Senator Theodore F. Green retires. Senator Green has been in the Senate since January 3, 1937 and by virtue of seniority is now the Chairman of the

Committee on Foreign Relations. When this editorial was called to his attention, Senator Green said that he had no comment to make at that time, but that this was a very serious matter and he would give it every consideration. Today he stepped down as Chairman of the Committee. This is an unselfish action and clearly indicates that the Senator is a great American.

From time to time in the House we have had Chairmen who could not take charge of their committees. During my tenure two instances have occurred in connection with the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Gordon of Chicago and Mr. Ripperfield of Illinois are two good examples of inferiority without the necessary aggressiveness required for chairmanship. The Committee in the Senate is the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee in the House is the Committee on Foreign Affairs. My old friend, Senator Barkley, made this distinction - he said that when you reached his age and the age of the other members in the Senate who were on the Committee on Foreign Relations you then had relations and no longer affairs.

February 2, 1959

The President submitted to Congress his recommendations concerning agriculture during the past week. I definitely am of the opinion that instead of destroying the parity and price support program for our basic commodities that every effort should be made to find additional markets and uses for our commodities instead of attempting to destroy the program under which agriculture is presently operating.

We will have before the Congress within the next few weeks another labor bill which will provide for the reporting and disclosure of certain financial transactions and administrative practices by labor organizations and employers, to prevent

ses in the administration of trusteeships by
or organizations and also dealing with election
officers of labor organizations.

Kenneth B. Keating of New York was the
King Republican Member on the House Judiciary
Committee when he was elected U. S. Senator from
New York. He was drafted to make this race and
did not believe that he would win. The Nelson
 Rockefeller move was just enough to sweep him into
the Senate. Keating is quite a showman and served
with me on the Select Committee on Astronautics and
Outer Space. From time to time Members from the
Senate are elected to the House, and in most instances
they consider this a promotion. Here is a state-
ment that Keating has recently issued concerning
this particular matter:

"Last month I changed jobs. After 12 years
as a member of the United States House of Representa-
tives, I became a Senator.

"Now I know that a lot of folks would
look upon this change as a promotion. I am more
inclined to feel, however, that I have just been
kicked sideways.

"I don't go for this idea that the Senate is
'Upper body' and the House the 'Lower body' of
the national Legislature. I look upon the two
houses of the Congress as co-equal, each with its
own peculiar importance—and important peculiarities.

"But I realize that 'Senator' sounds more
important than 'Representative'. You have to go
back to the senate of ancient Rome, which really
made the whole show in those times, for any reasonable
explanation of this notion.

"I have also found that a Senator is made to
feel that he is more important than a member of the
House of Representatives.

lect on Oratory

"In the House, for example, it takes a major effort to get more than five minutes' speaking time. Even enough, it's a struggle to get one minute at the microphone of the public address system. While this may be frustrating, it is good discipline.

"In the Senate, however, you can orate to your heart's content. Nothing can shut you up except meningitis, exhaustion, or outraged public opinion. Since most politicians like to talk, this situation creates a dangerous euphoria likely to trap the party into self-inflation.

"Some of us tried at the outset of this session to undermine the ancient Senate institution the filibuster, to cut down on the oratory. We were promptly drowned in a sea of oratory and then led in a landslide of votes. You can't get much fiercer than that.

"It's true that we did manage to gouge a small crack out of the foundation of the institution in this session. It is also a safe prediction that we shall be like so many phoenixes when the next Congress convenes in 1961, and will take another crack at the filibuster. In the meantime, however, a vast majority of the Senate's membership is firmly on record in support of the sentiment that Senators set great store on the right to talk at length.

"Not that they get any extra pay for it. In the House or Senate, the pay's the same--not half as much as you think you're worth, but twice as much as some of your more articulate constituents seem to think you're worth.

Handling Money

Once you're paid, though, there seems to be a presumption that you'll handle the money in more

astworthy fashion as a Senator than you did as a member of the House. At least, you can sign your restaurant checks in the Senate and pay up when you get a monthly bill. In the House, you can't get a nickel's worth of credit when you dine.

"Senators get free haircuts, too, while House members do not. I had my first free haircut a few days after my Senate term began—and felt so guilty about it I tipped the Senate barber exactly as much as it would have cost me to get my hair cut at the House barbershop.

"The petty contrasts even follow you into the men's room. In the Senate, an attendant solemnly hands you a linen towel when you wash your hands. In the House, you find a cloth towel yourself, if you're lucky; otherwise, you use a paper towel.

"Senators, in other words, are more pampered than Representatives. Senators get free mineral water, delivered to their offices, and already this afternoon, Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia has sent me a free box of apples. They were superb.

"Senate cloakrooms are far quieter than those in the house, and reclining chairs in the reading room off the Senate floor provide opportunity for catching 40 winks between speeches--if you ever have time for such luxuries. So far, I haven't.

"Generally speaking, a Senator has more constituents looking over his shoulder than a Congressman has. In the case of Nevada, Delaware, Alaska, Montana and Wyoming, however, one Congressman represents all the people in the State, so far as the State is concerned, while two Senators are on the job for each of these States.

Representing Millions

"In my own case, when I was in the House represented some 345,000 constituents in and to east of Rochester, N. Y., but 42 other Congress- represented the rest of the State. Now Senator ob K. Javits and I share accountability to ut 16,000,000 New Yorkers.

"Though the problems and issues are much same as they were when I was in the House, the ate operation is considerably larger. My House ff totaled 5 persons; in the Senate I have 18. office space we occupy here increased from two ms in the Old House Office Building to six rooms the Senate Office Building, and the hours on the ate side are very long, indeed.

"One major difference between the two jobs that Senators are elected for six-year terms le House members must face the voters every two rs. It takes a heap o' running to make the se a home, but Senators have better job security.

"Whether the job is in the House or the Senate, ever, the honor is great, the responsibility is mendous, and the opportunity for service to one's low-man is almost unlimited. Personally, I ldn't by first choice be in any other line of k."

Several months ago Fulton Lewis, in his dicated column made certain statements concerning which of course were not true and pertained to oritism that was being shown me by the Speaker Majority Leader in my appointment to the Select ittee on Astronautics and Outer Space. This umn is published in a great many papers in the and far West and I received clippings from the rs concerning same. Some of the letters mpanying the clippings were right mean. This week a District Court Jury awarded a Seattle, ington woman, Mrs. Pearl Wannamaker, former rintendent of public instruction of the State ashington, a verdict of \$145,000 in her libel against Fulton Lewis. He has been sued a ar of times and is known as one of the great

ars presently existing in this country.

Since I have been a Member of Congress a number of House Members have been elected to the Senate. From Alaska we have the new Senator L. Bartlett who formerly was a delegate in the House; Clair Engle now a Senator from California; Thomas J. Dodd now a Senator from Connecticut; Thomas E. Martin a Senator from Iowa; Eugene J. McCarthy a Senator from Minnesota; Norris Cotton a Senator from New Hampshire; Harris A. Williams a Senator from New Jersey; Jacob K. Javits and Kenneth B. Keating Senators from New York; Hugh Hottel a Senator from Pennsylvania and Robert C. Byrd a Senator from West Virginia.

Reconstruction of Locks and Dam Number 1 and Number 2 on Green River and Canalization of this river is really paying dividends. Four coal companies shipped more than 5 million tons of coal down Green River last year.

February 3, 1959

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson will spend the day before my Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations. He never looks forward to these sessions. My Chairman, Mr. Hiram Boren of Mississippi, one of the spokesmen for the cotton interests of this country starts the ride early with the saddle well placed on the Secretary's broad back, and then after some four hours turns him over to Fred Marshall of Minnesota, then adjusts the girth securely and proceeds to ride through the cold plateau reaches of Minnesota where eggs, poultry and grain is in surplus. Next, I take the Secretary and we start discussing snuff, cigars and cigarettes and his desire generally to move surplus tobacco. The problem today pertains only to the basic commodities in surplus.

The Louisville, Kentucky Courier Journal has a young cartoonist by the name of Hugh Haynie who took the place of Grover Page. In yesterday's Courier Journal Haynie's Cartoon shows Benson with a pitchfork in hand and Congress across the fence attempting to come over with a pitch fork in the seat of his pants shaped in the form of an arrow and with the gathered section carrying the notation - do it yourself plan. Benson with hand to eyes is gazing to the sky and muttering to himself, "It fell to earth, I know not where." I am going to show this cartoon to the Secretary when he appears this morning and ask him if he intended to pick that spot for his row.

Occasionally two Senators from one State are Chairmen of their respective committees at the same time. This condition now exists insofar as Virginia is concerned. Senator Harry F. Byrd, the brother of Admiral Byrd, the great explorer who is now dead, is Chairman of the Committee on Finance and Senator A. Willis Robertson is now Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency. These are two of the most powerful Committees in the Senate insofar as Government Expenditures are concerned. These two fine gentlemen constantly moan the fact that we are in debt \$285 billion and as of December last year had 2,351,824 employees with a Federal monthly pay roll of approximately one billion dollars. They receive publicity daily and are known as the guardians of the purse strings of this country. In addition to being Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, Senator Robertson also serves on Appropriations and he together with Senator Byrd is constantly demanding more money for Virginia. Impacted area sections, more bridges and roads, more laboratories and more everything costing millions of dollars. No two men in the United States Congress demand more money for their State than these two gentlemen and to me their continual moans and groans concerning expenditures generally certainly do not come within the category of sincerity.

When the Director of the Budget, Mr. Stans, appeared before my Full Committee I questioned him concerning the increase in employees under the new Budget. He stated that under this Budget every department in the Government with the exception of the Department of Defense showed an increase. This is quite unusual when a Budget is to be balanced and have a President shouting economy from every roof on Pennsylvania Avenue. In addition Mr. Stans stated that at the time the Budget was under consideration during the month of May last year he had his doubts that it could be balanced, but, along about October or November he felt that it could be. He forecast prosperity and high employment throughout the United States. I requested that he file a statement as to what he based this forecast on and what is what he said:

"Among other factors, the following are reasons for confidence that the period covered by the budget will be one of prosperity and high employment which would produce the revenues estimated in the budget:

"1. Unemployment has already declined more since April 1958 than in the comparable recovery period after the trough of the 1954 recession. From April 1954 through December 1958, the reduction in seasonally adjusted unemployment is 1 million while in the comparable 8 months of 1954-55 the reduction was less than 700,000.

"2. Average weekly hours in manufacturing have increased nearly 2 hours a week since April and reached 40.2 in December. This improvement is also more rapid than that experienced after the 1954 recession.

"3. Gross national product for the fourth quarter of calendar 1958 was \$453 billion at current rates and personal income for the same period was \$359 billion. Both of these are records, the rate of gross national production having increased by \$27 billion from the recession low of \$425.8 billion in the first quarter of calendar 1958.

There is no reason to believe that the growth now underway will stop during the coming year. Numerous late forecasts for calendar 1959 show as much or higher gross national production than the \$36.5 billion plus billion which has been assumed for the year.

"4. As a further basis for comparison, particularly with respect to revenue prospects, it is important to note what has happened to corporate profits. It now appears that corporate profits in calendar year 1958 may total about \$36.5 billion reflecting a substantial recovery from the low annual rates of \$31.7 billion and \$32 billion in the first and second quarters. The third quarter rate rose to \$37.9 billion and the fourth quarter rate is now indicated at \$44 billion, which is only \$7 billion less than the \$47 billion being estimated for calendar 1959.

"5. The January 1959 Economics Report of the President, on pages 30-32, reviews the factors influencing the level of economic activity and concludes that these indicate significant economic growth and expansion in the coming year. Reference is hereby made to that report for further detailed data."

February 4, 1959

Sam Caddy, Sr., widely known as the Grand Old Man of Kentucky Labor, died on January 24th at his home in Lexington, Kentucky. He was 75 years old and lived in Kentucky for a period of some 25 years. He was born in England and was the only man in the history of Kentucky labor who headed both the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O. At the time of his death he was the District President of District 30 of the United Mine Workers of America and was credited with unionizing the coal mines of Eastern Kentucky. A man who dressed well, used correct and proper English at all times, and a very capable man when compared with some other labor leaders.

One of the new Senators, Senator Marston

New York, describes Lyndon Johnson as the first man to try to turn outer space into a congressional investigation and a man who figures that the best road to the White House is through the Milky Way. Describing Senator John Kennedy he says that Kennedy when he appears on a TV panel show always receives a number of letters inquiring as to which candidate won the debate. For Senator Humphrey, Harting says that his talk with Khrushchev is to be made into a movie entitled "The Lynx and the Lynx." Governor Robert Meyner of New Jersey Harting describes as the man who the other day said the only thing he knew about foreign policy was what he read in the New York Times - forgetting the New York Times had been on strike for two weeks.

Senator Benson spent a very unhappy day yesterday before our subcommittee on agricultural appropriations. He was delighted when adjournment time rolled around.

February 6, 1959

It now appears that Russia is ahead of us in intercontinental ballistic missile production. Our program calls for twenty squadrons of ten missiles each. In other words we intend to produce 200 Atlases and Titans not counting a few spares. The Russians, according to our reports, are capable of producing from 600 to 800 ICBM's by the time we have our twenty squadrons.

The average man in this country is somewhat puzzled over the present national defense situation especially as it applies to protection in case of an intercontinental ballistic missile outburst. Now that Russia is ahead and at our present rate should overtake Russia within a year and a half in the fields. At the same time we should keep in mind that the Soviet Union at the present time must travel great distances across oceans with their missiles to hit us. Simultaneously with the first blow

ssia must also knock out every air base in this country and in the territory of our allies in Europe and North Africa as well as in the Far East in order to secure a 100 per cent victory. This she cannot accomplish. In addition, the Soviet Union would have to destroy every submarine that we have that is armed with missiles. This cannot be accomplished today. The Soviet Union would immediately receive a H-bomb attack that would cause incredible destruction. In fact, it would only require some fifty bombs to knock out fifty of their largest cities.

We have taken what is considered a calculated risk. We know that the Soviet Union would be taking a dangerous risk and one that would bring about terrible destruction if they miscalculated in the use of their attack weapons and failed to accomplish within a matter of minutes their total mission. I do not believe that the present Soviet leaders are in favor of mass suicide and certainly our reports from their people indicate that they do not want war or anything that resembles war.

Half of the Members in the House and two-thirds of those in the Senate are lawyers. The majority are war veterans. Their ages range from 21 to 91, with the average in the House being 51.7 years and in the Senate 57.1.

Last year one of the Chicago Republican representatives in a very sneering manner made the statement on the floor that he understood that the speaker, John Fogarty, was a bricklayer. Fogarty immediately replied with a smile on his face that he had often heard it said that there were too many lawyers in Congress but that certainly he would not make such a statement. The Chicago Representative was defeated in his race for re-election and I understand from the Members of the Illinois delegation that his opponent used this one statement and performed the task.

February 7, 1959

During the past week my Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations and District of Columbia Budget held regular Hearings. We have adjourned our Agricultural Appropriations until February 24th, and between now and that time we will complete the District of Columbia Budget Hearings and place the bill on the floor for action.

Next week the R.E.A. holds it's annual meeting here in Washington and a number of directors and members from my District will be present. On Monday and Tuesday I am entertaining the Members and Directors from my District at a Luncheon. On Monday those present will be Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reid, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Cecil, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Leet, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Luckett, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ireland, Mr. John M. Dawson, Mr. J. R. Miller, Miss Katie Cox and Miss Mary Hadley Roberts. On Tuesday my guests will be Mr. Charles Stewart, Mr. Joe Mitchell, Mr. Joe Meng, Mr. Ray Scott, Mr. Wems Parks, Mr. W. H. Murphy, Mr. Marshall Funk, Mr. J. R. Hardin, Mr. Richard Mills, Mr. John C. Davis, Mr. George Conditt, Mr. Robert Green, Mr. Rugus Eblen.

February 9, 1959

In working on the present budget I am reminded somewhat of a statement that President Coolidge made while he was President. He said that nothing is easier than the expenditure of public money - it does not appear to belong to anybody and the temptation is overwhelming to bestow it on somebody.

Again the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is in favor of slashing the budget and at the same time are against the seven tax proposals incorporated in the budget message by the President which must be passed in order for the budget to be in balance.

During the past week we passed a veterans
aid bill providing for \$300,000,000 for direct
loans to veterans. The interest rate was raised
from 4-3/4 to 5-1/4 hoping to make bank loans a
little easier to secure. The lending institutions
in this country simply are not making loans at the
present rate of interest.

February 12, 1959

This is Lincoln Sesquicentennial Week and
Republican Members of the House are out making
speeches all over the United States. Today Carl
Sandburg, the famous Lincoln authority and noted
author, will address a Joint Session of Congress.
Fredric March will read Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

February 13, 1959

Carl Sandburg made a wonderful speech. It
was a very dramatic speech and he simply stole the
show. The speech is as follows:

Before beginning this prepared address, I
must make the remark that this introduction,
this reception here calls for humility rather
than pride. I am well aware of that.

Not often in the story of mankind does a
man arrive on earth who is both steel and velvet,
who is as hard as rock and soft as drifting fog,
who holds in his heart and mind the paradox of
terrible storm and peace unspeakable and perfect.
Here and there across centuries come reports of
men alleged to have these contrasts. And the
incomparable Abraham Lincoln born 150 years ago
this day, is an approach if not a perfect reali-
zation of this character. In the time of the April
lilacs in the year 1865, on his death, the casket
with his body was carried north and west a
thousand miles; and the American people wept as

never before; bells clobbered, cities were crepe; people stood in tears and with hats off as the railroad burial car passed in the leading cities of seven States ending its journey at Springfield, Ill., the hometown. During the 4 years he was President he at times, especially in the first 3 months, took to himself the powers of a dictator; he commanded the most powerful armies till then assembled in modern warfare; he enforced conscription of soldiers for the first time in American history; under imperative necessity he abolished the right of habeus corpus; he directed politically and spiritually the wild, massive turbulent forces let loose in civil war, a war he argued and pleaded for compensated emancipation of the slaves. The slaves were property, they were on the tax books along with horses and cattle, the valuation of each slave written next to his name on the tax assessor's books. Failing to get action on compensated emancipation, as a Chief Executive having war powers he issued the paper by which he declared the slaves to be free under military necessity. In the end nearly \$1 million worth of property was taken away from those who were legal owners of it, property confiscated, wiped out as by fire and turned to ashes, at his instigation and executive direction. Chattel property recognized and lawful for 300 years was expropriated, seized without payment.

In the month the war began he told his secretary, John Hay:

"My policy is to have no policy."

Three years later in a letter to a Kentucky friend made public, he confessed plainly:

"I have been controlled by events."

His words at Gettysburg were sacred, yet strange with a color of the familiar:

"We cannot consecrate - we cannot hallow - this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far beyond our poor power to add or detract."

He could have said "the brave Union men." Did he have a purpose in omitting the word "Union?" Was he keeping himself and his utterance clear of the passion that would not be good to look back on when the time came for peace and reconciliation? Did he mean to leave an imprecation that there were brave Union men and brave Confederate men, living and dead, who had struggled there? We do not know, of a certainty. Was he thinking of the Kentucky father whose two sons died in battle, one in Union blue, the other in Confederate gray, the father inscribing on the stone over their double grave, "God knows which was right"? We do not know. His changing policies from time to time aimed at saving the Union. In the end his armies won and his Nation became a world power. In August of 1864 he wrote a memorandum that he expected to lose the next November election. That month of August was so dark. Sudden military victory brought the tide his way; the vote was 2,200,000 for him and 1,300,000 against him. Among his bitter opponents were such figures as Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, and Cyrus H. McCormick, inventor of the farm reaper. In all its essential propositions the southern Confederacy had the moral support of powerful, respectable elements throughout the north, probably more than a million voters believing in the justice of the southern cause. While the war winds howled he insisted that the Mississippi was one river meant to belong to one country, that railroad connection from coast to coast must be pushed through and the Union Pacific Railroad made a reality. While the luck of war wavered and broke and came again, as generals failed and campaigns were lost, he held enough forces of the north together to raise new armies

and supply them, until generals were found who made war as victorious war has always been made, with terror, frightfulness, destruction, and on both sides, North and South, valor and sacrifice past words of man to tell. In the mixed shame and blame of the immense wrongs of two crashing civilizations, often with nothing to say, he said nothing, slept not at all, and on occasions he was seen to weep in a way that made weeping appropriate, decent, majestic. As he rode alone on horseback near Soldiers Home on the edge of Washington one night his hat was shot off; a son he loved died as he watched at the bed; his wife was accused of betraying information to the enemy, until denials from him were necessary. An Indiana man at the White House heard him say, "Voorhees, don't it seem strange to you that I, who could never so much as cut off the head of a chicken, should be elected, or selected, into the midst of all this blood?" He tried to guide General Nathaniel Prentiss Banks, a Democrat, three times Governor of Massachusetts, in the governing of some 17 of the 48 parishes of Louisiana controlled by the Union armies, an area holding a fourth of the slaves of Louisiana. He would like to see the State recognize the emancipation proclamation:

"And while she is at it, I think it would not be objectionable for her to adopt some practical system by which the two races could gradually live themselves out of their old relation to each other, and both come out better prepared for the new. Education for the young blacks should be included in the plan."

To Gov. Michel Hahn, elected in 1864 by a majority of the 11,000 white male voters who had taken the oath of allegiance to the Union, Lincoln wrote:

"Now you are about to have a convention which

among other things, will probably define the elective franchise, I barely suggest for your private consideration, whether some of the colored people may not be let in - as for instance the very intelligent and especially those who have fought gallantly in our ranks."

Among the million words in the Lincoln utterance record, he interprets himself with a more keen precision than someone else offering to explain him. His simple opening of the House divided speech in 1858 serves for today:

"If we could first know where we are, and whither we are tending we could better judge what to do, and how to do it."

To his Kentucky friend, Joshua F. Speed, he wrote in 1855:

"Our progress in degeneracy appears to me to be pretty rapid. As a Nation we began by declaring that "all men are created equal, except Negroes." When the know-nothings get control, it will read "all men are created equal except Negroes and foreigners and Catholics." When it comes to this, I shall prefer emigrating to some country where they make no pretense of loving liberty."

Infinitely tender was his word from a White House balcony to a crowd on the White House lawn:

"I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom."

Or to a military Governor:

"I shall do nothing through malice; what I feel with is too vast for malice."

He wrote Hor Congress to read on December 1, 1862:

"In times like the present men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and eternity."

Like an ancient psalmist he warned Congress:

"Fellow citizens, we cannot escape history. We will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The flicky trial through which we pass will light us down to honor or dishonor to the latest generation."

Wanting Congress to break and forget past traditions his words came keen and flashing:

"The dogmas of the quiet past as inadequate for the stormy present. We must think anew, we must act anew, we must disenthral ourselves."

They are the sort of words that actuated the mind and will of the men who created and navigated that marvel of the sea, the Nautilus, and her voyage from Pearl Harbor and under the North Pole icecap.

The people of many other countries take Lincoln now for their own. He belongs to them. He stands for decency, honest dealing, plain talk, and funny stories. "Look where he came from - don't he know all us strugglers and wasn't he a kind of tough struggler all his life right up to the finish?" Something like that you can hear in any nearby neighborhood and across the seas. Millions there are who take him as a personal treasure. He had something they would like to see spread everywhere over the world. Democracy? We cannot say exactly what it is, but he had it. In his blood and bones he carried it. In the breath of his speeches and writings it is there. Popular government? Republican

institutions? Government where the people have the say-so, one way or another telling their elected leaders what they want. He had the idea. It is there in the lights and shadows of his personality, a mystery that can be lived but never fully spoken in words.

Our good friend, the poet and playwright Mark Van Doren, tells us:

"To me Lincoln seems, in some ways, the most interesting man who ever lived. He was gentle but this gentleness was combined with a terrific toughness, an iron strength."

And how did Lincoln say he would like to be remembered? Something of it is in this present occasion, the atmosphere of this room. His beloved friend, Representative Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, had died in May of 1864, and friends wrote to Lincoln and he replied that the pressure of duties kept him from joining them in efforts for a marble monument to Lovejoy, the last sentence of Lincoln's letter, saying:

"Let him have the marble monument along with the well-assured and more enduring one in the hearts of those who love liberty, unselfishly, for all men."

Today we may say, perhaps, that the well-assured and most enduring memorial to Lincoln is invisibly there, today, tomorrow, and for a long time yet to come. It is there in the hearts of lovers of liberty, men and women - this country has always had them in crisis - men and women who understand that wherever there is freedom there have been those who fought, toiled, and sacrificed for it.

I thank you."

From time to time you are confronted with a right unusual situation. A gentleman, 95 years of age, by the name of Joseph Dinwiddie lives in Grayson County in my District and although he is so feeble and tottery he can hardly walk his mind is still just as clear and sharp as it can be. Several years ago he wrote a book and had it printed, hoping to sell a great many copies. The printer ended up billing Mr. Dinwiddie for \$4,000 and mailed him a great many copies of the book. Mr. Dinwiddie is absolutely overcome with the idea that our government is rapidly being taken over by Russia and that we no longer have England's friendship. He is further obsessed with the idea that China has been very much mistreated. Occasionally when I am in Grayson County during a camp or visiting throughout the District, I see Mr. Dinwiddie. Lo and behold, in my visit this morning, 95 years of age, two comes around just up here to spend a week doing a little research at the Congressional Library. He informed me that he had rented a room at one of the little hotels for the week and went on to say that I might have to help him in making a check before he leaves. This I will do. I gave him a pictorial directory and assigned the little book, together with one of my manila envelopes bearing my signature. I know he will carry these around with him while he is here in Washington so if anything should happen to him I would be contacted. He lives with his daughter on a farm out of Leitchfield in Grayson County and she, together with his other children, were horrified at the thought of his coming to Washington by himself to stay for this period of time just to use the Library of Congress. He has a mind of his own and while here I left another little pamphlet with me entitled "Our Government." I have only read the first full paragraph and it states as follows:

Does any one of you think you are doing your full duty in trying to secure a World Peace? To formulate a solid union of all free nations of

The World in a sound sensible institution that can enforce, by civil conduct, obedience to its charters, by fine and boycott of any member who violates the rules of its charter. You know that the U.N. we now have is a loosely flung together agreement with no compulsion by penal treatment for violations of its charter's rules. The only kind of enforcement must be by fine and boycott. The boycott must be strictly carried out. No nation can hold out long with an economic success if isolated from the neighboring nations of the world.

Mr. Dinwiddie's actions concerning China, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union remind me somewhat of the story I heard about Henry Ford, Sr. during one of the World Wars. He chartered his own ship and cruised out into the ocean hoping to contact a German ship or submarine and do something to stop the war and save our civilization. We have two or three outstanding men in this country today who are beset with similar ideas. These men are well-known throughout our country and on numerous occasions their contacts with the Soviet Union are either directly or incorrectly interpreted. I do not know what which applies.

February 16, 1959

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles underwent Walter Reed Hospital for a hernia operation last past week, and during the operation it was discovered that the Secretary again has cancer. In addition an operation was performed to remove cancerous tissue, and it was hoped that the Secretary would have no further difficulty. This news comes at a most inopportune time, and to me the removal of Dulles from the State Department now is right serious. The East-West Germany controversy is up for settlement as well as a number of other matters pertaining to Europe and the Far East. Although I have disagreed on a number of occasions with the Secretary, to me he is a dedicated man and certainly worked hard at his assignment. He has flown hundreds of thousands of

es and is the most energetic man in the
sident's Cabinet.

Balancing the Budget and the fight to
p the Budget in balance appears in the news
ly. We will hear considerably more about this
ter before the First Session of the 86th Congress
es to a close.

Fidel Castro, who ousted Dictator Batista,
es office today as Premier of Cuba. This is the
st step to the Presidency. His brother is to
e over as the Military Leader.

Going back to the Secretary of State,
announcement that cancer is present was not
reat surprise since he had suffered from this
ease before, but coming as it does at this time
urally brings expressions of dismay at the
spect that Mr. Dulles may not be able to confer
the dangerous and critical matters that lie ahead.
s to me is the finest tribute that could be paid
Secretary.

According to some reports, the worlds
ulation will total some 6,300,000,000 in the year
0. Latin America is increasing by leaps and
nds, and the prediction for this particular section
the world calls for a figure of 592 million by
year 2000 which, by the way, is a 265 per cent
rease above the 1950 census. Asia is predicted for
70,000,000 which is a 181 per cent increase.
ica, according to present predictions, will increas
per cent to a total of 517 million. The United
tes and Canada together will show an increase of
7 per cent making a total of 312 million. The
iet Union increase will amount to 109.4
cent making the total population 379 million.

February 19, 1959

An American satellite carrying a miniature
hanical weather observer was placed in orbit on

day of this week. This satellite is a little larger than a basketball and is expected to check on and report on the earth's cloud cover, thereby detecting storm clouds as well as tornadoes. This satellite, according to the scientists of our new National Aeronautics and Space Administration, may sail on through space for many years or even centuries. The batteries used in this satellite for the reporting of weather conditions will only operate continuously for about two weeks, but during this period of time we have hopes of obtaining a great deal of vital information.

Our satellites have definitely informed us during the past few months that we have been off in our calculations as to the size and shape of the earth. It is more like a pear than a sphere and not quite as large.

Since Noble J. Gregory was defeated he certainly has had his ups and downs. Upon returning to Mayfield it was expected that he would be immediately named President of the First National Bank where he had spent so many years of his life. At a called meeting of the stockholders he was not only refused the presidency but was voted off the Board of Directors. This was quite a surprise to the people of Kentucky generally and to Gregory in particular. Now, some eight months after the death of Ed Gardiner, a mysterious codicil has appeared which instead of leaving all of the estate, totaling about \$16 million, to the poor people of Graves County makes provision that 51% of the estate pass to a nephew, Bunk Gardiner, Jr. A mysterious stamped letter was received in the mail box of one of the officials of the bank directing that one of three named persons should go to the wishing well on the Ed Gardiner property where this paper would be found under a certain brick. The named persons carried out the instructions and found this codicil which appears to bear the signature of Ed

rdiner and two people as witnesses who are now ad. It just so happens that the two witnesses of the codicil are the same two people who signed the original will as witnesses. Bunk Gardiner, Sr., former Federal Judge and brother of Ed Gardiner, led suit against the First National Bank to force them to produce the codicil in court. Some say that the codicil is an out and out forgery, and others believe that it is a valid document. The lawyers of the First Congressional District will really have a field day before this case is finally determined.

I hope that Frank Stubblefield, the present representative of the First District, is able to establish a record which will protect his seat in future elections. He is affable and friendly enough, but may have his troubles carrying out the many duties of such an assignment.

February 20, 1959

Representative Daniel A. Reed of the 43rd District of New York died yesterday morning. He had been a Member of the House for 42 years and was the ranking Republican member. When I was first elected, Mr. Reed was Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. I recall very distinctly that on a number of occasions while serving as Chairman of the Committee and also as ranking Republican member when the Democrats took over, the President's reciprocal trade request was vigorously fought by Mr. Reed. He was an outstanding Member of the House and will be missed.

The new Committee on Science and Astronautics has started hearings to determine, if possible, the true situation insofar as our outer space and missile program is concerned. We have reached the point where it is a matter of buck passing. The Republican members say that our lack is the result

the failure of former President Truman to recognize the importance of this program and to make the necessary request for appropriations to get it under way. It is a recognized fact today that although we are able to place in orbit satellites we still do not have a million pound rust rocket engine. This is one of the accomplishments of the Soviet Union.

We may have too many agencies at the present time in this program. All told there are nine agencies or groups with some voice in the determination and direction of this program. We have the President's Science Advisory Group under the direction of Dr. J. R. Killian, Jr. Then next we have the National Aeronautics and Space Council which is followed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. This Administration is responsible for all non-military space projects. Next in line we have the Advanced Research Projects Agency dealing exclusively with missile projects. The Defense Department's Research and Engineering Division comes next and then we have the Air Force Ballistic Missile Division. The Army Ballistic Missile Agency follows with its major space vehicle, and then following this Agency we have the Office of Naval Research. This research agency controls the Navy's space projects. Last but not least is the Civilian-Military Liaison Committee which is the coordinating agency for all missile, space information.

Even though it was impossible for me to get on the new Committee on Science and Astronautics, due to the fact that under the rules of the House, the Committee on Appropriations is an exclusive committee with no other committee assignments possible, I still would not have swapped committees or made any effort to get on the new committee due to the confusion which has resulted from the conflicts within the missile and space set up.

ess the President recommends a complete re-
organization of existing arrangements, Congress
to proceed immediately to take a hand. There
ould be a single agency for military space
jects and one other single agency responsible
non-military projects.

We have only passed three bills so far
ing this Session. We passed H. R. 2256 which
vided additional funds for direct veterans'
ns with an increase in the interest rate from
1/4% to 5-1/4%. We also passed H. R. 2260 which
a four-year extension of the military draft
gram. Next we passed S. 961, authorizing the
sident to fix representation of the minority
majority members of the Joint Economic Committee.

