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JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. NATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

SECOND DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME VII

July 13, 1959

This man Admiral Rickover is quite a character. First Deputy Premier Kozlov of the Soviet Union, visiting in the United States at the present time, stopped by Shippingport, Pennsylvania for a visit at the nuclear power plant. Kozlov informed Rickover that in Russia he would be President or Vice President of the Academy of Sciences and that members of the Academy of Sciences receive the highest salaries. Rickover fired back with a question as to whether money was the most important factor. Kozlov made no reply. Admiral Rickover stated that the relationship between our people required more than a written contract. He stated that there must be a moral obligation as well.

It now appears that we will have another try at civil rights before we adjourn. The Senate extended the Civil Rights Commission until January 31, 1961 and the House Judiciary Committee is presently working on a new civil rights bill.

Sometimes your children can cause you embarrassment. One of our new Members, William H. Meyer, Democrat of Vermont, has a son, Karl H. Meyer, who was sentenced to six months in jail and fined \$500 in Omaha, Nebraska for trespassing and attempting to enter the Meade, Nebraska Missile site. This young gentleman is a pacifist and believes that this is the way to bring about peace throughout the world. His father, naturally embarrassed over this action, issued a statement in which he said that he preferred to follow the legal and legislative channels in attempting to influence national and world opinion, but that his son seemed to prefer the more direct method. This was a fine statement under the circumstances.

A mass transportation survey has been completed for the District of Columbia. This

survey provides for an overall expenditure of \$2,486,100,000. The survey was authorized in 1955, and, since our traffic congestion is a real problem in the District, considerable attention will be drawn to the new plan as submitted. Under this new transportation survey a four-strip freeway would be constructed with buses using the regular outside roadway and as traffic increased two-way strips for automobile traffic would be provided, and the center section would be used by heavy traffic such as trucks, which later could be converted and used as roadbeds for rail trains. Prior to this last expressway, buses and trucks would use the center section.

Recently I received certain figures concerning our foreign aid appropriations which are somewhat startling. The figures are as follows:

Foreign Aid Funds Paid Out During The Postwar
 Period from July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1958 And
 Foreign Aid Funds Available From July 1, 1958 to Date

Grants paid out July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1958	\$55,018 Million	
Grants unexpended as of June 30, 1958	5,500 "	
Grants provided for fiscal 1959:		
Grant Appropriations	2,900 "	
Farm commodities for relief purposes	100 "	
Total Grants	\$63,818 "	
Less: Returns on grants to June 30, 1958	1,805 "	
Net Aid in Grants		\$62,013 MILLION
Loans paid out July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1958	\$14,277 Million	
Loans converted to Loans	2,257 "	
Unexpended loan authority as of June 30, 1958	3,900 "	
Authority provided for Fiscal 1959:		
Grant Appropriations	650 "	
Design contracts from sale of farm commodities	700 "	
Unexpended loan authority of Export-Import Bank	2,000 "	
Total loans	\$23,784 "	
Less: Principal collected on Loans to June 30, 1958	5,154 "	
Net Aid in Loans		\$18,630 "
Total Net Aid		\$80,643 MILLION

So far this Session the main interests have been placed on a balanced budget. Tremendous national defense costs and this inflationary spiral through which we are now passing are naturally of great importance and concern our people tremendously. With the exception of our appropriation bills very little legislation of any significance has been passed. I presume that this Congress will be noted for its "Battle of the Budget" and given some credit for admission of Hawaii as our 50th State.

July 14, 1959

Since I have been a Member of Congress we have either completed or have in the process of completion the following NAVIGATION, FLOOD CONTROL, MULTI PURPOSE AND WATERSHED PROJECTS:

I.

Lock Number 1 on Green River - Spottsville

Project was started in 1954 and is now completed. Total cost of this project together with Lock and Dam at Rumsey was \$9,370,000.

Lock and Dam at Rumsey

Project started in 1954 and is now completed.

Total cost together with cost of Lock Number 1 was \$9,370,000.

II.

Canalization on Green River

Canalization on Green for 103 miles.

Began in 1954

Total cost \$2,550,330.

III.

GREENUP LOCKS AND DAM

Location: On Ohio River, 341 Miles below Pittsburg, Pa., in Greenup County, Kentucky, and Scioto County, Ohio and near the municipality of Greenup, Kentucky.

Authorization: Section 6, 1909 River and Harbor Act.

Benefit-cost ratio: 3.3 to 1

Estimated cost: \$57,600,000

Dam: Type- Nonnavigable, gate controlled
Length - 1,269 feet

Locks: Number 2
Main Lock - 110 by 1,200 feet
Auxiliary lock - 110 by 600 feet

Date construction started: 1955

IV.

ROUGH RIVER RESERVOIR

Location: The damsite for the Rough River Reservoir is located on Rough River, 89.3 miles above its confluence with Green River and about 160.3 miles above the Ohio River.

Authorization: 1938 and 1944 Flood Control Acts

Benefit-cost ratio: 3.1 to 1

Estimated Cost: \$9,700,000

Dam: Type-Rolled earth fill embankment
Length - 1,530
Height - 12⁺ feet

Reservoir: Capacity - Conservation minimum 19,050
acre-feet
Flood Control Maximum 303,550
acre-feet

Date Construction started: 1956

V.

MARKLAND LOCKS AND DAM

Location: In the vicinity of Markland, Ind., 61
miles below Cincinnati, Ohio and 531.5 miles below
Pittsburg, Pa.

Authorization: 1909 River and Harbor Act

Benefit-cost ratio: 4.0 to 1

Estimated cost: \$73,600,000

Dam: Length 1,416 feet

Locks: (2)

Main Lock 110 by 1,200 feet

Auxiliary Lock 110 by 600 feet

Date Construction started: 1956 April

VI.

BUCKHORN RESERVOIR

Location: On the Middle Fork of the Kentucky
River, 0.5 mile above the town of Buckhorn, Kentucky
and about 296.6 miles above the Ohio River.

Authorization: 1938 Flood Control Act

Benefit-cost ratio: 1.3 to 1

Estimated Cost: \$20,300,000

Dam: Rock fill with impervious core
Height - 162 feet
Length - 1,020 feet

Reservoir: Capacity - Conservation Pool - 10,300
Flood control pool - 157,000

Date construction started: September 1956

VII.

NEW RICHMOND LOCKS AND DAM

Location: In Ohio River, 436.2 below Pittsburg, Pa., in Bracken County, Ky., and Clermont County, Ohio, and about 13 miles upstream from New Richmond, Ohio.

Authorization: 1909 River and Harbor Act

Benefit-cost ratio: 2.9 to 1

Estimated cost: \$76,600,000

Dam: Nonnavigable, gate-controlled
Length - 1,719 feet

Locks: Number (2)
Main Lock 110 by 1,200 feet
Auxiliary lock 110 by 600 feet

Date Construction started: 1957

VIII.

BARKLEY DAM

Location: On the Cumberland River, 30.6 miles above the mouth, in Lyon and Livingston Counties, K and approximately 160 river-miles below Nashville, Tennessee.

Authorization: River and Harbor Act of 1954

Benefit-cost ratio: 1.2 to 1

Estimated cost: \$182,000,000

Dam: Height - Maximum 155 feet
Length - 9,392 feet

Lock: 110 by 800 feet

Reservoir: Capacity - Flood Control 1,283,000
acre-feet

Date Construction started: 1957

IX.

LOCK AND DAM 41

Location: On the Ohio River at Louisville, Kentucky
606 miles below Pittsburg, Pa.

Authorization: 1909 River and Harbor Act

Benefit-cost ratio: 4.0 to 1

Estimated Cost: \$48,700,000

Dam: Length 6,160
Height - 37

Locks: (3)
110 x 1,200 new lock
110 x 600 existing lock
36 x 360 existing lock

Date Construction started: 1958

X.

NOLIN RIVER RESERVOIR

Location: On Nolin River a tributary of Green River, about 7.8 miles above the confluence of these streams, approximately 1.5 miles upstream from Kyrock, 5 miles north of Brownsville and 12 miles south of Leitchfield, Kentucky.

Authorization: 1938 Flood Control Act

Benefit-cost ratio: 1.3 to 1

Estimated Cost: \$14,400,000

Dam: Type - rock fill with earth core
Height - 166 feet
Length - 980 feet

Reservoir: Capacity - Conservation Maximum 200,900
Minimum 39,300

Flood Control Maximum 570,100
Minimum 408,500

Date Construction Started: 1958 (late during calendar year contracts awarded)

XI.

BARREN RIVER RESERVOIR

Location: In Allen and Barren Counties on Barren River, a tributary of Green River with the dam located 79.8 miles above the mouth of Barren River and 10 miles east of Scottsville, Kentucky

Authorization: 1938 Flood Control Act

Benefit-cost ratio: 2.35/1

Estimated cost : \$23,500,000

Dam: Combination earth and concrete structure
Height - 142 feet

Reservoirs: Conservation Pool 2,300 acres
Flood Control Storage 479,000 acre-feet

Construction started: Project receives appropriation in this year's Public Works Bill.

XII.

JACKSON CUTOFF

The Jackson Cutoff was started and completed since the year 1954. It is located on the North Fork of Kentucky River, at Jackson in Breathitt County. Consists of a cut-off channel 150 feet long with a base width of 200 feet, across the neck of an ox-bow bend, which shortens the stream about 4.25 miles during periods of over bank stages.

Construction accomplished during 1956 between June and October at a total estimated cost of \$152,000 to the Government and \$3,000 to local interests.

The following projects are in the planning and Survey Stages:

1.

FISHTRAP RESERVOIR

Location: Located on Lewis Fork of Elk Sandy River in Pike County, Ky., 2.5 miles upstream from the mouth of Russell Fork.

Authorization: 1938 Flood Control Act

Benefit-cost ratio: 1.6 to 1

Estimated Cost: \$39,400,000

Dam: Concrete gravity type
368 Feet long
175 feet high

Conservation pool - surface area 600 acres maintained, Storage capacity for flood control 156,000 acre-feet.

II.

WESTPOINT, KENTUCKY

Local Protection Project

The project provides for protection of the town of West Point, Kentucky, against the highest flood stages recorded in the area. The protection works would consist of about 2 miles of earth levee, 0.1 mile of concrete wall and other necessary appurtenances.

Estimated cost \$2,114,000 of which \$1,820,000 would be Federal and \$294,000 Local.

III.

PANTHER CREEK

This is a drainage project on Panther Creek in Daviess County.

A number of small survey projects are in progress two of which are the Licking River and Cypress Creek Projects.

In addition to Water Resources Development Projects under the Corps of Engineers, the following Watershed Projects have been approved and are in operation in the Second Congressional District with all of same taking place since the year 1954:

Mud River - 242,500 - Logan, Butler, Mühlenberg and Todd

Canoe Creek - 85,200 - Henderson

Cypress Creek - 48,000 - Union

Rough River Watershed - One of Old Watersheds

Vaughn, Baker Ditch - 99,865 - Union and Webster

Big Reedy Creek - Grayson, Edmonson and Butler -
26,760

Major legislative action up to and including July 6th of the first session of the 86th Congress:

<u>Bill No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>P.L. No.</u>
H.R. 2260	Extends draft to July 1, 1963; extends Doctor Draft and Dependents' Assistance Acts, and the suspension of personnel strength limitation on Armed Forces	86-4
H.R. 3293	Authorizes \$110 million construction program of modern naval vessels for 1960	86-23
H.R. 7007	Authorizes \$485.3 million for National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal 1960	86-45
S. 1096	Authorizes \$48.3 million supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1959 to expedite N.A.S.A. projects	86-12
S. 2094	Authorizes \$229.9 million for Atomic Energy Commission construction projects for 1960	86-50
H.R. 4599	Facilitates administrative procedures for National Security Agency	86-36
H.R. 7086	Extends Renegotiation Act for 3 years to December 31, 1962, to provide for recovery of excessive profits on defense contracts and authorizes a study of procurement and renegotiation policies	86-89

<u>Bill No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>P.L. No.</u>
S. 1094	Authorizes increases in United States subscription to the International Monetary Fund and to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	86-48
H.R. 3366	Extends for 5 years, to 1964, loans of naval vessels to Italy and Turkey	86-57
S. 498	Extends life of Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission to June 30, 1961	
H.R. 2575	Authorizes \$500,000 appropriation toward expenses of Pan-American Games to be held in Chicago August 27-Sept. 7, 1959	86-15
S.J.Res.73	Extends invitation for 1964 Olympics to be held at Detroit	86-9
H.J. Res. 254	Authorizes participation by the United States in parliamentary conferences with Canada	86-42
S. 50	Provides for admission of Hawaii to the Union as the 50th State	86-3
S. 144	Restores authority of Administrator of Rural Electrification Administration to approve or disapprove loans without supervision by Secretary of Agriculture	Vetoe
H.R. 7120	Alaska Omnibus Act, amending various Federal laws to facilitate orderly transition from territorial to statehood status	86-70

<u>Bill No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>P.L.</u>
H.R. 7719	Raises statutory limit on national debt by \$2 billion to \$285 billion; provides for temporary \$10 billion increase to \$295 billion to June 30, 1960	86-74
H.R. 7523	Extends to July 1, 1960, the 52 per cent corporate income tax rate and the existing schedule of excise taxes on alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, automobiles, parts and accessories; reduces from 10 per cent to 5 per cent tax on transportation of persons and repeals tax on local telephone calls, both effective June 30, 1960	86-75
S. 1	Extends Airport Act 2 years to June 30, 1961, and authorizes \$126 million Federal grants to States on 50-50 matching basis; limits Federal funds for terminal facilities to essential items	86-72
H.R. 4245	Fixes rates of income taxes on life insurance companies, including new levy on underwriting profits and increased tax on investment income	86-69
S. 1120	Permits Federal Reserve Board to lower reserve requirements of member banks	<u>86-11</u>
H.R. 2256	Authorizes \$100 million for direct housing loans to veterans; raises interest rate ceiling from 4-3/4 to 5-1/4 percent	86-73

<u>Bill No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>P.L. No.</u>
S. 1968	Provides for referendum by wheat farmers on 25 percent reduction of planting acreage and 90 per cent of parity price support; failing approval of proposal by two-thirds majority, acreage controls would be removed and price supports drop to 50 per cent of parity	Vetoed
S. 79	Permits continuance of established coloring practices in orange industry	86-2
S. 1901	Stabilizes and protects level of tobacco price supports, limits crop loans to \$50,000, except to cooperatives	Vetoed
S. 57	Extends FHA insured loan authority; provides \$900 million in grants annually for 2 years for urban re-development; loans for construction of nursing homes for aged; new loan program for low-rent residential housing for elderly families; gives President discretionary power to authorize 35,000 public housing units per year; \$300 million program for college dormitories	_____
H.R. 5640	Extends benefits of Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958 for three months to jobless whose State payments expired before April 1, 1959	86-7
H.R. 5610	Provides increase in benefits under Railroad Retirement and Unemployment Compensation Acts	86-7

<u>Bill No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>P. J. N</u>
H.R. 5247	Increases by \$3 million authorized maximum expenditures under special school milk program for 1959	86-1
H.R. 2228	Provides for acquisition of additional land along Mount Vernon Memorial Highway	86-4

July 15, 1959

Yesterday was the first time that a conference report has carried my name as the Chairman making the report. My Chairman on this particular Subcommittee, Mr. Rabaut of Michigan, was ill and has been advised to take off several weeks and try to rest up. He is back in his district at home, and I hope that he has a complete and full recovery. Some three years ago he suffered a severe heart attack and several days before leaving for his home was stricken ill and at first it was thought that he had suffered another heart attack. My Chairman of the full Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Cannon was exceedingly nice to me in his statements concerning the success of our conference with the Senate. The conference report was called up in the House yesterday and the following is the action that took place:

District of Columbia Appropriation Bill, 1960

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 5676) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the Managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

Mr. Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 8, 1959.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 4: On page 4, line 2, add "and a survey of the 'downtown business' area,".

Mr. MATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 20: Page 23, line 18, insert:

"Personal Services, Wage-Scale Employees

"For pay increases and related retirement cost for wage-scale employees, to be transferred by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to

the appropriations for the fiscal year 1960 from which said employees are properly payable, \$1,543,000 of which \$115,000 shall be payable from the highway fund, \$145,000 from the water fund, and \$375,000 from the sanitary sewage works fund."

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recede and concur.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Natcher moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and concur therein.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, the bill to which the pending conference report refers covers appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

The budget requests as submitted to Congress for the District of Columbia totaled \$246,698,000. When the bill was passed by the House it carried total appropriations of \$237,186,112. When this bill was considered by the other body the total amount appropriated was \$241,702,402.

I know that the Members of the House will be interested to know that the Federal Payment of \$25 million approved in the House for the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1960 is the amount agreed upon in conference. The other body appropriated the sum of \$27,133,000 for the Federal payment to the general fund and under amendment No. the Senate recedes.

After we had completed hearings in the House on this bill and while the bill was pending before the other body I thought it the duty of the

up a supplemental estimate calling for the sum of \$1,543,000 to finance pay increases as approved by Congress in January. This amount is mandatory and this is one of the principal differences in the overall amount provided for by the House and the other body.

Another principal difference is the amount provided for in the bill of \$1,767,000 to be used to construct a warehouse. The request for this warehouse was presented before our committee a year ago and was not properly justified at that time. Again this year the request was made, and, after due consideration, our committee decided to refuse the request for the warehouse and pass the matter over until fiscal year 1961. Our Chairman, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Rabaut), who, by the way, Mr. Speaker, is unable to be present today due to a slight illness and operating under doctor's orders to take a few days rest, decided to make a personal inspection of his own concerning this particular warehouse. While the bill was pending in the other body our chairman, Mr. Rabaut, after making the inspection, decided that the Commission's request for the warehouse should be granted. Some time was spent by our chairman in reaching this conclusion, and upon receiving Mr. Rabaut's report we decided that the warehouse should be constructed during fiscal year 1960. Therefore, the managers on the part of the House receded on this particular item. In passing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that the District of Columbia has never had a better friend than our able and distinguished chairman, Mr. Rabaut, of Michigan. He is one of the great men of the Congress and it is a distinct pleasure and privilege to serve with him on this committee.

The Federal payment to the general fund, the mandatory pay increase to employees in the District of Columbia which was authorized in

January by Congress, and the warehouse item are the major items in controversy presented to the conference. Mr. Speaker, the managers on the part of the House would not yield on the Federal payment. From 1924 to 1959 the Federal payment to the District of Columbia has ranged from \$4,539,295, to the amount incorporated in the conference report of \$25 million. The additional amount over 1959 fiscal year payment approved by the House of \$20 million, was necessary and, after deliberate consideration, the members of this committee agreed to recommend \$25 million as the Federal payment to the general fund. This amount is adequate and certainly during this crucial period through which we are passing should be wisely expended. The budget for the District has increased from \$23,923,754 in the year 1924 to the amount herein incorporated of \$241,289,076.

In considering future budgets for the District of Columbia every consideration should be given to preserving and protecting the downtown section of the city. Here we have the big taxpayers of the District producing more and demanding less than all of the other sections. A properly balanced growth and expansion of our cities is one of the great domestic problems with which we are confronted today. Other serious problems confronting the District of Columbia are abatement of pollution in the Potomac River and expansion of our water system. Storm water sewers and expansion of the sewage treatment plant is now necessary. The sudden shifts in population in the District which are taking place today should be given serious consideration from the standpoint of the erection of new buildings for schools and for other purposes.

Mr. Speaker, the managers on the part of the House recommend the adoption of the conference report under consideration.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. Thayer), a member of the committee

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, first I desire to concur in the expression of the gentleman from Kentucky with regard to our able chairman, the gentleman from Michigan, and to wish with the gentleman from Kentucky a speedy recovery for the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, this is, in my opinion, a realistic budget for the District of Columbia, one which will allow the District to operate in the coming fiscal year in the way in which the District government should operate. The Federal payment remains the same as it was when the bill passed the House, and I am particularly pleased that it does, Mr. Speaker, because I think this is a realistic Federal payment. It was arrived at by the use of a formula which I hope will guide the Congress in future years in arriving at the Federal payment for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Speaker, this is, in my opinion, a good budget, a good bill, and a good conference report, and it should be agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Natcher).

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

July 16, 1959

Several days ago Paul W. Butler, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, made a statement that the Democratic leadership in the House and the Senate had failed to carry out the mandate of the people given in the November election of 1958, and that the conservative parties of

the Party leaders in the House and the Senate had stifled the liberal far-reaching legislative program which should now be in the process of being enacted. This statement has been argued pro and con since the Chairman made it, and in some instances his views have been upheld by a number of members on the Democratic National Committee. To say the least it has stirred up trouble within the ranks of the Party and today I received the following letter from Paul Butler.

"Honorable William H. Natcher
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear William:

"Because of the controversy which has arisen from press reports of my remarks over a local TV station on Sunday, July 5, I think that you will be interested in reading the entire transcript of my interview with Joseph McCaffrey, copy of which is enclosed herewith.

"I made no personal attack upon any Democrat. I stand behind what I said as is shown in the transcript.

"I am confident that you will be interested in knowing that public response by telegraph and mail correspondence has supported the position I have taken on behalf of our Party by an exact ratio of 63 to 1.

"With warm regards, I am

Sincerely,

Paul M. Butler"

From time to time the newspapers in our section of the country carry editorials and articles concerning the voting record of Members of the House and the Senate. On July 10th the Evansville Courier of Evansville, Indiana, which, by the way, has a large circulation in four of my counties carried editorials concerning the attendance of the Members of the House and the Senate from the Tri-State area beginning with opening day of this session and continuing through June 19. In the House the following Members and their attendance marks are set forth:

Natcher (D.Ky.)	100%
Shipley (D.Ill.)	98%
Stubblefield (D.Ky.)	95%
Gray (D.Ill.)	93%
Bray (R.Ind.)	93%
Denton (D.Ind.)	79%

For the Senators from the Tri-State area, the following Members and their voting participation figures were set forth.

Dirkson (R.Ill.)	95%
Douglas (D.Ill.)	91%
Cooper (R.Ky.)	88%
Hartke (D.Ind.)	86%
Capehart (R.Ind.)	81%
Morton (R.Ky.)	80%

So far this year we have had 110 roll calls in the House and so far my attendance has been perfect. I have never missed a roll call vote since I was elected to the House and have been exceedingly fortunate on a number of occasions in just barely getting under the wire to vote.

We are somewhat worried over our Public Works Appropriation Bill due to the fact that the Senate has not yet passed any projects but increased the overall amount from \$7,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

placed the bill in a position of danger in so far as a veto is concerned. The House added 51 new projects and one was dropped out by the Senate making a total of 111 new items in the bill.

We passed our annual River and Harbor, Beach Erosion Control and Flood Control Projects Bill in the House today. This bill authorizes navigation projects totaling \$80,136,300, beach erosion control projects totaling \$371,500, additional monetary authorization for Barkley Dam totaling \$146,000,000, new flood control projects totaling \$37,423,700, and increased basin authorizations of \$379,000,000 with the grand total ~~for~~ all types of projects being \$640,931,500. Last year our annual River and Harbor Omnibus Bill was vetoed by the President and the same procedure took place in 1956. After the veto last year, those projects objected to by the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of the Budget, and the President were deleted. The projects and authorizations contained in the bill passed today met with the approval of the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of the Budget, the Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, and all other executive departments of the government which might be affected by any one of the projects.

In going over some of the projects authorized I find the benefit-cost ratio exceedingly low and in others such as one project in the State of Minnesota the benefit-cost ratio was 68.0 to 1.

Now every effort will be made by the members affected to have our Committee on Appropriations appropriate the necessary funds to place these projects in the planning stage and under construction. This bill was H.R. 7634 and contains only a small portion of the projects which have from time to time been authorized in the past

For instance the Omnibus Bill that passed in 1938 contained approximately \$2 billion worth of projects.

One of the Members in making a brief statement on the Omnibus Bill explained to the membership where the old term "pork barrel" originated. It seems that in the old days section hands working on boats on the river and river employees generally received their wages in pork which was carried in barrels on the river boats and kept at strategic locations on river docks. Some of our flood control and navigation projects are referred to today by opponents as "pork barrel projects".

July 20, 1959

A bitter, unpredictable battle will take place in the House when the labor bill finally reaches the floor for action. It now appears that this bill will go to the Rules Committee this coming week and since the House Labor Committee not only extended the National Labor Relations Board membership, but disagreed on various provisions and in addition made over 100 changes in the Senate bill with the Bill of Rights almost a thing of the past, we are bound to have a battle in the House with casualties resulting in close Districts next year. The people in this country are demanding a strong labor bill which will prevent the Hoffas and the underworld element from controlling and mistreating good labor organizations.

Castro has resigned as Cuban Prime Minister and is expected to either be reelected or automatically placed back in his old position by the Cuban people. Public demonstrations will probably take place and those opposed to Castro will probably go along with this conouflage through fear of a serious revolution which would destroy their interests in Cuba. This man Castro has been linked to the Communists almost directly and his denials

have been very weak. This resignation to me is simply a test of power, and our people in the State Department speculate that the absence of Mr. Castro from office will be brief.

A compromise \$3,500,000,000 Foreign Aid Bill was finally approved by the conferees. This authorization bill restored a portion of the money deleted in the Senate making the total authorization almost \$3.6 billion. As soon as the President signs this authorization bill we will mark up our Foreign Aid Appropriations Bill. Our Subcommittee concluded hearings several days ago and we have simply marked time until the authorization bill was cleared through the White House.

Bernard Goldfine yesterday pleaded "no contest" to a charge of contempt of Congress and threw himself on the mercy of the Court. The Court accepted this plea over the objection of the District Attorney.

Robert G. Spivack, Washington correspondent for the New York Post, sent a telegram to each Member of the House and the Senate requesting a collect reply answering the questions as to whether or not we share Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler's criticism of the Democratic leadership and if we believed that the Congressional leaders are following the Party policy as laid down at the 1956 national convention. In the House there were 121 who disagreed with Mr. Butler, 19 who agreed with him, 48 gave qualified answers, and 94 refused to answer. In the Senate 42 disagreed with Mr. Butler, 5 agreed, 6 gave qualified answers, and 11 refused to answer.

Paul Butler's criticism of the Democratic leadership in the Congress is a severe blow and it will be a number of years before we hear the last of this complaint. I personally believe that this criticism is so severe that it will take out a

number of Members on the Democratic side in the elections next year. Especially is this true when you read articles in the paper to the effect that 60% of the State officials agree that Mr. Taylor is correct.

An editorial appeared in the Courier-Journal on Friday of last week entitled "Where Was Morton When the Fight Broke Out?" The editorial goes on to state that for some reason or other Senator Morton is never around when the TVA fighting starts. This editorial is as follows:

"Despite Democratic efforts to fashion a bill that the President would accept, there is increasing evidence that President Eisenhower may veto the T.V.A. self-financing measure. And as usual when such crises arise, Senator John Cooper leaps to the ramparts to plead the case for T.V.A.

"It is good, of course, to know that we can depend on Senator Cooper, the only Republican Senator of any stature willing to make a fight for the river agency. But why, we wonder, must he always fight alone? Kentucky has another Senator, one who is very close to the President and could be of tremendous help in such an effort as this. But for some reason or other, Senator Morton is never around when the T.V.A. fighting starts.

"On Monday, Senator Morton indicated that he thought the T.V.A. bill was acceptable, and said that he would urge the President to sign some sort of T.V.A. legislation. Then the President, at his Wednesday press conference, blasted the bill because it did not put T.V.A. in the hands of its enemies in the Budget Bureau, and said that the bill should provide more rigid restrictions on T.V.A. service territory.

"Senator Cooper immediately protested that giving the Budget Bureau control over T.V.A.'s future power projects would run the heart out of the bill and eventually out of the agency, and

said he would try to get the bill accepted as it now stands. Not Mr. Norton. As soon as the President spoke, the junior senator hurried back to the sidelines, saying that he needed more time to study the legislation. Mr. Norton, who has cast one critical vote against T.V.A. during his stay in Washington, has never been very prominent in battles to save the agency. Apparently he will not be in there scrapping this time.

"He ought to be. He is still a senator from Kentucky, as well as chairman of the National Republican Committee. He was elected by the entire state, and it is his duty to represent the entire state, including several hundred thousands of Kentuckians whose welfare is directly effected by the stability of T.V.A. These people have a very real stake in the T.V.A. bill, and they could use a little help from Senator Morton."

Senator Kerr has proposed that the Capitol Architect be stripped of his control over construction of Congressional buildings. The Senator's proposals are contained in a bill which he introduced this week. His bill is aimed at achieving more economy in government building projects. The Senate has just occupied a costly new office building - a building where the telephone wire encasements throughout the walls and ceilings were inadvertently omitted, the doors did not fit, and the floors were so slick that \$300,000 worth of carpeting was purchased to place on the floor in order to permit the Senators and their employees to walk around in safety. The new House office building under construction was also pointed to as another good example of Mr. J. George Stewart's inability to handle Federal buildings. Our new office building under construction will cost \$100,000,000 and as originally planned and started it was to cost half this amount.

The steel strike is on and it may continue for some two or three months. Since World War II we have had five steel strikes. The one in 1946 lasted for 28 days and brought about a wage increase of 18¢. The one in 1949 continued for 42 days and produced a pension plan. The one in 1952 continued for 53 days and brought about a wage increase of 15¢. The one in 1955 continued for only one day and brought about a wage increase of 15¢. The last steel strike was in 1956 and continued for 34 days bringing about a 10¢ wage increase. On Wednesday of last week 500,000 members of the United Steel Workers carried out the orders of their Leaders and stopped work. The steel strike comes at a time shortly after the Government's announcement that a new all time record high employment of 67,342,000 was established during the month of June of this year. The White House has adopted a hands off policy towards the steel talks and the strike generally. Automobile manufacturers have enough steel to last for the remainder of the present model year and for several weeks' production of 1960 models. The President admonished the leaders of the steel companies concerning the inflationary result which might take place if the wage demand were met and the price of steel immediately raised.

Several days ago Senator Capehart, who by the way is always attempting to name something in a bill, was prevented from naming the new airport in Virginia after John Foster Dulles since the Leaders in Virginia maintained that Chantilly should be continued as the name of the airport. This past week the President designated the new air terminal under construction at Chantilly, Virginia as the John Foster Dulles Airport. Capehart's bill could not pass, but the name was given and the chances are that this airport when constructed will continue to be called the Chantilly Airport.

Today will be a great day for Frederick Douglas Beardon, Jr. He is eleven years old and is visiting with me at the present time. Today he will be a page in the House of Representatives. He will continue this assignment for two days and then will take over the periodical mailing list in my office and a lot of other extracurricular duties which I have saved for him. He is in the uniform of the day - black shoes properly shined, black trousers and dark blue tie with white shirt.

July 21, 1959

Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy - war-time Chief of Staff to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, died yesterday at the age of 84. He is the father of Rear Admiral William L. Leahy.

John Taber, the ranking Republican member on our Committee, received a letter yesterday from President Eisenhower criticising the action of Congress in adding so many new construction starts to the Public Works Bill. The House added 41 new construction, planning, survey, and reclamation projects. The Senate added about 51. Mr. Taber stated that unless the conferees were able to delete a number of projects and substantially scale down the bill he would recommend a veto. Figures were recently released showing \$68,158,000,000 in receipts for fiscal year 1959 and expenditures of \$80,699,000,000. This makes a \$12,541,000,000 deficiency.

The Public Works Bill is in danger of being vetoed, and, in my opinion, the House will never override the veto. Every effort must be made within the next few days to delete as many projects as possible in order to save the bill and those additional projects which are urgently coded today.

On June 2nd - PAGE 540 OF THE JOURNAL -
I incorporated the Kentucky projects together with
the number of new starts throughout the country.

Yesterday the West offered a new German
plan at Geneva and Russia immediately demurred.
The new proposal would continue the basic responsi-
bility for the German problem in the hands of the
United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union.
A continuing form of conference on Germany would
be in order through the presence of the Foreign
Ministers or their deputies.

July 22, 1959

We are very much concerned over the
veto threat of our Public Works Bill. Acting on
the information that we now have, every effort
will be made to eliminate a number of projects in
Kentucky and throughout the United States thereby
placing the bill in shape so that it may be signed.
An article appeared in the Courier-Journal entitled
"River Projects Being Cut After President's
Criticism" which is as follows:

"Washington, July 20.--Members of Con-
gress, already gun shy of President Eisenhower's
vetoes fired against spending proposals, are at
work this week sacrificing items more important
to them from a political standpoint than anything
else a senator or a representative votes on.

"Under sharp criticism from the President,
House and Senate members of the two appropriations
committees are trying to eliminate enough dams and
locks and reservoirs to prevent the President's
throwing back to them the entire public-works
appropriations bill.

"The measure, passed by both houses, is
now before a conference committee of the two
bodies.

"When he submitted his public-works budget to Congress, the President urged strongly that all the money appropriated go to projects already under way, like the \$19,000,000 Barkley Dam on the Cumberland River in Kentucky, and that no new ones be started.

"Both House and Senate ignored his request. The House called for 44 new undertakings; the Senate, 38.

"In a letter Monday to the ranking Republican on the House Appropriations Committee, Eisenhower made the point that the sum of money involved in those new starts is not important during the next few months.

"What makes the additions bad, he told Representative John Taber of New York, is that the starts will commit the Government to expenditures which will cost \$1,200,000,000 in a few years.

"For that reason the President is opposed to a device the House committee followed. It held its total appropriation to the exact sum suggested by the President. But, to get new projects under way, it sliced money from several undertakings approved by the President.

"For example, Kentucky was given a new start by committee approval of \$1,000,000 to begin construction on the Barren River Reservoir No. 2 near Scottsville. But \$500,000 was sliced from the \$3,527,000 the President asked for Buckhorn Reservoir in Perry County.

"Another \$1,000,000 was sliced from the \$10,265,000 the chief executive asked for Greenup locks and dam and \$1,800,000 was cut from the \$11,627,000 requested for Warsaw-Warland locks and dams.

By trading money around the House committee got in its 14 new projects without going a dime above the \$1,176,677,000 recommended by the President.

"But on the House floor the Louisiana delegation and other supporters of the Lower Mississippi River, outvoted the appropriations committee which is a rare thing - and added \$500,000 for a project in that region.

"The President told Taber the shuffling around done by the House committee would add \$500,000,000 to the eventual cost of the bill.

"What the Senate added in the way of new projects, the President told Taber, would eventually cost another \$700,000,000, making the total extra cost from the two chambers \$1,200,000,000.

"Among the Senate additions was \$400,000 for Fishtrap Reservoir on the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy, near Pikeville. That was double the amount voted by the House.

"The Senate also called for \$150,000 to start planning on the Cannelton locks and dams of the Ohio River. That project is estimated to cost \$65,900,000 before it is completed.

"Final cost of the Fishtrap Reservoir is set at \$28,300,000, and the total bill for Barren Reservoir No. 2 is expected to be \$23,500,000.

"Another new project approved by the Senate, over the President's objection, was \$50,000 for planning on Green River Reservoir No. 2 in Green, Taylor, and Adair counties. Its eventual cost is estimated at \$7,700,000.

"Fishtrap's letter to Taber was no.

the first warning that the President might follow the unusual course of vetoing a public-works bill. Minority Leader Everett Dirksen had cautioned the senators that a veto was in prospect when they put the measure through that chamber.

July 23, 1959

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1960

As a member of this Subcommittee we finally in conference, agreed on the following amounts:

I

Agricultural Research Center

- (a) Research - \$67,722,490
- (b) Plant and Animal Diseases and Pest Control
\$49,800,000
- (c) Meat Inspection - \$21,324,900

II

State Experiment Stations

- (a) Payments to States and Puerto Rico -
\$31,553,708

III

Extension Service

- (a) Payments to States and Puerto Rico -
\$53,715,000

IV

Farmer Cooperative Service - \$615,800

V

Soil Conservation Service

- (a) Conservation Operations - \$82,322,000
- (b) Water Shed Protection - \$22,750,000
- (c) Flood Prevention - \$13,000,000
- (d) Water Conservation and Irrigation Projects
\$77,000
- (e) Great Plains Conservation Program -
\$13,000,000

VI

Agricultural Conservation Program - \$241,500,000

VII

Agricultural Marketing Service

- (a) Marketing Research and Agricultural Estimates - \$15,344,500
- (b) Marketing Services - \$26,072,600
- (c) Payments to States - \$1,195,000

VIII

School Lunch Program - \$110,000,000 plus full amount of transferred funds under Section 32 of \$35,000,000 to be used to purchase foods necessary to provide balanced diets for the school children.

IX

Foreign Agricultural Service - \$3,518,300

X

Commodity Exchange Authority - \$909,500

XI

Soil Bank Programs

- (a) Conservation Research - \$335,000,000

XII

Commodity Stabilization Service

- (a) Acreage Allotments and Marketing Quotas - \$39,135,000
- (b) Sugar Act Program - \$71,500,000
- (c) Federal Crop Insurance Corporation - \$6,376,700
- (d) Farmers Home Administration - \$30,744,750

XIII

Office of the General Counsel - \$3,162,025

XIV

Office of the Secretary - \$2,001,000

XV

Office of Information - \$1,431,665

XVI

Library - \$900,000

XVII

REA Authorization

- (a) Electrification - \$136,000,000 plus carry over of \$107,350,637 and contingency fund of \$25,000,000.
- (b) Telephone - \$79,000,000 plus contingency fund of \$25,000,000

XVIII

Reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation - \$1,607,000,000

From April 3, 1948 to December 31, 1958, \$516,000,000 has been expended in the Foreign Aid Program for irrigation, reclamation, flood control and multi-purpose projects throughout the world. The following countries have received foreign aid appropriation money for projects under this program:

<u>Country</u>	<u>No. of Projects</u>
Denmark	1
France	5
Iceland	3
Italy	11
Netherlands	1
Portugal	1
Spain	9
International - Austro-German	1
Belgian Territories - Congo	1
French Territories - Algeria	1
Mexican and Spanish Territories - Mexico	1
United Kingdom Territories	1

<u>Country</u>	<u>No. of Projects</u>
Burma	2
Cambodia	2
China (Taiwan)	20
Indonesian Republic	2
Korea	17
Laos	2
Philippines	7
Thailand	7
Vietnam	3
Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam	2
Asian economic development fund	1
Afghanistan	10
Ceylon	5
Greece	10
India	16
Iran	13
Iraq	4
Israel	1
Jordan	6
Lebanon	5
Nepal	1
Pakistan	11
Turkey	8
United Arab Republic	7
Ethiopia	5
Ghana	1
Liberia	2
Libya	6
Morocco	1
Tunisia	3
Somalia	2
Overseas territories	1
Chile	3
Colombia	1
Costa Rica	2
Dominican Republic	1
El Salvador	1
Guatemala	1
India	2

<u>Country</u>	<u>No. of Projects</u>
Honduras	1
Nicaragua	1
Panama	1
Peru	2
Oversea Territories - Brit. Guiana	1
Yugoslavia	3

The above information is set forth in our hearings on Mutual Security Appropriations for 1960 beginning on page 1466 and continuing through page 1474.

The following projects were abandoned:

<u>Country</u>	<u>No. of Projects</u>
Italy	2
Nigeria	1
Tunisia	1
Ethiopia	2
Greece	1
Egypt	32
Israel	2
Lebanon	2
Afghanistan	1
India	2
Pakistan	5
Cambodia	1
Indonesia	2
Thailand	2
Colombia	2
Dominican Republic	1
Equador	1
Haiti	1
Mexico	2
Panama	1
Peru	1

This information appears on page 1727 of the above hearings and also on page 1733. The above projects are also listed as other security developments in our report on page 1733.

It is a difficult matter to defend the Mutual Security Appropriations Bill when the President says that he will veto our Public Works Bill for projects in our country unless the total number is reduced. In addition, when you consider the number of projects that have been started throughout the world and abandoned after hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended, it makes the program still more difficult to defend.

Eugene Siler of the 8th District of Kentucky has announced that he will not be a candidate for reelection. Gene was elected in 1954 after his predecessor Jim Golden became very much politically involved and decided not to run for reelection. Gene Siler is a very pious sort of man and has one of the poorest voting records in the House percentagewise. In a number of instances when controversial measures have been up during the past five years the Congressman has been in Kentucky. It is my understanding that the two United States Senators, Cooper and Morton, have always been right unhappy about Siler's election to Congress, and the last time he ran it was generally agreed in the Republican Party that this term was Siler's last term. I like Eugene Siler, but he is an exceedingly difficult man to fully understand.

My good friend, Congressman John Watts of the 6th District of Kentucky, will find out when he reads the Louisville, Kentucky Courier-Journal tomorrow in Louisville that in some instances you just can't miss a roll call vote. The TVA bill was up in the House today for final passage and this bill has been a very controversial measure. The home office of Kentucky Utilities, Inc. is in Congressman Watts' District. Yesterday we added John considerably about just how he would cast his vote today. The roll was called today and when the name Watts was reached on the roll

call someone spoke up and voted "aye". This is an affirmative vote and if Watts had been present and placed in a position of having to vote one way or the other he would have prayed long and loud and then voted no. When the roll call was called the second time, the name Watts was not called and Watts was either in Nicholasville or Louisville today. The Louisville, Kentucky Courier-Journal correspondent Bob Riggs was in the gallery making notes at the time of the roll call and the Congressional Record will show an "aye" vote for Congressman Watts. This is the first time I have ever seen this done in the House, but there is a first time for everything.

The moral of this story is that all Representatives should be present to vote on the controversial ones as well as the easy ones.

July 24, 1959

The membership will be very much astounded today when they learn that the Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Appropriations recommends \$3,186,500,000. The authorization is \$3,576,695,000 and this makes a reduction of \$390,195,000. This bill should have been cut at least \$600,000,000 and certainly should not be reported to the full Committee today and brought to the floor of the House next Tuesday for final action. The conferees on the Public Works Bill have held no meetings and this permits the President to absolutely cut our throat to spite his own nose. I certainly believe in a certain amount of our money for foreign aid, but this year a substantial reduction was in order.

My Chairman of this Subcommittee, Mr. Pasman of Louisiana, was simply tattooed with a water lily.

The bill contains the following programs and amounts:

	<u>Authorization</u>	<u>Amount of Reduction</u>	<u>Recommended Amount</u>
• Military Assistance	\$1,400,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$1,300,000,000
• Defense Support	751,000,000	51,000,000	700,000,000
• Development Loan Fund	700,000,000	150,000,000	550,000,000
• Development Assistance			
• Special Assistance	247,500,000	47,500,000	200,000,000
• President's Asian Fund			
• President's Contingency Fund	155,000,000	-----	155,000,000
• Econ. Cooperation, Bilateral	179,500,000	29,500,000	150,000,000
• Econ. Cooperation, U.N.	30,000,000	-----	30,000,000
• Econ. Coop., Org. Am. States	1,500,000	-----	1,500,000
• Global Control			
• Loans for Peace	6,500,000	5,000,000	1,500,000
• N. Atlantic Treat. Org.			
• O.E.C.D. Gov. Con., Eur. Mgr.	12,200,000	4,200,000	8,000,000
• U.N. Refugee Fund	1,100,000	-----	1,100,000
• Refugee Program	5,200,000	-----	5,200,000
• U.N. Children's Fund	12,000,000	-----	12,000,000
• U.N. Relief & Wks. Agency	25,000,000	-----	25,000,000
• Ocean Freight	2,300,000	-----	2,300,000
• Control Act			
• Admin. Expenses, ICA	39,500,000	2,500,000	37,000,000
• Admin. Expenses, State	8,395,000	495,000	7,900,000

TOTALS \$3,157,695,000

\$300,105,000

\$2,857,590,000

On Thursday of this week I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 329 providing for the establishment of the Great White Fleet. Under the terms of this resolution the President would be authorized to establish this particular fleet for use in disaster and emergency cases throughout the world. The concurrent resolution provides as follows:

H.Con.Res. 329. Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That (a) the President, at the earliest practicable time, should take such action as may be required to provide for the establishment of a fleet of naval vessels, painted white and designated as the Great White Fleet, designed and equipped to render prompt emergency aid and assistance to people of other nations upon the occurrence of famine, epidemic disease, earthquake, flood, hurricane or other natural disaster, and for the purpose of combating hunger or disease of a persistent nature.

(b) Such fleet should be established through the restoration to active service and equipment of suitable vessels of the United States Navy including vessels now mothballed in storage, as may be necessary. The vessels of such fleet should be suitably identified to proclaim to the world their peaceful and beneficent purpose and should be equipped for the rendition of medical aid, for the provision of electrical energy to meet power needs ashore, and for the transportation of food, clothing, medical supplies, and other necessary supplies and equipment.

(c) Fuel and operational supplies and port, repair, and navigational facilities of the United States Navy throughout the world should be made available to such fleet in support of its operational activities.

(d) Provision should be made for the utilization of surplus food commodities of the United States for the relief of hunger through this program.

(e) In the furtherance of this program the President should invite financial assistance and support by appropriate private organizations of the United States devoted to the rendition of aid and assistance to relieve human suffering.

At the President's news conference on Wednesday of this week the question was asked as to whether or not he favored the establishment of a mercy fleet and the President stated that such a proposal would receive earnest study and every consideration would be given to this proposal, but the Navy had already agreed to recommission the U.S.S. HOPE for operation with private money to carry out a program somewhat similar to that outlined in the Concurrent Resolution introduced by me on Monday. Not too much encouragement was given, and, unless there is considerable demand from countries in need of such a fleet serving the purposes set forth in the resolution, the chances of passage are not too good.

July 27, 1959

For a number of years we have received reports from time to time that flying saucers have been sighted at different points in the United States. Each and every instance has been carefully investigated, and, according to the Air Force and the Army, there is no such thing as a flying saucer. On Saturday of last week Britain's first flying saucer, officially called the GYW-1, skimmed smoothly from Calais to Dover. This machine is called the hover craft. This was the first channel crossing by a hover craft, and was exactly fifty years to the day from the time the world's oldest first flew across the English Channel. The hover craft

made the crossing in two hours and three minutes, flying a foot above the waves on its own self-made air cushion. The hover craft looks exactly like the flying saucer of space novels. It is an oval disk 30 feet by 20 feet surrounded by a short, broad funnel. A fan blows air down through two rings of slots on the disk's underside. More air from the same fan is blasted through four ducts at the sides of the disk to move it and steer it.

Before too many years pass a larger machine will, in my opinion, be carrying cargo and passengers across the oceans.

Vice President Nixon had quite a conference with Khrushchev in Moscow this past week end. Part of the conversation was highly complimentary and part sounded like two small boys arguing. If Nixon should succeed in bringing about an understanding which would make a summit meeting successful, he would have a large plume in his cap for 1960.

July 28, 1959

Today we start general debate on the Mutual Security Appropriation Bill for 1960. The Subcommittee cut the overall amount \$390,195,000. This action was approved by the full Committee, and after general debate when the bill is under the five minute rule, a number of amendments will be offered reducing the amount still more. I have received a number of letters and telegrams from members of the League of Women Voters urging that the \$390,195,000 be restored in full. These good ladies apparently have not read any of the news articles during the past 24 months which set forth all of the waste, misdeeds and micromanagement in a number of countries throughout the world who are recipients of our foreign aid. As I understand it the League of Women Voters each year selects an important national

problem for their annual program. Intensive study is supposed to be made on the subject selected and at the end of the year the good ladies are supposed to know all about the problems involved and to have accomplished their mission by seeing to it that their views are accepted by those in authority. This is one time the good ladies selected the wrong subject since they have endorsed the program in its entirety.

