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## U.S. House Journal of William H. Natcher, vol. 12

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JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. NATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

SECOND DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME VIII

February 3, 1960

We have in the House a Member from Ohio - Representative Frances P. Bolton who has been a Member for a number of years. When I was first elected, both she and her son were Members. Mrs. Bolton succeeded her husband who had served in the House for approximately twenty years. Each year this good lady makes a contribution to the Republican National Campaign Committee of approximately \$30,000. She inherited several million dollars from her ~~husband~~ and her campaign contributions each year, of course, place her in a very strong position with the Party. According to the papers yesterday, Mrs. Bolton practices yogi. She is 72 years of age and maintains that standing on her head, among other things, keeps her in the right frame of mind mentally and thereby also improves her general physical condition. The Republican Party, of course, is very much in favor of Mrs. Bolton's health remaining good.

According to the little Capitol Hill newspaper, Roll Call, the Congressional casualties for 1960 so far total eighteen. They are Representatives Withrow (R-Wisc), Smith (R-Kans), Keith Thomson (R-Wyo), Graham Barden (D-NC), Sen. Theodore Green (D-RI), George McGovern (D-SD), LeRoy Anderson (D-Mont), Donald Jackson (R-Calif), William Hess (R-Ohio), Edna Simpson (R-ILL), Sen. Thomas Martin (R-Iowa), Joe Holt (R-Calif), Leo Allen (R-ILL), Henry A. Dixon (R-Utah), A. D. Baumhart, Jr. (R-Ohio), Carl Durham (D-NC) John E. Henderson (R-Ohio), and Isadore Dollinger (D-WY) who recently resigned.

The Tennessee Valley Authority is making arrangements to locate another steam plant either in Tennessee or in the eastern section of Kentucky. Since we obtained our steam plant in Western

Kentucky every effort is being made by John Sherman Cooper, who by the way is a candidate for reelection, to obtain a TVA steam plant for Eastern Kentucky. TVA recently entered into an engineering contract preliminary to location of the second new steam plant under the present TVA law. The two steam plants will consume eight million tons of coal annually, and if we could secure a steam plant for Eastern Kentucky this would certainly be a victory.

Subsequent to the editorial in the Courier-Journal calling attention to the fact that Natcher, Chelf, Watts, Perkins, Spence, Stubblefield, and Siler had not signed the Civil Rights Discharge Petition, our good friend, Frank Chelf, decided to sign the petition. He stated that although he was against the Civil Rights Bill and would vote against it he had decided to sign the Discharge Petition. A couple of days later a letter appeared in the Courier-Journal blasting my good friend Frank for his action, and in yesterday's Courier-Journal another letter appeared which was quite complimentary. This letter pertained to the reelection of Eugene Siler, who by the way is really up to his neck in a primary in the Eighth District, and in substance said that the Republicans in the Eighth District of Kentucky might do well to elect a Democrat of the caliber of Mr. Chelf or me. Frank was jubilant today and said that this was a right nice letter.

One of the large British newspapers recently carried a story to the effect that no contest in the world cast a longer shadow than the American Presidential election. Our foreign policy program which is more fluid to say the least seems to please the Europeans considerably. In my opinion the Europeans are more cognizant

of the fact that during the past year our foreign policy has made a revolutionary change. Of course, this revolution may be over shortly after the Presidential election or it could start spinning again. For months our position in so far as Russia is concerned was one of frozen eyes, glaring and no yielding, but the Khrushchev visit and Eisenhower's to follow places us in a position of leading the race to the crest in so far as the summit is concerned.

Nearly every year the Senate in its magnanimous attitude of benevolence toward all passes a Home Rule Bill for the District of Columbia. This bill ordinarily just sails through and, of course, nine-tenths of the Senators would drop dead if they believed for one minute that this bill would then immediately pass the House. Each year they pass the bill, beat themselves on the chest, and then in a very forlorn manner predict that the bill will not pass the House. Yesterday a triple-barreled suffrage amendment to the Constitution was approved by the Senate. This amendment would first outlaw the poll tax as a condition of voting in federal elections. Such a tax is required in Virginia and four other southern States. Next the amendment provides that the residents of the District of Columbia would have the right to vote for President and Vice President and choose delegates to the House of Representatives. The third provision makes the necessary provision for the State Governors to fill vacancies in the House of Representatives providing that more than half of its membership is killed in a nuclear attack or some other disaster. This amendment passed the Senate by a vote of 70 to 18, and now two-thirds of the House members must approve the amendment before

it is submitted to the fifty state legislatures for ratification. Three-fourths of the States - 38 - must approve it to amend the Constitution.

Yesterday we had three roll call votes in the House.

February 4, 1960

It now appears that Keen Johnson will be the Democratic nominee for Senator in the race against the incumbent, John Sherman Cooper.

On Tuesday of this week, the following article appeared in the LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL:

**"JOHNSON DEFINITELY IN RACE  
FOR SENATE**

"Washington, Feb. 1--Keen Johnson informed Democratic members of the Kentucky Congressional delegation Monday that he has definitely decided to seek the Senate seat occupied by John Sherman Cooper.

"His formal announcement of candidacy will come later, Johnson wrote in asking the congressmen to help him unify the party and avoid a fight in the senatorial primary.

"Johnson told them he has received promises of support from several party leaders who were active in behalf of Harry Lee Waterfield's gubernatorial candidacy last year. Waterfield has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the Senate.

"There is little likelihood that any of the six Democratic House members from

Kentucky will support a primary opponent against former Governor Johnson.

"2 Declined to Run

"Both Representative John C. Watts, Nicholasville, and Representative William H. Natcher, Bowling Green, had rejected suggestions that they make the race before Johnson received approval from Governor Combs' Administration to run against Cooper.

"The Democratic organization in Louisville and Jefferson County, which sent Representative Frank W. Burke to the House in 1959, has already voiced its support of Johnson.

"Appraising Johnson's ability to unify segments of the Kentucky Democratic Party, House members recalled that he has roots in both of the principal factions.

"Drafted by Truman

"The 64-year-old Johnson, who is a partner in the publication of a newspaper at Richmond, Ky., has been an executive of Reynolds Metals Company since he left the Executive Mansion at Frankfort. Former President Truman drafted him in 1946 for a year as undersecretary of labor.