February 21, 1959

Before this Session ends the Subcommittee
Foreign Operations which makes the recommendations
foreign aid appropriations will take up the
sident's request for \$3,930,000,000. The Battle
the Budget that is under way at the present time
l certainly be very much in the forefront when
foreign aid bill reaches the floor of the House.
h year I receive information which almost turns
completely against this program. I have hereto-
e believed that some good has resulted, but, of
se, millions of dollars have been squandered.
February 6th the Department of Agriculture in
Foreign Agriculture Circular stated that Burma
has an import duty of 200% ad valorem on un-
manufactured tobacco. This discriminates against
United States since imports of unmanufactured
cco are supplied almost entirely from the United
es under Public Law 480. Burma is in the present
budget for \$15 million foreign aid appropria-
s and for fiscal year 1958 for \$22,700,000. For
, \$10 million is for military assistance and
illion for special assistance. When the ICA and

the State Department appear before our Subcommittee urging funds for Burma, they will hear a whole lot about the 200% ad valorem import duty.

On Wednesday, February 18, Representative Curtis of Missouri introduced a Joint Resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to limit the tenure of Senators and Representatives in Congress. This Resolution provides that no person who holds the office of Representative in Congress for the whole or major portion of each six consecutive full two-year terms occurring after the ratification of this article shall again be eligible to hold the office of Representative in Congress until two years shall have elapsed from the date of the expiration of the 6th of such consecutive terms. A similar provision is contained in the resolution for an equal period of limitation for the office of Senator. According to Representative Curtis, this Constitutional amendment would temper the seniority rule considerably and he further points out that the seniority rule is deeply entrenched in the Congress of the United States - in fact, he says that it has prevailed for almost a century in the Senate and for nearly half that time in the House of Representatives. Further he says the failures of the most recent reform of Congress, the Reorganization Act of 1946, avoided it like the political plague.

Briefly, my good baseball playing friend Curtis is bemoaning the fact that the Speaker of the House, Mr. Rayburn, is serving his 46th year; Mr. Vinson of Georgia his 45th year and so on down the list. Further he has in mind that the deep South controls the standing committees of the House by virtue of seniority. These men from strong Democratic districts, who firmly established themselves early in the game and which it would require a miracle or death to unseat, are now either in charge of the committees or the ranking members. My chairman, Mr. Cannon of Missouri; my friend, Mr. Brent Spence

Kentucky; two from North Carolina; one from
nessee; two from Texas with five other committees
n to be chairmanned by Texans, and with Rules under
control of Virginia all aggravate, agitate, and
itate Representative Curtis and a number of other
bers from the other sections of the United States.
ee-fourths of the committees in the House are
er the chairmanship of Southerners and under our
sent seniority rule we could reach the point when
e-tenths of the committees have Southern chairmen.
ing the present Session of Congress we established
ew standing committee with this committee being
Committee on Science and Astronautics. The
irman is Overton Brooks of Louisiana.

Here in the District of Columbia we hear
nd, daily demands for home rule. The legislative
mittee of the District of Columbia is very careful
ected and is composed of Southerners in the main.
Speaker, Mr. Rayburn, is against home rule and
ws full well that if home rule is secured, with
population situation color-wise as it is in the
trict, it would not be unheard of to hear pre-
als for the removal of the Capitol of the United
tes.

During the past week a member of the Joint
mic Committee was named and this gentleman was
ert Thomas of Texas. When the Select Committee
Astronautics and Outer Space was set up, the first
g the Speaker wanted to know of John McCormack,
Leader, was who they would approve from the
th on this Select Committee. It was agreed that
the seven members on the Democratic side at least
e of us should be from the South. This according
the Speaker, bless his heart, is about the ratio
should be used in setting up committees and
nizations in the House. Therefore, Brooks of
siana, Hays of Arkansas, and Natcher of Kentucky
named on this Select Committee. The Speaker
that out of a committee of 13 members it was not

reasonable to have three from the right section
the United States.

From time to time resolutions are introduced by Members of Congress which have as their purpose elimination of the seniority rule. I may hope to see one of these resolutions adopted but have my doubts.

In some instances I know full well that seniority has produced chairmen who are unable to handle a committee and this, of course, is a serious matter and one that is detrimental insofar as our country is concerned. As I pointed out heretofore, the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the past has been afflicted with this deficiency from time to time.

February 23, 1959

It now appears that the honeymoon of Kennedy and Eisenhower is over. During the past week Walter Reuther and George Meany made several very uncomplimentary remarks concerning the President. Reuther's uncomplimentary statement about the labor meeting which was held in Puerto Rico. At the President's news conference Reuther's statement that unemployed labor should immediately march on Washington to notify the President of the hardships of life as they exist today was mentioned, when called upon for an answer the President said " I believe that this news item is from Puerto Rico where people must be on the sunny beaches, and I do not believe that they are going to march from there over to foggy Washington. Reuther immediately issued a statement to the effect that he had spent no time on the sunny beaches of Puerto Rico nor had he spent anytime with Eisenhower's big Business friends on the golf courses, duck blinds or quail hunts. Meany simply said that labor can go any damn place they please and hold a meeting.

The AFL - CIO is a fine labor organization and certainly the McClellan Hearings justify the criticism of this organization in kicking out the Teamsters Union. All racketeering should cease within the labor ranks and labor itself can see that it takes place.

Prime Minister McMillan of Great Britain arrived in Moscow during the past week-end and in a speech at a Kremlin Palace dinner stated that it is impossible to hide from ourselves the danger of a war by mistake or muddle. That, indeed, would be a calamity for us all, said the Prime Minister and we certainly agree.

With our present new weapons of all types and description, it would be right easy to suddenly take a mistake in direction or guidance which might trigger a devastating holocaust.

February 24, 1959

We have finished our Hearings on the District of Columbia Budget and today we will hear outside witnesses in the Caucus Room on the Third Floor. Each year several hundred people appear and spokesmen are recognized for each group. A time limit is set and they proceed to start in telling what a poor job the Commissioners are doing and for many more schools, school teachers, police officers, new streets they need here in the District of Columbia. One group always appears insisting on home rule and we take great delight in questioning them to why it is that since Congress passed the necessary law permitting the residents of the District of Columbia to vote for delegates to the National Conventions, only some 56,000 people have registered and exercised their right to vote. This is the first time in over 80 years that the people have been permitted to vote in the District and today there are some 375,000 eligible voters, but for some reason they won't register and vote. Notwithstanding

sir failure to register and vote we continually
ar pleas for home rule. One witness informed
that certainly the people in the District of
lumbia would not indicate their party affiliation
nce most of them are government workers. Brave
ople.

Secretary of State Dulles remains in the
spital and is being treated for cancer. Some of the
nators have issued statements within the past
hours to the effect that the Secretary should
sign permitting at new Secretary to be named at
is time. Confronted as we are with the Berlin
isis and with the Soviet Union's constant cold
r threat we are in need today of an active ,
rm foreign policy under the control of a strong
ergetic President and Secretary of State. The
d part about this matter is that the above statement
es not apply either to the President or the
cretary of State. Our Secretary of State is the
chitect of our Foreign Policy as it exists today
d he did most of the work to bring us up to the
esent point before our participation in an
st-West conference on the Berlin situation. Under
cretary Christian Herter has arthritis and walks
th two canes.

It is believed that Secretary Dulles
pects to make a deal with the Soviet with a cut
the number of allied troops for West Berlin. Moscc
more concerned with our threat to provide West
man Military Forces with atomic weapons and the
sibility that missile bases will be established
free Germany.

Yesterday our new Senator from Wisconsin
xmire suddenly started making a speech on the
or of the Senate informing everyone within the
nd of his voice that the Lyndon Johnson rule
not good. The interests of other states should
considered as well as Texas according to
ocratic Senator Proxmire. This came as quite
urprise and especially so since it has been agreed

d understood that Lyndon Johnson has complete control of the Senate and under no circumstances would any Democrat attempt to question any decision of the Majority leader. I was surprised to hear of the incident, but not too much so. Since the present session of Congress began there has been a little undercurrent in both the House and the Senate in regard to leadership and seniority.

The latest census population profile reveals a future boom in school children; a higher percentage of people too old or too young to work; a labor shortage; and a rapid increase of negroes. Last year, children newly arrived at school age totaled 3.7 million--an increase of 1 million over 1957. About 4 million will reach school age by 1960, Census says. Because of better health and higher birth rates, the "dependent population" ratio will rise. In 1957 there were eight dependents for every ten workers. The non-white population increased 21.7 per cent between 1950 and 1958 to a total of 19.2 million. In the same period our white population increased 14.2 per cent. In 1958 there were 1.7 % more females than males.

February 28, 1959

The Soviet Union's ultimatum concerning Berlin is, to me, the most serious threat that we have received since the close of World War II. The Soviet Union states that effective May 21st there will be no entrance through the East Section of Berlin, and that the people of the entire city - both East and West - shall decide their future role in so far as their Government is concerned. President Eisenhower has stated emphatically that we do not intend to abandon West Berlin, and that we will take the necessary means to provide our Armed Forces and the city generally with future

supplies, and that the necessary means of communication should remain open, by force if necessary. Some of the Senators are calling for reinforcements for Berlin, and, to me, the slightest error will cause fighting to start. Our move in Korea was expected, and here we did not have to contend directly with the Soviet Union. By indirection Russia controlled the move of the North Sector of Korea. May 21st and 22nd will be days to watch.

The President has called the leadership of the House and Senate to the White House on several occasions during the past week and has briefed them on the seriousness of this situation.

During the past few days it has developed that some sixty Members of the House have relatives on their rolls. The names of these Members have been published, and, with the exception of one or two, I am not at all surprised. To the least, no one of the sixty-four is from Kentucky.

This does not apply to the Senate because he has a right in his office.

Feb 2, 1959

I receive more first class mail than any other Member of the House from Kentucky. The Second District has always been a big letter District. From time to time I receive some right unusual letters, and occasionally a letter that is right back to answer. For instance one day last week received the following letter.

Tracy, Kentucky
February 23, 1959

Dear Sir:

I am writing you to tell about my conditions in the Army. I am six feet and seven inches tall and my clothes don't fit me.

They have sewed pieces on them to make them longer, which doesn't look good either. My bed is also too short. I would like for you to help me get a longer bed, and different clothes. I am a draftee.

Sincerely yours,
s/ Pvt. Charles L. _____
U. S. 52-491-468
Co. D, 9th BN, 3D Tng. Regt. II
U. S. ATC Armor
Fort Knox, Kentucky

March 5, 1959

The United States fired its first completely successful probe into outer space early Tuesday morning of this week. This missile, a Juno II, was launched by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Army. At 4:30 a.m. the missile was 42,100 miles out, traveling at about 600 miles per hour. During the first 33 hours, the missile traveled 198,323 miles and at 5:00 p.m. yesterday passed the moon on its way in orbit around the sun. The sun is nearly 93 million miles from the earth.

The Berlin situation picture is considerably brighter today. Khrushchev finally stated that prior to the May 21 deadline a foreign ministers meeting should be held. Up to this time he has insisted on a summit conference.

On a number of occasions since the first session of the 86th Congress convened I have thought that the Democratic Party really reached into the top bag during the November election last year in several instances. For instance, it has now developed that a number of the new Representatives have their wives and children on the pay roll at tremendous salaries. Most of these men are, of course, from long Republican districts and were perennial

ndidates with no hope whatsoever of winning. e Democratic landslide simply swept them into fice. A good example of what I mean is the ory that appeared in the Evening Star yesterday ncerning a newly-elected Democratic Congressman on Indiana. The title of this article is "Repre- ntative's Porch Rents for \$100 a Month." This n, by the way, was simply a fluke, and before his mber election ~~made~~ five races for Congress on e Republican ticket and three on the Democratic cket. The article is as follows:

An Indiana freshman House member is drawing \$100 a month from the Government as rent for the front porch of his home in Muncie, used as his congressional district office. His wife presides there at a salary of \$344 a month.

Acknowledging this today, Representative Harmon, a Democrat, told a reporter he thought it perfectly proper to rent the front porch as office space.

"It's nobody's business but my own," Mr. Harmon added in tones of irritation. "It's a two-room, closed-in porch and it makes a good office."

Mr. Harmon said the \$100-a-month rental check goes to his wife, Mary, who runs the district office.

You act like we're stealing the tax-payers' money," Mr. Harmon said. "That's not so. My wife made the arrangements for the office and it's a convenient place for it."

He said his wife and two other office employees work in the office at their home at 1059 Burlington drive in Muncie.

"They've been doing a lot of business too," he said, "especially since the earlier publicity about my wife working for me."

Mr. Harmon, who defeated Representative Harvey, a Republican, in last fall's election, was a factory worker in Muncie before his election.

He said he had run eight times for the position, five times as a Republican and three times as a Democrat.

"I don't care what you write about me anyway," Mr. Harmon said. "I don't read the newspapers. I do have the home town paper sent here, but I don't read anything in that except the funny papers."

I think we have reached the time when the speaker should call in the Dean of every State Delegation on the Democratic side and explain the facts of life to these men. The Dean of each Delegation should get the freshmen members of his own Delegation into his office immediately and, in some instances, explain to them the difference between right and wrong. The action of a number of the freshmen members on my side of the aisle is embarrassing to the honorable members of the Congress of the United States on both sides of the aisle.

Publication of employees and their salaries divulged the fact that in Kentucky we have two members who have field representatives on their pay roll and to me this is strictly unethical. A field representative is a man or woman who resides in the Member's district and performs no duties for the Government other than at election time. This person ordinarily is someone with political influence and he serves on a yearly basis for the representative to strengthen the Representative politically. One of our Representatives from

entucky who, by the way, is a new member turns
p with two field representatives on his pay roll.
ne of them was one of the attorneys in his
lection contest case and the other is a fellow
ruggist.

In my district for a great number of
ears the member had field representatives and
hen I was first elected several of my friends
nformed me that I should immediately name one
r more field representatives. I have never had
field representative and never intend to have
so.

Discussion of relatives on congressional
office pay rolls caused the House Rules Committee
esterday to abandon a bill giving each House Member
n Administrative Assistant. No Administrative
ssistants are necessary at the present time and
hen this bill was up two years ago I voted against
t.

Figures released during the past week show
hat 53% of the residents of the District of
olumbia are colored. According to my figures
he percentage is much higher. The Washington Post
nd the Evening Star have now editorially come out
gainst home rule. After making this fight for
ears and embarrassing the Members of Congress,
specially the Southern Members and those on the
ppropriations Committee, the newspapers have at
st seen the light.

March 6, 1959

Up to March 2nd the House has been in
ssion only 51 hours and 18 minutes. As usual
will be in session day and night in July and
gust. 7,007 bills have been introduced in both
uses of Congress. 5,645 were introduced in the
use.

The President and his advisers continue to inform the leadership in Congress that if the housing and airport bills are passed in their present form a veto can be expected.

The President today has called a meeting of the congressional leaders for the purpose of discussing the Berlin situation. We have a temporary truce and I sincerely hope that no mistakes are made.

The Department of Defense now estimates that we can close the missile gap with Russia by spending some \$700,000,000 annually in addition to the present amount.

Quietly, the fight between our Speaker, Mr. Rayburn, and Chairman Howard Smith of the Rules Committee is discussed. Mr. Smith is trying to change the House rules which will curb congressional practice of passing bills authorizing federal agencies to borrow money in advance of actual appropriations by Congress. Last year \$9 billion was obtained by this back door borrowing approach. Mr. Cannon, Chairman, is very much on the side of Mr. Smith.

The Democratic National Convention of 1960 will meet in Los Angeles and today the Democrats could win with the right candidate. I certainly hope that this statement applies in 1960.

March 10, 1959

Communist pressure and uncertainty over Western reaction is causing considerable trouble in West Berlin concerning the future of the city. Although official figures are not available members of the business community here believe that a considerable flight of capital from the city has developed within recent weeks.

Iraqi Nationalist rebels claimed yesterday that their army is marching on Baghdad to crush the communist influenced government of Premier Kassem. Afflicting claims and counterclaims are coming out Lebanon today. Here again we go back to the days of the disagreement between the United States and Great Britain over the treatment to be extended to Nasser and his crowd in the beginning and just what could have happened as far as the Aswan Dam is concerned. Great Britain was in favor of standing firm and we pulled the rug out from under our old friend.

Within the next few weeks we will put the District of Columbia budget bill on the floor. The federal payment according to the tentative mark up will be the highest amount up to this time. From 1954 to 1959 the federal payment has ranged from a little over \$4 million to \$20 million. The authorization total is \$32 million. The house rule enthusiasts here in the District should face the facts and stop play acting. According to figures released last week, 53% of the population in the District is colored and according to the figures released to my subcommittee this figure is right conservative. The school superintendent here in the District made a speech in Nashville before the Southern Education Council last week at which time he said that regardless of intergration the schools in the District are rapidly becoming all white and all colored. This is brought about as a result of the exodus from the District of the white people and the sudden shifts in population from one section to another. It is not unlikely that before too long we will have empty school buildings in certain sections and classroom shortages in others. The District of Columbia has a number of major problems which should be given careful consideration. An adequate water supply, storm water sewers, additional waste disposal facilities, Potomac River pollution remedies, a larger police force, and better streets and highways are just a few. The budget proposals

mitted for 1960 approximate \$247 million. This is the highest amount of all time and a great number of pressure groups here in the District are in favor of spending, building, and spending. No careful consideration is being given to the most critical problems facing this District. Downtown business assistance is one of the major problems confronting those people who pay the bulk of the tax money that operates the District. Those who howl the loudest are the small income groups which have floated into the District during the past few years. Home rule pleasers suddenly quieted when the question is raised as to why it is that with some 400,000 eligible voters in the District of Columbia only about 57,000 registered to cast their votes for delegates to the national conventions and especially since this voting privilege is the first vote privilege that Congress has granted in the last 80 years. Since the registration began in 1955 only a few have registered since that time. Since 1957 only 72 people have registered. When confronted with this question, answers are given to the effect that the people in the District are not in favor of indicating their party affiliations and further are just not interested in voting a little- they want to go all the way with a strong home rule bill. In my opinion, Congress is unable under the Constitutional provision for the establishment of our ten miles square seat of government to make any changes which would be Constitutional. That section of the Constitution providing for amendments and ratification by the States would in my opinion apply. Good Constitutional lawyers in the District, of course, know this, but for some reason or other are not saying anything about it. The District of Columbia belongs to the people of the United States and under no circumstance should Congress give up control over its seat of government.

March 13, 1959

Hawaii which has been seeking statehood for half a century finally made it yesterday. By a vote of 323 to 89, the House approved statehood and during the general debate substituted the Senate bill which passed the day before. The bill now goes to the President for his signature. I cast the vote of my people for this bill and did so with tongue in cheek. Hawaii is 2,200 miles away, with 600,000 people of five different races, and with Communism flourishing to a certain extent - not as bad as it was two or three years ago but still present. The Islands, which have been called the Star of the Pacific, will become the 50th State. Both party platforms for years have urged admission of Hawaii. Actual admission of Hawaii is several months away. After the President signs the bill, Hawaii must approve its provisions in a plebiscite and hold an election.

President Eisenhower, at his news conference this week, stated that we are certainly not going to fight a ground war in Europe. Regardless of the reasonableness of this statement, it certainly was a blow to the NATO forces at the present time. General Norstad, the NATO Supreme Commander, has been pursuing the elusive thirty divisions goal for years and had almost accomplished his aim. The President's comment raised in Europe the same question being asked around Washington and that is, if no ground war in Europe will be fought what is the use of having thirty NATO ground divisions?

The new Member from Missouri was sworn in Monday of this week. He takes the place of George Christopher who died several weeks ago. This gentleman's name is Randall.

The Senate this week opened a Hall of Fame for former Members and with appropriate ceremonies

veiled portraits of the first five selected. They are: Henry Clay of Kentucky - "The Great Promiser", Daniel Webster of Massachusetts - the silver-tongued orator; John C. Calhoun of South Carolina - the States Rights champion; Albert M. La Follette, Sr. of Wisconsin - the battled liberal; and Robert A. Taft of Ohio - the Mr. Republican of his time.

Shortly after I was elected a Member of the House I was sitting next to our Speaker, C. Rayburn, and I inquired of him who he thought was the outstanding Senator of the 20th Century. With Barkley, Norris, Borah, Taft and many others, I expected a name that is generally well known today. Without any hesitation at all the Speaker said in his opinion the greatest man who has served in the United States Senate during the 20th Century, and in fact for all time in his opinion, is John Sharp Williams. I was amazed. I got a look on John Sharp Williams, and he was a right unusual man, but in my opinion not the greatest Senator who has served during the 20th Century.

We report our District of Columbia appropriations bill today and as usual the District of Columbia will be unhappy.

March 16, 1959

Judge Porter Sims died Friday night of last week. He was a right unusual man and if there ever was an individualist it was Porter Sims - an old bachelor, set in his ways, and with the proper education and background for a successful career as a judge and lawyer. Allen Trout, one of the Courier-Journal's reporters who is himself a right unusual fellow, was very fond of Porter Sims and has a front page article in the Saturday, March 14th issue of the Courier-Journal is as follows:

Frankfort, Ky., March 13. - Porter Sims, Judge of the Court of Appeals since 1943, died here at 9:45 p.m. Friday as he sat down to eat with friends at the Frankfort Country Club. He was 72.

Dr. Branham Baughman, one of the guests at Sims' table, said the jurist suffered a stroke - a massive cerebral hemorrhage.

Judge Sims, of Bowling Green, had attended to his normal duties of the day. He had joined other members of the bench in their once-a-week public sitting at 11 a.m. As late as 4 p.m. he was at work in the law library, growling good-naturedly at the intricacies of the law.

Judge Sims represented the Second Appellate District, composed of 16 counties in the Pennyrite. He was re-elected to his third term of eight years at the November election of 1958.

His appellate service, however, dates from 1938, when he was appointed a commissioner of the Court of Appeals. He was elected to his first term as judge in November, 1942, and to his second term in November, 1950. He had served two terms as chief justice.

Before coming to Frankfort, Judge Sims had served eight years as City attorney of Bowling Green, and had been judge of Warren Circuit Court from 1928 to 1938. In private life, he owned and operated extensive farmlands in Warren County. He was a bachelor.

Judge Sims was devoted to the law, his mistress of a lifetime. He was a competent judge of it, both at the trial and appeals level. Of deeper meaning, he was a scholar of the law, which his opinions invariably revealed.

Judge Sims is survived by his stepmother, Mrs. James C. Sims, Bowling Green.

The Berlin situation is still right tense and this may be the excuse the Russians have been making for to start another war. President Eisenhower's statement that under no circumstances would we fight a ground war over Berlin certainly does not correspond with the British statement that under no circumstances would they engage in a nuclear war over Berlin. Khrushchev insisted originally on a summit conference which he later changed to a Foreign Ministers conference over this question. This past week end Senator Fulbright of Kansas, the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, suggested a summit conference for a solution of the Berlin crisis and said that such conferences should be held perhaps once every six months. The Senator said that Russia may go a long way in so far as Berlin is concerned and that it is premature for anyone to assume that they won't start a war. If Russia backs down, our firm position will cause considerable explanation from the satellite countries, therefore, the action of the Soviet Union is anyone's guess.

The Pentagon announced this past week that \$10 billion worth of surplus defense equipment and supplies should now be sold, given away, and, in some instances, thrown away. The Defense Department is under a limitation of \$49 million a year for disposal of surplus equipment and this must be lifted in order to permit disposal of the amount requested. A number of people in this country would be horrified to see the huge depots crammed full of military supplies that are brand new but are now obsolete. In order to protect our country this is a condition that, although not conducive to a balanced budget, must be contended with at this time.

March 17, 1959

When I was first elected a Member of the Committee on Appropriations a move was underway to take away from our Chairman, Mr. Cannon of Missouri, certain privileges which have always been exercised by the Chairman of this Committee. The fight was led by Representative Robert Thomas of Texas, the third ranking Member on the Democratic side. As a brand new Member I was under pressure to take sides, and before the actual fight took place before the full Committee, My Chairman, Mr. Cannon, called me inquiring as to whether or not I could stay with him in this skirmish. I informed Mr. Cannon that I certainly had not come on the Committee to fight him, and that I intended to stay with him. Mr. Cannon always appreciated my statement and the fact that I stayed with him. A few days after this matter was decided before the full Committee in favor of my Chairman, he called me thanking me for my assistance. He explained that within the next few days he would select the members of the various Subcommittees - 15 in number - who would serve on the Committee on Appropriations. He said that I could make a choice of one. This was right unusual and I appreciated this offer. I immediately requested membership on the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations because this particular committee means more to my District and my State for in and year out than all of the others put together. Mr. Cannon named me a member of this committee and I have continued to serve on this committee since that time. Today I am the 2nd ranking Member on the Democratic side. In addition to this Subcommittee, Mr. Cannon named me to two other Subcommittees. Ordinarily the Members on the Committee on Appropriations only serve on two committees, but my Chairman said that I was a big Member and looked like I could serve on three. Of the fifty Members on this Committee some ten or eight serve on three Subcommittees and

t serve on only two. One of the Subcommittees
at I was named to was the District of Columbia.
h year the press gives us a fit and regardless
what we do we are wrong. Yesterday we presented
'bill on the Floor of the House and this
ning's Washington paper carries a front page
ory which states in part: "The issue of
e rule for the voteless Capital was raised by
advocate, John R. Foley, D. of Maryland and
an opponent Representative William H. Natcher,
of Kentucky. Natcher a Member of the District
ropriations unit advised Washingtonians to
orget the play-acting diversion of home rule and to
ld a finer Federal city." "Bright and early
s morning some fast talking, right vociferous
ly called my office to give me the very devil about
s statement. Shortly thereafter the radio
l television people wanted a statement. The
each that I made on the Floor is as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, the Subcommittee on
istrict of Columbia of the Committee on Appropria-
ons once again brings to the floor of the House
r your approval the annual District of Columbia
ropriations Bill for the fiscal year 1960.

"It has been a pleasure serving with
r Chairman, the able and distinguished gentleman
om Michigan, Mr. Rabaut, and the other Members
this Committee. We were ably assisted by
ancis Merrill our Staff Assistant.

"For years now we have been confronted
h demands for home rule in the District of
umbia. As pointed out by one of the Washington
ers, Congress and the President should work
ard development of this city as the Capital
the United States and forget the play-acting
ersion of some futile form of home rule which
ld delay rather than hasten that desirable and
dily attainable development. A request for
ing rights for the people in the District for
sident and Vice-President and for representation
Congress by a non-voting Delegate might be the

wer to the home rule plea. This change of that
tion of our Constitution which provides in part,
exercise exclusive legislation in all cases
to cover over such District (not exceeding ten
es square) as may, by cession of particular
tes and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat
the Government of the United States, and to
rcise like authority over all places purchased
the consent of the Legislature of the State in
ch the same shall be for the erection of
ts, etc.", should be carefully considered by able
yers because there is considerable doubt in my
d that any change would be constitutional unless
roved by the States as provided for under Article
which provides for amendments to the Constitution.
say the least, the problems confronting the
ple in our Capital City are considerably more
ortant than the home rule play-acting diversion
ch confronts the Congress each and every Session.
pointed out further by one of the Washington papers,
e rule is an unrealistic approach, and the govern-
t and development of the great Capital of a
at country are responsibilities that Congress
uld discharge. I for one am willing to assume
part of the task.

"The City of Washington is today one of
great cities in the world and as our Capital
y it should be a model city in every respect.
ry member of this House should take pride in the
ancement and accomplishments of our Capital City.

"The District of Columbia has changed con-
erably since April 15, 1791 when the cornerstone
the District of Columbia was laid on Jones'
t. Today the total population is about 825,000.
e are 39,040 acres in the District of Columbia.
Federal Government owns 11,297 acres in the
rict excluding the streets, alleys and parkways.
represents 28.9 per cent of the total acreage.
ompensate for the land owned and controlled by

Government a Federal payment is made each to the District. Such a payment has been since the District was established. From to 1959 the payment has ranged from \$4,539,295 20,000,000. The Budget for the District during this period has increased from \$23,923,754 the amount recommended in the bill of \$237,186,112.

"You would naturally assume that the budget for fiscal year 1960, which establishes all time high would be carefully considered by Bureau of the Budget. This is not the case. exact amount requested was simply passed along Congress with no changes, reductions, or suggestions. This fact was established during hearings. In this year of budget balancing have this type of budget for the District. With of its serious problems brought about by the shifting of its population from section to section the District and out of the District to Maryland Virginia, we have pressure groups demanding that the Commissioners and Congress build more buildings and spend additional millions for services. unsettled conditions in this city should cause those interested in its future development to face the facts and attempt to formulate plans calling for reasonable expenditure of funds during this period of uncertainty. Instead of constructing some of the buildings requested for the District we should take a look around and try to decide just how many of the present buildings will be vacant and no longer needed as the direct result of the population changes within and outside the District.

"The present tax structure of the District, as it is, should not be increased at the present time. A real estate tax of \$2.30 per hundred, a personal property tax of \$2.00 per hundred, and a total tax burden of \$68.58 per person per thousand personal income when the national average is \$3.42 is certainly low enough. We have reached the point when we must realize that the people who

carried the tax burdens of the District are fully leaving, and the demands continue for more projects and services costing millions of dollars.

"The Commissioners of the District are in opinion able men who are conscientiously attempting meet the demands of all segments of the population the District. They, too, should look around and the Congress in recommending necessary expenditures for the most urgent needs. Instead of record books, more time should be given to solving present problems and those which are bound to come up in future.

"The city with no water problem is the exception rather than the rule. The same applies sewage disposal and water pollution. All are present today in the District of Columbia. They are more important than some of the requests made in the budget.

"Our Police Department is one of the best in the country. We need the best. Our Committee joined hands with the Police Department during the past four years and recommended necessary funds for the full number recruited under the authorization allowed by Congress. Certainly we want to stop the murders, rapes, and yokings which take place all too often in the District. The people of this country should be able to visit their Capital City and have no fear of walking the streets during the day or at night. We recommend the sum of \$750,000 for our Police Department, and if more is required in the future to prevent major crime, we should appropriate the necessary amount.

"In addition to our Police Department, our Committee has, during the past four years, recommended additional appropriations which have produced results in our schools, hospitals, streets, welfare system, fire department, water, sewage disposal, pollution and the many other governmental functions in the District.

"The practice established by our Juvenile Court of waiving jurisdiction in cases involving teen and seven-teen year old juveniles who are committed felonies, with the boys having vicious records in Court, is to be commended. This action speeds up the processes of our Juvenile Court, at least places our Police Department in a position of knowing that juveniles with records, who are committing crimes almost daily, will be properly punished. In order to assist our Police Department, and our law enforcement agencies generally, it is imperative that we now have another Juvenile Court Judge to assist Judge Ketcham.

"In this bill we recommend \$266,000 to feed hungry children of this District. So far, money has been appropriated for this particular purpose. This is one of the serious problems of the District.

"Our Committee took a good look at the real estate assessment in the District in 1955 and commended the reassessment program which will be completed on June 30th of this year. The cost \$802,472 and the additional revenue will total \$1,000,000 annually. Many inequities were corrected, the real estate base was increased some \$1,000,000. This has been one of the more serious problems facing the District.

"The Department of Agriculture with its 1000 plus employees serving 49 states only requested some 536 new employees for 1960, and most of these will be required under the new Poultry Act passed during the last session of Congress. Certainly the District with all of its many serious problems should not try to solve them by adding 939 new employees. This is the number requested for 1960. We are 23,689 persons presently employed by the District. Assistants to the assistants will not solve the problems of our Capital City.

"Our school system is faced with problems which are related directly to the shifting of population in the District. Unless more careful attention is given to this problem, we will find a number of new buildings only partially used in certain sections and a shortage of buildings in other sections.

"New business life in the downtown area is all important. Congress must join with the District government and save the downtown section. These people are the big taxpayers of the District - producing more and demanding less than all of the other sections combined. Cities are not outmoded and destined to die. They are here to stay and will continue to play a major part in our industrial, commercial, economic and social way of life. A proper, balanced growth and expansion of our cities is one of the great domestic problems with which we are confronted today.

"Abatement of pollution in the Potomac River and expansion of the water system are two of our major problems. Storm water sewers and extension of the sewage treatment plant are now necessary. If it becomes necessary, the District must take a new look at the demands and dependence on other jurisdictions within the Metropolitan Area on our water system. Before too many years pass we may be forced to cut off the Metropolitan Area. We have no authority to extend the present 100 miles square, therefore, a warning may be in the offing.

"The District is financed out of five separate funds, a general fund, motor vehicle parking fund, water fund, and a sanitary sewage fund.

"The bill before us today calls for a Federal Payment of \$25,000,000. This bill provides for a payment to the water fund of \$1,532,000 and \$6,000 to the sanitary sewage works fund.

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"In addition to receiving testimony from the officials of the District, we had before us representatives of civic organizations, parent teacher associations and other organizations interested in the welfare of the Capital City. We carefully considered every request for fiscal year 1960.

"Mr. Chairman, our Committee recommends his bill to the Members of the House."

March 18, 1959

Ireland's President, Sean T. O'Kelly will address a Joint Session of Congress today. President Eisenhower greeted President O'Kelly yesterday with the statement that today everybody is Irish and you are President of all of us.