This bill should have been cut at least \$500,000,000 this year.

Eugene McCarthy, who served in the House for about four terms, was elected to the Senate last year. He defeated the Republican Senator, ex-Governor Thye. This past week Senator McCarthy, who is full of wisecracks, made the statement that the Democrats probably should nominate him for President since he is twice as liberal as Humphrey (his colleague from Minnesota) and twice as Catholic as Kennedy. Today the good Senator is vigorously denying this statement.

Five members of the Committee on Education and Labor bolted and succeeded in joining with the Republicans and the Democrats from the Deep South on the Committee producing sufficient votes to bring out the Labor Bill. All five of these members represent districts where there is considerable labor and have heretofore been endorsed by labor. These members are Udall of Arizona, Elliott of Alabama, Green of Oregon, O'Hara of Michigan, and Thompson of New Jersey. It will be interesting to see just what labor does next year to these five members who are on a raft bobbing in a very lonely and dangerous sea. This is a case of rising above politics and it will be interesting to see what their constituents do for them in 1960.

Again we have a vigorous fight on for here role in the House and of course. There is an un- fortunate situation which is an un- fortunate

the Senate should have to be considered at this time. Personally I have no objection to the people in the District of Columbia having the right to vote for a President and Vice President, but I believe that the founders of our country and those who perfected and signed the Constitution of the United States were right and the ten miles square, or at least a portion of it, should be under the full control of the Federal Government. The real objective for any home rule bill should be voting representation for Washingtonians in the government of their country.

Yesterday we passed bills providing for reserve officer personnel promotions, and for promotions for Air Force Officers. Also, bills prohibiting holding companies gaining control of savings and loan associations insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and United States participation in the Inter-American Development Bank.

The bill providing for participation of the United States in the Inter-American Development Bank is the result of long conferences between twenty of the South American Republics and the United States. This bill provides for the participation of all of these nations in the formation of this bank. Every Republic in South America, Central America and Mexico are participants. It has been a dream of those people for years that we might have such a financial institution. We have gone into business with these people. In my opinion, it is more than a bank, and I hope that it will be an instrument that will stimulate international good will. In 1823 the Monroe Doctrine was initiated by President Monroe. Under this Doctrine no nation should set up a government in this hemisphere which was detrimental to and against the principle of freedom for the individual. That Doctrine has been in effect ever since and today should be strengthened

wherever possible. Our stake in Latin America is greater today than at any time in the past and every effort should be made to see that the principles set forth by President Monroe prevail throughout this section of the world.

July 29, 1959

From time to time reporters of the **Courier-Journal** call me requesting ideas for a story that has not been written by other correspondents and something pertaining to strategy moves which naturally follow certain pieces of legislation. Some of the ideas incorporated in Robert L. Riggs story which appeared in yesterday's **Courier-Journal** are ideas which I know something about. The story is as follows:

"Washington, July 27. - Democratic members of the House Appropriations Committee complained Monday that their party leadership is surrendering this week its most powerful weapon in the 'battle of the veto.'

"They contend that when the House on Tuesday approves the foreign-aid appropriation, it will have given up its only hope to compel the President to be more generous with funds for research into cancer, heart disease, and arthritis.

"They contend that, with the foreign appropriation out of the way, there will be no bargaining power to persuade the President to yield on the housing bill he vetoed, no way to induce him to be more generous with funds for dams, reservoirs, and locks.

"Although the foreign-aid bill which the House will approve calls for \$743,495,000 less than Eisenhower requested, House members assume the Senate will raise it to a figure which the President will be glad to accept.

"When the Senate does increase the amount, the foreign-aid bill will be added to the logjam of appropriation measures which have accumulated in conference committees. A bill is 'in conference' when having passed both houses in differing versions it is considered by a selected group of representatives and senators assigned to reconcile the differences.

"When the foreign-aid appropriation does go to conference, Democrats on the Appropriations Committee will have a chance to remedy what they consider to be the haste with which House leaders went to its support. They can follow the decade-long practice of withholding final action of foreign aid until domestic expenditures have been voted to their satisfaction.

"It is in those conference committees that the real battle of the budget and of the veto is being waged.

"So sharp has been the conflict among Senate and House conferees over increasing expenditures for cancer, heart, and arthritis research that there hasn't even been a meeting of the conference committee which is seeking to straighten out the bill appropriating money for dams, locks, and reservoirs.

"For one month, Senate and House spokesmen have been in complete disagreement about the research funds. The Senate spokesmen and two of the House conferees are determined to go beyond the sum requested by the President.

"But Clarence Cannon, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, acting apparently with the approval of Speaker Sam Rayburn, is unyielding in his efforts to slice \$340,000,000 from the appropriations measure for the departments of Labor and of Health, Education, and Welfare.

"Because he has devoted his time to that project, Cannon has not yet taken his House members into a conference on the public-works bill, although it has been out of House and Senate for more than two weeks.

"One reason for Cannon's delay is that he apparently hopes that by putting off the meetings he can avoid having as a conferee on the public-works bill a House member who has been opposing him vigorously on research. That member is John Fogarty, Rhode Island, who has made something of a personal campaign to obtain adequate research on heart ailments.

"Fogarty and Winfield K. Denton, Evansville, Ind., both Democrats, have voted with the senators each time in favor of more money for research, while the Democratic House chairman, Cannon, and the two Republicans, John Taber, New York, and Melvin R. Laird, Wisconsin, have voted to slice.

"Louis C. Rabaut of Michigan would normally be one of the Democratic conferees on the public-works bill. But he has been ill, and if he does not return soon, Cannon will have to take Fogarty in his place, with the prospect that the Rhode Islander would be just as unyielding on dams and reservoirs as he has been on research.

"The problem on the public-works bill is that several projects, which were added to it over objection from the President are going to have to be cut out if it is to avoid a veto. Most of the states are going to have to sacrifice a project or two if Congress is to avoid having the whole measure rejected at the White House.

"Technically, the conferees could not throw out any of the 44 new projects which originate in the House over presidential protest. The reason for that is that if they did, the House will

Senate having agreed by roll-call action, the projects are not subject to consideration by the conference committee.

"Hence, all cuts presumably must be made in additions which originated in the Senate. Kentucky projects which the Senate added included Fishtrap Reservoir on the Big Sandy, Cannelton Locks and dam in the Ohio River, and Green Reservoir No. 2.

"In their annoyance because the House leaders have not withheld action of foreign aid until domestic money bills have been approved, Appropriations Committee members point to another unusual development. That is the fact that Otto Passman of Louisiana, chairman of the subcommittee which handles foreign aid, has softened.

"Usually, Passman is in the front rank of those seeking to cut or kill the aid appropriation. But ever since the House passed the public-works bill July 9, Passman has been working actively with the leadership to get foreign aid approved.

"These same critics note that Passman was the only member who was able to get an additional appropriation written into the public-works bill on the floor over the objection of the committee. With the active floor assistance of both Speaker Rayburn and Majority Leader John McCormack, Passman got \$500,000 to study the eradication of lilies which choke transportation in small streams feeding into the lower Mississippi.

"As a result, his colleagues on the committee have been saying Passman has been 'tattooed with water lilies.'

The people are very much concerned over salary increases for Members of Congress, government employees generally and anything that has a tendency

to affect the budget. The newspapers during the past several years have taken great delight in commenting on certain fringe benefits that Members have secured through passage of legislation. With all the hullabaloo about a balanced budget for fiscal year 1960, my good friend the Speaker early this week just before adjournment permitted a Member of the House Administration Committee to call up a bill increasing the stationery allowance of each Member in the House from \$1200 to \$1800 a year. This increase which will cost \$261,600 was retroactive back to January and will continue for the remainder of the 86th Congress. Although the language of the resolution approving the \$600 increase is of a temporary nature and only for the 86th Congress, everyone knows that at the proper time another resolution will be adopted making the \$1800 amount permanent. This is a small matter but one that increases resentment and to me it is a mistake. Just before we adjourned last year such a resolution was called up in the middle of the day and a number of Members were present on the floor with objections so vigorous that the Speaker requested that the move be delayed.

Vice President Nixon continues his tour of the Soviet Union with all of the newspaper, television, and radio publicity possible. So far he is using every key on the board and is playing up his 1960 candidacy to a faretheewell. On Tuesday of this week the Vice President and Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, one of his traveling companions, got a run around from the Soviet officials who sought to prevent the Admiral from inspecting the power plant of Russia's new atomic ice breaker. Nixon insisted that Admiral Rickover be permitted to inspect the ship and finally the request was granted. After making the inspection, Admiral Rickover said that the Russian's have done a good job on their nuclear powered ice breaker, but their atomic reactors are no more advanced than United States models.

Kentucky's Governor, A. B. (Happy)

Chandler, is making a lot of vindictive appointments just before he goes out of office. Yesterday he named Owen C. Harmons, President of the United Automobile Workers Local 862, to the Board of Regents of Western Kentucky State College for a four-year term. I am not acquainted with this gentleman, but I know that this appointment must have given the Governor great satisfaction.

July 30, 1959

The Republicans scored an upset victory yesterday in Hawaii's first election as the 50th State. William F. Quinn, Republican-appointed territorial governor, was returned to office after a close contest with John A. Burns, the Democratic delegate to the House of Representatives. Mr. Burns has worked day and night since he has been a delegate to Congress for admission of Hawaii as a State. It was naturally assumed that he would be elected to one of the Senate seats or as governor. The Democratic Party in Hawaii decided that he would make the strongest candidate for governor, and the Republicans generally believed that he would win. With all of the time spent and the many decisions that had to be made, which would place Hawaii in a position to follow Alaska, carefully made by Mr. Burns, all of the Members of Congress expected him to be rewarded in some manner. A Republican Chinese-American millionaire was elected to one Senate seat and this gentleman's name is Yau Leong Tong. The Democratic winner was Oren E. Long, former territorial governor and school teacher who has been a leading Democrat in Hawaii for years. The new Member of the House of Representatives is nee-armed Dan K. Inouye - 34-year-old Democratic lawyer and the first Japanese-American to serve in the Congress of the United States. It seems that the people decided to split up the offices and this certainly was done. The State Senate will be

Democratic and the State House Republican. 183,000 registered voters were eligible to participate and 90% of them voted. One of the Senators will hold a six-year term and the other will hold a two or four-year term. The procedure will be set by the Senate.

July 31, 1959

The August 3, 1959 issue of Life magazine carries a picture of all of the Members in the House who introduced resolutions providing for the establishment of the Great White Fleet. This picture recalls to my mind the picture that Life magazine took of my family shortly after I was sworn in as a Member of Congress. I recall distinctly that both Louise and Celeste were very unhappy with the picture due to the fact that it looked too much like a tooth paste ad - all teeth and glasses. I thought it was a pretty good picture and Virginia and I were right proud of it.

This past week I received a notice from the Department of Commerce concerning apportionment of Representatives of the 50 States under the 18th decennial census of the United States which is to be conducted in 1960. The notice goes into detail somewhat about the number of Representatives the States are entitled to and the original authorization as provided for under the Constitution. The thirteen original States were allotted 65 Representatives under the Constitution. After the first census in 1790, the size of the House of Representatives was increased to 105 and seats were added as new States were admitted. Through 1910, the size of the House was increased after every following census, except 1840, when the membership was reduced temporarily. Since the 1910 census, membership in the House has remained fixed at 435. With the admission of Alaska as a State in 1958, membership in the House was increased temporarily to 436.

to make provision for at least one Representative from each State as required by the Constitution, and when the new Member from Hawaii is sworn in the overall number will temporarily increase to 437. The House will revert to 435 after the new population figures for the States are determined by the 1960 census. The census is to be taken as of April 1, 1960. The Secretary of Commerce must transmit to the President by December 1, 1960 the population total for every State and set forth the number of Representatives that each State is entitled to under the census. The President is required by law to transmit a message to Congress giving the census figures and the apportionment resulting from the census. This message is to be sent within the first week of the first regular session in 1961. Unless Congress takes action to the contrary within 15 days of the receipt of the message from the President, this apportionment becomes effective. The Clerk of the House then informs the Governor of each State how many Representatives his State is entitled to and the apportionment becomes effective in the election for the 88th Congress, in November 1962. Congress can set aside the apportionment or modify it at any time since this is a legislative matter. The steps taken by each State to redistrict, as necessary, are entirely within their own jurisdiction. If for some reason a State fails to redistrict, the number of seats and districts will remain the same if there is no change in the particular State, or, if the number of seats exceeds the number of districts, the additional seats are to be filled through election at large, and, if the number of seats is less than the number of districts, all Representatives are to be elected at large.

August 1, 1959

An article appeared in the Park City Daily News this past week concerning the application of Henry Edward Kilgore for passage. This boy

murdered Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Martin, and this is probably the most famous criminal case that I ever prosecuted. The article is as follows:

"The State Parole Board has denied parole to Harry Edward Kilgore, 36, a former Glasgow resident who was convicted of a double slaying almost 10 years ago in Warren Circuit Court.

"Kilgore was sentenced on Sept. 29, 1949 to two life terms in prison for the pistol slaying of Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Martin at their home on Cemetery Road on June 30, 1948. However, the two life terms mean nothing more than one life term under Kentucky law.

"After serving a brief time at the State Penitentiary at Eddyville, Kilgore was transferred to La Grange Reformatory early in 1950. He is currently confined at La Grange.

"After reviewing his case this month, the parole board delayed action on Kilgore's parole recommendation for at least another year.

"Under Kentucky law, the parole board first reviewed his case in July of 1957, deciding at that time to defer action on the parole recommendation for two years or until the present.

"Even after a parole board recommendation, Kilgore would not be able to obtain immediate release.

"The double slaying and court action which followed gained wide notoriety."

August 4, 1959

The Rules Committee will today take up the Labor Bill. This legislation will cause more excitement than any other bill coming before the first session of the 86th Congress. The leadership

has indicated that it will sponsor the Committee bill and the Republican minority leaders favor passage of the substitute bill which is a more stringent measure. Yesterday another group decided to sponsor amendments and a substitute which in substance only provides for reporting of union funds and is sponsored for the purpose of defeating the other two proposals. The group behind this proposal is in favor of no legislation. The leadership of the labor unions that conduct themselves properly indicated several days ago that the Committee bill would be acceptable. Then, a sudden about-face took place, and, believing that the stringent substitute measure might pass, it was agreed to be against the Committee bill. Here again we have the hope that no legislation will pass. The Committee bill which is designated as H.R. 8342 makes provision for the following:

1. Assures that every member of a labor organization shall have equal rights to participate in union affairs.
2. Provides freedom of speech and assembly for union members.
3. Assures that union dues and initiation fees and assessments can be raised only by majority action.
4. Protects members' rights to take grievances against the union or its officers to court.
5. Safeguards union members from improper disciplinary action.
6. Provides for furnishing of copies of the contract between employer and union to affected employees upon request.
7. Provides for full reporting and public disclosure of union internal processes.

8. Provides for full reporting and public disclosure of financial operations by all but the smallest unions.

9. Provides for full reporting and public disclosure of financial transactions and holdings, if any, by union officials which might give rise to conflicts of interest, including payments received from labor relations consultants.

10. Provides for full reporting and public disclosure by employers of expenditures for the purpose of interfering with, coercing or restraining employees in the exercise of their rights to organize and bargain collectively.

11. Provides for full reporting and public disclosure by employers and labor relations consultants of expenditures for the purpose of obtaining confidential information concerning the activities of employees or unions in connection with a labor dispute.

12. Provides for full reporting and public disclosure by employers and labor relations consultants of any payment or direct or indirect loans to a labor organization or officer or employee of a labor organization.

13. Provides for full reporting and public disclosure of trusteeships imposed by national or international unions.

14. Prescribes minimum standards for establishment of trusteeships and sets limits on their duration.

15. Empowers Federal courts to preserve the assets of a trusteeship labor organization and limits the funds which may be transferred from a trusteeship labor organization to the international.

16. Requires election of constitutional officers and members of executive boards of international unions at least every five years by secret ballot or by delegates elected by secret ballot.

17. Requires election of constitutional officers and members of executive boards of local unions at least every three years by secret ballot.

18. Protects members' right to nominate candidates and to vote in union elections without being subject to improper interference or reprisals.

19. Gives every bonafide candidate for union office an opportunity to inspect and copy the list of members of a labor organization subject to a union shop agreement.

20. Requires that all candidates shall have the opportunity to have observers present at the balloting and at the counting of the ballots in a union election.

21. Prohibits use of union funds to promote individual candidacy in union elections.

22. Prescribes procedures whereby a union officer guilty of serious misconduct in office may be removed by a secret ballot vote after court proceedings if the union's constitution does not provide adequate machinery for such removal.

23. Empowers Federal courts to direct and supervise new elections where an election was improperly conducted.

24. Preserves members' rights to enforce union's constitution under State laws with respect to trusteeships and safeguarding fair procedures before an election.

25. Permits union members to go to court to force union officers or employees to account for

any personal gain obtained through dealings with the union.

26. Provides criminal penalties for embezzlement, conversion, etc., of union funds.

27. Requires that union officers and employees be bonded.

28. Forbids union loans to any officer or employee which would result in a total indebtedness of more than \$2500.

29. Prohibits union payment of the fines of officers or employees convicted of violation of the Act.

30. Provides that no person who is or has been within the last five years a member of the Communist Party may be a union officer or employee.

31. Provides that no person convicted of certain crimes may serve as an officer or employee of a labor union or as a labor relations consultant within five years of conviction or termination of imprisonment.

32. Declares unlawful payments by an employer to his employees or their representatives in an attempt to influence organizational or collective bargaining activities.

33. Forbids the demanding or acceptance of "unloading fees" as a condition to permitting non-union drivers to unload their own cargo.

34. Gives the Secretary of Labor power to investigate violations of the Act.

35. Punishes shakedown picketing by fine and imprisonment for up to twenty years.

36. Eliminates the "no-man's land" of labor relations by requiring the NLRB to exercise

ts full jurisdiction and by reorganizing the Board in a manner that will permit it to do so effectively.

37. Permits, with appropriate safeguards, rehire and 7-day union shop agreements in the building and construction industry.

38. Gives building tradesmen the same right to picket at the site of a labor dispute as employees in other industries.

39. Restores voting rights to economic strikers.

40. Establishes a prehearing election procedure with respect to labor disputes in which there are no substantive issues present in order to speed up the handling of cases by the NLRB.

41. Closes the Teamster's "hot cargo" clause loophole in the Taft-Hartley prohibition of secondary boycotts.

42. Prohibits organizational picketing when a bonafide union already represents the employees.

43. Prohibits organizational picketing within nine months of a representation election in which no union was voted.

The Landrum-Griffin substitute provides for criminal penalties in a number of instances, and has provisions which are right rigid concerning the rights of union members, the reporting of union finances and management of same, elimination of go-man's land, interpretations placing the States in authority in certain instances, elimination of black mail picketing, volunteer picketing, secondary boycotts, hot cargo provisions, and, in substance, tends to a great extent the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Shelley substitute or bill which is the new one is sponsored by a member of my Committee by the name of Shelley who, by the way, is a union member and leader from the State of California. His proposal is the one that does nothing as far as correction of present abuses are concerned and is to be offered solely to bring about confusion, forcing those who are afraid and the strong labor votes into one basket.

Vice President Nixon continues his tour of Poland and Russia and generally has made a good impression. President Eisenhower announced yesterday that Soviet Premier Khrushchev will visit the United States in September and the President will pay a return visit to Russia later this fall. This is an effort to melt just a little the ice that seems to freeze relations between our country and the Soviet union. The exact dates for the visits have not been fixed but it is indicated that Mr. Khrushchev will spend about ten days in this country.

We have admitted a number of people from countries behind the Iron Curtain who are fanatics in so far as Russia is concerned, and I hope that every effort is made to give full protection to another Khrushchev when he is in this country.

Today in the House we have a number of fine women who are Members and several of them are outstanding Members. When I was first elected, Mrs. Rogers of Massachusetts, who has been here for great many years, was Chairman of the Committee on Veterans Affairs. It is a distinction and quite a honor for a woman to become Chairman of a committee in the House.

On Sunday of last week, Mrs. Mary T. Norton, age 84, who was the first woman Democrat elected to Congress, died after a heart attack in Connecticut hospital. Mrs. Norton retired from

Congress in 1950 after serving 26 consecutive years. This is a record for a member of her sex - will probably be broken soon by Mrs. Rogers. Mrs. Norton during her membership, served as Chairman of the House District Committee, Education and Labor Committee, and ended her career as Chairman of the House Administration Committee - a right unusual record for any Member of Congress. When the Republicans came into power in 1946, Representative Hartley, also of New Jersey, became Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor replacing Mrs. Norton, and she immediately resigned. In a statement on the floor of the House she stated that Mr. Hartley had, over a ten-year period, attended only six meetings and for that reason was not qualified to serve as Chairman, and she no longer would serve on the Committee with him since he was to be the Chairman. Mrs. Norton announced her retirement on her 75th birthday and stated that her only regret was that no woman apparently was willing to file to take her place in the House. Mrs. Norton was an outstanding woman and certainly established an outstanding record as a Member of the House of Representatives.

August 8, 1959

For a number of months now I have attempted to get the State Department to have the import tariff on unmanufactured tobacco in Burma reduced. Shortly after entering into Public Law 480 agreements with this country, Burma suddenly upped the tariff on unmanufactured tobacco to 200%. This, of course, is clearly outrageous and placed us in a position where other countries like Burma who were recipients of our foreign aid program would see Burma's success in making this kind of move and decide to follow suit. It reached the point where I stated to officials in the State Department that unless some action was taken to reduce this tariff provision I would do everything within my power to see that Burma receive no foreign aid assistance from this country. For fiscal year 1960 Burma is in for \$23,850,000.

On Friday of last week the State Department notified me that Burma had agreed to reduce the tariff provision from 200% to 100%. This is more in line with tariff regulations in other countries, and this story was carried throughout the tobacco states by the Associated Press. One of the papers in my District, The Madisonville Messenger, carried the following article:

"Kentucky Congressman William H. Natcher has won another important battle for the home folks with a foreign nation receiving American aid funds, it was reported in Washington last night.

"The popular Bowling Green Democrat was credited with bringing about a halving of Burma's high import duty on American tobacco, a million-dollar victory according to Agriculture Department spokesmen.

"Natcher, a key member of the foreign aid subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, won a similar battle for Western Kentucky coal last year when he forced South Korea to drop an arbitrary specification for bituminous coal that was barring Western Kentucky coal from use in that nation.

"Reports from Washington stated that Burma had imposed a 200 per cent tariff on American tobacco last year, making it impractical for Burmese manufacturers to buy tobacco from the U. S. This was about twice the normal import duty on tobacco in the rest of the world, reports said.

"Learning of this, Natcher took up the fight in February, warning the International Cooperation Administration - which administers the foreign-aid program - that he would seek to cut off all aid to Burma unless the high tariff was scrapped.

"At a subcommittee hearing on foreign aid in June, Natcher pressured Walter Robertson,

assistant secretary of state, to take action. Natcher's efforts bore fruit Wednesday, when it was announced that Burma had reduced its tobacco import duty to 100 per cent.

"Robert A. Owen, director of the Foreign Agriculture Service's tobacco division, said the Agriculture Department should be able to move about two-million pounds of United States surplus unmanufactured tobacco - valued at about one-million dollars - into Burmese trade channels as a result of the tariff cut.

"Owen said a tariff reduction is 'almost unheard of', and he gave Natcher full credit for the case.

"Owen said that the tariff reduction means more than just opening up Burmese markets. He said the high tariff in Burma might have set off a sort of chain reaction and resulted in similar treatment from other nations."

The high cost of living apparently has not affected Barbara Hutton, the Woolworth heiress, because one day last week she purchased 150 of the 171 models shown by Lanvin-Castillo of Paris at a total cost of \$200,000.

My good friend John Watts certainly has a black cat in his lap. He has had his difficulties from the standpoint of car wrecks and other matters during the past few weeks, and on Friday night of last week he was awakened at his apartment, located at 644 Massachusetts Avenue, by an intruder who was going through his dresser drawer. He lost his wallet and \$185. John has been kind enough to send me one or two editorials from his Lexington paper concerning REA, and I decided I had better call him and tell him he ought to be ashamed of himself chasing his woman down the street because she had simply left it on her clothes and gone home.

Queen Elizabeth is going to have another child in January or February. She is the first queen since Queen Victoria in 1857 to have a child while serving as Queen.

An earth satellite launched at Cape Canaveral, Florida on Thursday of last week has achieved an almost perfect elliptical orbit. It's maximum and minimum distances from the earth are 23,000 and 140 miles respectively.

On Friday of last week President Eisenhower signed the TVA self-financing bill which authorizes TVA to issue up to \$750 million in bonds to finance building of new power-producing facilities. The President signed the bill after receiving assurance from congressional leaders that they would remove from the new Act a provision which he considered unacceptable and by amendment place a proviso in the Act requiring the President of the United States to send the TVA construction program to Congress with comments, but would permit Congress alone to alter or modify the request.

The big labor battle starts tomorrow. We will have before the House the House Education and Labor Committee Bill, the labor substitute known as the Shelley substitute which is sponsored by the AFL-CIO, and the Landrum-Griffin substitute which is sponsored by the Republican Administration and a number of Members from the Deep South. President Eisenhower in a speech to the Nation over TV and radio called for passage of the Landrum substitute. President Meany of the AFL-CIO called for passage of the Shelley substitute. The National Association of Manufacturers, the Chambers of Commerce, and industry generally are hoping for passage of the Landrum substitute. The Senate passed a bill 90 to 1 which is not even being considered. In my opinion if the Landrum substitute were adopted the Senate would not accept it and a stalemate would follow.

The people are demanding a good labor reform bill and in my opinion this is what they will get. My good friend Phil Landrum of Georgia is simply beside himself over the publicity he is receiving, and at least one of his colleagues from Georgia has nerve enough to state publically what is going on and be correct about it. Representative Mitchell of Georgia, and from an adjoining district to Landrum's, simply says the Republican Party is attempting to put over the biggest political hoax of all time.

August 14, 1959

Our Speaker, Mr. Rayburn, placed all of his prestige on the line in the labor reform legislation which has caused more excitement than any other bill since I have been a Member of Congress, and on a roll call vote yesterday the Landrum substitute was adopted by a vote of 229 to 201. This total of 430, by the way, is the largest vote ever cast in the House of Representatives. The Texas delegation has 25 members and the Speaker succeeded in obtaining only four votes from this delegation. In addition, he did not come on the floor and make a speech in favor of the Elliott bill - the bill he was supporting. The House was in complete amazement and is still stunned today. I cannot understand the Speaker's attitude. If for any reason he believed the vote would be close and we might lose we should still have carried the fight to the bitter end. Seven Democrats in the House from Kentucky voted against the Landrum substitute and favored the Elliott labor reform bill. Our one Republican Member, Eugene Siler, voted for the Landrum substitute.

The unholy alliance of Howard Smith, Chairman of the Rules Committee, from Virginia and the minority leader, Charlie Halleck of Indiana, succeeded in taking a stick and forcing all of the Republicans against labor and for punitive legislation.

with the exception of nine votes and also succeeded in obtaining 78 Democrats from the Deep South. This combination is slowly destroying the Democratic Party, and it is my certain judgment that under no circumstances will I ever live to see another Speaker of the House of Representatives on the Democratic side from the Deep South. The next Speaker will be from California, New York or one of the Eastern States and on all Party issues will carry the Party banner as a man should. The Speaker is my good friend, and I am not only amazed at his attitude but I feel deeply grieved over the position that he took on this matter. He simply destroyed himself as far as the Democratic Members in the House are concerned. The 229 - 201 roll call vote was a stinging defeat for House Democratic leaders and leaders of organized labor who had voted for a milder reform bill. This victory was just exactly what the President wanted and with 283 Democrats in the House and 153 Republicans plus the unholy alliance he succeeded. A fine editorial appears in today's Washington Post entitled "Tember of the House." This editorial is as follows:

"The 229 to 201 victory of the Landrum-Griffin bill in the House yesterday is not surprising to those who had listened to or read the debate. Members of the House are genuinely alarmed over the extent to which corruption has invaded some labor unions. It was obvious from many speeches that Congressmen have heard from their constituents, and what they have heard is predominantly a demand for tough restraints on the power-drunk minority of union officials whose actions tend to bring organized labor in general into disrepute.

"It would be a mistake to view the vote as a victory for President Eisenhower, although he spoke out firmly for the Landrum-Griffin bill and will undoubtedly be delighted by the outcome. It

was not politics that dictated the result. On an outright political test Speaker Rayburn's plea for the more moderate bill sponsored by the Committee on Education and Labor would have easily won. Rather, we surmise, the House vote was a reflection of public sentiment that has come strongly to the surface in both parties.

"Our own preference would have been for attachment of some of the Landrum-Griffin proposals to the Committee bill. The presentation of a separate bill tended to dramatize the conflict and to make the ultimate reconciliation with the Senate bill more difficult. But the substitute approved by the House is not an extreme bill, in view of the evils at which it is aimed, and the House softened some of its penalties. The measure was offered to the House chiefly as a means of curbing what Secretary of Labor Mitchell calls blackmail picketing and of restoring the restraints against secondary boycotts that the late Senator Taft believed he had written into the Taft-Hartley Act.

"On these two points and some others the Landrum-Griffin bill is much stiffer than the measure almost unanimously accepted by the Senate. The conference committee will have some real problems, but the Senate bill can stand some stiffening on picketing and the secondary boycott. A reconciliation of the two measures is by no means impossible.

"It is most unfortunate that the House did not accept its Committee's solution for the no-man's land problem, which was much more promising than that of either the Senate bill or the Landrum-Griffin version. This is one of the great disadvantages of taking the whole substitute bill instead of only its better features. But the big problem remains the enactment of a strong reform bill that will reassert the rights of individual union members and of the public against the little tyrant and racketeers who have infiltrated into the labor movement. This cause is still worthy of the best efforts of legislators, labor spokesmen and public-spirited citizens alike."

I am positive that the Senate will never accept the bill that will pass the House today on a final roll call. Unless I change my mind, I shall vote for final passage on the bill. No Member of the House under the circumstances now existing throughout the country could vote against all labor reform bills and be in good faith with his people.

The Public Works Conference Report was adopted in the House today. In addition to the small projects set forth on pages 540, 541 and 542 of the Journal, the major projects this day approved are as follows:

Barkley Dam	\$19,000,000
Buckhorn Reservoir	3,027,000
Fishtrap Reservoir	200,000
Greenup Locks and dam	9,265,000
Lock and dam 41	10,300,000
Markland locks and dam	9,827,000
New Richmond locks and dam	9,300,000
Nolin Reservoir	1,800,000
No. 2 Barren Reservoir	1,000,000
No. 2 Green Reservoir	50,000
Rough River Reservoir and channels	2,315,000

August 17, 1959

I am still bothered about the Landrum-Griffin Substitute which passed the House on Friday of last week. Several weeks ago the Speaker made up his mind that he was going to force out of Committee a labor bill. The Subcommittee under the Chairmanship of Carl Perkins had failed to agree on a bill. The bill was taken away from the Subcommittee and brought before the Full Committee on Education and Labor and in Executive Session which lasted several days the Elliott Bill was finally voted out by one or two votes to spare. The Rules Committee granted an open rule on the Committee Bill.

The Labor Leaders of this Country had made up their mind that no bill should come out of the House Labor Committee. This, of course, was a mistake since the Senate had already passed the bill 90 to 1 and sent it to the House. Such action simply would have meant that we would have been left holding the bag and this bag was too hot to hold for any length of time. The Landrum-Griffin substitute was adopted on a roll call vote of 229 to 201. The State of Texas has 22 Representatives. One is a Republican and the balance are Democrats. Out of the 21 Members from Texas the Speaker, who had gone on T.V. after President Eisenhower had endorsed the Landrum-Griffin Substitute on T.V., was only able to secure four votes from the Texas Delegation. The four who voted with the Speaker were Brooks, Thomas, Thompson^{son} and Patman. This was right unusual and the membership of the House is still startled. Of the twenty standing Committees in the House, fourteen have southern chairmen. Agriculture has Cooley of North Carolina; Armed Services has Vinson of Georgia; Banking and Currency has Spence of Kentucky; District of Columbia has McMillan of South Carolina; Education and Labor has Barden of North Carolina; House Administration has Burleson of Texas; Interstate and Foreign Commerce has Harris of Arkansas; Merchant Marines and Fisheries has Bonner of North Carolina; Post Office and Civil Service has Murray of Tennessee; Rules has Smith of Virginia; Science and Astronautics has Brooks of Louisiana; Veterans Affairs has Teague of Texas and Ways and Means has Mills of Arkansas. Only recently the Speaker maneuvered Brooks off of the Armed Services Committee into the Chairmanship of the Science and Astronautics Committee in order that Kilday of Texas could then become second man under Vinson. Kilday voted against the Speaker. Burleson became Chairman of House Administration as the result of a move by the Speaker and Burleson voted against the Speaker on the Labor ~~on the labor~~ Bill. Teague of Texas was maneuvered into the

Chairmanship by transfer of a senior member ahead of him and this move was made by the Speaker. Teague voted against the Speaker. Mahon of Texas is the second man on Appropriations and has received aid from the Speaker and he voted against the Speaker. This could go on and on and I am just amazed that only four votes from Texas stayed with the Speaker against the Landrum-Griffin Substitute. The Speaker is 77 years old and serving his 24th term. This maneuver in the Labor Bill if everything was above board is a serious defeat for the Speaker. If not, the Lyndon Johnson-Sam Rayburn combination will be a joke in 1960.

Just before we started this session a number of the Members from the West and the East served notice on the Speaker that they were sick and tired of the unholy alliance with the South and the Republicans. They further stated that they were very much against the action of the Rules Committee in holding bills in the Committee. I am definitely of the opinion that I will never live to see another Speaker of the House from the deep South. There are sufficient votes in the House at the present time to unseat the Speaker and this labor bill may cause trouble in the future. On final passage 125 members voted against the labor bill. Of the 125 we have McCormack, the Majority Leader; Buckley, the Leader of the New York Delegation; O'Brien, Leader of the Chicago Delegation; Green the leader of the Pennsylvania Delegation; Holifield, the leader of the California Delegation; Bolling, the leader of the Missouri Delegation; Kirwan, the leader of the Ohio Delegation; Metcalf the leader of the Montana Delegation; Rabaut, the leader of the Michigan Delegation. These men were very much upset over what took place and a number of them have said to me that the Speaker's failure in the labor bill forecast events to take place in the future.

Apparently the picnic and fishing party held by the Speaker and the 21 Democrats of Texas Saturday before the labor bill vote, was a flop. The Speaker failed to come on the Floor and make a speech while the bill was up for general debate and this caused a number of us to wonder what was taking place. John McCormack made a fine speech in favor of a fair labor bill.

August 18, 1959

Judging from the Speaker's action today he must be sincere in so far as the Labor Reform Bill is concerned. Shortly after we went into session, the Rules Committee reported the Authorization Bill from the Committee on Space and Astronautics and after the Rule was adopted very carefully looked up and down row after row to decide who must be named to preside in the Committee of the Whole over this bill. Texan after Texan seated on the second and third row were quickly looked at and passed over and when the Speaker looked back in the direction where I was sitting he sent his page to tell me he wanted me to preside over H. R. 7374 authorizing money for the Space and Astronautics Committee for the present fiscal year.

The next bill up was the equal time bill on TV and Radio for political candidates and the same procedure took place with Jim Trimble of Arkansas in the Chair. Trimble also voted on the Roll Call Vote against the Landrum-Griffin Substitute.

August 19, 1959

The Kentucky Delegation will appear before the Bureau of the Budget on September 1st to submit its recommendations for Civil Public Works Expenditures in Kentucky for fiscal year 1961. The Public Works Bill for

fiscal year 1960 is now in the White House for the signature of the President. We continue to receive rumors daily that the President may veto this bill. A veto would simply mean that we would either have to try to override the veto or else forget any new construction or advance engineering and design starts for 1960. The mood of the House is such that it would be impossible to bring out another bill to satisfy the Members. Therefore, only a budget request could be considered and this would mean that our program would come almost to a complete stop.

We have up for action in the House today extension of Public Law 480, Section 32 Funds which are used in our School Lunch Program. This provision and other provisions concerning use of surplus commodities for distribution to our own people are the essential parts of the law which in my opinion will bring about final passage. If this particular law provided only for some agricultural communities or commodities, its chances of passage in the House would be nil. The members from the far West, middle West and the large cities in the East are so incensed over what happened in the labor reform fight that they will refuse to go along with the deep south on any matters and especially in matters concerning agriculture.

Khrushchev's visit to this country is a mistake. We say to our friends abroad who are fighting to stay free that by this visit we recognize Khrushchev and the winking and dining will be hard to take by our friends. This recognition should not take place and further, if anything should happen to Khrushchev while he is in this country serious consequences might follow.

Noting major legislation which has passed the House. List began on page 613 of the Journal. Action on the Floor since July 6th is as follows:

H. R. 7500 - Authorizes \$3.5 billion Mutual Security program including \$700 million for development loan fund, \$2.1 billion for military aid and defense support, and \$427 million for technical co-operation and special assistance - Public Law 86-108

S. 1877 - Establishes an Office of Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs or Under Secretary for Economic Affairs - Public Law 86-117

S. J. Res. 111 - Authorizes President to designate week following July 4 as Captive Nations Week for prayer for freedom of people behind Iron Curtain - Public Law 86-90

S. 726 - Amends Clayton Antitrust Act to expedite procedures for enforcement of cease and desist order by Federal Trade Commission - Public Law 86-107

S. 1234 - Extends for 5 years, to September 7, 1965 war risk insurance under provisions of Merchant Marine Act - Public Law 86-120

H. R. 3368 - Extends special enlistment programs under the Reserve Act - Public Law 86-96

H. R. 6319 - Provides for control of estates of incompetent veterans - Public Law 86-146

H. R. 7576 - Extends for 2 year to July 1, 1961, privilege of free importation of gifts from servicemen abroad - Public Law 86-99

H. R. 306 - Broadens power of Crop Insurance Board to extend program into additional counties.

S. 1455 - Authorizes leasing of cotton acreage allotments during crop - years 1959 through 1961. (awaiting President's signature)

H. R. 3460 - Authorizes issuance of up to \$150 million revenue bonds by Leavenworth Valley Authority

to finance additional power facilities subject to congressional and Treasury Department approval - Public Law 86-137

H. R. Res. 280 - Grants consent to 4-year extension to September 1, 1963, of the Interstate Compact for Conservation of Oil and Gas - Public Law 86-143

H. R. 6325 - Extends for five years to June 30, 1966 programs for training public health personnel and advanced training of professional nurses and authorizes funds therefor - Public Law 86-105

H. R. 836 - Modifies garnishee law - Public Law 86-130

August 20, 1959

Apparently a number of our new Members are really pacifists. Much conversation took place at the time the Resolution opposing the addition of Red China to the United Nations was up for action on the Floor, but on a final vote we had 368 aye votes and two no votes. Such a Resolution carries no legal weight internationally, but it does label with great and significant vigor a sentiment which Congress as a whole has especially held in the past. To me this sentiment is shared by both the Executive Branch of our government and the overwhelming majority of the American people.

I received a notice of the death and funeral yesterday of Admiral William Frederick Halsey, Jr., Fleet Admiral of the United States Navy, and one of the great World War II heroes. This is the man who said if it is necessary we will take our carriers in so close that we will walk them up on the land to get the japs. The notice contained two tickets to the Washington Cathedral. Receipt of tickets in this instance always puzzles me and seems quite unusual.

In an article in last night's Evening Star, Fleet Admiral William Leahy, who died on June 20th, left over \$113,903. \$78,220 of this amount was in cash.

The Senate and House Conferencees on the labor reform bill remained in Conference throughout the day yesterday and apparently believe that a just and reasonable bill will be agreed upon.

Khrushchev's visit to this country will bring about the adjournment of this session of Congress. It is generally agreed that Congress should not be in session because an invitation to address a joint session might be given. If this visit were not taking place, in my opinion, we would be here throughout the month of September and into October. I do hope that while this man is in our country they will show him not only large food markets and industrial plants but homes of family size farmers and the nice well constructed homes of our American workers. He should observe the attitude of our people plus the fact that economically we are the strongest people in the world.

August 21, 1959

Today we have fifty states. Yesterday at four o'clock President Eisenhower signed the final order pertaining to the admission of Hawaii.

We are just barely over the battle of labor reform legislation and are about to start in again on a new Housing Bill and Highway Gasoline tax increase.

We have the steel strike in its sixth week if no agreement and it now appears that it may continue on for several more weeks. One of the members in the House made a proposal that the price of steel be reduced and this would settle the strike. Wages would remain at present levels.

The new housing bill which we will take up before too many days pass calls for \$1,050 million as compared with \$1,375 million in the bill vetoed by the President. This new bill contains several factors objected to by the President in the old one and we may be back in the same position we were in at the time of the veto.

The Senate and House Conferees have agreed on all minor provisions of the labor reform bills and are now down to the controversial items. Yesterday a newspaper reporter inquired of one of the conferees concerning the status of the Conference, and the Member informed the reporter that they were still in the process of agreeing on all items and provisions which meet approval on both sides and the best way to ascertain when the controversial part of the bill would be reached would be to watch the door and the smoke that would immediately proceed to come out the door of the conference room.

It now appears that we will adjourn during the first seven days of September, leaving behind a great number of important matters which ~~would~~ be passed on at this time. *should*

Believe it or not, I am today firmly convinced that Adlai Stevenson will be nominated for the Democrats again, and I am just as firmly convinced that he will lose as he did in the past two races.

August 22, 1959

During the past week all legislative action for the balance of the session has been discussed from the standpoint of what happened on the labor reform legislation which recently passed the House. The Members from the West and the large cities on the East, some known as the T and T, or Tuesday and Thursday Club, are remaining on the floor from an evening hour until special orders are completed.

Programs affecting the deep south are being scrutinized carefully, and no bill which pertains to agriculture, and especially commodities produced in the deep south has a chance of passage at this time. A number of the Members who have newspapers have stated that the action of the southern Democrats in joining with the Republicans will be remembered for years.

Since I have been a Member of the House I have received very few mean letters. In some instances during the past five years people who are not mental sound have written a few letters to me concerning legislative matters. All in all I have received less than 10 mean letters until the labor reform bill was brought to the House for action. Before and since the passage of this bill I have received five mean letters. The kind that make your blood boil, and in each instance the party writing the letter did not have the facts and was absolutely unacquainted with the House procedure that took place during the passage of the bill. Two of the letters were pro-labor and three of the letters were bitterly opposed to all labor. Frank W. Burke our new representative from Louisville receives from 25 to 50 letters every day that are in the mean category and he answers them accordingly.

During the past week James B. Carey, President of the Electrical Workers of America directed a letter to each Member in the House who voted against the Landrum-Griffin Substitute which was a letter of commendation. To those who voted for the Substitute he wrote a threatening letter. It mentioned that another election would take place, and, surely, the working men and women in the Members particular District would remember his or her action. This, to me, is a serious mistake, and coming at this time certainly will not help labors cause.

I studied the contents of all three labor reform bills and had a good understanding of just what each bill did in so far as labor reform is concerned. Under no circumstances would I change the vote that I cast either as to the substitute or the vote on final passage. In voting against the Landrum-Griffin Substitute I did so with the thought in mind that this was to a large degree punitive legislation and the bill itself was prepared almost in its entirety by experts representing the National Manufacturers Association. The two supporters were carefully selected. The one from Georgia with very little labor in his District and a fellow who came awfully close to being defeated two years ago by a nonentity Griffin, the sponsor from Michigan resides at Traverse City. I know this section of Michigan because for a great number of years Virginia's mother had a cottage at Bay View, Michigan. Traverse City and Bay View are located in that section of Michigan where there is absolutely no labor and is in the summer resort, short agricultural season section of the state. This man has very little, if anything, to lose and could attempt to punish the labor member who belonged to an organization that complies with the law and one having no gangsters or thugs in control.

Again, I am definitely of the opinion that the Southern Democrats have hurt the party more this time than at any other time during the past twenty years. Results of the action will be established next year and for a period of several years the members from the deep south will experience considerable difficulty in obtaining legislation which is sectional in nature. Our party has always been the liberal party with no sectionalism considered in so far as the welfare of the people generally is concerned. A great number of votes will be cast in the future against legislation simply due to the labor reform result.

The Conferees, by the way, have reached that section of the bill containing the differences between the House and the Senate which counted. Just to show how the newspapers attempt to mislead in some instances, the headlines in the Washington Paper yesterday said that the strong pro-labor reform conferees had won a great battle when the moderates receded on that section of the bill that provides for unions with less than 200 members and \$20,000 in the treasury are required to make no reports to the Secretary of Labor. The action strikes this provision of the bill and the conferees apparently will agree that all unions regardless of size or financial strength must make reports to the Secretary of Labor. This provision, to a certain extent, is of no consequence in so far as the immediate situation in labor is concerned. The next section to be considered by the conferees pertains to secondary boycott and blackmail picketing and from this point on the conferees will struggle to the bitter end.

August 24, 1959

Last week just before we adjourned an amendment was adopted to Public Law 480 Extension providing for the issuance of stamps in the surplus food program. For some three years now every effort has been made to obtain a domestic food stamp plan and on a roll call vote this plan was adopted 232 to 127. I have my doubts that the President will sign this bill with the stamp proposal, if the Senate agrees to leave it in.

According to my whip notice we only have four bills up this week, one a concurrent resolution expressing the Sense of Congress concerning Mining and the Mineral Industries, two amendments pertaining to the Bankruptcy Act, and one providing for Assistance for Construction of Fishing Vessels.

If we are to adjourn next week and take care of Housing, Labor, Highway Gasoline Tax Increase and one or two other matters, it is time to start.

Khrushchev's visit continues to cause quite a bit of discussion. An Itinerary has been worked out whereby Khrushchev will visit Washington, New York City, Los Angeles and San Francisco, Des Moines and Ames, Iowa and probably Pittsburg.

The marriage of Steven Rockefeller to Anne Marie Rasmussen, former employee of the Rockefeller family, has just about driven all other matters off the front page of the newspapers throughout this country. This is a Cinderella Story if one is possible at this time.

August 26, 1959

President Eisenhower left this morning at 4:00 a.m. for Europe. It is his intention to pledge this country's support in opposing by force if necessary any aggression against the allies. He will meet with allied leaders which is a prelude to the visit here on September 15th of Khrushchev.

Our Speaker is experiencing considerable difficulty during the closing days of this session. In a surprise move, the House Ways and Means Committee, yesterday, by a vote of 13 to 12 rejected a compromise one-cent increase in the Federal Gasoline Tax. The proposal had been approved by the Public Works Committee to meet the present crisis in the Interstate Highway Program. By a vote of 6 to 9 the Ways and Means Committee decided to send a separate bill boosting the gasoline tax one-cent for 22 months beginning September 1, and further providing for the transfer of excise tax revenue to the Highway Trust Fund starting July 1, 1961.

Special bounties to Companies investing abroad is causing difficulty economically in this country. Less than 2 per cent of the overseas private investment and manufacturing was in the less developed areas of Southeast Asia, Africa and the Middle East. Special bounties for investment abroad should be granted only in instances where the lesser developed areas of the free world are benefitted.

Senate-House Conferees are today focusing their full attention on secondary boycotts and blackmail picketing after clearing several hurdles in the path of labor reform legislation. Much encouraging talk is heard at the close of each Conferees meeting that a bill will be successfully reported and the Conferees will amicably adjudicate their differences. This is right unusual when statements are also made at the close of each Conference that when secondary boycotts and certain other sections of the bill are reached a stalemate immediately sets in.