"Last year Johnson was active on behalf of Wyatt's preprimary campaign for governor. After Wyatt and Combs merged their forces, Johnson supported the Combs-Wyatt ticket against Waterfield."

Mrs. Daniel M. Casey, widow of the famous baseball player Dan Casey, died yesterday at the age of 96. Mrs. Casey married the famous Philadelphia Phillies pitcher about a year after his memorable strikeout in a game with the New York Giants. This strikeout resulted in a poem which in part says:

"Somewhere men are laughing,  
And somewhere children shout,  
But there is no joy in  
    Mudville,  
Mighty Casey has struck out."

Senator Ellender of Louisiana, a member of the Committee on Appropriations and Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, says that he has no plans for hearings on any agricultural legislation this year since any measure that would be agreeable to President Eisenhower and Agriculture Secretary Benson would be of no advantage to the farmer generally and could not pass the Democratic Congress.

So far this winter, we have had little or no snow and this apparently will establish a record if it continues. To date, this is the "unsnowingist" winter on record.

My good friend, Eugene Siler, is still having difficulties with those Republican candidates who announced after he had emphatically stated that he was through because he had no intention of remaining in Congress and being beaten, broke, and bitter.



His Administrative Assistant announced after the Congressman stated he would not run and then when the Congressman changed his mind six weeks later, the Administrative Assistant, who by the way is an unusually nice fellow, resigned his position in the Congressman's office and withdrew as a candidate. Some real mean things have been said about Siler by Republican hopefuls in the primary. My good friend, Frank Chelf, feels a little bit better after the following letter appeared in the LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL on Tuesday of this week entitled: "Agrees About Siler." This letter is as follows:

"I read with interest W. E. Randall's letter of opposition to Mr. Siler and am pretty much in agreement with his views. No doubt Mr. Siler is a good man and leads a clean life by not belonging to the cocktail party; but, is this enough for a public servant? His absenteeism sounds bad. Mr. Randall is right in saying his district needs a progressive Republican. Perhaps a good Democrat of the caliber of Mr. Chelf or Mr. Natcher might be considered also.

VIRGIL EVANS.

Elizabethtown, Ky."

February 8, 1960

The political situation in Kentucky is somewhat confusing to say the least. A. B. Happy Chandler joined the Republican Party in 1956 attempting to defeat every member in the House from Kentucky on the Democratic side with the exception of his close friend, Noble J. Gregory of the First District of Kentucky. He went so far as to redistrict my district, leaving six strong Republican counties, one county that goes either way, and eight Democratic counties. He ran a primary opponent against me and then joined my Republican opponent when his primary candidate failed. As a result of this particular election, Kentucky elected two Republicans to the United States Senate -- John Sherman Cooper and Thruston B. Morton. The Republicans never win in Kentucky except in those elections when the Democrats divide and with a large number assisting the Republican Party. John Sherman Cooper has been elected to three terms by the Democrats of Kentucky, and naturally the leaders in the Republican Party who have been the recipients of this mugwump loyalty of Chandler and his crew have been very lenient with a number of Democrats who are holding Federal jobs and ~~with a number who are seeking Federal employment.~~ Louie B. Munn, a young Republican lawyer from Glasgow, Kentucky wanted to be the Republican nominee for Governor last year. He was sidetracked by the old line GOP and last week in a speech before the Republican Luncheon Club of Lexington, Kentucky, stated in part as follows:

"If there has ever been a time in which success should have prevailed, when deadwood should have been eliminated and our party attained its highest

ranks, it should have been in the last eight years.

"Instead of the party growing and the party benefiting, it has been the select few.

### Must Have Direction

"I have discovered that in Kentucky most of the Republicans are either too old, too young, or not morally, mentally, or physically qualified. Should you not be in one of these categories, then there is a matter of civil service or a good Democrat who is going to help us or has helped us or is the friend of a good friend--.

### Needs To Be Concerned

"Furthermore, we must have some sense of direction. The party has no platform. It has no program. It is without any basic principles by which it can be identified.

"They are denied positions of authority and are only asked to contribute their time, money, and effort. Their ideas and suggestions are suppressed, they are seized by someone else to be used as original...I tell you now that when they are given the oppor-

tunity, they can do the job..."

Here is a bitter Republican bemoaning the illegitimate marriage of the Republican Party and the Chandler Democrats.

Of course, Chandler has failed in all of his efforts to unseat the Democrats and took down to defeat his friend Noble J. Gregory.

Today, we put on the floor our District of Columbia Appropriations Bill. For a number of years, this bill has caused a lot of controversy; and, of course, the Washington newspapers have been very unkind to the members of the Subcommittee. I decided today to just make a speech setting forth the facts as I see them and tomorrow I do not intend to read the Washington papers ----- at least before breakfast!

In part, I stated:

"Our Capital City is one of the most beautiful in the world, and should be a model city in every respect. With a metropolitan area which includes a part of two states, four counties, two independent cities, and the seat of the Federal Government, we are subjected to problems that require careful study and understanding.

"What is the trouble here in Washington? Why is our Capital City passing through the most crucial period of its entire history?

The pressure groups maintain that Washington is suffering as the result of inadequate funds to properly maintain the City. This is simply an easy way out, and a refusal to face the facts.

"The size of the District of Columbia budget will not correct the situation confronting our Capital City today. In 1950, the budget totaled \$98,331,274 and ten years later, the budget totaled \$241,695,076. Today, we are recommending a budget totaling \$237,118,276. Of this amount, \$32,070,000 is for capital outlay. The total amount recommended is adequate.

"Our present condition is not the result of the federal payment. The federal payment to the District from 1924 to 1960 has ranged from \$4,539,295 to \$25,000,000. In 1954, the federal payment amounted to \$11,000,000 and today, we recommend the sum of \$25,000,000.

"Deterioration in the non-federal portions of our Capital City is one of the major reasons for our present condition.

"Sudden shifts in population in certain sections of our City and rapid movement to the suburbs of large numbers of middle and upper income families is another reason for our situation today.

"The downtown area of our City is deteriorating, and has been ignored for a great number of years. Our downtown section is one of Washington's major tax sources.

"Mr. Chairman, our Capital City should be a model city and certainly the problems confronting us today can be solved. Our shortcomings do not result from lack of funds, but from lack of proper planning and action. We are failing because we refuse to face the facts and the situation as it is today. Along with a new transit plan, new zoning regulations, new city-wide reassessment of real estate, management improvement efforts, public works program and urban renewal program, we should establish a plan for meeting present social and economic problems in our Capital City. At the same time a Congressional policy should be established and any and all necessary legislation enacted as quickly as possible."