President Eisenhower's request for \$3,930,000,000 for foreign aid appropriations for fiscal year 1960 has caused considerable comment during the past sixty days. The President named a seven man bipartisan committee to make a study of this matter and yesterday this committee recommended an increase of \$400,000,000. This is just enough to break the camel's back.

The United States, Great Britain, and France are now expected to tell Russia that they are prepared to join in a summer summit meeting if the projected mid-May foreign ministers conference in Germany justifies it.

I have received a few letters from residents of the District of Columbia concerning my speech on the District of Columbia budget. So far I have answered each letter and mailed a copy of my speech which certainly does not correspond with the abbreviated portions used in the press. I shall continue this procedure until the letters finally engulf me and then I shall cease.

March 20, 1959

We passed the airport construction bill yesterday which carries authorization of \$295 million. The President has indicated that he will veto this bill due to the fact that it is \$95 million more than he suggested.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson will spend his second day before our subcommittee on agricultural appropriations today. He is always delighted when he leaves our subcommittee.

During the past few days I extended my remarks in the Record, using as my subjects Porter Sims and Duncan Hines. These extensions are as follows:

To Violate the Law is to Tear the Charter
of One's Own Liberty

Mr. Speaker, it has been said that the only real democracy is that of the dead; that there is neither rank nor station nor prerogative in the republic of the grave. While this is a maxim to be taken into account, it is also a fact that in life some of our noblest citizens have practiced real democracy. Such was true throughout the life of Judge N. Porter Sims.

On March 13, 1959, while dining with friends in Frankfort, Kentucky, Judge Porter Sims suffered a massive cerebral hemorrhage, with death resulting in a matter of minutes. Before going to Frankfort as a Commissioner of the Court of Appeals - our highest Court in Kentucky - Judge Sims had served for eight years as City Attorney of Bowling Green, and as Judge of the Warren Circuit Court from 1928 to 1938. He was first elected to the Court of Appeals in November 1942 and to successive terms in 1950 and 1958. Twice did he serve as Chief Justice of our highest Court. He died at the age of seventy.

The bar of my home city of Bowling Green, Kentucky has always been composed of men whose legal attainments have been of the highest order. During my lifetime three of our outstanding lawyers were elevated to the Court of Appeals, namely, Judge Warner Ellmore Settle, Judge Marvel Mills Logan and Judge Porter Sims. Like his two predecessors and friends, Judge Sims, in every respect upheld and maintained the traditions of the law. He was a scholar of the law who found belief in his profession. It was my good fortune to begin the practice of law when Judge Sims was Judge of the Warren Circuit Court, and, like many another young man, I was privileged to sit at the feet of a gentleman who set up a rigid code of legal ethics from which he never deviated. To violate the law, in Judge Sims' opinion, was to tear the charter of one's own liberty. He truly felt that the basic theory of the American political system was the equality of all before the law, and that laws lose their force if they are not justly, courageously and wisely administered. Though rigid in his interpretation of the law, Judge Sims was a man of compassion, particularly with respect to the rights of citizens, where persons were at the mercy of the Court, or in cases where children were involved. He was without personal fear, but he possessed a kind and considerate nature.

In these changing and tumultuous days through which we are passing, bitter criticism has been directed at the members of some of our highest courts. But at no time was criticism ever leveled at the opinions handed down by Judge Sims, nor at his integrity, legal or otherwise. Judge Sims lived up to the standards which should be inherent in members of our judicial system. By temperament, training and education he was qualified to sit on any Court in the United States. Through his kindness and tolerance he drew people to him, and a friend once gained was never lost.

- - -

In the death of Judge Porter Sims the State of Kentucky has been deprived of a great jurist. But the principles which he advocated by precept and example shall continue to be felt by our entire legal profession, and shall prove a factor in maintaining the scale of justice in more certain balance.

Epicure of the Highways

Mr. Speaker, with the death on March 15th of Duncan Hines in my hometown of Bowling Green, Kentucky, the world lost one of its great authorities on good eating. So eagerly sought after by proprietors of restaurants and inns and so widely followed by the public were his recommendations on good places to eat that the statement "Recommended by Duncan Hines" has passed into the language and is synonymous with the highest degree of epicurean pleasure.

Mr. Hines, who came from a prominent Southern family and was accustomed to gracious living and excellent cooking, began his hobby of seeking out superior restaurants in the 1930's when he and his wife were living in Chicago and traveling extensively about the United States. They decided to share their experience with their friends, and at Christmas in 1935 sent out a list of their favorite eating places. The response was so enthusiastic and the demand for lists so tremendous, both from friends and strangers who had heard of the list, that Mr. Hines published his first book "Adventures in Good Eating." It went into 40 editions. This was followed by "Lodging for a Night," "Adventures in Good Cooking and the Art of Carving in the Home," and "Duncan Hines' Vacation Guide." Three of these guidebooks have sales totaling 500,000 copies a year and are devoted to recommendations of restaurants, hotels, and motels. What had started as a pleasant avocation

oon burgeoned forth into a full-time business, and in 1938 Mr. Hines left his job as a printing salesman and devoted all his time to traveling, investigating and eating.

In 1949, Mr. Hines together with Roy H. Park of Ithaca, N.Y. formed Hines-Park Foods. Later they established the Duncan Hines Institute. These organizations publish Mr. Hines' books and also carry on food research. Although the Institute and Hines-Park Foods were later acquired by Proctor & Gamble Company both Hines and Park continued to work with the organizations.

In 1943, Mr. Hines set up the Duncan Hines Foundation which awards scholarships annually to college students in hotel and restaurant management. The foundation also has supported sanitation research.

Mr. Hines was more of a gourmet than a gourmand and although he frequently tasted six meals a day he kept his trim figure. Early in life he acquired a love of fine food from his grandmother who reared him and whom he considered the first of thousands of good cooks he was to know. Duncan Hines had a unique method for trying out a new restaurant. First he would go around to the back to see what the garbage situation looked like. If that was bad, he would go to the kitchen, and if he smelled rancid grease he backed out. However, if the kitchen met with his approval, he would then go into the dining room and order perhaps six of the light entrees listed on the menu. If these dishes pleased him, he listed the restaurant as "recommended" in his book.

Until quite recently, Mr. Hines traveled 5,000 miles a year to do his own testing and investigating. He was aided by some 400 volunteers

ho regularly sent him tips on new places and hecked the standing of places already listed.

Mr. Hines returned to his native town of Bowling Green, Kentucky where he lived with his wife in a plantation-style home. Here they massed one of the largest cookbook collections in the United States.

All America has benefited from Duncan Hines' "hobby" and every time a diner feels the satisfaction and glow that results from an excellent repast he can be grateful to Mr. Hines for recommending the restaurant that prepared the meal. Duncan Hines was truly an epicure of the highways.

March 21, 1959

Prime Minister Macmillan arrived in Washington this week for talks with President Eisenhower, which I hope will result in a firm and reasonable answer to the Soviet Union's threat concerning Berlin. Yesterday President Eisenhower together with Prime Minister Macmillan visited Secretary of State Dulles who is in Walter Reed Hospital taking treatments for cancer. Dulles' picture in last night's paper indicates that he has lost considerable weight.

Another great American is in Walter Reed Hospital and he is General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff during World War II.

We will adjourn for the Easter Recess on Thursday of next week. I hope to go down home and spend a few days. We will have the dedication ceremonies for the Mollin River Reservoir on Saturday April 4th. The Committee has decided that I am to turn the first shovel of dirt and make the principal address. Both our Senators will be present and spe

We are still moving right slowly in the House and with the exception of our regular appropriations Bills not much has taken place.

March 23, 1959

I certainly don't look like one, absolutely do not feel like one, in fact, I am too young to be one and certainly don't intend to start acting like one. The fact still remains that I am a grandfather. Celeste now has a little boy that was born yesterday morning and grandma is down in Kentucky all in a dither packing to get here. I may have to make arrangements for one of the new Air Force jet planes, because I do not believe that one of the usual modes of transportation will be fast enough in this case.

We will put the supplemental 1959 appropriations bill on the floor tomorrow and the special subcommittee set up to hear the requests cut right deep in several instances. We anticipate quite a battle.

President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan have agreed upon an answer to the Soviet Union concerning the Berlin situation.

April 7, 1959

For the past ten days I have been in Kentucky. This was our Easter Recess and with a gubernatorial race on and many other races I am a little bit glad to get back to Washington. Kentucky is beautiful this time of year.

On Saturday, April 4 we dedicated the Clinch River Reservoir. The article in the Park City Daily News pertaining to this event is as follows:

"BROWNSVILLE, Ky. (Spl.) - Congressman William H. Natcher turned a spade full of earth near here yesterday to officially begin construction of the Nolin River reservoir, an event he said portended a happier era in the Green River Valley.

"Using a silver-colored spade presented to him by Walter F. Davis, president of the Nolin River Reservoir Association, the 2nd District congressman performed the symbolic act as some 500 Edmonson Countians and visitors from throughout the state looked on.

"Actual construction of the \$14,400,000 project got under way several weeks ago after the initial contract for \$1,837,947 was awarded to the Maxon Construction Co. of Dayton, Ohio.

"Yesterday's ceremony was held at a point near Kyrook, approximately a mile downstream from the actual dam site at Dismal Rock in Edmonson County.

"In delivering the program's principal address just before the official groundbreaking, Natcher described the occasion as "a great day for the Green River Valley and the Ohio River basin; a great day for Brownsville and Edmonson County.....

"Full development of water resources in Kentucky will go a long way toward the elimination of low income counties, areas of labor surplus and flood damage from which we have suffered for over 20 years," he continued. "We will have an ever expanding agriculture and industry which will insure a thriving, healthy economy.

"The Nolin River Reservoir will play an important part in the future industrial development of our state and will assist our people in the utilization of our abundance of natural

resources. This is another milestone along the road of water resources development in the Green River Valley and Ohio River basin.

'Better days are ahead for the Green River Valley.'

"Natcher reviewed the history of the Nolin reservoir leading up to yesterday's climactic event.

"He recounted that the reservoir was authorized in 1938 and possesses an excellent benefit-cost ratio. But it was not until the 1957 fiscal year that \$100,000 was budgeted for initial advance engineering and design of the project.

"The following year, Kentucky's congressional delegation was able to obtain an appropriation of \$138,000 to complete planning of the reservoir.

"But for the 1959 fiscal year no funds to begin construction were recommended by the Bureau of the Budget and it was only because the House Committee on Appropriations placed \$500,000 in the Public Works bill that yesterday's ceremony was made possible.

"Natcher is a member of the House Appropriations Committee.

"The Bowling Green congressman told the people of Edmonson County that they will benefit from construction of the reservoir in many ways. He said he was particularly glad to see construction begin because Edmonson County had lost 46,000 acres from its tax rolls with creation of Mammoth Cave National Park and sustained another severe blow with the loss of the Kentucky Rock Asphalt Co.

"Natcher also looked to the future in respect to other projects in the Green River Valley.

'To complete the plan for flood protection in our section of Kentucky,' he said, 'we must next place the Barren River Reservoir under construction and then proceed to the Upper Green River Reservoir.'

"A burst of applause greeted his remark when he added that 'we hope to place the Barren reservoir under construction in 1960,' a hope he had expressed in a speech at Bowling Green two days before.

"Natcher also referred to a related piece of legislation in which the people of the Green River Valley are vitally interested.

'To aid further our conservation of water and its use,' he declared, 'we must have adequate low-flow legislation passed which will place the Corps of Engineers in the position of providing adequate flow in our streams for navigation purposes, controlling the water temperature for recreational and industrial uses, and for abatement and control of pollution.

'Our reservoirs will then play a much more important part in the economic life of all of our people.'

"One of the highlights of the program was provided by George Carr Ganter, deputy commissioner of conservation who represented Gov. A. B. Chandler at the ceremony.

"Ganter told the audience that Gov. Chandler had asked him to report that plans soon will be placed in the mill for construction of a highway across the Nolin dam.

"He also announced that surveying of the Big Reedy watershed project is scheduled to get under way Monday.

"Other principal speakers of the occasion included Senators John Sherman Cooper and Thruston B. Morton.

"Both Cooper and Morton paid tribute to the work of Natcher and the Corps of Engineers, and Morton credited Natcher with providing the leadership and devising the plan that has led to the success enjoyed by the Kentucky congressional delegation in working as a team to secure appropriations for water resources development.

"Others speaking briefly included Col. C. C. Noble, chief of the Louisville district of the Corps of Engineers.

"Presiding over the program was Henderson Mayor Hecht Lackey, president of the Green River Valley Citizens League.

"During the day, possibly 1,000 persons visited the ruggedly beautiful area in which the 12,000 acre reservoir will be constructed.

"Situated nine miles above the mouth of the Nolin, the earth fill non-spillway section of the dam will be 960 feet long and tower 154 feet above the stream bed.

"The concrete spillway will be 350 feet long and extend 134 feet above stream bed.

"Capacity of the reservoir will be 474,000 acre-feet, of which 464,000 acre-feet will be for flood control and 10,000 acre-feet for conservation.

"The reservoir's drainage area will cover 688 square miles."

The article that appeared in the Courier-Journal is as follows:

"Brownsville, Ky., April 4 - Ground was at last broken Saturday for the \$14,400,000 Nolin River Dam and Reservoir 10 miles upstream from Brownsville in Edmonson County - a project that has been in the intended stage since 1938.

"About 500 of the people who have pumped hardest for the flood-control project stood in the soft earth of a field overlooking the dam site and listened as their leaders launched the project in a wash of words.

"It was an afternoon of tribute paying. Congressmen credited citizens groups and citizens groups credited congressmen for unblocking the federal log jam against appropriations for the reservoir.

"The citizens groups were the Green River Valley Citizens League and the Nolin River Valley Development League. The congressmen were Kentucky Senators John Sherman Cooper and Thruston Morton and Second District Representative William H. Natcher.

"Cooper lauded the leagues for their dogged persistence in bringing the project into reality. 'They were certainly persistent; they never let us go,' he said.

Morton told how the Kentucky Congressional delegation teamed up on the federal Budget Bureau and Congress to get the first \$500,000 appropriation. He said that every fall the whole delegation of Kentucky congressmen gets together to hash out what projects they will press for. 'Then we fight as a team; there is no other state that does this.'

"Morton credited Representative Natcher as 'the man who really devised this plan' and

said 'there is nothing partisan about this.' Morton and Cooper are Republicans; Natcher is a Democrat.

"Morton urged the Leagues 'to continue to irritate us, and we will continue to aggravate Congress.'

"Natcher told the people of his home county, 'For a great number of years you have received nothing but promises. You haven't complained, but you got little. Forty six thousand acres of your land was taken from the tax rolls with the establishment of Mammoth Cave National Park and, although it is one of the most beautiful national parks, this was a serious hardship on you people. Now we are going to move along, grow, and prosper.'

"Natcher said that work such as the Nolin River Reservoir is sometimes called a 'pork-barrel project.'

'Call it what you want to; I'm for it 100 per cent. If it's a pork-barrel project, I want more pork.'

"He said the Nolin dam was the second flood control project in the Green River valley. The first is the Rough River Reservoir, which he said is to be completed in the 1960 fiscal year.

"After Nolin, he said, the next project will be the Barren River Reservoir 'which we hope to place under construction in the 1961 fiscal year.' Next in priority would be the Green River dam in Green County, he said.

"George Carr Carter, Kentucky deputy commissioner of conservation, who represented Governor Chandler, said the Governor had ordered that 'a survey crew start day after tomorrow on

the Big Reedy watershed' and 'the Highway Department will start next week on that road across the (Nolin) dam.'

"Other speakers included representatives of the citizens leagues and officers of the Army Corps of Engineers, which will build the dam.

"The speakers squinted in the sun on a long truck trailer draped in bunting and decorated with jonquils. The crowd had eaten lunch on the grounds and heard concerts by several high school bands.

"The ceremony took place in a field high above a deep gorge near Dismal Rock where the Nolin flows muddy and quiet through a pastoral valley. The dam will back up water draining from a 703-square-mile area above, submerging as much as 14,530 acres in water.

"It will be built of rock and earth, 166 feet high, 980 feet long, and 40 feet wide at the top. It will have a control tower 190 feet high with control gates 7 feet wide and 14 feet high. There will be an open-cut spillway 900 feet upstream from the dam.

"The project, which will take four years to finish, is to reduce floodwaters in the downstream reaches of the Nolin and Green rivers and thus reduce floodwaters in the Ohio River.

"The Nolin flows into the Green, which flows into the Ohio."

April 9, 1959

A revolutionary device that converts atomic energy directly into electricity was revealed this past week by the Los Alamos scientific laboratory

in New Mexico. Scientists announced that an experiment with a reactor and a newly-developed plasma, thermocouple, produced an unexpected amount of electric power without using a steam turbine as previously required.

Yesterday representatives of the National Park Service appeared before the Senate Appropriations Committee requesting that the sum of \$537,678 be added to the supplemental appropriations bill for 1959. The caves were purchased under an option contract just about the time that we passed the supplemental bill in the House and not in time to make any requests before my Committee on Appropriations. I understand that the Senate Appropriations Committee has refused to honor the request and that the \$537,678 will not appear in the bill. The difference between this amount and the \$650,000 purchase price is now on hand from small appropriations heretofore made over the years to be used for the purchase of the caves. The fact that the request was refused yesterday will cause some excitement when it is announced. This cave purchase is now very much in politics in Kentucky, and the Waterfield - Combs race for Governor will play a part at this time. I was surprised to hear that this matter was being tossed around in the governor's race and certainly do not intend to be a party to this particular procedure.

Major legislation passed through April 7th by the House pertains to extension of the draft to July 1, 1963; authorizes increases in United States subscription to the International Monetary Fund and to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; extends invitation for 1964 international Olympics to be held at Detroit; provides for admission of Hawaii to the Union as the 50th State; extends Airport Act to June 30, 1963, and authorizes \$248 million Federal grants to States

on a 50-50 matching basis; permits continuance of established coloring practices in orange industry; extends benefits of Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958 for three months to jobless whose State payments expired before April 1, 1959; increases by \$3 million authorized maximum expenditures under special milk fund program; and the following appropriations bills - District of Columbia, \$237,186,112; Treasury, \$779,402,000; U. S. Tax Court, \$1,535,000; Post Office, \$3,847,160,000; Interior, \$472,198,800; Second Supplemental for 1959, \$2,657,402,994.

April 11, 1959

The purchase of Great Onyx and Crystal Caves is up again for consideration.

In 1954 Senator Clements introduced in the Senate and passed the necessary bill providing for the purchase of the two privately owned caves which are located in the Mammoth Cave National Park boundary. These are the two privately owned caves still within the boundary, and much dissension has resulted with tourists in that great numbers are stopped on the road and directed to the two privately owned caves, when in reality the tourists intended to see Mammoth Cave which is the chief attraction of the Mammoth Cave National Park. The question of maintaining the roads through the Park at the two privately owned properties has been up for discussion on many occasions, and the owners of the privately owned caves have bitterly protested the fact that they have not been able to properly advertise with adequate signs the attractive features of their particular caves.

After the bill passed the Senate it was sent to the House, and this was the first bill that I succeeded in passing when I became a Member

Congress. I went before the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and testified concerning the necessity of this purchase, and we succeeded in passing the bill. Word was received that the President would veto the bill, but finally his signature was forthcoming, and the National Park Service and the State of Kentucky were authorized to purchase with bonds to be issued retiring the total purchase price, which, according to agreement before the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, was not to exceed \$650,000. No provision was made for a cash transaction, and the Department of the Interior, as well as the State officials at Frankfort kicked this matter around for about two years. Efforts were made from time to time to purchase the caves, and the cave owners did not accelerate the matter with their demands for a purchase price totalling \$800,000 for the two caves. Finally last year I demanded that the National Park Service and the Department of the Interior and the State of Kentucky proceed to carry out the terms of the law passed in 1954. In addition I demanded that certain appropriations which were made by my Committee on Appropriations in the House for Mammoth Cave National Park be utilized. For instance, the 1957 Appropriation Bill for the Department of Interior contained funds for the erection of a new public use building, but no effort was made by the Department of the Interior to expend this money. Many excuses were given, and it appeared that the Department could not agree upon the type of building. Finally by threatening everything in the Park including reduction in annual appropriation, the Department of Interior proceeded to let the contract for the new public use building at the Mammoth Cave National Park, and for new roads and trails, snowball dining room and complete new wiring system for the Cave. At this time the National Park Service unequivocally called upon Governor Chandler to make the purchase of the caves. Governor Chandler said that he would not attempt to jow the owners down, and that their

price of about \$800,000 was fair. I called the owners of the caves and had them meet with me, with the price of \$650,000 finally agreed to, and with contracts providing for this price executed.

The representatives of the National Park Service became a little excited over the purchase of these caves and were afraid that negotiations would fail. In making the purchase of \$650,000 they promised cash and, in addition, agreed to permit the owners of Great Onyx Cave to keep the cave in their possession for operation two full years after the purchase price was paid. The owners of Crystal Cave were to keep their cave three years after the purchase price was paid. The people in the cave section of my District were very much amused over the fact that the Federal Government would be so naive as to permit this procedure to take place. You could almost hear the electric saws start and see the souvenir stands along the road to Mammoth Cave begin bursting from their seams, and with all kinds of table tops and trinkets sawed out of beautiful cave onyx on display for sale. The trade was consummated during the week that the Second Supplemental for Fiscal Year 1959 passed the House. Senator Morton, who had pulled up on the big white horse with me in the Mammoth Cave matter, succeeded in having the White House issue a Bureau of the Budget authorization to transfer from the cave operating funds of those National Parks in four States adjacent to Mammoth Cave National Park the sum of \$650,000 for the purchase of the caves. The regular Interior Department Bill passed the House several weeks ago, and, of course, no \$650,000 could be added to this bill with demands made that the budget be balanced, and with the budget for the National Park Service completely compiled and approved in November of last year for submission to Congress on January 19 of this year. The authorization from the White House was the only method that had any chance during the present session of Congress.

Senator Morton appeared before the Senate Committee on Appropriations last week endorsing the White House proposal. It just so happened that Senator Morton several months ago, and after I had started in on the Department of the Interior concerning its treatment of Mammoth Cave National Park, had made the statement that Mammoth Cave National Park funds were being siphoned off for use in other National Parks throughout the United States. He now was approving the system that he objected to. Senator Hayden, of Arizona, commented during the hearing before the Senate Committee, and in the presence of Senator Morton, that under no circumstances would he agree to such procedure. First he said that he was not in favor of the type of trade that was made, and second that the law passed in 1954 provided for a method of purchase which was ignored. He twitted Morton somewhat about his change in philosophy, and immediately after the last witness was heard by the Senate Committee it was agreed to ignore the authorization from the White House. The President, demanding a balanced budget and directing statements at the Democratic Party such as "wild spenders and irresponsibles", had agreed to just what he himself had directed that Congress not do. Another stalemate is with us so far as the purchase of the two caves is concerned, and that fine editorial which appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal several months ago will have to be rewritten.

April 13, 1959

Several hundred AFL - CIO Automobile Workers spent the week in Washington contacting their representatives and Senators. Conditions are right serious in the automobile industry and thousands of men and women have been laid off.

Senator Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky was named Republican National Chairman on Friday of last week. The ten member G.O.P. nominating committee visited the President in Augusta and the President stated that he would be pleased if Morton was selected

orton is committed to Nixon but has issued a statement to the effect that from now on he will maintain a neutral position.

On Thursday of last week the National Aeronautics and Space Administration announced with an elaborate flourish the selection of the seven men who after weeks of careful testing were chosen for trips into outer space. All of the men are married and all have children. In addition all are experienced test pilots in the Air Force or the Navy. They average 34 years of age, 5'9" in height and 164 pounds in weight.

Stanley Yankus, a resident of Clare Hoffman's district in the State of Michigan, was recently fined over \$5,000 for raising 40 acres of wheat on his own farm and using the wheat to feed his chickens. He has a chicken farm. The program on television last night showed the auction sale of the farm and all of the household equipment including the three children's playthings. Yankus has decided to move to Australia and says that this is the least socialistic of all the countries in the world today and he believes he can rear his family without being fined or sent to prison for operating his own property as he sees fit. The limitation on wheat is 15 acres for use on the farm and this Dutchman just decided to operate his farm as he thought best and as the owner felt he had a right to do. This is one of the most beautiful stories I have ever heard or seen. It seems to me that no fine should have been assessed in this case and that every effort should have been made by the Representative and two Senators to see that this man had some protection.

April 16, 1959

Yesterday we passed the R. E. A. bill which provides that the Administrator of R. E. A. in the Department of Agriculture has the final say as to whether or not loans are approved. His decision

nder this bill is not subject to cancellation or review by the Secretary of Agriculture. So far Secretary of Agriculture Benson has tried to slow down the loans and do everything within his power to keep our R. E. A. Program from serving the purpose for which it was planned originally. The President has indicated that he will veto this bill because it takes certain powers away from one of his cabinet members.

For a number of years I have disagreed with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, but I have always admired him as a man. He is a dedicated man and certainly a hard worker. The fact that he is not afraid to work and worry and meet emergencies is to me an admirable trait. Yesterday President Eisenhower announced the resignation of cancer stricken Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. The Secretary had an operation about a year ago and it was hoped that there would be no reoccurrence. According to newspaper reports this cancerous condition is rapidly spreading and is now affecting the neck area. This is certainly a sad case and this man will be missed as a public servant.

Yesterday we had roll call 28. This includes quorum calls and votes. Not too many when you consider that we have been here since the first week in January. So far I have voted on every roll call and answered every Quorum Call and my record as a Member of Congress is perfect.

April 17, 1959

Yesterday, my Chairman Mr. Cannon of Missouri was presented with a beautiful silver tray inscribed with the names of all the members on our Committee.

This took place at a surprise birthday party on April 11th. Mr. Cannon was 80 years old and he is one of the most remarkable men that I have ever known. In responding Mr. Cannon said that he hoped that every member of the Committee lived to be 80 and in fact, life from 70 to 80 is the most fascinating period. He further informed us that each year he goes to Mayo Clinic for a physical check-up and each time they charge him \$125.00. Every time they carefully examine him for several days, making all the necessary X-Rays and each time so far they have informed him that he is in fine physical condition. Mr. Cannon said he would like to pass along to us, free of charge, the information that cost him \$125.00. At this time they informed him that there was nothing wrong with him physically and the only advice they had to give him was to not retire. When our Chairman first ran for Congress they said he was too young and he very seriously told us yesterday that for several years he had not heard this complaint. In 1911 Champ Clark brought Mr. Cannon to Washington with him. He worked in Mr. Clark's office and then was elected Parliamentarian of the House. He studied law and taught school at Stephens Women's college and then was elected to Congress. He has been a member now for 36 years. He has served from the 68th Congress. John Taber the ranking minority Member who made the presentation was also elected on March 4, 1923 and he has served since the 68th Congress. John Taber was elected to the Committee on Appropriations his first Session in Congress, but Mr. Cannon served on one other committee before he was elected to the Committee on Appropriations.

On Tuesday of this week the Bell Tower erected in memory of Senator Robert A. Taft was dedicated. The tower is located on the Capitol grounds near Constitution and Louisiana Avenue intersection.

On Tuesday of this week the Members of the House and Senate from Kentucky agreed upon our Navigation and Flood Control Projects Program for submission to the House Subcommittee on Public Works and the Committee on Appropriations. Testimony will be received on Tuesday, April 28th before the House Committee and the following day before the Senate Committee. I prepared and issued a short memorandum statement concerning our program.

Kentucky Navigation and Flood Control
Projects for Fiscal Year 1960

For the second consecutive year the Bureau of the Budget makes no recommendations for new construction starts in any of the States. This action, of course, is not the best interest of our Water Resources Development Program, and I, personally, do not believe that Congress will concur in this action.

We must have an orderly development of our water resources in this County, and to accomplish this purpose we must have new projects each year under survey and advance engineering and design and so place a reasonable number of projects under construction. Construction, of course, always follows the survey and the advance engineering and design, with the benefit cost justified, and the need and necessity of the particular project necessary before the time construction is ordered. An orderly development of our water resources in Kentucky and throughout the United States would help solve the employment situation and would permit our people to develop and utilize their natural resources. In Kentucky we have suffered from flood damage off and on during the past twenty years, and as a result of this damage some farms are now abandoned and many of our people have moved off of their farms. The money expended to develop our Water Resources Program in Kentucky, and throughout the United States generally, is money well invested. None of this money has been squandered and no domestic program can be presented to the Congress of the United States more important than the program calling for the development of our water resources.

I have contacted our two Senators, Thruston Morton and John Sherman Cooper, and the other wise Members from Kentucky, and it is agreed that will, on April 28th at 3:00 before the Subcommittee Public Works of the House Appropriations Committee incur in the amounts set forth in the budget for all projects on the Ohio River and in Kentucky which are under construction. These projects and the amounts set forth in the budget are as follows:

<u>Project</u>	<u>To be Requested</u>
Rockley Dam, Ky. & Tenn.	\$ 19,000,000
Rockhorn Reservoir, Ky.	3,527,000
Senup Locks & Dam	
W. Va., Ohio, & W. Va.	10,265,000
Lock and Dam 41, Ky.	
Ind.	10,300,000
Kland Locks and Dam	
Ky., Ind. & Ohio	11,627,000
Richmond Locks & Dam	
Ky. and Ohio	9,300,000
Lin River Reservoir, Ky.	1,800,000
High River Reservoir	
and Channels, Ky.	2,315,000

For those projects falling in the advance engineering and design classification it is agreed that we will request the following amounts for the projects listed below. Here I set forth the amount contained in the budget and the figure which we will request.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>To be Requested</u>
Melton Locks		
and Dam, Ind. &		
.	None	\$ 150,000
Whitrap Reservoir	\$200,000	494,000
W. Va.		

<u>Project</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>To be Requested</u>
Green River No. 2 Reservoir, Ky.	None	\$ 50,000
Wurgis, Ky.	None	10,000
West Point, Ky.	\$10,000	10,000

For those projects calling for examinations & surveys we will make the following request. The amount contained in the budget is listed together with the amount to be requested by the Kentucky delegation.

<u>Projects</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>To Be Requested</u>
Big Sandy River, Ky., Va.	\$10,000	\$ 10,000
Black River Basin, Ky. (Revision)	None	20,000
North Creek, Daviess Co. (Green River Basin), Ky.	20,000	20,000
Blackcastle River, Ky.	None	40,000
North Creek (Cumberland River) Ky.	None	35,000
Docks & Dams Nos. 3 & 4 (Green River) Ky.	None	100,000

Under special studies the budget calls for \$400,000 for the Ohio River Basin Review and we will concur in this amount, and request the other amount of \$400,000.

In Kentucky we only have one project that is ready to go under construction. This is the Barren River Reservoir. This project is located in Allen County, Kentucky, some seven miles northeast from

Ottsville, and is a flood control reservoir. At the time we appeared before the Bureau of the Budget September 29th of last year for our 1960 Fiscal Year program the sum of \$2,000,000 was requested for Barren River Reservoir. The Corps Engineers at that time informed us that this the amount that could be economically used during Fiscal Year 1960 to place this project under construction. Since the final approval of the Bureau of the Budget of all navigation and flood control projects for the United States it now appears that the Corps of Engineers has a capability so far as Barren River Reservoir is concerned \$1,000,000. We have agreed to request only the sum of \$500,000 for use in placing this project under construction during the new fiscal year. For Fiscal Year 1958, we approved \$100,000 to begin the advance engineering and design on this project, and in fiscal year 1959, the sum of \$120,000 was approved to complete the advance engineering and design. I have been informed by the Corps of Engineers that this project will be completely planned during the present 1959 Fiscal Year and will be ready for construction if funds are appropriated in the new fiscal year of 1960. Since this is the only project in Kentucky that is now ready for construction money, every effort will be made to secure an appropriate amount to place this project in the construction stage.

The Barren River Reservoir is located in the southwestern section of Kentucky where considerable flood damage has resulted over the years. This project is an integral part of the comprehensive plan for flood protection in the Ohio River Basin.

Last year the Committee on Appropriations approved the sum of \$140,000 for the Fishtrap Reservoir located in the eastern section of Kentucky.

as was one of the new projects added to the Public Works Bill. The Fishtrap Reservoir is located on Levisa Ford in the Big Sandy River Basin near Pikeville, Kentucky, and this project is an integral part of the over-all program for flood control in the Ohio River Basin. The budget proposal for fiscal year 1960 contains \$200,000 for continuation of advance engineering and design for this particular project. The sum of \$294,000 will be necessary in addition to the \$200,000 and the \$140,000 for completion of planning for the Fishtrap Reservoir. Since our people have suffered considerably in the eastern section as the result of floods during the past several months, with the same condition existing in the southwestern section, we have agreed to make every effort to have placed in the bill the total amount of \$494,000 to complete the advance engineering and design for this project. This simply means that we will endeavor to add \$294,000 in addition to the budget amount.

The Barren River Reservoir Project and the Fishtrap Reservoir Project are two of the most important projects now under consideration in so far as our immediate Water Resources Development program for Kentucky is concerned, and every effort will be made by the Kentucky Delegation in the House and in the Senate to obtain the necessary amounts to complete the planning for Fishtrap and to place Barren River Reservoir under construction.