Laos has appealed for immediate help in opposing Communist aggression. Communist forces are attempting to take over and it seems to me that this is the time for the United Nations to start immediate action.

A one billion dollar Housing Bill was approved yesterday by the House Banking and Currency Committee and turned over to Rules Committee. Under this bill we have \$650,000,000 in grant funds for urban renewal \$7,000 new units of public housing, \$250 million in loans for college dormitories, \$50 million in loans for college class rooms and \$50 million in loans for housing for the elderly.

The new Director of National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Keith Glennan, advised the American people recently against comic strip

romancing about what man is likely to achieve in the next few months in the high heavens. We have barely begun to move upward toward the stars and there are no easy short cuts along the way. Interplanetary travel continues to be little more than a dream right now and all of these points were emphasized by Keith Glennan.

For several months now we have heard about "must legislation." The unholy alliance in the House between the Deep South and the Republicans has just about packed all of the bags of the House Members and a whole lot of this "must legislation" will not be placed in the category of wishful thinking.

On the following page is a list of Appropriations Measures passed during this Session of Congress:

Regular Appropriations Bill

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Amount Passed</u>
District of Columbia	\$246,698,000	\$241,289,076
Federal Payment	34,218,000	27,218,000
Treasury-Post Office	\$4,688,327,000	\$4,643,363,000
Interior	491,101,400	481,809,100
Labor-HEW	3,755,848,581	4,016,485,981
Independent Offices	6,584,188,000	
Agriculture	4,081,364,863	3,971,362,673
General Government	13,608,500	13,463,500
State-Justice-Judiciary	682,387,000	648,941,200
Commerce	732,191,000	712,672,900
Legislative	105,460,005	128,797,380
Defense	39,248,200,000	39,228,239,000
Public Works	1,185,406,259	1,215,477,806
Atomic Energy	2,718,715,000	2,683,029,000
Mutual Security	4,436,277,000	
Military Construction	1,563,200,000	

Total

August 27, 1959

For nearly two years I have been a Member of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Unit which meets each Thursday Morning at 8:30 a.m. in the House Office Building in one of the subcommittee rooms of the Committee on Armed Services.

We obtain retirement points and continue our connection in the Navy and the Marine Corps in such a manner that from time to time we are subject to promotion in the Reserve Corps. By virtue of being a Member of this unit we are also subject to immediate call in case of emergency-Virginia, of course, does not know that my Reserve Unit duties place me in this unusual position. She seems to be of the opinion that since I served in World War II and am now an old man I should not be subject to call any more.

Ordinarily we have an Admiral or High Ranking General discuss matters of importance each Thursday morning. Today we had as our speaker, Vice President Richard Nixon who talked to us about his trip to Russia and went into detail concerning the advisability of Khrushchev's visit to this country on September 15th. The Vice-President was asked a number of questions concerning conditions in Russia and Poland and just what the likelihood was of beneficial results being obtained from Khrushchev's visit to this country and President Eisenhower's return visit to Russia sometime this fall. The Vice-President was highly optimistic and felt that the visits should be made. This opinion, of course, is not shared by a great many people in this country and the Vice-President understands that if for any reason Congress is still in Session during Khrushchev's visit, a Joint Session would not be attended by a great many Members in the House and the Senate. A lot of people in this country believe that this to a certain extent is recognition of Khrushchev and Communist policy and under no circumstances should we have invited this man to our country.

Considering everything, the Vice-President handled himself well before the Unit and in my opinion did the same while he was in Russia.

August 28, 1959

We adjourned over yesterday until Monday. If we intend to adjourn Sine Die a week from tomorrow more time must be spent on the Floor. It now appears that we will finish the Housing Bill, Labor Reform Legislation and probably the Highway Gasoline Tax Increase and then adjourn.

A terrific fight is under way in Kentucky at this time over the question of public versus private power. The Kentucky Utilities Company of Lexington is actively fighting TVA and the REA Cooperatives. Recently, a meeting was held at Cumberland Falls State Park by the "Citizens for Low Cost Power." Kentucky Utilities maintains that by virtue of its close proximity to TVA its stock is much lower than its actual value. For the past twelve months earnings of \$2.55 per share was reported by KU and its common stock is selling for \$35.50. This represents 13.9 times earnings. Cities in Kentucky such as Barbourville, Bardstow, Bardwell, Corbin, Falmouth, Frankfort, Madisonville, Nicholasville and Providence own their own distributing system and purchase power wholesale from Kentucky Utilities. Cities such as Henderson, Owensboro and Paris generate and distribute their own power. A number of other cities in the southwestern section of Kentucky own their own distributing systems and purchase their power wholesale from TVA.

President Eisenhower received an enthusiastic reception at Bonn, Germany yesterday. According to television pictures, the President's

performance was marked by a zest and flair that he seldom has been able to bring to the American political stage.

We are increasing our aid to Laos. It is fighting with North Vietnam.

Before leaving for Germany, President Eisenhower issued an order holding off any nuclear tests for two more months pending Geneva negotiations.

The Washington papers continue to report that the Senate-House Conferees are moving close to a strict labor reform bill and several of the negotiators predict that a bill will be agreed upon this week. In talking to one or two of the conferees, I received information very much contrary to this.

The rousing heartwarming demonstration which greeted President Eisenhower's arrival in West Germany is evidence of the fact that the Germans believe now in the principles of democracy.

For a number of years Nehru has been placed in the pacifists category and on a number of occasions has appeared to be too close to the Communist Leaders. This past week he issued a warning to the Chinese Communists to the effect that they will have to reckon with India if they unleash aggression against the two little states of Sikkim or Bhutan.

I have just received the news that President Eisenhower has vetoed the Public Works Appropriation Bill. I am completely amazed that he would take such action and I hope and pray that we can override his veto on Wednesday of next week.

PRESIDENTIAL VETO

In 1958 President Eisenhower vetoed the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill; during the 80th Congress in 1948 President Truman vetoed the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Bill; during the 73rd Congress the Independent Offices Bill was again vetoed which was in the year 1935; in 1933 during the 72nd Congress a Deficiency Appropriations Bill was vetoed; in 1921 during the 66th Congress a bill in support of the Army Appropriations was vetoed.

We have invested a total of about \$11,200,000,000 over a period of 135 years. We started in 1924 when Congress appropriated \$75,000 for the removal of snags in the Ohio River. The first major activity of the Federal Government in flood control began in 1928 when Congress authorized a project for flood control in the Alluvial Valley of the Mississippi. We began our flood control program on a Nation-wide basis in 1936 when Congress passed the first major Flood control act. Since that time, about 525 projects have been completed. These projects have been in operation for only a few years and at the same time we have prevented flood damages totaling some \$9 billion.

August 31, 1959

On Wednesday of this week the motion will be made to override the President's veto of the Public Works Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1960. This veto was simply stupid, and regardless of whether or not the President was ill-advised the people generally throughout this country do not appreciate this action.

An article appeared in the Courier-Journal, written by Robert L. Riggs of the Washington Bureau, as follows:

"Washington, Aug. 28. - President Eisenhower Friday put to the severest possible test his record of never having had a veto overridden by Congress.

"He refused to place his signature on a compromise measure providing \$1,206,748,549 for floodwalls, reservoirs, locks and dams, reclamation projects, and other internal improvements which go under the general label of 'public works.'"

"The presidential action was disclosed in a message to the House. The White House said it was one of Eisenhower's last official actions before he left for Europe. The President had until midnight Saturday to act.

"The bill carried a total of \$66,094,000 for Kentucky projects, including \$10,300,000 for construction work on new locks and a dam at Dam 41 on the Ohio River at Louisville.

"It was the first time a president had vetoed a public-works appropriations since the flood-control program was begun 21 years ago. In fact, it was only the fifth appropriation bill of any kind that a president had vetoed in 38 years.

"The President's reason for the veto was that Congress had voted for start of construction on 67 new projects in the face of his request that

it confine the money to completion of projects already under way.

"The funds in the bill are only 3 per cent above the Eisenhower budget request. He did not object so much to that increase as to the new starts which, he said, would require eventually the expenditure of \$800,000,000 more.

"Only one state - California - was voted a larger sum than Kentucky.

"One of the 67 new starts also would be in Kentucky - Barren River Reservoir No. 2, near Scottsville, which would get \$1,000,000.

"With the knowledge that every representative and senator has a personal stake in the public-works bill, Democrats were in full cry to break the spell which has upheld Eisenhower on every single veto he has made in his 6½ years.

"Speaker Sam Rayburn announced that the showdown would come Wednesday in the House. It has to act first because appropriations bills originate there.

"How severe a test the President faces was indicated by the attitude of the two Republican senators from Kentucky. John Sherman Cooper said flatly that he would vote to override the President if the House provided the Senate with an opportunity to do so.

"Morton, as Republican national chairman, might be expected to vote to uphold the President. But as senator from Kentucky, he has an interest in the \$66,094,000 the bill allotted to that state. He said he still has to decide which way his vote will go.

"Morton said: "I will have to study the President's veto message before I decide how I will

vote. Of course I'm disappointed he saw fit to veto the bill, but I understand his objections to the 67 new projects. If they stay in the bill, the cost of river development will be twice as much in 1961 as in 1957.'

"But the Kentucky member of the House Appropriations Committee has no doubt how he will vote. William H. Natcher, Bowling Green, was in the forefront of the Democratic demand that the veto be overridden.

"Cooper pitched his opposition to the President's veto on the ground that 'the program of Flood protection and water resources is essential to the progress of the United States.'

"'I believe,' Cooper said, 'that Congress is entitled to exercise its judgment about the necessity of new projects as well as the Bureau of the Budget, providing their cost is in reasonable relation to the ability to pay.'

"The new start on Barren River met that test, Cooper said, and so did the Pound Reservoir which, although across the line in Virginia, would have helped the flood problems of Eastern Kentucky.

"The people of the Big Sandy have fought too long for flood control to see it put off,' Cooper said. 'I have always been a supporter of aid to other countries. But I must also vote to aid the people of our own region.'

"Natcher also touched on the issue of foreign aid in his comment.

"I was amazed to learn the President had vetoed the public-works-appropriations bill,' Natcher said. 'Every effort should be made to override the veto.'

"In the foreign-aid bill, we went along with the President's request for a number of new starts in foreign countries. Certainly, in our own country, we should have an orderly development of our water-resources program. I believe the House will vote to override the veto.'

"The foreign-aid bill, which has passed the House, is now before the Senate Appropriations Committee. Many friends of the public-works measure had urged that the Senate withhold action on foreign aid until the President had revealed what he was going to do about money for projects in this country.

"The Senate Appropriations Committee has scheduled Tuesday, the day before the House acts on the veto, as the time to start deciding what will go into the foreign-aid measure.

"The President's policy of no new starts was denounced by Representative Carl D. Perkins, Hindman, Ky., whose district is interested both in the Ohio River and the Big Sandy.

"If the President's policy is followed,' Perkins said, 'the entire public-works program will grind to a halt as soon as the current projects are completed. That means that the water-conservation and flood-prevention program would never be completed

"A national program of public works requires a continuous plan if it is to be sound. A program in which the President has opposed all new starts for three years becomes a hit-and-miss program and cannot be successful.

"A flood-control program is a must for East Kentucky, and a national program of water conservation is necessary to prevent a major water crisis in the near future. I sincerely hope two thirds of the members of Congress will agree with me and override the veto.'

"Some effort was made in the House-Senate conference committee to ward off the presidential veto by removing a few new starts written into the bill by the Senate. For example, the Senate had included \$150,000 to start planning on the Cannelton, Ind. locks and dams on the Ohio River. The conferees took it out.

"The Senate had doubled the \$200,000 which the House allotted to Fishtrap Reservoir on the Big Sandy River near Pikeville. That \$400,000 would have permitted the completion of planning and the start of construction. The conferees whittled Fishtrap back to \$200,000.

"Because it is impossible to predict what will happen to the public-works funds, the Kentucky Delegation, Natcher said, will have to postpone a visit it had scheduled with the Bureau of the Budget for next Wednesday.

"The Kentuckians had planned to talk then about public-works projects for the next fiscal year. But, Natcher said, they can't discuss future appropriations until they know what is to happen this year.

"Extra steam for the effort to override has been provided by Missouri's Clarence Cannon, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.

"Sometimes Cannon is suspected of stringing along with the opponents of spending. But this time incensed by some maneuvering between the White House and John Taber of New York, ranking Republican on the committee, Cannon is wholeheartedly for overriding.

"Among the other Kentucky items in the vetoed bill were:

\$3,027,000 for Buckhorn Reservoir on the Middle Fork of Kentucky River in Perry County.

\$9,265,000 for Greenup Locks and Dams on the Ohio River at Greenup, Ky.

\$9,827,000 for Warsaw-Markland Locks and Dam near Warsaw, Ky., and Markland, Ind.

\$19,000,000 for Barkley Dam on the Cumberland River in Lyon and Livingston counties.

\$9,300,000 for New Richmond Locks and Dam on the Ohio River between Cincinnati and Maysville.

\$1,800,000 for Nolin River Reservoir in Edmonson, Grayson, Hart, and Hardin counties.

\$2,315,000 to complete construction of Rough River Reservoir and Channels in McLean and Ohio counties.

"(In Louisville, Army Col. C. C. Noble, Louisville district engineer, said Friday that work on Lock 41 at Louisville and on other Kentucky projects will continue until word to the contrary is received from higher headquarters. He added: 'We also want to study the language of the veto before we say anything.')

"Of the \$1,206,748,549 in the vetoed bill, \$99,659,600 was for the Army engineers and Quartermaster Corps. The sum of \$291,802,949 was for the Interior Department and \$15,286,000 was to go to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

"The Interior Department allotment included \$256,787,949 for the Reclamation Bureau, \$735,000 for the Southeastern Power Administration, \$2,030,000 for the Southwestern Power Administration, and \$32,250,000 for the Bonneville Power Administration."

September 1, 1959

Mrs. Frances Settle Webb completed 26 years of service yesterday and retired. She has been with me as one of my secretaries since August 1, 1953.

Mrs. Webb married a man by the name of Bradley Webb who is originally from Canada. She is the daughter of Judge Warner Settle who served as Circuit Judge of my home judicial district and for a great number of years served as one of the judges on the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Mrs. Webb was born in Bowling Green, but spent most of her life prior to coming to Washington in Frankfort, Kentucky. Senator M. M. Logan, who lived in Bowling Green while in the Senate, brought Mrs. Webb to Washington in 1931 and she was with Senator Logan until he died. Senator Logan served about nine years. She then was one of the secretaries for Governor A. B. Chandler who served in the Senate for one term. After Senator Chandler's term ended, Mrs. Webb served with the House Members from the Second District of Kentucky until her retirement yesterday.

Mrs. Webb is a very unusual woman and a brilliant person. Her father and mother were right unusual people and she had a wonderful environment as a child. The letters and statements that she prepared for me were masterpieces. In fact, Mrs. Webb is almost a poet. I shall miss her and hope that she and her husband enjoy the balance of their life in San Diego, California which is the site selected for their future residence.

Now I have as my secretaries Miss Evelyn Furgerson of Nortonville, Kentucky, Miss Arleen McLean of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and Miss Joan Walsh of Washington, D. C.

I have never missed a roll call vote since I have been a Member of Congress and so far this year we have had 150 roll calls. Yesterday Roll Call No. 149 was a quorum call and Roll Call No. 150 was a

roll call vote. All of the ladies in my office had lunch with me at the Congressional Hotel on Mrs. Webb's last day and I requested the folks across the hall in Congressman Conte's office to call me if we had a roll call during the noon hour. I had just started my lunch when I received a telephone message to the effect that a quorum call was on, and I rushed straight to the Capitol and answered to my name. Just a few minutes later Roll Call No. 150 took place and I voted on this bill. After going to all this trouble in order to not miss a quorum or a roll call, I was amazed when I picked up the Congressional Record for August 31, 1959, and on Roll Call No. 149, which is the quorum call, I find that of the 100 odd Members who failed to answer, I am listed as being absent. Of course, I shall correct the permanent Record today and the procedure is as follows:

Mr. Speaker, on Roll Call No. 149 on August 31, 1959 I was reported as being absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record and the Journal be corrected accordingly.

September 4, 1959

We have really had our ups and downs this week. On Monday we failed to override the President's veto of the Public Works Appropriation Bill by a vote of 274 to 138. This was one vote short of the two-thirds majority required to override the veto. As soon as this action took place the bill was referred back to the Committee on Appropriations and the Subcommittee was called into session for 4:00 p.m. A number of us decided that the Subcommittee should refuse to take action until we could muster our forces. At the 4:00 p.m. meeting no action was taken and the bill was referred to the full Committee. The full Committee the next day refused to accept our Chairman's motion that all the new construction starts be deleted to meet the

President's request and the bill was again referred to the Subcommittee. Yesterday by a vote of 19 to 27 we won our fight and the bill was reported to the House with all of the projects intact and with a $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent deduction across the board for each item.

The Speaker, Mr. Rayburn, then proceeded to attempt to change one or two of our 19 votes. He talked to me and I informed him that under no circumstances could I change. We decided to send the Speaker a few members and within the next hour had sent him enough. He then announced that he was through. The bill will now come up on the floor Tuesday for final action and I hope we can defeat all amendments and pass the bill as it is and send it to the Senate.

Our Chairman, Mr. Cannon, on a roll call vote to override the veto voted against us. His vote was to sustain the veto. The Speaker called him up and in the presence of the House waved his hand and said some right harsh things. My Chairman then changed his vote but his attitude was enough to hurt us in our fight. We only lost seven democrats but failed to gain enough Republicans.

The hottest August in the history of Washington was experienced this year.

Khrushchev will land in this country on September 14th, and I still am of the opinion that this visit is a mistake.

Yesterday we adopted the conference report on the labor reform bill and this bill is still a right harsh bill.

Yesterday we passed a bill authorizing the President to increase interest rates on E and H bonds. We also increased the Federal Highway gasoline tax from 3 cents to 4 cents for a 22 month period.

The Washington papers are jubilant over our failure to override the veto. This is not true of the Louisville Courier Journal. The editorial in the Courier Journal on Friday, September 4th is as follows:

"This Project Deserves Passage
Despite The President's Veto"

"Having failed by a single vote to override the President's veto of the water-projects bill, Congress is now faced with a grim choice. It can revise the bill and eliminate the sections that the President dislikes, thus assuring approval of an inadequate bill or it can wait until the final days of the session and hand the President a bill similar to the one he has just vetoed, trusting that he will not dare exercise a veto that would deprive the country of all water projects.

"There is no doubt that proponents of the strong bill have strength enough to pass their measure again. The vote to over-ride was 274 to 138 and a margin of that size could probably be mustered for re-passage of the original measure. But it appears that Kentucky Representative William H. Natcher is one of the few willing to tackle the task. For the most part, the House seems willing to knuckle under.

"Yet if there is an issue on which the House has cause for making a fight, this is it. The President's veto of this bill was inconsistent, arbitrary and capricious, unrealistic and devoid of logical basis. He objected to the new projects which the bill authorized to be started, claiming that the country cannot now afford new starts; and he rejected the bill because its cost was 3 per cent more than he had asked.

In the same week he approved a veteran aid bill which exceeded his request by 5 per cent and committed the nation to future additional

expenditure of ten billion dollars. And he is now urging passage of a foreign-aid bill that contains authorization for the start of more new projects than were contained in the water-projects bill.

What this Country Can Afford

"To say that this country, which Mr. Eisenhower loudly declares is enjoying its greatest prosperity, cannot afford to start badly needed new water-control projects without endangering our future economy is absurd. We are a growing, vigorous nation, growing in population, production and real income. The water projects are designed to insure the continuation of this prosperous growth. If new projects started in foreign lands under the foreign-aid bill will eventually strengthen our economy, as the President says, it is hard to see why water projects started in this country will weaken it.

"Unlike the President, Congressman Natcher knows the facts about water projects and how directly they affect the economy and lives of the people concerned, and we are confident that he will continue his efforts to get a reasonably strong bill. He knows the importance, for example, of Barren River Dam Number Two, one of the new starts the President vetoed.

"The Tennessee Valley Authority, armed with its new self-financing bill, is known to be considering several new steam plants in its western territory. One of these will undoubtedly be located in the Kentucky Lake area. And people in the towns and counties around Bowling Green have been working feverishly to have the other located in Upper Green River Valley. It would be a terrific lift for an area that badly needs industry and the electrical power that could attract it.

"Unlike the lower Green River section between Central City and Owensboro, where some regional leaders have been critical of T.V.A., the upper valley is strong T.V.A. country. The Warren rural co-operative, which buys T.V.A. power, serves all or parts of Warren, Simpson, Logan, Butler, Ohio, Grayson, Edmonson and Barren counties. The Tri-County co-op of Tennessee, which also lies partly within the Green River drainage basin, serves Allen and part of Barren County. The Pennyrile co-op serves Christian and a portion of Logan and Muhlenberg counties.

"City, county and co-operative officials of this area are enthusiastic supporters of T.V.A. Furthermore, they have much to offer the agency. Within a few miles of Bowling Green lie the great Green River coal reserves, which would afford a new plant limitless fuel at low cost. And if Barren River Dam Number Two could be completed, the region would have an abundance of cooling water to offer for a steam plant, a plant that would constitute a real shot in the arm to this region.

"This is a dam that President Eisenhower says that we cannot afford to build. Actually, this is a dam that we cannot afford not to build. If it can be built--and built now-- it will more than pay for itself in the increased prosperity it will bring to its region. We hope that the members of the House Public Works Committee will bear this-- and Mr. Natcher's efforts in behalf of the original measure -- in mind as they re-write the water-projects bill."

Cornerstone laying ceremonies were held at the Capitol East Front. Our Speaker, Mr. Rayburn, lowered a box filled with historic documents into the cornerstone of the capitol's new east front.

President Eisenhower again yesterday vetoed the Housing Bill. He is in France at the present time and his vetoes travel back and forth across the Atlantic Ocean. He is wasting his time abroad and vetoing bills in this country that are beneficial to our people. He is a sick man and shows every sign of illness in his T. V. appearances. His son is assigned to the White House and goes with him on all of his trips now.

September 8, 1959

By a vote of 302 to 93 the House passed the new Public Works Appropriation Bill today. This is a real victory for the people in this country and I claim quite a bit of the credit. My Chairman, Mr. Cannon of Missouri, is pouting a little and this applies to one or two others on our Committee, but time will take care of this matter. I have never seen the House in a more determined frame of mind. Yesterday every parliamentary move was made to put this bill under suspension and we stopped this procedure. Today when this bill was called up for general debate a great number of members started calling for a vote. You could tell immediately that the mood of the House was such that we would have no difficulty in passing this bill. The bill now goes to the Senate and then goes back to the President. I do hope that the members of his party will explain the facts to him this time because I am definitely of the opinion that he was ill advised on this veto.

September 9, 1959

The Senate passed the Public Works Appropriation Bill last night at about 10 o'clock. Only 14 votes were cast against the bill and during the short general debate Senator Dirksen stated that the President might veto the bill again. If a veto comes up this time, in my opinion we can override without too much difficulty. Of course the President could hold this bill until after we adjourn but the whole public works program would be in jeopardy.

Continuation of major legislative actions
up to September 1, 1959 of the first session of the
86th Congress:

<u>Bill No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>P.L. No.</u>
H.R. 5674	Authorizes \$1.2 billion program of construction projects at Army, Navy, and Air Force installations, and bases here and abroad in accordance with modified continental air defense plan; requires specific authorization acts for procurement of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels	86-149
H.R. 4413	Provides for similar action as S. 1795 (Strengthens control of quality of officer personnel of Regular Army & Air Force by authorizing involuntary retirement) with regard to Regular Navy Officers	86-155
H.R. 7500	Authorizes \$3.5 billion Mutual Security program including \$700 million for development loan fund, \$2.1 billion for military aid and defense support, and \$427 million for technical co-operation and special assistance	86-108
S. 1928	Provides for establishment of and U.S. participation in an Inter-American Development Bank	86-147

<u>Bill No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>P.L. No.</u>
S. 1877	Establishes an Office of Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs or Under Secretary for Economic Affairs	86-117
H.R. 6054	Extends for 1 year to July 1, 1960, the suspension of import duties and taxes on metal scrap	86-115
S.J. Res.111	Authorizes President to designate week following July 4 as Captive Nations Week for prayer for freedom of people behind Iron Curtain	86-90
H. R. 6000	Increases to \$3,000 the limit on claims against the Government which may be settled administratively	
S. 2424	Amends Communications Act to exempt news-type programs from "equal time" requirement for political candidates on radio-TV	
H.R. 8284	Clarifies legislative authority of National Science Foundation to expedite procedure and increase efficiency of operations	
H.R. 6288	Establishes a National Medal of Science for award to individuals making outstanding contribution to national security or public welfare	86-209

<u>Bill No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>P.L. No.</u>
H.R. 7645	Public Buildings Act of 1959; amends or repeals existing laws governing construction and maintenance of Government structures; provides basic statutory authority of General Services Administrator	
S. 1555	Curbs undemocratic and racketeering practices in labor unions and labor-management relations; amends Taft-Hartley Act	
S. 2524	Bars under certain conditions State or local tax on net income derived from interstate commerce and provides for study of problem	
S. 726	Amends Clayton Antitrust Act to expedite procedures for enforcement of cease and desist orders by Federal Trade Commission	86-107
S. 1234	Extends for 5 years, to September 7, 1965, war risk insurance under provisions of Merchant Marine Act.	86-120
S. 2183	Grants consent of Congress to interstate compacts for development and operation of airports	86-154
H.R. 8160	Expands lending and borrowing powers of national banks	

<u>Bill No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>P.L. No.</u>
H.R. 8159	Amends national banking laws by clarification and elimination of ambiguities	
H.R. 7650	Increases non-service-connected pensions to World War II and Korean veterans and their survivors; establishes payments on a revised scale based upon need.	
H.R. 3368	Extends special enlistment programs under the Reserve Act	86-96
H.R. 6319	Provides for control of estates of incompetent veterans	86-146
H.R. 7567	Extends for 2 years to July 1, 1961, privilege of free importation of gifts from servicemen abroad	86-99
S. 1694	Provides that medical care for veterans temporarily living abroad include those with peacetime service-incurred disabilities	86-152
H.R. 7373	Provides grants to aid totally disabled veterans to acquire specially equipped housing	
H.R. 306	Broadens power of Crop Insurance Board to extend program into additional counties	86-131
S. 1455	Authorizes leasing of cotton acreage allotments during crop-years 1959 through 1961	86-172

<u>Bill No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>P.L. No.</u>
S. 1512	Transfers responsibility for making appraisals from Farm Credit Administration to Federal Land Banks	86-178
H.R. 7629	Extends to June 30, 1961, provisions of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act authorizing refinancing of loans on family-size farms	
H.R. 3460	Authorizes issuance of up to \$750 million revenue bonds by Tennessee Valley Authority to finance additional power facilities subject to congressional and Treasury Department approval	86-137
S. 2471	Amends P.L. 86-137, above, to eliminate provision delaying construction subject to congressional disapproval within 90 days	86-157
S. 994	Authorizes Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain Spokane Valley reclamation project in Washington and Idaho	
H.R. 6596	Establishes a Coal Research and Development Commission; authorizes \$2 million for fiscal 1960	
H.J. Res. 280	Grants consent to 4-year extension, to September 1, 1963 of the Interstate Compact for Conservation of Oil and Gas	86-143

<u>Bill No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>P.L. No.</u>
S. 2539 Earlier bill S. 57, vetoed	Extends FHA insured loan authority; provides \$650 million in grants for urban renewal; \$50 million loan program for housing for elderly; authorizes 37,000 public housing units and loan program for college classroom construction	
S.J. Res. 124	Extends Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit program, to aid buyers in smaller communities to find financing	86-119
H.R. 6325	Extends for five years to June 30, 1964, programs for training public health personnel and advanced training of professional nurses and authorizes funds therefor	86-105
H.R. 213	Provides additional time for States to bring nonprofessional school district employees under coverage of Social Security Act	
S. 1289	Raises limitation on special school milk program to \$85 million for 1960, and to \$90 million for 1961	86-163

September 10, 1959

Here we go again. Yesterday the President again vetoed our Public Works Appropriation Bill. His veto message is as follows:

"TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:"

On August 28, 1959, I returned to the Congress without my approval H. R. 7509, a bill making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Interior, and the Tennessee Valley Authority, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

H. R. 9105 which is now before me, is identical to H. R. 7509 in all respects (including the 67 unbudgeted projects which will ultimately cost our taxpayers more than \$800 million), except that each individual project and appropriation item has been reduced by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This only change not only fails to meet any of the objections I outlined in my message of August 28, 1959, accompanying H. R. 7509 but in addition could have the effect of impeding orderly work on going projects and result in an increase in cost instead of a saving.

Therefore, for the reasons outlined in such previous message, I am returning H. R. 9105 to the Congress without my approval.

Because the time before the probable adjournment of Congress may be too short to allow for deliberate reconsideration by the Congress of my objections, the Congress might well enact a continuing resolution, effective until January 31, 1960, so that work in progress may proceed in an orderly way.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE
September 9, 1959

I have just returned from the Floor of the House. We overrode the veto of the President with the vote being 280 to 121. I understand that the Senate will take this bill up within the next two hours and that only some 20 votes will go against us. This is a great victory for my state of Kentucky and for the United States generally.

I presume that President Eisenhower will become adjusted now to having a veto overridden. This was number 146 and the first time that Congress has overridden.

A few minutes ago the Senate by a vote of 72 to 23 voted to override the President's veto of our Public Works Appropriation Bill.

The mood of the Congress today clearly demonstrates that under no circumstances will we approve foreign aid appropriations for flood control and navigation starts abroad unless we can have a reasonable number for our people. If for any reason the President decides to impound the funds for the 67 projects involved, he will be, in my opinion, delighted to order a release when we start on the regular appropriations bills in January.

September 11, 1959

President Eisenhower's veto No. 146 was just one too many. By a vote of 280 to 121 in the House and 72 to 23 in the Senate the veto of the Public Works Appropriation Bill was overridden. You should have heard the rebel yells in the House when the vote was announced.

This has been a long, hard fight. Back in the beginning when the budget was submitted and we discovered a no new start policy, we had considerable trouble with the Republican members on

our Committee on Appropriations and our Chairman, Mr. Cannon of Missouri. After several weeks of argument, it was finally agreed to add some new starts. Our Chairman was reluctant at this point. Upon passage of the bill by the House and the Senate and the first veto, our Chairman and a number of Democrats on our Committee simply wanted to take the veto and quit.

I knew that my chances of passing a motion in Committee refusing to cut out our new starts would be overwhelmingly defeated unless I had one of the senior members of the Public Works Subcommittee on my side. I talked to my friend Mike Kirwan of Ohio and he said that I was right and to lead on. He promised to march with me all through the fight, and agreed that if I got too far overboard he would pull me back in. I got enough votes committed when the rebel members of our Committee understood that Mike Kirwan would stay with us. As a member of the Subcommittee on Public Works he would see to it that none of those who voted against our Chairman would be penalized in the future on projects in their States. As soon as the word was passed that Mike was behind me, I got Magnuson, Fogarty, and Riley to agree to go along on the vote.

After the bill was passed and the second veto was handed down, our Speaker agreed with our Chairman, Mr. Cannon, that we were through and that we should accept the veto. With all of the difficulty that our Speaker and Majority Leader have had all year attempting to lead this Congress, they were ready to quit. The Speaker wanted me to change my vote and agree to go along with our Chairman so that the Committee on Appropriations could be called back into session to delete the new projects. The Speaker has always been my friend and has been good to me, but I had to tell him that I could not go along on this. Under no circumstances could we back down at this point.

Overriding the veto was a direct result of the action of the 19 rebels.

RIVER AND HARBOR PROJECTS

The Public Works Appropriation Bill that passed on Tuesday of this week and the one on which we overrode the President's veto carries a provision of a $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ reduction across the board on all projects. In Kentucky we have three new survey projects for fiscal year 1960 - Licking River, Kentucky River and Bunches Creek surveys.

Our advance engineering and design new project for 1960 which originated in the House is the Upper Green River Reservoir for \$50,000. Our new construction start for Kentucky for 1960 is the Barren River Reservoir which originated in the House with the amount being \$1,000,000.

The major Kentucky projects and the amounts, which of course means a $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ reduction, are as follows:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Construction</u>	<u>Planning</u>
Barkley Dam (lower Cumberland lock and dam), Kentucky and Tennessee	\$19,000,000	
Buckhorn Reservoir	3,027,000	
Fishtrap Reservoir		\$200,000
Greenup locks and dam, Kentucky & Ohio	9,265,000	
Lock and dam 41, Indiana and Kentucky	10,300,000	
Mackland locks and dam, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio	9,827,000	
New Richmond locks and dam, Kentucky and Ohio	9,300,000	
Nolin Reservoir	1,800,000	
No. 2 Barren Reservoir	1,000,000	
No. 2 Green Reservoir		50,000
Rough River Reservoir and channels	2,315,000	

September 12, 1959

A story appeared in the Courier Journal on Friday, September 11th entitled "Rebel Yells Greet First Veto Victory Over Ike in 6½ Years". The story is as follows:

"To the accompaniment of rebel yells from exuberant members of the House and polite handclapping in the more sedate Senate chamber, the Democratic Congress Thursday at long last won a veto victory over President Eisenhower.

"With margins comfortably above the required two thirds, both House and Senate enacted into law the public-works appropriations bill which the President twice rejected.

"In the House the result was 280 to 121, a dozen more votes than needed to override. The Senate outcome was 72 to 23, eight more than necessary.

"This first defeat in 6½ years on the issue of a veto produced some acrimonious words between the White House and Congress. Speaking of the President's reaction, press secretary James C. Hagerty said Eisenhower feels 'the lure of the pork barrel' was too much for senators and representatives.

"Angered by 'Pork Barrel'

"His position", said Hagerty, 'was quite clearly stated in both of his veto messages, particularly the first one.

"He thought, however, that the lure of the pork barrel was a little too much for Congress to avoid.'

There is no way to anger a member of Congress more quickly than to speak of river development projects and reclamation undertakings as 'pork barrel.' That sensitiveness was displayed when John McCormack of Massachusetts, majority leader of the House retorted:

"If the President did say, as Hagerty is quoted, that the lure of the pork barrel was the cause, that is below the dignity of a president and appears to me to be sour grapes."

"20 Republicans Bolt"

"Twenty Republicans helped make possible the Democratic victory in the House by voting to override the Republican Chief Executive. This was a contrast to the ~~number~~ ^{number} of only 11 Republicans who stood with the Democrats a week ago Wednesday when the House failed by one vote in the first attempt to override the public works-bill veto.

"Democratic House lines remained unchanged from a week ago. Five of the six Democrats who voted to sustain the President on the first bill voted the same way the second time. The sixth was absent on the second test.

"In the Senate, 12 Republicans, including Kentucky's John Sherman Cooper, voted with the Democrats. Two Democrats, Lausche of Ohio and Byrd of Virginia, stood with the 21 republicans who acted to sustain the President. Cooper's colleague Thruston B. Morton, who is Republican national chairman as well as senator from Kentucky, voted to uphold the President's action.

"Can't Force Carrying Out"

Although Congress has insisted, through enactment of the new law, that construction work be begun on 67 new projects, there is no way it can force the President to have the Army Corps of Engineers carry out its wishes.

"After the House failed by one vote to override the first veto, it and the Senate late Tuesday sent back to the President the identical bill, with the exception that a reduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent was

made across the board in all projects. That brought the total down to \$1,185,309,023.

"But the Chief Executive snapped back Wednesday with another veto message still demanding that the 67 new starts be eliminated.

"The President has it in his power to do nothing about beginning work on those undertakings in spite of the wishes Congress twice expressed.

"Natcher a Leader of Rebels"

"Democratic leaders were prompt to give full credit for their party victory to the band of 19 rebels on the House Appropriations Committee, one of whose leaders was William H. Natcher of Bowling Green, Kentucky.

"After the House failed by a single vote to override the veto last week, Committee Chairman Clarence Cannon moved promptly to strike the 67 new starts out of the bill and send the President the kind of measure he wanted.

"For two days Natcher and his fellow revolters fought the chairman and finally won out over him, 19 to 27, and sent to the House Floor the new measure changed only by the 2½ per cent reduction.

"After Thursday's victory Chairman Cannon, who Wednesday was refusing to speak to Natcher, shook hands with the Kentuckian and thanked him for his part in the affair.

"Senate had failed 3 Times"

This is the first time Eisenhower, who has vetoed 144 bills, has been overridden by the two

houses. Twice before the Senate had piled up the necessary two thirds, but the House failed in its two previous efforts. Three times the Senate was unable to override.

"When Rayburn announced that the veto had been overridden, Democrats, frustrated all this year because they were ruled by "a government of vetoes" despite their party's impressive victory last fall, burst first into applause and then into rebel yells.

"Even Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck, whose miracle performances have been credited with the President's record on vetoes, smiled in sympathetic understanding of the Democratic elation.

"The 20 House Republicans who helped the Democrats change their luck were -Betts, Ohio; Chenoweth, Colorado; Henderson, Ohio; Horan, Washington; Jensen, Iowa; Knox, Michigan; Mrs. May, Washington; Merrow, New Hampshire; Norblad, Oregon; O'Konski, Wisconsin; Mrs. Rogers, Massachusetts; Simpson, Illinois; Smith, Kansas; Thomson, Wyoming; Weaver, Nebraska, and the following five from Pennsylvania; Corbett, Curtin, Fenton, Gavin, and Kearns.

"Siler Not Present"

"The five Democrats who again voted to uphold the President included three from Virginia: Abbitt, Tuck, and Howard Smith. They were joined by Flynt of Georgia and Murray of Tennessee.

"The Republican switch on the veto was even more impressive because it did not include two members of the party who voted to override last week. Howard Baker of Tennessee, who voted with the Democrats on the first bill, stood with those of his party who wanted to sustain the President on the second bill.

"Eugene Siler of Williamsburg, Kentucky., who left his party on the veto last week, was unrecorded on the second test. His office reported he was on the way to Kentucky. All seven Kentucky Democrats again voted to pass the bill over the President's veto.

"Capehart For Overriding"

The 11 Republican senators who joined Cooper to override the veto were Allott, Colorado; Capehart, Indiana; Dworshak, Idaho; Hickenlooper, Iowa; Hruska, Nebraska; Langer, North Dakota; Martin, Iowa; Mundt, South Dakota; Schoepel, Kansas; Scott, Pennsylvania, and Young, North Dakota.

"Even with the $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent reduction, Kentucky has the second largest stake in the bill. Projects in that state total \$64,297,775. One of the 67 new starts to which the President objected calls for \$975,000 to begin construction work on Barren River Reservoir No. 2 near Scottsville.

"Another new project, in Virginia, calls for the expenditure of \$2,437,500 to begin construction of the Pound River Reservoir, designed to help control floods in the Big Sandy Valley of Kentucky.

"In explaining why he voted to override the Republican President's veto, Cooper pointed to the importance to Kentucky of both Barren River Reservoir and Pound Reservoir.

"So far as Eastern Kentucky is concerned, Cooper said, Pound Reservoir and the proposed Fishtrap Reservoir, near Pikeville, are the two projects which would give the most flood protection to people living in the Big Sandy Valley."

The eleventh hour Senate Battle of Civil Rights makes it impossible for us to adjourn today. We have just adopted a Concurrent Resolution for adjournment sine die on Monday. Only two major bills remain to be acted upon. The \$3,600,000,000 Foreign Aid Bill and the Government Bond Interest Rate Measure. The money bill includes a two year extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission and both the Southern Democrats and Northern liberals feel that they must make a record for the folks back home before they vote.

Soviet scientists fired a rocket at the moon today and announced that a ball at the tip of a cosmic device will reach its destination early Monday. This announcement electrified our country, which is preparing to receive Premier Khrushchev on Tuesday of next week. The various parts of the rocket are crammed with scientific instruments designed among other things to make studies of the magnetic fields of the earth and the moon. The rocket is expected to reach the moon at 12:05 a.m. Moscow time September 14th. This is 5:05 p.m. Sunday Eastern Daylight Time. The moon is a target 2,160 miles in diameter some 240,000 miles away from the earth.

The Russians are really tricky. They timed this rocket at the moon to correspond with the arrival in this country of Soviet Premier Khrushchev. If the rocket hits the moon, this will create quite a sensation throughout the world.

September 14, 1959

At almost to the minute predicted, the Soviet Union hit the moon yesterday. A rocket traveling seven miles per second for a day and a half was predicted to hit the moon by one minute after 5:00 p.m. Washington time. At 23 minutes

after 5:00 the Soviet Union had succeeded in hitting the moon and planting the Russian flag. All of this just before Khrushchev arrives on Tuesday and timed just right.

Today is the day that we should adjourn. The only matter remaining before each House is the Foreign Aid Appropriation Bill together with the two-year Civil Rights Extension amendment which is a part of the Bill.

After we succeeded in overriding the President's veto all that came out of the White House was a statement that the President said that the lure of the pork-barrel was a little too much for the Congress to avoid.

In his race in 1952 and 1956 he beat on his chest all over the United States pointing out the necessity of water resource development in this country and stressed the fact that we were behind.

Russia's advancement in technology and science, which was again demonstrated yesterday, is almost unbelievable. Admiral Rickover in his travels with Vice President Nixon in the Soviet Union had quite a bit to say before our full Committee on Tuesday, August 18th concerning this matter. I asked the Admiral the following question and received this answer.

"Mr. Natcher. Admiral, as you well know, we are spending some \$40 billion a year for national defense. You also know of our difficulty each time we bring a bill to the floor which pertains to school construction. Admiral, I for one do not believe that the construction of school buildings will correct our educational deficiencies. What did you see during your travels in Russia which indicates that we are not spending enough for national defense, that we are spending too much, or that we should spend some of this money in our educational system.

"Admiral Rickover. I would rather not get into national defense, because all 50 members of the House Appropriations Committee are greater experts than I on national defense, and far be it from me as a recipient of the bounty of this committee to say one thing or another.

"But I will say this about the schools: Their schools are very austere. If we stopped putting up beautiful school edifices, with all the shops, assembly halls, playrooms, and so on, and built more austere buildings instead, we could use the money we saved for real education of our children, and we would not need as much Federal aid to education.

"I am not saying we should not have Federal aid to education. I do not want to be in the position of arguing that.

"I do say that regardless of who has to supply the money, every child in this country, no matter what State he comes from, whether from the noble State of Missouri - and I start off with the chairman's State - or whether from Mississippi or Illinois, should have exactly the same opportunity to get the best education possible. This we do not do, because some of the States are too poor to support schools adequately. A child in South Carolina is just as valuable to me as a child in California, and should have the same educational opportunity. As it is, the school districts vary in taxable wealth and this necessarily reflects on the quality of public education. The richest school district in California has 10,000 times the taxable property of the poorest district in that State. Naturally, a child in the richest district will have a better educational opportunity than in the poorest one.

"Every boy and girl in this country regardless of where he lives, regardless of his social status, whether his father is rich or poor, should

have the same opportunity for a good education. We believe in democracy and we talk a great deal about it. I think it is the most undemocratic thing we do when we make educational opportunity for our children a gamble - when it depends on where his parents live. This is inequality of opportunity.

"I would certainly make it possible for every child to have the same educational opportunity. We can argue this thing constitutionally or from the standpoint of the individual but what I say to this committee today is that we are really arguing about the survival of the United States. And while we are arguing precious time is lost and we fall back still further in the educational race. We have to make a start toward upgrading our schools. Even if we started today it would probably take a generation until we had thoroughly reorganized our public education. You can't change an educational system overnight. The teaching profession should be the most noble in the land. Unfortunately, although there are a few dedicated people who will work without adequate compensation, we cannot expect them to do that indefinitely. The best and simplest thing is not just to give more scholarships but to increase the pay of teachers. What is the use of sending a lot more children to college if we don't have properly qualified teachers to teach them? We are losing qualified young teachers because of low salaries. There are many people in industry and in laboratories who would like to teach; many people would rather teach than do the work they are doing now. You know the real shortage in engineers and scientists is not so much in numbers as in quality. Many people who are in laboratories doing work ultimately paid for by the Government should really be teachers. Particularly men. The boys need male teachers. If we could raise the salaries of the teachers high enough, I am sure we could get many of these people. A university professor in Russia is paid the same as a commissar or the head of a large industrial organization.

"I would have direct Federal aid to teachers. That is important. I would set up some sort of standard for teachers. If a teacher met that standard, I would give money directly to him, and not pass it through all these grasping bureaucratic hands that you have all the way in the process between the time Congress appropriates the money and the time it does some good."

September 15, 1959

We adjourned the First Session of the 86th Congress at 6:30 a.m. this morning. This has been a long, hard Session and it will be right difficult for either side to claim a complete victory.

Shortly before adjournment we passed the Mutual Security Appropriations Bill which contained a two-year extension of the Civil Rights Commission. We had a roll call vote on the Civil Rights Commission extension and a roll call vote on the adoption of the Mutual Security Appropriations Conference Report.

Khrushchev landed in Washington today and was paraded from the airport to Blair House. This, of course, is a great mistake and probably will be recognized as such before too long.

I have packed my bags and will leave for home early in the morning.

On Saturday of this week I will attend the opening of the gubernatorial campaign in Bardstow at 1:00 o'clock p.m. Each Democratic Member of the House will make a short speech and Bert Combs the candidate for Governor, and Wilson W. Wyatt, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, will then deliver the principal addresses.

For the next eight weeks I will travel throughout the fifteen counties of the Second Congressional District making speeches and meeting people. This will be a long, hard tour, but since I make the same type of trip every year I have finally gotten adjusted to it.

We have made a number of discoveries concerning our weaknesses during the First Session of the 86th Congress and leadership difficulties and other matters will, in my opinion, receive considerable time and thought during the Second Session of the 86th Congress.

October 2, 1959

Since Congress adjourned I have traveled into several of the counties in my District, and in addition to making speeches and traveling in my District, I have traveled and spoken at Bardstown, Murray and Morehead. Our meeting at Morehead last night was the largest meeting so far during the campaign.

The Green River Valley Water Development Program is beginning to pay dividends. In the October 2, 1959 issue of the Courier Journal is a story entitled "Muhlenberg County to Get \$100,000,000 T.V.A. Plant." This news release was issued by the TVA at Knoxville and the story is as follows:

"Knoxville, Oct. 1. - - The Tennessee Valley Authority Thursday picked Paradise, Ky., as the site for a 600,000-kilowatt steam electric-power-generating plant to cost more than \$100,000,000.

"Paradise, 1950 population 75, is a few miles southeast of Central City.

"The 57-acre plant site is on the Green River in Muhlenberg County and is in the middle of the Western Kentucky coal fields.

"T.V.A. said its board selected the site last week, contingent on arrangements for a long-term coal supply at favorable rates.

Land Still To Be Acquired

"The land, which still must be acquired, is mostly owned by a group of coal companies, a T.V.A. spokesman said.

"At the same time, T.V.A. announced it had awarded to Peabody Coal Company, St. Louis a contract

for \$191,750,000 to furnish from its mines, five miles from the new plant, 65,000,000 tons of coal for the plant over a 17-year period.

"The steam plant, scheduled for operation in September, 1962, will be the first T.V.A. plant financed by the sale of revenue bonds under the authorization granted recently by Congress.