General Maxwell D. Taylor, age 58, retired Army Chief of Staff and now President of the Mexican Light and Power Company, retired some seven or eight months ago, and this past week appeared before one of the Subcommittees in Washington testifying as to our shortcomings in our Defense Program. This man together with Lt. General Gavin who also retired about the same time, have been crying out in the wilderness for months now informing the people that we are wholly unprepared and are passing through

a very critical period. On Saturday night in crossing Connecticut Avenue in the 1100 block, General Taylor walked into a taxicab, spinning him around and breaking his arm. He was fortunate that he received no additional injuries and I presume that he was just walking along confused and bewildered and was unable to see the taxicab.

During the past week, Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan of the Soviet Union, stood in the open preparing to make a ceremonial speech in Havana, Cuba, and suddenly shots burst out after the Cuban Army Band finished playing the Soviet National Anthem. This man Castro was very much astonished and indicated as much, but the rest of the world outside of Cuba generally know that Castro is on the wrong ~~road and that before too many months pass, he will be off of the road and out of control of a country that certainly has no right to be~~ Communistic today.

A long story appeared in the WASHINGTON POST this past weekend concerning Reverend Adam Clayton Powell and his secular career. For some reason, all of the story has not been told. One of these days some brave newspaper reporter will write the Barden side of this story and the people will understand just why he left such a nest egg as Powell.

February 9, 1960

Today we passed our second Appropriation bill of the session. The Department of Commerce and related agencies Appropriation Bill for fiscal year 1960 in the sum of

\$760,522,235 passed without amendments increasing or decreasing the amount provided in the bill. The Administration requested \$799,615,000. This is a reduction of \$39,092,765.

Yesterday, the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill passed with the amount approved totaling \$237,118,276. This was \$5,284,724 less than the amount requested and \$4,576,400 less than the amount appropriated for the present 1960 fiscal year.

We also passed a tobacco bill in the House today. This bill provides that parity ratio prices for tobacco shall not exceed the 1959 crop-year level. This simply means that the Department of Agriculture cannot set the parity price for any grade higher than the amount set during the year of 1959. Some of the tobacco people believe that this will help us in the foreign market. They maintain that we are pricing ourselves out of the market by reason of the high price set each year and received for tobacco. I made a short statement on the floor in which I stated that when tobacco is in trouble, Kentucky is in trouble, since approximately 46% of the total farm income for agricultural commodities in Kentucky is received from tobacco. Further, I believe that one of our main troubles is in the fact that our prices are keeping us out of the foreign market, but with over 60 countries raising import duties on tobacco and tobacco products and with other countries using restrictive practices, we have been considerably handicapped in our foreign trade program. The State Department refuses to make anyone mad and regardless of the import tariff duty placed on tobacco by other countries and regardless of the complaints from the



Department of Agriculture, nothing is accomplished. I believe that in order to obtain freer trade in tobacco, we must adopt a policy which is rigidly supported by the Department of State as well as the Department of Agriculture for countries who attempt to shut the door on our tobacco.

Admiral Burke, the Chief of Naval Operations, stated yesterday that in his opinion a billion-dollar boost in the new defense budget should be made and the amount used to build six more polaris submarines. The polaris submarine is today one of our greatest military weapons.

Hearings are being conducted before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on gifts that have been made by phonograph record companies to disc jockies with the money passed termed "payola." It seems that some of our cowboy singers go to the top right fast when payola is plentiful.

The Attorney General has brought forth a new Civil Rights Bill which he maintains is the present Administration's program. This 7-point Civil Rights Program provides mainly for court appointed election referees to assure negroes the right to vote in the South. This bill, I understand, will be offered as a substitute for the Committee bill if and when the Committee bill is brought to the floor of the House for action. The Committee bill provides for the appointment of Federal registrars where necessary to obtain the right for negroes to vote and is a proposal made by the Civil Rights Commission. The outcome of this bill may decide as to just who the Democratic nominee for President is in this good year of 1960.

February 11, 1960

From time to time, the Members of Congress receive a daily statement of the Treasurer. Among other things, the statement contains the fact that this country is the owner of \$19.5 billion worth of gold. This gold is stored in the gold vault at Fort Knox, Kentucky. About five years ago, we had \$23 billion worth of gold. Following the close of World War II, we had the largest accumulation of gold in the world and beginning with the Marshall Plan proceeded to build back the European countries. We have now reached the point when we are saying to these countries that it is time that they assisted us with the new undeveloped nations of the world. Since World War II, we have had some 22 new nations formed.

With \$19.5 billion in gold in this country, we have outstanding in claims against our gold approximately \$9 billion that is presently either in foreign central banks with the amount evidenced by short-term securities and many in deposits. In addition to this \$9 billion of our money outstanding, foreign corporations and individuals who deal in international exchange hold dollars with which they make settlements of their international accounts. This amounts to about \$7 billion.

\$12 billion worth of gold is required to support the outstanding Federal

reserve notes and deposits in Federal Reserve Banks in our country.

We have reached a serious situation insofar as our precarious position in gold reserve is concerned. In other words, if the foreign holders of claims against us totaling \$9 billion demanded this amount in gold to which they would be entitled, it would simply mean that we would have insufficient gold to back up our Federal reserve notes and deposits in the Federal Reserve System. Such a situation could undermine the very fiscal foundation of this country. Even though our exports exceed our imports in value, our exports of dollars through mutual security, foreign aid, military aid, economic aid, and loans are such that we are permitting the syphoning out of this country year by year a certain amount of gold credits.

When I was first elected, Clifford Hope of Kansas was a Member of Congress. He was Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in the House and was considered one of the outstanding Members of Congress. A great many people throughout this country believed that he was the proper man to be named the Secretary of Agriculture at the time President Eisenhower was first elected. In fact, I have always believed that Clifford Hope expected to be named. In all of his dealings with the Members of Congress and especially in matters concerning agriculture, he was strictly non-partisan. He was a sincere, dedicated man of ability who believed that

the farmers' interest was very much in danger and especially when our present Secretary Benson proceeded to turn one segment of our population against another. He only served a short term after I was elected and then he retired. He represented a large Republican district in the State of Kansas and his people were so unhappy over the way he had been treated that they proceeded to elect a Democrat by the name of Breeding, who is still a Member of the House. Clifford Hope's son, Cliff, Jr. ran against Breeding in 1956 and was defeated. According to rumor today, Vice President Nixon will at the present time attempt to secure the services of Clifford Hope, Sr. as his Secretary of Agriculture provided he is elected President. Such a move would be serious and would be a very smart move politically. If Clifford Hope's health permitted and he agreed to accept this, certainly it would be a feather in the Vice President's cap.