In addition to our efforts on the two projects mentioned above every effort will be made to obtain adequate amounts for those projects that were omitted in the budget message, and with the particular projects requested by the Kentucky Delegation before the Bureau of the Budget at the September meeting.

The Ohio River Navigation Program is of great concern to Kentucky, and for that reason we will continue to urge that an adequate amount be appro-

riated to begin the advance engineering and design of the Cannelton Locks and Dam Project. It is imperative that in addition to construction on the Ohio River that we have new projects in the planning stage. There is no controversy concerning this particular project as to location, and the benefit cost and necessity has been fully established.

We understand fully the difficulty of adding amounts or projects this particular year when so much emphasis has been given to a balanced budget. We can continue to have a balanced budget if such is the case at the present time by simply rearranging some of the funds in the bill, and with no project to suffer as a result of small additions for use in making new surveys, advance engineering and design, and to place only one project in the construction stage category.

April 18, 1959

At the party for our Chairman, Mr. Cannon, Ben Jenson of Iowa recited the following poem which, to me, was quite appropriate:

"Count your garden by the flowers;
Never by the leaves that fall;
Count your day by golden hours,
Don't remember clouds at all;
Count your nights by stars, not shadows;
Count your life by smiles, not tears;
And to bring you joy this Birthday
Count your age by Friends, not years.

Christian Herter was chosen by President Eisenhower Saturday to be Secretary of State. Mr. Herter is a former Member of the House and Governor of Massachusetts. He suffers somewhat from arthritis of the hips and I imagine will experience difficulty in carrying out the rigorous duties of his office.

Today in the House we will take up the consent and private calendar. According to the Whip Notice the program for Tuesday and the balance of the week is undetermined. Here is another good example why I think we will be here through the month of September. At least three Appropriation bills in addition to those passed should have long since passed over to the Senate side and a number of the controversial bills in Committee such as the Housing Bill, Kennedy Labor Bill; Civil Rights Bill and a number of others should be called up in the House for immediate action.

Our Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations has adjourned indefinitely and it now appears that we will not put our bill on the Floor until the later part of next month. The Committee on Foreign Affairs is moving very slowly, therefore the authorization bill will not be out for several weeks. Our Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Appropriations will not start until after the Authorization Bill has passed the House.

The Commerce Department is insisting upon more restrictions upon foreign imports and the State Department favors easing import controls. This is one of our most controversial problems today. In order to maintain and keep the friendship of our friends abroad we cannot expect to sell our merchandise and at the same time refuse admission of their products. On the other hand cheap labor has placed some countries in a position where we cannot compete if the flow is too great into this country.

The controversy smoulders in the Senate with its Members who maintain that our country is not up to Military capabilities to meet the Soviet challenge. The President maintains that he knows somewhat about such problems and that we are in a position to meet any challenge.

April 21, 1959

The British are somewhat concerned over the appointment of Christian Herter as our new Secretary of State. The Sunday newspapers expressed little confidence in the ability of President Eisenhower and Christian Herter to handle American foreign policy without John Foster Dulles. All of the newspapers agreed that neither man has the ability of Dulles. In today's Washington paper appears an article concerning Winston Churchill's desire to be reelected Prime Minister. At his advanced age and physical condition he must be unduly concerned about the present state of world affairs to want to make a comeback this late in life.

The Senate Committee yesterday refused to grant authorization to use \$537,768 of Federal aid highway funds earmarked in our National Park Service for use in purchasing Great Onyx and Crystal Caves. Senator Morton had requested this authorization from the Bureau of the Budget and the President. I was surprised that the President would grant this type of procedure but he did and the Appropriations Committee in the Senate promptly rejected same. The contracts for the purchase of the two caves took place after the supplemental appropriation bill and the regular 1960 appropriations bill for the Department of the Interior had passed the House, therefore, the request to add same had to come on the Senate side. The Committee stated that they had no authority to direct the use of this money in such a way and that funds for the acquisition of these caves in 1960 should be resubmitted to the Congress as an amendment to the Budget for fiscal year 1960.

Yesterday the Vogler family from Bowling Green were visiting here in Washington and I took them over to the Senate. Goldwater of Arizona had the floor and the discussion pertained to the

Kennedy-Ervin bill. A series of questions were directed to Senator Kennedy by Senator Goldwater and a right heated debate resulted. The gallery was full and Kennedy made a right poor showing. Controversial matters hotly debated apparently are too much for Jack Kennedy.

April 22, 1959

One of the main reasons why this session of Congress has almost come to a halt is the political maneuvering now taking place for the presidential candidate next year. Several of the leaders in Congress are for Lyndon Johnson of Texas and others favor Symington, Humphrey and Kennedy. With the exception of Harry S. Truman, Warren Harding and a few others no Senator has ever served as President of the United States. Of course, President Truman succeeded to the Presidency as the result of the death of President Roosevelt. The Presidents of our country have been businessmen and former governors *Senator* *no longer in the Senate.*

For twenty years a great number of able men were shuttled to the sidelines and that is one of the main reasons today why the discussion from the Democratic side pertains only to a few names.

I do not believe that there is a Democratic Senator serving today who can easily be elected President. Man for man the United States Senate certainly does not have the leadership and the ability that is demonstrated daily in the House by such men as our Speaker, our Majority Leader, Wilbur Mills and a number of others.

The November election of 1958 brought into the Congress of the United States a number of liberals who sincerely believe that they were bringing to Washington a mandate from the people

to enact extensive social welfare programs. At first the liberals felt that it would take a little time to put over their program and to get the mandate under way and they fussed a little in private. They had no desire to challenge the leadership of the great compromiser Lyndon Johnson. After several months now the liberals have finally decided that the box containing the mandate must be emptied in so far as the leadership in Congress is concerned because so far they have received very little recognition. Liberals such as Proxmire of Wisconsin, McNamara of Michigan, Morse of Oregon and Clark of Pennsylvania have recently uttered aloud their discontent. They may be joined by a few other Senators before this session is over.

Jockeying for position in the Presidential race next year and for the nomination has placed our legislative program in a very precarious position. There will be many long hard days before this session is over and many important bills will hit the skids during the last several weeks of this session. Freed at last from the Rules Committee and from the clutches of those who are afraid to start these bills at the present time.

Christian Herter was promptly confirmed by the United States Senate and I do hope that he is able to fill the shoes of Secretary Dulles.

April 23, 1959

The Kennedy-Ervin Bill is still under debate in the Senate and Senator McClellan, Chairman of the Senate Rackets Committee, certainly threw a bombshell into the Clubhouse yesterday. He charged in a very formal speech on the floor that the Kennedy Bill is full of empty gestures and pleasant platitudes and does not afford adequate sanctuary to the exploited and oppressed union members. Senator McClellan is of the opinion

that a more stringent bill should be passed by the Congress at this time.

Last year Senator McClellan did not raise his voice against the Kennedy bill and it passed the Senate with one dissenting vote. In the House it failed by some five votes under suspension of rules. I voted for passage of the Kennedy Bill and was somewhat amused that the labor unions were divided on this issue. The United Mine Workers were against the bill and the AFL-CIO was for the bill. Big business generally was against the bill because it did not contain certain stringent regulations and further because it placed additional duties on the employer. Within the next six or seven weeks we will have the pleasure of considering a similar bill in the House.

The McClellan Rackets Committee has certainly set labor back a number of years. The disclosures made by this Committee showing graft and fraud at the head of several of the labor unions is a serious setback for labor. The members of the labor unions are today discussing openly their displeasure as to certain acts of their leaders. Up to a few years ago this would have been considered as treason.

Brooks Hays who was defeated for re-election by Dr. Alford, an avowed segregationist, will be offered the vacancy on the TVA Board. This is the vacancy which up until three weeks ago did not exist because Frank Welch of Kentucky was a member of the Board. Welch wanted commitments in writing from all concerned including the President that when his present short term expired in 1960 he would be reappointed for the full twelve-year term. This, of course, was not forthcoming and Welch returned to the University of Kentucky.

I am still somewhat concerned over Christian Herter's appointment as Secretary of State, but believe the speedy and unanimous confirmation by the Senate is not only a compliment to Mr. Herter but shows unanimity during this critical period which to me is very essential.

Winston Churchill announced for the House of Commons this week and will seek his old seat and will probably be elected. The political venture was in the form of a decision to seek another term from the London district which has been sending him to Parliament for some 35 years.

April 24, 1959

Within the next few weeks the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations of the Committee on Appropriations will begin hearings on the 1960 budget request. Here we have the Foreign Aid Appropriations Bill which this time calls for the sum of \$3,930,000,000. Since I have been a member on this particular Subcommittee, this amount has been reduced approximately \$500,000,000 a year and this year the reduction may be considerably greater.

The budget request for foreign aid as a general rule is divided into three major categories. These are requests for military assistance, defense support and economic assistance. Much stress will be given to the Development Loan Fund this year, and as usual the Administration will attempt to sustain every dollar requested for military assistance. Military assistance to me has seemed a little unusual in so far as some of the countries which are to be the recipients. For instance, in Latin America in some of the countries where we have poverty, disease and ignorance demands are made for planes and tanks. Such equipment can only be classified as "prestige value". In some of the Latin American countries dictators and their rivals are inspired to all kinds of intrigue by this so-called "prestige value". In many instances

obsolete military equipment is furnished and this naturally places an intolerable burden on the economy of the country and in addition entrenches a military cast eager to secure more tanks and planes and military equipment. After supplying this obsolete equipment we are then called upon to furnish new parts and supplies for continued use. Die molds are no longer in use for this particular equipment in many instances and to go back and service it properly costs more than new up-to-date armament.

This man Castro together with his close advisers are parading around throughout the United States discussing Cuba's need for modern up-to-date military equipment, and questions pertaining to the economic condition of Cuba generally have been ignored and certainly not answered to the satisfaction of a great many Members of the Congress.

Some of the Latin American countries as well as countries throughout the world generally which are recipients of our foreign aid attempt to operate under budgets which are very much over-balanced in so far as the military side is concerned. In Haiti nearly 20% of the budget goes to the military. The per cent in Brazil is 29%, for Chili 24%, for Paraguay 28%, for Peru 20%, for Columbia 21%, and for the Honduras 18%.

For a number of years we furnished Batista with all types of military equipment and then this man Castro suddenly comes out of the sugar cane field waving a machete knife and takes over the country. Batista was able to leave just in time with several million dollars in American currency and with bank accounts scattered around the world.

Too much emphasis in the past on technical assistance has produced grumblings in this country. With our money we furnish the people with the know

how together with seeds, equipment and fertilizer, and today flue-cured and burley tobacco are being produced around the world. Long staple cotton and other commodities are very much in competition with our exports. We are back to the idea of assistance with loans instead of grants. This phase of the program will be vigorously pushed this year.

The hotels here in Washington are now chuck full of those famous ladies of the D.A.R. The necessary resolutions have been pouring out of their convention hall condemning the Supreme Court and our membership in the United Nations organization. The Daughters are not only in favor of our withdrawing as a member of the United Nations organization, but are further in favor of all real estate being shifted from this country to some other country abroad for use by the United Nations organization. The Supreme Court has been attacked by experts and the attack from the Daughters was a right feeble one. Nothing new could be given by way of criticism of the United Nations organization except the fact that the U.N.I.C.E.F.'s Christmas card was held up for ridicule.

For several months we have had considerable controversy over just what amount of Strontium 90 the human body can absorb with safety. Strontium 90 is one of the deadliest components in fall out from nuclear explosions. As yet no final decision has been made by the International Commission on Radiological Protection and I only hope that thousands of people in this country have not already absorbed more than enough.

April 28, 1959

The Senate approved the Kennedy-Ervin labor bill by a vote of 90 to 1. Senator McClellan's bill of rights was substituted and

watered down considerably.

When this bill comes to the House we will have quite a controversy over same. In my opinion only a very weak bill has any chance of passing the House and this, of course, does not mean much as far as either labor or management is concerned.

The St. Lawrence Seaway opened its locks for business on Saturday of last week when an ice breaker moved into the St. Lambert Lock which is opposite Montreal. The inauguration of the \$475 million seaway built jointly by the United States and Canada will officially open on June 26th when Queen Elizabeth of England and President Eisenhower will sail into the St. Lambert Lock aboard the Royal Yacht Britannia.

April 30, 1959

Governor Chandler has had his ups and downs during his present administration. In Kentucky the people are about equally divided, some his friends and others his bitter enemies. Presently he is backing the Lt. Governor Harry Lee Waterfield as his successor against Bert Combs of the Mountains of Kentucky. The May 26th Primary will decide this question.

Several months ago Governor Chandler was hunting with Fish and Game Commissioner Earl Wallace. They were arrested by a game warden near Fulton, Kentucky and charged with shooting at a crippled goose at sun down. The Fish and Game Commissioner was very much incensed over the action of the Game Warden, and subsequently the Warden was fired. This story aroused quite a stir and was published in all the newspapers. Chandler was haled into County Court where the County Judge refused to fine him maintaining that since he was with the Fish

and Wildlife Commissioner that no blame should be placed upon him for his actions. This, of course, brought on quite a bit of newspaper publicity. On Tuesday of this week Governor Chandler while speaking for Waterfield in Breathitt County was again confronted with a crippled loose goose. The article that appeared in the Courier Journal is as follows:

"Jackson, Ky., April 28 (AP) --

Somebody let a crippled goose loose in the Breathitt County Courthouse Tuesday. The picture of what happened then depends on who's talking.

"Campaign headquarters for Lieutenant Governor Harry Lee Waterfield, Democratic gubernatorial candidate, had one version. Breathitt County Sheriff Benton Howard had another.

"Waterfield's headquarters said two men and the goose came into the courtroom shortly before Governor A. B. Chandler was to speak on behalf of Waterfield's candidacy. The goose had a sticker on his back advertising Waterfield's opponent Bert Combs.

"According to the campaign-headquarters version, the two men came back shortly after Chandler entered the room. This time they had Deputy Sheriff Elmer Elam with them.

"Waterfield sources said Elam and Carl Bach, former sheriff and Waterfield's county campaign manager, argued about the goose. According to the Waterfield report, Bach grappled with Elam as Elam started to draw his pistol, and Bach came out of the scuffle with the pistol in his hand.

"Then, the headquarters said, Bach, a constable, and another man forcibly ejected Elam, the two men with the goose--and presumably the goose, too.

"Sheriff Howard termed Waterfield headquarters version untrue.

"Elam was going to the courtroom, but

he wasn't with the lame goose," Howard said.
"He was going through to look at the Governor."

"As Elam went into the courtroom, Howard said, 'They (Bach and a constable) took his gun off of him. They choked him a little bit-- there was six or seven hold of him.'

"Howard said he knew nothing of the incident at the time it happened, but added, 'The Sheriff's office didn't have anything to do with the crippled goose.' He said no charges were filed.

"Chandler did not mention the incident during his hour-long address."

Yesterday we had up our first controversial bill of this session. This bill pertained to an increase in Railroad Retirement and was vigorously fought by the Railroads of this country. The Speaker requested that I preside during general debate and the members were exceedingly complimentary when the Committee rose.

In attempting to pass the R.E.A. Bill which provided that only the Administrator in the Department of Agriculture would have final say in R.E.A. loans and not the Secretary of Agriculture, we failed by nine votes. The Senate passed the bill over the veto yesterday and everyone expected the House to succeed in overriding the veto. Two Hundred and Eighty Members voted to override and 146 to sustain the veto. Four of the Democratic Members and a few Republicans who were committed to override failed to carry out their agreement.

May 1, 1959

Yesterday the House upheld President Eisenhower's veto of the bill to take Rural

Electrification Administration loan authority away from the Secretary of Agriculture. A roll call vote of 280 to 146 was four short of the required $2/3$ majority needed to override. By sustaining the Presidential veto the House nullified the 64 to 29 vote by which the Senate last Tuesday voted to override. The Senate margin was two votes over the $2/3$ majority. Our action Thursday left intact President Eisenhower's record of never having had a veto overridden by Congress. Since he took office in 1953 he has vetoed 138 measures including pocket vetoes.

As usual four of the House Members trotted off down the road with the Republican Party. They are Dorn of South Carolina, McSween of Louisiana, King of Utah and Barr of Indiana. The Republicans who voted yesterday to override the President were Andersen of Minnesota, Barry of New York, Gross of Iowa, Horan of Washington, Langen of Minnesota and O'Konski of Wisconsin.

The Western Foreign Ministers ended their pre-Geneva conference yesterday with an expected quick agreement on a common front for their talks with the Soviet Union on Berlin and other problems concerning central Europe. Secretary of State Herter attended this meeting and apparently is doing all right.

Our Government has ordered a screen of U. S. Fighter Planes to patrol Panama's north coast to detect the approach of invaders crossing the Caribbean from Cuba. We must at all times protect the Panama Canal and the Government there appears to be right shaky and to some extent pro communist. In speaking of Communism I am considerably worried about Castro and Cuba. I simply cannot make up my mind that this man is against Communism and has not leaned in this direction considerably for the past several months.

The battle of Foreign Aid Appropriations will soon begin and this year will be like the battles of the past---hectic.

In yesterday's mail I received a statement of Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, Chairman of the Joint Committee on reduction of non essential federal expenditures. The civilian employment portion of this statement shows 2,337,495 employees during the month of March of this year which by the way is an increase of 2,286. I am always amazed at this man Byrd. Just as pious about the budget and spending ourselves into bankruptcy, and other pious statements concerning fiscal responsibility. On the other hand, demanding and insisting on millions upon millions of federal dollars for Virginia and regardless of the amounts insists that this type of expenditure is proper in every way. When you leave the borders of Virginia and cross over into another state then you have a different situation according to Senator Byrd's philosophy. A very small imitation of Senator Carter Glass.

May 2, 1959

If rules are granted we will take up the TVA self-financing bill and the Housing Act of 1959 next week. For a great number of years it has become more difficult to secure appropriations for the Tennessee Vally Authority, and, since the Government has invested approximately \$1.5 billion in TVA, additional appropriations for future expansion are now no longer possible. The demands upon TVA by the Government for power will increase as time passes and according to figures now available the Government will be consuming 65% of the present power capacity of TVA by 1962 unless additional steam plants are erected. With textile industries and other groups moving down to the TVA territory in order to obtain cheap power, the Eastern States are very much increased over any additional funds or provisions for expansion of TVA. The TVA self-financing bill, which will be presented in the House if it can be obtained, provides

for the issuance of bonds by TVA and with the money to be used for future expansion. The present Administration deems it advisable to have the Bureau of the Budget or the Secretary of the Treasury pass upon the amounts involved and the purposes for which the money will be used. This, of course, destroys the main objective in so far as a self-financing provision is concerned. Placing the burden on TVA to secure future money and repayment of same over the years in order to relieve the Federal Government of this burden would immediately come to an abrupt halt if strings were placed on amounts to be obtained and used from a Department of our Government which today is clearly antagonistic to the TVA program. In order to report a bill out of the Public Works Committee many concessions had to be made. The territory now served by TVA and certain communities in the process of obtaining TVA power is the yardstick used in the bill in so far as confinement is concerned. Any future expansion of the territory now served by TVA meets with enough opposition in the House to make it impossible to pass any legislation granting such a concession.

The Housing Act of 1959 provides for approximately a billion and a half more than this Administration is willing to recommend, and is considered by many a raid on the Treasury and a backdoor appropriating procedure. A number of appropriation bills are being held up purposely just to find out what action the Congress will take on such bills as the Housing Act of 1959.

Representative Howard Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Rules, is definitely against the Housing Act and all bills which authorize agencies of our Government to borrow money out of the Treasury as it becomes necessary without coming to Congress requesting specified amounts for appropriation by the proper committee.

On Friday of this week appropriate remarks will be in order eulogizing former President Harry S. Truman on his 75th birthday.

Last week Representative James G. Polk of the 6th District of Ohio died. When I first was elected to the House I had an office on the third floor across the hall from Representative Polk. He was a fine gentleman and was one of the few dirt farmers in the House of Representatives. For the past several months he had suffered from cancer and this was the cause of his death.

The Nation's Capital was visited by a record number of tourists during the month of March. 757,319 visitors visited our Capital City and this was an increase of over 100,000 for the same month last year. Since the beginning of this year, 1.3 million tourists have come to Washington. This figure is more than 10 times the number visiting the city during a like period 10 years ago. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are expended each year by the different groups here in Washington making the necessary provisions for advertising the attractive features of the Capital City for convention purposes.

The steel industry of this country just about controls business generally. Directly and indirectly our industrial economy is tied in with steel production. The cost of steel and wages paid are of all importance to this country's general economy. The present employer-employee steel contracts terminate within a few days and contract talks are scheduled to begin on May 5. For the past several years the steel industry has simply granted wage increases and within a few days upped the price of steel. The main problem today is just how high wages will go under the new contract and what, if any, will be the steel price increase. If a steel strike is called and continues for any unusual period of time, we will be immediately confronted with the most serious problem that could come at a time when we are waging every effort to win the cold war.

May 4, 1959

Silver Spoon ran in the Derby on Saturday of last week and I hoped she would win. The last filly that won the race was Regret in 1915. Since I could not be in Louisville for the Derby, I therefore saved a few dollars.

Tomy Lee, an English-bred, Texan-owned horse won the \$163,750 Kentucky Derby with a terrific stretch drive that overcame and then staved off the Virginia horse Sword Dancer.

It seems that almost everyone around the world makes suggestions as to how much foreign aid money should be appropriated by this country, and, in a number of instances, the smaller nations of the world not only lobby for this money here in Washington but become very much incensed when they do not receive the full amount requested. To cap the climax, Castro declared in a speech in Argentina the other day that the United States should provide \$30 billion over a ten-year period to achieve economic stability in Latin America. The Cuban Prime Minister called for the United States to back such a program for Latin American development to thwart social upheavals he said might bring Communist dictatorships. This is a right unusual statement for Castro to make since he refused to answer such a question positively here in Washington. Castro said what they need can only be obtained from the United States, and that elimination of trade restrictions which might allow a greater flow of goods is politically more difficult to obtain and the sure way is for \$30 billion to be apportioned over the next ten-year period. To say the least, this man is being just a little wreckless in the use of our money.

According to a recent bulletin from the State Department, Russia, under the firm control of Khrushchev, is aiming the main thrust of its policy against the underdeveloped nations of the Middle-East.

Clare Booth Luce was confirmed in a vote of 79 to 11 as our Ambassador to Brazil. But three days after her confirmation by the Senate she resigned the post. Her husband advised this action, and, after she made the statement that her troubles began the day Senator Wayne Morse was kicked in the head by a horse in 1951, a number of Senators immediately issued statements to the effect that if she were up for confirmation again they would be forced to vote against her due to the fact that she now appeared emotionally unstable for this appointment. During the debate on this confirmation, Senator Dirksen, the Republican Minority Leader, attempting to admonish the Senate and call a halt to certain harsh statements that were being made against Mrs. Luce, stated in a very dramatic fashion, "why thrash old straw and beat an old bag of bones." They tell me that the gallery and the Senators alike rolled in the aisles when this statement was made. President Eisenhower insisted that Mrs. Luce accept her appointment and that her statement concerning the horse was probably made in "a sort of heated type of disposition and temperment at the moment."

The Foreign Ministers of the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, Britain, and France may well have had the counsel of a great Italian diplomat in mind when they met in Paris last Wednesday to chart a course for the forthcoming Geneva Conference with the Soviet Union. The Foreign Ministers were surprisingly swift in their deliberations and the conference lasted only a short time after three very short sessions. Apparently the position of none changed and they simply agreed to receive the Soviet Union's demands and then reconsider.

For a number of years the Second Congressional District has been fortunate in having well-qualified county extension agents and home

demonstration agents. Our vocational agricultural teachers and 4-H and Future Farmers of America leaders have all played an important part in so far as agriculture in my District is concerned. As a result of the strong farm organizations and the up-to-date aggressive leadership in agriculture not only the young people but the senior citizens as well have received many honors and awards for their achievements. Today I extended my remarks in the Record accordingly:

Mr. Speaker, there is never justification for stopping debate or stilling disagreement about the problems that face our Nation. However, there are times for thinking of the broader aspects of differences and what the issues are that should be emphasized. Today we are searching for a constructive answer to the farm problem. Agriculture is undergoing a cost price squeeze, whereas other segments of our population are prospering. It is unfair and dangerous that farmers, alone among the great economic groups in our Country, are not sharing in the current prosperity. The farmer is thirteen percent of the population and receives six percent of the income. The interest of our family-size farmer must be fully protected. The owners of small farms must prosper if the Nation is to prosper. The difficulties which beset the farmer pose grave problems which cannot be solved overnight. These problems have been made more difficult by neglect, indifference and postponement. While many of us may maintain different points of view, all of us must be guided only by the politics of responsibility. We should ever be reminded of the nearness of God to the affairs of man.

From the birth of our Republic new methods of cultivation were developed in agriculture. An aggressive search for improvements started which has continued to this day. Farming was man's fundamental pursuit. It was Jefferson who said, "Those who labor in the earth are the chosen people of

God". Certainly in the Second Congressional District of Kentucky those who labor in the earth are meeting the challenges of present day living, and their hopes of attainment should be guaranteed.

Mr. Speaker, the Second Congressional District of Kentucky is primarily an agricultural district, producing all types of commodities. We have been blessed by virtue of the strong farm organizations and soil conservation districts in our midst. Also we have been fortunate in the high caliber men and women who serve as County Extension Agents, Home Demonstration Agents and Vocational Agricultural leaders in the various counties of our District. These dedicated men and women are responsible for carrying forth information directly to our farm people. It is satisfying to realize that the young people in my Congressional District do not lack necessary leadership and knowledge. I cannot too highly commend the Future Homemakers of America, the Future Farmers of America and the 4-H Clubs in our section of Kentucky. The very foundation of our Christian civilization is based on the family unit, and it is to the wives and mothers that we look to provide the cohesive and stabilizing influence so necessary to the continuance of the family unit. Kentucky was the first State to charter the Future Homemakers of America. In the Second Congressional District the influence of the local chapters on their communities is felt in innumerable ways. The young women of the FFA are indeed prepared to "face the future with warm courage and high hope".

This year the period of February 22 through the 26th was designated as National Future Farmers of America Week, and March 1 through March 7th was set aside to focus attention on the past achievements and future goals of the 4-H Clubs. I know

Of no national student organizations more deserving of praise than the Future Farmers of America and the 4-H Clubs. The training these young people are now receiving will be of immeasurable benefit to them in the years to come. By living up to their high principles, today's youth will grow into a mature citizen anxious to assume his share of responsibility in improving the community of which he is a part. One of the main reasons why our Future Farmers of America and 4-H Clubs are so successful in the Second Congressional District of Kentucky is due to the efficient instruction and able guidance furnished by our County Agents, Home Demonstration Agents, and Vocational Agricultural Teachers. They stand ready with advice, suggestions and encouragement, but the young person is impressed with the fact that for him to grow in knowledge, self-reliance, perseverance and maturity he must solve the problem himself. We have in my District a group of young people, who, by reason of ambition, ability and energy have won many top honors and offices in connection with their agricultural pursuits. For the second consecutive year a young man from the Second Congressional District of Kentucky won first place in the State-wide Soil Conservation Essay Contest in which contest 33,000 essays were submitted. This year's recipient of the award is Glenn C. Dockery, of Route 1, Beaver Dam, Kentucky. In addition to Glenn C. Dockery, winners in this year's Soil Conservation Essay Contest from our District are:

Jean Goodman, Scottsville, Allen County;
Johnnie Hines, Hardinsburg, Breckinridge County;
G. McCoy, Morgantown, Butler County; Mary Alice
Wethington, Utica, Daviess County; Jackey Pearl,
Big Clifty, Grayson County; Jacqueline Stephens,
Bellville, Hancock County; Brenda Briscoe,
Lebbardsville, Henderson County; Lena Villines,
Webb, Wendling County; Sarah Miller, Sacramento,
McLean County; Joyce DeTrullo, Towsontown, Ohio
County; Lynn Caudill, Franklin, Simpson County;
Melby Woodring, Morgantown, Union County;

Joe R. Cowles, Bowling Green, Warren County.

On January 24, 1959 the Kentucky 4-H Champions were named, and Joseph Wesley Sprague, of Sturgis, Union County, Kentucky, was selected as the champion in agriculture in the 1958 4-H Club achievement contest. On February 14, 1959 Danny Duvall, Route 7, Bowling Green, Kentucky was chosen top Future Farmer of America in Kentucky.

Mr. Speaker, this is only an example of our young people's accomplishments. Many other boys and girls have been recognized in their agricultural endeavors. What we may expect of the youth of today can well be exemplified by William T. Roark, of Simpson County, Kentucky, who was chosen by the Kentucky Junior Chamber of Commerce as the outstanding young farmer for 1958.

We of the Second Congressional District of Kentucky have always been convinced that farming is not only an essential industry entitled to its fair share of the national income, but that it is something more - it is a way of life that must be preserved, it is indispensable to the stability and the continuity of any civilized society. And, in spite of the many problems facing our farmers, agriculture has most assuredly made its impact on the stability of our State. The initial impact of the Rural Development Program has been responsible for many improvements in Kentucky, and particularly is this true in Butler County, located in my District. Under the Rural Development Program pilot counties were designated in many States. The three such counties in Kentucky are Butler County, Metcalfe County and Elliott County. The citizens of Butler County are convinced that the Rural Development Program is the soundest approach yet devised to gaining long-range economic development and growth in our rural towns and communities. Here we have witnessed an example of success so far as the Rural Development Program is concerned, and likewise

the citizens of Butler County have set a splendid example of time and effort successfully spent in saving small farms, and their owners from economic downfall.

While citizens collectively have been striving for improvement in agricultural conditions, it is equally true that many individuals have directed their vision and leadership toward lifting the farming profession to a higher level. Such an individual is Mr. Charles L. Taylor, of Bowling Green, Kentucky, who for thirty years headed the Agricultural Department at Western Kentucky State College. Mr. Taylor has devoted practically his entire life to the furtherance of agriculture, and in so doing he has ever kept in mind that our farm problem is basically a problem of conservation - of conserving not only the very roots of our national economy, but also a way of life. Through his knowledge of the great potential that lies in the soil of our land, he has endeavored to see to it that this gift of our inheritance is not forfeited. On April 16, 1959, Mr. Taylor was named Kentucky's "Man of the Year" in Agriculture. It is fitting that his services should be recognized for certainly there is no person in the State of Kentucky more deserving of such an honor.

Mr. Speaker, I am humbly grateful that the people whom I represent have an appreciation of the rewards and satisfaction to be achieved from a life devoted to farming. It is comforting to realize that there are civic-minded citizens who are dedicated to the principle that abundant agricultural production is the backbone of America's strength. Our Country will always have room for imaginative, reasonable and responsible men and women such as I am privileged to number among my constituents. They are aware that soil and water and vegetation and wildlife are important not so much for themselves, but for the effect they have on people. Conservation means not just conserving "conservation areas," but conserving the values which all human beings share.

Our forefathers knew that agriculture must prosper if our new Nation was to prosper. Farming was man's fundamental pursuit. Our early farmer helped to develop a democratic spirit and pride in the virtues of industry, thrift and labor which is present today on our farms in the Second Congressional District of Kentucky. I am convinced that their love and concern for the soil, its use, conservation and nature will continue on into the future. We must not forget to pass on the lesson that the men and women who founded our Nation knew so well; that our lands, one of our most valuable possessions, must be jealously protected and strengthened by each generation.

May 5, 1959

During the past several weeks two horrible crimes were committed in the deep south. A colored girl was raped in Florida by four white men and a colored man charged with rape was forcibly removed from the Poplarfield, Mississippi jail and his whereabouts are still unknown. These two cases have caused comment throughout this country and through other sections of the world. With all of our troubles we must go through another civil rights bill. It now appears that the leadership on our side of the aisle is insisting that a much stronger civil rights bill must be enacted this session.

Our Caribbean and Latin American revolutions are always unique. According to a very reliable source when a revolution starts in this section of the world you are simply deluged with arms to sell. They have illustrated catalogues of weapons of every size and shape and if you have the money to pay, the only problem is one of muggling. Of course our large arms companies in this country are very pious about it all.

I am still amazed at the actions of this man Castro, the new Cuban Prime Minister. It seems that his strategy now for building power in the Caribbean calls for creating cells of armed and experienced revolutionary soldiers in the mountainous country back of each area who then will build followings as Castro did. Revolutionaries from several Caribbean countries are training in the Sierra Maestra Mountains where Castro trained.

Some 990 Postmaster nominations are pending in the Senate and so far this year only 5 have been confirmed. I am just wondering if the good Senators are trying to hold a great number of these until after the 1960 elections.

We are still searching for a nominee for President in the Democratic Party and the Republicans are confronted with the question of "Can Nixon Win." This man Nixon, by the way, has aged considerably in the last twelve months.

British negotiators on proposals for a ban on atom-bomb tests were a bit dismayed when Russians themselves proposed a plan that Britain's Macmillan had advanced earlier, only to run into United States objections. When the British delegate failed to go along, the Soviet delegate was very much put out and inquired as to whether or not he was opposing the British Plan.