Close to K.U. Plant

"The T.V.A. self-financing law permits it to issue up to \$750,000,000 worth of bonds to prevent power shortages, but limits T.V.A. sales to substantially its present boundaries.

"The plant will be about 20 miles upriver from the Kentucky Utilities Company's 225,000-kilowatt Mogg plant.

"At Lexington, Ky., Robert Watt, chairman of the board of Kentucky Utilities, said the new plant would not affect his company if it supplies electricity only to cities where T.V.A. already operates.

"Of course, if they offered it in competition with ours,' Watt said, 'it would hurt us at the rates they charge.'

"Watt also said he was 'surprised that they can get enough water on Green River for a plant at Paradise.'

G.E. Gets Contract

"General Electric Company will build the turbo-generator for the plant at a cost of \$16,007,230. It was ordered August 13, and work on it has started.

"A Chattanooga firm, Combustion Engineering, has submitted a low bid of \$13,936,720 for the boiler. It would have a capacity of 4,900,000 pounds of steam an hour. Both the generator and boiler have been described by T.V.A. as the largest ever ordered for a steam plant.

"Preliminary work at the site will begin at once, T.V.A. said. About 300 men will be employed on the plant by January 1 and 800 by June 30. A peak of about 1,500 will be reached by June, 1961.

"T.V.A. said the plant will enable it to keep up with the rapidly growing use of power in the area it serves. The facility will feed power into the T.V.A. system at such load centers as Nashville, Tenn. and Bowling Green, Hopkinsville and Calvert City, Ky.

First Since 1953

The plant will be the first completely new power facility built by the Government agency since it began work in May, 1953, on the Gallatin steam plant now in operation near Nashville.

"The coal agreement with the Peabody firm is the largest ever entered into by T.V.A. The Agency procurement officers said they believed it was the largest coal contract ever made.

"A T.V.A. spokesman said the contract calls for Peabody to deliver unwashed, strip-mined coal to the plant at \$2.95 a ton. He said this is about a fourth less than the average coal delivered to T.V.A.'s steam plants, because of the absence of transportation costs.

40,000 Tons A Week

"Under the contract, deliveries to the plant will begin in August, 1962, at 40,000 tons a week. They will continue at this rate until May, 1963, then will be stepped up to 80,000 tons a week.

"Coal will be delivered to the plant at the start by truck over private roads between the mine and the plant.

"The Paradise site is six miles northwest of Rochester, Ky., on the upper reaches of the navigation pool created by the Government's Green River Lock and Dam No. 2. It consists of a group of low knolls rising above the flood plain of the river and varies in elevation from about 390 to 430 feet above sea level.

"Highway access will be provided by construction of a road about .7 of a mile long from Ky 176.

"T.V.A. said a dependable supply of water will be available from Green River for the plant's initial installation and dams under construction or planned by the Army Corps of Engineers on the river's upper tributaries will add to the water supply.

"Use of electricity in the area--exclusive of the heavy use of power by atomic-energy plants has been increasing about 12 per cent a year.

October 3, 1959

In the Saturday issue of the Courier Journal dated October 3rd, an editorial entitled "The Green River Valley Gets Some Doubly Welcome News," appeared. The editorial is as follows:

"Good News is Doubly Welcome when it is unexpected. And announcement that T.V.A. will build

its new \$100,000,000 generating plant at Paradise, Muhlenberg County, comes as a splendid surprise for the people of the Green River Valley. For while all of them had hoped that T.V.A. would choose a valley site, few actually expected the first plant built under the agency's self-financed program to be located in the area.

"The Valley, of course, is a natural site for steam plants as well as for the other industrial plants that we hope will follow it. Availability of labor, a plentiful supply of water from a navigable river and an almost inexhaustible supply of coal that can be delivered to the plant for \$2.95 a ton were chief among the reasons for T.V.A.'s site choice. These same reasons, it seems certain, must eventually lead to a further industrialization of the area between Bowling Green and Owensboro.

"As far as Kentucky is concerned, the new plant could hardly have come to a better place. The Green River Valley has been one of the state's most consistently depressed areas since the Thirties. Since World War II, the region has steadily lost population, income and job opportunities, despite its vast industrial potential. Several times major metals plants have been on the verge of locating along the river, but each time chose to go elsewhere, once because of insufficient water, another time for lack of navigation, again for want of plentiful, cheap electricity.

Debt to Cooper and Natcher

"But through the years each of these shortcomings has been corrected. Thanks to the efforts of successive congressional delegations, the waters of the Green, Barren, Rough and Volin Rivers are being harnessed for transportation or industrial reservoirs. During the recent session of Congress Senator John Cooper and Congressman William Natcher were outstanding in their efforts to keep the

Barren River Dam within the rivers-and-harbors appropriations bill, and Senator Cooper led the fight, against his own administration, to give T.V.A. the self-financing authority under which the new Paradise plant will be built.

"The availability of plentiful, low-cost power, added to the advantages of a developed river system, will, it seems certain, attract needed new industry to the region in the years ahead. Along the Ohio River, in the T.V.A. territory around Calvert City, and along the Tennessee River itself, we have seen repeated instances of industry following power plants. There is no reason why the pattern should not be followed on the Green River.

A Big Boost In Prospect

"In the meantime, the Paradise plant will give the region a tremendous boost, providing 1,500 construction jobs, employment for an undetermined number of maintenance workers and increased employment in the coal mines that will serve the plant. Roads must be built, houses provided for workers, new eating places opened.

"Indeed, there is only one small element of disappointment in the entire picture. The Paradise plant, it will be noted, is located at the extreme northern end of the region now served by T.V.A. Because of a short sighted provision written into the T.V.A. self-financing bill by the recent Congress, TVA cannot sell power outside of the region it now serves. This means that unless the law is very liberally interpreted to allow T.V.A. co-operative customers to extend their lines northward from Central City to Owensboro, T.V.A. power will not be available to industries that might locate in this area, despite the fact that it is the most logical region for industrial development in the entire valley.

"The generation of additional power at new plants such as Paradise, however, will mean that T.V.A. will soon have the power it now lacks for new customers that settle within its service area. This area includes the region around Bowling Green, and much of 19 other South-Kentucky counties. And in time, let us hope, it will include the entire Green River Valley. For just as laws are made by Congress, so can they be changed by Congress. And we feel sure that future sessions will see the need for expanding T.V.A. service in this area.

October 10, 1959

For the sixth consecutive year I have answered every roll call vote in the House. An editorial appeared in the Park City Daily News entitled "A Perfect Record," which reads as follows:

"It again is the pleasure of the Daily News to call attention to the perfect voting record that has been established by Congressman William H. Natcher

"During his more than six years in the House of Representatives, the Bowling Green Congressman has never missed a roll call or quorum call.

"This record, which covers the period beginning on Aug. 1, 1953, when the local Democrat first went to Congress, and extending through the final day of the most recent session, has not been easily maintained. It has required a full measure of devotion to duty, a great deal of determination and, probably, some little luck.

"During the first session of the 86th Congress which recently came to an end, for example, Congressman Natcher answered 176 roll calls.

"We did not agree with his vote in every instance, but we nevertheless admire his refusal to bow to the temptation to attempt to straddle issues by failing to go on record during roll calls on controversial issues.

"There is little reason for Congressman Natcher's constituents in the 2nd District not knowing where he stood on the main issues facing Congress.

"We congratulate Mr. Natcher on the extension of an enviable voting record through another session of Congress."

The Barren River Development League met in Scottsville and an article appears in the Park City Daily News which reads as follows:

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF YEAR VIEWED WITH SATISFACTION

"The Barren River Development League last night took satisfaction in accomplishments of the past year and elected Houston Griffin, manager of the Bowling Green Laundry and Dry Cleaners, to lead it in a continuation of the battle to develop the water resources of the area.

"Griffin was elected to succeed John Worsham of Glasgow at the annual meeting of the league at the Jacksonian Hotel in Scottsville.

"Other officers elected at the meeting attended by more than 100 members included:

"Muriette Gilliam of Scottsville and Davidson Gardner of Glasgow, vice presidents; J. Ray Gaines, Bowling Green, secretary, and Jack Pedigo, treasurer.

"Named directors were the following: Nirt S. Fowler and Browder Tatum, for Allen County; Louie Nunn and Waldo Redmond, for Barren County; Charles Stewart and E. O. Pearson, Jr., for Warren County; Guy Cook and W. A. Moore, for Butler County; R. A. Demunbrum and Carl Turner, for Edmonson County.

"Presiding at the meeting in the absence of Worsham, who has moved to Lexington, was Pearson, president of the Warren County Barren River Development league.

"Noting that the Barren River Development League is but three years old, Pearson reviewed what has been accomplished since its inception.

"He pointed out that the past year has witnessed the groundbreaking ceremony for the Nolin River Reservoir; passage of a public works bill providing funds for starting the Barren River reservoir and for continuation of construction of the Nolin, and passage of the TVA self-financing bill.

"Pearson observed that representatives of the League from Bowling Green had met with the TVA board and staff at Knoxville on several occasions and with Senators Cooper and Morton and Congressman Natcher on location of a TVA steam plant.

"These efforts helped pave the way for the announcement last week that the Tennessee Valley Authority would construct a huge steam plant at Paradise in Muhlenberg County.

"Pearson asserted that the absence of these developments and others has cost the Green and Barren River valleys many millions of dollars over the past several years.

"Pearson also went over the recommendations which Kentucky's congressional delegation has made

to the Bureau of the Budget for public works projects in the Green River Valley for fiscal year 1961.

"These include \$3,000,000 to continue construction of the Port Oliver Reservoir, \$3,000,000 to continue construction of the Nolin reservoir \$100,000 for planning the Upper Green reservoir, and \$100,000 to initiate advance engineering and design for reconstruction of Locks and Dams 3 and 4 on Green River. These locks are at Rochester and Woodbury, respectively.

"During the course of the meeting, representatives of each of the counties represented were called on for brief remarks.

"W. A. Moore of Morgantown, who was president of the Green River Valley Citizens League for two years, gave the Warren County group much of the credit for T.V.A.'s choosing the Paradise site for its new steam plant.

He saw the announcement of the Paradise steam plant as focusing the "eyes of the industrialist of the East and North on the Green River Valley."

"Stewart described the TVA steam plan announcement as "the breakthrough that we have been waiting for for many, many years."

"J. E. Wood of Greenville, executive vice-president of the Green River Valley Citizens League told the group that the Barren reservoir provided the key to acquisition of the TVA steam plant.

"Then he added, "We in the lower valley are just as interested in canalization above mile 103 as we were in canalization below mile 103.

"As far as J. E. Wood is concerned, William F. Natcher is the greatest congressman in the United States."

"Tribute was also paid to the efforts of Natcher and Pearson by Sneed Yager, manager of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce who credited these two with "carrying the ball" in water resources development in this area.

"The league adopted resolutions expressing its gratitude to Congressman Natcher and Senators Cooper and Morton for the parts they played in securing funds for the Nolin and Barren reservoirs, providing a self-financing bill for TVA and in helping bring about location of a TVA steam plant in the Green River Valley.

"Named to a committee to plan ground-breaking ceremonies for the Barren reservoir, were Pedigo, Gardner, Gaines, Moore, Walter Davis, Hecht Lackey, president of GRVCL, Pearson and Wood.

"A citizens liaison committee for construction of the Port Oliver dam will include Gilliam, Gardner and several other members from appropriate citizens groups.

"Appointed to a committee for development of facilities contingent upon the Barren dam were Gardner, Fowler, Bob Pitchfor, B. D. Park and James Gillenwater. This committee will work toward establishment of a state park on the Barren impoundment among other things.

October 11, 1959

By developing our resources projects and especially our flood control reservoirs in the

Second Congressional District, we were in a position to obtain the first steam plant to be erected by T.V.A. under the self-financing Bill calling for \$750,000,000 in bonds. The T.V.A. release which took place on October 1, 1959 is as follows:

"The TVA Board of Directors today announced plans for the construction of a new steamelectric generating plant on the west bank of the Green River in Muhlenberg County, near the village of Paradise, in western Kentucky. The site of the new plant is in the northwestern part of TVA's power service area and on the edge of the extensive coal fields of that section.

"At the same time, TVA announced the award of a contract to the Peabody Coal Company of St. Louis for 65 million tons of coal to supply the plant over a period of nearly 17 years.

"The Paradise steam plant will have an initial installation of one 600,000 kilowatt generating unit. This turbogenerator, the largest ever to be built, was ordered from the General Electric Company August 13 at a price of \$18,007,280, and work on it is now under way. Bids for the boiler for the unit have been received by TVA, but no contract has yet been awarded.

"Scheduled for operation in September 1962, the plant will enable TVA to keep up with the rapidly growing use of power in the area it serves. Use of electricity in this area, exclusive of the heavy use of power by the atomic energy plants, has been growing about 12 percent per year. Addition of the new plant is expected to bring power supply and demand into approximate balance at the end of 1962.

"The plant will be connected to the TVA transmission system at such load centers as Nashville Bowling Green, Hopkinsville and Calvert City.

"The plant will cost more than \$100,000,000. It will be the first TVA plant financed by the sale of revenue bonds, under the authorization recently granted by Congress.

"Selection of the Paradise site was made by the TVA Board last week, contingent on arrangements for a long term coal supply at favorable rates. The site has unusual advantages for low cost operation TVA said, since it virtually eliminates the cost of transporting coal.

"Under the contract with Peabody, cost of coal delivered at the plant, unwashed and produced by strip mining methods, is \$2.95 a ton, or 13.7 cents per million Btu, excluding adjustments for ash sulfur content. This is about one-fourth less than the average cost of coal delivered to TVA's steam plants, because of the absence of transportation costs.

"The Paradise site is six miles northwest of Rochester, Kentucky, on the upper reaches of the navigation pool created by the Green River Lock and Dam No. 2. It consists of a group of low knolls rising above the flood plain of the river, and varies in elevation from about 390 to 430 feet above sea level.

"Highway access will be provided by the construction of an access road, about 7/10ths of a mile long, from Kentucky State Highway 176.

"There is a dependable supply of water available in the Green River at the Paradise site for the operation of the plant with its initial installation. Dams being constructed or planned by the U. S. Corps of Engineers on the upper tributaries of the Green River are expected to add to the dependable water supply.

"The contract with the Peabody Company resulted from a bid submitted in response to an invitation issued July 2, in which TVA requested offers by all coal suppliers on large quantity, long term fuel supply for delivery at future generating plants. Peabody submitted the only bid on this portion of the invitation.

"The resulting contract is the largest, both in quantity of coal involved--65 million tons-- and in dollar commitment--\$191,750,000 --ever entered into by TVA, and is believed by TVA procurement officers to be the largest coal contract ever made.

"Under the contract, deliveries to the Paradise Plant will begin in August 1962, at 40,000 tons a week, and will continue at this rate through April 1963. They then will be stepped up to 80,000 tons a week.

"All coal for the plant at the start, at least, will be delivered by truck over private roads. Maximum distance for trucking from mine to plant is five miles.

"Preliminary work on the new plant site will begin at once. Assembly of heavy construction equipment from points throughout the Valley is under way. Forces employed in building the plant are expected to total 300 men by January 1, 1960, 800 by June 30, 1960, and to peak at about 1,500 by June 30, 1961.

November 9, 1959

Since the 16th day of September I have traveled approximately 5,000 miles in the Second Congressional District and throughout Kentucky making speeches for the Democratic ticket. I spoke in every county in my District with the exception

of three and in the three counties involved tri-county meetings were held. I made speeches from Murray to Morehead and ended up at Jackson in the mountains. Frank Cholf was ill and unable to speak; Mr. Spence, of course, could not come to Kentucky due to his age and it simmered down to John Watts and me for speeches and most of the traveling. Watts served as campaign chairman in addition to his other duties.

I made more speeches for Bert Combs and the ticket than any other speaker during the campaign with the exception of Bert Combs himself.

Of course, I am a little tired and have lost my usual $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 pounds.

As the Edmonson County paper in its November 5th issue stated:

"The unholy marriage of Chandler and the Republicans met with a storm of disapproval from Kentucky voters on Tuesday."

Harry Lee Waterfield, the defeated Democratic candidate in the primary, refused to appear on the platform with Bert Combs at the time that former President Harry S. Truman spoke in Paducah. At this time Governor Chandler said that the bolt was on and that in his opinion 50,000 Democrats would stay away from the polls and further it would be to the best interest of the Democratic Party in Kentucky if Bert Combs failed to win. Chandler was overwhelmingly defeated in the primary and after attempting to destroy the Party in November was adequately squelched by the people of Kentucky. Bert Combs established an all time record with a majority that now exceeds 179,895. Up to this time the all time record was established by A. B. Chandler, and his majority was slightly over 130,000.

Mr. Truman was exceedingly nice to me at Paducah and informed all of those in his hotel room that I was doing a right good job in Congress. They had several pictures of Mr. Truman and he autographed one for Louise. He asked Louise's name and wrote a personal note on this picture and Louise was delighted.

The steel strike finally lasted 116 days with the Supreme Court on Saturday, November 7th upholding an injunction ordering 500,000 striking steel workers back to the mills for an 80 day cooling off period.

Since adjournment Representatives Alvin Ray Bush of Pennsylvania, Charles A. Boyle of Chicago, and Steven V. Carter of Iowa died. On our second attempt to override the Public Works veto, Carter appeared in the House to vote and he was almost at the point of death on this occasion. He had cancer and was serving his first term. It took two men, one on each side, to get him onto the floor and then off the floor at the conclusion of the veto vote. In addition, William Langer of North Dakota died yesterday. He was known as a maverick and had as much courage as any Senator now serving in the Senate.

A great many major events have taken place since I left Washington, and upon my return I was informed that the budget for fiscal year 1961 will be several billion dollars more than the budget for fiscal year 1960.

An article appeared in the November issue of the Rural Kentuckian written by Charles Stewart, Manager of the Warren Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation, concerning our fight over the Barren River Reservoir. This article was written just prior to the announcement of our new steam plant for Green River Valley.

This article is as follows:

"At this season of year our thoughts turn naturally toward the Thanksgiving period and the many special things for which we can be thankful.

"We at Warren Rural Electric Cooperative like you throughout our service area, undoubtedly could list any number of things which are particularly close to us.

"But at the top of our list we would have to list one man and the untiring effort which he has put forth on behalf of rural people throughout the Tennessee Valley Authority area. We refer, of course, to Congressman William H. Natcher of Bowling Green.

"As most of you know, Representative Natcher recently led the successful fight in Congress to override the President's veto of the water projects bill. This was a major feat in itself, but even more important was the fact that the bill which Congress mustered through by a landslide vote of 280 to 121 will present our own area with unlimited opportunities.

"The President had objected to new water projects included in the bill, among which was the Port Oliver Reservoir project in Allen and Barren Counties. After first failing by one vote to override the veto, Congress amended the bill slightly and then overrode a second veto.

"An editorial in the Louisville Courier-Journal had this to say in praise for Mr. Natcher: 'Unlike the President, Congressman Natcher knows the facts about water projects and how directly they affect the economy and lives of the people concerned.'

"Our 2nd District Congressman realized, as I believe, that without the Port Oliver Reservoir on upper Barren River, South Central Kentucky would almost certainly be left behind in the quest for industrial expansion. And he knew that any industrial growth would mean more jobs for our rural people.

"It is common knowledge that TVA, bolstered by the recently-enacted Self Financing Bill, has been looking around for sites on which to erect several giant new steam plants. And it is no secret that negotiations have been underway in an effort to have one of these generating facilities located in our area.

"With controlled flow of Barren River below Port Oliver Dam, sufficient water would be available at all times to serve the needs of a steam plant, and the close proximity of large coal fields also would prove attractive.

"Your manager was privileged recently to accompany a group of citizens to Knoxville to discuss with TVA officials the possibility of choosing this area for one of its steam plants. Following this, we went on to Washington to confer with Congressman Watcher and others in regard to the same proposal.

"Port Oliver Reservoir, which the President said should not be build, will soon begin taking shape. And with its construction comes new hope for added prosperity and increased standards of living for the people of our area.

"To Congressman Watcher and others who worked beside him in this undertaking, each of us owes a sincere 'thanks' for a job well done."

January 6, 1960

The Second Session of the 86th Congress reconvened at noon today. The opening day ceremonies consisted mainly of eulogies to deceased members. Since we adjourned Representatives Boyle of Chicago, Carter of Iowa, and Bush of Pennsylvania died. In addition a number of speeches were made commending our Speaker, Sam Rayburn of Texas, who celebrated his 78th birthday today. This is the start of his 48th year in the House and he has served as Speaker longer than any man in the history of the United States.

January 7, 1960

Representative Richard Simpson of Pennsylvania died early this morning and eulogies were heard today in the House. In addition, President Dwight D. Eisenhower delivered his state of the Union Message to a Joint Session of Congress. He started his speech by saying that seven years ago when he was elected President he had one major aim over and above all others. He was determined, he said, to utilize every source at his command for the cause of peace. His speech generally was right political from beginning to end and he touched upon many subjects that I can support without any difficulty.

The worst steel-labor battle in the history of this country ended Monday on terms recommended by the government. Apparently 7 or 8 of the large steel companies have indicated that there will be no hike in the price of steel, but in my opinion eventual increase of from 3 to 5 dollars per ton will take place. Much political hay was cut in settling this strike. For days now Vice President Nixon and Secretary of Labor Mitchell have been praised in the newspapers on radio and television.

During the past several weeks the newspapers of Kentucky have started speculating as to the Democratic Nominee for U. S. Senator in 1960. The following article appeared in the Louisville, Kentucky Courier Journal:

KEEN JOHNSON MIGHT SEEK SENATE
SEAT

"Former Governor Keen Johnson will be a candidate for the 1960 Democratic nomination for United States senate if he is guaranteed the support of the Democratic leadership of Kentucky as represented by the new State Administration.

"Johnson, vice-president for public affairs of the Reynolds Metals Company, declined to comment for publication yesterday.

"But sources close to him said he would be delighted to run for the seat now held by John Sherman Cooper if:

"Governor Combs, Lieutenant Governor Wilson Wyatt, State Highway Commissioner Earle C. Clements and the party organization they represent will lend their support.

OTHERWISE NO RACE

"Otherwise, according to friends, Johnson would not make the race. The former lieutenant governor, 1935-1939, and Governor, 1939-43, has another year to go before he is due to retire from the Reynolds concern.

"Johnson originally was for Wyatt for the nomination for governor, but came out ardently for the team of Combs and Wyatt when the two merged forces.

"He had breakfast with Combs the morning after the November 3rd election and gave Combs the natty new suit in which he was inaugurated.

"Eager" for Cooper's Defeat.

"Johnson has been quoted as saying he was 'Eager for the defeat of Waterfield by Combs' and is eager for the defeat of Cooper next November by a Democrat."

"Johnson, who also is president and publisher of the Richmond Register, will be 64 January 12.

"Some Democrats believe Johnson might receive the support of the so-called Democratic leadership, as now constituted, if certain other possible candidates decide not to give up their present posts to risk the Senate race.

Natcher, Watts Mentioned

"The two in this classification most mentioned are Congressman William H. Natcher, Bowling Green, Second District, and Congressman John C. Watts, Nicholasville, Sixth District. Of the two, Natcher is considered the likelier candidate.

"The Bowling Green attorney has had the support of former Governor and Senator Clements and of Agriculture Commissioner-elect Emerson Beauchamp all during his tenure in the House, which dates back to 1953.

"The only comment Natcher has made so far on the possibility he will make the Senate race against Cooper, candidate for re-election, is, "I am a candidate for re-election to the House."

"Watts has said he is 'well satisfied' with his seat in the House and at this time has no comment on the Senate race.

"Among others mentioned are Clements and Wyatt. Friends have reported that Clements, who is supporting Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas for the Democratic nomination for president next year, is not interested in seeking the Senate seat.

"Wyatt is said to have rejected any idea that he run for the Senate next year. His eyes are said to be set on the Democratic nomination for governor in 1963.

Good chance held essential

"Whoever has the support of the New Administration leadership would be expected to have a better than even chance to win the nomination in the May primary, or a June or July primary, if the 1960 General Assembly changes the date.

"It may be, however, that the Administration candidate will face a major fight. Friends have said that former Lieutenant Governor Harry Lee Waterfield, unsuccessful candidate for the nomination for governor both in 1947 and 1959, might be a candidate.

"An Associated Press story Wednesday went so far as to say Waterfield is expected to announce his candidacy soon. Waterfield declined comment on the report.

2nd Democratic Tussle Possible

In the event Waterfield does run and the new Administration backs another candidate, the race would take on some of the aspects of the Democratic primary this year in which Waterfield was supported by former Governor A. B. Chandler and Govos had the support of Clements and Wyatt.

"While none of the Democrats mentioned actually has said he will be a candidate, Natcher has directed attention to the fact that both he and Watts are members of important House committees--Watts on Ways and Means, and Natcher on Appropriations.

"One Democratic leader, referring to Watts and Natcher, said:

"When they slide the watermelon along, if those two don't get a slice for Kentucky they're asleep."

"Johnson had an opportunity to run with Democratic State Administration support for the Democratic nomination for governor in 1955, but was not willing at that time to give up or take leave from his lucrative post with Reynolds Metals.

"Friends say now, however, that Johnson with retirement only a year off, believes he could arrange to leave his position to make the race for the Senate without any hazard to his retirement setup with the big aluminum concern."

"Also another article appeared in the Madisonville Messenger which is as follows:

WATERFIELD IN SENATE RACE

"Former Lt. Gov. Harry Lee Waterfield is expected to try for the Democratic nomination in the U. S. Senate race next year.

"A lot of people have asked me what I am going to do," he said Wednesday. "But I will wait until after Christmas."

"If Waterfield runs and wins the nomination his opponent will probably be Sen. John Sherman Cooper, a Republican who is serving the expired term of the late Allen W. Bentley, former vice president.

"Cooper said at New York Wednesday he intends to be a candidate - I'm not trying to be coy about it."

"Waterfield was an unsuccessful candidate in the Democratic gubernatorial primary."

"He has returned to his home at Clinton where — he publishes the Hickman County Gazette and operates a large livestock farm.

Natcher, Clements, Watts?

"The other potential Democratic candidates:

"Congressman William H. Natcher, Bowling Green.

"Congressman John C. Watts of Nicholasville, campaign manager for Gov. Bert Combs in his record-breaking November victory.

"Former Sen. and Gov. Earle C. Clements, the new state commissioner of highways.

"Should Clements run he would be expected to count on the full support of Combs. Clements helped guide the Combs-Wyatt ticket to victory in the primary and general elections.

"Watts' friends said he would prefer another term or two in Congress and then a return to private life—but would accept a party demand that he run for the Senate.

"If Clements entered the Senate race, Watts would be free to seek re-election to the House."

The following article appeared in the Park City Daily News:

KEEN JOHNSON MAY SEEK SENATE SEAT

"Former Gov. Keen Johnson has declined comment on a report he will enter the Democratic primary for U. S. senator if the state administration guarantees him support.

"The Louisville Courier-Journal said today Johnson won't be a candidate next year unless he gets this backing.

"The post now held by Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky) will be up for contest in November. Cooper has said he will be in the race.

"Political writer Thornton Connell said some Democrats believe Johnson might obtain administration support if other potential candidates decide not to risk the Senate race.

"He said two most mentioned in this category are Congressman William H. Natcher of Bowling Green and Congressman John C. Watts of Nicholasville.

"Natcher and Watts have indicated satisfaction with their present status but haven't said they wouldn't run for the Senate.

"Lt. Gov. Wilson Wyatt and State Highway Commissioner Earle C. Clements also have been mentioned as possible candidates, Connell said.

"And former Lt. Gov. Harry Lee Waterfield is expected to announce his candidacy soon.

"Johnson was lieutenant governor from 1935 to 1939 and governor from 1939 to 1943.

"He now is vice president for public affairs of the Reynolds Metals Co. and is due to retire another year at 61.

"Johnson also is president and publisher of the Richmond Register."

Beginning on September 16th and extending to December 22nd I traveled a little over 7,000 miles in my District and in Kentucky. During this time I made 71 speeches. Some of these speeches certainly did not sound too good to me and I know because I listen as I go along. A lot of nice things happened in making my annual tour through the Second District. People were unusually nice to me and, for instance, in Barren County which is over in the fourth congressional District, after I had made a speech to the Rotary Club two beautiful silver mint julep cups were presented to me with the notation "To Bill Matcher in appreciation of everything he has done for Glasgow and Barren County." Today my good friend Frank Chelf stopped by my office and I offered to let him drink coffee out of either one of my cups.

During the past several weeks a number of major events have occurred throughout the world. President Eisenhower has recently returned from his eleven country tour and received a big ovation at every stop. The summit conference is to be held during the spring and within the next few weeks President Eisenhower will make a ten day tour of South America.

During the present session we will consider school construction legislation and increase in the minimum wage and hour and additional coverage under the wage and hour law, civil rights, some sort of farm bill and a tax bill which has for its purpose the closing of gaps in our tax structure with special emphasis paid to income tax deductions.

It now appears that President Eisenhower will dedicate his final year in office to the cause of peace. Judging from his trips he will work incessantly and will travel as much as possible hoping to lessen world tensions. In his State of the Union Message today President Eisenhower indicated that the Budget for fiscal year 1961 will total a little over \$12,000,000,000. In order to adjourn

by July 4th our Committee on Appropriations will begin Hearings on Monday, January 11th, notwithstanding the fact that the President's Budget request will not be received until January 18th at which time the Budget will be sent to Congress. By mutual agreement with the White House the Budget has been turned over to our Committee on Appropriations and no release will be made of the contents but witnesses will start appearing on Monday before the fifteen subcommittees to justify the amounts requested. This is the first time since our present budget structure was enacted that such procedure has been agreed upon.

During the time that I traveled throughout the District, our last Civil War Veteran died at the age of 118 in the State of Texas.

Every indication is to the effect that the President will again utilize his power of veto quite frequently. During the present year two of the older members on the Supreme Court will resign.

During the present Session of the 86th Congress politics will dominate the Session. With Senator Kennady, Senator Johnson and Senators Symington and Humphrey all hoping for the Democratic Presidential Nomination this year and since Governor Rockefeller of New York has withdrawn it now appears that Vice President Nixon will be nominated by the Republicans without any difficulty. This Session of Congress will naturally be right political.

Every effort will be made during the present year to tax cooperatives and a bitter fight will be waged over the Administrations request for removal of the interest ceiling on long term treasury bonds. Foreign Aid faces its greatest battle during the year 1960. In the end this program will probably be continued on about the same basis as last year.

During the year we should see further legislation under Social Security but I do not believe that hospital, nursing home and surgical coverage for the aged will be enacted. I believe that some form of aid to education will be enacted into law this year.

Since the steel strike settlement was pure and simple politics with Vice President Nixon the recipient of considerable prestige as a result of this settlement no further major changes in laws on labor-management relations is likely.

The Soviet Union is experiencing considerable difficulty with its farm program. Instead of surplus such as we are experiencing with our nine billion dollars worth on hand at the present time, the Soviet Union's agricultural program for the past year was almost a complete failure. Starvation does not exist but an inadequate amount was produced.

If Adlai Stevenson is drafted again by the Democratic Party in my opinion Vice President Nixon will be elected President. This is the only thing that will save John Sherman Cooper in his race for re-election in Kentucky this year.

After all of the newspaper publicity about the Senate race I have continued to maintain my position that I am a candidate for re-election to the House. Sometime I would like to go over on the Senate side and serve but since I am a Member of the Committee on Appropriations about half way up the list as far as seniority is concerned I have everything to lose and not too much to gain.

January 11, 1960

The Committee on Appropriations began Hearings today on the Budget for fiscal year 1961. I am still serving on three Subcommittees - Agriculture, Foreign Aid and District of Columbia Budget. We began Hearings today on District of Columbia Budget.

On several occasions since I have been a Member of the House, wives of Russian Diplomatic personnel have been arrested for shoplifting. This past week the wife of the Assistant Soviet Naval Attache was detained for shoplifting a \$2.56 cut of meat. A number of cases have happened such as this and it causes you to wonder why these people perform such acts. All of those that I see who are assigned to the Russian Embassy here in Washington are dressed in the finest of clothes and all look like fat cats.

This past week Emerson Beauchamp, the new Commissioner of Agriculture of Kentucky directed letters to the Members of the House and Senate from Kentucky requesting additional funds for brucellosis. For fiscal year 1960, \$487,000 was allocated by the Federal Government for live stock control programs and this amount was matched by funds from the State of Kentucky. Along about this time each year some of the States fail to use the amount allocated, and when the request was made for any additional funds not used by other states, I succeeded in securing \$30,000 from the Department of Agriculture which when matched will total \$60,000 for this program. As soon as the survey is completed of all the states we may obtain additional funds for Kentucky. I know this pleased the new Commissioner since his first request was granted.

This past week-end former President Harry S. Truman wrote an article in which he stated that President Eisenhower should take Democrats with him to the summit. Our former President, who by the way, in my opinion was a good one, was further of the opinion that our partners in freedom throughout the world might be apprehensive about the coming contest for the Presidency of the United States unless foreign Policy is kept out of and above partisan politics. I agree with Mr. Truman that the President of the United States regardless of his political faith should at all times take the necessary steps at home to insure support and cooperation in foreign affairs. Politics should always stop at the water line.

January 12, 1960

The senatorial race in Kentucky has started to move right rapidly. Since I have informed the leaders in Kentucky that I am a candidate for re-election to the House it now appears that Keen Johnson who for a number of years has wanted to make the race may be selected. Harry Lee Waterfield indicates now since Keen Johnson's name has been mentioned that he might make the race thereby bringing on a Democratic Primary. A number of friends of Governor Combs have decided that the Primary date should be changed to the last Saturday in June. This may control somewhat the Senatorial Race.

President Eisenhower who for sometime has almost ignored John Sherman Cooper has all of a sudden decided that he will help him in his race for re-election this year. For a number of weeks Senator Cooper has made loud noises bemoaning the fact that nothing is being done for the mountain people of Kentucky. He has directed a letter to the President calling attention to the fact that the critical area bill or some legislation should immediately be enacted to help the mountains of Kentucky. In today's mail I received a large envelope from the White House containing a mimeographed copy of the President's answer to Senator Cooper and also a mimeographed copy of the Senator's letter. This is right unusual procedure to say the least.

January 15, 1960

I attended a Burley Tobacco meeting yesterday at the Department of Agriculture. At this meeting an acreage increase of 5 % was discussed. Tobacco is passing through the most crucial period in its entire history and I do not believe that we should rock the boat. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has emphatically stated that tobacco is one of the causes of cancer and this has played its part in so far as the future of tobacco is concerned.

Yesterday Khrushchev announced that Russia is cutting its armed forces by a third and switching to rocket and nuclear weapons. In his three hour, 2000 word address he emphatically stated that the United States of America is no longer the world's most powerful force.

The United States immediately challenged the Soviet Union to make good on its promises of military man power cuts by permitting international

disarmament inspection and control.

The Soviet announcement may be somewhat like other announcements during the past few months proposing reductions which only indicate an intention since we have no verifiable means of checking any actual reductions.

After a lot of criticism President Eisenhower finally yesterday ordered an immediate study for increasing federal spending to speed development of super booster rockets for the United States space program. The President instructed Keith Glennan, Head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, to complete the study as soon as possible.

We are about one-half through with the Hearings for the District of Columbia Budget. As usual the three Commissioners and the people generally in the District believe that something is being done to them and that the instigator is Congress.

Going back to the Soviet announcement concerning reduction of forces it seems that although there is no way to check on the proposed cut of 1.2 million men which would bring the Russian force to 2.4 million there may be no reason to doubt Khrushchev's intention at the present time. It also may well be that he is forecasting the success of peaceful co-existence to free manpower for the

demand~~s~~ of industry. Industry in Russia is suffering today and this reduction in force is necessary. A careful examination of Khrushchev's speech probably also discloses the fact that he foresees no more limited wars. This is the area of defense in which we are weakest at the present time and it is imperative that we step up our missile and outer space program.

Today Miss Evelyn Furgerson who has been one of my secretaries for a period of five years will leave for Peru for a period of months and then she is going back to school. She is a good secretary and I shall certainly miss her.

My office force now consists of Miss Aileen McLean, Miss Catherine Hampson, Mrs. Polly Haynes, Miss Joan Walsh and Mrs. Esta Tabor.

January 18, 1960

The President's Budget Message and Budget for Fiscal Year 1961 was received by Congress today.

The Public Works' Section of the Budget provides for appropriations totaling \$936,422,000. This compares with actual appropriations of \$869,871,959 for Fiscal Year 1960. Fiscal Year 1961 funds are requested for 170 continuing construction projects, 24 new construction starts, and 7 reimbursements to local interests for construction work already accomplished. Funds were also requested in the Budget for 46 continuing planning projects, 14 new planning starts, and 2 planning resumptions.

For Kentucky, we have under construction the following projects and amounts for Fiscal Year 1961:

Markland Locks and Dam
\$12,600,000

Greenup Locks and Dam
\$9,959,000

Locks and Dam 41
\$9,215,000

New Richmond-Capt. Anthony Madahl Locks
and Dam
\$15,000,000

Nolin River Reservoir
\$2,600,000

Barren River Reservoir
\$2,175,000

Barkley Dam
\$17,100,000

Under "planning", we have the following:

Fishtrap Reservoir
\$349,000

Green River Reservoir
\$100,000

Under "general investigation and survey",
we have the following:

Continuation of Big Sandy River Survey
\$10,000

Survey of the Cumberland River near the
mouth of Bunches Creek
\$15,000

Licking River Reservoir Survey
\$20,000

Panther Creek Drainage Project
\$15,000

For "general survey," we have the
following:

Ohio River Basin Survey
\$400,000.

The Cannelton-Hawesville Locks and Dam was not included under the "advance engineering and design" for the reason that it had not been fully authorized. The letter from the Chief of the Corps of Engineers is now on the desk of the Secretary of the Army and acting under the authority set forth in the law of 1909, this letter must be forthcoming before any money can be added in the Budget. We hope to secure the \$150,000 while the bill is in the House. \$10,000 for engineering studies on the flood wall at Sturgis, Kentucky, was not included and this item should go in the bill while it is in the House. In addition, \$25,000 to begin a survey of the Rockcastle River and its tributaries should also be added to the bill.

The Pound River Reservoir in Virginia which is just over the line at Pike County, Kentucky, is also in the Budget for \$3,100,000. This reservoir is located in Dickenson County, Virginia, and is now known as the John W. Flannagan Reservoir.

Only one state in the United States-- California--receives more money in the Budget generally than Kentucky at the present time. With more miles of navigable streams than any other state in the United States, we naturally have more projects.

The President's Budget today contains requests for \$79.8 billion. New obligational authority totals \$79.4 billion, \$45.6 billion is for major national security, \$9.6 billion for interest, \$5.6 billion for agriculture, \$5.5 billion for veterans and \$13.5 billion for other agencies.

For Budget Receipts, we have \$43.7 billion from individual income taxes, \$23.5 billion from corporation income taxes, \$9.5 billion from excise taxes, and \$7.3 billion from other taxes.

Under "legislative proposals," the Budget requests the necessary legislation to remove interest ceiling on Treasury Bonds and to provide temporary increase in debt limit. In addition, the Budget calls for an extension of the present corporate and excise tax rates, provides for equitable taxation of cooperatives, prevent excessive depletion allowances on mineral products, revise tax on gains from sales of depreciable personal property, adopt clarifying technical amendments to income tax laws, increase aviation fuel taxes and credit them to general fund and establish adequate fees and charges for special services or benefits.

In 1954, Senator Clements and I passed the necessary law providing for the purchase of the Great Onyx and Crystal Caves. These two privately owned caves are located within the boundary of Mammoth Cave National Park which, by the way, contains 51,000 acres of land. At the time the law was passed, we secured the necessary authorization from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to purchase the two caves for the sum of \$650,000. Since that time, we have had these properties under option to purchase and always at the last minute something has happened to prevent a full and final consummation of the sale.

The Budget contains \$540,000 which added to \$110,000 appropriated in small amounts during the past four years as a reserve fund makes the total amount of \$650,000 which is to be used to purchase the two cave properties.

Last year, the Department of Interior entered into option with the further purchase of the two properties and in addition to the \$650,000, agreed to permit the owners of Great Onyx Cave to receive the purchase price and to keep the property for a period of two years, receiving the income. The owners of Crystal Cave were permitted to keep their property after the payment price. My Committee on Appropriations refused to go along with this option.

The money contained in the Budget today for the purchase of these two caves should do the job and I hope that we not only are able to finally eliminate the dissension which is constant on the operation of these two projects within the boundary of the Mammoth Cave National Park, but also succeed in securing from the State of Kentucky the right-of-way for the new Mammoth Cave Park entrance road.

January 19, 1960

President Eisenhower will tour the Soviet Union from June 10 to June 19 to repay the State visit here last year of Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev. The invitation to the President was extended also to Mrs. Eisenhower and to the President's grandchildren, especially young David.

Yesterday, Japan's Prime Minister Kishi reached Washington to sign a new treaty for Japanese-American cooperation which has

aroused considerable opposition in his homeland. Since the close of World War I, we have appropriated a little over \$1 billion in mutual security funds for Japan. When the War closed, there were no Communists in Japan, and at the present time, there are over two million openly organized in groups with public headquarters. This is a right difficult matter to explain to our people.

All of the subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations are well under way, and if everything continues smoothly, we should have all fifteen of our regular bills enacted several days before the target adjournment date of July 4.

Yesterday, in addition to work on the Budget, I prepared and submitted a statement before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs calling for approval of legislation which has for its purpose additional uses and research for coal. In 1950 in Kentucky, we had nearly 80,000 coal miners, and today we have approximately 35,000. With the largest coal contract in the history of the United States executed, several weeks ago by TVA for coal in the Green River Valley to be used at the Paradise Steam Plant, the future of coal in our District appears to be exceedingly bright. We are producing almost as much coal as eastern Kentucky; and when the Paradise Steam Plant goes into full operation, we will produce more.

Governor Bert Combs has made a good start in Kentucky and should make us a good Governor. He is carrying out his campaign pledges and Kentucky should be a better place in which to live as a result of his election.

January 20, 1960

The Budget amounts for water resource development projects, purchase of the two privately owned caves within the boundary of Mammoth Cave National Park and our proposal for additional coal research brought about the following stories in the LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL.

The cave story is entitled, "\$540,000 Is Budgeted For Buying 2 Caves," and the story is as follows:

" Washington, Jan. 16--President Eisenhower's budget contained a provision Monday that could bring a successful termination to the prolonged effort to purchase for the Federal Park Service two privately owned caves that lie within Mammoth Cave National Park.

"The budget calls for appropriation by Congress of \$540,000 for acquisition of Crystal Cave and Great Onyx Cave, whose operators for more than a quarter of a century have been competition for the patronage of tourists headed for Mammoth Cave. With \$110,000 already on hand, the total available for purchase of the two caves is \$650,000.

"Sum Most Congress To Pay

"However, Representative William H. Natcher, in whose district the caves and Mammoth Cave Park lie, said he believes both sets of owners, knowing that the money is awaiting them, will accept this offer. In any event, Natcher said, it is the absolute maximum Congress is willing to pay.

"Senator Thruston B. Morton, who has been active with Natcher in trying to get the two private caves transferred to the Park Service, said he was pleased the money for their purchase was put in the budget. He expressed hope the owners would accept the sum offered them.

"Combs Plans Another Look

"Governor Combs said the State, in view of Eisenhower's budget recommendation, will "take another look" at purchase of the two privately owned caves.

"Combs would not say whether negotiations would be reopened with the owners.

"However, he added, the proposed purchase has been 'kicking around long enough. The Government either ought to buy the caves or forget about them.'

"Combs said he would look into the matter to see if anything should be done, 'It is time to bring the whole thing to a conclusion,' he added.

"The State has been acting as the real estate agent between the Interior Department and owners of the two caves.

"Got To Brink Of Sale

"Last year, the Park Service and the two sets of owners got right up to the selling point, but the bargain struck between buyer and seller was disapproved by Congress.

"That bargain included a total price of \$650,000 for the two caves. But, because the owners insisted that was not enough, the National Park Service agreed to let the profits from one cave go for two years to its present owners and the profits of the other continue to the owners for three years.

"Amendment Defeated

"Before that bargain was struck, the appropriations bill in which the money would have been carried had already passed the House. So it was put in as an amendment on the Senate side. The Senate Appropriations Committee decided to permit the former owners to continue to collect receipts for two and three years. But when the bill went to the House side for conference, members refused to approve such an agreement.

"Natcher said that the cave owners apparently felt last year that, because the money was not ready for purchase of the caves, they were justified in seeking the extra consideration. But, with the money already in the budget, he said, he believes they will be willing to sell at the flat price of \$650,000 with no fringe benefits.

"Tourists Confused

"Owners of Great Gray Cave are

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Cox and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bush. Owners of Crystal Cave are Mrs. Carrie B. Thomas and her two daughters, Mrs. Ruth Thomas Pohl and Mrs. Mary Thomas Chaney.

"For 28 years, travel groups have sought to bring an end to confusion caused by tourists' being unable to distinguish between solicitors for the two caves and the representatives of Mammoth Cave National Park.

"The first action by Congress was taken in 1954 when it passed the Clements-Natcher bill authorizing purchase of the private caves and their inclusion in Mammoth Cave Park."

The coal story is entitled, "2 In House Urge Study Of Coal Use," and this story is as follows:

"Washington, Jan. 18--A congressman from the high-volatile coal fields of East Kentucky and one from the 'steam coal' area of West Kentucky argued Monday before a House committee in support of government research to find new uses for coal.

"They were Carl D. Perkins, Hindman, and William H. Natcher, Bowling Green. Both preferred the legislation, which President Eisenhower killed by pocket veto last fall. It would have set up an independent agency to carry on the research.

"Feels Oil Giver Preference

"But both agreed with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs that, if they

could not have the independent agency, they would support a move to have the research conducted under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior.

"Perkins told the committee his insistence on a separate agency is based on the belief that the Department of the Interior is partial to the oil industry, that it would not let the Bureau of Mines conduct adequate research.

"The committee, which closed its hearings, is expected to bring out a measure putting the responsibility for research on the Bureau of Mines."

The water resource project story is entitled, "Natcher, Perkins Expect Money To Be Provided For Fishtrap Project," and this story is as follows:

"Washington, Jan. 18--Whatever quarrels Congress may have with President Eisenhower about his budget, legislative and executive branches appeared Monday to be in for an era of good feeling in this election year over the question of money for river developments.

"After two years of firm opposition to undertaking any new construction in that field, the President has given his approval to 24 new starts for the 1961 fiscal year beginning July 1.

No new starts, however, are in

Kentucky, but Kentucky congressmen are hopeful of including some Kentucky projects.

"Eisenhower's budget asked for \$66,550,041 more for dams and locks, reservoirs, and floodwalls than was approved by Congress for the current 1960 fiscal year.

"Figure Termed Flexible

"There is no reason to assume Congress will confine itself to the new starts approved by the President. In fiscal 1959, when Eisenhower first put the lid on new construction, Congress wrote 46 new projects into the appropriations bill.

"Last summer, after a struggle that involved two veto messages and a final overriding of the second veto by the two houses, Congress provided money for 67 new starts.

"With the President talking about a surplus running as high as \$4,200,000,000 and with his budget message calling for relaxation of the ban on new work, members of Congress feel justified in describing his public-works budget figure of \$36,422,000 as a flexible one.

"2 State Jobs Approved

"As William E. Watcher, Bowling Green Democrat put it, in his capacity as a member of the House Appropriations Committee, 'This will be a much easier budget to work with than our committee had had in the last two years.'