The President together with Nixon and Benson prepared and submitted to Congress a message on Agriculture which moans and groans and makes no constructive suggestions for the situation as it exists today. It reminds me somewhat of a cartoon that I saw in one of the papers last year. Benson was dressed as Robin Hood and a farmer was galloping just over the hillside with a pitchfork stuck in his back and Benson with a bow and a very pious look on his face. Attached to the pitchfork was a note that stated: "To the Democratic Congress - - - the next move is up to you!"

February 12, 1960

Today, the Committee on Appropriations in the House approved the Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1961 in the sum of \$543,375,600. This is \$6,954,700 less than the Budget estimate.

My request for \$540,000 to be used in the purchase of Great Onyx and Crystal Caves located within the boundary of Mammoth Cave National Park was granted. This amount added to the \$110,000 reserve fund which we have accumulated since 1954 gives us a total purchase price of \$650,000. \$365,000 of this amount is to be used to purchase Great Onyx and \$285,000 is to be used to purchase Crystal Cave. The presence in the Park of these two privately owned caves has been a source of much perplexity to visitors and dissension has resulted since Mammoth Cave National Park was taken over by the Government in 1942. I have been assured that the Senate will approve the action of our Committee and the next move will be up to the owners of the caves.

The Interior Bill carries the following amounts for the three facilities in Kentucky:

- |                                      |           |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. <u>Abraham Lincoln Birthplace</u> | \$ 51,599 |
| 2. <u>Cumberland Gap</u>             | 107,668   |
| 3. <u>Mammoth Cave</u>               | 407,628   |

February 15, 1960

I have seen everything now!

After I made my District of Columbia speech in the House, the Washington newspapers and especially the EVENING STAR was very much incensed over the fact that I stated that the social and economic problems of the District had placed this City in its most crucial period since it was first established. I cited hospital, welfare, school and police problems brought about as a result of the shifts in population and the fact that the District of Columbia was its own worst enemy. More money, more buildings, and more employees will not solve the present crisis. Shortly after I made my speech, the Schools' Attendance Officer, Mrs. Alice C. Sheldon, filed her annual report which shows what is being done to the District in regard to some 1700 school children who are sent here from the South and other places to live with relatives and in the lap of luxury so to speak. This one item is costing the District \$385,000 a year and is only a drop in the bucket. Much to my surprise, the EVENING STAR on Saturday, February 13, carried as its lead editorial one entitled, "Our Free Riders," and this editorial is as follows:

"The memorandum by Mrs. Alice C. Sheldon, chief school attendance officer of the District public schools, provides simple evidence of the need to end the free-loading practices by which many non-resident parents are educating their children at District taxpayer expense. The Broyhill bill, aimed at such abuses,

recently was approved by the House and sent to the Senate. If any Senators have doubts as to the wisdom of such a curb on free tuition, Mrs. Sheldon's report to Superintendent of Schools, Hansen ought to remove them.

"The attendance officer has found that more than 1,700 District school students are receiving free instruction here although their parents live elsewhere--mostly in the South. The children are staying with relatives or friends who are not legal guardians but who, under a liberal interpretation of present laws, provide the local home required to qualify the students for free schooling. The Broyhill bill would require payment by all children whose parents or legal guardians are not residents of the District.

"Mrs. Sheldon, after a survey, found that hundreds of children have been sent to Washington by their parents in other States specifically for the purpose of taking advantage of the city's liberal attitude on the tuition issue. Moreover, she said, the migration to the Nation's Capital is continuing according to a 'developing pattern.' In an interview with THE STAR she said that virtually none of the migrant children lacks 'a real home, run by one or both parents, somewhere else.'

"The influx of school children is but one aspect of a migration problem

that is proving to be increasingly serious for local taxpayers. Added to the cost of schooling the nonresident students-- estimated to be nearly \$385,000 a year-- are rising public assistance, welfare, hospitalization, and other costs resulting from the increasing number of indigent and unemployed newcomers seeking a better life here. As Representative Natcher of Kentucky stressed to the House in discussing Washington's fiscal plight, population shifts are presenting the city with "the most crucial period in its history." As newcomers arrive, older residents move to the suburbs and the city tends to deteriorate, he said. Our generous welfare policies, he added are known 'far and wide.'

"School Board Member Wesley S. Williams, an opponent of tightened restrictions on nonresident pupils, told the board the other day that he is 'not advocating that children should be able to come here and attend school without belonging here.' We are glad he feels that way. But the fact of the matter is that children who do not properly belong in our schools are being sent here nevertheless, and are being educated at the expense of District taxpayers. The custom is wrong and unfair to those who must foot the bill--especially so when the city is as hard up financially as Washington is today."

We had a right nice 8-inch snow this past weekend and it is still with us. This



comes after the groundhog came out and the prediction certainly bears out the old maxim.

To cap the climax, all of the food stores in the District and in the outlying centers with the exception of independent stores are closed under a meat-cutters' strike. This condition has existed for four days now and it will probably extend through Wednesday of this week. This is a serious matter and I have never seen such resentment among the people here locally.

France is our newcomer to the ranks of the World's atomic powers. France succeeded in exploding an atomic device in the Sahara Desert on Saturday of last week.

The Cuban Pact entered into with Deputy Premier Mikoyan calling for certain purchases of sugar and other matters may cost Cuba considerably. At least until Castro leaves the scene.

The Republican Party is placing its hope on gaining control of the House this year through concentration on 76 scattered districts. A map appears indicating the 76 in the local papers and Kentucky is marked for one. This race is underway at the present time. Our new Representative, Frank Burke, of Louisville will have considerable difficulty in defeating Henry Heyburn. Heyburn is one of the better known Republicans in Louisville and is an outstanding businessman and party leader. If the Louisville organization concentrates on Burke, then he will be saved. If not, with Cooper carrying Jefferson County, Heyburn will ride through on his coattails.