May 6, 1959

Winston Churchill at 84 years of age is now visiting President Eisenhower at the White House. This may prove to be the last great act of Statesmanship of his life. This trip was made against the advice of his Doctor and was made in order that he might discuss with

an old friend the important problems which will be presented by the Western Allies and the Soviet Union at the conference which is to take place within the next few weeks. The conversations are in substance a little summit meeting. Although Mr. Churchill holds no position in the British Government other than his seat in the 530 Member House of Commons he probably has more influence than any other Englishman today. Mr. Churchill is a man who has never hesitated to use power. This is not the first time that Churchill has decided to cross the Atlantic and point the way to an American President in time of need. When he felt that President Truman needed to be aroused to the danger of spreading communist domination of Eastern Europe he accepted an invitation to speak at a small denominational College in the State of Missouri. At Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri, Mr. Churchill made his famous Iron Curtain Speech. This speech to me was one of his greatest political successes. Today at the ripe old age of 84 he lacks the staying power for such an endeavor, but he is still mentally alert and as smart as any of them. It is unlikely that Mr. Churchill will show his hand publicly on this visit, but I feel better that he decided to come at this time.

Today we take up in the House the TVA self-financing Bill. For a number of years it has been impossible to make direct appropriations for needed steam plants and expansion and under this bill, TVA may issue bonds and retire same out of income. There will be a terrific fight to amend this bill to the extent that the Bureau of the Budget or the Secretary of the Treasury must pass upon the amount of bonds to be issued and the purpose of the issue. This, of course, would throttle any development since this administration specially is against TVA. There will be four hours of general debate today and we will read the bill under the five-minute rule tomorrow.

May 8, 1959

We were informed yesterday that it will take \$12 billion more than was first thought necessary to complete the nations giant highway program. The program was expected to be completely finished by the year 1973. An additional allotment of \$1,500,000,000 by way of advance spending took place last year and unless the federal gasoline tax is raised $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon, the program calling for an expenditure of some \$33 billion for the 41,000 miles of interstate highways will be inadequate.

Former President Harry S. Truman was in Washington this past week testifying before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on repeal of the 22nd Amendment. Former President Truman is definitely of the opinion that a President should not be under wraps and the third term restriction should be removed. Up to the time of this testimony President Eisenhower had indicated similar thoughts but upon being questioned on the day following Truman's appearance before the Senate Subcommittee refused to express himself one way or the other. The bitterness between these two men still exists. While Mr. Truman was in Washington President Eisenhower extended an invitation for him to have lunch with the President and Winston Churchill. Truman declined, stating that he had a previous engagement. Shortly after President Eisenhower was elected no move was made, or at any other time, to invite the former President to the White House for any purpose, which was unusual.

There is quite a move underway to again extoll the virtues of Adlai Stevenson and those seeking the nomination are looking for cracks in the old Stevenson support which can be widened for their own benefit. Nomination again of Mr. Stevenson would, to me, be the worst thing our party could do.

According to one of the weekly stories circulating here on the hill, the real reason for Harry Truman's refusal to dine at the White House was the fact that Ike wouldn't let him bring his own salt as insurance that he wouldn't be seated below it.

May 12, 1959

On Tuesday of this week Belgium's King Baudouin addressed a joint session of Congress. He is 28 years of age and one of the finest young men I ever saw in my life. He started his address by saying that he was a young man from a country old enough to be spoken of proudly by Julius Caesar. The shortest paragraph in his speech was as follows: "A word about youth." He then stated that youth is the first victim of war; the first fruit of peace. He said that it takes 20 years of peace, or more, to make a man and it only takes 20 seconds of war to destroy him. The King received a great ovation from the House and historians have been unusually kind to Belgium since the close of World War II. In World War I Belgium was beaten to a bloody pulp and her action during World War II, of course, did not meet with the approval of the free peoples of the world.

The Geneva Conference is underway and the first obstacle was the question of admission of the East German Government.

According to reports received by Congress unemployment fell by 735,000 people last month with a total employment of 65 million jobs.

The move is under way to exert all kinds of pressure on the Members of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations to see that the President's full request is granted. I have reached the point that I dread the time when this, my third Subcommittee, goes into session.

riculture is not only interesting and represents the largest industry of our country, but is something that I am personally interested in. This Subcommittee on Appropriations is a pleasure. Next the District of Columbia Budget is one quite interesting, but not too productive. Regardless of our action we are wrong according to pressure groups here in the District. Then the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, and the very earth trembles from the exertion of pressure groups throughout the country.

The Soviet Union yesterday insisted that Poland and Czechoslovakia be invited to join the big four foreign ministers conference at Geneva. This Soviet demand had been expected and the Western Foreign Ministers were ready for another wrangle with Russia's Gromyko. Great Britain, France and our country are firmly agreed to reject this Soviet demand.

Howard Smith, Chairman of the Rules Committee is one of the astute Members of the House. He goes home to put up his hay when bills are being held up purposely and when he has one of his bills pending in another Committee all the bills in the Rules Committee come to a complete stop until the Chairman's legislation is passed upon. Yesterday Southerners and their allies of the House Judiciary Committee overruled their leadership and approved a States Rights bill sponsored by Representative Smith. This bill provides that no action of Congress supersedes a State law unless Congress especially declares its intention of doing so, and unless the laws are clearly incompatible. The vote was 17 to 15 to approve the measure and the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Manny Celler of New York, is simply beside himself over the action taken by his full committee. Manny now says that the Justice Department and the present Administration must see that the Republican leadership in Congress stands by the Administration.

Great Britain announced this past week that it is getting ready to enter the artificial satellite field. Since the close of World War II Great Britain has had a number of tax reductions and some how or other finally succeeds in entering the atomic, hydrogen and satellite fields. By virtue of our bases in England and the millions of dollars that are received directly and indirectly from this country, certainly we must play an important part in Britains venture into the earth satellite field.

We adjourned over yesterday until tomorrow. Here in the month of May in the middle of the week, there is no legislative business. The states rights bill action in the Judiciary committee should speed up the Rules Committee just a little now, and maybe we will be able to move along at just a little faster pace.

The Texas Legislature this past week passed the Johnson Bill. Under the terms of this bill, the Primary Election date in Texas has moved up eleven weeks which would permit Lyndon Johnson to be the Democratic nominee for United States Senator in a position of waiting for the November election, and in between the primary and the November election make a successful or an unsuccessful race for the Democratic nomination as President of the United States. If the Johnson boom fails at the convention, then the nominee would have waived no rights to his office as Senator. One of the State Representatives on the Texas House Floor said that he was glad that it helped Senator Johnson because it certainly inconvenienced everybody else in the State of Texas. In my opinion, nomination of Lyndon Johnson as President of the United States is a mistake and the resentment generally against Texas would be ample reason for the election of a Republican.

I sincerely believe that the only way to avoid another war is through aroused public opinion throughout the world. Such a war would settle nothing and could destroy many of our countries together with millions of people.

May 14, 1959

The St. Lawrence Seaway opening certainly poses a problem to the Railroads serving this section of the United States. The railroads hope to minimize traffic losses by sweeping rate reductions on grain and other heavy bulk commodities.

Fate of legislation providing 4.4 billion dollars for school construction and teachers salaries is touch and go. A Subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee has reported favorably a scaled down version of the Murray-et-calf bill. The bill reported proposes a four-year program of federal grants of \$25 annually for each school age child. States could use the funds for school construction, teachers salaries or both. Opponents of the bill have already begun to map the necessary floor strategy which will include a Powell Amendment. The amount involved in this bill faces a presidential veto and especially since matching state funds are not required and a formula for determining needy school Districts is not established.

Big business, big labor and the Administration have joined hands to fight the Mahoney bill which requires large corporations to give 30 days notice of intention to raise prices. This is an unusual alignment and seldom takes place.

It requires 200,000 gallons of water to grow a ton of alfalfa and 660,000 gallons to make a ton of synthetic rubber. Surveys indicating a water shortage in the United States by 1980 would be of assistance to the Interior Department's effort to convert salt water to fresh on a practical basis. Total consumption in 1955 in this country for all purposes amounted to 221 billion gallons daily and before too many years pass the requirement will be 297 billion gallons daily. Here again we have additional proof of the necessity for more flood control reservoirs in this country.

The Geneva Conference is certainly moving slowly. More important probably than the conference under way is another international proceeding taking place at Geneva which has been underway for six months pertaining to the long drawn out question whether the testing of nuclear weapons should be permanently prohibited by a treaty signed by all nations. On the surface this means merely stopping the tests but actually it means more. It is a measure to ban the use of nuclear weapons in time of war would immediately follow.

May 18, 1959

For a number of years now Secretary Benson has made speeches all over the United States concerning the farm program now provided for under the laws enacted by Congress and has said on many occasions that the whole program should be revamped. When appearing before the Legislative Committee on Agriculture on several occasions the Chairman of the Committee has requested the Secretary to place his proposals in Bill form and submit them to the Committee. The Secretary refused to do this, maintaining that this was the duty of Congress. So he walked off merrily on his way for several years continuing but offering no concrete example for a correction. He has succeeded in turning the consumers in this country against the farmers with his

many complaints of the surplus agricultural commodities on hand and the \$7 billion invested in same.

In appearing before our Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations this year we called him to task about his complaints and demanded that he incorporate his proposals in a Bill. The Secretary delayed presenting such a Bill, and, after appearing on three separate occasions for a day each time, we insisted, and the Subcommittee notified him that the Agricultural Appropriations Bill would be held in abeyance until he complied with our request. The Secretary then decided that we were in earnest and he had his counsel prepare the necessary Bill.

This Bill was submitted to our Subcommittee and my Chairman, Jamie Whitten of Mississippi, let me have an advance copy of same in order that I could interrogate the Secretary on tobacco.

The main section of the proposed Bill carries a provision providing as follows:

"The proposed legislation would make the following changes in price support for tobacco:

"1. The level of price support for the 1960 and 1961 crops of each kind of tobacco, if marketing quotas are not disapproved, would be at such level not less than 75 or more than 90 percent of the average price received by farmers during the 3 preceding marketing years as the Secretary determines appropriate after consideration of the general guidelines specified in section 401(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended.

"2. The level of support for the 1962 and subsequent crops of each kind of tobacco, if producers have not disapproved marketing quotas, would be 90 percent of the average price received by farmers during the 3 preceding marketing years."

The above interrogation took place on May 7th and on Friday of last week Part 4 of our hearings was released to the press. The Associated Press carefully analyzed the bill and interrogation and the following story appeared throughout the tobacco states.

"Washington, May 14 - Secretary of Agriculture Benson's program for tobacco was spelled out Thursday for the first time. He wants present rigid price supports made flexible.

Benson's solution to tobacco surpluses - certain to arouse opposition among many tobacco men and their spokesmen in Congress as leading to lower prices - came out in the record of a closed hearing before a House appropriations subcommittee.

"Benson proposed these legislative changes in price support for tobacco:

"1. Price support level for the 1960 and 1961 crops to be no less than 75 or more than 90 per cent of the average price during the three preceding marketing years.

"2. Support level for 1962 and subsequent crops to be 90 per cent of the average price during the three preceding marketing years.

"From Lexington, Ky., heart of the burley-tobacco area, came quick opposition.

"'We are absolutely opposed to it,' W. L. Staton, executive secretary of the Burley Tobacco Co-operative Association, said.

"Tobacco farmers, 'would rebel against a program such as the one suggested by Benson,' Albert Clay, president of the Burley Auction Warehouse Association said.

"Staton said the current fixed-price support on tobacco has been 'continuously approved by tobacco farmers.' He said in most votes the approval has been by 95 per cent or more.

"Benson's proposal may be submitted as a bill, Staton said, but if it is, 'I doubt if it will ever get out of committee.'

"Staton said Benson's thinking 'is not in accord with the tobacco farmer's.'

"I don't think tobacco growers would approve of a 90 per cent program as suggested by Benson,' Clay said. 'The program now in effect is a much more successful one.'

"Benson's plan would apply to tobacco - until this year the untouchable program with its fixed price support - the freer market theory that he has already suggested for other surplus crops.

"Representative William Natcher, a Democrat on the subcommittee from burley tobacco-producing Kentucky, asked Benson:

"Mr. Secretary, do you believe that a majority of the tobacco growers in this country want to abandon the parity principle of price support?'

"Parity is an arbitrarily fixed 'fair' price.

"I do not know whether they do or not, Mr. Congressman,' Benson replied. 'You may be in a better position to judge that than I.

"It is our judgment, however, there is a growing sentiment in favor of relating price supports to market prices. The Congress took that action in that area on corn last year. We think it was wise action.'

"Washington, May 15. - Representative John Watts said Friday he 'is at least glad that Benson has finally admitted it is his plan and desire to destroy the present tobacco program.'

"The Nicholasville Democrat was commenting on a new tobacco program proposed May 7 by Agriculture Secretary Benson before a House appropriations agriculture subcommittee. A record of the hearing has just been made public.

'Benson recommended that the tobacco-price-support level for 1960 and 1961 be put on a sliding scale between 75 and 90 per cent of the average price paid for tobacco in the preceding three market years.

"Thereafter, the level would be at 90 per cent of the average price during the preceding three years.

"Benson previously had urged legislation generally along this line, but this was the first time he had spelled it out in bill form. No bill embodying his proposals has been yet introduced in Congress.

"The specific language was drawn from Benson at the instigation of Representative William Natcher, Bowling Green Democrat, a member of the subcommittee.

"Watts called Benson's proposal 'a sliding scale on top of a sliding scale because it gives no consideration to parity whatsoever and provides for a continual lowering of the support price each year until supply and demand, which fail miserably to work in tobacco, becomes our only tobacco program

"Watts also noted that Benson's bill would provide for a permissive 50 per cent increase in acreage allotment for wheat and peanuts, but not tobacco.

"Such action does not square with the fair, the unbiased, and equitable treatment that participants under any control program have a right to expect from the program's administrator."

"Watts said 98 per cent of the growers favor the present program, which 'has not cost the taxpayers any appreciable sum of money.'

"Benson's bill would wreck all tobacco growers, Watts said, but he added he didn't think it had a chance of passage.

"The leadership of the National Farm Bureau were, in fact, the real sponsors of this program... They and Benson deliberately designed the same for the purpose of destroying the tobacco program because it had worked and because they were fearful that other crops might wish to pattern their programs after the tobacco,' he concluded.

"Natcher asked Benson if a Secretary under his bill could 'drastically reduce the market price of a type of tobacco by offering for sale 100 million or more pounds of tobacco under C.C.C. loans just prior to the opening of the auction market.'

"Clarence L. Miller, assistant secretary, replied that the Department as now constituted wouldn't do such a thing. But he conceded that it would be possible to do so."

On Saturday, May 16, the Courier-Journal carried the following editorial:

"It's a Shame that Mr. Benson Doesn't
Read His Own Reports"

"It's a shame that Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson doesn't take time to read some of the reports his own department issues. If he did,

he wouldn't say some of the foolish things he does when he appears on Capitol Hill.

A case in point is his proposal to dump the present tobacco control and support program and substitute for it what he calls a flexible support system. He made this proposal last Thursday before the House appropriations subcommittee. Asked by Kentucky's Representative William Natcher whether the present tobacco program had been successful, Benson replied he thinks 'it has been generally a good program for the conditions under which it has operated.'

"Why, then, does he want to change the program?

"Because 'we are losing some of our markets abroad.'

"I would like to see us move in the other direction, an expansion of markets,' he told the congressmen. 'Therefore, I think we have to do something about price supports and expand markets.'

"Either Mr. Benson had not read or was ignoring the 18-page report issued in March, 1959, by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This report is entitled 'Prospects for Foreign Trade in Tobacco.' This is what that report said:

"World production of leaf tobacco has been following a long-term upward trend, with most of the rise in foreign countries....To some extent, the rapid increase in production of competing tobaccos was encouraged by the U.S. price support and acreage control program for tobacco. This program stabilized to a considerable degree the world prices for tobacco, not only for U.S. tobaccos but also for competing growths. Foreign

producers took advantage of this stability to increase production. Many of them had still another - and earlier - encouragement, however. That was the United Kingdom preferential tariff on Commonwealth production, put into effect before the United States had a price support program. It is in the British Commonwealth areas that the largest increase in competitive foreign production has taken place. Other measures adopted by foreign governments, such as self-sufficiency programs and high guaranteed prices, have also figured prominently in expanding foreign production, and would have done so regardless of U.S. policies.'

"In short, then, the U.S. tobacco program has been helping some of these foreign nations to help themselves, which is exactly the purpose we have been trying to achieve through a vast foreign aid program which sends hundreds of county agents and farm production specialists into these less developed areas of the world.

"And the sort of changes Secretary Benson proposes won't change the export outlook for our tobacco unless he can at the same time find some way to get our foreign friends to lower their barriers. There is no indication that he intends to do this.

"It is time the members of Congress demand that Secretary Benson reconcile what he says in the hearing room and on the hustings with the facts that his own staff has so ably assembled."

It never occurred to Ezra Taft Benson that by going on record he would receive the punishment that will fall his lot during the next several months. His own Party certainly does not agree with a great many portions of his proposed bill and in making his speeches now his theories can be incorporated into words simply by going back to his proposed bill to see just what he believes should be done to correct the agricultural situatio

May 19, 1959

The interrogation which took place concerning tobacco is as follows:

Tobacco Price Supports and Production Controls

Mr. Natcher. Mr. Secretary, I have had an opportunity to go over the proposal in your bill concerning the tobacco question.

Secretary Benson. Yes.

Mr. Natcher. There are certain basic differences between tobacco and other farm products which effectively prevent the application of uniform production control and price support programs. These basic differences are as follows, and I will enumerate the ones that I have in mind, Mr. Secretary.

First, tobacco is a high-labor crop. Approximately 40 man-hours of labor are required to produce 1 acre of burley tobacco.

Second, the production of tobacco is not as conducive to mechanization as wheat and some other crops. For example, it requires 13 per cent more man-hours per day to produce 1 acre of tobacco than it did 10 or 15 years ago.

Third, tobacco is an intensively cultivated crop. The average farmer's burley acreage is less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Fourth, it is a regional crop, being highly specialized and confined to relatively small geographical areas in the United States.

Fifth, it is a crop purchased by a limited number of buyers.

Sixth, tobacco is sold almost exclusively through central auction markets.

Seventh, cured tobacco has excellent storage qualities. Tobacco improves over a period of years, from 3 to 5 years, as far as quality is concerned, and as far as storage capacity is concerned, I know that you agree that tobacco can be safely and economically stored for from 10 to 15 years, or longer.

Eighth, tobacco lacks alternative uses available to some other farm commodities. For example, in some farm crops flexible supports might be used to seek wider markets and users. This is far more difficult in the case of tobacco.

Ninth, tobacco is the only farm commodity on which an excise tax is imposed.

And you and I know, and have discussed over the years, tobacco to the Federal Government, our States, and local taxing communities, produces something over \$2.5 billion in taxes.

Now, after going over the portion of the bill pertaining to tobacco, I have a few questions that I would like to direct to you concerning certain parts of this particular proposal.

Acreeage Allotments for Tobacco

Mr. Secretary, why do you recommend that you be authorized to increase the national allotments on wheat and peanuts up to 50 per cent and not tobacco when tobacco growers have, through drastic acreage cuts, kept their production more nearly in line with consumption than any other major crop produced today?

Secretary Benson. Mr. Natcher, I appreciate all you have said about tobacco. I know you are a real student of the tobacco industry and are very familiar with it.

May I say, first of all, that in our recommendations on tobacco we have tried to do the thing we feel will be in the long run best interests of the tobacco farmer primarily. If there is a need for increasing the acreage allotments for tobacco, and it can be shown that there are markets available, that markets can be developed for the increased production, certainly I would have no objection to some increase in the allotment. That is the direction that I would like to see agriculture move - toward expansion of markets requiring greater acreage rather than less.

We do know, of course, that some of our markets abroad are being lost. I think you recognize that there is a provision in the present law for increasing the allotment on the tobacco by 20 per cent. We have increased the allotment by the use of this provision for each of the last several years. And we think probably that gives us enough leeway, enough discretion for the present. If it should be shown later we need more discretion, we certainly will not hesitate to ask for it.

Mr. Natcher. You feel under the present law governing tobacco, with this particular 20 per cent that you point out, that it would not be necessary to have any authorization under this new legislation to increase acreage allotments, the same as you are authorized to do in so far as wheat and peanuts are concerned?

Secretary Benson. I would like in the immediate years ahead probably we would not need more than we have now. We have used the discretion we have, as you know. If it should develop that there was need we would certainly express it to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Natcher. Under this proposed legislation, Mr. Secretary, would it be possible for you, or any Secretary of Agriculture in the future,

to drastically reduce the market price of a type of tobacco by offering for sale 100 million or more pounds of tobacco under CCC Loans just prior to the opening of the auction market?

Secretary Benson. I am not sure that I can answer that.

Mr. Miller. This legislation that we have requested does not change the system under which we extend price supports to the producers. It makes no change in the provisions for the use of the producer-cooperatives. The Department of Agriculture has never advocated any such method of sale. Without a change in the present setup, we would not propose on our own initiative to inaugurate a sales program that would in any way be a detriment to current production.

Mr. Natcher. Mr. Miller, I am going to agree as far as you are personally concerned, that would apply, and I do not mean to say that Secretary Benson would do otherwise.

My question was, What about the next Secretary of Agriculture, any Secretary of Agriculture? Would it be possible to do this?

Mr. Miller. It would be possible to do so; yes. If the Secretary of Agriculture were of that mind, I presume that could be done.

Secretary Benson. That would not change the situation from what it is now. That could be done now.

Mr. Miller. This legislation proposes no change in the present situation. That is what I am trying to say.

Mr. McLain. It can be done under existing law.

Mr. Natcher. The particular section that I referred to provides that the level of price support to cooperators for the 1962 crop, and each subsequent crop of tobacco, if producers have not disapproved marketing quotas, shall be 90 per cent of the average price received by farmers during the three marketing periods immediately preceding the marketing year for such crop. Now, the reason for asking the question as to whether or not a future Secretary, or anyone in charge of this program, could dump this 100 million pounds was based on that provision of the bill.

You agree, Mr. Miller, it is possible.

Mr. Miller. Yes. And as we said, it is possible to do so under the present legislation.

Tobacco Price Supports and Cost of Production

Mr. Natcher. Now, Mr. Secretary, does the price support for tobacco in this bill bear any relationship to the farmer's cost of production? Will you keep that in mind now from the standpoint of this new proposal?

Secretary Benson. We always keep that in mind. As a matter of fact, I have said many times that the rise in the farmer's costs since 1939 have been much more serious to the farmer than any price decline that has occurred during that period. The records will show that. His costs went up well over a hundred per cent between 1939 and 1952, and have gone up an additional 4 per cent in the last 6 years. We always keep that in mind. We think some costs are pretty high now.

Parity Principle of Price Support for Tobacco

Mr. Natcher. Mr. Secretary, do you believe that a majority of the tobacco growers in this country want to abandon the parity principle of price support?

Secretary Benson. I do not know whether they do or not, Mr. Congressman. You may be in a better position to judge that than I. It is our judgment, however, there is growing sentiment in favor of relating price supports to market prices. The Congress took action in that area on corn last year. We think that it was wise action. Because we think it was wise action we are recommending it for additional basic crops. We think that the old parity measuring rod is a rather weak measuring one. It goes back to a base 45 years old. Agriculture is vitally different from what it was then, and it is moving ahead so rapidly it is awfully hard to keep any index up to date that means very much. We think relating it to the average market price is more realistic in the long run, and it will benefit the farmers.

Success of Tobacco Program

Mr. Natcher. Mr. Secretary, would you agree with me that the tobacco program has been a successful program?

Secretary Benson. Well, I think it has been generally a good program for the conditions under which it has operated. I think that we are in difficulty now because I think the program does not fit today's situation. It does not meet the needs for today. I think the investigations that have been made by technicians and others indicate we are in difficulties. We are facing some real problems in tobacco. We are losing some of our markets abroad. We cannot afford to lose them.

I would like to see us move in the other direction, an expansion of markets. Therefore, I think we have to do something about price supports and expand markets. I think it is a very real problem and a very serious one; otherwise, I would not have suggested any change.

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Mr. Natcher. Do you believe, Mr. Secretary that the proposals incorporated in this legislation that we have before us today would correct the situation that you point out with regard to tobacco?

Secretary Benson. I do, otherwise I would not have recommended them. I have no other interest than the welfare of the farmer out there on the farm growing the crops. This represents our very best judgment.

Mr. Natcher. Mr. Secretary, you would further agree with me that the statements that I made prefacing my questions to you certainly apply in so far as tobacco being a commodity that is produced, marketed, handled, and processed much differently from any other commodity on the farm and should be entitled to every consideration?

Secretary Benson. I would agree with that fully, Mr. Congressman, and you have very effectively pointed out the peculiarities of this crop. They should all be kept in mind when any change is considered in the basic legislation.

Mr. Natcher. Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

Mr. Marshall. Mr. Secretary, I appreciate the work that you have done to give the committee the benefit of your views with regard to the things that you feel need some correction. This committee, as you know, is interested in the cost of these programs as well as the effectiveness of them.

May 20, 1959

On Monday of this week we took up the Agricultural Appropriation Bill for fiscal year 1960. During general debate several Members indicated that amendments would be offered under the five minute rule. This bill becomes just a little more difficult each year and with 53.9

billion in new money the Representatives from the Eastern cities have started complaining.

In speaking on this bill I took up a few sections that mean as much to my people as any other part of the bill. For the Extension Service I made the following statement:

"Extension Service is a cooperative undertaking by the Federal, State, and local governments and is provided for under the Smith-Lever Act of 1914. This program is conducted in over 3,000 counties in our country. The County and Home Demonstration Agents are responsible for carrying sound information directly to our farm people. These men and women are qualified, dedicated people who are performing a great service to agriculture.

"Our research division and educational agencies of the Department of Agriculture are today faced with requests for factual information and new technical and essential economic analysis. This information is not only for the farm people but is useful and in demand by the people who reside in the cities of this country. Constant inquiries are made concerning changes taking place in agriculture and changes which are likely to occur in the future. The American farmer wants to know the programs best suited for his resources which will produce a more constant income and improve living conditions. Present day problems concerning home economics and management of the home and its facilities are constantly up for solution. The earned income and expenditures, clothing and shelter, are all present day problems in which our farm family is interested and are requests which are daily received by our Extension department and agents throughout the country.

"We have more need today in this country for our Future Homemaker Clubs, 4-H Clubs, and Future Farmers of America organizations than at any other

time in the history of the United States. Here is where our extension agents can continue to produce results which will pay dividends in the future development of our rural economy.

"For fiscal year 1959 we provided a \$3 million increase in payments to the States with over 90 percent of this increase budgeted for salary adjustments. Increases in State and county funds were also used for the same purpose. The increases made possible an average increase of almost 6 percent in extension salaries.

"We have succeeded in raising extension salaries in Kentucky 11.4 percent since 1957. In 1957 Kentucky was 46th in the country and today we are 38th. In order to keep our extension agents in Kentucky, their salaries must be commensurate with their ability, education requirements, and service rendered. Our agents in Kentucky continue to serve more than 1,000 families each. Demands have never been as great nor the accomplishments more substantial. We recommend that the sum of \$64,123,222 be appropriated for extension service for fiscal year 1960. According to testimony presented to our committee the States and counties will increase their funds some \$4 million during the fiscal year 1960 and these funds will be used primarily to make needed salary adjustments and to pay for increased operating costs."

When I completed my speech on the floor, H. Carl Anderson, Republican member of my subcommittee made the following statement:

"I would like the Record to show that the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Natcher), now addressing the Committee, was responsible for making a real record relative to the need for an increase in salary of the home demonstration workers and county extension agents. I do not believe there is a member of this Congress who is better informed on the subject than the gentleman from Kentucky or a better friend of extension."

I took up soil conservation, the rural development program, the school lunch program, the agricultural conservation program, and R.E.A. I made the following statement concerning R.E.A.:

"Twenty-four years of REA has brought about a revolutionary change in American farm life, and unless you have actually watched this momentous change take place you do not have any deep realization of just what it has meant to millions of American farms. Today about 95 percent of all farms are using electricity for a multitude of chores as well as for light and entertainment.

"We recommend \$136 million for rural electrification loans and \$79 million for rural telephone loans. In addition, we recommend a contingency fund of \$25 million for each program. It is estimated that \$107,350,637 of unused funds for fiscal year 1959 will be carried over into the new fiscal year of 1960 in the REA program, and this amount, together with the loan authorization of \$136 million plus the \$25 million contingency fund, provides for a program for fiscal year 1960 in the total amount of \$245 million."

After the bill was debated and under the five minute rule an amendment was offered to reduce the A.C.P. program payment authorization for 1960 from \$250 to \$100 million. In speaking against this amendment I made the following statement. The author of the amendment and others that I yielded to are also included in the following statement:

"Mr. Natcher. Mr. Chairman, I rise to opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Michel).

"Mr. Chairman, the bill before us today carries a little better than \$3.9 billion in new money. The ACP program in operation in this country today has 1,200,000 farmers participating

and there are 1,161,000 farms and ranches in this program. The amount of money in this bill for the ACP program for the fiscal year 1960 in actual money totals \$241,500,000.

"Now, Mr. Chairman, let us compare that amount with the amount in this bill for conservation reserve. In this bill we have \$310 million for conservation reserve. There are 125,000 people participating in the conservation reserve program. We further authorize for the next year \$325 million for conservation reserve.

"Now, compare the number of farmers in the conservation reserve program and those in the ACP program. If there is one part in this bill, Mr. Chairman, that benefits the small farmer, it is this particular portion of the bill, the ACP program. Here in this country, Mr. Chairman, agriculture represents 13 percent of the population and receives about 6 percent of the total income. I say to you if you want to hurt the little farmer, the man that needs more help today than anyone else, all you have to do is vote in favor of the amendment offered by my distinguished friend from Illinois. As pointed out by my chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Whitten), our new member, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Michel), the sponsor of this amendment, is making a fine member of this committee, but I would like to say to him that in his district, even though half of it is urban and half of it is rural, there are more little farmers receiving benefits from this program than from any other part of this bill.

"Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment is voted down.

"Mr. Anderson of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield.

"Mr. Natcher. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

"Mr. Anderson of Minnesota. Are we not here asking ourselves this question: Shall we or shall we not pay some attention to the condition of our soil 50 years from now?

"Mr. Natcher. I agree with the gentleman.

"Mr. Anderson of Minnesota. Now, through this program it is a well-established fact that for every dollar the farmer receives in assistance he contributes at least \$2, if not \$3, of his own time and money to see to it that those particular practices are applied to his land, in other words, for \$250 million of ACP money the farmers of the United States are applying directly to the soils of the country at least \$500 million in increased value of the soil, not just for themselves but for the Nation generally. They are mere temporary caretakers of that soil, that thin layer measured in inches that provides the food for the people of the United States. But, they are taking care of that soil for these 300 million people that I mentioned earlier today who will be in the United States of America just 50 short years from now.

"I think it would be the height of foolishness to accept this amendment.

"Mr. Natcher. Mr. Chairman, I agree with the gentleman.

"Mr. Michel. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

"Mr. Natcher. I yield to my friend from Illinois.

"Mr. Michel. The gentleman certainly has made a forthright statement in behalf of his own position. I want to make it very clear that I carry no brief for the large farmer, because I

have no so-called corporate or large farmers in my district. They are small farmers, and as I indicated earlier in my remarks, since there are so many small farmers, it is going to take a couple of bucks out of their pocket, and that is not an easy thing for me to do, to go back to my farmers and say, 'I am going to propose to cut you out of 10 or 15 or 50 bucks.'

"But I am looking at this in an objective way. Do we want to increase the productivity of millions of acres of land when at the same time our overall problem in the country is one of over-production?

"Mr. Natcher. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the amendment be voted down.

"The Chairman. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Michel).

"The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Michel) there were - ayes 53, noes 95.

"So the amendment was rejected."

May 21, 1959

We continue in the House with the Housing Bill for 1960 today. Just before the Committee rose yesterday an amendment was adopted which provides that before any new money is drawn out of the treasury for the Housing Program the Committee on Appropriations must pass on same. This amendment carried by three votes and really upset the apple cart. For months now we have heard considerable about the back door method of appropriating money and to a certain extent we corrected some of it yesterday.

I do not know as to what will happen on a roll call vote today.

Now that the opening positions of the foreign ministers at Geneva has been stated, the public speeches of each minister has dwelt on attack and rebuttal which is now consuming so much time. West Germany and France were quoted yesterday as calling upon the U.S. and the British to slow down their requests for secret talks with the Russians over the Berlin crisis. West Germany especially believes that more discussion should be given before any Summit Conference is held or secret talks are arranged.

John Foster Dulles is slowly dying at Walter Reed Hospital of cancer. Yesterday President Eisenhower awarded him the Medal of Freedom, the highest award that can be given for civilian service. This is a pitiful case and certainly has touched the hearts of all Americans.