"Among the new starts approved during the past two years over the President's objections were two in Kentucky, the Nolichucky River reservoir in 1959 and the Barren River reservoir in fiscal 1960.

"Natcher is confident the appropriations committee will give approval to the beginning of construction work on the Fishtrap dam and reservoir on the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River in Pike County, Kentucky. The budget provides \$349,000 to be spent on advance engineering and design necessary to get Fishtrap ready for construction.

"Senators Behind Effort

"Representative Carl D. Perkins of Hindman, in whose district the Fishtrap reservoir would be, said the Army Corps of Engineers has notified him it could use wisely \$306,000 for construction work there.

"I think we will get construction money for Fishtrap,' Perkins said.

"Efforts to get money for Fishtrap have the support of Kentucky's two Republican senators, John Sherman Cooper and Thurston B. Morton.

"The President's budget calls for \$3,100,000 for continued construction work, for a second year, on the Pound River reservoir in Dickinson County, Virginia, just across the line from Pike County, Kentucky.

"Projects Under Way

"Pound reservoir, now near

the John W. Flanagan Reservoir, is to be, along with Buckhorn Dam and Fishtrap, part of a system of controlling floods in East Kentucky.

"The budget calls for \$68,649,000 to continue work on seven big construction projects already under way in Kentucky.

"They are:

"Warsaw--Markland lock and dam, \$12,600,000.

"Greenup lock and dam, \$9,959,000.

"Lock and Dam 41 at Louisville, \$9,959,000.

"New Richmond lock and dam, now named Capt. Anthony Meldahl lock and dam, \$15,000,000.

"Nolin River reservoir, in Edmondson County, \$2,600,000.

"Barren River reservoir, six miles from Scottsville, \$2,175,000.

"Barkley Dam at Grandview on the Cumberland River, \$17,100,000.

"Surveys Approved

"The budget approves \$100,000 for advance engineering and design on the upper

Green River reservoir in Green County. That project would be part of a system including Nolin reservoir, Barron reservoir, and Rough River reservoir, the latter being completed this year.

"The budget authorizes \$10,000 to be spent for continuation of a survey of the Cumberland River near the mouth of Bunches Creek; \$20,000 for a revision of the Licking River survey, and \$15,000 for the Panther Creek drainage project in Daviess County. The sum of \$400,000 is provided to continue a survey of the Ohio River.

"To Press For Study Fund

"Natcher said he believes the Appropriations Committee will approve \$150,000 for planning work on the new locks and dams at Hawesville-Cannelton, just as soon as the secretary of the Army gives his approval to the undertaking, which is expected in a few days.

He also will press for \$10,000 for engineering studies on a floodwall at Sturgis, Ky., and \$25,000 to begin a survey of the Rockcastle River and its tributaries.

"Natcher also expects to continue efforts to get \$100,000 for locks and dams 3 and 4 on the Green River at Rochester and Woodbury. He said he believes the Budget Bureau would have included the latter had the Louisville office of the engineers had time to complete their study."

A unanimous court of appeals ruled Tuesday that the veterans' bonus proposal approved by Kentucky voters last November is valid. The opinion was based on the fact that the voters were not approving an amendment to the Constitution but rather a legislative act which sought a vote of the people on the propriety of incurring a debt to pay a veterans' bonus. Under the ruling of the court, only a veteran may be paid the bonus and the voters did not approve bonus payments to widows or heirs or next of kin since these beneficiaries were not mentioned either in the acts title or in the question put before the voters on election ballots.

Governor Bert Combs in his campaign made certain campaign promises which can only be carried out through passage of a 3% sales tax. Since the court of appeals has reversed the lower court and sustained the bonus, the Governor is now in a position of recommending and obtaining a huge tax increase as the direct result of the vote of a majority of the people in Kentucky.

Yesterday, Director Stans of the Bureau of the Budget and Secretary of the Treasury Anderson appeared before the full Committee on Appropriations. The questions posed by the members on both sides of the aisle brought forth the information that this 1961 Budget is tricky to say the least.

For instance, the alleged \$4,200,000,000, surplus which might result is simply based strictly on tax increase proposals. In addition, the Budget still contains backdoor appropriations which require no approval from the Committee on Appropriations notwithstanding the fact that the President in his Budget Message bemoans this type of procedure. One major defect in all Budgets presented since I have been a Member of Congress provided for use of foreign currencies acquired under Public Law 480 procedures without any direct requests or approval by the Appropriations Committee. Millions of dollars each year are used of foreign currencies which we acquired and left in the country from proceeds of surplus commodities under Public Law 480. The CCC would then fail to receive any credit for use of this money and our huge surplus of agricultural commodities and large restorations each year failed to receive credit. The amount expended in the agricultural program would be millions of dollars better off today if use of foreign currencies followed regular Budget procedure.

An editorial appeared in the WASHINGTON POST on Tuesday, January 16, entitled, "The Call That Never Came." This editorial pointed out a number of fallacies insofar as the 1961 Budget is concerned and in examining Mr. Stans and Mr. Anderson, I pointed out a number of the defects contained in this editorial requesting answers accordingly.

We are up to schedule with the Budget so far. Today we completed the regular hearings for the District of Columbia Budget and after a special meeting we will hear outside witnesses on Monday and Tuesday night of next week... where we will have the fist-shaking, antagonistic residents of the District who pay little or no tax and cry long and loud for home rule. If home rule were suddenly granted, a great majority of these people would simply die of shock. They do not want home rule, but want something to cry about and when you consider that over 400,000 are eligible to register in the Presidential preferential election and only some 57,000 have registered to cast their vote, you can see that home rule is almost a myth.

January 22, 1960

In the hearing before the full Committee on Appropriations, Director of the Budget Stans informed us that the Budget for Fiscal Year 1961 provides for 31,000 new employees. 22,000 are in the Post Office Department, 5,000 in the Aviation Agency, about 3,000 in the Treasury Department. The District of Columbia which, by the way, is not included under the 31,000 figure is requesting a little over 1,000 new employees.

On Wednesday of this week, the Soviet Union fired a huge test rocket

across Eurasia into the central Pacific, a distance of almost 8,000 miles. Apparently this rocket was spotted by radar and also visually by ships and planes of the United States that were in this section of the Pacific. It may be that our observers tracked the rocket electronically almost from its launching site. In President Eisenhower's State of the Union Message, he informed us that our intercontinental ballistic missiles now are accurate within a two-mile range of designated targets which would place hydrogen and atomic warheads well within the destruction area.

According to an economic report released to Congress this past week, the Soviet economy is growing at a rate conservatively estimated at 6% per annum. Our economy has been growing at a rate of less than 3%. However, the Soviet economy is only half as large as ours, but at the same time is growing about twice as fast.

When we begin our hearings on agricultural appropriations which, by the way, takes place on February 15, considerable time will be spent investigating the cost of storing surplus grain in this country. According to a report that I received today from the Department of Agriculture, we are paying out about \$1.5 million per day for storing surpluses and this does not include transportation, interest or administration. Secretary of Agriculture Benson is paying 19¢ per bushel for storage and this amount is some three times the amount paid by his

predecessor. It is also double the cost of storing wheat in surplus government ships.

I have always wondered why we are not storing more wheat in our surplus ships. Storage aboard ships in the past has proved successful and, at one time, we had well over 100 million bushels of wheat stored aboard our ships. Shortly after Secretary Benson took office, he changed the policy of storing grain aboard ships and has entered into contracts for grain storage with private enterprise throughout the United States. Secretary Benson stated several days ago that he had traveled 547,000 miles since taking over as Secretary of Agriculture. One of our Democratic members on the House Agriculture Investigations Committee says that this is one mile for every farmer who is now chasing him.

On Tuesday of next week, we will have our annual REA breakfast here in Washington. This Administration is still insisting that the REA interest rate be increased from 2%, the amount now charged for REA loans. At the meeting of the Board next week, this matter, of course, will be discussed. The Budget for Fiscal Year 1960 requested authorization for \$136 million for REA loans and this is the amount our Subcommittee granted. Just for a change, an adequate amount was requested. For Fiscal Year 1959, \$150 million was requested when it was generally known and admitted by the Department of Agriculture REA officials that the sum needed was \$317 million.

January 25, 1960

On Saturday night, I attended the 1960 Presidential Campaign Kickoff Dinner at the Sheraton Park Hotel. Over 2,000 Democrats from over the United States attended this dinner, paying \$100 per plate which, by the way, is right high for food. I sat at the Kentucky table in the Banquet Hall and we had as our speakers Harry S. Truman, Governor Pat Brown of California, Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, and Senator Symington. In the Sheraton Hall, Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, Governor Meyner of New Jersey, Senator Lyndon Johnson, and Senator Kennedy were the speakers.

From Kentucky, we had Earle C. Clements, Governor Bert Combs, Lt. Governor Wilson Wyatt, Bob Evans, and a number of other people.

On Sunday afternoon, I attended a cocktail party given by Mr. and Mrs. Drew Pearson for my friend Earle C. Clements. I met a lot of people that I had never seen before and saw a lot of fine Kentuckians. Drew Pearson, of course, has not changed too much and never seems disturbed at all when someone reminds him of former President Harry S. Truman's description which he gave of Pearson during his term in office. The Pearsons live in a row house all jammed up with other old obsolete buildings. I had a good time and I had quite a long talk with Mr. Pearson.

Senator Lyndon Johnson and a number of other Presidential candidates showed up and pretty well were all in fine humor.

At the Presidential Kickoff Dinner, President Truman almost eliminated Senator Symington. He made a statement to the effect that he had made no commitments to any prospective candidate and that all he wanted to do was to win! He further stated that he would be for the man who could win and the man who would make a good President for this country.

I was sitting directly in front of the Speakers' Table and directly in front of the podium so I could see Senator Symington and he had a pained expression on his face when this statement was made. Senator Symington's main strength today is in the report that generally circulated throughout the country that President Truman would be for him at the Convention.

Two Navy scientists descended in a bathyscaph into the deepest hole in the Pacific Ocean. They descended seven miles down into the ocean and landed on the bottom just off the Island of Guam. Jacques Piccard of the famous Swiss scientist family and Navy Lt. Don Walsh were the two involved. This seven-mile descent established a record and the bathyscaph weighs 75 tons and is loaded with gasoline and shot in even balance. When water is pumped in to replace air in the end chambers it sinks. When the tons of buckshot are released, the buoyant gasoline brings it back to the surface.

Propellers powered by electric motors provide some cruising and turning maneuverability. The Navy stated that one purpose of the deep-ocean probe was to gather information on the transmission of man-made sounds. The two men reported that they observed many types of marine life at the bottom. It took 4 hours and 48 minutes to descend.

The chairmanship of the powerful House Education and Labor Committee on Friday of last week was handed down to our colored Representative, Adam Clayton Powell of New York by Graham Barden, Democrat of North Carolina. Mr. Barden is one of the outstanding members of Congress and has served for nearly 30 years. On more than one occasion, I have heard him complain bitterly about new members coming onto his Committee without any consultation with the majority or warning. Members such as Edith Green, James Roosevelt, and others and I was not at all surprised to hear that Mr. Barden on Friday of last week called a press conference and announced that at the age of 63 having served since 1935, he and his wife had decided that it was time to begin to enjoy a more pleasant and less strenuous a life.

Some of the members on the Committee who are bitterly opposed to Powell and his famous Powell Amendment, hope to use the excuse that he is under indictment on income tax evasion with trial set for March 7 of this year as ample reason for the full

Committee to fail to give him the necessary vote electing him as Chairman. At no time has seniority been ignored and regardless of who receives the Chairmanship, the bitter and the sweet will always commingle.

Mr. Rayburn, our Speaker, announced that if Mr. Barden retired and the Democrats were in charge, Powell, if elected, would be the new Chairman, and this was established by precedent. Here is an instance where a fine Representative retires through poor judgment on the part of some of our leaders. This is one of the most controversial Committees in the House and one that requires an astute leader.

The LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL carries an editorial in today's paper calling upon Natcher, Perkins, Stubblefield, Watts, Chelf, Spence, and Siler to sign a discharge petition which would discharge the Rules Committee from further consideration of the Civil Rights Bill and immediately bring it to the floor for action. The signing of a discharge petition is, of course, in violation of orderly procedure in the House and could be dangerous and certainly destroy the purposes for which a number of Committees are placed in operation. This is a right unusual editorial to say the least.

According to some of the leading Democrats in the country who attended the Kickoff Dinner, Senator Kennedy seems to be in the lead as far as delegates' votes are concerned but they felt that Lyndon Johnson is breaking down his back.

January 26, 1960

I attended the REA breakfast this morning at the Willard Hotel. All of the REA Cooperatives in Kentucky were well represented.

At the State REA Convention in Kentucky a resolution was adopted which provided that the recommendation of this Administration concerning a study of the 2% REA loan interest rate should be made now was adopted and to me this was a serious mistake. Certainly, this is not the time to let down our guard and any concession to this Administration in the REA Program is a mistake. Senators Cooper and Morton were present and each made a statement and then the Members of the House were called on. In my remarks, I stated that : "our REA Program is one of the most successful social and economic programs ever initiated by the Federal Government. Congress believed rural electrification was in the National interest in 1936 and it is just as sound today.

"Today 96% of the farms, and ranches have electricity, and we have 4,590,000, consumers on REA financed lines. More than \$1 billion in principal and interest has been repaid to REA, and this includes \$139 million ahead of schedule.

Last year, there were only three borrowers with a delinquency of more than thirty days, only one is a distributor of electricity. The other two are refrigeration locker plants.

"This fine record certainly does not mean that the program is over or that we should let down our guard. We must keep in mind that in the rural areas use of electricity is doubling every five years. We must meet this growing service responsibility. We must remember that the average number of consumers per mile is only 3.1 and a large number of cooperatives average less than two consumers per mile.

"Each year, the amount we authorize for loans becomes more important, and I pledge to you that our Committee on Appropriations will see that the full amount required is appropriated."

The Americans for Democratic Action announced yesterday that Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas does not measure up as a liberal and that the Democratic Party should not nominate him for President. This, to me, is quite a compliment and certainly should make his standing go up in every poll that is being taken today.

Our new Secretary of Defense, Gates, informed Congress yesterday that the United States is basing its intelligence estimates on the Soviet Union's military capabilities on more and better information than mere guesses. He stated that we are estimating missile capacity and missile production from right reliable sources. He is of the opinion that our total defense

will give us a margin of safety even though we underestimate Soviet production of missiles.

Trouble still brews in Algiers in protest against de Gaulle's policy of self-determination for Algeria.

We heard District of Columbia witnesses last night until eleven o'clock. All of us agreed to thank the witnesses and just sit patiently and listen. One of our members, Santangelo, of New York, suddenly decided that he had better ask a lot of questions and he proceeded to do so. This morning's WASHINGTON POST states that Santangelo was the most talkative member of the Committee, and I am hoping that when we begin our hearings tonight to complete the outside witness program, my friend, Santangelo, will not be quite so talkative.

I have only signed one discharge petition since I have been a Member of Congress. This action was a mistake. A discharge petition when 219 members sign takes from the Rules Committee and sends direct to the Floor of the House a bill that is under study by the Rules Committee. Our Committee System is an orderly System and failure to pass legislation in many instances benefits our country generally. On a number of occasions, the majority of the Members in the House have hoped and prayed that the members of the Rules Committee would have the intestinal fortitude to hold in Committee some bill that certainly

is not to the best interest of our country.

The LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY COURIER JOURNAL on a number of occasions has been real kind to me editorially and otherwise, but occasionally this fine newspaper runs off down the low road and I am unable to follow. In Monday's issue of the COURIER JOURNAL there appeared an editorial entitled, "A Shocking Report About Kentuckians." This editorial is as follows:

"It is shocking to find nearly all of the Kentucky delegation in the House at Washington lined up with the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition which is blocking action on a civil rights bill already approved by the House Judiciary Committee.

"The measure, to which President Eisenhower has given lip-service but no useful support, is a far from fanatical proposal. Its principal provisions include a requirement that state voting records be made available for inspection by the Department of Justice and a clause which would make it a crime to cross state lines in flight from prosecution for a bombing.

"We can't see how the legitimate interests of any Kentucky politician, or of his constituency, could be affected adversely by the enactment of such a law. Yet, according to CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY'S Washington article on this page today, only one Kentuckian-- Representative Burke, Louisville Democrat-- has signed the discharge petition by which it is hoped to wrest the civil rights bill from

the coalitionist House Rules Committee.

"It's no great surprise to find the Republican Eugene Siler among the non-signers, but what's the matter with Representatives Chelf, Matcher, Perkins, Spence, Stubblefield and Watts, all Democrats and all usually alert to the public interest? It may be that in the press of other business, they have overlooked Representative Celler's petition.

"In that case, there is still time to sign. Or it may be that CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY is not as accurate as it habitually has been. In that case, we hope to hear at once from any member to whom the report does injustice."

January 27, 1960

General Douglas MacArthur celebrated his 80th birthday yesterday. I have always believed that General MacArthur was the outstanding general of World War II, notwithstanding many little instances which took place that seemed to irritate President Truman and others.

My good friend, Brooks Hays, was nominated yesterday by President Eisenhower for a full nine-year term on the Tennessee Valley Authority Board of Directors. Brooks is 61 years old and was named to the Board after he was defeated on a write-in vote by Dr. Dale Alford. The Little Rock school

integration crisis was just too much for Brooks and his trips back and forth to see the President incensed the voters of his District to such an extent that they defeated him for reelection. The AMA Board is composed of Herbert D. Vogel, a retired Major General, and Arnold R. Jones, former Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and both are Republicans. Brooks Hays, of course, is a Democrat and is an outstanding man.

When I was first elected, Brooks Hays called me and said that he was coming by to see me. Brooks Hays' family and my mother's family originated at the same point in Pennsylvania and later in Virginia. Brooks looks enough like my grandfather to almost be a son and we are bound to be related. While he was a member of the House, he served on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Two years ago, President Eisenhower recommended that a Select Committee on Astronautics and Outer Space be set up in the Senate and the House. The Senate Committee was Chairmanned by the Majority Leader, Lyndon Johnson, and each of the Democratic members were senior in service and chairmen of other committees. The six Republicans were also senior members and like the Democrats claimed places on this Select Committee by virtue of seniority. In the House, Speaker Rayburn selected the Committee and on this Committee named John McCormack, our Majority Leader, as Chairman, Overton Brooks of Louisiana, Brooks Hays of Arkansas, Leo W. O'Brien of New York, Lee

Lee Metcalf of Montana, Natcher of Kentucky, and B. F. Sisk of California, on the Democratic side. On the Republican side, Joe Martin of Massachusetts was the ranking member and serving with him were Leslie C. Arends of Illinois, Gordon L. McDonough of California, James G. Fulton of Pennsylvania, Gerald R. Ford, Jr. of Michigan, and Kenneth B. Keating of New York. Our Select Committee served for one year and prepared, presented, and passed the first law on outer space with this bill setting up the present civilian space agency. This was one of the most fascinating assignments that I have received since I have been a Member of Congress. In addition to serving on this Select Committee, I was, of course, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, and this particular year was the busiest of all. During this time, Brooks Hays and I became real close, warm personal friends.

Beginning on January 1, 1954, we started our River Development Program in the Green River Valley. Last year, we passed the amendment to the TVA Law confining the territory of TVA to its present service area plus five miles. The bill also authorized \$7⁵⁰ million worth of bonds for new steam plants and facilities on a self-financing basis for TVA. The first steam plant went up and this is the 600,000 generator plant which is the largest in the world. After selecting a site on the Green River in the Green River Valley, just up at about our second lock and dam, it was decided that another 600,000 generator would be installed in the same plant making this plant still larger. The \$5 million-

coal contract over a seventeen-year period executed at the time the site was selected, is the largest coal contract ever executed in the history of this country. All during this time, my good friend Brooks Hays who knows what I have done as far as locks and dams, canalization projects, and flood control reservoirs for the Green River Valley insisted that the first steam plant be placed in my section of Kentucky. This was the best site of all because it was right on the coal and transportation is no problem. We have adequate water and the coal was sold for \$2.95 a ton. A number of states and also other sections in Kentucky were using every means possible to secure this steam plant which will require 1500 people to build over a 3½ year period and will permanently employ approximately 500 people with enough electricity produced to supply a number of states.

I am delighted to see that President Eisenhower has nominated Brooks Hays for a full term on the TVA Board of Directors.

Civilian employment of the Federal Government for December of 1959 totaled 2,364,253.

The fact that Adam Clayton Powell will now become Chairman of the Education and Labor Committee has caused considerable comment. The WASHINGTON POST in an editorial entitled, "Seats of the Mighty," in today's

paper is as follows:

"Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of New York is due to become chairman of the important House Committee on Education and Labor. He will achieve the eminence not because of wisdom or special knowledge or distinguished service in the area of the Committee's operation but simply because he has been on the Committee longer than any other Democrat with the single exception of Graham A. Barden of North Carolina who has announced his intention to retire from the House. It is unlikely that the vital interests of education or labor will be advanced by the succession.

"Mr. Powell has nothing whatever to recommend him for the chairmanship save seniority--and this judgment bears no relation to his race. He is, admittedly, as well qualified to be chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor as, say, John L. McMillan of South Carolina is to be chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia or as James O. Eastland is to be chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. But these are not impressive qualifications. The seniority rule in Congress combined with the single-party system in the South has operated to give to Southerners the chairmanship of 10 of the Senate's 16 standing committees and of 13 of the 20 House standing committees. This sectional imbalance has been good neither for the Democratic Party nor for the country.

"The seniority rule is unlikely

to be abandoned, however, since it has proved so beneficial to Southern Democrats-- even with this latest demonstration of its dangers, and even though on this occasion, it will elevate a man who is anathema to the Southerners. Ironically, the sole hope the Southerners have for salvation lies in a Federal court--a court which will try Congressman Powell in March on charges that he filed an improper income tax return in 1951 for his wife. Even if he should be convicted, however, he may be reelected, his Harlem district being as dependable as a Southern constituency; and in that event, the chairmanship may still be accorded him. Seniority has triumphed over even greater disqualifications than a prison sentence."

To me the most serious part of the space lag is the inability of the Eisenhower Administration to acknowledge that our country's prestige is involved in the rivalry with the Soviet Union in space exploration. The Russians launched the first successful space satellite. They sent the first successful rocket to the Moon, and this achievement has not been equaled by us. They are today using rockets with vastly greater thrust than anything that we can use at the present time. To me our deficiency in outer space is a serious problem.

January 28, 1960

We completed hearings on the Airport of Columbia Budget on Tuesday night of this week. Today we marked-

our bill and in addition to the members of the Subcommittee, our Chairman of the full Committee, Mr. Cannon, and Mr. Taber, the ranking minority member of the full Committee, always serve on mark-ups. In discussing the amounts requested by the District of Columbia with the Budget requests totaling approximately \$237 million, the present transit system was mentioned and the fact that before too long the street-car tracks would be removed and after buses, we would have either monorail transit, express buses and subways or some other faster form of transportation. When we mentioned the streetcars, our Chairman, Mr. Cannon, who is eighty years of age and one of the most unusual men in the Congress said that when Champ Clark was attempting to be nominated as the Democratic nominee for President, Mr. Cannon experienced a very embarrassing incident as the result of a streetcar ride. This was the year when Woodrow Wilson instructed his own leaders to withdraw his name when he thought that he had no chance and disobeying instructions, the leaders continued on with the result being that Woodrow Wilson was nominated. Champ Clark appeared to be the winner for a number of days and when Champ Clark first was elected, he brought Mr. Cannon to Washington with him as his Administrative Assistant. Mr. Cannon later was elected parliamentarian of the House and after that elected to Congress.

While serving as Administrative Assistant and one of Mr. Clark's closest

advisers and while the campaign was under-way for the Democratic nomination for President, Mr. Clark called Mr. Cannon one Sunday afternoon and said that in a certain locked file drawer he would find a large manila envelope which contained very, very valuable papers. He instructed Mr. Cannon to proceed immediately and bring the papers to his home because it was imperative that he obtain certain information from this file. My Chairman, Mr. Cannon, immediately went to the House Office Building and secured the information and then got on a streetcar and started out to Mr. Clark's home. In the District at that time, he had to make one change and in making the transfer after being on the second streetcar for just a few minutes discovered that he had left the envelope and papers in the first streetcar. He had the streetcar driver to stop the streetcar in the middle of the block and he got off and when he was unable to locate the first streetcar, proceeded to the car barn. The streetcar returned to the barn at the end of the line and had no envelope aboard. Mr. Cannon notified the police and the District of Columbia officials and everyone that he could think of and then, really embarrassed and humiliated proceeded on to the home of Champ Clark to inform him that he had lost the envelope. Mr. Clark inquired as to whether or not the police had been notified and if Mr. Cannon had done everything that he could to locate the envelope, and Mr. Cannon stated that he had made every move he could think of to locate the missing papers. It developed then that the envelope contained all of the information concerning the State

of Texas delegation....the names, secret information concerning each member, the people who could be of assistance in holding the Texas delegation in line and all of the worksheets showing how the Texas delegation vote had been secured and what commitments had been made. Nothing was heard of the envelope until the first day of the Convention and the Woodrow Wilson forces proceeded making moves which indicated that all of the information in the envelope was known to them and within a matter of a few hours the Texas delegation was forced to go over to the Wilson camp.

My Chairman, Mr. Cannon, said that he was never as embarrassed or humiliated in his life and in that envelope was the Presidency of the United States and it later developed that this was true. This envelope incident took place just a few days before the Convention switch was made which decided that Mr. Wilson instead of Mr. Clark would be the nominee of the Democrats for the President of the United States.

In considering another item under the District of Columbia Budget and especially the amount requested to purchase a certain piece of land, we discussed briefly the Old Soldiers' Home here in Washington. My Chairman, Mr. Cannon, said that he remembers when the Old Soldiers' Home was built and he told us where the money was obtained.

A number of American soldiers in the Mexican border incident seized in Mexico \$50,000 in gold and upon receiving orders back to Washington at the close of the Mexican border episode produced the \$50,000 in gold

and attempted to turn it over to the Treasurer of the United States. The Treasurer refused to accept the gold stating that the United States certainly would not participate in such maneuvers. The soldiers that hid the gold made public statements as to where it was obtained and that they had the gold and it was suggested by the veterans in Washington at that time that this gold be used to buy three farms located at the outskirts of the District of Columbia and this is the land upon which the Old Soldiers' Home now stands. The Old Soldiers' Home in Washington is a financially successful institution and has been since it was first established and instead of demanding a lot of money every year for new uses they have a reserve built up that will probably last for a long time to come. All of this started as the result of \$50,000 worth of gold seized in Mexico by a number of our soldiers.

My brother has twin boys, married and each have one child. The boys are Frank and William. In addition, he has another boy, Joe, who is also married and has one child. When my brother's older boys were in service, he decided that he had to have someone to play with and he and his wife had another child and the result was John Edward who is now six years old and a real fine looking boy. He is just a little spoiled but an unusually smart boy. When I am home, I go down to visit my mother and my brother and his family live in the same home with my mother. John Edward and I have commented several times about the fact that my mother and my brother, Frank, are always talking and especially when we are trying to watch an interesting TV program. This by itself

witty and today I received the following letter:

"Bowling Green, Ky.
January 24, 1960

Dear Uncle William

I was very glad to receive your interesting letter and I sure appreciate the dollar, as inflation is still with us. In case you have forgotten how handsome I am enclosed is one of my school pictures. I have a cold. I missed Thursday and Friday from school. I hope to go tomorrow. The weather is quite cold here. Imagine it is there too. Mema and Daddy are still talking. I think I will get them on the T.V. program Keep Talking. I must close. Affectionately yours.

John Edward Natcher

P. S. Thanks a gain for the dollar."

In addition to the letter, I received a real nice school picture, and since he mentioned the dollar twice, I will now write him another letter and send him another dollar.

My Chairman, Mr. Cannon, has attended every National Convention since 1912, and in most instances has served as parliamentarian.

January 30, 1960

We now have pending in the House two Discharge Petitions which have caused considerable newspaper publicity during the past few weeks. The Civil Rights Discharge Petition and the District of Columbia Home Rule Petition are the two involved.

For the past four years, Charlie Halleck, who now serves as Minority Leader in the House, and Howard Smith, Chairman of the Rules Committee, have worked closely together and the Landrum-Griffin Bill and others are the result of this Southern Democratic-Republican consolidation of forces. Apparently Halleck and Smith have made an overall deal because out of the 190 names now appearing on the Civil Rights Discharge Bill only ten are Republicans. The Republicans watch this Discharge Petition carefully every day and it is very obvious as to just what is taking place. The Democratic leadership is moving heaven and earth to have the Discharge Petition receive the necessary 219 names, but both Mr. McCormack and Mr. Rayburn state that as the leaders they cannot sign a Discharge Petition. This is generally understood and has been the practice for many years. It seems to me that Halleck is playing a dangerous political game by discouraging Republican signatures on the petition. He, of course, believes that the failure to receive the necessary number of names will embarrass the Democrats since we control the House with a large majority. It is generally known by the people, however, that on Civil Rights matters the Democrats split up, and, therefore, a lot of the blame will in the end be placed on the Republicans making such a maneuver. With 190 names now on the Discharge Petition a sudden move, if made, would take the Deep South by surprise, therefore, Howard Smith, Chairman of the Rules Committee, suddenly came to life this last week announcing that the Rules Committee

would meet for the first time this Session on Monday and one of the important matters to be considered is the Civil Rights Bill reported from the Judiciary Committee. Afraid that the Discharge Petition might succeed, the Chairman of the Rules Committee, has now decided that hearings should start before the Rules Committee and to this extent the Bill would not be completely ignored as it has been for several months.

I definitely am of the opinion that this Republican-Deep South coalition is certainly not in the best interest of our country, and before we adjourned last year I informed a few of my friends that it now appeared that I was very much from Northern Kentucky instead of Southern Kentucky. My vote on several bills certainly took me outside of any coalition.

Representative David M. Hall, Democrat of North Carolina, died yesterday of cancer. He was confined to a wheel chair for almost 30 of his 42 years. From his wheel chair he ran a service station, sold automobiles, earned a law degree, went to Raleigh as a State Senator, practiced law, and ultimately won a seat in Congress.

During the District of Columbia hearings each year we hear quite a bit about the value of the federal property in the District of Columbia and how much real estate tax could be received by the District of Columbia if this property were placed on the tax laws. In fixing the Federal Payment we have arguments of all kinds as to why the amount should now be \$32 million. According to the custodians of the federal property here in the District, it would take some \$2,716,714,015.62 to buy the Capitol. What is the official valuation placed on Capitol Hill, its grounds, buildings and contents. This valuation includes the collections

of rare books and objects in the Library of Congress which are valued at \$2,233,695,000. Capitol Architect J. George Stewart stated this week that the Capitol, office buildings, garages, power plant, the Library, Botanic Garden, Supreme Court Building, and Court of Claims property at 17th and Pennsylvania Avenue are worth nearly \$367.6 million. This valuation seems right unusual to me when the third House office building is costing \$100 million today, and with the new Senate office building costing almost as much. I believe that our Architect is way off in his valuation and I am still of the opinion that our country would save millions of dollars every year in the construction of federal buildings if the Corps of Engineers were placed in charge. This would eliminate a Capitol Architect and his staff. This Capitol Architect informed our Committee that the third House office building would ultimately cost \$64 million. For over eleven months they were in the hole and finally the foundation and steel structure appeared above the ground. He now says that this building will cost a little over \$100 million. This is just about as close as he ever comes.

February 2, 1960

The Directors of the World Bank announced yesterday the formation of a new billion-dollar International Development Association which will provide capital for undeveloped nations. This, of course, will be known as IDA and the purposes and functions are set forth in a new charter. This new organization will operate as a part of the World Bank and plans call for loans to such

countries as India where payment is in soft currency which is not easily convertible.

It may be that the House of Representatives has established a new record since we have had only one quorum call and no roll call votes from the time that we convened in January.

A number of leading educators and businessmen have recently released a study which provides for school aid in 11 of our states. Ten of them are in the South and the 11 would receive \$544 million from the Federal Government. Of course, such a plan would not be acceptable to the other states.

Our new Secretary of Defense, Thomas S. Gates, is busy defending the defense program of this Country. In testifying before one of the Senate committees recently, he stated that the intercontinental missile gap about which we hear so much today is being offset in other ways. Mr. Gates states that in his opinion we are in first position insofar as overall strength is concerned. General Twining of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is very much concerned over our minimizing the strength of this Country because he is of the opinion that this might lead to sudden attack.

JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. NATCHER

September 11, 1909

to

January 6, 1954

The following 114 pages pertain to that part of my life prior to my election as a Member of Congress. During the time that I practiced law and especially that period when I served as prosecuting attorney, I was a participant in a number of important cases and events and before forgetting some of the interesting details I decided to dictate the material which follows.

I was born on September 11, 1909 on the Porter Pike in Warren County, Kentucky. The county seat of Warren County is Bowling Green.

Bowling Green is one of the beautiful small cities in this country and it has an interesting history. The following pages give a brief resume of Bowling Green and its early history:

* "The Blue Grass section of Kentucky was first settled. Harrodsburg was founded in 1774 and Boone began to erect his fort at Boonesboro in the spring of 1775. Next came the settlements in that territory of which Nashville and Gallatin are the centers. This territory was embraced in the great bend of the Cumberland River, and was generally known as 'The Cumberlands.' The first settlement was made at old French Lick, now Nashville, by a band of North Carolinians under General James Robertson and in the winter of 1778. In the west the two settlements were known respectively as the Kentucky Settlements and the Cumberland Settlements. Between the two ran a path or trace -- path it really was, because traveled only by men on foot or on horseback. This path was known as 'The Cumberland Trace.'

Path Through Smiths Grove

"A pioneer desiring to leave Boonesboro or Harrodsburg would travel a little southwardly and just north of the headwaters of Green River. He would proceed, guided by the river, until he reached the vicinity of Pittman's Station, near where Greensburg now stands. He would cross the river and turn southwardly or southwestwardly crossing Little Barren at Elk Ford, then proceed through wallow and Blue Spring on the borders of Metcalfe and Barren Counties,

* Pursuant to old records in the County Court Cler Office and Early History of Bowling Green by John B. Rodes.

and just north of Smiths Grove; thence to a ford across Barren River just south of the mouth of Drake's Creek which is now known as Ewing's Ford; thence five or six miles up Drake's Creek, passing by a tar spring; thence by a large maple swamp grove on the borders of Simpson, Logan and Warren Counties, and continuing, passing what is now Adairville and crossing Red River at Renfro's Station near a place called Cross-Plains; thence through Robertson County, near Springfield, on past Gallatin until Nashville was reached.

"What a wandering path it was. In the winter of 1779 James Robertson led his band of hardy North Carolina Mountaineers through Cumberland Gap and by the old Wilderness Road to Lincoln County, and then by this same Cumberland Trace down to Nashville. At the same time that Robertson led his band by the Cumberland Trace to Nashville, Colonel John Donelson brought the families of the men in Robertson's band of pioneers, on flat boats down the Tennessee River, passing Muscle Shoals near Chattanooga until he reached the great Ohio at its mouth; then up the Ohio to the mouth of the Cumberland; then up the Cumberland until he reached Nashville in the late spring of 1780. These are two of the most wonderful journeys in all pioneer history.

Famous Scouts Through Here

"Colonel Donelson brought with him on his great journey his blackeyed daughter, Rachel, who subsequently became the wife of Andrew Jackson. In 1786, Colonel Donelson started upon a journey from the Kentucky Settlements by the Cumberland Trace to his home at Nashville. In some mysterious way he was shot on the journey while in company with two young men, and died on the banks of the Barren River, and there he was buried; though his body was a short time thereafter removed by his family and friends to his old home at Nashville.

"This same trace was likewise taken by Barton W. Stone in 1796, as he left the Cumberland Settlements for the Kentucky Settlements, where he was to play no unimportant part, as he thereafter became the founder of what we know in modern days as the Church of the Disciples, or the Campbellite Church. He declares that on leaving the Cumberlands he reached and passed through an extensive and uninhabited tract of open barrens of prairie lands, before entering again upon the great forests which were indicative of the Blue Grass section of Kentucky. It was the same way over which William Burke, Methodist circuit rider made his way in 1795, after he had been assigned to the Cumberland Circuit.

"He says: 'We passed on from Lexington through the Danville Circuit and Salt River; and on the first night after we left the bounds of Salt River Circuit, we stopped at the last house on the edge of the Barrens, on the south side of Green River at Sidebottom's Ferry. After we had put our horses up, circumstances made it necessary, by an occurrence in the family, that we should camp out; and we accordingly made our fire in the woods and laid us down to rest; and all things considered we had a comfortable night's rest. We now had a vast barren tract to pass through, of between eighty and ninety miles, with but one house-McFadden's Station on Big Barren River, not far from where Bowling Green is now situated. The next day we arrived in the settlement on the waters of Red River. On the following day we arrived at Nashville.'

Barrens Contrast to Forests

"The country through which Burke traveled was called the Big Barrens because it was of the greatest dimensions of any known to the pioneer in Kentucky at that time. It stretched practically from Greensburg on the north to Russellville and Red River and somewhat beyond on the south. The

beautiful river which practically split this territory in twain was called the Big Barren, by which name it is known today. The Barrens was simply prairie land denuded of forests. It was simply the effect of periodical and persistent fires and the most far-reaching inroad of the prairie on Kentucky's forest. It was a wonderful country to the pioneer, who had come out of the dense forests of the Allegheny Mountains and of eastern and middle Kentucky. From North Carolina and Virginia one might travel for days in the gloom of perpetual forest, unbroken, until upon arrival on the waters of the Kentucky River, one entered upon groves and open glades and large tracts of canebrake. Yet still the forests clung to the land, and its gloom and mystery followed his footsteps until his eye met the great open wastes of the Barrens. Yet the barrens were not denuded of vegetation, nor even of forests. To the north and west were the hills of northern Har and Barren and Edmonson, nearly as heavily timbered as the Blue Grass section and the mountains. The borders of streams might be known even at a distance by the thin line of foliage which marked their meandering courses. Large springs had their small groves of from a dozen trees to several hundred, but to the pioneer the general aspect of the country was one waving waste, and in places he might travel for twenty-five miles without being able to gather even a switch from a bush or a tree. Grass and flowers carpeted the undulating prairie in the spring, summer and fall, and in May wild strawberries bore their sweet and abundant fruit until the feet of the horses as well as of men were dyed red as with blood.

Barren Soil Not Esteemed

"The soil of the Barrens was not esteemed by our pioneer forefathers, and the first settlements in the region of Barren and Green Rivers were made in the timbered section where wood, water and game were found. Somewhat later, when the

inrush of population caused settlements to be made in what was known as the Barrens, the pioneer usually found a home near some large spring and grove. This name given by the pioneer to this territory, it still possesses, and I have heard men in Glasgow speak of 'over in the Barrens,' meaning over by Cave City, and I have heard men in Brownsville speak of 'in the Barrens,' meaning the territory between Smiths Grove or Rocky Hill, or Glasgow Junction. Many old deeds in Warren County run along the borders of Barren River or Drake's Creek, and thence in long lines to stakes out 'in the Barrens.' I have said that the Cumberland Trace crossed Barren River at Ewing's Ford, and then came up by the route as it now stands to the top of the bluff and thence by Lover's Lane past Greenwood to Three Springs, where in the early days Jacob Skiles kept a store. Many old deeds in Warren County describing land fronting on Lover's Lane refer to it as the Old Louisville and Nashville Road.

Russellville Settlement 1784

"The Barrens were settled rather late in pioneer history, yet a settlement was made near Russellville possibly as early as 1774, and by McFadden a station was established on the north side of Barren River on the Emmett Logan farm in 1788. Such settlements when not immediately upon the banks of streams, were usually determined by the proximity of some over-flowing spring. Thus, under the bluff where Emmett Logan now lives, one will find a strong and most refreshing spring bubbling forth.

"In the early '90's when Robert Moore came along the Cumberland Trace and stopped for a few days at McFadden's Station, scouting around for a settlement, he built a cabin at the Big Spring, which determined the location of Bowling Green. Here a big, strong stream burst from the ground immediately in the rear of the livery stable on the opposite side of the street from

the Mrs. A. H. Taylor Establishment and just on the north side of Spring Alley. It ran down past where Kister's Mill stood, on by the old graveyard, until it reached the drain which carried the water until it emptied in what is known as Sallie Ann's Hole.

First Bowling Green Settler

"Before Robert Moore came, Major William Stewart, subsequently sheriff of Logan County, and notorious as the officer who arrested the 'Harpes,' was scouting around McFadden's Station, and from the top of Reservoir Hill heard the axe of a settler ringing. He cautiously crept down the hill and came upon a man cutting poles to build a cabin near the Big Spring. Leaving a warning that the Indians would get him, Stewart went back to the station.

"Almost all the towns and villages not only in this section, but generally over Kentucky and Tennessee, were located because of the proximity of large and ever-flowing streams of living water. It was so with Russellville, as it was with Glasgow and Scottsville and many other towns that might be named.

"In 1799, George Moore, the brother of Robert Moore, and the owner of that section of the City of Bowling Green bounding between Main Street and Eighth Street, and between State Street and Center Street, dedicated the spring to public use, by an order entered of record on his motion in the County Court, and in the year 1809, he regularly conveyed to the trustees of Bowling Green, Spring Alley, running from State to College Street twenty feet in width just as it stands today, from the livery stable or Nahn Building on one side to the Eulentoops Building on the other, together with a space immediately surrounding the spring 20 x 120 feet. This spring continuously flowed until about 1830, when from the sinking of many

wells in the town, it disappeared; but Spring Alley yet remains, to suggest it, and the very term itself must run back to the spring and the surrounding grove that caused Robert Moore to erect his cabin there.

Description of This Section

"Illustrating the condition which immediately preceded the founding of the city, I cannot forbear from quoting in full a letter, of whose authenticity and genuineness I am assured by reliable authority. The letter is from Daphne Tiller to her mother in Culpepper, Va.:

'Gasper River, March 2, 1794

'Dear Mammy:

'King Fraser came by our cabin yesterday and stayed all night with us. He brought us beet and onion seed and gave me a needle and some flax seed. We came here because Tolliver hired Sam to live on the Ball land and hold it. One of our horses died at Cumberland Gap and Sam sold the other to a man for some ammunition and some food, and we made a boat and came down the river to the Fort and then walked here and put up a log cabin. We rowed down the river in the night and laid by in the day, and we walked three or four nights pretty near all night. We hear Mr. Tolliver is going to send some more people out here, and I wish he would, as it is lonesome when Sam is gone. We have about two or three acres cleared and planted in corn and pumpkins, and we have enough venison dried to do a year. My yellow linsey dress is nearly worn out, but cottonade is not. Sam made me a buckskin apron.

'There are folks about twelve miles from us on Big Barren River, and a Mr. McFadden, who was hunting stray horses, he said, stayed all night with us about a month ago. He begged us to come up where he lived and said it was not safe for us here, but we

don't feel afraid, if it was not so lonesome. King said he was going to meet some surveyors and hunt for some military land.

'Sometimes I cry about losing Bounce, but Sam says he knows the Ingin that stuck his tomahawk in Bounce won't kill another dog, for he put a bullet hole in his hide. They were here about one whole day whooping and holloing about, but they were great cowards. Sam says if Tolliver comes out here next year we will go back on a visit.

'Tell everybody howdy and if you see anyone coming here, write to me and send me some things. I can get them at McFadden's.

'Your affectionate daughter,

'Daphne'

"I know of no letter of pioneer days more illuminating of pioneer conditions and travel than this simple letter from a daughter to a mother back in Virginia. The journey was evidently through Cumberland Gap, but when Cumberland River was reached, instead of proceeding farther along the wilderness road, Sam evidently made a road and came down Cumberland River to the fort at Nashville. For fear of Indians, they rowed down the river or walked by night and hid in the forests by day. From Nashville, they walked up the old Cumberland Trace until they reached Warren County. Please note the buckskin apron, which many pioneer women wore, and the linsey dress which was universal in the early days. We get a glimpse of pioneer life from the little clearing of two acres and the little planting of corn which was to furnish bread, and the 'venison dried to do a year.' No wonder Daphne was lonesome when Sam was gone and the nearest neighbor at McFadden's Station twelve miles away. When Daphne declares that the Indians were great cowards, she merely registers the feeling of detestation for the red man felt by all pioneers; and it must be further mentioned that by 1794, all Indian warfare was

practically over, and merely the threat and the dread remained, quick as it was with recent memories of cruelties not to be spoken of without a clutching at the heart and a blanching of the cheek.

" With this sketch of the situation as it existed before 1796, I come now to,

The Founding of the City

"In 1796, Warren County was established, and was cut from the County of Logan. As the custom and law then was, justices of the peace were appointed for the new county by the Governor of the state, who met and organized a county court, in April, 1797, 'at the place of Robert Moore.' Moore's house was not only about the center of the county, but evidently was one of the best built and largest cabins in any part of the central section of the county. The County Court of Warren County then met on the first Monday of each month instead of the last Monday of the month as now. Of course, the meeting of the County Court brought all the pioneers once a month to the place of Robert Moore at the Big Spring, and men began to collect there who desired to find settlements in the new land; so that Robert Moore early conceived the idea of founding a city around his spring and upon his land, assisted in partnership by his brother George Moore.

Public Square Custom

" In July, 1797, he offered, as is shown by an order entered upon the County Court Records, two acres of land for public buildings. It is the same two acres where now we see our beautiful Fountain Park, and where up to the Civil War, stood the courthouse, jail, clerk's office and for many years the public market house. The custom then was to begin the founding of every city by a dedication of two acres of ground for public buildings. Almost all the towns of that day that were established in Kentucky and Tennessee

thus had their dedication and beginning. It was a Spanish and not an English idea but it was most certainly imbedded deep in the minds of the pioneer of the west. So it was that the Courthouse in Greensburg, which still stands, was built in the center of the public square, and so it was in Russellville until recent years, and so it is in Glasgow and in Scottsville. And so it was in Bowling Green, up until the close of the Civil War.

Moore Donates Site

"At the same County Court in 1797, at which Robert Moore offered the two acres of ground for public buildings, commissioners were appointed who were ordered to let the building of a Courthouse. It was to be constructed one and a half stories high, of hewn logs and to be 24 x 30 feet in dimensions. There was to be one room for the judges, but two rooms adjoining, no doubt, for the jurors. A log jail was likewise to be constructed, the logs to be one foot square and the jail to be 16 x 18 feet, with a partition separating into two rooms. At the same County Court tavern rates were fixed, and the prices of rum and wine, peach brandy and whiskey, tea and coffee were all carefully fixed, and incidentally the price of lodging and meals for man and pasturage and feed for beasts.

Origin of City's Name

County Court met for the first time in the new Courthouse on the public square in March, 1798, after the building of the Courthouse had been ordered by the County Court, and when it was in course of construction, on the motion of Robert Moore in open court, on January 2, 1798, a town was established around the public square and trustees named and appointed. These trustees had no governmental powers, but were appointed merely for the purpose of securing and preserving the rights of those who would buy lots calling for streets and alleys in the projected city.

At the March term, 1798, when the public buildings were first occupied, the name of the city was bestowed, and it was ordered to be called 'Bolin Green.' Upon the old records, it is sometimes spelled 'Bowlingreen.' January 2, 1798, must be declared to be the natal day of Bowling Green. It is this day rather than the 6th of March 1798, that is the birthday of our city, just as a man's birth is not to be determined by the day of christening.