The Roman circus begins in the Senate

today. Call it what you may, it will be a political carnival before it is over. Today the Civil Rights Bill will be brought up in the Senate and it will take several weeks before a final vote is secured. For the first week or ten days, supporters of Civil Rights will not attempt to curb debate in all probability, but after that time the brakes will be applied if possible.

For days now my Chairman, Mr. Cannon, and others including Carl Vinson and Mr. Rayburn have criticized our present defense effort. Some say that this gives information to our enemy which should not be passed out at this time and shows a weakness which might place us under attack. The Vice President has condemned such talk together with the minority leader in the Senate, Mr. Dirksen of Illinois. I, for one, believe that our people should know the condition today and it will not only help us carry the burden but it will bring out of their soft seats in the Pentagon many big, fat, lazy generals and admirals who are too complacent to suit me.

Home Rule is now one of the main points of contention in the District. 165 Members of the House have signed a discharge petition and all of the representatives from ten states are signers. The Washington papers are bemoaning the fact that only five of Ohio's 25, five of Michigan's 18, three of Indiana's 11, one of Kentucky's 8 and so on have signed.

Today, we place on the Floor under suspension of rules our bill calling for research for coal which is H. R. 3375. Under this Bill, the Secretary of the Department of the Interior

acting through the Bureau of Mines is authorized to contract for coal research and development and to do any and all things necessary to bring about new uses and at the same time conservation of coal. I intend to make the following short speech on the Floor today:

"Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H. R. 3375.

"The industrial revolution began over a century ago and it was powered by coal. Today, coal furnishes the largest share of the world's energy. As our requirements for energy increase, the demand for more coal will increase.

"Our Country has the world's largest recoverable coal reserves and, in addition, we have the capacity to produce it efficiently.

"In the Green River Valley in Kentucky, we have some 13,000,000,000 tons of recoverable coal. We are moving about 6,000,000 tons each year on Green River, and as the direct result of the development of our water resources, we now have one large steam plant in operation on Green River, and the largest one in the world now under construction on the same river. This section of Kentucky is now producing about 28,000,000 tons each year. A coal contract -- the largest ever executed in our Country -- was recently signed calling for 65,000,000 tons of coal over the next seventeen years.

"Our coal industry generally is in trouble. Some of the major causes for the change in coal demand are loss of markets

brought about through dieselization of railways, unrestricted importation of cheap residual fuel oil which has poured into this Country from Venezuela, efficiency in use of coal in industry generally, loss of exports, competition from other fuels, and applied research for our most abundant energy reserves.

"Coal production is far below its postwar peak. Our losses are serious. We have gained much from research and development produced by our coal industry. The coal industry is limited in research and development due to low average margin of profits. Maintenance costs and an expensive mechanization program prevent the coal industry from developing the kind of research program necessary today.

"We must have proper and adequate research and development which will discover new uses for our coal and stimulate the production and conservation of coal in this Country. This can be accomplished under H. R. 3375.

"It will be some time before atomic power will be competitive with electricity produced by conventional fuels. Our present nuclear power plants now in operation and in the planning stage cannot be expected to supply more than a fraction of the total amount of electricity required for present day use.

"As our population increases and our energy needs double, more and more coal will

be needed.

"Steel production and steel making capacity is all important in this our age of the nuclear weapon and the age of outer space. It still takes one ton of coal to make a ton of steel.

"Our people in the coal producing sections are suffering and most of these sections are chronic labor surplus areas. To witness the surplus food deliveries in certain of our coal sections would be quite an experience to some of the Members of this House. This condition exists in our Country and it is time to do something about it. The Bill under discussion will go a long way toward correcting this situation.

"Mr. Chairman, in Kentucky we are experimenting with coal as a top surface for highways. We have two one-mile test strips in the Second District. Here is a new use for coal that may prove beneficial. There are many more uses which will be discovered through adequate and proper research.

"Coal is deeply embedded in the American economy. It will become increasingly more essential in the years ahead. We must remember that although our coal markets have dwindled coal is still the source of two-thirds of the Nation's steam generated electricity.

"We must keep in mind that 95% of all coal mined underground is now mined mechanically. Surface mining produces 25% of the

Nation's coal and it is completely mechanized. We can produce the coal required for our Country and for export. New uses, research and development and the stimulation of production is essential at the present time.

"Mr. Chairman, passage of H. R. 3375 will go a long way toward solving one of our most serious domestic problems."

We only have winners in this office.

Joan Walsh, one of my secretaries, was selected the Cherry Blossom Princess to represent Kentucky on Friday night of last week. A beautiful picture of her appeared in the Washington paper this past weekend and the same picture is appearing in Kentucky papers this week. The article appearing with the picture is entitled "Pride of Kentucky" and is as follows:

"Joan F. Walsh, 19-year-old sophomore at George Washington University, has been selected as Kentucky's princess for the Cherry Blossom Festival this spring. Joan lives with her mother, Mrs. James F. Walsh, at 4925 MacArthur Blvd., n.w. Her father was the late Lt. Col. Walsh. A native of West Liberty, Kentucky, the state princess also works part time as secretary for Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.)"

February 16, 1960

A bad omen at the Democratic National Convention when Adlai Stevenson was first nominated on the Democratic ticket was the speech of the Governor of Massachusetts who made the

keynote address. He developed laryngitis during his long speech and when he had only completed about one-third of his speech, he became so hoarse you could hardly hear him, and it got worse and ended up almost in a croak. I never felt as sorry for anyone in my life, and this fine gentleman lived only two or three years after making his speech. I presume that he was embarrassed at all times over this unfortunate happening. I hope the same thing does not apply to my good friend, Stuart Symington, who spoke in Fresno, California, on Saturday of last week. Senator Symington suffered almost the worst fate that can befall a practicing politician with Presidential ambitions. Before the most political Democratic group in California, he lost his voice. The Senator apparently wore out his larynx talking with some of the 3500 ultra liberal delegates.

February 17, 1960

From time to time, I experience difficulty in recording in this Journal certain events and happenings due to the fact that I seem to ramble on and on without saying what I intend to say. I have one consolation insofar as this matter is concerned and that is the fact that our good President, Dwight D. Eisenhower, suffers from the same ailment. Like me, his sentences are disjointed -- if that is the proper word -- and it would take a punctuation specialist to unravel the complex, compound sentences which are all jumbled up together. For instance,

at his last press conference John Scali of the Associated Press called the President's attention to matters concerning statements made by Khrushchev recently. The observations, question, and answer are as follows:

"Q:

Mr. President, Premier Khrushchev has some very blunt things to say to Italy's President, Mr. Gronchi, this week about world affairs generally.