We are in the process of trying to decide how much money to appropriate for foreign aid. My Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Appropriations started on Tuesday of this week. Beginning today we will hear the State Department Witnesses consisting of Secretary of State Christian A. Herter and C. Douglas Dillion, Acting Secretary of State. We will next hear from the Department of Defense with Neil H. McElroy, Secretary of Defense.

The new director of the International Cooperation Administration is James W. Riddleberger. The proposed appropriations call for \$1,600,000,000 for Military Assistance; \$835 million for Defense Support; \$700 million for Development Loan Fund; \$179,500,000 for Technical Cooperation; \$271,800,000 for Special Assistance; \$200 million for the President's Contingency Fund. For other programs we have

\$25 million for the Palestine Refugee Program; \$12,200,000 for the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration; \$1,100,000 for UN High Commissioner for Refugees Program (UNHCR); \$5,200,000 for U. S. Escapee Program; \$1,500,000 Contribution to OAS Technical Cooperation Program; \$30,000,000 for United Nations Expanded Technical Assistance Program (UNETAP); \$12,000,000 for Children's Welfare; \$2,300,000 for Ocean Freight (voluntary Relief); \$6,500,000 for Atoms for Peace; \$3,395,000 for Administrative Expenses - State (Sec. 411(c)); \$39,500,000 for Administrative Expenses - ICA (Sec. 411 (b)).

May 22, 1959

By vote of 222 to 201 amendments were adopted to the Housing Act of 1959 which provided that the amounts totaling some \$4 billion in the bill should first be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. This was one of the hottest fights that I have witnessed on the floor. The Appropriations Committee, almost to a man, voted to reaffirm that provision of the Constitution which provides that appropriations must originate in the House and before the proper committee. This vote is the first vote so far this session that really stops backdoor appropriating methods. The leadership was definitely against this amendment and exercised every pressure that could be brought to bear. The deep South plus the Republicans plus the Committee on Appropriations brought the vote to 222 and this was a great victory. Speech after speech was made on the floor admitting that the bill appropriating money should have been first referred to the Committee on Appropriations, but since this procedure had been followed for a great number of years we should close our eyes, swallow big and agree again. This plea simply was not sufficient. When the roll was called and the members of the Committee on Appropriations began voting yea for the amendments, you could tell that the same word was silently uttered by the

Speaker each time an appropriations member's name was called. It was the same word and contains only a few letters. Last year on one occasion the Speaker was sitting to near the microphone and this same word was uttered and not only the Members on the floor heard it, but everyone in the gallery except those who were stone deaf.

On final passage the Housing Act of 1959 passed with the vote being 261 to 160. We then adjourned over until Monday.

Just before the vote on the amendment, my good friend, John McCormack, came over and sat with me and said, "Bill, for goodness sake don't let that Clarence Cannon put you in orbit."

May 25, 1959

The Soviet Union informed us last week that the arming of NATO Countries with nuclear weapons and missiles entailed extremely dangerous consequences for peace and conflicted with the aims of the Geneva Big Four Conference which is now in session.

Here in Washington we have a number of hush-hush people. In fact some 65,000 of them. They are the ones with unlisted phone numbers and the ranks are growing by about ten percent a year.

Secretary of the Air Force, James H. Douglas will address the first Commencement at the Air Force Academy on June 3rd. There are 207 cadets in the first graduating class at the new Service School. All but two will receive Commissions as Second Lieutenants in the Air Force. One will be Commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Marines and one will return to Civilian life because he is unable to meet the physical requirements for a Commission.

in this class I have a Cadet who was nominated for me after receiving one of the most appealing letters that I have ever received in my life. This young man stated in his letter that he had no political influence to help him secure an appointment but if I would nominate him he would pass the examination for me. This he did, and, by the way, made one of the highest grades in Kentucky. His name is James Blackwell, and he is from Webster County.

The annual House drive to cut President Eisenhower's money request, presently a \$200 million excess, faces a crucial test this week. This one per cent cut may be tossed into reverse by bills to finance the Department of Defense and the Commerce Department. With one exception every 1960 appropriation bill considered this year in the House has been cut. The one exception is the Health, Education and Welfare bill which was increased \$181,348,100 more than the President's request. So far, the following bills have passed the House with the President's requested amount and the amount approved set forth.

<u>Department</u>	<u>Requested by President</u>	<u>Voted by House</u>
Treasury	\$ 787,712,000	\$ 779,402,000
Post Office	3,899,080,000	3,847,160,000
Tax Court	1,535,000	1,535,000
Interior	491,101,400	472,198,800
Labor	570,227,000	547,114,500
Related HEW Agencies	19,541,000	19,497,400
Welfare (HEW)	3,167,080,581	3,348,472,281
Independent offices	6,584,188,000	6,457,657,800

General Govt.	\$ 13,608,500	\$
Agriculture	4,081,364,863	3,939,165,498
Dist. of C.	34,218,000	27,218,000
State		
Justice	682,387,000	

The AFL-CIO has turned on the Kennedy Bill and instead of approving like they did last year, wants the bill that passed the Senate defeated.

Presidential veto hangs over the Housing, Airport and Depressed Area Bills. Some Democrats maintained that vetoes of such measures will lend weight to their contention that the Administration is more interested in balancing the Budget than in meeting what they regard as the needs of our country.

May 29, 1959

Leaders of the free world joined President Eisenhower in paying their last respects to John Foster Dulles. The big-four Foreign Ministers Conference adjourned and the Ministers flew to Washington for the ceremony in Arlington National Cemetery.

Two monkeys returned on Tuesday from a ~~fifteen-mile~~ flight in the nose cone of an army missile. The Army announced that both monkeys were recovered alive from compartments in the nose cone of a Jupiter Missile fired from Cape Canaveral. The rocket had climbed to an altitude of 300 miles and flown at speeds up to 10,000 miles an hour. The two little female monkeys named Able and Baker are the first living creatures the United States has

hurled into the farthest reaches and brought back alive.

We have probably heard the last of A. B. (Happy) Chandler in Kentucky. This man tried to destroy me and failed. He failed with every House Member with the exception of Noble J. Gregory who followed his leadership. Gregory was defeated.

Returns from over Kentucky show that Bert Combs, a former Court of Appeals Judge, defeated Chandler's candidate, the present Lt. Governor Harry Lee Waterfield. All of the 3784 precincts are not in but his majority is about 35,000. Combs carried my District, the Louisville District, the Brent Spence District (the 5th), and the Perkins District (8th). Frank Chelf and John Watts have been kidding me for several days about the Second District and it now appears that Waterfield carried their Districts.

There were some upsets in the House of Representatives and in the Senatorial Districts. C. W. Robinson, the Senator of my home District and a great Chandler follower voted to redistrict my District three years ago. My people redistricted him on election day and his successor is Rex A. Logan.

Our Committee reported out the Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill for 1960. The estimated obligations and expenditures for the new house office building which is under construction are absolutely amazing. This appropriation comes under the legislative branch bill and we were informed that this third "new house office building" will cost \$100,000,000. They have been excavating in a huge hole now for about eleven months - striking underground water, cave ins of every description and trouble of every nature. So far we have ~~expended~~^{incurred} \$49,000,000 and the building has not started up on the foundation. The people in this country would be

horrified if they knew the facts concerning the new house office building which, by the way, we do not need.

We also reported the Department of Defense Appropriations this week for fiscal year 1960. This bill carries the sum of \$38,848,339,000. The summary of the bill - the challenge - and the statements concerning limited war and adequacy of United States forces is right unusual. A copy of the Committee Report concerning these matters is as follows:

"The bill as reported by the Committee is \$399,861,000 below the President's budget request. Over a period of four months the budget programs have been thoroughly reviewed. As a result of these studies the Committee has determined that a number of changes should be made. Some of the recommended changes provide for increases in appropriations, some for decreases. The changes made, it is believed, will increase, over the next few years, the overall deterrent power of the United States military forces.

"We continue to live in a period of rapid change and new concepts. The budget presented to congress was formulated in large measure during the latter part of last year. Budget planners must of course have a cut-off date in order to put the budget in final form for presentation to Congress. After the budget is presented and while it is being considered by Congress it is not practical for the Executive Branch to seek numerous modifications. If the Executive Branch were to submit a new budget today there would no doubt be many modifications of the programs submitted in January. It should be said, however, that the great majority of the programs which were presented in the budget have been provided for.

"Major Committee changes are summarized at this point. All changes are explained in detail throughout the body of the report. Increases provided for by the Committee's action total

\$779,800,000, including (a) \$152,500,000 for maintaining the National Guard at a strength of 400,000 and the Army Reserve at a strength of 300,000; (b) \$200,000,000 for Army procurement to advance the NIKE-ZEUS anti-ICBM missile and to continue modernization of Army equipment; (c) \$255,300,000 for Navy anti-submarine warfare capability; (d) \$85,000,000 as a down payment on an additional 8 squadrons in the projected Air Force ATLAS ICBM program; and (e) \$87,000,000 for acceleration of the Air Force MINUTEMAN ICBM.

"Offsetting these increases are a number of sizable decreases totaling \$1,179,661,000, which a majority of the Committee felt would have no substantial effect on our defense capability. Among these were reductions in the amount of \$83,000,000 in military personnel offset to the extent of \$81,000,000 by an additional transfer from Army stock fund cash; \$163,911,000 in the Operation and Maintenance appropriations for the respective services; a reduction of \$260,000,000 by elimination of the proposed Navy super aircraft carrier; a reduction of \$127,500,000 in the Air Force MACE missile program; a reduction of \$162,700,000 in the Air Force BOMARC anti-aircraft missile program; reductions totaling \$101,400,000 in the proposed Air Force aircraft procurement of passenger-type jet aircraft; a reduction of \$100,000,000 in contingencies for aircraft modification; a reduction of \$50,000,000 in radar improvement procurement programs; and a \$131,150,000 across the board one percent reduction in all procurement for the purpose of enforcing competition in military contracting and improved procurement practices generally.

"Should these actions be approved, the Congress will place a significant imprint upon the fiscal year 1960 defense program in a way which should improve our defense posture. The Committee in effect is saying to the Department of Defense you can do a better defense job for less by

eliminating or cutting back or otherwise modifying certain programs and by tightening up on operations generally. At the same time the Committee is also saying that more should be done in certain areas. The \$38,848,339,000 recommended for appropriation is \$339,861,000 less than the \$39,248,200,000 requested for appropriation by the President and is \$1,039,868,100 less than the \$39,888,207,100 appropriated for the same purposes in fiscal year 1959.

"The amounts above do not include \$1,563,200,000 requested in the President's Budget for military construction which will be included in a separate bill, to be reported later.

"Committee action on the Defense budget results in a net increase in funds for the Army totaling \$221,905,000; a net decrease in funds for the Navy totaling \$82,672,000; and a net decrease in funds for the Air Force totaling \$538,694,000.

The Challenge We are Attempting to Meet

"Any attempt to reach a determination on total defense requirements necessitates a thorough-going evaluation of the world-wide situation which we are now facing and the probabilities with which we must be prepared to cope. Such an evaluation naturally involves some knowledge of our latest intelligence appraisals. The Committee received extensive briefings in this regard. It was on the basis of these intelligence evaluations that the President's Budget was originally prepared and that the Committee action has been taken. There is, of course, always room for differences of opinion in the evaluation of intelligence data.

"Many decisions pertaining to the military budget depend a great deal upon the accuracy of intelligence information and its evaluation. Wrong information or an incorrect evaluation in this

regard could cost billions of dollars and endanger the security of the Nation. The importance of proper intelligence and evaluation cannot be overstated. To be on the safe side the Nation must always be prepared for the worst.

"It is agreed that the military threat as posed by the Communist bloc is the major element of concern to our national security. However, there are additional and serious threats to our position of world leadership in economic, scientific and technological areas. All these areas are inter-related.

"Last year the Committee Stated:

"*** the world is moving rapidly into a period of increasing danger - danger to ourselves, our possible enemies, and for that matter, to all peoples of the world.

"The intercontinental ballistic missile era is now upon us. It is estimated that during this calendar year the U.S.S.R. and the United States will have ICBM's ready for operational deployment with troops. The predominant weapons carrier today is the armed aircraft but missile predominance is definitely on the way. Nevertheless, during this transition period we must continue to rely in considerable degree on the old while perfecting the new. Military planning and decisions on military procurement are extremely difficult at this point. Obviously, the old is still necessary and may continue to be necessary for some time to come. The difficulty comes in trying to determine the extent to which the old should be carried forward. Indications are that a mix of old and new weapons may be required for a long time. Many military men of unquestioned ability are reluctant to give up the old reliable and familiar weapons for new weapons untested in actual armed conflict. It is during a period of transition such as the present that the expense of maintaining a balanced military force is

the greatest. As the newer weapons become more reliable a clearer picture of our long range military requirements should come into focus.

"As it stands today, both sides in the great power struggle between the East and the West already have the capability to inflict upon one another tremendous damage. It is believed, however that the edge still rests with the strategic air capability of the United States.

"The threat is expected to worsen. As Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy stated to the Committee last January:

'My opinion is that as the long range ballistic missile comes into the arsenals of the two countries, the peril to those countries will be greater than it is now when the delivery of the strategic weapon must be done by aircraft. I say this because we have some defense against aircraft. We are still developing a defense against long-range ballistic missiles.'

Limited Vs General War

"A great deal of study has been devoted to the question of the proper relationship between preparation for limited war and preparation for general war. It is doubtful that this issue can ever be fully resolved. Decisions made in this regard will always be a matter of judgment based upon an appraisal of the threat confronting us. Much testimony was taken upon this subject. However, no advocate on either side ever seriously questioned the idea that global war is still and will continue to be the most serious and immediate danger to our national security. In this regard, Secretary McElroy stated to the Committee:

'Our number one requirement is to be prepared for general war in order that we may deter it. I do not think there could

be the slightest question about that being our number one requirement,***of course, that can not be the only requirement on us. We must also be in a position to apply whatever forces are needed in a situation of local conflict and apply them promptly so that we either deter such a conflict from breaking out or, if it does break out, can contain it so it does not expand into something which could become big. So we do not think of one as being exclusive of the other, but if there is a single thing we have as a positive first responsibility, it is the deterrence of general war.'

"In considering the horrible results which would ensue from a general atomic war, General Nathan F. Twining, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was asked a question as to the effect of a surprise atomic attack upon the United States. In response he said:

'It would be beyond one's imagination to know how bad it would be. Whether the people will crack, or go crazy or not I don't know. There would be a lot left, I think, who would get back together again but it would be a different kind of a world, a different life.'

"The question naturally arises, has this emerging picture of the unthinkable consequences of all-out atomic warfare diminished the possibility of general war and conversely increased the possibility of limited wars. This particular question was raised a number of times in the course of the hearings. At one point, when it was put to Secretary of Defense McElroy, he responded as follows:

'I must believe that, Mr. Chairman, or I think we are in bad shape. If we have a general war, as discussed this morning, not much of the world will be left. So I have to

'believe, if I think we are doing anything right in this country militarily, that we will succeed in restraining the people who might otherwise start a general war. So I would have to answer that I believe a limited war is more likely than a general war.'

"Both Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker and Army Chief of Staff General Maxwell D. Taylor stressed particularly the greater probability of limited war. Secretary Brucker said at one point:

'*** limited war is the more likely form of war or aggression.'

"General Taylor also stated that he considered limited wars were 'certainly much more probable' than general war. However, General Taylor acknowledged:

'*** our overall strategic deterrent strength is always present as a political factor throughout the world regardless of what is happening, and when I stress the importance of limited war I certainly recognize the continuous requirement for this umbrella of protection represented by the deterrent weapons.'

"Admiral Arleigh Burke, Chief of Naval Operations, when asked about this question, stated to the Committee:

'I think there is always a possibility of general war. I think that possibility is becoming more and more remote, because both countries realize that we can suffer severe damage now and we can destroy Russia now. That will continue, I believe.'

"In further testimony later on, he stated:

'The people in this country in general, I

believe, are very much concerned about general nuclear war, so there is a tendency to think only in terms of general nuclear war as being the only war that we have to take care of. That is not true. We have not fought a general nuclear war and we may not, and we probably will not.'

"It is apparent from the preceding quoted testimony that top civilian and military officials in the Department of Defense agree that general war still represents the most deadly threat to the survival of this nation, and any other nation becoming so involved. Furthermore, it is evident that these officials agree that because of this deadly threat the occurrence of such a war is somewhat improbable. Nevertheless, it is also evident that this will be true only so long as the United States maintains retaliatory forces of such unquestioned power as to deter any possible enemy from resorting to an all-out attack upon this country. It was with this ever in mind that the Committee acted upon the accompanying bill. Everyone apparently is in agreement that as long as we are well prepared for general nuclear war, such a war is much less likely. However, it does not necessarily follow that limited wars involving the direct interests of the United States are therefore made much more likely than they would be otherwise. Since a general war very definitely might develop from a limited war this ever present threat acts as a major deterrent to the possibility of limited war. In fact, the very threat of general war growing out of a single incident acts as a real deterrent to any aggressive military adventures by the Communist bloc. We must, however, maintain a capability of coping quickly with any incidents which may develop as an additional assurance against a small affair growing into a much larger one.

"It is not so much a matter of mobilizing immediately available manpower to handle a limited war as it is the capability of the necessary manpowe

to get quickly to the spot, adequately equipped and supported. General Taylor has made it clear that the major problems in this regard arise from inadequate planning and lack of coordination between the respective services. He lists a five point program which he considers necessary to meet the possible challenges posed by future limited war situations. These are:

"First, the modernization of military equipment applicable to limited war situations; secondly, the improved strategic mobility of limited war forces; third, the pre-planned use of air and sealift necessary to move these forces; fourth, an expanded program for joint planning and training of the elements of limited war forces; and finally, the public recognition of our increased capability in coping with the challenge of limited war.

"Appropriating additional funds can help with the modernization of military equipment, resulting in improved mobile capability. Improving strategic mobility of limited war forces seems to be largely a matter of the type of equipment to be carried with the troops and proper planning so that sufficient airlift and sealift is readily available to these forces without question, when the need arises. The Committee has provided more than was asked for in the budget toward equipment modernization. Funds for Army procurement have been increased by \$200,000,000, to provide for advances in the NIKE-ZEUS Anti-ICBM program and equipment modernization. This program is discussed at length under the heading Army Procurement. The rest of the program for limited war preparation, as outlined by General Taylor, appears to be a job for the coordinated efforts of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"In dealing with the question of limited versus general war, it should be kept in mind that military power alone, of any type, cannot solve all problems of conflicting international interests.

Certainly United States military strength is not likely to prevent local wars in various parts of the World which do not directly involve U.S. interests. It is doubtful that even if the United States had had military power many times greater than it actually has had over the past fourteen years many of the eighteen so-called limited wars which have occurred since the end of World War II could have been avoided. It should be recognized that there are limitations on the use of military force in solving our international problems. Communist subversion or penetration resulting from military and economic aid or political intrigue will not be stopped by military strength alone.

Adequacy of U.S. Forces

"Except for the reservations held by some military leaders regarding the degree of our preparation for limited war, the general consensus among Department of Defense officials is that the nation is prepared today to meet the military threat it faces. To get a clear understanding of the relative positions taken by the witnesses it is necessary to look at their testimony before the Committee. At one point in dealing with this subject Secretary of Defense McElroy stated:

'Our forces are fully capable of carrying out their assigned missions and will continue to have this capability during the period covered by this budget.'

"To the direct question, 'Is our military strength today sufficient to deter a major war?', both Secretary McElroy and General Twining replied with an unqualified 'Yes'.

"With respect to the future, Secretary McElroy stated:

'I think our position will still be one in which we will have adequate force to retaliate

against an attacker, with the result that the effectiveness of that force will be sufficient to deter him from starting a general war

"General Twining also concurred in this judgment.

"The views of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the 1960 Defense Budget were incorporated in a signed statement to the Secretary of Defense which reads as follows:

The Joint Chiefs of Staff consider that the fiscal year 1960 proposed expenditure figure is adequate to provide for the essential programs necessary for the defense of the nation for the period under consideration. They find no serious gaps in the key elements of the budget in its present form, but all have reservations with respect to the funding of some segments of their respective service programs.

"It should be pointed out, however, that each of the Services requested funds for the financing of programs which were not included in the Budget.

"The question of the forces we should have and whether or not we have too much in one area or too little in another is a particularly difficult problem. In this connection the Chief of Staff of the Army and the Chief of Naval Operations both stated that, in their opinion, the retaliatory forces considerably exceeded the requirements. Along this line, General Taylor told the committee:

"I consider that we have an excess number of strategic weapons and weapons systems in the atomic retaliatory force.

'I refer to the aggregate of bombers of the Air Force, of the Navy, and of our overseas commands and our allies; of the ICBM's and the IRBM's that are coming along in the hands of the Air Force. I see in the future the POLAR system, a very promising system, coming forward. When I add together all those vehicles capable of delivering the atomic retaliatory attack, in my judgment the aggregate is excessive to the requirements.'

"Along the same line, Admiral Burke stated categorically:

'I think there is a rate of building up retaliatory capability which is greater than that which is necessary.

* * * * *

'I think we do have too much retaliatory power, and I think that we should put more money into limited capability.

"Both General Taylor and Admiral Burke felt that the total defense budget proposed for fiscal year 1960 was adequate, but that a greater portion of the total should be devoted to limited war capabilities.

"This point of view was not shared by the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, General Thomas D. White, or by a number of other ranking officers who appeared before the Committee. General White stated to the Committee:

'Our present capability to react to limited war situation is good. It includes the forces of the U.S. Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Marine Corps. The Air Force contributes tactical fighter bombers, troop carrier, and support forces, many of which are already overseas. Any units of the Strategic Air Command that may be required are also available.

'In addition, allied forces must be considered. They also possess a real capability for limited war situation. The U.S. Military Assistance program, combined with the efforts of our allies has resulted in allied ground, naval, and air forces of substantial size and growing effectiveness. These world-wide forces, supported as necessary by U.S. forces, present potential local aggressors with a formidable obstacle.'

"General Thomas S. Power, Commanding General of the Strategic Air Command, was even more emphatic in his opinion. He stated to the Committee:

'*** I maintain that we have sufficient armed forces to tailor a force to handle any small war.'

"In response to a direct question as to whether we have placed too much emphasis on deterrent power, General Power answered with a categorical 'No'. In his judgment,

'*** our deterrent posture is deteriorating

"Earlier he said:

'The force which is now programmed *** is not adequate because it is not coming fast enough.'

"General Lauris Norstad, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, also expressed his judgment that, with respect to the retaliatory forces,

'*** we certainly do not have too much.'

"These are honest differences of opinion regarding the adequacy of the forces which we now have. They must be evaluated in the light of the

special hopes and plans of each of the services. Fortunately, all are reasonably in agreement that the retaliatory forces now in existence are sufficient, for the present. It must be kept in mind, however, that the concept of massive retaliation as a deterrent is invalid unless enough of the retaliatory force is invulnerable to surprise attack so that it is able to retaliate effectively, even after such surprise attack. This poses a serious problem in the evaluation of Soviet ICBM capability. The problem will become increasingly more important in future months as the Soviet missile arsenal increases. It was with this in mind that the Committee decided to step up our own ICBM program over the next few years, and provide special funding authority for undertaking an airborne alert of our SAC forces, should the President consider such action desirable.

June 3, 1959

Yesterday was a great day for the Second Congressional District of Kentucky.

At my request the House Committee on Appropriations placed the Barren River Reservoir in the Public Works Bill for construction start in 1960 and the sum of \$1,000,000 was appropriated. Notwithstanding the fact that the President, in his budget, made no recommendations for new construction starts at any point in the United States my Committee included 24 new surveys, 41 construction and planning projects and 7 Bureau of Reclamation projects. These are all new items.

The Public Works Bill for fiscal year 1960 requested \$1,176,677,000 and this is the exact amount that my Committee recommended for appropriation. We simply rearranged some of the money.

In Kentucky we had the new construction start for the Barren River Reservoir, the new survey for Licking River with \$20 ~~million~~ ^{7.2 million} appropriated and three changes made on three of the big reservoir and lock and dam projects.

The Kentucky projects with the final amounts appropriated are as follows:

I.

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Barkley Dam, Ky. & Tenn.	\$19,000,000
Buckhorn Reservoir, Ky.	3,027,000
Greenup Locks & Dam Ky., Ohio, & W. Va.	9,265,000
Lock and Dam 41, Ky. & Ind.	10,300,000
Markland Locks and Dam Ky., Ind. & Ohio	9,827,000
New Richmond Locks & Dam Ky., & Ohio	9,300,000
Nolin River Reservoir, Ky.	1,800,000
Rough River Reservoir and Channels, Ky.	2,315,000
Barren River Reservoir	1,000,000

II.

ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Fishtrap Reservoir	\$200,000
Westpoint, Ky.	10,000

III.

EXAMINATIONS AND SURVEYS

New Survey - 1

Specific Surveys

<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Big Sandy River, Ky., Va.	\$10,000
Panther Creek, Daviess Co. (Green River Basin), Ky.	20,000
Licking River	20,000

IV.

SPECIAL STUDIES

Ohio River Basin Review	\$400,000
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All together the Committee on Appropriations approved \$66,094,000 for 13 flood control and navigation projects.

June 5, 1959

The Louisville, Kentucky Courier Journal printed the following article concerning our water resources development program:

"BARREN RIVER RESERVOIR FUND VOTED"

by Gordon Englehart

Washington, June 2.-The House Appropriations Committee criticized President Eisenhower's no new starts policy Tuesday and voted \$1,000,000 to begin building No. 2 Barren River Reservoir near Scottsville, Ky.

It also called for \$2,500,000 to start construction of a Virginia project - Pound Reservoir - that would help reduce floods in Kentucky's Big Sandy River Valley.

Nationally, the committee-approved 1960 public works appropriations bill called for 41 flood-control and navigation projects for which the President had refused to budget.

Matches Ike's Fund

But the bill's total - \$1,176,677,000 - exactly matched the amount recommended by the President. The committee offset the 48 increases by slashing funds for other projects.

Among these were three in Kentucky:

Buckhorn Reservoir, on the Middle Fork of Kentucky River, in Perry County. The Budget Bureau recommended \$3,527,000; the committee, \$3,027,000. The lower figure, however, will complete the project.

Greenup Locksand Dam, on the Ohio River near Greenup, between Ashland and Maysville. Budgeted \$10,265,000; recommended by committee, \$9,265,000.

Warsaw-Markland Locks and Dam, on the Ohio River near Warsaw, Ky., and Markland, Ind., between Carrollton and Covington, Ky. Budgeted, \$11,627,000; recommended by committee, \$9,827,000. This may complete construction.

Sent to House Floor

The \$1,176,677,000 bill was sent to the House floor for action Friday.

Altogether the committee approved \$66,094,000 for 13 Kentucky flood-control and navigation projects by the Army engineers for the year starting July 1.

The other Kentucky general construction projects:

Barkley Dam, on the Cumberland River in Lyon and Livingston counties, \$19,000,000.

Locks and Dam 41, on the Ohio River at Louisville, \$10,300,000.

New Richmond Locks and Dam, on the Ohio River between Cincinnati and Maysville, \$9,300,000.

\$1,800,000 for Reservoir

Nolin River Reservoir, in Edmonson, Grayson, Hart, and Hardin counties, \$1,800,000.

Rough River Reservoir and channels, in McLean and Ohio counties, \$2,315,000. This will complete construction.

Advance-engineering and design projects recommended for Kentucky:

Fishtrap Reservoir, on Levisa Fork of Big Sandy River, near Pikeville, \$200,000.

Westpoint levee and concrete wall, on Ohio River in Hardin County, \$10,000.

Examinations and surveys:

Big Sandy River, \$10,000.

Panther Creek, a tributary of Green River, in Daviess County, \$20,000.

Wasn't in Budget

Licking River, in Northeastern Kentucky, \$20,000. Like the Barren River Reservoir, it was not in the President's budget.

The committee also approved \$400,000 for an Ohio River basin review.

The committee said it voted the new project "in response to an overwhelmingly bipartisan rejection of the Administration's no-new-starts policy ..."

"This unrealistic policy which the Administration has attempted to adhere to in the past few years would ultimately dry up the water-resources program for the nation," it said.

The start on the Barren River Reservoir represents Representative William H. Natcher's second triumph in two years over the President's budget.

Got funds last year.

The Bowling Green Democrat, an Appropriations Committee member, last year got \$500,000 to begin construction on Nolin River Reservoir, also in his second District. It had not been in the budget.

Natcher Tuesday hailed the new \$23,500,000 reservoir as a big advance in the battle against floods in the Green River Valley. Barren is a tributary of Green.

The dam will be about 80 miles above the river's mouth, 10 miles east of Scottsville. It will contain the runoff for a 941-square-mile drainage area.

The combination earth and concrete structure will have a maximum height of 142 feet.

Will Have 2,300-Acre Pool.

It will maintain a 2,300 -acre conservation pool at an elevation of 515 feet above mean sea level. Above this, to elevation 574, a storage capacity of 479,000 acre-feet will be provided.

Pound Reservoir will be in Dickenson County, Virginia, on the headwaters of Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy. Kentucky legislators joined Virginians in asking that it be started.

Natcher predicted that "one or more Kentucky projects will be increased" when the bill gets to the Senate.

He noted that the Fishtrap project "is of great importance to our people in the eastern section of Kentucky."

Natcher, Representative Carl Perkins, Hindman Democrat, and Kentucky's two G.O.P. senators, Thruston B. Morton and John Sherman Cooper, had appealed to the committee for \$494,000 to complete the projects planning.

Engineers Urged Cuts

The committee said the Army Corps of Engineers had recommended the 3500,000 cut for Buckhorn, the \$1,800,000 cut for Markland, and \$400,000 of the reduction for Greenup.

"They are the results of recent low bids, savings (unused previous appropriations)

and in some instances the development of problems which could not be foreseen at the time the budget was prepared," the committee said.

The committee itself lopped another \$600,000 off the Greenup project "because it would not interfere with the going rate of construction, considering legal complications on relocations and a history of large unobligated carry-over balances."

You should have seen the Irish last night. My good friend, Michael J. Kirwan, a member of our Committee on Appropriations in the House and one of the most loyal Irishmen I have ever had the pleasure of meeting, gave a party last night in the Motion Picture Association Building with the picture "Shake Hands with the Devil" starring James Cagney shown to all present. Every Irishman in the House with the exception of two or three were present and after the private preview of this picture, which by the way is the best I ever saw, food and drink were served with all of the Irishmen really blooming forth. I never laughed so much in my life or enjoyed a party any more. Mr. Rayburn, the Speaker, agreed that we must have been invited by mistake. The only way I could have qualified was on the side of my grandfather Frank P. Hays. He was a staunch Scotch-Irishman and right proud of it.

In the Kentucky Primary Bert Combs was elected with a majority of about 35,000. His running mate Wilson Wyatt, who withdrew as a candidate for governor and agreed to run as Lt. Governor also won. Emerson Beauchamp of Russellville was elected Commissioner of Agriculture. Mrs. Thelma Stovall was elected as Treasurer. Henry Carter was elected Secretary of State. John Breckinridge Attorney General. Wendell Butler Superintendent of Public Instruction. Doris Owen Clerk of Court of Court of Appeals, and Joe Schneider auditor.

Of course Happy Chandler is very unhappy. An editorial appeared in the Evening Star here in Washington which incorporates a bit of what took place in Kentucky. This article is entitled "Blue Grass Feuding". It is as follows:

"Counting 'ten' over the political fortunes of Governor A. B. "Happy Chandler" has proved to be an exercise in embarrassing futility. "Happy" has been down before, but he has never yet been out to stay. So his setback in the recent Democratic gubernatorial primary, when Mr. Chandler's protege, Lieutenant Governor Harry Lee Waterfield, was soundly trounced, should not necessarily be considered a conclusive knockout for the flamboyant Squire of Frankfort.

It is a fact, however, that an old Chandler antagonist in a State where feuds are taken seriously--former Senator Earle C. Clements -- has won a big round. Mr. Clements, backing primary winner Bert Combs, undoubtedly expects to follow up this advantage by getting his man elected Governor this fall - when Happy cannot run for reelection. The next step, presumably, would be to send Kentucky's delegation to the 1960 Democratic presidential convention committed to a man of Mr. Clements' (not Mr. Chandler's) choice. For the record, Mr. Chandler's first choice, at least is Mr. Chandler - his favorite "favorite son". Also for the record, Mr. Clements is an old friend and associate of Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas.

There is of course, at least a possibility that Kentucky might elect a Republican Governor this fall--as it has done before, and with the indirect, if not direct, help of Mr. Chandler himself, this could leave the makeup of the State's Democratic convention delegation still subject to another round between Mr. Chandler and Mr. Clements. Kentucky, in its political antics, is a very interesting State."

Each year the Governor of Kentucky awards the Governor's medallion for meritorious service. On Monday of this week Chandler presented the Governor's medallion to five Kentuckians including his wife. Mama Chandler, the first woman to receive the award, was cited as a gracious, dedicated wife, mother and grandmother. The awards were presented in the State Legislature Assembly in the State Capitol. Some 100 spectators were present and Mrs. Chandler quipped after hearing the executive order citing her accomplishments "this is worth taking a lot of abuse to hear." No telling what else Chandler will do between now and December 14th.