"I neglected to say that when Robert Moore built his cabin near Big Spring, just back of where the old Moria Moore residence now stands, and when the County Court began to meet at his house, he constructed in some nearby place upon the greensward a bowling alley, and in the old records, I find an occasional reference to the 'ball alley of Robert Moore.' He thus catered to the love of the pioneer for sport, and the first game ever played where Bowling Green now stands was with the thunder of the balls of a bowling alley.

"Upon the modern records of the County Court there is a newspaper communication cut from a Missouri paper together with a letter addressed to Mr. John E. Younglove, from a gentleman by the name of Bowling living in Missouri, who claims that his father, James Bowling, gave the name to Bowling Green. It is totally without foundation. I have searched the records diligently and I do not find the name Bowling anywhere before the naming of the city. I cannot assert it with certainty, but I have not the slightest doubt that Bowling Green was named from the bowling alley of Robert Moore. What more natural than that our forefathers, rolling the balls on Robert Moore's alley, as they gathered at the only sport they had, and as they played it out upon the open greensward, should have thought of naming the new town Bowling Green.

Public Whipping Post

"Immediately succeeding the erection of the Courthouse and the jail and during the same year, there was also erected upon the public square by an order of the County Court, stocks and pillory upon a platform, together with a whipping post. The stocks and pillory were relics of old Virginia life, and at a very early date passed away from human sight of Kentucky. In the older colonies and in Virginia, they were common and had been employed for such minor offenses as gossiping, and petty thievery and sometimes vagrancy, just as at an earlier date they had been also employed upon suspicion of witchcraft. I find no record of anyone having been placed in the stocks or pillory in Bowling Green, but I have no doubt they were at times used during the earlier years. But the whipping post was frequently employed and was the common punishment for petit larceny or for vagrancy. On September 13, 1810, John Smith was convicted in the Warren Circuit Court for stealing some wagon wheels, and sentenced to receive twenty lashes on his bare back at the whipping post, or if none, at some convenient place on the public square. Again on March 4, 1811, Jess Young was sentenced to receive five stripes at the public whipping post for larceny.

Jailed for Debt

"Another peculiar custom I may mention here was that of building the jail with an upper room where prisoners for debt were confined. Imprisonment for debt was general in the early times, but was gradually limited and qualified in one manner and another until today its only relic is that of imprisonment upon a judgment recovered for damages for malicious torts or wrongs, such as slander, and malicious prosecution, and even then the debtor may be released after ten days in the county jail upon his taking the insolvent debtor's oath. But the prisoners for

debt had a privilege which prisoners convicted of crime did not possess, and that was of leaving the jail and roaming around within what were called prison bounds. I have before me the prison bounds of Bowling Green, and for Warren County, fixed on the 25th of April, 1814, by Wm. R. Payne and Simon M. Hubbard, magistrates. Suffice to say that the prison bounds embraced ten acres with the public square near the center. But I am roaming beyond the prison bounds of the task set before me, which is to tell of the founding of the city.

Growth in 1800

"The inrush of population from 1800 on was extremely heavy, and many houses began to be erected in the new city. So that in October, 1800, George and Robert Moore made a twelve-acre addition to the town, which ran from the Morehead House and the Claypool residence, on State Street, up towards the top of Reservoir Hill. In the meantime the residents of the growing city became somewhat ashamed of the log Courthouse on the public square, and in the spring of 1805, the County Court ordered the building of a new one to be let. Commissioners were appointed, who let the erection of the new Courthouse upon the public square of John McNeal.

Flatboating to New Orleans

"But about this time, the importance of river navigation began to be felt, and many residents realized that Bowling Green should have been placed nearer the river, where the products that were brought into the city might be more easily handled and shipped out to the only market the pioneers had. The importance of the river as a means of access to the markets of the world was much more apparent in their day than now. Our forefathers had but one market, and that was New Orleans. Louisville was too far off and too

small in that day. Of course, to carry goods back across the mountains to Pennsylvania and Virginia was out of the question, but flatboating down the river was quite easy and became universal as a means of selling the products of the land, but it was the source of adventure for which the pioneer was ever looking. What a great trip it was down Barren River and Green to the great Ohio, and down the Ohio to the broad bosom of the Mississippi and thence down the turbulent waters to the great city at the Gulf, and the trip back overland on foot through the great forests-- it was an adventure that called to the heart of every young pioneer. The advantages of a river town became so strong that on November 4, 1805, on motion of Robert Moore, an addition was made to the town of Bowling Green by which it was extended to the river, and in the New Town, two acres were likewise set apart for public buildings. This brought a new rival into the field, and on the next day, to-wit, November 5, 1805, John McNeal came into court and on his motion the town of Jeffersonville was established to embrace thirty-five acres, and alter one hundred acres; and now begins

The Contest for the County Seat

"A large number of people wanted town built on the banks of Barren River, and therefore desired to remove the Courthouse and Jail to some point in proximity to the river. The friends of Moore wanted such buildings erected upon the public square dedicated in New Town, but the adherents of John McNeal and his family wanted such buildings erected in the public square set aside for public buildings in Jeffersonville, while the residents of the Old Town objected to any removal at all. In November, 1807, the former commissioners to let the erection of the Courthouse on the old public square having been ordered to return and surrender with the contract with the undertaker, new commissioners were appointed to let the building of a new Courthouse on the New Town Square, and a sale of lots was had in

New Town and at the same time Samuel Work was a prominent lawyer in Bowling Green of that day, and I have his plat of New Town before me showing such sale of lots and the purchasers of New Town there at together with the prices paid. The public square upon which the New courthouse was intended to be erected in the same square upon a part of which the Colored Public School now stands.

"But John McNeal was not sleeping, and in all his life knew nothing better than how to fight; so he began an agitation to erect the Courthouse not in New Town, but upon the public square in Jeffersonville. The airdrawn city of Jeffersonville that for four months was the county seat of Warren County, as I shall show, was laid out upon the land formerly owned by Mr. Frank Strange (now Mrs. J. M. Natcher). The house of John McNeal stood where his house now stands, and the big spring as a corner ran one line up the bluff, and another line ran at right angles toward what is now the Cemetery Pike, both lines to be extended until they embraced one hundred acres. It was a beautiful site for a city of the future. There was a fine place for a wharf, a spring sufficient for all the residents, level land extending towards the farms now owned by Mr. Bohon, R. W. Covington and the Ogden Estate; wide streets between eighty and ninety feet ran through the map-drawn city. It was a noble scheme and well planned. And indeed it is a pity that Bowling Green did not become Jeffersonville and that the more suitable location was not selected for the site of the future city. Then, we should have had no question of blasting out of the solid rock, drains for our sewage--but to my tale of the contest over the county seat.

"In the fall of 1807, the Moores drew first blood by causing the County Court to order the erection of the Courthouse on the public square where the negro school building now stands. But in 1808 public opinion evidently was changed. The agitation in favor of John McNeal on one hand,

the residents of Old Town on the other hand had its effect and an order of court recites that the plans for the new Courthouse have been somewhat changed. Some delay having been secured, in February 1808, an Act of the Legislature was secured by which commissioners were appointed to fix the county seat for Warren County.

John McNeal a Fighter

"Before I take up this Act of the Kentucky legislature fixing the county seat of Warren County, let me tell you something of 'John McNeal,' the Turbulent. He was an early settler in Warren County and his name appears, I believe, oftener than that of any other man as a litigant in the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the Circuit Court for the county. Evidently, he never refused a challenge for a fight, legal or otherwise. He was frequently indicted for fighting and profanely swearing in Bowling Green, four oaths, to-wit; 'By-God,' 'By-God,' 'By-God,' 'By God.' Robert Coleman, County Attorney, prosecuted him on his indictment, and I find that McNeal was revengeful as well as profane, for soon thereafter, he caused the grand jury to indict Robert Coleman, Attorney for Warren County, for profanely swearing, 'By-God!' one time, all done upon information given by John McNeal. He ran a ferry at this place on the river that competed with the ferry owned by Reese at Ewing's Ford, and with Reese he started litigation which was continued by his successor, Benjamin Lawless, for many years. Three times the case of Lawless vs. Reese, or Reese vs. Lawless, went to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.

Bit Off Man's Ear

"On one occasion in the early years, John McNeal went to Tennessee and there had a fight such as the pioneers frequently indulged in. McNeal was so successful in the conflict that he bit off his opponent's ear. This was a common mayhem in the days of our pioneer forefathers. I find such occurrences referred to not infrequently in the early records of Warren, Logan and other counties. Our forefathers did not fight with a gun. They kept their rifles for wild game and Indians. They sometimes struck with poles or the butt end of their rifles, but not often in combats between themselves. Boxing matches, or fighting with fists alone, they knew not of, and the knife was very seldom employed. The common battle was fought just as bears fight, with a tight hug, and inflicting all the damage possible by biting and scratching. The object sought was to throw the opponent to the ground and there to pommel him or 'scourge' out his eyes, or inflict other damage until he hollered 'enough.' In the tight embrace and the bear's hug of the conflict, what more natural than to hook one's head upon the left side of the opponent's neck and bite off his left ear. At any rate, the records show that McNeal was sued civilly for damages for assault committed by biting off an ear of a resident of the great state of Tennessee.

Trades Horses with Widow

"After all the fight for the county seat was over in March, 1809, McNeal had become a resident of the City of Bowling Green- the old town - and had even obtained license to keep a tavern there, I find that he went to the state of Mississippi and made a horse trade with a widow. McNeal was not a thief; he was simply 'Stubborn John,' or 'McNeal the Turbulent.' John thought he had bought the horse from the widow, but the widow did not call

it a trade, and so had him indicted as a thief in Mississippi, and endeavored to extradite him for horse stealing. McNeal employed Solomon P. Shast as his lawyer, who obtained a writ of habeas corp and by some legal process liberated 'Stubborn John' from the clutches of the law.

Site Contest Decided

"So, it was 'John, the Turbulent,' no doubt, that caused the Act of Legislature appointing commissioners to fix the county seat for the county, Warren. That Act directed Samuel Wilson, John Rodes, Samuel Haycraft, Reuben Ewing and Richard Garnett to meet at the house of Simon M. Hubbard in Bowling Green at the May term of the County Court and to fix the proper place for the permanent seat of justice for said county, and to make their report to the Warren County Court as soon thereafter as possible. The men named were among the most prominent men of the Green and Barren River country. Samuel Wilson was a prominent man and a large land holder living on the border of Simpson and Logan counties. John Rodes lived in what is now Edmonson County, and was the largest land holder ever in that county. He owned a tremendous tract of territory north of Green River and running up towards the Grayson County line, besides owning and operating the ferry at Brownsville. He built a dam just below where Brownsville now stands and operated a mill for many years. Samuel Haycraft was the first settler of Elizabethtown about 1760, and assisted in the foundation of the city, at a somewhat later date, with Jacob Vanmeter, Andrew Hynes and Thomas Helm. He did more than any other among the pioneers for the development of Hardin County, and held many important offices in that county. Reuben Ewing lived at Russellville, and was one of the strong men of Logan County. He was one of the first judges of Court of Quarter Sessions, and the Assistant Judge of the Circuit Court of that county. Richard Garnett lived at Glasgow and was the first clerk of the

Circuit Court of Barren County, which office he held for a long number of years. The Garnetts are still among the prominent people of that county. The report and the exhibits filed by the commissioners are all in the handwriting of Richard Garnett which is as well preserved and as legible today as it was more than a hundred years ago.

"Let me say here that almost all our pioneer forefathers could write, and many of them wrote most beautiful hands. Among the prominent early settlers of Warren County, indeed, I do not know of but one who could not well and legibly sign his name, and that one was Thomas Chapman, who came to Warren County and settled at McFadden's Station about 1790, and was the father of the first male child ever born in the Green River country, David Chapman, and the grandfather of Thomas Chapman of our own city. Thomas Chapman (Sr.) made his mark, and his mark was distinctively peculiar.

Historic Document Given

"The commissioners met on May 2, 1808, and made their report to the County Court on June 6, 1808. As you will find in the subjoined report, Jeffersonville won in the contest, and properly so. This report, historically speaking, is so precious that I shall subjoin it in full, and without any emendation. It is a great pity that the map made at that time by Elijah M. Covington, Surveyor of Warren County, cannot be found, but it was burned no doubt in the fire which destroyed the residence of Major R. W. Covington a few years ago. The report is as follows:

" 'On Monday, May the 2nd, 1808, agreeably to an Act of Assembly entitled ' an act to fix the permanent seat of justice for Warren County we the commissioners appointed by said act, met at the house of Simon M. Hubbard in the town of Bowling Green (Warren County) and having taken the necessary oath, called on the surveyor of Warren County for a plat of the county

together with geographical centre thereof, which being procured, we proceed to explore so much of the County as we deemed necessary to enable us to judge of the proper place of fixing the seat of justice for the county aforesaid, and after having carefully examined the premises we have by the concurrency of a majority, fixed the permanent seat of justice for the said County of Warren on the public square as laid out in the town of Jerrersonville on the lands of John McNeal who gave his consent thereto, and agreed that a town might there be laid out containing one hundred acres and that one fourth of the proceeds of the sales of the lots when laid off and sold in said town shall be appropriated towards the indemnification of those who have purchased and improved lots in the old town of Bowling Green agreeably to the act afd, and also agreed to convey two acres on which to erect the public building in said town and the sd McNeal proposed in consideration of the seat of Justice being fixed on his land to give a donation of two hundred acres of land for which he executed a bond agreeable to the act said. And the sd. McNeal also agrees to give two lots in said Town one for the use of a Seminary of Learning and another for the use of a house for public worship. We then proceed to open subscriptions for donations from individuals who might be willing to contribute towards the public buildings of said county and recd subscriptions to the amount of "295, and fifty gallons of whiskey which are herewith filed. We the proceeded to open subscriptions for the indemnification of those who had purchased and improved lots in the town of Bowling Green, and we received subscriptions for that purpose to the amount of \$1,650, **** which is herewith filed. Whereupon we proceeded to estimate the loss sustained by the several persons who had purchased and improved lots in the old town of Bowling Green as follows (to wit,

Benjamin Hampton	\$ 35.00
Samuel Work	275.00
Williamson Gatewood	500.00
Samuel Campbell.	120.00
Abel Hennon	950.00
William Chapline	450.00
Samuel B. Coker	700.00
William R. Payne	250.00
Richard Lyon	15.00
Isaiah Potts	50.00
Charles Donaldson.	50.00
Francis Johnson	400.00
William Swearingan	60.00
Joab Watson.	450.00

Total. . \$4305.00

'The following statement of the expense attending the business aforesaid, To-wit,

To the surveyor, Chairman, &c	\$115.00
Samuel Haycraft Comr. for traveling seventy miles & returning for for six days attendance.....	20.40
Reuben Ewing, Do. for traveling thirty one miles and returning & for six days attendance.....	15.72
John Rodes, Do. for traveling twenty-five miles and returning & six days attendance	15.00
Samuel Wilson, Do. same for same	15.00
Richard Garnett for traveling thirty-two miles & returning twice & for six days attendance.....	19.68

'The foregoing is an exact transcript of our proceedings in the business therein mentioned.

'Given under our hands this 7th day of May 1800
 RICHARD GARNETT,
 SAM'L HAYCRAFT,
 JOHN RODES,
 REUBEN EWING
 SAM'L WILSON.
 Commissioners.'

"The report shows how strong McNeal was bidding for the County Seat and how he was endeavoring to placate the residents of the 'Old Town.'

Fight Still Continues

"Between the passage of the Act of Legislature in February, 1808, and the meeting of the Commissioners under said act in May, 1808, a report had been received from the commissioners formerly appointed, letting the building of a Courthouse on the public square in New Town to one Thomas W. Fraser, but the justices were at that time favorable to McNeal and they declined to receive the report of the commissioners at all and directed them to surrender to Fraser the contract if one had been made with him. But though the commissioners under the Act of the Legislature of Kentucky had reported favorably to Jeffersonville, the fight was not over yet by any means. On the same day the report was received, the justices by order decided that it was not practicable to build any Courthouse at all under the circumstances then existing. At the July Court the motion was renewed to build the Courthouse upon the public square in Jeffersonville in accordance with the report of the Commissioners named in the Act of Legislature, but the motion was lost. On September 5, 1809, motion was again made in the County Court to erect public buildings as directed in said act and report, but it was again refused.

Whiskey Legal Tender.

"On the next day, September 6, 1808, a full bench of justices was present in County Court, and by a vote of 6 to 4 the former order was rescinded, and a compromise was effected by which it was ordered that no new buildings be erected upon the public square in Jeffersonville, and certifying to the Circuit Court that it should convene there for its regular October term. McNeal gave bond in the sum

of \$2,000.00 that he would remove the Courthouse and have same in good repair in four weeks' time and at his own expense. It was further ordered at the same session of the Court that the building of a jail be let to Thomas Middleton and Simon McNeal on the public square in Jeffersonville, who were given the benefit of the subscriptions reported by the commissioners towards public buildings in Jeffersonville, amounting to \$295 in money and horse flesh and fifty gallons of whiskey. So McNeal did remove the Courthouse and the jail was erected, and Circuit Court did meet at Jeffersonville in October, 1808, and to all appearances the county seat of justice was moved from the Old Town of Bowling Green to the town of Jeffersonville upon the banks of the river. But the fight was not over yet.

"November and December courts also set there, but the January County Court had to meet at the house of John McNeal instead of the newly erected or removed Courthouse. Evidently the building had been so hastily removed and put together that it was uninhabitable during the cold weather of that period. What happens at this time, we don't exactly know, but we find that the February term of the Warren Circuit Court met again in the Old Town of Bowling Green. There were no public buildings therefor the Court to meet in, so we find that Court met in the house of Williamson Gatwood, which stood upon the very spot where the Elks building now stands. And there Circuit Court and County Courts continued to meet until a New Courthouse was erected and finished, which was in February, 1812.

"McNeal made one last effort to get the County Court to convene again in Jeffersonville, but failed, and in March, 1809, he sold his place upon the river together with his ferry at that point to Benjamin Lawless and became a resident and citizen of the Old Town of Bowling Green. With this the fight ended, and on April 4, 1809, Francis Johnson, one of the first Congressmen from the Third District of Kentucky, and a very able man and lawyer, came into County

Court and offered to raise a subscription to help in the erection of public buildings on the old public square in Bowling Green. It was so ordered, and he with other commissioners were appointed to that end.

State Legislature Ignored

"A ridiculous sequence of the whole controversy developed at the April term of Court, 1809, when on motion of Francis Johnson he was permitted to bring suit in the name of the county against some person or persons, who had for 'causes unknown' removed the jail from the old public square in Bowling Green, to a place on the banks of the river. No doubt, this was done by John McNeal, but I cannot find that the suit was ever prosecuted. How it was that the Act of the Legislature and the report of Commissioners fixing the permanent seat of justice at Jeffersonville was ignored, I am uncertain. It may have been because it was believed that the Legislature was without power to pass a law and carry it into effect through a board of commissioners. In any event, the Act and the Report were ignored and Bowling Green became the permanent seat of justice for Warren County.

Court in 1812

"In February, 1812, Court met in the newly completed Courthouse which stood in the center of the public square, where the old jail was erected at the east and opposite Campbell's Jewelry Store. This Courthouse stood until the square was converted into a public park and the jail stood until just about the Civil War. The jail became so obnoxious to the people that one dark night they tried to tear it down, but couldn't do it, and even though partially demolished, it was still used until just about the time of the Civil War it burned to the ground.

Incorporated in 1810

"In February, 1810, the legislature of Kentucky passed an act for the incorporation of the town of Bowling Green, and this act created it a municipality under the laws of the state of Kentucky. In January, 1813, trustees were duly elected in accordance with the Act of legislature, who were authorized to assume governmental functions

"I would like to proceed to tell of some of the old buildings of the city -- the oldest building now standing, which is the Moria Moore residence on the corner of Eighth and State Streets, built in 1827; the Younglove Building, the Morehead House, the James Rumsey Skiles Building on the corner of Frozen Row and State Street; and so on, but time and space do not permit.

"Permit me to close by saying that Robert Moore, the founder of the city, died in 1810, and is buried, I know not where; that George Moore, who largely assisted in the foundation of the town and dedicated the public spring and the access thereto, died in 1813, and his unkept and unrespected grave may now be found in the old Cemetery which the Board of Public Works of the City of Bowling Green permits each summer to grow into a jungle, and which is today the open sore of the city. (now cared for - 1938).

"Between 1830 and 1837, Bowling Green renewed her youth and entered upon a period of progress and advancement, such as it has never witnessed, unless this day and this hour with our new Chamber of Commerce is the beginning of a new time. Let us all hope that the future holds much for the advancement of our native city, socially, morally, and financially."

The John McNeal mentioned in the early history of Bowling Green was my great, great, great uncle. My grandmother Natcher was Nannie McNeal prior to her marriage to my grandfather, William Houston Natcher.

My mother was Blanche Hays, the daughter of Franklin P. Hays. My grandfather Hays' family, according to the record that I have, is as follows:

Hays Family

Grandparents

Harden Mannen
 Born 1775
 Died March 10, 1820
 Age 45 years

Nancy Lorton Mannen
 Born 1777
 Died Oct. 5, 1843
 Age 65 years

CHILDREN

John D. Mannen
 Born Oct. 7, 1800
 Died Oct. 29, 1886

Henry E. Mannen
 Born Sept. 24, 1814
 Died Sept. 24, 1856

Mary Mannen
 Born Oct. 19, 1808
 Died Dec. 24, 1895

Grandparents

William Hays
 Born March 19, 1760
 Died Sept. 25, 1851
 Age 91 years

Nancy Cheatwood Hays
 Born 1763
 Died 1803
 Age 40 years

SON

Daniel Hays
 Born Feb. 27, 1799
 Died Dec. 16, 1862

Wife

Rebecca Ann Hays
 Born Aug. 25, 1813
 Died Feb. 24, 1869

Children

James H. Mannen
Born Dec. 25, 1827
Died Aug. 30, 1898

William Hardy Hays
Born Dec. 27, 1829
Died July 17, 1871

Nancy H. Mannen
Born Nov. 22, 1827
Died July 29, 1889

Elizabeth F.R. Hays
Born Jan. 21, 1832
Died Oct. 16, 1870

Lucinda P. Mannen
Born Jan. 8, 1830
Died Dec. 22, 1860

Nancy Caroline Hays
Born May 31, 1834
Died Jan. 17, 1890

Sarah H. Mannen
Born June 9, 1832
Died Jan. 1, 1861

Mariah E. T. Hays
Born Aug. 30, 1837
Died Jan. 17, 1922

Children of John D. Mannen

Joseph R. V. Mannen
Born Aug. 26, 1839
Died May 29, 1905

John H. H. Hays
Born March 7, 1840
Died July 17, 1899

Mary J. E. Mannen
Born Sept. 11, 1841
Died Nov. 7, 1867

Rebecca Daniel Hays
Born Dec. 11, 1843
Died Mar. 29, 1866

Ermine F. Mannen
Born Sept. 4, 1845
Died Jan. 9, 1881

Thomas M. Hays
Born Mar. 13, 1845
Died Feb. 12, 1901

Daniel James Hays
Born July 10, 1849
Died Feb. 1, 1871

Elizabeth H. Hays
Born May 1, 1851
Died March 13, 1895

Mary A. Hays
Born June 25, 1853
Died July 31, 1937

Charlotte Maxmen Hays
Born Nov. 28, 1857
Died Sept. 15, 1938

Franklin Pierce Hays
Born Sept. 15, 1860
Died April 16, 1941

* * * * *

Franklin P. Hays

First wife

Eugenia Victoria Motley
married ~~1887~~ 1864 - *born*
Died Feb. 24, 1904

Second wife

Rennie Hodges
married 1911
Died

Children of Franklin P. Hays

L. M. Hays
Born 1889

Blanche Eugenia Hays
Born 1897
Husband J. M. Natcher

Children of L. M. Hays

Eugene Hays
Born 19
Died 19

Katherine Hays
Born 19
Died 19

Franklin P. Hays
Born 1912

Julian Hays
Born 1915

Wife of L. M. Hays
Fannie Brite

Children of Blanche Eugenia Hays

Frank Hays Natcher
Born June 1907
William H. Natcher
Born Sept. 11, 1908

The Porter Pike is one of the beautiful country roads in Warren County, Kentucky. North-east of Bowling Green, some 13 miles just off U. S. 31-W and extending for approximately fifteen miles parallel with and following the meanders of Barren River to the junction of Smiths Grove, Allen County Road. All along this pike may be found well kept, nice country homes and rolling farm land.

The old Porter Farm is located on the Porter Pike and is approximately one mile from the intersection of the Pike and U. S. 31-W. This property, containing 145 acres, was purchased by my grandfather Frank P. Hays, at the Porter bankruptcy sale on February 15, 1901. At this time, my grandmother, Eugenia Motley Hays, and my grandfather, Frank P. Hays, were living at the old Hays home place located 13 miles up the Porter Pike with the farm adjacent to Barren River and near the iron bridge which crosses Barren River.

After the purchase of this farm, my grandfather and grandmother together with their two children, Blanche Hays and my uncle, Lucien Motley Hays, move to the old Porter home place. I often heard my grandfather say that in going to and from town and passing the Porter Place, he always wanted to own this property and if he ever had a chance to buy it would certainly acquire ownership if possible. Located on the Porter Place approximately two city blocks from the road is a beautiful old red brick colonial home up on top of a small hill completely encircled by beech and black walnut trees. This property was in need of repair and my grandfather, loving this place as he had for a great number of years, proceeded to place it in good condition. White washed, panel fences were located along the Porter Pike in front of the entrance to the property and a nice large entrance gate was installed and the fences were all repaired and the house and other buildings were all repaired and placed in good order.

The large entrance gate installed on the Porter Pike leading up the driveway to the homeplace was just too much for my old friend George Hays. When my grandfather Hays was six years old, a division was made of his father's estate. The widow and the twelve children were present at the time the division was made and the land at the request of the widow was divided into twelve tracts and the widow's total share was in money and slaves. Since my grandfather was the twelfth child and the baby, by agreement he was to draw first. He stood on a chair and drew a slip out of the hat which indicated that he had drawn the homeplace containing nearly 400 acres plus two slaves. One of the slaves was George Hays, who was about seven years older than my grandfather. The other slave was a young woman some eighteen years old. This girl was heartbroken at having to leave her father and mother who appeared on another slip of paper, and drawn by another child, and my grandfather decided to let her go with her mother and father. George Hays lived with my grandfather all of his life and died at the age of 79 years. George Hays was married three times and has a daughter living in the state of Illinois and a son by his third wife, Levi Hays, who now lives in Bowling Green. My grandfather thought there was no one in the world like George and the Boss Man next to the Lord was the greatest man in the world as far as George was concerned. I remember when I was a young boy Uncle George admonished me that I should mind my grandfather and behave myself "because the Boss Man knows what he is doing and he is smart, and the way you are acting you ain't either one". Uncle George taught me how to use a gun and to trap opossum, coons, and other wild animals. He also walked along beside of me when I first learned how to ride my pony. Going back to the big entrance gate, here we have Uncle George's main obstacle. On Saturday night, Uncle George had to go to Bowling Green, and,

Invariably, would inhibe too much, and upon crossing the wooden bridge over Barren River, which burned in the year 1916 or 1917, would stand on the seat of his buggy and with whip in hand lope his horse all the way to the entrance gate of my grandfather's home. Generally throughout the territory it was known that about midnight on Saturday, George would come along, and, standing on the seat was a menace per se. Upon arriving at the big entrance gate, George was just too drunk to place the wheels on the right side of the buggy over the trip lever that opened the gate. He would shout, sing, and holler until my grandfather would get out of bed and go down and let him in. The horse would be unharnessed with the harness put away in the gear room, and Uncle George would wake up the next morning still an occupant of the buggy.

In 1905, at the age of eighteen, my mother married my father, Joseph McCormack Natcher. Some two years before my mother's marriage, my grandmother Hays died of measles. This grandmother was a Motley and she was born in that section of Warren County known as the Motley Community. This community is still called Motley, and is built around an old blacksmith shop now a garage and a country store. The Motley Community was first settled by two brothers, Mack and Math Motley. My grandmother Hays was the daughter of Mack Motley and she had two brothers, L. C. J. Motley and John Motley. Both brothers are dead and they have children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren now living in Warren County.

My grandfather on the Natcher side of the family was William Houston Natcher and he married Fannie McNeal. My grandfather Natcher was born and reared in the Dutch section of Pennsylvania, and when he was a small boy his father and mother died, and he and his two sisters and a brother were

placed in the homes of relatives. My grandfather lost contact with his two sisters, but later in life learned that both of them became nuns in the Catholic Church. Apparently, my grandfather Natcher's father and mother were Catholic. My grandfather's brother, George Natcher, served as sheriff at Gallatin, Tennessee and was killed during his term of office by a colored man who had just raped and killed a white woman. He was apprehended in a neighborhood under a house which was built right close to the ground. A posse surrounded the house and said they would burn it down. My uncle refused to let them burn it and said that as sheriff it was his duty to bring the man out. He proceeded to crawl under the house which was about 18 or 19 inches off the ground and when he arrived at the section of the house where the chimney was right down on the ground this negro cut my uncle's throat with a knife killing him. One or two others then crawled under the house removing my uncle's body and then proceeded to burn the house down. According to the story, the colored man refused to come out and burned to death.

My brother, Frank Hays Natcher, was born in June of 1907 in the home of my grandfather on the Porter Pike, and I was born at my grandfather's house on September 11, 1909. During this period of time my grandfather was a widower and in 1911 married the only grandmother that I ever remember, Rennie Claypool Hodges. The oldest house in Bowling Green is located at the corner of 8th and State Streets now owned by W. G. Thomas, and this is the Claypool residence. This grandmother had three children by a previous marriage - John Hodge Woodford Hodges and Ida Hodges.

Shortly after I was born my mother's health was not too good, and for the first ten years of my life we spent the winters in Jacksonville, Florida. My father was a traveling salesman for

Peaslee-Coulbert Paint Company. We lived in the Springfield section of Jacksonville and the first snow that I ever saw in my life was in Jacksonville, Florida in the year 1917. This snow was only about 3/4 inch deep on the ground and was the first snow in Florida for over 60 years. We returned to Kentucky each summer and spent the summer at my grandfather's home on Porter Pike.

At age six I entered the first grade in the Springfield School and attended this school until we moved to Nashville, Tennessee. The school that I attended was a modern school for those days and the school system at Jacksonville was a good one. I had the usual courses and each year looked forward to returning to Kentucky for the summer. In fact the happiest time of my life during the first ten years was the time that I spent in Kentucky. The thing that impressed me the most during this period of time was the outbreak of World War I, and the excitement caused by the draft of married men with children. I can still see the parades passing by with bands playing and the people crowded along the sidewalks. During the war years all attention was directed to our failures and successes on the other side. I recall very distinctly when the armistice was signed and the war was over. We lived in an apartment house and the people next door during the night started firing a shotgun. Of course, we did not have radios then like we did sometime later, and the news did not travel as fast as it does at the present time.

I learned how to play baseball and this was my chief sport back in those days. It was quite an occasion when we could cross the St. Johns river to the alligator farm.

When I was ten years old my father purchased an interest in a paint company in Nashville,

Tennessee and purchased a house located at 1902 Adelia Avenue between 19th and 20th Streets, a block and one-half west of Vanderbilt University entrance.

At this time I was still fond of baseball and succeeded in being named bat boy for the Vanderbilt baseball team. I served in this capacity for two years and it was really an honor in those days and one that all of the kids strive to obtain. On more than one occasion I would slip away from home and make trips with the baseball team when they would play the University of Alabama and the University of Florida. At the time I was bat boy, Sewell Harlan of Glasgow was manager of the baseball team. Sewell Harlan is now a man of means and several years ago I met him during a political campaign. I had just finished speaking in Glasgow and was introduced and I informed Sewell that I remembered meeting him when I was a kid in Nashville because I was the bat boy on the Vanderbilt baseball team.

We lived in Nashville for about two years spending the summers each year in Bowling Green at my grandfather's farm. While in Nashville I attended Tarbox School. We moved from Nashville to Bowling Green, and at this time my mother purchased the Frank L. Strange farm located on Barron River near the city limits of Bowling Green. Frank L. Strange inherited this farm from his mother, Agatha Strange - purchased the interest of his brothers and sisters at the time of the settlement of the estate. Agatha Strange was the wife of Rochester Strange and this property contained 100 acres and was a very valuable piece of land due to its location near the city of Bowling Green, and because the largest and best gravel bars on Barron River were a part of this farm. These bars were worked during the summer months and gravel sold the year around. The next

profit was approximately \$5,000 a year, which was a lot of money back in those days.

Going back to the town of Jeffersonville, which was the John McNeal property, we have quite an unusual series of events involving this particular property. As I pointed out before, my grandmother was Nannie McNeal Natcher. She was the daughter of James McNeal and she had three children, my father, Joseph M. Natcher, Lorelle Natcher, and Annie Natcher. Lorelle Natcher married Morris Ackerman, an attorney and sports writer of Cleveland, Ohio. This uncle published Ackerman's Guide for a great number of years. Lorelle Ackerman had two children and Annie Natcher had one child. Annie Natcher married Arthur Turner, who at the time of his death was one of the officials in the American Bag Company of Chicago, Illinois.

The original John McNeal property certainly had its day in court. In the case of Natcher et al vs. City of Bowling Green, et al, Court of Appeals of Kentucky, June 2, 1936, we have the question of navigable waters, eminent domain, and title to the gravel bars under discussion. The judgment of the Circuit Court of Warren County was reversed and my mother won the lawsuit, thereby establishing for once and all title to the gravel bars. Next we have the case of Strange, et al, vs. Spalding, Court of Appeals of Kentucky, January 17, 1895. Here again we have the question of riparian rights, adverse position, and the ownership of the gravel bars in question. Next we have the case of Rees vs. Lawless on October 18, 1823, from the Warren Circuit Court to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. This was an action of ejectment and involved title and ownership of the original McNeal property. Next we have the case of Jacob Rees vs. Lawless again in the Court of Appeals on October 20, 1817 pertaining to a matter of trespass. On October 1, 1816 the

case of Rees vs. Lawless was in the Court of Appeals also involving the question of title to this particular land. Again on April 17, 1891 we have the case of Rees vs. Lawless in the Court of Appeals with the question involving forceable entry and ownership of a ferry on Barron River at the big spring on the original John McNeal property. On October 11, 1899 we again have the case of Lawless vs. Rees in the Court of Appeals with this suit involving ferry rights and ownership of land.

Upon moving to this farm, I entered the Center Street School, and was in the sixth grade. As a result of conversation more than anything else I talked the principal into promoting me to the seventh grade. The Nashville schools were a little ahead of the Bowling Green schools, and I was promoted to the seventh grade thereby skipping a year. Upon graduating from the 8th grade I entered the preparatory department at Ogden College and attended this school two years.

When I was a student in the Preparatory Department at Ogden I decided that I wanted to be a lawyer. I took all of the courses offered in dramatics and public speaking and each year was a member of the school play. I won several medals in public speaking contests and concentrated along this line. I knew that history and English would be of more importance than probably any other subjects prior to my entrance into law school and I took as many courses as I could get in these two particular subjects. My days at Ogden were happy days. This was a boys school and nearly all of the boys in the high school department and in the college department were from Warren County families and we had a closely knit organization. Good baseball and football teams and when I was 13 years old I was a member of the college track team. Back in those days I could broad jump over twenty feet and much to the chagrin of the college fellows I made the college track team each year. The Ogden College

campus is now a part of Western Kentucky State College under contract entered into between the Board of Regents of Ogden and the Board of Regent of Western. Back in those days I had an abundance of pride and enough nerve to drive toward the goal that I wanted to attain. I was very sensitive and had many fights - winning only a very few, but still ready to enter at any time when my feelings were hurt.

During the school year of 1926-27 I attended Miami Military Institute at Germantown, Ohio. My father decided that even though he was not financially able to send me to a military school it was time that I had a little of this particular training. At Miami I was a member of every team in all of the sports including basketball. I had never played basketball before. I enjoyed my year at Miami and made a lot of friends that stayed with me down through the years. By virtue of going to Germantown, I then later selected Ohio State for law school without any hesitation.

1927
In the school year of ~~1928~~ I entered Western Kentucky State College and graduated in June of 1930 with an A.B. Degree. Every time the doors opened I entered and I was afraid that unless I went to school the year around, including all the summer terms, time would catch me and I would not be able to go to law school. We were right in the beginning period of a severe depression and I was desperate to get through school. During one of my years at Western I started classes at 7:30 and my last class was at 4:30. This went on for nearly 12 months and I studied enough to graduate with fairly good grades and majoring in history and minoring in English. I played baseball under Ed Diddle at Western and ran on the track team and minored somewhat in campusology.

I entered the College of Law at Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio in September of

1928 and three years later graduated with an LL.B Degree. I enjoyed my law school days and made a great many friends that I have retained down through the years. At the time I entered this law school the dean was Mr. Arent who later went to the Circuit Court of Appeals. Ohio State was one of the best law schools in the country and we really had to study. I played baseball during the summer and during the school year worked here and there at different places and finally graduated. Three of us in the senior class were selected by Squire, Saunders and Demsey of Cleveland, Ohio, and upon being interviewed I was informed that my salary would be \$125 a month. I appreciated the honor because this is still the best law firm in Ohio and one of the best in the United States, but this amount of money would certainly have been of little assistance to me when I owed several thousand dollars in school debts. I returned to Bowling Green and after taking the bar examination I was admitted to the practice of law on March 18, 1934.

I had worked right hard to qualify myself for the practice of law and I was right proud of my accomplishment. My mother, to say the least, was jubilant and next to my mother my Grandfather Frank P. Hays was as proud as he could be.

I might say at this point that my grandfather Frank P. Hays was one of the most unusual men that I have ever had the pleasure of knowing. He was a man of integrity, honor, and ability and was one of the most intelligent men that ever lived in my state. He was a successful farmer and a man of pride. One of the three original incorporators of the American National Bank and the Potter Matlock Trust Company. The incorporators were Whit Potter, Cage Matlock and Frank P. Hays.

My grandfather, William H. Natcher, was a happy go lucky, easy going sort of an individual who enjoyed life as much as any man that I have ever seen. He read every book that he could get and probably was the best read man I ever knew.

I began the practice of law in Bowling Green, Kentucky. I started out in the law firm of Thomas, Thomas and Logan. R. C. P. Thomas, former Federal Judge of the Canal Zone, Thomas W. Thomas, a little hunchback lawyer known throughout the State of Kentucky for his great ability and unusual mind, and M. M. Logan, one of the United States Senators from Kentucky for a number of years. This law firm was later Thomas and Bell with the members being R. C. P. Thomas and Charles R. Bell. After remaining in the law firm for about two years, I rented offices across the hall in the Davenport Building and practiced by myself until I was elected to Congress.

The first year I started out in the practice of law I owed several thousand dollars and my mother had placed a mortgage on her farm to help me with my education. The banks of course closed in the year 1933 and we were in a depression period. It seemed to me that it would be years and years before I would be able to get a start and pay off my debts. However, the Good Lord helped me and notwithstanding the fact that I looked like I was about eighteen years old and decided that a black hat and dark suit would be appropriate, I succeeded in making money my first year in the practice. In fact, I made enough money the first year I practiced law to pay off the mortgage on my mother's farm and to pay nearly all my debts. I started out with a few small cases and had been practicing about four months when a constable in my county by the name of Allen Bryant killed Les Thompson in Thompson's home late at night. This constable was mad as a result of Thompson's fight with Bryant's son and went to his home and into his bedroom and killed him. This case received a lot of publicity and stirred up the people in my home county.

The constable had no money and was very unpopular. He employed me as his lawyer with the promise to pay my fee later. On cross-examination of Mrs. Thompson I succeeded in

establishing a point which cleared this man. This case received publicity all over Kentucky and during the trial everyone except me believed he would receive the death penalty. I thought I was the greatest lawyer in the world and knew all of the law. In fact, I knew very little law and with no experience was operating almost on nerve alone. All during the trial, which lasted for days, I fought the Commonwealth and County Attorney, and before the case was submitted to the jury the jury felt sorry for me and you could tell by the expression on their faces that I had made a pretty good fight. I contested every point vigorously and started in swinging and finished that way in my argument to the jury. The acquittal in this case started me out as quite a lawyer and from that time on I proceeded to establish myself as a lawyer and to make considerable money during those days. I had a number of divorce suits and suits to settle estates together with other civil and criminal cases.

My first civil suit was a case involving the sum of \$164.00. A man by the name of George Rush who resided near Woodburn, Kentucky filed suit against Tessie Harris for the amount involved which was evidenced by a promisory note and a chattel mortgage. The chattel mortgage covered four cows. It seems that my client, the defendant, Tessie Harris, and Mr. Rush had engaged in a poker game and my client lost \$164.00 more than he had at that time. Later believing that his gambling debts were just as honorable as any other debt, he executed a mortgage on four cows and gave the promisory note. It just so happened that two of the cows belonged to Tessie Harris' wife and she was very much incensed to learn that the suit had been filed and that the cows might be sold. The cows were not worth any more than the \$164.00 in May of 1934.

According to law in Kentucky a gambling

debt can be repudiated at any time and my client could have used this as a defense. He informed me that he wanted to pay his gambling debt and all that he asked was that the court release two of the cows which belonged to his wife and sell the other cow granting the plaintiff a deficiency judgement.

Mr. George Rush had suffered a heart condition for a number of years and was a right cantankerous man, and after he testified concerning the debt with no mention made about how the debt originated I simply stated to him on cross examination that he knew as well as I did under the law this gambling debt could be repudiated by my client, but that he was not taking advantage of this defense and all he wanted Mr. Rush to do was to release two of the cows which he knew belonged to Mrs. Harris and she did not grant a lien upon her property. Mr. Rush became very much incensed and red in the face and fired back. Another question was asked and he dropped his head and died. Judge W. R. Gardner was the attorney for Mr. Rush and he was about 78 years old. He immediately fainted and we thought that he had died and that Mr. Rush had only fainted. It was awfully hot in the Court room and a Doctor and an ambulance were called. Upon examining Judge Gardner we found that he was still alive but that Mr. Rush had died.

For a number of days after this case took place some of the lawyers would stop me on the street and very seriously inquire if anyone had died that particular day. They certainly did not know how much this case really affected me and this condition existed for several days.

After becoming a member of the Bowling Green Bar Association I was elected secretary on December 10, 1934. At this time I was quite a joiner - civic and business organizations of all kinds and I started out also in politics. I attended political meetings and was placed in charge of my precinct. During the first Governor's race in 1935, after my entry into the field of law, I took quite an active part. This was the Rhea-Chandler race.

Along about this time we had a softball league and I played with the Courthouse team. On May 15, 1935 I got one hit out of three times at bat and played good and bad softball all during the summer.

The Bill Goad murder case next appeared in July of 1935 and I represented the wife who killed the husband. This was quite a famous case and I succeeded in clearing the wife.

The Young Men's Democratic Club was organized in Bowling Green and I became an active member. We participated in November election speaking campaigns and organization meetings with the Young Democrats of Warren County. It was at this time that I decided that I would run for County Attorney. The County Attorney in office at that time was Charles R. Bell.

In December of 1935 I filed my first two good lawsuits. One was a damage suit requesting \$30,000 and the other was a damage suit requesting \$15,000. I succeeded in winning both these suits and collecting right good fees.

My practice had increased and during the year of 1935 not only did I take an active part in politics in my county, but I worked hard in the practice of law and made some money. When Federal

Court was in session in Bowling Green, I volunteered my services to the Judge in all cases where the defendants did not have attorneys and this experience was good for me.

I was appointed Conciliation Commissioner under the Frazier-Lempke Law for the Western District of Kentucky in 1936. During this one year I handled about two hundred cases of farmers who were unable to pay their mortgage lien indebtedness to banks and insurance companies. Under the provisions of the law that I administered a moratorium was declared and payments were delayed after a petition was filed in Federal Court seeking relief under the Frazier-Lempke Act. I, of course, knew at this time that I would make the race for County Attorney in 1937, and only served as Conciliation Commissioner for one year.

In 1936 I bought several lots located on Cabell Drive and later made some money out of this transaction. This was my first real estate transaction of any consequence.

On May 4, 1936, I was offered an appointment as Referee in Bankruptcy by Senator M. M. Logan. I did not accept this appointment because I had made up my mind to run for the office of County Attorney which would take place in the year 1937.

On October 2, 1936 I was elected President of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Warren County and at this time I really started out in politics. As President of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Warren County I took an active part not only with the young people but with the senior organization.

On November 6, 1936 I moved to my new law office across the hall from the firm of Thomas, Thomas and Logan. Mrs. Esta Tabor, who is now

One of my Congressional secretaries, started out with me at the time I started out in the practice of law and has been with me through her two marriages, birth of one child, and now she is a grandmother.

On December 10, 1936 I was selected as Toastmaster of Ogden Alumni Banquet and along about this time began speaking throughout my section of Kentucky.

I announced for County Attorney for Warren County in May of 1937. I had no opposition on either side for weeks, and on June 17, 1937 Virginia Reardon and I were married and started on our honeymoon. Virginia was the daughter of Dr. F. D. Reardon and Celeste Cuthbertson Reardon. Her grandfather on her mother's side was James Cuthbertson, the owner of Cuthbertson's Store on the public square for a great number of years.

The last filing date was thirty days prior to the August Primary, and, on the last filing night at ten minutes to midnight, Howell W. Vincent another young lawyer in Bowling Green, got the County Court Clerk out of bed and went to the Courthouse and filed his notification and declaration papers for the office of County Attorney on the Democratic ticket. Two days later he filed suit against me maintaining that I had married and moved out of the precinct where my mother and father lived purchasing a little house over in another section of town in another precinct. I received a telegram that I not only had opposition but that I had been sued. Virginia and I returned to Bowling Green and the suit got under w

At this time, Howell W. Vincent, the youngest brother of ten boys in the Vincent family from Brownsville, Kentucky, had a brother, Beverly M. Vincent, the second boy, who was Representative of the Second Congressional District of Kentucky.

Warren County, Logan and Muhlenberg at the time were all in the Second Congressional District. The suit was carefully timed, and Porter Sims, who was Circuit Judge of the Warren Circuit Court, was away on vacation visiting his sister in Connecticut. Under the law in Kentucky, this simply meant that the suit which was filed in the Warren Circuit Court would have to be transferred to the adjoining District for trial. Judge Willis, of Greenville, was the Judge. Beverly Vincent, the Congressman, Porter Sims away on vacation, Tom Rhea on the payroll of Bev Vincent as field representative and the man who elected and controlled Judge Willis. The setup was perfect, or at least my opponent, Howell W. Vincent and his nine brothers believed it was. The nine brothers converged on Bowling Green and the suit began, and later the campaign. The brothers went to the Citizens National Bank and borrowed \$2800 for Howell. I received word of the loan within five minutes after it was made and my strong political friends, who were recognized for their political prowess, just happened to drop by Mr. Howell Vincent's office, and, without saying so directly, received all of the \$2800 with the exception of probably \$300. This money was to be used in the precincts, and I knew where every dollar of the money was.