He talked about West Berlin, Germany, and Russia's power, generally. And among the things Mr. Khrushchev is quoted as saying is this: 'Our flag is flying on the moon. This means something. Is this not enough to prove the superiority of communism over capitalism?'

What do you think of such remarks?

"THE PRESIDENT

I think it's crazy. (Laughter)

I tried to point out to you the other day that in an industrial complex of the strength of Russia's, with its vast territory and resources, its people, and its great imaginative and competent scientists, that if it wants to put all of its strength in a particular field of activity,--and, remember, secretly undertaken--of course, it can come out with spectacular achievements. And let's not try to blind ourselves. But my contention is we should not



be hysterical when dictatorships do these things.

As a matter of fact, Hitler was rather successful in keeping secret from many people the strength of the forces it actually had when he went in 1939 into Poland, and how much he had with which to smash the Western allies in Western Europe.

Now, all of these things are possible, but they are not things that we should, in what we believe is a broader and better type of civilization, let--well, let it dismay us."

Sometimes embarrassing things happen to all of us. For the past several weeks, our Senior Senator from Kentucky, John Sherman Cooper, has lead the fight for passage of our new tobacco legislation which provides that the parity ratio shall not exceed the 1959 level unless certain conditions exist. The bill passed the House without any difficulty, and yesterday, it was called up in the Senate for final passage. A number of Senators were recognized and the main purpose was to stall for time until John Sherman Cooper could arrive from the railroad station. After stalling for several minutes, no further stalling was permitted and the bill was finally passed. About five minutes after the bill was passed, in rushed the Senior Senator from Kentucky all out of breath.

February 19, 1960

Yesterday the Committee on Rules reported out the Civil Rights Bill. The vote was 7 to 4 and a whole lot of time could be spent in explaining just what happened in so far as the Chairman of the Rules Committee, Howard Smith of Virginia, and the Minority Leader, Charlie Halleck of Indiana, meeting and finally deciding that this bill had to be reported. For a period of five years now we have contended with the coalition of the Members from the Deep South and the Republicans controlled by Halleck. It grieves me considerably to know that Halleck through pressure from the Republican Party had to finally back out on his friend Smith of Virginia.

Last year on one or two of my votes Members asked me if I was still from the South, and since Kentucky is a border State which is generally known and with the coalition smoothly running, I simply answered by saying that I had decided that my home town was in Northern Kentucky.

On Tuesday of this week we passed the bill containing our money for the purchase of Great Onyx and Crystal Caves.

February 22, 1960

Last week, President Eisenhower requested \$4,175,000,000 for the foreign aid program for fiscal year 1961. This amount is just about the amount contained in the Budget for Fiscal Year 1960, less the amount of our usual cut. Of course,

millions of dollars of this money is squandered and the President is acquainted with this situation. To a certain extent this is insurance, and as long as the rate is not too high, I go along.

Queen Elizabeth is the proud mother of a second boy. A small Prince, whose name so far has not been announced, is today in residence at Buckingham Palace. This little Prince may discover in the years to come that noble birth imposes the obligations of noble actions. He has been born into a world of uncertainty, but with the best of credentials to face the future. His brother, Prince Charles, age 11, and his sister, Princess Anne, approved of his admission onto this earth. Great Britain to me is quite a mystery today and is almost a shell of what it used to be thirty years ago. Time has been right unkind to England, and only through diplomacy and nerve has she cruised on into the sea of unfortunate happenings and disappointments.

It never occurred to me that anyone on the Democratic side in Virginia would ever stand up and attempt to ascertain his own conclusions and principles without first securing permission from Senator Harry Byrd, the leader of this quite unusual State. Governor Almond who was elected as a Byrd candidate had the rug pulled out from under him last week on his proposed 2% sales tax. The gentlemen who assisted in his downfall are State Senator Harry F. Byrd, Jr., and House

Speaker, E. Blackburn Moore. Of course, these two gentlemen were instructed by the old master, and the Governor, naturally, is very unhappy. This is the first time that such an occurrence has happened in Virginia since the days prior to the ascension to the throne of Carter Glass. The Governor said if these gentlemen wanted to play rough, that suited him perfectly for the remainder of his Administration and for the days that come after the close of his Administration. This is a rather brave statement to say the least, and of course unless conditions change, the good Governor will again find himself flat on his back in a very stunned condition.

The political situation remains very much in turmoil in Kentucky due to the fact that only a few of the State jobs have been given. A great many Chandler employees so far have been retained and a number of our friends are overlooking the fact that the Legislature is still in session and until the Governor succeeds in passing his program, jobs will be right difficult to obtain. The Senatorial campaign in Kentucky has come to an abrupt halt. According to Sandy Woods' report in Louisville the Administration may settle upon another candidate. This, to me, seems far fetched, but anything can happen in politics.

We continue on with our hearings in Agricultural Appropriations and the bill will be exceedingly hard to mark up this time due to the fact that the Department has made cuts which will

be hard to restore. We will have considerable difficulty in pro rating the funds this time.

February 24, 1960

Yesterday we passed our fourth regular appropriations bill during this session.

This bill provided funds for the Departments of Treasury and Post Office. We have already passed the bills for the District of Columbia, Commerce, and Interior. So far, we are on schedule and all fifteen of our regular bills should pass the House by May 20.

On Thursday of last week, I was promoted to the rank of Commander in the Naval Reserve. I am a member of the active reserve unit which meets each Thursday. A week before I was discharged in 1945, I was promoted to Lt. Commander and since Lt. Commanders did not receive additional pay <sup>at the time of discharge</sup> for sea duty which as I recall amounted to \$300, I refused the promotion and was discharged a Senior Grade Lieutenant. I had one good time in New York City just before I left. Later, upon joining the volunteer reserve unit at Bowling Green, Kentucky, I was informed that I would have to take my promotion and at that time qualify as Lt. Commander. Last year, I was up for promotion to the rank of Commander and since I did not have enough points was passed over. At the time Vice President

Nixon was promoted to Commander, I was also placed in line for promotion since I outranked the Vice President several numbers on the reserve list and at that time did not qualify. I certainly shall qualify this time and I am real proud of the fact that I received this promotion. During the war, I remember distinctly that with the exception of one assignment, I was certainly in a quandary all of the time. It just so happened that I received assignments that should have been filled by Annapolis graduates who were well trained for the particular work and with the exception of my assignment as First Lt. on board ships, I was in a dither.