June 10, 1959

The Senate is still in an uproar over confirmation of Louis Strauss, the Presidential nominee for Secretary of Commerce. The last time a President was overruled by the Senate in his selection of a Member of his Cabinet was in 1925 when Calvin Coolidge's choice of Charles Beecher Warren as Attorney General was turned down because of conflict of interest charges. The first time was in 1834 when Andrew Jackson's feud with Congress over the Bank of the United States brought a Senate refusal to confirm Roger B. Taney as Secretary of the Treasury.

Governor Earl Long of Louisiana has been committed temporarily to a psychiatric clinic in Texas for observation. He is the brother of former Senator Huey P. Long and the Uncle of the present Senator Russell B. Long. If the man is in a double bed we have one in Kentucky that should also be admitted.

The answer as to a Summit Conference and the probable outcome of Geneva talks rests entirely with Premier Krushchev of the Soviet Union. Apparently the talks at Geneva are not successful and the Premier Ministers may disband at any time.

President Eisenhower's proposal for a world wide ban on nuclear testing has considerable opposition in this country. Opponents here are of the opinion that suspension of testing would be a security risk in so far as our people are concerned and that we should not take such a chance. All of the rest of the world with the exception of the Soviet Union would comply, and the Soviet Union upon the discovery that tests were being made within Russia would have some silly excuse for starting the tests all over again.

Yesterday I received a letter from the Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield. This letter is the first official missile mail. The letter is dated June 1959 and post marked June 8 from the U.S.S. Barbero SSG 317 and the letter reads as follows:

The First Official Missile Mail

Your receipt of this letter marks an historic milestone in the use of guided missiles for communications between the peoples of the earth.

It represents, too, the close cooperation of Secretary of Defense McElroy, the Department of Defense, and the Post Office Department in utilizing scientific advances for peaceful purposes.

A limited number of letters identical to this one were placed in the Regulus I Training Guided Missile on the guided missile submarine USS Barbero (SSG-317) in this First Official Missile Mail experiment of the United States Post Office Department.

The missile was then flown at near the speed of sound from international waters of the Atlantic Ocean by the USS BARBERO while on a regular training mission.

After the Regulus I reached its destination, the Naval Auxiliary Air Station at Mayport, Florida, near Jacksonville, this letter was cancelled and forwarded to you as a significant philatelic souvenir.

The great progress being made in guided missilery will be utilized in every practical way in the delivery of the United States mail. You can be certain that the Post Office Department will continue to cooperate with the Defense Department to achieve this objective.

/s/ Arthur E. Summerfield

The Postmaster General

June 11, 1959

Yesterday the House passed the bill S. 1901 to amend Section 101 (c) of the Agriculture Act of 1949 and the Act of July 28, 1945 to stabilize and protect the level of support for tobacco. It is the contention, generally, in the tobacco trade that we are pricing ourselves out of the world market, and for this reason we passed the bill yesterday which rolls the parity price back to the 1958 level. This will hold down the price of tobacco to some extent, and four or five years from now the tobacco producers in this country may be very unhappy with their decision to ask for a price reduction. I voted for passage of this bill.

Today we take up the wheat Bill which establishes the quota as far as acreage is concerned and also parity support prices. After the wheat bill we take up the Coal Research Bill. I introduced a Coal Research Bill last year and also on the first day of this session. The short statement that I will make on the Floor when the Coal Research Bill comes up is as follows:

Mr. Chairman, on January 7, 1959 I introduced the bill H. R. 1047 which provides for the creation of a National Coal Research Commission. This is a similar bill to the bill now under consideration, H. R. 6596.

"Notwithstanding the fact that we all recognize coal as one of the country's top energy resources, we are presently confronted with many difficulties in our coal producing sections of this country. In Kentucky we produced 84,241,000 tons of coal in 1947 and in 1957 only 75,846,000 tons of coal was produced. The figures for 1958 will, in my opinion, show still less production for Kentucky. 71,260 men were employed in the coal fields in Kentucky in the year 1950 and in 1956 only 37,039 were employed. We have more coal mines than any other state in the nation. Two-thirds of the 2,000 mines in Kentucky produce less than 10,000 tons of coal a year while more than one-half of our production comes from about eighty large mines. Underground mines produce more than 76 per cent of Kentucky's coal and Strip Mines produce approximately 22 per cent, with the balance coming from Auger mines. Eastern Kentucky's coal production in 1957 totaled 49,800,000 and Western Kentucky's output was 26,738,000 tons.

"In the coal producing sections of Kentucky we are suffering from loss of population and we have a number of chronic labor surplus area sections. Some 32 counties are in an emergency category with surplus food and supplies furnished to the people who are unemployed. Our leaders in the field of atomic power all realize that it will be sometime before atomic electric power will be competitive with electricity produced by conventional fuels. It is imperative that we establish a Coal Research Commission which will result in the development of new uses for our coal and will improve and expand existing uses. In addition production and distribution can be studied with more effective methods resulting. Creation of a Commission will be

invaluable in connecting existing research programs and the results accomplished will bring great relief to our people.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the bill H. R. 6596 and ask for its immediate passage.

June 12, 1959

From time to time on the floor of the House we have Members who clearly indicate their dislike for other Members and bring up matters which have been brewing for many years. On Monday of this week our Majority Leader, Mr. McCormack, moved to strike the requisite number of words of one of our bills and said he was getting sick and tired of sitting in the House of Representatives listening to Republican Members trying to blackmail and browbeat the Members of the House through the fear of a Presidential veto. Clare Hoffman of Michigan who dislikes Mr. McCormack very much jumped up and the following colloquy took place.

"Mr. Hoffman of Michigan. I am making it, and I did make it.

"Mr. McCormack. Then make the point of order.

"MR. Hoffman. The point is, It is an insult to all the minority Members.

Mr. McCormack. Well, is not that wonderful.

Mr. Hoffman. That is just exactly what it is.

Mr. McCormack. I did not think the gentleman from Michigan could be insulted.

Mr. Hoffman. That is another one.

Mr. McCormack. Well, you butt in where you do not belong and then you get what you do not expect.

Mr. Hoffman. All you do is abuse and misuse.

Mr. McCormack. Oh, I know you through the years.

You are familiar to me. May I continue Mr.

Chairman?

The Chairman. The gentleman will proceed in order.

According to Lyndon Johnson, a number of matters will be brought up for action before we adjourn this time. Yesterday he predicted that before we leave we would have up for vote, Federal Aid to Education, Revision of the Wage and Hour law, Liberalization of the Unemployment Compensation System, a stronger Civil Rights Bill, Extension of the Agricultural Trade Development Act, the Food for peace plan, Military Construction Authorization, Atomic Energy Construction Program, Revision of the Federal Debt Limit, and several other matters.

There is a drive underway at the present time to place Nelson Rockefeller, the new Governor of New York, in line for nomination as the Republican Candidate for President in 1960. The White House is calling the Vice President in more often and this pleases his friends because they feel that he will fall naturally into the Republican nomination in 1960.

The President continues to call the Democrats the spenders and he admits that his \$77 billion budget is the record peace time budget and he also observes that next year we will probably have an \$80 billion budget.

An intensive drive is under way by the Department of the Treasury to raise the ceiling on interest rates.

President Eisenhower will have to pay a very high price in political concessions to get Senate confirmation of a number of appointees to judgeships prior to the 1960 elections.

Several weeks ago a picture of Neville Turingil's family appeared in the Courier Journal.

This picture shows five small children with their mother standing in front of a small one-room shack with pieces of tin in the windows and with the children and the mother very poorly clad. This picture was carried in Pravda and an article appeared in the Soviet Newspaper with the picture to the effect that this family was slowly dying of hunger. The picture was used in the Kentucky paper showing a coal miner unemployed due to a strike and the conditions in which this man lived. When told of the Pravda article Mr. Sturgill stated that his family was doing all right as far as food is concerned and all of his children had shoes. He further stated that his family was moving into a four room house and that he would rather be a free man and starve to death in the United States than be a billionaire in Soviet Russia.

We have the wheat bill up for action today in the House and it certainly has generated a lot of heat. There is a tendency for the city Representatives to pull back this year on matters pertaining to Agriculture, and we are hearing more about the plight of the consumer.

Russian surgeons, several days ago, demonstrated their technique of reviving dead dogs. The demonstration was made for visiting American colleagues and according to one of the surgeons from this country a dog was bled to death and went through the agonies of death and was revived. This surgeon stated that the dog was dead for four or five minutes and that he was very much impressed with the Russians technique.

June 13, 1959

For the past two weeks I have had quite a session. When the budget was submitted in January many stories were published to the effect that the balanced budget must remain in balance and the

President's Battle of the Budget must succeed. Of course, the budget was not in balance at the time it was submitted and when we reached the Public Works Appropriations Bill we were confronted with a no new start recommendation from the President. Our Chairman, Mr. Cannon, was inclined to go along with the no new start recommendation, and the members of our committee soon received reports from all over the country, and from those sections that are economically distressed today, that our public works program in so far as navigation and flood control projects should be stepped up as much as possible. To have an orderly water resources program new surveys must be added each year and in addition to those projects under construction new projects must be added. After many weeks it was agreed by the Public Works Committee that new starts would be added, and I succeeded in placing Barren River Reservoir in the bill. It was agreed in full committee that we would stay with the committee on the floor, and I, of course, was more obligated than any other member of the full committee because every request that I made for my home State of Kentucky was granted. On the floor a number of the members who are good friends of mine offered amendments to add projects. Some of these projects were not budgeted others had extremely low benefit-cost ratios, and in some instances were highly controversial from the standpoint of the States involved. I was sworn in with Lester Johnson of Wisconsin and he offered an amendment to add a Wisconsin project to the bill with a benefit-cost ratio of 0.16 to 1. Our committee for a number of years has felt that the benefit-cost should at least be 1.3 to 1. Barren River Reservoir is 2.3 to 1 and in some instances the projects are so necessary that the benefit-cost runs as high as 16 to 1. Johnson's amendment was defeated on a roll call vote with the final count being 192 for and 209 against. I voted against this project and Lester Johnson is one of my best friends. He is very unhappy about

losing his amendment and expressed himself accordingly to me. In other instances I had to vote against some of my good friends, but it was a matter of staying with my committee and being loyal or simply ducking as some of the Members did. I stayed on all of the teller votes, and, of course, voted on the roll call votes.

Two of my Subcommittees have been in session and the confusion and conflict over a number of appropriation bills has been almost unbearable. On two occasions during the past two weeks our Speaker and our Majority Leader attempted to organize the Democrats in the House against our Committee and almost succeeded. We have remained firm as to backdoor appropriating procedures, and the Thomas amendments to the Housing Bill providing that the \$2 billion plus money involved should first be submitted in request to the Appropriations Committee. The bill was prepared authorizing the amount and giving the Housing Administrator the authority to call upon the Treasury of the United States for the amount specified. This is backdoor appropriating, and, of course, violates the intention and spirit of our Constitution and also the rules of the House and Senate. These amendments won by one vote and the Speaker and Majority Leader were very unhappy. They are both my good friends and both urged me to leave my committee on these particular votes and stay with the leadership.

All in all the past two weeks have been long, hard ones and it will take several months for some of the Members to forgive and forget.

June 15, 1959

On Friday the House overwhelmingly approved the bill providing for the creation of an independent research agency to develop new uses for coal and to expand present uses. During general debate, I made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman, On January 7, 1959, I introduced the bill H. R. 1047 which provides for the creation of a National Coal Research Commission. This is a similar bill to the bill now under consideration, H. R. 6596.

"Notwithstanding the fact that we all recognize coal as one of the country's top energy resources, we are presently confronted with many difficulties in our coal producing sections of this country. In Kentucky we produced 84,241,000 tons of coal in 1947 and in 1957 only 75,846,000 tons of coal was produced. The figures for 1958 will, in my opinion, show still less production for Kentucky. 71,260 men were employed in the coal fields in Kentucky in the year 1950 and in 1956 only 37,039 were employed. We have more coal mines than any other state in the nation. Two-thirds of the 2,000 mines in Kentucky produce less than 10,000 tons of coal a year while more than 1/2 of our production comes from about 80 large mines. Underground mines produce more than 76 per cent of Kentucky's coal and Strip Mines produce approximately 22 per cent with the balance coming from Auger mines. Eastern Kentucky's coal production in 1957 totaled 49,800,000 and Western Kentucky's output was 26,738,000 tons.

"In the coal producing sections of Kentucky we are suffering from loss of population and we have a number of chronic labor surplus area sections. Some 32 counties are in an emergency category with surplus food and supplies furnished to the people who are unemployed. Our leaders in the field of atomic power all realize that it will be sometime before atomic electric power will be competitive with electricity produced by conventional fuels. It is imperative that we establish a Coal Research Commission which will result in the development of new uses for our coal and will improve and expand existing uses. In addition, production and distribution can be studied with more effective

methods resulting. Creation of a Commission will be invaluable in connecting existing research programs and the results accomplished will bring great relief to our people.

"Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the bill H. R. 6596 and ask for its immediate passage."

Some coal figures which are most interesting are as follows:

Company	Name of Mine	State	1958	1957
1. U. S. Steel Corp.	*Robena (C)	Pa.	3,500,311	4,303,146
2. Stephen Coal Mining Co.	*Orient No. 3	Ill.	3,032,634	3,010,200
3. Peabody Coal Co.	*Peabody No. 10	Ill.	2,902,215	3,677,757
4. Hanna Coal Co.	Georgetown No. 12(S)	Ohio	2,624,107	2,754,836
5. Clinchfield Coal Corp.	*Moss No. 1	Va.	2,402,304	2,776,126
6. Eastern Gas & Fuel Assoc.	Kopperston 1 & 2	W. Va.	2,361,651	2,243,298
7. U. S. Steel Corp.	*Lynch No. 32 (C)	Ky. E.	2,329,588	2,101,451
8. Peabody Coal Co.	*River Queen (S)	Ky. W.	2,167,866	1,80,075
9. Peabody Coal Co.	*Ken (S)	Ky. W.	2,063,322	2,197,133
10. Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.	Vesta No. 5 (C)	Pa.	2,055,706	2,196,663
11. Old Ben Coal Corp.	No. 9	Ill.	1,981,918	1,842,672
12. Central Ohio Coal Co.	*Maskingum (C) (S)	Ohio	1,952,608	1,727,777
13. Mathies Coal Co.	Mathies	Pa.	1,901,583	3,001,494
14. Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.	Shannopin No. 2 (C)	Pa.	1,787,650	1,231,060
15. Rockhontas Fuel Co., Div.	*Itmann	W. Va.	1,769,831	2,502,354
16. Eastern Gas & Fuel Assoc.	Federal No. 1	W. Va.	1,708,748	2,162,451
17. Peabody Coal Co.	*River King (S)	Ill.	1,694,315	552,365
18. Agnesne Light Co.	Warwick (C)	Pa.	1,642,823	1,681,570
19. Wheelbar Coal Corp.	*Gibraltar (S)	Ky. W.	1,626,376	1,583,595

Company	Name of Mine	State	1938	1937
20. Inland Steel Co.	Price (C)	Ky. E.	1,613,550	1,556,975
21. Freeport Coal Mining Co.	*Crown	Ill.	1,573,624	1,602,413
22. Consolidation Coal Co.	No. 9	W. Va.	1,568,410	1,960,422
23. Christopher Coal Co.	*Humphrey No. 7	W. Va.	1,493,516	1,639,020
24. Adelbert Coal Co.	McGregor	W. Va.	1,460,011	1,741,331
25. Powhatan Mining Co., Div.	No. 1	Ohio	1,433,678	1,431,207
26. Duco Coal Mining Co.	Enos (S)	Ind.	1,432,788	1,476,176
27. Olga Coal Co.	Olga	W. Va.	1,426,800	1,790,700
28. Clainfield Coal Corp.	*Moss No. 2	Va.	1,425,109	1,206,551
29. Bethlehem Mines Corp.	*Idamay No. 44 (C)	W. Va.	1,415,169	2,176,322
30. Alabama Power Co.	Gorgas (C)	Ala.	1,407,882	1,559,701
31. Devers-Frazer Coal Co.	Red Ember (S)	Ill.	1,400,350	1,436,983
32. U.S. Steel Corp.	Gary No. 2 (C)	W. Va.	1,395,333	1,932,275
33. Denot-Solvay Div., Allied Chemical Corp.	Harewood (C)	W. Va.	1,353,156	1,715,614
34. Powhatan Mining Co., Div.	No. 3	Ohio	1,319,308	1,469,205
35. Bethlehem Mines Corp.	No. 41 (C)	W. Va.	1,319,205	1,744,230
36. Pocahontas Fuel Corp.	Bishop	W. Va.	1,317,743	2,079,312
37. Snow Hill Coal Corp.	*Green Valley	Ind.	1,313,872	1,269,331
38. Bessemer Coal Co.	St. Ellen	Ill.	1,285,925	1,218,766
39. Pocahontas Fuel Co., Div.	Aronate	W. Va.	1,259,501	1,671,615
40. Eastern Gas & Fuel Assoc.	Keystone	W. Va.	1,224,397	1,505,631

Company

Name of Mine

State

1948

1951

11. Christopher Coal Co.	Arkwright No. 1	W. Va.	1,221,278	1,740,75
12. Youngblood & Ohio Coal Co.	Nelms	Ohio	1,216,284	1,372,85
13. Peabody Coal Co.	*White City (S)	Ky. W.	1,213,544	1,372,81
14. Toledo Coal Mining Co.	*No. 8	W. Va.	1,208,878	1,467,70
15. Daughill Coal Co.	*No. 8 (S)	Ohio	1,204,570	1,070,00
16. West Kentucky Coal Co.	*East Diamond	Ky. W.	1,198,390	1,297,72
17. Fineman Coal Mining Corp.	*No. 4	Ill.	1,189,907	1,220,03
18. West Kentucky Coal Co.	*Pleasant View	Ky. W.	1,189,495	1,363,70
19. Christopher Coal Co.	Osage No. 3	W. Va.	1,186,521	1,807,22
20. United Electric Coal Cos.	Buckheart No. 17 (S)	Ill.	1,151,729	1,234,86
TOTAL OUTPUT, 50 MINES			82,932,979	90,452,90
U.S. TOTAL, Bituminous & Lignite.			400,000,000	490,000,00

SYMBOLS: (C) Captive Mines, (S) Strip Mines,
* New mines since 1945.

SOURCE: Keystone Coal Buyers Manual, an affiliate of
Coal Age.

June 19, 1959

The Senate early this morning at 12:30 a.m. refused the nomination of Lewis Strauss for Secretary of Commerce by a vote of 49 to 46. Forty-seven Democrats and two Republicans voted against confirmation and fifteen Democrats and 31 Republicans voted for confirmation. Strauss was the eighth nominee for Cabinet Officer ever to be refused by the Senate. Not since 1925 when President Coolidge's nominee for Attorney General Charles E. Warren was refused has a nomination been refused by the Senate. The show-down vote was quite dramatic. Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson voted no and this came as quite a surprise to a great many people. Humphrey, Kennedy, and Symington all voted against confirmation.

A navy patrol plane was fired upon over the Japanese Sea by Communist planes and the gunner was wounded. The guns in the front part of the plane were not in working order and the tail-gun was knocked out before we had a chance to fire a shot. This incident has received quite a bit of publicity and much consternation was expressed by some Senators over our failure to be in a position to fight back upon attack.

One of the greatest ladies of all time in the theatre died yesterday. She was Ethel Barrymore, first lady of the American Theatre in both stage and screen.

We have just about completed hearings on our foreign aid appropriation bill and everything indicates a considerable cut which, of course, will be strongly resisted when the bill reaches the floor of the House.

June 20, 1959

We passed the Mutual Security Authorization Act for 1960 on Thursday of this week. This bill called for appropriations totaling \$3,628,600,000.

Only one amendment calling for a \$100,000,000 reduction in the defense support fund was accepted by the House. This \$100,000,000 was deducted from the above amount.

Our Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Appropriations has just about completed hearings and the amount recommended for reduction by our Subcommittee will be considerably more than the \$100,000,000 made by the House in the Authorization Bill.

A number of Senators and Members of the House favor an entirely new approach to foreign aid both in concept and execution. A thorough overhaul of this entire program is bound to take place next year. Some of the Members who favor changes are in favor of a major shift from military to economic assistance. Others favor longer range aid under the Development Loan Fund. Some of the Members will urge that an Inspector General's office within the State Department be set up to police administration and spending under the program. For years it has been relatively simple to persuade free-spending Members of the House and Senate to authorize practically any sum requested for scatter-shot military aid.

Yesterday we increased the debt limit from \$283 billion to \$285 billion as a permanent ceiling, and temporary authority for a \$10 billion increase up to \$295 billion for a period of one year. The President requested a permanent debt ceiling of \$288 billion with a \$7 billion temporary debt ceiling for the fiscal year 1960. The United States owes more money than all of the rest of the nations in the world put together, and we continue in our leadership of attempting to provide for all of the underdeveloped countries in the world that are not behind the iron curtain.

June 22, 1959

Walter Williams, age 116, the Nation's last Civil War veteran is seriously ill with

pneumonia at his home in Houston, Texas.

The Republicans charge that the Democratic controlled 86th Congress is a "won't do" Congress is beginning to lose steam. The Republican leaders are somewhat frustrated over the collapse of their campaign which they had hoped would extend on into the year 1960. The Housing Bill and the Airport Bill are in smaller amounts than first anticipated, and the thirteen regular appropriations bills which have passed the House called for less money than the amounts requested by the President.

The Ministers conference at Geneva finally bogged down and was adjourned until July 13. The next few weeks could bring a change in the Soviet position, but our main bargaining weapon, a summit meeting, is not as powerful as first anticipated. Throughout the six weeks of the conference Gromyko consumed most of the time and was successful in bringing about a stalemate. Mr. Herter's inexperience was not to our advantage.

Yesterday was Father's Day and Virginia and Louise gave me a beautiful set of cameo cuff links. Two States are attempting to claim credit for the establishment of Father's Day - Virginia and Washington. The idea of Father's Day started in about the year 1909.

Today we will have our last full day of hearings on our Foreign Aid Appropriations Bill. Enough votes are present on the Subcommittee to bring about a substantial reduction.

Back during the days of the Dixon-Yates controversy, Lewis L. Strauss was Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and his part in the Dixon-Yates controversy was not good to say the least. In desperation at that time Strauss made the statement that this would be his last public job on earth. Apparently he came to regret his words. In a vote last week the Senate wrote an historic and

to the storm-ridden public career of Strauss. Exercising its constitutional prerogative of advice and consent of presidential appointments, the Senate by a vote of 49 to 46 refused to confirm the Strauss nomination.

Khrushchev, on Friday of last week, stated that if the Foreign Ministers do not reach an agreement at Geneva a meeting at the summit will become all the more necessary. He stated that he would be glad to go not only to one but to several summit meetings. This attitude, of course, played a part in the stalemate as far as the Foreign Ministers conference was concerned.

President Frondizi of Argentina barely survived overthrow this past week. Argentina is struggling against a serious economic crisis and the President made some sort of agreement with the military groups which brought about the arrest of two of the leaders seeking to overthrow the President. This Latin American situation is becoming more serious every day.

June 23, 1959

A technical director of the Defense Department's Atomic Support Agency informed Congress yesterday that world wide fallout would not threaten the survival of countries not under attack even during a large scale nuclear war. This man, Dr. Frank Shelton, concluded that other countries would survive handily even though there might be grounds for worry about an increase in cancer and defective children in future generations.

We have up before the House the Bill H. R. 3, better known as the States Rights Bill. Yesterday on a roll call vote on the adoption of the rule the vote was Yeas - 233 and nays - 116. I believe that this bill will pass and should pass and sincerely hope that the Senate takes action before the session is over.

Efforts to cure metropolitan disorders including urban blight have been hampered by the lack of a competent diagnosis of the causes underlying so called city problems. Washington, D. C. has been chosen as headquarters for the location of a center for the study of the major metropolitan problems. The District of Columbia is a perfect laboratory for such a study and there is no better place to begin the studies than right here in the seat of the National Government.

When the Treasury Department, this week, hands over to the International Monetary Fund some \$344 million in gold our gold resources will drop below \$20 billion for the first time in 20 years. The decline has been irregular for the past decade with the high point being \$24.5 billion in 1949. The largest drop was recorded in 1958 with \$2.3 billion and there were estimates that it may be as high as \$2 billion in 1959. The bulk of the gold outflow has been the result of demand by foreign nations having a dollar balance sufficient to cover their purchases of the metal. Some people in this country believe that our changing gold position is alarming. By law our government is required to hold an amount of gold equal to 25% of all Federal Reserve currency and deposits belonging to member banks. The balance on hand this week will amount to about 40 per cent, representing an excess margin of about \$8 billion.

June 24, 1959

The political pot is still boiling in Kentucky and I only hope that enough sensible, kind, considerate people enter into the organization this fall with the sole purpose not only to win but to bring all of the factions together which will insure a victory for the Democrats.

With a Democratic House and Senate, a Republican Governor would simply mark time for four years. We need more than that in Kentucky now. The people are just a little tired of being 46th or 47th in many things including education.

My friend, John C. Watts, Representative of the Sixth Congressional District was chosen Monday as State Chairman with the thought in mind that it would be to the best interest of the Democrats if new faces appeared at the top of the list as far as management is concerned, and with the campaign built around the Democratic Members in Congress. A right unusual article appeared in the Courier Journal entitled "Watts Choice Reveals Strategy of Clements". A great portion of this article is supposition and Watts himself made one of the most bitter speeches made during the primary against Chandler. He is the most controversial Member in the House insofar as the Chandler - Clements Factions are concerned. Watts District was strongly contested and Chandler and Waterfield were successful in this District in the Primary. Waterfield carried the First, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Congressional Districts. My District, Frank ~~Spence~~ District, Brent Spence's District and Carl Perkins District went for Bert Combs, the Anti-Chandler Candidate. The article mentioned above is factually true in some respects and especially in so far as that portion pertaining to me is concerned. I, of course, could not be for Chandler and his crowd, but made no attempt to force any of my people to get on either side. I do not believe that the people in the Second District elected me to Congress for the purpose of attempting to dictate to them who the Governor should be. They are fully qualified to decide this matter for themselves. Although, some of the pro-Combs people probably feel that I should have taken a more active part in the campaign. I have been redistricted and the people have stayed with me in my District with a number

of the leaders on the winning side in the Governor's race showing no concern over the Congressional Races. The people in the Second District gave us the largest majority last November that was ever given in the new District or in the old Second District which was one of the strongest Democratic Districts in Kentucky. The article is as follows:

"Frankfort, Ky., June 22.--The November strategy of Earle C. Clements began to take positive form Monday when Congressman John C. Watts was chosen to manage the Democratic general-election campaign.

"Of particular significance is the clear-cut indication that Clements, mastermind of Bert T. Combs' successful primary race, will use the organizations of Kentucky's congressmen to try to put Combs in the governor's office.

"Good political thinking would dictate a move of that sort because Clements and Combs will be unable to rely on organization backing at the Frankfort level.

"Governor Chandler, who remains in control of Administration machinery, has demonstrated no enthusiasm for the Combs cause.

"The Democratic State Central Executive Committee, made up almost entirely of members appointed by Chandler, gave Combs a chilly endorsement Monday and approved Watts as his choice to run the fall campaign.

"Combs' introduction was greeted with lukewarm applause. The Committee then sat silently while Combs called for "a great Democratic victory" in November and praised his running mates.

"Neither Combs nor Lieutenant Governor Harry Lee Waterfield, whom he defeated in the primary, extended a hand when they came face to face in the meeting room.

"Chandler himself skipped the meeting to attend the funeral of Ed P. Mariner, a Republican State senator, at Albany.

Controversy Avoided

"Clements chose in Watts not only one of his closest friends but factionally the least controversial of Kentucky's congressmen.

"Watts, a pleasant and popular attorney from Nicholasville, can claim friends in the Chandler camp as well as in that of Clements.

"His selection also serves the useful purpose of moving to the background the men who managed Combs' primary campaign.

"One of these, Dr. Robert R. Martin, was criticized for undertaking a political assignment while serving as State superintendent of public instruction. The other J. David Francis of Bowling Green, was manager of Wilson W. Wyatt's gubernatorial campaign before Wyatt joined Combs to run successfully for the nomination as lieutenant governor.

"Combs told the committee that Martin and Francis, as Vice-chairmen of the November campaign, would take active and aggressive parts in the drive.

"The appointment of Watts also moves him to the front as a man of destiny in Clements' plan for a political comeback in Kentucky.

"Clements, who as governor and United States Senator controlled the Democratic organization for eight years in Kentucky, was sorely missing

a star when Chandler sought and won control in 1955.

"He had not groomed a bright personality who could be sold to the people on a state-wide basis. Combs, then an appellate judge, was an 11th hour choice to run against campaign-wise Chandler.

Future Role Indicated

Watts can be seen now as the man tapped by Clements to take on the role as star of his political stable and step into any good offering that comes along.

"That could, but shouldn't necessarily include the party's choice for Republican John Sherman Cooper's Senate seat next year. Clements himself remains the most likely Democrat to make that race.

"Clements can organize the fall campaign around the seven Democratic congressmen with full confidence. Five of them endorsed Combs, in the primary and the other two--William E. Natcher, Bowling Green, and Brent Spence, Fort Thomas -- were publicly neutral.

Choice Kept Secret

Watts' selection stands out as one of the best-kept political secrets of recent times in Kentucky. Yet he confided to associates in Washington that he had known of it since "a day or two after the primary."

"At 56, he has served in Congress since his election to fill an unexpired term in 1951. He was State commissioner of motor transportation from 1948 to 1951.

"He started his political career as Nicholasville police judge and Jessamine County attorney. He was elected to the Kentucky House of Representatives in 1947 and stepped in immediately as Governor Clements' majority floor leader.

Watts Makes Statement

"Watts released a statement in Washington in which he praised the Democratic ticket as being 'truly representative of all Kentucky.... a roster of candidates experienced and knowledgeable in the needs and problems of all Kentuckians."

"It will be my purpose," he said, to expeditiously effect an organization for the coming campaign, using the talents and abilities of all Democrats irrespective of their alignment during the recent primary.

"Combs was noticeably ill at ease when he confronted the party's executive committee to ask its active support for all nominees. He spoke approximately 15 of the 20 minutes the committee stayed in session.

Routine Business Brief

"The other 5 minutes were consumed by routine matters--dispensing with the roll call and with the reading of minutes, and with adopting customary resolutions.

"Chairman Robert Humphreys had explained that the meeting room--the dining room of the Southern Hotel -- would be needed soon for luncheon and he had promised the management a short session.

"Combs, giving a possible indication of his campaign there said the Republican candidates 'have offered the people nothing but petty pin-pricks and recalls.'

"He said his side had a strong program but that the opposition had 'no program whatever.'

"They have been in the field as candidates for many months," he said, "and their standard bearer has yet to state a single concrete or practical proposal for improving the quality of State Government or the quality of public service."

"He said he was confident that intelligent Kentucky Republicans will 'conclude that Kentucky's best hope lies in the election of the Democratic ticket this year.'

Says Hard Races Helpful

"Hard fought primaries, such as that of the Democrats, are conducive to a healthy interest in government, he added, and are not destructive of party success.

"It is already established that both houses of the General Assembly will be organized and controlled by large Democratic majorities," he said.

"Divided government is not conducive to development and progress in State affairs. That is why Republican administrations in the history of Kentucky have served merely to mark time between eras of Democratic accomplishment."

So far this year we have passed twelve of our regular Appropriations Bills. We only have three to go, Mutual Security Appropriations, Atomic Energy Commission Appropriations and Military Construction Appropriations. The amounts requested and the amounts passed by the House for the twelve regular bills so far are as follows:

Bill

Budget Estimates, House

Passed House

District of Columbia	\$ 34,218,000	\$ 27,218,000
Loan Authorizations	(35,400,000)	(33,800,000)
Treasury - Post Office	\$ 4,688,327,000	\$4,628,097,000
Interior	\$ 491,101,400	\$ 472,193,800
Labor-H. E. W.	\$3,756,848,581	\$3,915,084,181
Independent Offices	\$6,584,188,000	\$6,457,657,800
Agriculture	\$4,081,364,863	\$3,939,165,493
Loan Authorizations	(388,000,000)	(425,000,000)
General Government	\$ 13,608,500	\$ 13,338,500
State, Justice, Judiciary	\$ 682,387,600	\$ 651,896,700
Commerce	\$ 732,191,000	\$ 675,297,300
Legislative	\$ 105,460,005	\$ 100,279,350
Defense	\$39,248,200,000	\$38,848,339,000
Public Works	<u>\$1,185,405,259</u>	<u>\$1,185,901,259</u>
Totals	\$51,603,301,208	\$60,914,173,388

June 25, 1959

Today we are making every effort to discover a cure for cancer. There are hundreds of thousands of cases under treatment and possibly as many more undiscovered. Each year the question is raised before the Committee on Appropriations as to whether or not our cancer research under the Department of Health, Education and Welfare is adequate. There are some who believe that all of the ends should be tied together and the many different research projects under way coordinated generally under one head. Of course, the argument against this type of research and organization is the past history of medicine and the many discoveries such as polio vaccine, smallpox and typhoid fever preventatives and many others. Day after day we lose outstanding people throughout the United States - some early in life - as a result of cancer. We have had this question brought home more firmly during the past few weeks because of the death of John Foster Dulles. Proponents of increased federal assistance maintain that the \$83,000,000 appropriated is niggardly and should be increased to well over \$100,000,000. Money, of course, will not solve this problem and it has reached the stage where I believe that the many research projects should be correlated if possible. The question is raised from time to time as to the cause of cancer and more and more scientists are convinced that viruses cause many types of cancer. Investigators have induced tumors into mice and hamsters with laboratory viruses and have so far developed a vaccine which is 97 per cent effective in immunizing such animals. Applying such treatment to humans is, of course, tricky. Discovery of the virus as far as animal cancer is a milestone along the road to the prevention of human cancer. At present cancer can be treated only by surgery or radiation. Today some twenty drugs already in use prove effective against this

forms of cancer for periods ranging from a few weeks to several years. Along with our many problems concerning national defense we have this serious cancer problem and also heart diseases.