Going back to the suit, the trial was set for Greenville, Kentucky in the Muhlenberg Circuit Court. Howell and the brothers who were lawyers all hovered around for several days thinking that they had their lawsuit completely under control because they were expecting great things of the Judge. After three days of hearing testimony in the case, Judge Willis asked if both sides were finished and all testimony was in. I recall distinctly that Howell, himself, very loudly and calmly announced, "Judge, we have completed our case". A number of lawyers in my home town volunteered their services to

help me, and they were all present during the case. My attorneys announced that they were through, and the Judge said this:

"It is not necessary to write out a detailed opinion in this case because my mind is perfectly clear as to what took place and as to the intention of the parties. Here we have a young lawyer marrying a fine young lady seeking a public office at the hands of the people. He is ready and willing to take his chances, with the voters, and certainly his opponent should be willing to follow the same course. You may return to Warren County and inform the County Court Clerk of your County that the decision of this Court is to place both names on the ballot and let the people of Warren County decide this matter".

The people in my County did decide this matter with the vote being 6,970 for me and 1,999 for the Vincent brothers. In Kentucky you must be a voter to run for public office and if my opponent had established the fact that I had lost my vote my name could not have been placed on the ballot and he would have won this office without a campaign. I had no opposition in the November election, and, on January of 1938, I was sworn in as County Attorney of Warren County.

G. D. Milliken, Jr. was elected County Judge. Warren County had several houses of prostitution in operation, slot machines scattered through the County and general law violations prevailed. The first four months that we were in office 2,460 warrants of arrest were issued, and we really cleaned up Bowling Green and Warren County. Some enemies were made in the process and I have kept most of these all during my political career. The good people and the two newspapers stuck with us. Jury trials were demanded in

every instance when the law permitted a jury, and we had no trouble securing good people who fairly and impartially helped us clean up Warren County.

In 1938 we decided to erect a new jail, and, on December 8, 1939, the Park City Daily News carried an editorial entitled: "A County Need Met", which stated, in part, that obtaining a modern jail for Warren County is an accomplishment for which the present County Administration may long be remembered. This editorial praised the businesslike management and stewardship of County Judge Milliken and County Attorney William H. Natcher, and the members of the Fiscal Court. This was a modern building of concrete, stone and steel electrically operated. This jail is still in use and is today one of the most modern jails in the State of Kentucky.

My first famous case as County Attorney was the Archer Moore case. This young man was a student at Western Kentucky State College and was one of the outstanding school football players. He, together with some other boys and girls drove down to a colored dance held adjacent to the L & N Railroad to watch the colored people dance one night, and they parked their automobile beside the railroad right-of-way. They remained at the dance for about an hour and then returned to their car. M. P. Ranney, Special Policeman for the L & N Railroad was in this vicinity watching for hoboes who were riding trains and breaking into boxcars. Ranney heard the laughing and talking and then he heard them get into their car and start off down Center Street toward Bowling Green. He immediately got into his car and stopped the young people on Main Street by forcing them to pull into the curb. Archer Moore got out of his automobile, together with the other boys and tried to explain to Ranney that they had only been down to the colored dance to watch the colored people dance.

During the argument which took place, Ranney proceeded to strike Moore with a blackjack and Moore took the blackjack away from Ranney. Ranney pulled his pistol and killed Archer Moore. We convicted this man three times and each time the Court of Appeals reversed the case. He was later pardoned by Republican Governor Simeon Willis.

Archer Moore's father was a railway mail clerk and this case simply drove him to distraction. In order to raise money to pay different expenses incurred as a result of this case, he removed money from envelopes in his mail car and was apprehended and later served two years in the Federal Penitentiary. Before he was sentenced and during the trial, in driving to Bowling Green, ran off the road and almost killed his wife. She was in the hospital for months. I remember very distinctly the third or fourth day of the trial when Mr. Moore leaned over to say something to me and a sudden sharp noise was made as a result of his coat coming in contact with the table. I asked him if he had a pistol in his pocket. He said yes and that he would kill Ranney if the jury acquitted him.

I had Mr. Moore's other son take him out to the jury room and remove the pistol. The next day Mr. Moore opened his coat to get a handkerchief and I saw another pistol sticking out of his pocket. All during the trial Mr. Moore carried a pistol and every time possible I would have his son take it away from him. The jury found Ranney guilty and fixed his penalty to life in the penitentiary. Later, Mr. Moore was sent to the penitentiary and the Ranney case was in Court for years.

As County Attorney I took quite a part in the civic affairs of our city and county and in 1939 and 1940 was one of the directors of the Bowling Green Industrial Foundation which constructed the first Derby Underwear Factory in Bowling Green.

I was elected a director of the Bowling Green Warren County Chamber of Commerce and along about this time we started to build the Bowling Green Warren County Airport. I took a leading part in this program and was one of the original incorporators of the Bowling Green Warren County Airport Association. The Bowling Green Warren County Airport is located on the Scottsville Road some two miles from Bowling Green and, unfortunately is located in one of the richest agricultural sections of the county. The C. A. Smith farm and the Searcy farm are two of the best farms in Warren County. Nearly all of the airport land had to come from these two farms and in each instance condemnation suits were necessary. After the condemnation suits were filed and the necessary land was acquired it then became necessary to cut the tops of all of the large trees going down the lane from the Scottsville Road to the Searcy home. The CAB and other authorities demanded that the necessary clearance be secured and since this driveway was parallel with the east boundary of the airport and the lane extended for about three city blocks, the tree tops had to be removed. This simply meant that all of the trees would probably die and the Searcy's were up in the air. I certainly agreed with them and this was one of the most embarrassing matters that I had to attend to while I was County Attorney.

On July 3, 1940 I was elected as one of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. The vote of the Second Congressional District was cast by Tyler Munford, owner and editor of the Union County Advocate, Ex-Governor Ruby Laffoon of Madisonville, Kentucky, Tom Rhea, one of the political leaders of the Second Congressional District and me. After our County Convention we met in Louisville at the State Convention, and here the delegates were elected. We had quite an upheaval in the Second Congressional District. Tom Rhea wanted to go as the delegate from the Second Congressional District and cast the entire vote himself. I had more votes in the District than any other man and

could have gone and cast the vote without the other three mentioned above. From the standpoint of the future I decided it was to the best interest of our party to have the vote divided into four parts. Tyler Munford and I represented one faction and the two older men represented the other faction. This was my first national Democratic Convention and I sincerely believed that the delegates in casting the votes of their particular Congressional District and State would have quite a bit to do with the decisions that were to be made at this Convention. I had only been in Chicago a few hours until I discovered that the decisions were all made on a floor considerably higher than the one occupied by most of the delegates. We were told when to vote and how to vote but very seldom why.

Ex-Governor Laffoon was quite an unusual man and he enjoyed every minute of the Convention. Mr. Rhea was a sick man at this time and I went out of my way to be nice to him in going to and from the Convention Hall. Franklin D. Roosevelt was nominated for his third term and his running mate was Henry A. Wallace. There was quite a battle over the Vice-Presidential nomination and I enjoyed every minute of this struggle. After the name of Roosevelt had been placed in nomination a two hour parade on the bloor began and you should have seen me carrying Kentucky's banner.

As County Attorney I took quite a leading part in the road program of Warren and adjoining counties. A great portion of 31-W was reconstructed and hundreds of miles of roads were built throughout Warren County.

At this time I was serving as third vice-president of the Young Democratic Club of Kentucky and I advanced at the end of my two year term to first vice-president and permanent chairman of the Convention.

On February 25, 1940 my father was driving his automobile along Center Street and pulled into the curb turning off his ignition switch and died. I was notified that my father was sitting in his car dead and had to go down and tell my mother. This was one of the hardest tasks that I have ever had to perform in my life, because my mother did not know that he was suffering from heart trouble and he had only left home a few moments before he died.

My father was simply crazy about my daughter Celeste. Celeste was a quick, alert, pretty little girl and had a lot of the McNeal characteristics. Celeste was born in 1939 and Virginia's father, Dr. F. D. Reardon and Mrs. Reardon were simply foolish over her. The same condition existed insofar as Virginia's grandmother, Mrs. Jennie Cuthbertson was concerned. Louise, my second daughter, was born in 1943 and she is just as pretty and as smart as Celeste, in fact I believe that Louise will have her feet just a little firmer on the ground and will certainly use all of the good common sense that she possesses.

In 1940 I turned back to Warren County \$327 which represented surplus revenue to my office over and above the \$5,000 constitutional salary limitation. This was the first time in the history of Warren County that a County Attorney had ever turned back any money. From this time on during my three terms as County Attorney I turned back thousands of dollars to Warren County.

In October of 1941 I was elected President of the Young Democratic Clubs of Kentucky. I had served up through the ranks and was ready to make a fight for the top office. The Governor at this time was Veen Johnson. He was backing Ed Prichard, Jr. The Governor came to Louisville where the convention was being held together with two of his highway Commissioners and proceeded to have delegates call upon him receiving

instructions to vote for Ed Pritchard for President. My friends held tight and we worked all night to obtain enough delegates votes to go to the floor the next day. Early the following day it was generally agreed that I had enough votes to win and the Governor together with the Highway Commissioners folded their tents and returned to Frankfort. I was elected by acclamation and Ed Pritchard later served a term in the Federal Reformatory for stuffing ballot boxes. The Park City Daily News carried an editorial entitled "Congratulations" which stated in part: "Congratulations are due County Attorney William H. Natcher upon his election to the presidency of the Young Democratic Clubs of Kentucky. The office is one sought by dozens of prominent young leaders throughout the Commonwealth. It is a position of importance in the functions of the Democratic organization, a post of trust and an expression of confidence in greater things to come to the young party leader so honored."

At this time I was a member of the Odd Fellows of Kentucky and the Kiwanis Club and other different civic and business organizations.

In 1941 I turned back \$1,654 over and above my \$5,000 salary limitation.

On December 7, 1941, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. I had just been elected to my second term as County Attorney without opposition on either side. I had a wife and one child and was exempt from military service. I felt it was my duty to volunteer and enter the military service. I went to Louisville to volunteer for the Navy and I thought I would have to go to Washington to force them to accept me. My County Judge G. B. Milliken, Jr. also volunteered.

and about the time I was accepted for the Navy he was accepted in the Air Force. I received orders in October of 1942 and reported to Princeton University for indoctrination. I spent sixty days at Princeton and notwithstanding the rigorous training that we took, I enjoyed every minute of my stay on the Princeton Campus. I think this is the most beautiful campus in the world. While we were at Princeton I proceeded to learn more about the United States Navy than I had ever been privileged to know and became a fairly good member.

While we were at Princeton, our Captain, who was Battleship Parker, permitted us to play Princeton in football. The Princeton boys did not like the idea of 1000 of us in uniform marching across their campus. Princeton at this time had one of its best football teams. We placed on the field as our starting team eleven ex-All American players, all in good shape physically and the best football players I ever saw in my life. Six touchdowns were made in a few minutes and our skipper passed the word to cease fire. Princeton was then permitted to score one touchdown and the rest of the game was almost a joke. My roommate at this time was Bob Stone of Toledo, Ohio, and after spending 60 days at Princeton we all received orders to go to different installations throughout the United States and afloat. I served at Ohio State University, Gulfport, Mississippi, Brooklyn Navy Yard, and then afloat. I spent most of my time afloat on the U. S. S. Cooner, D.E. 171. I participated in one or two very exciting episodes during the war but never saw the Pacific Ocean. I was in the North Atlantic Patrol and the South Atlantic Patrol and back and forth across the Atlantic during the war. It seemed to me that the war would last forever and my period of active duty from November 11, 1942 to February 12, 1946 was enough.

In 1940 we had a wet and dry election in Warren County. This was a county wide referendum and the wet forces spent thousands upon thousands of dollars attempting to keep the city and county wet. Warren County was the only wet county in our section of Kentucky and the liquor and beer interest throughout Kentucky contributed to the local campaign fund.

At this time we had several officials in the Court House who certainly were not on the side of the people. After the vote was cast in the wet and dry election it was ascertained that the wets had won by less than 300 votes. The dry forces composed of all of the ministers in Warren County and thousands of people generally urged that the vote be recounted. A petition was filed for the vote to be recounted. After the petition was filed and just before the vote was to be recounted the steel door on the vaultroom holding the ballot boxes was cut open and four ballot boxes opened with the contents dumped in the middle of the floor. This action was taken to destroy the integrity of the ballot and to prevent a recount.

Bob Coleman was Circuit Judge at this time. Frank Denton was Commonwealth Attorney, G. D. Milliken, Jr. was County Judge and I was County Attorney. Frank Denton is a good fellow but certainly not an aggressive Commonwealth Attorney. By the way he only served one term. Bob Coleman was on his vacation down south and custody of the votes in the wet and dry election were under his jurisdiction as a result of the petition for a recount.

When the ballot boxes were discovered cut open early the next morning much excitement prevailed throughout the city and county. We called Coleman informing him just what had taken place, and he like always started to ducking and dodging. Frank Denton, the Commonwealth Attorney refused to march to the front and the local newspapers brought

their editorial page to the front page. As County Attorney I started an immediate investigation and called in the State Police and detectives on the case. I received no cooperation whatsoever from the Sheriff's office. My investigation disclosed that someone in the Courthouse participated in this crime and we finally gathered enough evidence and forced the Circuit Judge to call a special Grand Jury to investigate the case.

It was never determined as to who actually cut the ballot boxes open but it was determined that several people held a conference just prior to that action, and that in addition to stealing votes on the count, they participated in the deal whereby the ballot boxes were cut open. At this time Byron Hendrick was Sheriff and his son Ray Hendrick was Chief Deputy. Ray Hendrick was indicted by the Grand Jury and Ben Leichhardt, who was a local druggist was also indicted. Ben Leichhardt and his family have taken an active part in politics in my county for a great number of years. A hung jury resulted from trial of case. The Hendricks and the Leichhardts set in to destroy me politically. This feud continued for nearly ten years and resulted in a right unusual happening in the year 1949.

Later Ben Leichhardt became County Democratic Chairman and when I was trying to get my home county vote with the 16 Chairmen in charge of the convention Leichhardt very promptly stated that under no circumstances would he cast my home county vote for me. Regardless of editorials and public sentiment generally, Leichhardt proceeded in his determination to keep me from coming to Congress. He was aided and abetted by John Albert Whittaker who finally succeeded Earle C. Clements. By the way, John A Whittaker owed me some money which he never repayed.

Leichhardt succeeded in causing me trouble for a number of years, and he and his Uncle Harold Sublett took great delight in following this course. Notwithstanding crookedness, the stuffing of ballot boxes and other moves that were made in 1949 which apparently brought my political career to an end. I succeeded in being elected Commonwealth Attorney in 1951, and later Leichhardt begged me to help him in several of his personal matters. For instance, with cancer, he wanted his step-son returned from Saudi Arabia and I immediately took action that accomplished this purpose. In 1949 I never filed suit or contended that anything crooked or illegal had occurred and my judgment later proved correct.

Ben Leichhardt later became Postmaster of Bowling Green under John Whitaker, and during my first session in Congress he was charged with inefficiency and other serious matters and was kicked out as Postmaster. The Hendricks and Leichhardts were soon forgotten politically and the people in my home county stayed with me to the bitter end. The Hendrick Leichhardt case brought no glory to a small group of people in my county who believed that the cutting open of ballot boxes was simply good fun.

I have often thought about this case and all the trouble it caused me over the years but under no circumstances would I have changed my course even though I could have foreseen all that the future held.

In 1945 while I was in the Navy, the people in my home county placed my name on the ballot and I was elected for a third four year term. Lt. James W. Blackburn, who was a member of the Armed Services, was picked by the Leichhardt - Hendrick faction, and the people in my county carried every precinct in the city and county for

Dr. Jim Blackburn and Dr. John Blackburn, the father and uncle of James W. Blackburn later took a very active part in the campaign of Marshall Funk who ran for County Attorney in 1949. Upon my discharge from the Navy in 1945 I returned to serve my third term as County Attorney.

I served as President of the Young Democratic Clubs in Kentucky from 1941 to 1947 and during this time traveled over Kentucky quite a bit. We had executive meetings all over the state and in this way I met a lot of people who later helped me in certain statewide races that I was very much interested in.

I continued to carry my same enemies, who, of course, were not in favor of law enforcement, but at all times had the support of the good people in my county.

Along about this time one of my famous cases was the Pauline Taber case. This woman operated a series of houses which she had opened during the war and upon my return to Bowling Green she continued to operate. I prepared the necessary raids but for some reason or other each time she would receive a tip and the raid resulted in finding cute little girls sitting in the living room crocheting. This, of course, was right unusual and I decided that I would plan a raid and no one would know about it except me. I set the time, called the State Police Commission requesting five men immediately at my office for a great emergency and deputized several deputy constables within 10 minutes and the raid was underway. This time the girls were not crocheting, and several of my good friends were arrested. One of the democratic leaders in

Warren County was found in one of the houses drunk and wearing the same clothes that he first wore when he entered this world. This man never got over this and he always looked down his nose at me until the time of his death.

This woman had made a lot of money and she employed the best criminal lawyers in my Judicial District. We not only padlocked her houses but sent her to jail and she appealed. The Court of Appeals reversed the decision of the Warren Circuit Court. Another trial resulted in conviction. This case was appealed and in the meantime approximately a year and a half passed. The Court of Appeals again reversed the case on a technicality. The decision came along about Christmastime and two or three of the assistant clerks of the Court of Appeals took a picture out of Esquire of a voluptuous blonde under veil reclining on a couch and pasted this on a large white piece of cardboard with the calendar section for months and days just under the picture. A beautiful Christmas card was made and in fine Spencerian handwriting was written these words across the top: "To those dear Judges of the Court of Appeals who are always welcome at any of my homes". This was signed Pauline Taber. This beautiful Christmas calendar was wrapped with appropriate paper and ribbon and while the Court of Appeals was considering one of their cases in private chamber the package was delivered by one of the assistant janitors at the State Capitol. I understand the pressure of the Court was considerably higher until after they found out it was just a joke.

In 1926 the present Bowling Green - Warren County Hospital was constructed. This hospital was a fifty room hospital and, of course, in the year 1946 was too small. In 1946 we decided to build a new addition containing 100 rooms. As County Attorney I took an active part in the movement to build the new addition and together with Judge G. D. Milliken, Sr., who was then serving as County Judge we set up a committee of doctors and officials which resulted in the new addition being constructed at a cost of approximately \$1,000,000.00.

At the present time a move is underway to build another addition because the 150 rooms are not adequate.

During the year 1946 I had a number of suits as County Attorney against certain officials of Warren County who refused to pay back to the County money that was due. These suits were against some of the officials who had long since gone out of office and others were against officials presently serving. Much controversy resulted but we succeeded in winning our suits and recovering the money.

In 1947 Earle C. Clements, who was the Congressman for the Second Congressional District of Kentucky decided to run for Governor. He came to Bowling Green and asked me to get into the campaign and stay with him for a matter of six or seven months and help him be elected. I spent 6½ months in Louisville in this campaign in the Primary and the November election and in between while the candidates were off on vacation I was in charge of the voters registration program which resulted in the largest number of new voters registered in the history of Kentucky.

In addition to raising thousands of dollars in the campaign, I travelled over 50,000 miles and

made a great number of speeches. Prior to the campaign and during the campaign I was assured that I would be the new Congressman for the Second District of Kentucky. There was no misunderstanding or equivocation about this matter, it was just that I was to be Earle C. Clement's successor.

John Albert Whitaker, who was serving his fifth term as County Attorney of Logan County and the prodigy of Tom Rhea who had since died, was an applicant to take Earle C. Clement's seat. John Whitaker and Earle Clements had been close political allies for a great number of years but everyone in my District knew that John Whitaker was not only a sick man but his time had long since passed as far as usefulness to the Party was concerned. He was in right close touch with some of the members of the Louisville organization and made profound statements from time to time about what should be done in the campaign. This was the service that he rendered and naturally I did not expect him to take Clement's seat.

After the campaign was over and Clements was sworn in as Governor, the move started to fill the vacancy in Congress. Clements talked to me several times making me believe that everything was all right and that at the proper time the sixteen chairmen would be called together to select the Democratic nominee for the special election. At this time Whitaker was under the care of doctors and was having considerable trouble with his heart. Whitaker, together with one or two in the Louisville organization, proceeded to turn the pressure on Vice President Alben Barkley forcing him to return to Kentucky and go to

Frankfort demanding that Clements pass the word for John Albert Whitaker. This pressure was too much for Clements and he did just what they wanted him to. The word was passed and John Albert Whitaker was nominated to fill the vacancy at the convention held in Owensboro.

After Whitaker was nominated, Clements wanted to see me to inform me that he was sorry that he had to mistreat me. I simply informed him I would not have treated a dog the way he treated me and maybe the future would hold that he was wrong in taking this action. The Republican Party of course had no chance in taking over at this time because the Second Congressional District was a large Democratic District.

I was somewhat amused during this time when I was under pressure to find that my good friend, Rodes K. Myers, had publicly announced that he was a candidate for Congress and this was simply done at the request of Ben Leichhardt to confuse the issue. Rodes K. Myers of course had no chance but with two from Warren County this was somewhat embarrassing to me. I recalled the year 1939 when Rodes K. Myers came to my home one night and informed me that he had only \$64 to his name, plus a house with a great big mortgage and some \$300 to \$400 in cold checks outstanding. He wanted to run for Lieutenant Governor and asked me to manage his campaign. I agreed and we started out on a hamburger campaign to win the office of Lieutenant Governor.

There were seven candidates running for Lieutenant Governor and one of the candidates from Grayson, Kentucky was a man of considerable wealth. Keen Johnson and John Young Brown were

candidates for Governor and neither one of them would take Rodes K. Myers on his ticket. We had an uphill campaign all the way and as a result of having enough friends in Kentucky I succeeded in raising the necessary amount to take care of the expenses of this campaign and ended up making a loan to Myers of several thousand dollars to pay off the balance of his bills. By the way he paid this money back over a period of years and I required no interest. We won the race and Myers was jubilant. There was nothing that he would not do for me because if it had not been for me he would not have been elected. He served four years as Lieutenant Governor mistreating everyone that he could and at the close of his term ran for Governor and was ignominiously defeated.

I recall one unusual incident that happened during the campaign. Rodes Myers of course had to have luxurious quarters not only for headquarters but for living quarters as well, and we rented a suite of rooms in the Brown Building on Broadway for headquarters and had a large apartment in the Brown Hotel for living quarters. The apartment contained two large sitting rooms, two large bedrooms, and a good size kitchen. When the race was over and the vote was counted it was determined that Myers was the victor. I went down to talk with Mr. J. Graham Brown, the owner of the Brown Hotel informing him that there remained about \$671 due which we were unable to pay at that time. I told Mr. Brown that I would return to Bowling Green and within a few weeks let him have the money. He said to let him think it over a few minutes and come back. I returned to the apartment on the fifth floor and notified

Myers to get ready to start washing dishes, that Mr. Brown had decided we would have to work this amount out. Myers was half drunk and said that under no circumstances would he engage in such an activity. I recall about two weeks before the final ejection when he returned to the apartment informing me that he could not win his race and that he would just jump out of the window. I informed him that this action was all right with me but first I wanted to remove the screen because I did not intend to pay for the damage to the screen. I knew that I would end up with the bills anyway.

A few minutes later I returned to Mr. Brown's office and he gave me an envelope sealed and said we could do as we pleased about the matter and just wanted us to know that he was delighted to have us as his guests. By the way, we had paid him thousands of dollars up to this time. Our room service bill each month amounted to about \$700. Myers had to have cocktails and chicken sandwiches late at night on many occasions. We got into a cab and started for the train to go home and Myers insisted that I open the envelope which I did and found the bill marked paid. I presume that Mr. Brown figured that this was the easiest way to collect this bill.

This same man, Myers, in 1947 returned the many favors to me by announcing over the radio that he was a candidate for Congress. I met him on the street and told him how I felt about the matter and what I said of course cannot be printed at this point.

Whitaker served a few years in Congress and was only on the floor a few times. He spent

most of his time in the Bethesda Naval Hospital and soon died. He was succeeded by my good friend, Garrett Withers, who came and talked to me and informed me that he knew I wanted to come to Congress. He said that he just wanted to stay a short time and hoped I would be for him. He was always my good friend and of course I would not run against him. He served a short time and upon his death I was elected. My course of action was the best and although it took me longer than I expected and had hoped, I finally became a Member of Congress.

On March 31, 1948, Governor Earle C. Clements appointed his first Kentucky Colonels. Fourteen men were named and he made a public statement to the effect that these men had done more for him in his race for Governor than anyone else in Kentucky. My name appeared second from the top and this was his method of repaying me for what I had done for him in his race for Governor. By the way, I had been appointed a Kentucky Colonel a great number of years before this and this was my second commission.

On June 4, 1948, I was named President of Western Kentucky State College Alumni Association and served for a period of one year. I enjoyed my tenure as President of the Alumni Association.

Along about 2 o'clock in the morning on Wednesday, June 30, 1948, Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Martin, who resided in a beautiful colonial home on the Cemetery Road, were discovered murdered in their bedroom. Mrs. Martin was in bed with a bullet hole in the back of her head and Dr. Martin was on the floor beside the bed with three bullet holes in his body. I was having my breakfast and received the call from J. Roadley Davenport, the sheriff. I lived

on Covington Avenue at this time and went direct to the Martin home where several hundred people had gathered. The bodies were discovered by Joe Emerson, a house painter who was painting the house and the tenant on the farm.

Allie S. Lee was the husband of Katherine Lee. Katherine Lee was the daughter of Mrs. Kate Goad. The names of these three people appear later on in this journal. Allie S. Lee was one of the tenants on the Dr. Martin farm for a number of years.

The Martin home is located on a large tract of land containing some 241 acres. This is a large Colonial type home with ten large columns across the front of the house. These columns extend from the front porch clear to the roof top. The front door was standing half open and a bullet hole appeared just under the lock. As you stepped into a small hallway you turned left into the front bedroom where the bodies were found. When I arrived several hundred people were there and many suggestions were being made as to who committed the crime.

Dr. Martin retired as a physician in 1908 and he was the brother of Dr. S. J. Martin, who at that time was a practicing physician in Bowling Green. Mrs. Martin was born in Oklahoma and was part Indian. She was a wealthy woman at the time of her marriage to C. B. Martin. They only had one child, a little hunchback son, Stonewall Martin, age 52.

On June 23rd at Russellville, Stonewall Martin married Ruth McKinney age 18, a neighbor. She was a right attractive little country girl who was a student at Western Kentucky State College. In walking back and forth along the Cemetery Road from school, it appeared that Stonewall Martin had picked her up and driven her home on several occasions and in this way met her. At the time the bodies were discovered Stonewall Martin and his wife were on their

honeymoon trip out west and were notified of the horrible crime that had been committed.

My uncle, Lucien Hays, who lived not too far from the Martin home was present at the scene of the crime when I arrived and for a number of years had been a sick man. He later committed suicide by shooting himself with a shotgun. He called me off and in his nervous fashion informed me that he believed that the boy who was a student at Western and courted Ruth McKinney had killed Dr. and Mrs. Martin. He said that it was rumored in the neighborhood that for a number of days prior to the murder this boy had driven back and forth up and down the road inquiring as to where the Martins lived. Knowing the condition of my uncle, I had my doubts about accepting the information, but, after talking to the Sheriff, J. Boadley Davenport, we decided that every possible clue must be carefully examined and all information properly sifted.

There were fingerprints all around and the walls were bloody and conditions were generally horrible in the bedroom showing a terrific scuffle had taken place prior to the murders. Under the bed were portions of the glass section of a flashlight. Three of the pieces were about the size of a quarter. We carefully gathered all the evidence and then pictures were made and fingerprints were taken. I decided that we had better locate the college student who had courted Ruth McKinney. By calling one or two people on the hill at the school we found out that this boy's name was Harry Edward Kilgore and he lived at Glasgow, Kentucky. This was about 9:30 a.m. and we sent deputy sheriffs immediately to Glasgow to apprehend this boy for questioning. They found him at his mother's home changing his clothes and in the back of his sister's automobile, which he admitted driving that night, was found a woman's purse with a shoulder strap full of keys, a broken flashlight,

and other articles. There were some 100 keys of all descriptions in this handbag.

This boy was brought to my office in Bowling Green. Along Tenth Street beside my office building hundreds of people had gathered on the sidewalk as the word passed that this boy was in my office and he was a suspect. The pressure was on, and newspaper reporters from all over were converging on Bowling Green and the radios were all blaring forth the news of this horrible crime. I expected no cooperation whatsoever from Kilgore and anticipated much trouble in obtaining any statement from him. He had been described to me over the telephone as a brilliant boy, very peculiar, and very moody. In the presence of the Chief of Police and Sheriff and one or two other officers this boy simply sat in the chair and looked at me and answered no questions. Finally, I decided to try him alone and took him into my back office and simply informed him that if he was guilty he might as well tell me because I would find out. He very calmly said: "Mr. Natcher, I killed Dr. and Mrs. Martin." I almost fell over because I certainly did not expect a confession so quickly. He then proceeded to detail in a prepared written statement, after proper admonition, just what had transpired. His Statement is as follows:

State of Kentucky
County of Warren

Statement of Edward Kilgore, Age 25.

Edward Kilgore, in the presence of J. Boadley Davenport, Sheriff; Chester Basham, Coroner; Vick Smith, Jailer; Charles Ashworth, Deputy Sheriff; Curtis Henderson, City patrolman; William H. Natcher, County Attorney; and Murrell Waddle Chief of Police, do hereby, after being duly admonished as to his constitutional rights that he does not have to make this

statement unless he desires, hereby states of his own free will without any duress or force hereby states as follows:

"My name is Harry Edward Kilgore, and I am twenty-five years of age. I live at 1126 State Street in Bowling Green, Kentucky in the home of Mrs. Adkinson. I have lived there for about two years and during this period I have been attending school at Western State Teacher's College. I killed Dr. C. B. Martin and his wife, Mrs. C. B. Martin at their home located on the Cemetery Road after midnight and early in the morning of June 30, 1948. I drove my sister's automobile, which is an Oldsmobile, and after leaving the home of Dr. Martin I then drove east out the Cemetery Road out to the intersection of Lover's Lane and then I drove around Lover's lane to the Scottsville Road. I came on down Broadway following the street around until I got out to 31-W and I crossed the new bridge, and I threw the gun in the river. I had a little bag of sand that I tossed into the river. I did not want to hurt them; so I had that along to strike the blow upon their head. I think I hit Dr. Martin in the head with a bag of sand while he was in bed.

"The Pistol that I threw in the river, I do not know what calibre. I got the pistol sometime back. I worked in Louisville at Curtis-Wright from 1943 to 1945 until I started to school here in Bowling Green. I got the pistol while I was working at Curtis-Wright in Louisville, and I have had the pistol ever since. I tossed the pistol and the sand bag off the new bridge on the left-hand side driving toward Glasgow.

"It sure is painful to get these words out. I thought I would go up the front way, but the dog barked; so I came back down and drove the car back out, which was just slightly up in the front yard, back out into the road. I proceeded to the gate on the left-hand side of the house. I drove

the car inside until I came to a tree that sticks out in the middle of the field. This tree is in a grain field, and then I stepped out of the car. I went to a barn and crossed a fence. I proceeded toward the house, reaching the house from behind, as I figured the dog would be in the front and would not bother me, which he was; so I looked around the house to see what door I could enter. I entered by the side door in the back. The screen was hooked. I took a wire and punched a hole and pushed the lock up. I entered the house from that door and went into the house, and this was dark. I do not know just how I went through the house. I did not know where they were. I was just wandering around. I went too far. I saw a light and figured it must be the front door. I stepped outside the front door on the front porch to see what things looked like out there. Somebody ran up behind me. This was Dr. Martin. He slammed the door. This was the front door. I became excited all of a sudden and lunged across the front door, and I became panicky and the gun went off. Well, I went running back in there into the room where Mrs. Martin was, and this was the bedroom, and they were both in there. I was scared. I had a piece of ribbon with me, and I thought I would tie them up with it, but he would not be still. Mrs. Martin lay back on the bed, and she would be still, but he would not be still. He started fighting with me. I wanted to tie him up in the scuffle, but he started yelling; so my mind just left me. I remember shooting and shooting a lot. Mrs. Martin was on the bed when I was shooting. I was scuffling with him on the bed, and I shoved him on the bed and shot at him. All of a sudden I realized what I had done. I ran out the back door and went around to the back and went out directly to the car across the fence. I ran to the car and backed it out back from the tree in the field to the Cemetery Road and left.

"I had been disappointed all my life with relations with girls. I knew that Stoney Martin and Ruth McKinney, who were married last week, were gone. I had been going with Ruth McKinney

for several months, and I do not think it was quite a year. She liked Stoney Martin, the son of Dr. C. E. Martin. I went out to Dr. Martin's home, because I have missed her so. The Martin's had all that money, and I know that the boy must have enticed Ruth to marry him. She is a beautiful girl. I loved her. I seemed to be confused. It all ties in - goes back so far.

"I asked Faye McKinney for a date one night, and she is the sister of Ruth McKinney. She accepted, and when I went out there she got Ruth to go along, and we went out to a friend of Fay's. It turned out that Faye had just asked me along. When she got out there, she was interested in another guy, and she was not my date. That was how I met Ruth. She took Ruth along to get away from me. After this I went with Ruth for several months. I had been going out to the house--Mrs. McKinney let me come out there and had been going with Ruth for several months. I had not had a date with her for a long time. I do not know how long it has been since I had a date with Ruth. I do not know whether she loved me as I loved her. I never knew definitely until sometime this month that Ruth was going to marry Martin. I talked to Ruth after I found out about this. I have seen her out there at various times and tried to get her not to marry him, but she never would discuss it with me.

"I changed clothes at my mother's at Glasgow when I returned this morning from Bowling Green. My mother lives at Glasgow on Lesley Avenue at 303. I was wearing brown trousers and a shirt with a little brown stripe and a little blue stripe sort of checked like. This is a sport shirt. I had on a pair of rubbers. The rubbers were over my shoes. The clothes are in my room at Mother's. I have never seen Stoney Martin in my life to talk to him. I saw him once upon the square, that was the only time. I had never seen Dr. Martin and his wife before.

"I fired all of the shots out of the pistol. I threw the pistol and the sand bag pretty hard off of the side of the bridge. The sand bag was made out of some old socks. I do not know how many times I hit them with the sand bag. I had a flash light with me when I went into the house.

Edward Kilgore

"Subscribed and sworn to before me by
Edward Kilgore on this 30th day of June 1948.

William H. Natcher

Notary Public, Warren County, Ky.

My Commission expires:
Jan. 15, 1950."

Harry Edward Kilgore lived with his mother and sister in Glasgow. His father was a rural mail carrier and prior to his death was known to be unsound mentally. According to my information, in the summertime he drove a buggy in delivering the mail and had curtains up all around the buggy in the hottest of weather.

R. D. Willock was Commonwealth Attorney at this time and as County Attorney I took the lead all the way through this case. In investigating this case I discovered that Kilgore was desperately in love with Ruth McKinney and when she married Stonewall Martin he just absolutely lost his head. Prior to this time, he together with a man by the name of Daggit, who was professor of Piano in the Music Department at Western Kentucky State College, were very close friends. It later

developed that Daggit was a sex maniac and he and Kilgore paraded around during the nighttime committing all kinds of gruesome pranks.

For instance, Daggit and Kilgore would go into the Helm Hotel lobby late at night and pick up a traveling salesman taking him up on the hill to Western where they would present him to a woman by the name of Olga Eichner, who was also in the Music Department of Western, and who taught violin. They had a key to her apartment. A few minutes later they returned and at the proper time entered the bedroom and took a flash picture. You can imagine the embarrassment of the traveling salesman.

These pictures later were used to blackmail Olga Eichner. Daggit and Harry Edward Kilgore took her Oldsmobile automobile that later appeared in the name of Kilgore's sister and was the same vehicle used on the night of the murder. In addition to the automobile, Miss Eichner turned over a number of Government bonds and all the money that she had in the bank. A few weeks before the murder, Miss Eichner suddenly left town and returned to her home in Kansas. This woman was an unusually attractive woman and a talented musician about forty years of age. I recall distinctly that she made quite an impression before the Kiwanis Club on several occasions when she entertained the members with a number of violin selections. I was amazed to find out that this woman was in with Daggit and Kilgore and had permitted herself to be blackmailed.

In investigating the Martin case, I also found out that Miss Eichner was just one of a few women who had gotten into the clutches of Daggit and Kilgore.

When Harry Edward Kilgore confessed and signed the confession the word passed quickly throughout Warren County, the State of Kentucky, and the United States generally. Bond was refused and Kilgore was placed in jail.

The flashlight found in the woman's purse contained a portion of the glass head and the three pieces of thick glass found beside and under the Martin bed fitted perfectly the broken section found in the handbag which was in the Oldsmobile automobile parked in the Kilgore driveway at the time he was arrested in Glasgow. Kilgore maintained to me that he had thrown the pistol into Barren River from the State Street Bridge in returning to Glasgow. I employed divers in Louisville and they spent hours attempting to locate this pistol. We never located the pistol. Later it developed that the pistol was in the possession of Kilgore's uncle who lived in Metcalf County and upon receiving this word I sent a State police officer to the uncle's home to recover the pistol. I was informed within a matter of a few minutes that the uncle had hidden the pistol in a tree in his backyard and that someone had stolen the pistol. It later developed that the officer that I sent to recover the pistol was a cousin of Kilgore and naturally was not interested in recovering the pistol. The Lord only knows what the uncle did with the pistol.

The Martin family informed me that no expense was to be spared in the prosecution of this case and that they understood fully that certain expenses would not be paid by the County or the State, but that the family would pay these

particular expenses. Lawyers were employed for Kilgore and he had good lawyers. Psychiatrists were also employed and it was generally understood that his plea would be insanity.

I talked with Stonewall Martin informing him that it was imperative that the best psychiatrist available should be employed by the family to answer the testimony which would be offered at the trial. Stonewall Martin informed me that they would pay the bill regardless of what the amount was and that all I had to do was to select the psychiatrist. I checked with one or two of my friends in Louisville and was informed that Dr. Manfred Guttmacher was the outstanding psychiatrist in the United States and was the psychiatrist for the United Nations organization. Dr. Guttmacher maintained offices in Baltimore and upon being contacted stated emphatically that he was sorry but that he would be unable to accept employment in the case. He was simply too busy. After going into detail, giving him the facts surrounding the case and the boy's background, he later became interested and a couple of days after my first conversation with him agreed to accept employment in the case. He charged \$500 per day plus expenses. He stayed with us a number of days making the necessary examination of Kilgore and was back during the trial of the case for a number of days. One of the unusual events during the trial of the case was the fact that the psychiatrists used by the defendant were all former students of Dr. Guttmacher and had studied one or more of his books. This made quite an impression on the jury.

Kilgore was found to be a schizophrenic but knew the difference between right and wrong at the time of the crime. After a long hard trial wherein his sanity was in controversy,

Kilgore then pled guilty and accepted a life sentence in each of the murder cases. We know that under the circumstances a jury in Warren County would not mete out the death penalty to this boy. He is still in the penitentiary.

The Kilgore case received publicity throughout the United States and abroad. We were extremely fortunate in this case.

On Sunday, August 1, 1948, we had the inaugural flight of Eastern Airlines into the Bowling Green - Warren County Airport. As County Attorney I took an active part in the inauguration of this service as well as in the establishment of the Bowling Green - Warren County Airport.

When I was about twelve years old, I walked back and forth from my mother's home to the Center Street School. The Center Street School is about a mile and a half from where I lived. I walked out the lane to First Street thence up Chestnut Street to Eighth Street and to the school. At the head of the lane was a small store operated by Dank Goad. He was a very small man who had a peculiar way of walking due to the fact that his toes had frozen on one of his drinking episodes. His wife was Kate Goad and all of the kids were very fond of Mr. Goad. We would buy candy from Mr. Goad and he would always give us an extra piece and do a lot of talking. One day I stopped in the store and asked Mrs. Goad where her husband was, and she said: "Well, the old man is back yonder sick and I asked if I could go back and say hello to him. She said yes, and I went back down the narrow hallway to the bedroom. Mr. Goad said he was awful sick and he believed "that the old lady had poisoned him."

On July 22, 1966, I received a letter
from H. Vance T. B. West of
Wilmington, N.C. about a
copy of a book about
the history of
the city of
Wilmington, N.C.
1966.

I was very much excited over what he said and after he lingered for a number of weeks his son came and took him away from his wife and he only lived a short time with his son and died. All of his people believed that Mrs. Goad had attempted to kill and had come right close to accomplishing her task.

As mentioned before, Allie S. Lee and his wife, Katherine Lee, who is a daughter of Mrs. Kate Goad by her first marriage, lived on the Dr. C. B. Martin farm and her mother lived with them. Allie S. Lee was from a large family of Lees out in the Walnut Grove section of Warren County. One night about dinner time our coroner called me and said that Allie S. Lee and James A. Croslin had just died at the home of Allie S. Lee on the Hardcastle farm on the Cemetery Road. This farm was up above the Martin place. They became suddenly ill and within a few minutes died. We had the stomachs removed from these men, and, according to Dr. Linwood A. Brown, Director of the Public Service Laboratory at the University of Kentucky, strychnine was found in each stomach in an amount which would have brought about instant death.

Allie S. Lee was 42 years old and James A. Croslin was 52 years old. Croslin was Katherine Lee's boyfriend and had been for a number of months. She had fallen out with her boyfriend and cared nothing whatsoever about her husband and on this particular day her husband and boyfriend returned from town about half drunk and the fried chicken, gravy, and buttermilk which contained the strychnine was just too much for them.

Mrs. Lee had two small children, a boy and a girl. We elected to try Mrs. Lee first and she was found guilty and give a life sentence. Judge Rodes, our Circuit Judge, knowing full well that the Criminal Code provided that bond could

not be granted where a life sentence was fixed, simply stated that he was going to grant bond. This, of course, violated the Criminal Code, but it made no difference to the Judge. The case was immediately appealed to the Court of Appeals and with the Judge granting a bond, even though the law said he could not do so, enough doubt was raised in the minds of the judges that a new trial was granted.

For awhile Katherine Lee was in jail before any bond could be made. One of the jail trustees fell in love with Katherine Lee during the few days courtship in the jail and became so desolate when his love was refused that he proceeded to commit suicide. At this time another man was in jail charged with murder by the name of Warnell, and after his case was in Court for a number of years and he succeeded in obtaining new trials in the Court of Appeals he proceeded to court Katherine Lee. This man Warnell was charged with choking a woman to death in the first trial and later re-indicted and charged with freezing her to death.

After much litigation, a hung jury resulted in the Lee case and she and her mother who probably took the lead in the poisoning case were dismissed. This was simply a miscarriage of justice and if no bond had been granted as provided for by law, in my opinion, a confession would have been made which implicated Mrs. Goad who in my opinion had had prior experience in such cases.

In September of 1948 the County Judge and I together with the Fiscal Court decided to build a new County Farm Home for the Aged which

cost \$80,000. This home was built and it is a lovely place for old people. The County Farm contains about 115 acres and this one story long rambling new structure is a great asset to Warren County.

On September 29, 1948, my father-in-law Dr. Frederick D. Reardon died at the age of 71. He left surviving him his wife, Mrs. Celeste Reardon, my wife, Virginia, and his son, Dr. Frederick D. Reardon, Jr. Here was one of the kindest, nicest men I ever met in my life and not only a perfect gentleman but a fine doctor. The Park City Daily News carried an editorial entitled "Always A Gentleman." The editorial is as follows:

"The passing of Dr. Frederick D. Reardon removes from the ranks of local doctors one of its oldest and most respected members. It was with deep regret that thousands of citizens of Bowling Green and southern Kentucky learned of the death of this man. Dr. Reardon was quiet in manner, devoting his life to efficiently following his practice in a field dedicated to the service of humanity. He never sought public acclaim or participated in ostentatious undertakings. In years gone by his hobby was sports and countless hours of his time were contributed in working with members of local high school and college teams. The trivial injuries of an athlete received the same kind attention as did the most serious hurts and he was closely associated with the coaches of those years in maintaining the health and morale of their young charges. In that group, at least, his memory will long linger. To the members of the family the Daily News joins with hundreds of friends in expressing heartfelt sympathy."

Long before we closed out the Katherine Lee case we had another case involving the family of Allie Lee. Allie Lee's mother, Sarah Ellen Lee, was 62 years of age and lived with another son, Lige Lee. This particular son lived in the Hardcastle neighborhood on the Cemetery Road and one of his brothers, Gene Lee, age 46, who was unsound mentally, lived with his brother Lige and Mrs. Lee. An argument started between Gene Lee and his mother and Gene Lee with a knife in his hand started toward his mother and Lige Lee grabbed a shotgun and killed him. The Lee brothers, and, in fact all of the members of the family, testified at the Coroner's inquest that this shooting was unavoidable.

In 1949 a political faction attempted to take over Warren County. This faction was under the control of Ben Leichhardt. A meeting was held in the spring of 1949 in the office of Paul Cassidy, one of the real estate agents in Bowling Green, and John Edwards was present together with a representative who was there for Pauline Taber. In fact all of the underworld was present including the fellow who ran against me. This fellow was Marshall Funk. Many promises for contributions were made at the meeting and it was generally agreed that the campaign fund was to be used to oust me as County Attorney and G. D. Milliken, Sr. as County Judge.

G. D. Milliken, Sr., and I worked together very closely and especially those who were law violators were very unhappy over the situation from the standpoint of gambling. During the war the gate was open and a lot of things took place in Warren County that were stopped in 1946. The slot machines all had to leave and the gambling dens generally were afraid to operate. Judge Milliken and I made up our minds that under no circumstances would we permit Warren County to go back to the days prior to 1937.

I was endeavoring to be elected as Representative of the Second Congressional District and had made up my mind not to run as County Attorney. Up to my time, no County Attorney had been elected three times much less to a fourth term. My successor tried for a third term and saw the handwriting on the wall and withdrew before the election took place.

I talked with Judge Milliken and he informed me that he was through, and simply would not enter into a contest that would require the work, money and worry that such a race would take. I certainly was not in favor of this group taking over the Courthouse. It is true that I had had my ups and downs as County Attorney, but I had been fortunate enough to have the people on my side and we had succeeded in keeping this element out.

On May 19, 1949 I filed for reelection for fourth term as County Attorney. In my third race James W. Blackburn, a cousin of Marshall Funk, ran against me and was defeated. Dr. James Blackburn, the father of James W. Blackburn and Dr. John Blackburn participated in the campaign to a great extent. Marshall Funk was a nephew of Dr. John Blackburn and he announced against me for County Attorney. He had the full backing of the people set forth above and we really had a contest.

The afternoon of the election after the ballot boxes were placed in the courtroom and the count was to take place, rumors were spread around through the courthouse that a steal was on. Only a few boxes were counted and at midnight the count ceased. At this time I was in the lead by several hundred votes and only a few votes had been counted. WLB Radio Station was broadcasting the count from the counting room and through inadvertence the microphone was left on during the night. The guards were supposed to be out in the hallway outside the counting room and shortly after the count had ceased at midnight, and just before the radio station went

off the air, strange noises began coming into the studio from the open microphone in the counting room. A record was made of these noises and you could hear the ballot boxes being opened and closed.

The next day the vote count began again and that night a huge fire took place in the back lot of the Helm Hotel. It later developed that this fire was a fire made from ballots that were being burned that were either new ballots which were identical and exact with the ballots in the boxes or portions removed from the boxes. At the end of the vote count it showed that I had lost the election by 496 votes. The radio station and the newspapers proceeded to tell the story as to what happened in so far as the open mike was concerned, and the guards proceeded to file suit against the radio station and much excitement took place.

A number of my friends requested that I file suit to contest the election and to ask for a recount. I refused and still believe that I did right. The suits against the radio station resulted in the radio station winning the suits and with a lot of people in my county believing that something took place in the counting room. I made up my mind to march on and not look back.