During our regular hearings before the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations, I listened patiently for 45 minutes one day last week while approximately 200 new research projects were enumerated and the word "tobacco" was not mentioned. The Chairman yielded to me and I inquired as to just why tobacco was ignored and especially since this commodity produces \$2.5 billion per year in taxes for our Federal and State Governments. The answer was very weak and I have decided to place an adequate amount in the bill for a tobacco research project. The tobacco people of Kentucky will assist me in setting forth the type of research project necessary and I believe that with good luck, I will succeed in obtaining the necessary funds for this project.

The Federal Government's ownership of land continues to increase yearly.

We now own 771,700,000, acres throughout the world. This was an increase of 2,000,000, acres during the past year. 768,700,000, are located within the United States including Alaska. Another 3,000,000, acres are in the United States' Territories and Possessions. Land estimated owned in foreign countries totals 11,293.1 acres. In terms of original cost, the land estimated owned all amounts to \$49,200,000,000, or \$3,000,000,000, more than a year ago.

February 26, 1960

Last night, I attended the Kentucky Medical Society dinner here in Washington and certainly had a good time. The doctors in Kentucky, like in all of the other states, are very much concerned over H. R. 4700 which is known as the Forand Bill and is quite socialistic to say the least.

President Eisenhower is on his South American tour and yesterday a United States' Navy plane and a Brazilian airliner collided near Rio de Janeiro with a total of 64 people killed. Among the 64 were 26 Navy men from Washington who were members of the United States' Navy Band Orchestra, one of the great organizations of its kind in this Country. This band was on its way to play at a reception given by President Eisenhower. The President must feel awful today. In addition to the band, the United States' plane

also carried a group of anti-submarine men who had been in Argentina trying to help the Argentine Navy check out the rumored presence of an alien submarine. The submarine hunt proved to be a dud.

We are continuing with our hearings on the Agricultural Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1961. Much to my surprise, no new tobacco research or provision for any type of research is made in this bill for tobacco, and certainly I shall not go along until the necessary research project is inserted.

March 1, 1960

The engagement of Princess Margaret of Britain was announced on Friday of last week. She is to marry Anthony Armstrong-Jones, the British royal family's photographer. Both are 29 years of age and he is a commoner.

By a vote of 67 to 10, the Senate on Friday of last week voted to remain in session around the clock starting today and this will continue until the Civil Rights Bill is out of the way. Beds and cots have been moved into the cloak rooms and other convenient places near the Chamber



and we will now start the carnival full blast.

Indonesia agreed to accept \$250 million in long-term credits from the Soviet Union. President Sukarno and Khrushchev will sign the agreement within the next few days. Here is a country where we have invested \$1 billion in foreign aid.

The Civilian Space Agency sent up a third 100-foot "radio mirror" balloon over the Atlantic Coast last week. The 130-pound balloon was folded into a 26-inch container before being ejected and inflated in space.

New language in the Commerce Appropriation Bill provides for speeches and occupant mail to be delivered into cities and towns from Members of Congress as well as box holders in the Country. The papers headlined this action with captions such as "House Votes Its Own Junk Mail."

For some time now, certain events have occurred in Latin America that make us believe that the Soviet Union is continuing its efforts to stir up trouble. The President's trip now through certain sections of Latin America should reaffirm our belief in the principles of the Monroe Doctrine. Under this Doctrine, our Country declared that any attempt by any European power to interfere in the internal affairs of any country

in this hemisphere would be considered by the United States to be an unfriendly act and dangerous to our peace and safety. It is evident that a Communist menace is in existence today in Central and South America. It threatens every government in this hemisphere. In other words, the Monroe Doctrine is being flagrantly violated and it is time to take a more positive position on this question of interference by the Soviet Union. The President in his speech to the Brazilian Congress on February 24, stated that this country would consider any interference on the part of any power or government which would attempt to control the internal affairs would be preventing freedom of choice by the people in the Republics of Latin America. We must now direct more attention to what is taking place in our backyard.

Shortly after the splitting of the atom, people generally believed that atomic power plants would be soon underway furnishing cheap, abundant electricity. Some fifteen years later here in the United States, we have only one commercial size plant which is at Shippingport, Pennsylvania, and paid for largely by the Federal Government. Three ~~large~~<sup>small</sup> atomic plants will be completed this year by private utilities, plus a smaller one by a group of electric cooperatives. The amount of electricity in prospect from atomic power is but a fraction of what was once predicted for the year 1960.

In continental Europe, where there were plans to get a million kilowatts of atomic-power capacity in a hurry, about

half that much is under construction.

The rise in business activity seems to be slowing down a bit. Production is leveling off. Demand is still rising for goods, but foreign competition for sales in the United States and abroad is a growing problem for our country. Automobile output, steel production, and ships in world trade generally are of great importance today. Purchases by our country from Western Europe in 1959 exceeded our sales by \$35 million. In 1956, the United States sold \$2.3 billion more to Western Europe than it bought here.

March 3, 1960

Carl Sandburg addressed a joint meeting of Congress and made a wonderful impression. One day last week, he held a press conference and was interrogated as to the present candidates seeking the Presidential nomination. He was very much impressed, he said, with Vice President Nixon due to the many trips he was making in behalf of the Boy Scouts and other worthwhile organizations and the giving of his time and money. Senator Kennedy, according to Mr. Sandburg, is merely a high-powered highschool boy. Mr. Sandburg said that he had more money than pleases some of us and as to whether or not up to this time he had spent one or two million dollars to get the nomination would be of interest to the people.

Continuing the money angle, Mr. Sandburg said that Senator Kennedy, of course, was receiving the quiet, smooth backing of his father whose record, according to Mr. Sandburg, gives us no cause for elation. As to Senator Johnson, Mr. Sandburg decided to go beatnik. He said that Senator Johnson was generally a likeable man, but that he simply did not dig his recent movements. As for Senator Humphrey, Mr. Sandburg was of the opinion that he had an answer for everything and that Senator Symington was an able man in aviation. As for Stevenson, Mr. Sandburg stated that only last December he told Mr. Stevenson that he was the only one in the pack that had any dignity.