H.R. 3, the bill known as the States Rights Bill, passed the House with a majority of 33 votes. The adoption of the rule was approved by 36 majority and before the bill was completed under the five minute rule it appeared that one or more amendments which would have destroyed the effectiveness of this legislation might be adopted. Many arm-waving speeches were made during the five hours of general debate and the bill now goes to the Senate. Not too much action is expected from the Senate but I do hope that all of the prospective candidates for President on the Democratic side have the chance to be counted on a roll call vote on H. R. 3.

It is an easy matter to find yourself a part of this huge federal machine and during the whirling process discover that a great many if not all of our states rights have vanished. Certainly I do not believe that our federal government should completely engulf, set aside and overcome the States and their rights and privileges under the Constitution and not delegated to the federal government.

The St. Lawrence Seaway dedication ceremony begins today and the Queen of England and her consort will be present on this occasion. The St. Lawrence Seaway legislation was passed during the first year that I was a Member of the House and this is a wonderful water resource development not only from the standpoint of the United States but also for Canada. The New York Central Railroad and one or two others will have to meet rugged competition from the East coast to Milwaukee.

June 26, 1959

Late yesterday afternoon President Eisenhower vetoed the Wheat and Tobacco Bills. The Secretary of Agriculture Benson recommended that both be vetoed which apparently kills all prospects of legislation for these two commodities this year. Wheat is in serious trouble because of surpluses and according to Secretary Benson we are pricing ourselves out of the foreign tobacco market. The tobacco bill provided that support prices would be no higher than the 1958 level. I voted for passage of both bills and neither suited me. I felt that the tobacco bill admitted a weakness in our over all program which certainly was of no benefit to our tobacco producer. We had lost no money in our tobacco program although our wheat program has cost nearly \$2 billion.

Governor Earl Long of Louisiana is today making an all out fight with eleven lawyers for a release from a mental institution. His wife who had previously signed the commitment papers is in Mexico. Everything indicates that the Governor will be successful in his attempt for a release. In addition to making an all out fight for release the Governor has instituted a divorce suit against his wife and indicates that he intends to go through with it.

Otto Passman of Louisiana is one of the Chairmen of a Subcommittee on which I serve and during a lull in the testimony of witnesses before our Committee, I inquired of Congressman Passman if he was in favor of the release of his Governor. Without being committed one way or the other he wanted to know how I thought it could be accomplished. I explained to him that since his governor was in a mental institution seeking a release, which of course would have to be based upon some medical testimony, a sure way to obtain a quick release

June 26, 1959

would be to send the present Governor of Kentucky to the institution and have the Doctors examine both at the same time. In my opinion, the Governor of Louisiana would be considered so normal that he would be immediately released.

Yesterday the Senate passed the Excise Tax Extension Bill which carries some \$3 billion in Corporation and Excise Taxes but only four amendments were adopted. The four amendments will cost the Government approximately \$500 million and in my opinion will neither be accepted by the House or the President.

The Senate voted yesterday to push aside the secrecy that has surrounded office pay rolls of its members. It agreed to publish names and salaries of all Senate Employees every three months. The House records have been considered public records for a great number of years but up to the present time the Senate has refused to open up its records for public inspection.

The question of the purchase of Great Onyx and Crystal Caves was again brought up for discussion yesterday. An article appeared in the Courier Journal concerning this matter entitled "Crystal Cave Owners Seek Flat Purchase." The article is as follows:

"Frankfort, Ky., June 24.--The owners of Floyd Collins Crystal Cave offered Wednesday to sell the attraction to the Federal Government for \$285,000 without retaining any operating rights.

"But, they added, they will do this only if the present Congress provides the appropriation and if the deal is completed before January 1.

"If the offer is not accepted as stated, it will be assumed that the National Park Service is not interested in buying the cave and the owners said they will go ahead with plans for enlarged and long-time private operations.

"Congressman William H. Natcher said that the offer came too late.

"Bill Already Passed"

"Natcher, a member of the House Appropriations Committee, pointed out that the Interior Department's appropriation bill already has been approved by Congress and was signed into law by President Eisenhower Tuesday.

"Nothing more can or will be done this year, Natcher added.

"Mrs. Carrie B. Thomas and her two daughters, Mrs. Ruth Thomas Pohl and Mrs. Mary Thomas Chaney owners of the cave near Cave City, agreed last January to sell the property to the Federal Government for \$285,000, plus the right to continue operations there for three more years.

"At the same time, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Cox and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bush, Charlotte, N. C. owners of Great Onyx Cave near Mammoth Cave, agreed to sell their property to the Federal Government for \$365,000 plus the right to continue operations for two more years.

Coxes Decline Comment

"Informed of the new offer by the Crystal Cave owners, Mr. and Mrs. Cox said they had no comment to make at this time.

"Purchase agreements with owners of the two caves, located within the boundaries of Mammoth Cave National Park, were negotiated by Donald E. Lee, chief of lands, and Paul McC. Miller, chief engineer for the park service.

For 28 years there has been controversy, confusion and rivalry between the private-cave owners in their struggle to entice tourists on their way to Mammoth Cave to see their attractions instead.

"Last April Senator Thurston B. Morton joined park-service officials in asking the Senate Appropriations Committee to add the money needed to buy the two caves to a supplemental appropriations bill then before the Senate.

"The Senate committee rejected this plea, recommending instead that the Interior Department and Budget Bureau seek the amount through an amendment to Interior's 1960 appropriation bill.

"In May, Interior Secretary Seaton asked a Senate appropriations subcommittee to approve \$500,000 for the purchase of the two caves. The request was included in a \$345,000,000 budget for general operations of his department in the year that begins Wednesday.

"On June 5, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved the bill with the \$500,000 for cave purchases in it. But the measure, when it had originated in the House, had no cave money in it.

"On June 15, when the Senate-House conference committee met, objection was made immediately to the provisions allowing the cave owners to continue to draw receipts for two and three years after the sale.

Appropriations Striken

"The \$500,000 appropriation was stricken from the bill by the conference committee and Natcher said he was sure Congress would never approve a cave-purchase contract that let the property owners receive profits after title passed to the Federal Government.

"Natcher said Wednesday he was confident Congress would be willing to provide the money next year, if there is no provision allowing owners to receive profits after the sale.

"I still am of the opinion that operation of law

comes at the present time in private ownership is not in the best interest of our national park,' Natcher said.

"I sincerely hope the owners will continue to work with us until a successful conclusion has been reached in this matter."

"Senator Morton's office, noting that appropriation bills must originate in the House, indicated there was little the Senator could do about the new offer."

The budget for fiscal year 1960 as submitted by the President of the United States calls for expenditures of \$77 billion and receipts of \$77 billion, 100 million. Of course, the people do not generally understand that this budget is very much out of balance because it calls for seven tax increases. A number of these will not be passed by the Congress and additional revenue anticipated will not be forthcoming. One of the tax increases, which in my opinion will not pass this year, is the $1\frac{1}{2}\phi$ increase in the federal gasoline tax. The present federal tax is 3ϕ and the President wants it increased to $4\frac{1}{2}\phi$. The President maintains that if this tax increase is not immediately granted the program for construction of the interstate highway system will shortly come to a complete halt. In effect the President has issued an ultimatum to Congress that we either agree to handle the financing of the highway building program as he recommends or he will considerably reduce and ultimately stop the construction of the interstate highway system. Heavy pressure was utilized in 1955 by the President when Congress rejected his proposal to finance the interstate highway system through the issuance of bonds which would have placed on the American taxpayer an interest burden of some \$11 billion. This would have resulted in a field day for the brokers and bonding houses of this country. Later the President saw the error of his recommendation and agreed with the system suggested by Congress for the

establishment of a highway trust fund to finance the road building program was much better.

I certainly am not in favor of levying additional taxes on highway users until it becomes absolutely essential for the continuation of our highway construction program. I believe that we should simply slow the program down as far as the number of miles per year for construction is concerned. I often wonder what we will be using all of our roads and clover-leaves for within the next few years when small vehicles, which are combination automobile and helicopter, are in constant use and demand in this country.

June 29, 1959

Ingemar Johansson of Sweeden won the world's heavy weight boxing championship on Friday night of last week by flooring Floyd Patterson seven times in the third round. Patterson has defended his heavy weight title on four occasions and each time the challenger was strictly a fluke.

Those who know boxing have believed all along that Patterson himself is not heavy weight champion material and his surprise knock-out did not fool some people. This is the first time the championship has been held by a foreigner since the days of Primo Camera in 1933 - 1934.

President Eisenhower and Queen Elizabeth II sailed up the St. Lawrence Seaway on Friday on the Royal Yacht Britannia, officially opening the St. Lawrence Seaway. President termed the St. Lawrence Seaway a magnificent symbol showing the potential of peaceful cooperation among nations and Queen Elizabeth in turn said that it was a magnificent monument of the enduring friendship between these two nations.

Agricultural Appropriations Subcommittee

Amounts for fiscal year 1950 are as follows:

	<u>Amount</u>
Research	\$67,722,490
<p>(the increase provides for \$1,235,900 for Soil and Water Conservation Research, \$1,100,000 for research on boll weevil and other cotton insects and pests, \$1,100,000 for research on insects affecting corn and other grains, \$100,000 for research on Coastal Bermuda pellets, \$100,000 for sweet potato utilization research, \$25,000 for apple breeding in the southeast, and \$100,000 for research on humane slaughter. The additional \$1,235,900 provided for soil and water conservation research includes \$355,000 for equipment for four laboratories, \$50,000 for a full years operations in eastern South Dakota and \$830,900 for part year operating costs at the additional locations provided for by the Senate.)</p>	
Plant and animal disease and pest control:	
	\$49,800,600
Meat Inspection	\$21,324,900
Soil Conservation Service:	
Conservation Operations	\$82,322,000
Watershed protection	22,750,000
Flood Prevention	18,000,000
Water conservation and utilization projects	75,000
Great Plains Conserva-	10,000,000
tion program	

	<u>Amounts</u>
Marketing Research and Agricultural Estimates	\$15,344,500
Marketing Services	\$26,072,600
Payments to States, Territories and Possessions	\$ 1,195,000
School Lunch Program (Transfer of \$35 million from Section 32 funds to Section 6 of the School Lunch Program to be used to purchase foods needed for school lunches.)	\$110,000,000
Foreign Agriculture Services (Authorizes use of \$1 million, 310 thousand of foreign currencies)	\$ 3,518,300
Commodity Exchange Authority	\$ 909,5000
Conservation Reserve	\$335,000,000
Farmers Home Administration for Salaries and Expenses	\$30,744,750
Offices of the General Counsel	\$3,162,025
Commodity Credit Corporation for Administrative Expenses	\$42,000,000
State Experiment Stations	\$31,803,700
Extension Service for payments to States	\$53,725,000
R.E.A. For Salaries and Expenses	\$ 9,532,000

Replacement to Commodity
Credit Corporation 31,268,097,500

R.F.A. Authorization \$ 136,000,000

Contingency Fund of \$25 million plus
carry over of \$107,350,637)

Rural Telephone \$79,000,000
(\$25 million Contingency Fund)

An appropriate message for Independence
Day would be:

"The American ideal is woven of unflinching
faith in God, of faith in the destiny of this nation,
of heroic battles such as Bunker Hill and Gettys-
burg and the Marne and Anzio and Iwo Jima. Threaded
through the fabric is the patience of Washington,
the wisdom of Franklin, the humility and compassion
of Lincoln, the integrity of Eisenhower, the
courage of an unknown soldier, the vision of
Jefferson and the sacrifice of Nathan Hale.

"It is laced with the memory of men's
words: 'I have not yet begun to fight' and
I only regret that I have but one life to give for
my country.'

"The American ideal is embodied in our
Nation's integrity and honor, and in our homes
where respect for the rights of others is taught
by precept and example. It is part and parcel of
our Bill of Rights, and the Constitutional concepts
which recognize that all men are created equal.

"The American ideal embodies the wisdom,
the courage and the sacrifices of our Founding
Fathers. It includes gratitude for our many
blessings and a firm resolve to be worthy of them.

"Finally, the American ideal has its roots in religion. Without religious inspiration, the American Ideal would die. It is the American precept that men shall live as equals under a government by law, which is embodied in the greatest of all laws: 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the Law and the prophets.'"

July 2, 1959

Each year we experience considerable difficulty in satisfying the Washington Newspapers and the different pressure groups here in the District of Columbia from the standpoint of the budget under which the District Government operates. For weeks now articles have appeared in the Washington Papers to the effect that due to the Appropriations Committee of the House and Senate, the District of Columbia operating fund was reduced to such an extent that a number of employees might have to be laid off before the full year closed. Today an article appears in the Washington Post entitled "Surprise One Million Surplus Ends District Fiscal Year". It seems that the ~~District~~ District closed out the fiscal year with a surplus of \$1 million. At first the District officials predicted a \$3 million deficit, then two and later a \$60,000 surplus. The fact remains that the reassessment of the real estate in the District of Columbia plus some of the reductions for increases in expenditures has produced more revenue and more money at the close of the fiscal year.

Our top officials in the State Department were somewhat shaken and alarmed this past week by the Hitler-like interview given to Arexell Harriman by Khrushchev. The crude threats that the Soviet leader indulged and the tone of his voice and the unprintable language that he employed are considered to mark a new phase in the world situation. Khrushchev took this opportunity to bring things to the United States Government that is

could not have said in any other way. Even our Ambassador would not have been able to recite back the entire conversation because if the statements were started in the presence of our Ambassador he certainly would not have stood by and listened to Khrushchev complete the threats in the tone used.

The weather has been exceedingly hot here in the District during the past ten days and one day last week an all time record was established for that particular day.

The Senate is again making great promises and waving the home rule flag for the District of Columbia. The hopes raised by the Senate District Committee must be qualified by recognition that the real hurdle for home rule rests in the House District Committee. The Morse Bill is termed an excellent bill by some of its sponsors and it would afford the residents of Washington a full scale self-government. The Washington Post believes that territorial government measure would be a giant stride forward for the District. Our addition of Alaska and Hawaii to the Union has brought on a concerted battle for addition of the District of Columbia. Some are of the opinion that a denial of democracy in the Capital can no longer be up held in good conscience by men who call themselves Americans. The question of home rule, of course, is quite a constitutional matter and I for one do not believe the courts would hold such a bill constitutional until that portion of the constitution was amended.

One day last week I received an invitation together with two tickets for admission to the Soviet Union's exhibit in New York City. This exhibit, according to a brochure accompanying the tickets stresses outer space achievements of the Soviet Union.

July 3, 1959

President Eisenhower's request for unlimited power to raise interest rates is receiving little if any support in the House. The Secretary of the Treasury is a Texan, our Speaker and Majority Leader are Texans, and the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee has treaded lightly so far when this matter has been brought to the full Committee. The Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means have informed Mills, the Chairman, that any compromise will be in the same category as the President's request. Since we will have no major government refinancing for several months, the Committee on Ways and Means will have adequate time to deliberate and solve this problem. Chairman Mills is a candidate for Speaker of the House to succeed Mr. Rayburn when the time arrives and is being pulled from both sides. The Committee on Ways and Means received considerable criticism from the Membership of the House when they agreed to accept in conference the two amendments on the excise extension tax bill. Notwithstanding the fact that assurances have been given that the two amendments accepted will not become effective until July 1, 1960 and prior to that time the Committee on Ways and Means will simply take the stand that we must have revenue which will be deleted under the two amendments. The next extension of the excise tax bill according to Chairman Mills will simply extend and ignore the July 1, 1960 deadline. One of the amendments that received no support in the House was the 10 per cent charge on local and long distance telephone services. Early in the session we were requested to go along with the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and refuse any deletions as far as excise taxes are concerned. This word was passed to my Committee and Mills himself requested that I go along with the Committee on Ways and Means. Here is a good example of the Rayburn, Johnson, and Anderson influence.

Midyear employment during the month of July of this year totaled 2,340,671. This was a 1.1% increase over the month of April. The employees

We are continuing the Battle of the Budget and a number of people in the Administration believe that the President will succeed in his demands concerning the budget for fiscal year 1960. One pleasant thing that will probably take place is that the revenue flowing into the Treasury this year promises to be considerably greater than was expected when the President submitted his budget to Congress on January 19th. Corporation profits, for example, are expected to rise to a record breaking \$50 billion. This is \$3 billion more than was expected. Since the tax rate on corporate earnings is 52 per cent this would simply mean \$1,500,000,000 in revenue that the Treasury had not anticipated. Another factor is the upswing in employment. This is expected to bring in more income tax money.

In the 80th Congress the A.F. of L.-C.I.O. claimed 80 friends in the House. In the 81st Congress they maintained that they had 209 friends. This dropped back to 153 during the 83rd Congress and in the present Congress they claim 221 friends in the House and 53 in the Senate.

Businessmen who know say that the nation's economy will show increasing strength over the next 12 months. They foresee rising sales, better payrolls, relatively stable prices and profits.

Next week we will take up a number of bills from the Committee on Judiciary. Bills such as judicial review of alien deportation matters, admission of evidence, and other matters. The Public Buildings Act of 1959 and a bill pertaining to the Bureau of Naval Weapons will also be brought to the floor. Another bill that will receive consideration pertains to Public Health Service Training Program Extension. No one of these bills is considered important legislation, and, until such controversial bills as the labor bill, minimum wage increase, civil rights, etc. are brought up, we will continue to have a relatively quiet session.

A sizable block of liberal legislators and big labor is clamoring for a direct federal food distribution program to aid the unemployed, low income families and other needy persons. Advocates of this plan believe that it would help dispose of our huge surplus and assist the underprivileged in achieving a healthful, balanced diet. They charge that under Secretary Benson's proposals people on a bare subsistence level are denied foods which produce a balanced diet. This again is another food stamp program similar to some legislation passed during the years of 1939-1943. Recipients would apply the face value of the stamps toward half the cost of designated foods.

The bill that passed the House several days ago calling for wholesale revision of veterans pensions was to have as its main purpose a \$12 billion reduction over the next 40 year period. It now develops that female benefits under this legislation would increase costs \$22 billion over the 40 year period and instead of a \$12 billion saving the plan as set up under the bill would cost an extra \$10 billion. This bill in my opinion will fail in the Senate.

July 6, 1959

The new 49-star flag was raised at the Capitol at noon on Saturday, July 4th. The first official flag with the 49 stars was raised and put in service at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland.

1,071 flags were hoisted and lowered during the day for use by Members of Congress. Each one of these flags carries a certificate from the building superintendent to the effect that the particular flag has flown over the Capitol of the United States.

On Saturday President Eisenhower layed the cornerstone for the new east front of the Capitol. The West Capitol cornerstone was laid by Governor

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washington in 1793, and 56 years later President Fillmore layed another cornerstone for the building's House and Senate wings.

One of the thoughts that we should carry with us on this Fourth of July is that the freedoms which we live by are not ours to have and to hold automatically and forever just because we happen to be Americans. Our certain unalienable rights which with the creator has endowed us are treasures which can be taken away from us bit by bit or all at once unless we guard them diligently and well against both our internal and external enemies. We should keep in mind Khrushchev's threats that the Soviet Union is going to triumph over our way of life because this threat is no empty gesture. This, of course, will not happen but every effort is being made by the Soviet Union to bring it to a successful conclusion. Our liberties as individuals and our independence as a nation can be destroyed unless we are constantly ready to defend them with our lives, our fortunes, and our honor.

With all of our Fourth of July oratory we should think considerably about our world trade and the free trade alliance which has recently emerged in Western Europe. The new free trade alliance is composed of Britain, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland, Austria and Portugal. The new alliance insists that it is not organized to compete with the common market but to provide a mechanism for maintaining broad economic cooperation in Western Europe. In recent years Western Europe has produced one-fourth of all of this country's exported goods. Here we have an annual value of about \$4 billion and it has been and is our largest regional market. Another serious problem with which we are confronted today is the goods manufactured by American interests abroad with cheap labor and shipped back into this country. This is real competition with our people.

In the past two years a number of the more liberal Members on the Democratic side in the House have complained that as the majority party we are not carrying the ball. Just prior to the convening of the present session of Congress a number of Members from the cities and from the far West held a meeting in which certain commitments were made if the Committee on Rules refused to bring out certain legislation for action this year. A committee was designated to take this matter up with the Speaker, and our Speaker, Mr. Rayburn, assured the committee that he would do everything within his power to see that bills properly referred to the Rules Committee for a rule were acted upon expeditiously. Just prior to the close of the last session it was a difficult matter to locate the Chairman of the Rules Committee, and, as heretofore pointed out, an article appeared in one of the Washington papers to the effect that Mr. Smith, the Chairman, had gone home to put up his hay. For months now some of the Members on our side have complained to the leadership. Just before we adjourned last year our Majority Leader, Mr. McCormack of Massachusetts, took the floor and in a very angry manner said that he was tired of trying to lead without being advised with concerning the program and wanted the Members of the House to know his feelings in the matter. During the present session, President Eisenhower's popularity has gone up and down with the polls now showing a rise in popularity. Very few weeks pass that we do not receive threats of several vetoes, and, instead of simply taking the bull by the horns and passing legislation to the best interests of our country, conferences are held attempting to work out matters which can be agreed upon by both sides and which will be signed by the President. This, of course, is poor legislative procedure and we today are vulnerable. The issues in the 1960 campaign will be many, and in some instances we will be in a defensive position when we should be always in an offensive category. An article entitled "Progressive Leaders Reminded by Butler" appears on the front page of the Washington Evening Star today. It criticizes

this article reads as follows:

"More progressive Democratic leadership is needed in Congress, Paul M. Butler says, to provide a party record for the 1960 election campaigns.

"We are going to be in a tough situation in 1960' unless the Congress gets busy, the Democratic national chairman said yesterday.

"We believe we have to try to influence the Democratic leadership of the Congress to come along with the national program, rather than the conservative and moderate program which they are trying to follow,' he said.

"In Congress, Mr. Butler added, 'There is a vital part to be played in the solution of these issues affecting the 1960 presidential election.'

"In criticizing his party's leadership in Congress in a filmed TV interview (WMAL Celebrity Parade), Mr. Butler mentioned no names. His obvious targets were Senate Majority Leader Johnson and House Speaker Rayburn. They have stayed aloof from the Democratic Advisory Council which Mr. Butler heads.

"Hinting at a revolt within the party, Mr. Butler said 'quite a few Democrats around the country are unhappy about the progress that has been made' in the current session of Congress. He added:

"When the younger members of Congress go back to their districts this fall and are asked by the people about the record of accomplishment, they will return here in January in a fighting mood because they know they will have to have a solid record of accomplishment in order to win re-election.'

Mr. Butler also said at one point that the views of Southern leaders in Congress do not represent the Democrats national point of view.

"The congressional seniority system lends itself to the buildup of power and influence, control of committees by Southern Democrats, when the Democrats are in control of Congress," he added.

"The Democratic chairman went on to say he had been trying 'to make the party more responsible and more responsive to the needs and demands of the people, and this can only be done on a national basis.'"

July 7, 1959

The leadership in the House and in the Senate is attempting to avoid the label of a do-nothing Congress. At the same time they are attempting to avoid a tag of a me-too Congress. Adoption of such a tag would simply mean following the Eisenhower Program completely or accept threats of veto along the way. With the Presidential election next year it seems to me that if we have a choice between political issues and achievement we should choose achievement.

The Forand Bill which has been pending for a number of Sessions is scheduled for hearings beginning on July 13th. This bill would provide hospital payments for 60 days annually and nursing home care for 120 days a year. The American Medical Association and Doctors generally are particularly opposed to this legislation. This is a flag waving matter to a certain extent and if such a bill is reported to the Floor of the House for action, in my opinion it will pass. This bill applies to all persons eligible for Social Security benefits and with a growing number of older people each year in this country, passage of such legislation in the future may be inevitable.

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Today our Doctors and Surgeons are all apparently in a race to get rich and medical expenses are almost prohibitive. The Doctors have brought a lot of this on themselves.

Advocates of a new Civil Rights bill are still striving for legislation that carries all necessary penalty sections upon violation. The chances of such a bill passing this year are not good at the present time, but the kettle is simply simmering for the big blow off on civil rights in the 1960 campaign.

In order to aid Civil Defense in this country the Government is granting certain income tax deductions. Deductions such as Civil Defense Training, black out materials, additional fire fighting equipment, cost of attending Civil Defense Meetings and Civil Defense test exercises together with low cost shelter construction are permissible.

July 9, 1959

Sam Natcher now understands what it means to have your heritage sold for a mess of pottage. This little cocker spaniel has been with us in our family for five years and since the lease on our apartment here in Washington prohibits pets, and with Celeste married and Louise rapidly becoming a debutant (to her way of thinking), poor old Sam has been left out in the cold. Virginia decided to give Sam to our next door neighbor Camilla Herdman. Camilla's dog died several months ago and her daughter Linda Lou is in Vanderbilt University. With her staying alone so much of the time she was delighted to get Sam. During the day Sam runs back and forth across the street to Mr. Sterret Cuthbertson's home, who is Virginia's Uncle and one of Sam's favorite people. Virginia is back in Bowling Green at the present time winding up her mother's estate, and

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yesterday in going to my office, which is located in the Davenport Building at the corner of 10th and State Streets on the Second Floor, just after crossing State Street and before entering the stairway, she happened to look back and one step to the rear was little Sam. All the way down from the Main Street Hill Sam had stayed behind just one step and was undetectable. He is a devoted friend and Virginia and Louise should feel right badly about Sam Natcher. The name Sam was given in the beginning when we purchased this dog after consideration of many high sounding names such as King, Prince and Duke, and then since he was such a friendly, playful little fellow the name of Sam was suddenly selected. This little Cocker has been hit twice by automobiles and considering the purchase price and the many times that he has been under the care and custody of veterinarians a total investment of \$500 is probably still short of the actual amount that has been spent on this little dog.

On Friday of last week Paul Butler of the Democratic National Committee issued a very critical statement charging the leaders of House and Senate, Sam Rayburn and Lyndon Johnson, with failure to carry out the mandate of the people which was given in the November election of last year. An A.P. story appeared in the Park City Daily News entitled "Chelf Says Butler should Resign". This article is as follows:

Louisville, Ky. (AP) - One member of Kentucky's congressional delegation has suggested that Democratic National Party Chairman Paul Butler resign because of his criticism of Congress.

"Other Kentucky lawmakers also were critical of Butler's charge that Congress is stifled by the conservative hands of party leaders from Texas - Sam Rayburn in the House and Lyndon Johnson in the Senate.

"Butler should resign, Rep. Frank Chelf of Lebanon told the Louisville Times. "He has no more the qualifications of a national party chairman than Ned in the first reader."

"Chelf, contacted in Washington, implied that Butler might sing a different tune if he had to get out and run for office.

"Rep. Brent Spence labeled Butler's remarks 'irresponsible' while Rep. William Natcher called the attack a ~~form~~ of crucifixion.

"I am not one," said Natcher, 'who believes that the chairman of either party should attempt to crucify his own ranks.'

"Other members of the Kentucky delegation were unavailable for comment.

"Butler said the people were disappointed in the performance of this Congress and that the Democratic party will be in a tough situation in the 1960 national elections if a better record is not compiled.

"Natcher disagreed with the statement.

"The people in this country, he said, 'are very much concerned over adequate and full national defense and this inflationary spiral through which we are now passing. They expect achievement and not bickering."

Yesterday the House Conferees met with the Senate Conferees to resolve the differences in the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill for fiscal year 1960. My Chairman of this particular subcommittee, Mr. Rebaud, was ill and in fact has been seriously ill for several weeks. Since my Chairman was absent, as the next ranking member on the Subcommittee I was in charge for the House Conferees. My big Chairman, Mr. Cannon of Missouri, sat with me together with John Jacobson of Missouri and Jim Nichols of Missouri. The

Senate Conference yielded on the District of Columbia payment which was quite a surprise to my big chairman. The House figure was \$25 million and the Senate figure was \$27 million. This was the main point and we simply sat up with the good Senators. This is the first Conference that I have been in charge of since my election to the House and my Chairman, Mr. Cannon, complimented me upon the manner in which the conference was held. On Tuesday of next week I will take the Conference Report to the Floor for adoption. If Mr. Rabaut is back, of course, he will be in charge.

The Public Works Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations in the Senate reported their bill yesterday. All of the Kentucky projects as set forth on pages 541 - 542 were approved and in addition the amount for the Fishtrap Reservoir was increased from \$200,000 to \$400,000. The Cannelton Lock and Dam at Hawesville, Kentucky, was added as a new project and the sum of \$150,000 was recommended to begin advance engineering and design. In addition to Cannelton, the Upper Green River Reservoir was also included as a new project and the sum of \$50,000 was recommended for advance engineering and design. \$25,000 for the Rockcastle Survey, \$15,000 for Bunches Creek Survey and \$10,000 for Kinniconick Survey was added, and the \$400,000 item for the Ohio River Basin Review was increased to \$500,000.

The Senate Appropriations Committee approved a \$1,256,836,300 Public Works Bill. This is \$80,159,300 larger than the amount requested by the President. More than 100 new projects were added.

July 10, 1959

President Eisenhower stated at his news Conference this week that a special session of Congress might be called if he failed to resolve the amount requested for Foreign Aid Appropriations.

One day he talks about balancing the budget and holding down expenses and the next day he requests that every penny be appropriated, and this request is made notwithstanding the fact that the General Accounting Office investigation discloses that millions of dollars is being squandered each year in this program.

The Soviet Union's exhibition in New York City stresses outer space. Within the past three days the Soviet Union has announced that they have succeeded in using a single stage ballistic missile carrying two dogs and a rabbit to a great altitude and recovering them afterwards in good health. Since the announcements failed to give precise details as to height there is no way of evaluating the event in relation to our own country's achievement in sending a couple of monkeys on a similar safe journey which took them up to three miles. Regardless of the failure of the Soviet Union to give details we are today faced with the fact that within the near future man himself will orbit around the earth, returning and able to travel again time after time into outer space. It is anybody's guess whether our country or the Soviet Union will be the first in history to send a man on a successful round trip flight around the earth at a speed of 18,000 miles an hour or faster.

The Kremlin's announcement of the dog and rabbit story is all important today due to the fact that only a one chamber rocket was necessary to send up a pay load of more than 4,400 pounds. We are not equipped today with such a missile. The Russians are still ahead with their million pound thrust engine and it may take us up to three or four years to develop a single chamber rocket booster engine with a thrust of a million or million and one-half pounds. This is real evidence that we are in this particular field lagging behind the Soviet Union.

This past week we passed the Mallory Bill by a vote of 262 to 138. The interests of justice will be served if a Mallory bill is enacted into law. Mallory is a colored man here in the District of Columbia who raped and killed a white girl. He was held for eight hours and during this period of time a written confession was obtained. The confession was used and he was found guilty and given a death sentence. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court held that his interrogation for a period of eight hours before being taken before a trial magistrate was too long a period of time and that it was simply evident that the confession had been wrung out of Mallory. The District Attorney here in the District at the time of the new trial stated that without the confession he had no chance of conviction. Mallory, in a new pair of pants and a pair of shiny shoes was turned out of jail and is walking the streets of Washington, D. C.

The Mallory Bill that we passed provides that in felony cases a suspect can be held a reasonable period of time before going before a trial magistrate to have bond set or decision as to further retention. Some say that the courts might hold two hours a reasonable time, but nevertheless, a man charged with rape and murder arrested at five o'clock in the afternoon certainly should be interrogated and his appearance before a trial magistrate the following morning at eight or nine o'clock is only good common horse sense and reasonable. I hope that the Senate will get off of its pious perch and face the facts ^{when} ~~and~~ this bill is presented.

The most remarkable aspect of the argument over the proposed "foreign aid bill" is the fact that the President either does not know all of the facts or is simply turning his back. It was obvious to me that when the President raised his anti-appealing battle cry against Congress that the scapegoat would be foreign aid. It has never been popular at the grass roots and it