My good friend, Earle C. Clements, had all of the State Highway Department on the side of my opponent and I waited one year and announced for Commonwealth Attorney.

When I announced for Commonwealth Attorney I made up my mind that there would be no juggling of the boxes, and that Mr. Clements could do as he pleased and that I would carry my case to the people of Warren and Allen Counties. B. G. Davids

and Ernest Gregory ran against me and I won receiving more votes than both of them put together. Later on I will relate just what took place with Funk at the time he announced for a third term.

In September of 1949 the State Auditor discovered a shortage of \$31,398 in the accounts of Western State College. Rex Myers and Florence Snider were later indicted and this case caused considerable trouble.

On September 29, 1949, George Melvin Daggit, age 35, formerly the director of the Piano Department of Western Kentucky State College, was tried and charged with being an accessory before and after the fact with Harry Edward Kilgore in the brutal pistol slaying of Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Martin. He was sentenced to eleven years in the penitentiary. This man Daggit was a sex pervert as explained heretofore. The automobile used in going to the home of Martin was the automobile that was blackmailed away from Olga Eichner by Daggit and Kilgore. We were never able to prove successfully to the satisfaction of the jury that Daggit was with Kilgore at the Martin home at the time of the murder, but I have always been positive that he went with him to the scene of the crime but did not leave the car. This case was in court for several months and upon new trial from Court of Appeals case dropped.

In October of 1949 the State and Federal Government decided to build U. S. 31-W By-Pass around Bowling Green. For a number of years it was rumored that such a By-Pass would be constructed. Finally, in 1949 the By-Pass was surveyed and it just skirted the edge of my mother's farm taking about 2 3/4 acres. My mother was very much concerned about this land and as County Attorney it was my duty to secure the right-of-way, and she emphatically stated that under no circumstances would she give the State and Federal Government that much land, and that payment must be made. I talked with her two or three times explaining that if the land belonged to me I would be glad to give the land and that not only would I sign the deed but I would be willing to give the State a check for \$5,000. Finally, Mamma decided to sign and made no request for payment. The road was constructed and today there are drive-in theaters, motels, restaurants, service stations, places of business, and recreation centers costing several hundred thousand dollars along 31-W By-Pass. The Riverside Drive-In Theater is located on this by-pass and this theater is under a 99 year lease covering 11 1/2 acres of my mother's farm.

A suit was filed on October 28, 1949 to bar construction of the Drive-In Theater by a number of people who lived in a new subdivision adjacent to the property upon which the theater would be located. The suit was decided against the property owners and \$104,000 was placed on the 11 1/2 acres by the owners of the Drive-In Theater. My mother for a number of years had never complained financially but had really suffered. Now she sits on her front porch and rocks and receives a check every month for this property alone which is ample to take care of her for the rest of her life. In addition, she has other property on the 31-W By-Pass and as time passes will have more property under lease.

At the time the Drive-In Theater was discussed it was suggested that my mother sell 112 acres of her farm at a price which would have amounted to twice the amount she paid for her whole farm. We decided that a 99 year lease which automatically renewed itself every ten years with increase in rental after certain periods would be much better, and more advantageous.

Along about this time I started developing certain property that I own along the By-Pass and Virginia permitted her Scotch nature to overcome her better judgment and as a result of her outtalking me, she is a partner in several places of business on the by-pass. We have over 1,000 feet of frontage on the By-Pass and have under lease and in operation a motor truck stop, a service station, automobile auction lot and a parking lot and several other lots in the process of being developed.

In November of 1949 we organized a Naval Reserve Unit in Bowling Green and this was the first volunteer unit in Kentucky. Norman Hendricks was elected Commanding Officer, and I was elected as Executive Officer. The unit is still in existence and a number of Naval officers and enlisted men are receiving retirement points by virtue of their membership in this unit.

In December of 1949 site for the new nurses home and school was selected and architects employed to prepare the necessary plans for the home and school.

On Christmas day of 1949, Francis P. Church's answer to little Virginia O'Hanlan was published again. This answer was given in the year 1897 and Francis P. Church was editor of the New York Sun at that time. Virginia wrote inquiring as to whether or not there was a Turkey Glove and this answer has always fascinated me.

exists as certainly as love and generosity and devotion exist, and you know that they abound and give to your life its highest beauty and joy. Alas! How dreary would be the world if there were no Santa Claus! It would be as dreary as if there were no Virginias.

"There would be no childlike faith then, no poetry, no romance to make tolerable this existence. We should have no enjoyment, except in sense and sight.

"The eternal light with which childhood fills the world would be extinguished.

"Not believe in Santa Claus! You might as well not believe in fairies! You might get your papa to hire men to watch in all the chimneys on Christmas Eve to catch Santa Claus, but even if they did not see Santa Claus coming down, what would that prove? Nobody sees Santa Claus, but that is no sign that there is no Santa Claus.

"The most real things in the world are those that neither children nor man can see. Did you ever see fairies dancing on the lawn? Of course not but that's no proof that they are not there. Nobody can conceive or imagine all the wonders there are unseen and unseeable in the world.

"You tear apart the baby's rattle and see what makes the noise inside, but there is a veil covering the unseen world which not the strongest man, or even the united strength of all the strongest men that ever lived could tear apart. Only faith, fancy, poetry, love, romance can push aside that curtain and view and picture the supernal beauty and glory beyond. Is it all real? Ah, Virginia, in all this world there is nothing else real and abiding.

"No Santa Claus! Thank God he lives, and he lives forever. A thousand years from now, nay ten times ten thousand years from now, he will continue to make glad the heart of childhood.

In 1949 Fountain Square Park was improved to the extent that new walkways and different flowers and shrubs were placed throughout the Park. Seventy-seven years before this time the Park was dedicated and the dedication address was delivered by Henry Watterson, who at that time, was editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal. This park was made possible in 1797 when the late Robert Moore, one of the founders of Bowling Green, donated the land to the city. The old Logan place located on the Porter Pike just above my Grandfather's home place is the tract of land which at one time was used by McFadden's Station. Emmet Logan was the owner of the Logan farm and he was a great friend of Henry Watterson. When I was a small boy Henry Watterson would come down and spend the weekend with his old friend, Mr. Logan, and my Grandfather would take me up to see Mr. Watterson.

In August of 1950 I was nominated and elected as Commanding Officer of the Volunteer Composite Naval Unit.

Beginning in 1939 and extending up to the present time I have enjoyed my membership in the Fortnightly Club. This is a literary club that was organized in 1917. A number of members have passed on, and, at the present time, the membership is composed of E. H. Cannon, T. T. Gardner, P. C. Deemer, Dr. L. O. Toomey, Ward Sumpter, J. T. Orendorf, Kelley Thompson, David Francis and me.

In December of 1950 I filed a damage suit to recover damages brought about as the result of the death of Rachel Hall, a seventeen year old high school senior. The jury awarded \$20,000 and this was the largest amount ever received in Warren County up to this time in a death case.

The case went to the Court of Appeals and was sustained.

In February of 1951 the eleven year prison sentence meted out to George Daggit under indictment of being accessory before and after the fact with Edward Kilgore in the Dr. Martin case was set aside by the Court of Appeals. The decision of the Court of Appeals just absolutely killed any chance of a future trial and the case later was dismissed.

On May 23, 1951 I filed for the office of Commonwealth Attorney for the Eighth Judicial District, composed of Allen and Warren Counties. My two opponents, as pointed out heretofore, were B. G. Davidson and Ernest Gregory. The State Administration was very much behind Gregory and the people in the two counties in this Judicial District gave me a majority and a total vote which was twice as large as the total vote of my two opponents put together.

At this time Earle C. Clements and his group decided that it was time to bury the hatchet and make peace because they had certainly failed to accomplish their task of destroying me politically. Not too long after I was elected Doc Beauchamp came to see me and just wanted me to know that I had a lot of friends at Frankfort and everyone loved me immensely.

In the November election I received more votes than any man on the ticket.

I have enumerated some of the incidents that took place and some of the cases that I tried as County and Commonwealth Attorney. One of the most interesting criminal cases that I worked on was prior to my election as County Attorney. At this particular time in 1936 I was practicing law in the law firm of Thomas, Thomas,

and Logan. One of the members of this firm was the County Attorney of Warren County, Charles R. Bell. Mr. Bell was serving his second term as County Attorney and, with no future political aspirations, he devoted all of his time to the practice of law. He designated me as his assistant to prosecute his cases in Lower Court and for a period of about three years - 1935-37 - I handled nearly all of the cases in Lower Court. In a great many instances I worked with the Commonwealth Attorney in the trial of a number of cases in Circuit Court during this time.

Late one afternoon in 1936 the Sheriff's Office called me and said that they had a report that a Mrs. Elkins, who lived on the Barren River Road, was missing, and, that since she was some 79 years of age, it was thought that maybe something serious might have happened to her. The Sheriff informed me that he was going down to the home of her daughter to make an investigation. The daughter's name was Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Elkins lived with her daughter. When we arrived, Mrs. Johnson, who was about 56 years of age, informed us that she had no way of knowing where her mother was, that some people who were thought to be strangers drove up to the house and that her mother went out to the car and got in and drove off. This sounded a little strange to me because Mrs. Johnson and her mother were apparently very close and had lived together for years, and it was right unusual for an old lady to get into a car with strangers and just simply vanish. An old man by the name of Will Rector reported the missing woman and when I arrived he was at the Johnson home and called me off to tell me that Mrs. Johnson was lying. He maintained that he heard a woman scream the afternoon before he reported this incident to the Sheriff, and that the old lady was not seen after this time. Mrs. Johnson was just as cool and calm, and when I inquired if she had any objections if we

looked around the house and property she very calmly said "No, none whatsoever". Just to the rear of the main dwelling was a small chicken house and the backyard, the house, all of the little buildings were just immaculate. I opened the door to the little chicken house and this little building had no floor. The top soil was burnt to a crisp and inside of the little chicken house showed evidence of an intense fire which apparently had taken place within the past few days. I inquired of Mrs. Johnson about the fire and she said: "Yes, she had burned a chicken in this little chicken house".

Next, the Sheriff went into the kitchen of the home, and, for some reason or other, I lifted the iron lid top of the coal burning stove and it was just full of burnt cinders and what appeared to be bones. I took the poker and raked out some of the bones with Mrs. Johnson standing right over my shoulder informing me that these were old sections of a backbone from a lamb. I had a small pan full of bones that appeared to be from the vertebra of either an animal or a human, and with the bones returned to my office explaining to the County Attorney that I believed they were human bones. I recall that Mr. Bell was somewhat amused and thought that I was unduly alarmed but that in any event it would be all right to have the bones examined by one of our local doctors. I very carefully decided who I thought was the best doctor in Bowling Green at that time, young enough and with enough time on his hands to testify in court. I selected Dr. G. Y. Graves and took the bones up to his office and after he examined them he said they could either be the part of the vertebra of a human or a lamb or sheep, he was just now sure. This really fouled me up but I returned to the Johnson home together with the

Sheriff and we proceeded to search some more.

In the room just off of the kitchen, which was used as a small dining room, was located a trap door in the ceiling that led to the attic of the house. Just more out of curiosity than anything else, I took a chair and, with the ceiling being comparatively low, stood in the chair and pulled the trap door aside and crawled up into the attic, which was as dark as midnight due to the fact that there were no outside windows. In crawling up through the narrow trap door I had to climb over a large dishpan which contained black shiny scraps of cloth - at least in touching the material briefly in climbing over it felt like shiny silk cloth. I crawled all around the attic and, finding nothing, climbed back over the pan down into the chair in the small dining room.

The mother did not appear that night and the next morning I recommended that a warrant of arrest be taken charging Mrs. Johnson with murder. Mr. Bell said for me to use my own good judgment and if I believed the bones were a part of the old lady and the fire in the hen house was the place where the body was destroyed, carry on. I issued a warrant of arrest and the Sheriff took Mrs. Johnson into custody, placing her in jail without bond. At this time we had the old County Jail on State Street and as you walked into the front door you could see all the way back through the first floor observing all of the cells in the corridor. The bull pen was behind a steel door just to the left as you entered the front door and here most of the men were confined. The jailor placed Mrs. Johnson in the back cell at the end of the corridor on the first floor and we talked to her for about five hours. She very calmly denied everything that we accused her of and was very much unconcerned about the case. I left the jail and went back down

to the Johnson home and talked to Mr. Johnson who had returned home from work at this particular time and he was puzzled about the disappearance of his mother-in-law. He believed that his wife had done something to the mother-in-law, but was afraid to tell me. I asked him if he honestly wanted the case solved and he said yes. I asked him if he would go to the jail with me and do as I instructed and I would then take him back to his home. He agreed and we set out for the jail.

We entered the front door of the jail and I instructed the jailor to open the steel door because Mr. Johnson was charged with the murder of his mother-in-law and to put him in. Mrs. Johnson witnessed this action taking place and heard every word that I said. Just as the steel door was being opened Mrs. Johnson started yelling and screaming, "Don't you put him in jail, he had nothing to do with it. I killed my mother". Mrs. Johnson then proceeded to tell me that her mother ~~was~~ in her old age, had become very cantankerous, and on this particular day she was very unruly and that in a fit of temper Mrs. Johnson had grabbed up a small board and hit her mother over the head. The blow crushed Mrs. Johnson's mother's skull, and, in fact, a piece the size of an apple was broken out of the skull. Mrs. Johnson also informed me that she took a hand ax in fear and desperation and chopped her mother up into small pieces and burned all she could in the chicken house and ended up using the kitchen stove. She said that there were two large pieces that she had been unable to burn and that they were in the wash basin. These were the two pieces of cloth that I had touched and climbed over twice in the attic. We then removed the pan and sure enough a portion of the skull and a piece of the upper portion of the torso was in the pan. Mr. Johnson was present at the time the pan was removed from the attic and he was just dumbfounded.

He turned to me and said, "Mr. Natcher, after this happened she fed me a piece of meat that tasted unusually funny and I asked her what it was and she said it was a piece of eel that she had purchased from a boy that had been down to the river". He said, "Mr. Natcher, I am positive that she fed me a piece of this corpse". I believed Mr. Johnson was telling the truth.

Upon investigating a little further concerning Mrs. Johnson's background, I discovered that when she was a young girl she gave birth to a child out of wedlock and that she took a hat pin and stuck it through the child's head. Her brothers and sisters knew that this occurred but it was never reported to the authorities. From that time up to the time she killed her mother, she was just considered peculiar to the members of her family.

Mrs. Johnson was tried and given a life sentence. Her plea was insanity and her attorney was Will Gilliam of Scottsville, Kentucky.

This case was clearly a case where insanity was the proper defense and I was somewhat amazed when the jury failed to find Mrs. Johnson insane. She refused to take the witness stand and the case was developed very carefully step by step, which to me clearly showed that Mrs. Johnson was unsound mentally.

Shortly after she was removed to the penitentiary to begin serving her life sentence, her mental condition became so bad that she was removed to the insane asylum where she is now confined. This was a gruesome case and was written up in a great many detective story magazines.

During the twelve years that I served as County Attorney and the two years of a six year term as Commonwealth Attorney I prosecuted a number of interesting cases. In this journal I have attempted to enumerate briefly the facts concerning some the cases. It would be a physical impossibility to go into detail concerning all of the murder cases that I prosecuted or assisted with during my tenure as County Attorney and Commonwealth Attorney. Time prevents my detailing the facts concerning the Grafton Austin case. Here a man 72 years of age from Butler County was found floating in Barren River and before the investigation was over a number of people were arrested and placed in jail. Another was the Johnny ~~Case~~ ^{STEADHAM} case. Here in a small frame house on 7th Street between State and College a man burned his wife to death, and their two small sons were witnesses with the older boy being only six years old. The back door was locked and the door between this room and the bedroom was held by the husband while the wife, completely engulfed in flame, tried to get out of a room with no windows, one door locked, and one held.

During one term of Court I had eleven murder cases on the docket for trial. Horace Black's daughter was discovered on the banks of Drake's Creek and had been missing for over two years. This was an interesting case. Her husband was returned from Indianapolis and prosecuted.

The deaf and dumb Smith boy who was charged with killing a small boy on Barren River. The interpreter was his brother, and through gross negligence this boy was acquitted when he had simply committed murder.

There were a number of cases too numerous to mention which were not only interesting but which required a great deal of time.

In August of 1947 John C. Martin, a Game Warden serving in the Butler and Warren County territory, was mysteriously shot to death. The shooting took place early one morning just over the Butler County line in the Hadley Section of Warren County. John C. Martin lived in Butler County and on one or more occasions had admonished a man by the name of Custer C. Cornett, who had moved into Butler County, about hunting squirrels out of season. This man Cornett drifted into Warren and Butler County from Detroit and had a bank account amounting to about \$1500.

Tire marks were discovered near the body of Martin which fitted the type of tires on the Custer C. Cornett automobile and two empty shotgun shells were discovered near the body. The shotgun shells matched some of the shells found in the house occupied by Cornett and later were traced to a hardware store robbery in Detroit. Some \$2,500 worth of sporting goods including guns and different types of ammunition were stolen. Some of the equipment was found in the home of Alton P. Cornett, a brother of Custer C. Cornett. This man lived in Indianapolis. Custer C. Cornett was an employee of the Detroit firm where the merchandise was stolen.

A few weeks after the body of John C. Martin was discovered, a gun with just a portion of the stock and trigger device was found in Barren River in the vicinity where the shooting took place. The gun was so rusty that it was impossible to fire a shell to determine if the empty shells near the body of the game warden were fired from this gun. In investigating this case we discovered that Custer C. Cornett was born and raised in Perry County in the mountains of Kentucky and several years before

the shooting had to leave Perry County due to the fact that a man was shot and seriously wounded in a fight and Cornett believed that this man died as a result of gun shot wounds. The man survived, but in order to completely erase the charge as far as active prosecution was concerned, Cornett let the word be passed generally that he had died while working down south and a funeral was held at the home of one of his relatives and a wooden coffin buried in the plot used by the hilltop family. After Custer C. Cornett was arrested and charged with the murder of Martin, the officials of Perry County had the coffin removed which was supposed to have contained the body of Custer C. Cornett and much to their amazement discovered two flour sacks filled with dirt and rocks. This case required a number of days to try and the Jury returned a sentence calling for life in the penitentiary. Judge R. M. Coleman, the Circuit Judge granted the motion for a new trial on a technicality and with two other trials following resulting in a hung jury, the case was finally dismissed.

Along about this time Ieland ^{CAMPBELL}~~Cornett~~ choked his wife to death.

Politics in Kentucky are the dammedest.
As James H. Mulligan said in his poem,

"IN KENTUCKY"

The moonlight falls the softest in Kentucky;
the summer days come ofttest in Kentucky;
Friendship is the strongest,
Love's light glows the longest,
Yet, wrong is always wrongest in Kentucky.

Life's burdens bear the lightest in Kentucky;
The home fires burn the brightest in Kentucky;
While players are the keenest,
Cards come out the meanest,
The pocket empties cleanest in Kentucky.

The sun shines ever brightest in Kentucky;
The breezes whisper lightest in Kentucky;
Plain girls are the fewest,
Their little hearts are truest,
Maiden's eyes are the bluest in Kentucky.

Orators are the grandest in Kentucky;
Officials are the blandest in Kentucky;
Boys are all the fliest,
Danger ever nighest,
Taxes are the highest in Kentucky.

The bluegrass waves the bluest in Kentucky
Yet bluebloods are the fewest in Kentucky
Moonshine is the clearest,
By no means the dearest,
And, yet it acts the queerest in Kentucky.

The dovenotes are the saddest in Kentucky;
The streams dance on the gladdest in Kentucky;
Hip pockets are the thickest,
Pistol hands the slickest,
The cylinder turns quickest in Kentucky.

The song birds are the sweetest in Kentucky;
The thoroughbreds are fleetest in Kentucky;
Mountains tower proudest,
Thunder peals the loudest,
The landscape is the grandest -
and Politics - the dammedest in Kentucky.

Along about this time Leland Campbell, age thirty-five and about five feet four inches tall, weighing some one hundred and forty pounds, choked his wife to death. This man, Leland Campbell, is as tough as a wildcat. We have in Bowling Green a police officer by the name of Horace Snell who is six feet five inches tall and weighs about 200 pounds. One night down on Main Street Horace Snell attempted to arrest Leland Campbell and Campbell got up on his back and it took two or three men to take him off. Campbell served one term in the Penitentiary, and, while in the Penitentiary, was constantly in and out of solitary confinement due to his vicious temper. He had been out of the penitentiary only a very short time when he married a young girl some eighteen years of age. She left him and went to Louisville to stay with some of her people and he finally talked her into returning to Bowling Green to try again. One afternoon about 2:30 she appeared on the bus at the bus terminal and was met by Leland who maintained that she was accompanied by a soldier and about half drunk. The next afternoon this young lady's body was discovered out on the Smallhouse road approximately a mile from U.S. 31-W. She had 21 marks on her throat which were made by long finger nails and her clothing was almost torn off of her body and her shoes were some 35 to 40 feet away from her body in opposite directions. Leland was arrested at his home in bed asleep and he maintained that he took his wife out on the Smallhouse Pike and that they had a little scuffle and he slapped her once or twice and she turned and ran off over the hillside. He thought she had returned to Bowling Green and went home to bed. Dr. L. O. Toomey testified that he had attended this young lady and that she had an ingrown thyroid goiter and that she died as a result of the overactivity of this thyroid goiter in his opinion. By

the way, Dr. Toomey has served as my family doctor, and I was simply amazed to hear his testimony. Pictures were introduced showing the marks on her throat and bulging eyes indicating strangulation, and also the condition of the throat inside clearly must have shown that she was strangled. It never occurred to us that a doctor would offer such testimony, and we had a terrible time after that. Our coroner was a good man who plowed a straight furrow, and, of course, knew nothing about medicine. We succeeded in convicting this man and the jury gave him twenty-one years in the Penitentiary. The punishment for voluntary murder in Kentucky is two to twenty-one years, and this is homicide committed in sudden heat and passion. I recall very distinctly that Campbell made the statement publicly, and in my presence, at the time he was sentenced that I would be the first person he would see when he got out of the Penitentiary.

Leland served the six years necessary for parole, and, upon his return to Bowling Green, very carefully avoided coming in contact with me at any time. I was walking along the street one day and met him, and he said, "Mr. Natcher, I guess you remember that fool statement that I made, but I hope you never paid any attention to it". I informed him that the statement made no impression at the time he made it, and I could have told him that he was about the fourth convicted murderer who had made the same statement either publicly or privately.

Occasionally we have a murder committed by an officer of the law who believes at the time the life he takes is in self-defense. On November 10, 1952 Harold Miller age 24 of Riverside went to the State Police Barracks in Bowling Green informing them John A. Russell, age 42 of Riverside met him on the morning of November 10th and said that he had killed a man and buried the body near a still. Russell, according to Miller, demanded that he meet him at 9 o'clock that night at the Oak Forest Church to help dispose of the body. The church is 16 miles northwest of Bowling Green on Kentucky Highway 263. Miller went to the State Police Barracks with this story and asked for Police protection when he met Russell. State Police Officer Roy Ragland, age 25, was sent by Sgt. Millard Sharp with Miller to Richardsville where the two transferred from the State Police automobile to Miller's truck. The truck was then driven to the church and shortly after they arrived at the church Russell appeared and walked up to the truck. Russell then discovered the State Police Officer with Miller and turned to run. He was shot in the back by the State Police Officer Roy Ragland. According to Miller and Ragland, Russell attempted to pull a pistol, but later investigation disclosed this to be false. Later it was also determined that trouble had existed between Miller and Russell for sometime. On this particular night they just agreed to meet and have it out. It was also determined that there was no corpse or still. Ragland was a young Officer and he became excited and killed a man. This to me was simply a case of having an enemy killed by an officer who later upon indictment entered a plea of self defense. Harold Miller was indicted and charged with the crime of causing a State Police Officer to kill Russell, and the State Police Officer Ragland was indicted with a charge of voluntary manslaughter. This case was later prosecuted by my successor and after hung juries and quite a bit of snagging the case dismissed.

On December 15, 1951, John Albert Whitaker died unexpectedly at his law office in Russellville, Kentucky. He was fifty years old. He had been in declining health for several years suffering from heart trouble and other complications.

On January 7, 1951, I was sworn in as Commonwealth Attorney of the 8th Judicial District. At this time, Marshall Funk was still serving as County Attorney, and he was somewhat surprised after the fiasco of 1948 to find me as his superior officer serving in the role of Commonwealth Attorney of this Judicial District.

On February 8, 1952, the Court of Appeals set aside the life sentence meted out to Roy Glenn Warnell, who was charged with strangling Mrs. Virgie Stone. Mrs. Stone's frozen body was found near a vacant tenant house on the Beckham Martin, Jr. farm, just off the Oakland - Flat Rock Road late in November of 1950. There was conflicting testimony offered at the trial of this case as to whether or not Warnell had strangled Mrs. Stone or permitted her to freeze to death after she was abandoned on this desolate road with the snow on the ground. Warnell was accompanied by a man by the name of Richie Bledsoe. Bledsoe was 25 years of age and lived in the vicinity where the body was found. Warnell lived in the Burk's Alley section of Bowling Green. Bledsoe was just about a half-wit. Bledsoe testified at the first trial that Warnell had the woman on the back seat of the car and strangled her with her scarf as they were riding along the road north of Barren River, and, in desperation, they took her to this little travelled country road and dragged her up to a gate and just dropped her down. Early the next morning the body was discovered by one of the Martin boys.

Bledsoe pled guilty to being an accessory after the fact and was sentenced to two years in

the penitentiary. He served his sentence.

When the Court of Appeals reversed his case, J. T. Orendorf was out as Commonwealth Attorney and I was the newly elected Commonwealth Attorney. The Warnell case had caused quite a bit of excitement and in checking the law I found an old case decided by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky many years ago in which the punishment for permitting a person to freeze to death who was in a helpless condition carried the same sentence as murder only the charge was accessory before the fact of willful murder. I proceeded to have the Grand Jury indict Warnell of being an accessory before the fact of willful murder and also charging the offense of rape. Warnell stood charged then with aiding and abetting Rochie Bledsoe in the murder of Mrs. Stone by exposing her to severe cold. It was alleged that the severe cold caused her death. The Court of Appeals decision absolutely eliminated another trial on murder because each phase of the case involving strangulation was eliminated in the Court's opinion. This new charge completely stunned the attorneys for Warnell and immediately motions were filed to dismiss the indictment on the ground that there was no legal authority for such a charge. The old case was produced from the Court of Appeals and the motion for dismissal was overruled.

The case was set for trial during the September term of 1952 on the indictment returned at the April term of Court. Rochie Bledsoe was returned from the LaGrange Reformatory and on September 12th the trial of Warnell began. Warnell's court record was used all through the trial of the second case, in which he very readily admitted that he and Bledsoe picked up Mrs. Stone in one of the restaurants on Main Street and proceeded to drive all around the town and through the city and then across the bridge from Bowling Green. He readily admitted that snow was on the ground and it was an unusually cold day - in fact.

the coldest day we had had in years. He admitted that he mistreated Mrs. Stone by slapping her once or twice. Bledsoe was driving the automobile and Warnell stated that when they reached this deserted road, Bledsoe and the woman got out of the car and he just assumed that Bledsoe was about half-drunk and Mrs. Stone had passed out. Off up the road dragging the woman went Bledsoe and Warnell said he drove off. Little used road, almost an abandoned section with snow on the ground and the coldest day in years. The record in Warnell's first case could not be denied and I readily admitted that I did not believe that he had choked her to death with the scarf. The jury gave Warnell 21 years in the penitentiary on September 15, 1952.

On September 21, 1952, the bodies of three persons were found at 3 p.m. at a colored rooming house located at 317 Chestnut Street. The dead were all colored people. Narcissus Bell, the owner and operator of the house, age 65; Josephine Cartrell Abernathy, about 50 years old and a sister of Narcissus Bell and Horace Buford, about 26 years of age, who roomed at the Bell home and was an employee of the Lincoln-Mercury Garage. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the police were notified of the tragedy by Marion Parker Duke, age 47, who also roomed at the Bell home. Buford's body was found sprawled across the bed in a rear bedroom of the eight room house and the two women were found on the floor in the room occupied by Marion Parker Duke. Narcissus Bell was lying across the doorway entering the room and Josephine Abernathy was almost in the middle of the floor in this bedroom. The house was completely ransacked. Closets with all of the clothes pulled out into the middle of the floor, pictures turned around and the backs removed from several of the pictures, rugs pulled up off the floor, the contents of all the dressers strewn throughout the house, and

the house completely ransacked. Empty 38 caliber special cartridges were found in the room where the women's bodies were discovered. A pair of dice and a few cards were found on the table in the room just off of the Buford bedroom.

In reporting the bodies, Duke informed the police that he lived in the bedroom where the women's bodies were found. However, he said he left the house with two other men for whom he procured a room at about 9 p.m. Wednesday, and, when he returned to the Bell home, about 2 o'clock Thursday morning, he was unable to arouse anyone and he went to Franklin, Kentucky, to spend the night. He informed the officers that he had been drinking Wednesday night and that he returned several times to his rooming house Thursday to try to get in to shave and change clothes. Finally, he said, he and another man identified as Harold Clark opened a window and Duke stepped in to discover the house in a shambles and the bodies of the three dead people. Duke insisted that he did not enter the house between 9 p.m. Wednesday and 3 p.m. Thursday.

The two men mentioned by Duke were Richard Clifford Woods and Taylor L. Slaughter. These two men were picked up at Cave City at 6:30 p.m. Thursday by Barren County officers and returned to Bowling Green for questioning. The two men had in their possession two 32 caliber revolvers and a sawed-off shotgun. The two men were held as material witnesses for the time being.

Wednesday afternoon, after the discovery of the bodies, I was notified and went to the residence located on Chestnut Street. I have never seen a house torn up inside like this house was and in fact it was in such a shambles that it seemed premeditated. In searching for money or valuables the house could have been ransacked

without the malicious ransacking that appeared to exist. For instance, after the backs were torn off the pictures in several instances the pictures were thrown up against the wall and broken all to pieces. Dresser drawers were emptied in the middle of the floor and then, judging from the scattered position of the clothing, they were deliberately kicked around in the room. Premeditated and reaction from a man in a drunken rage. Upon examining the bedroom where the two women were located, which by the way was Duke's bedroom, I discovered that this man Duke was probably the best dressed man in Bowling Green. He had seven \$20 Knox hats, nineteen pairs of shoes, with about half of the shoes handmade. Some eight or ten suits of clothes, 25 or 30 shirts, 40 or 50 neckties, dresser drawer after dresser drawer of under-clothing and socks, three overcoats, two or three raincoats, and dozens of pieces of wearing apparel which go in the wardrobe of the better dressed men. I discovered that this man Duke was a professional gambler and a thug who performed most of his duties in the states of Michigan, Indiana, and in some instances Louisville, Kentucky. He always had plenty of money when he arrived in Bowling Green and just seemed to live the life of a gentleman for a few days at a time, or a few weeks, and then he would leave and several weeks later return. He was known as a "big shot" in Shagrag, and, the colored people, generally, walked around this fellow. Duke was about 47 years old, 5'10" tall, and weighed 175 pounds. He was almost a quadron and carried himself well and was quite a sport.

Both Woods and Slaughter were small time hoodlums from Detroit and parts unknown. They decided to drop down to Bowling Green to visit their old friend Parker Duke for a day or so and arrived about 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. They finally located Duke and went around to

several of the colored beer parlors and, in the process, picked up a couple of women. The two women were Ann Oldham and Helen Lewis.

The Oldham woman said that she had met Richard Woods before and that he called her from Louisville to make a date. Upon arriving in Bowling Green, Woods and Slaughter first stopped at the Morocco Club where Ann Oldham worked, and this was about 3 o'clock p.m. Wednesday afternoon. The Morocco Club is located at 3rd and Chestnut Street and was owned by Ann Oldham's father. Woods and Slaughter talked to Ann Oldham a few minutes and then left to see about getting a room. About three hours later they returned and drank some beer and ate sandwiches until Ann Oldham got off work about 7:30 p.m. The three then went across the street to the Mustang Inn to get Slaughter a date. While drinking beer at the Mustang Inn, Ann Oldham said that Duke came in with two women. Helen Lewis, who was at the Mustang Inn, went home to change her clothes. At about 10 o'clock p.m., Ann Oldham, Duke, Helen Lewis, Woods, and Slaughter left the Mustang Inn and went to the colored Elk's Club where they continued to drink beer and whiskey. At about midnight the five left the Elk's Club for 317 Chestnut Street. This group of five included a woman by the name of Turner who had taken the place of Helen Lewis. Upon arriving at the house on Chestnut Street, Narcissus Bell informed Duke, who was considerably under the influence of intoxicating beverages, that he and his friends could not spend the night at her house. According to the witnesses, Duke said if his friends couldn't stay, he wouldn't either, and, in a huff, walked back to his bedroom, tried to open his trunk which was located on the floor just opposite the bed. Duke was unable to open the trunk and called Ann Oldham in to help open it, and before leaving the bedroom Duke removed a pickle jar filled with silver and currency. The amount of money was not

disclosed, and Ann Oldham was unable to estimate just how much it was. It was then agreed that the Turner woman had to go home and that she would not go to Nashville with Woods and Slaughter to spend the night. Duke was still in the house arguing in a loud tone of voice with Narcissus Bell and Josephine Abernathy, and Slaughter driving the car accompanied by Ann Oldham and the Turner woman, drove away from the Chestnut Street address to go over on State Street. At the time they left, Richard Woods was in front of the house and said he would just wait until they returned. Duke maintained that he never went into the house, but the witnesses, including Ann Oldham and Richard Woods, emphatically stated that Duke was in the house and in a terrific argument at the time the Turner woman was taken home. Up to this time nothing was said about Buford who was apparently asleep in the back bedroom.

Duke and Richard Woods were at the house for about twenty minutes and Slaughter and Ann Oldham then returned.

Nine millimeter Luger type shells were found in the Buford bedroom and three 38 caliber type were found in Duke's bedroom. Josephine Abernathy was shot twice and no bullet wounds were found on the body of Narcissus Bell. She had been struck on the head with some heavy object, probably the 38 caliber pistol, and a piece of her skull was knocked out. She died apparently immediately and while the fight was going on and the shooting taking place in the bedroom, Buford was shot between the eyes as he attempted to leave his bed. According to the testimony, Buford probably returned home late under the influence of alcohol and upon hearing the disturbance in the other room attempted to get out of bed and before he knew what was happening a bullet was fired and he died.

Buford was the eye witness and to complete the crime the eye witness had to be killed.

Richard Woods, Taylor Slaughter, and Ann Oldham got into the automobile and drove on to Nashville where they spent the night in one of the colored hotels. Duke was at the house on Chestnut Street at this time.

Duke then left the house and went over to his friend Pigneat Nichols and Pigneat was away from home. He then went on to the L & N Railway Depot. Along after midnight, a man was seen to throw something from the old bridge at College Street, and when Duke was arrested he examined the contents of his room to see if the burglar had stolen any of his property. He said that a zipper bag, a pair of pliers, and his 38 caliber pistol were missing. The witness who saw the bag being thrown from the bridge reported it and one of the employees of the Dixie Garage, who takes the gauge of the river at this point went down the river bank and got into a boat rowing out to the abutment of the bridge in the center of the river and there where the rocks were piled all around with the river right low at this point in the summertime, was found the zipper bag together with the pistol and the pair of pliers. They were at the water's edge and had not been thrown quite far enough to reach deep water. The pistol was immediately sent to the FBI in Washington together with the three cartridges found in the room where the women's bodies were discovered, and the FBI reported that the cartridges were fired from this particular pistol. No pistol was ever found for the nine millimeter German Lugar type shells found in the Buford bedroom. The women who were killed had a pistol and I always believed that the German Lugar pistol belonged to Duke and the 38 caliber belonged to the women, and Duke had access to both pistols. In tracing Duke's movements, we found that his story concerning

no entrance to the house was, of course, false and upon locating the other witnesses we placed him right in the bedroom in a loud argument with the women at the time he and Richard Woods were alone in the house with the women and Buford. Duke was arrested at about 5 o'clock Thursday and, upon having him examined physically at the Police Department, it was discovered that he only had a slight scratch just at the hairline on his forehead. His hands were not marked in any way showing a skuffle, so, therefore, a pistol was used or some heavy blunt instrument to kill Narcissus Bell. The shoes that Duke wore on Wednesday night, and identified by the witnesses due to their unusual color and construction, were found in his room spotted with blood. The dark pair of trousers and sport shirt which he was wearing on Wednesday night was never found. I always believed that his clothing was also thrown on the river and floated on down. Was Duke able to kill Narcissus Bell in a sudden fit of temper and then forced to kill Josephine Abernathy, who was generally known to be a very strong vicious woman, as she proceeded to fight with him, and then to kill Buford, the eye witness, with a different type pistol? The bullet removed from Buford's head was of the German Lugar type nine millimeter and did not correspond with the bullets removed from the body of Josephine Abernathy. Testimony was introduced to the effect that a taxi company was called shortly after midnight Wednesday night by a woman requesting a cab at 317 Chestnut Street for a man. In my opinion, Narcissus Bell informed Duke that he could leave her home and that she was calling a cab to take him away. At the time the cab driver arrived the lights were on in all the front rooms with the shades down and he could see someone walking back and forth in one of the rooms, but, regardless of the signal he gave with his horn, no one came out of the house. The taxi returned to the office

reporting a water haul.

On cross-examination, Duke was on the stand for hours and held his own all the way through. Only at one time did he become so angry as to become confused, and that was over his testimony concerning the Commonwealth's contention that on Wednesday night after killing the women and Buford, he changed his clothes and the shoes spotted with blood that were found in the bedroom and which were worn by him Wednesday afternoon and Wednesday night up to the time of the murder. Duke denied the testimony of Slaughter, Woods and Ann Oldham.

This case was well prepared and Duke's gangster friends raised a kitty containing several thousand dollars for attorney's fees. After deliberating five hours and 50 minutes, the jury reported that they were unable to reach a verdict. The Commonwealth demanded the death penalty and the defense an acquittal. The jury was instructed to return to the jury room and attempt to reach a verdict, and, after approximately six hours, was released by the Circuit Judge John B. Rodes. The case was re-set for the next term of Court and Duke was remanded to jail without bond. Eleven of the jurors were so incensed that they reported to the Judge's office and asked to be discharged as members of the panel. They said that one of the jurors had been fixed and that from the time they entered the jury room this one juror simply said "Duke is not guilty". The case was re-set for trial the next term of Court, and, due to the fact that some of the witnesses could not appear, it was re-set and Duke then received a sentence of 21 years for killing Narcissus Bell, and the other indictments charging murder of Josephine Abernathy and Buford were continued. Duke is in the penitentiary at the present time, and, upon his release, according to my information, will be tried upon the two remaining indictments.

In checking Duke's voluntary statement at the time he reported finding the house in a shambles and the bodies of the three people, we found many discrepancies. For instance, Duke never maintained that any argument took place in the house about midnight on Wednesday night. His first statement to the police was to the effect that he returned home by himself at midnight Wednesday night and when he was unable to arouse anyone, then proceeded on to Franklin to spend the night. It is true that Duke spent part of the night at Franklin, and, in travelling to Franklin in a taxicab, the driver said that Duke dropped something out of his pocket in getting into the cab, and, upon inquiry, stated that it was a flashlight. This probably was the second pistol that Duke left in his good friend's house in Franklin. The friend in Franklin was the local colored gangster, a man by the name of Finn. Many ramifications developed in so far as our witnesses were concerned. While we were waiting to try Duke the second time, Richard Woods was arrested and placed in jail in Louisville, charged with burglarizing a safe. He certainly was not above this type of work, and well after the case was over and I was elected to Congress, it just occurred to me that Richard Woods was the man that killed Buford. This man was the wielder of the second pistol and notwithstanding the fact he looked Duke square in the eye telling everything he knew about the case because any admission on the part of Duke that Woods killed one or more would have simply placed the blame for the other deaths on Duke. Poor old Buford probably never knew what hit him. Duke the big time gambler had his visitor friends from Detroit and, upon being informed by Narcissus Bell that they could not bring the women in and spend the night, after getting some money out of the trunk, entered into a drunken brawl with Narcissus Bell, striking her over the head and killing her. Josephine Abernathy, about 5'11" tall, 175 pounds

in weight and physically one of the strongest women I ever saw in my life, turned on him with her fists and he ran and grabbed the 38 pistol and killed her. She had to be destroyed because Mercissus Bell was lying on the floor dead. Woods was in the house with Duke and the other pistol was secured and Buford, in his drunken half-awake staterolling out of bed, was killed because he would have been the living witness. Woods then went out of the house, got into the car with Slaughter and Ann Oldham and went to Nashville and spent the night. Duke refused to go out and get into the cab when it arrived, changed clothes, used a towel to wipe off the blood which was later found pushed under one of the beds clearly showing it had been used to wipe blood off of hands and face, placed the 38 pistol in a zipper bag that contained a pair of pliers, and with his bloody clothes bundled up and the second pistol in his pocket, started for the bridge. The clothes, zipper bag containing the pair of pliers and the 38 caliber pistol were thrown into the river and Duke hoped that they would never be discovered. He was successful in his wish concerning the clothing. Duke then went on to the railway station where he picked up a cab and went to Franklin. Thursday morning he returned to Bowling Green and stopped by his friend Pigmeat Nichols' house who was away from home the night before, and went in and stretched out across the bed for a couple of hours. Duke then knowing if he escaped as the other roomer who was not found dead would be immediately placed under suspicion as the murderer. Therefore, Duke had to discover the bodies and the ransacked house. The ransacking, of course, took place before Duke left the house on Wednesday night and early Thursday morning. Duke overlooked the bloody shoes, the cartridges on the floor in each of the rooms and his ransacking was just too malicious to look real. His discovery by looking in the windows was a little far fetched

and then his voluntary statement to the police that he had returned home Wednesday night drinking a little and was unable to get in, and then went on to Franklin, was simply too much. No mention was made of Ann Oldham, Taylor Slaughter, or Richard Woods at this point. Duke now confined in the penitentiary must feel that his old pal Richard Woods really put the finger on him and was safe in the doing.

On January 15, 1953 I was elected as President of the Bowling Green Bar Association and at this time G. D. Milliken, Jr., was named Vice President and Aaron Overfelt was elected Secretary and Treasurer.

While serving as Commonwealth Attorney I prosecuted a number of interesting cases in Allen County. One of the most interesting cases was the Virgil Mike Hibdon case. This shooting took place in the Halfway community on November 20, 1951. Hibdon was charged with willful murder in the shotgun slaying of Roy Lee Harris, a brother-in-law, of Simpson County, Kentucky. Roy Lee and Mike married sisters and for a number of years Roy Lee Harris was on very friendly terms with Mike Hibdon's wife, and poor old Mike never knew the score until the day that he killed Roy Lee Harris. This is one case that I felt bad about prosecuting and certainly did not ask the jury to give any more than they meted out, the minimum for manslaughter - two years. On the day of the shooting Mike Hibdon was cutting wood at his home when Harris drove up informing Hibdon that he had some beer and whiskey and that they could have something to drink. Harris was drinking at the time he appeared and the two men went into the house and proceeded to consume several bottles of beer and some whiskey. Hibdon missed Harris after taking a short nap and upon hollering around in the house Harris started down the steps from the upstairs bedroom and Hibdon let him get

to the bottom of the steps and killed him with a double barreled shotgun. Hibdon's story was considerably different but upon cross-examination admitted that the above took place. In fact, on cross-examination, Hibdon followed along just like he was traveling a well travelled path.

In November of 1952 I was elected President of the Commonwealth Attorney Association of Kentucky. At this time my good friend, James Quill of Covington, and others, were members of this Association. Quill died about two years ago and a number of the members have passed on since my election as President of the Association.

Garrett L. Withers died unexpectedly on April 30 of 1953. Death was the result of a cerebral hemorrhage. Mr. Withers was 68 years old and was the fourth Democratic member of Congress to die that year.

A number of applicants immediately announced for this vacancy and after giving this matter every consideration, I decided that if I was to be elected Representative of the Second District of Kentucky, now was the time. I had stepped aside for my friend Mr. Withers, and certainly was not too happy over the fact that I was shuttled aside at the time Whittaker was named. I was nominated by the sixteen chairmen at the convention held in Owensboro on Saturday, June 27th. The special election was called for August 1.

The Republican Executive Committee met and issued a general announcement that if at the Democratic Convention in Owensboro, I was the nominee, the Republicans would have no nominee, but, if I was not the nominee, a Republican would be nominated to fill this post.

The Park City Daily News in its edition on June 28th carried an editorial entitled "District

Assured of Able Representation". This editorial is as follows:

"Selection of William H. Natcher as Democratic nominee for Second District congressman assures the people of this district of able representation in the House. His selection as the Democratic nominee is tantamount to election since he will have no Republican opposition in the special election Aug. 1.

Mr. Natcher, we believe, is well qualified to represent the people of the Second District. A graduate of Western State College and the Law School of Ohio State University, he served three terms as Warren County attorney, being elected to his last term while serving with the Navy during World War II. He also has served as federal conciliation commissioner and currently is Commonwealth's attorney for Warren and Allen Counties.

In addition, he has served as president of the Young Democratic Clubs of Kentucky, president of the Young Democratic Club of Warren County and currently holds the position of president of the Bowling Green Bar Association.

This background qualifies him rather well for the extremely important position and grave responsibilities he soon will assume.

Mr. Natcher's selection is particularly pleasing to the people of Warren County. Born and reared here, he will be the first Warren Countian in 70 years to hold a seat in Congress.

We wish him well as he prepares for this new and most important adventure in public service."

MORE ABOUT THE KILGORE CASE

Several months ago one of my banker friends at the Bowling Green Bank and Trust Company told me that they had a right unusual situation during the settlement of the Stoney Martin case. Stoney Martin's will provided that if his wife remarried before the settlement of the estate, she would only receive a certain amount. The settlement of this estate required several years because there was considerable property involved. After Stoney Martin died she immediately started out the way she had operated when she was going with Edward Kilgore. One of the bankers at the American National Bank was courting her a little on the side and would meet her in the Fairview Cemetery after the cemetery had closed for the night. This man is now dead and his wife lives in Florida. Stoney's wife was also courting several others and one of these men fell in love with her and they were to get married. It was time to marry because she was pregnant and this was all during the settlement of her husband's estate. She could not marry because she would give up a great portion of her inheritance and she was pregnant and time was passing. She was at the bank almost every day insisting that the estate be immediately settled and finally when the estate was settled and she was several months pregnant she and this man married. This was just in time because the child was born a few months after the marriage. This is really a gal and during the prosecution of the

Kilgore case she knew that I knew that she was much more involved than could be substantiated with proper evidence which would be accepted in court. All during the trial of the Kilgore case she just sat and glared at me. The Stoney Martin will would be an interesting exhibit for a story written about the Kilgore case. This is the case where a number of people were involved and some nine people died directly and indirectly as a result of the participants and the case generally.

This should go in Volume ~~VII~~ along with some of the stories that I told about the time that I was County and District Prosecutor.

Today November 13th I received a letter from Alvis Temple who for a number of years was Editor of the Park City Daily News and he is well along in years now and retired as Manager of WKCT Radio Station and with his letter today he sent a copy of the picture taken of J. Boadley Davenport, Merle Wadle, Chester Basham, Edward Kilgore and me which was taken after Kilgore was arrested and we had solved the case.