The House Armed Services Committee approved \$1,103,767,000, Construction Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 1961. The total for the active and reserve forces in this country and abroad is \$38,555,000, less than the Pentagon requested. The new authorization plus deficiency authorizations granted in the measure would give the Army \$148,379,898; the Navy, \$133,451,800; the Air Force, \$651,198,521; and the Reserves, \$43,113,000. Appropriations for all of these projects, of course, follow later.

Today, we have about six inches of snow on the ground, and certainly this winter will not be the snowless winter of all time.

- 5 -

TOBACCO

In developing the testimony for agricultural appropriations for Fiscal Year 1961, much to my surprise, I discovered that no additional amounts were requested for tobacco research; and in fact little, if any, of the requests for Fiscal Year 1961 would be used for this type of research. Secretary Benson is diametrically opposed to tobacco and very frankly states that this is his position. For some reason, as a Mormon and one of the Elders of the Church, tobacco is an obsession in so far as he is concerned. This budget was very carefully prepared to avoid appropriating one dime for our tobacco people in so far as research is concerned, and this is certainly unfair when you consider the many problems facing tobacco generally today. Only recently the Common Market countries entered into an agreement which provides for an additional 30% ad valorem tax on tobacco, and during the past few years 60 nations have increased their import duties on tobacco.

Upon carefully examining the budget for Fiscal Year 1960, I find the following amounts for ~~tobacco~~ research under A.R.S. appropriations:

1. North Carolina -----	\$ 450,000
2. Kentucky -----	70,000
3. Tennessee -----	325,000
4. Georgia -----	1,780,000

The \$70,000 appropriated for A.R.S. for Fiscal Year 1960 at the University of Kentucky is used for a number of projects under the three following major items:

1. Forage
2. Deposites
3. Tobacco

In 1959 the following tobacco states produced the amounts indicated:

1. North Carolina ----- 725.5 million
2. Kentucky ----- 357.4 million
3. South Carolina ----- 142.6 million
4. Virginia ----- 141.1 million
5. Tennessee ----- 127.8 million
6. Gerogia ----- 106.5 million
7. Pennsylvania ----- 53.5 million
8. Maryland ----- 33.2 million
9. Wisconsin ----- 27.4 million

March 10, 1960

Along about this time each year, we have a controversial bill reported out of the Committee on Ways and Means. Each year since I have been a Member of Congress the Speaker has designated me to preside as Chairman during general debate, and always parliamentary inquiries and points of order are made on many occasions and in part, we have quorum calls. H. R. 5 was no exception to the rule. Under the terms of this bill, American manufacturers who invested in plants abroad are given certain tax exemptions. For one thing, the 52% corporate income tax does not apply until the profits are brought back into this country, and if they are plowed back into the business abroad, then in that event, no tax is paid. This part was the controversial portion of the bill, and after approximately three hours of general debate with the hour being rather late, it was decided to pass the bill over until after

the Civil Rights' Bill was approved by the House. Today, I understand that it may be several weeks before this Bill is brought back up again, so each day the House Calendar that is printed and delivered to each Member's office will show the unfinished business as H. R. 5 with me in the Chair. Our Doorkeeper, Fishbait Miller, was kidding me today about still being in the Chair, and until some final action is taken, the Calendar may continue showing from day to day that H. R. 5 is still unfinished business.

Today, we started the Civil Rights' Bill. On a roll call vote, the rule was adopted and fifteen hours of general debate was approved. This time for general debate is probably longer than in any other bill since I have been a Member of Congress. This Bill is highly controversial and will probably take some six or seven days. The Bill is under an open rule and subject to amendment at any point. After the reading of the Bill, Members from the Deep South will make speeches or at least extend their remarks in the record.

The Senate filibuster on the Civil Rights' Bill continues and when the Senate adjourned on Saturday evening of last week, the filibuster had continued for 120 hours. This surpasses any previous endurance contest. Throughout the South and in other sections of the country, colored people armed with sticks, bricks, and clubs are marching into drive-in restaurants and other places of business sitting at counters demanding service.

Today in Kentucky, we have 21 inches of snow and this weather has brought all traffic to a complete halt. Again last night, here in Washington, we had about 4 inches of snow.

We have nearly concluded our hearings on agricultural appropriations, and this bill will be exceedingly difficult to balance out. A number of reductions were made by the Bureau of the Budget in soil conservation and in other divisions of the Department and the question, of course, is "Where can you borrow from Peter to pay Paul?"

President Eisenhower concluded his South American trip last week and apparently is still well satisfied with the results obtained.

The Cuban situation is becoming more serious daily. On Friday of last week, a French cargo ship carrying munitions from Europe to the Castro army blew up in Havana Bay. The Castro Government quickly issued a statement indicating sabotage and blaming the United States. Secretary of State, Herter, immediately issued a vigorous denial.

The WASHINGTON POST is a right unusual newspaper. Barry Bingham, the owner of the LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL believes that the WASHINGTON POST and the NEW YORK TIMES set the policy which should be followed by every newspaper in this country. One day last week an editorial appeared in the COURIER JOURNAL calling on all of the Kentucky Members in the House to sign the District of Columbia Discharge petition. Home rule is sought here



in the District in a very feeble manner, and if granted in its entirety, our Nation's capital would have to be moved. Recently, the WASHINGTON POST carried a vigorous editorial inquiring as to where are the Republicans. It noted that of the Representatives from the New England States, 15 out of 19 Democrats have signed, but only 4 out of 9 Republicans. Of the Middle Atlantic Congressmen, all but one of the 40 Democrats have signed, but only 15 out of 47 Republicans, and so on down the line. With the shifts in population, our Capital City is rapidly becoming a slum city due to the fact that the middle-class workers and those in the upper brackets are all moving out of the District and turning it over to the colored people. About 69% of the students in the District schools today are colored, and over 50% of the entire population is colored.

I would be in favor of turning over that portion of the District of Columbia back to the State of Maryland and the State of Virginia. This would give all of the people the right to vote and to have their part insofar as the Government is concerned, with the Federal Government retaining complete jurisdiction over the Parks and the Federal property in the District. The Federal Government would maintain that portion retained and all of the balance would then go back to the States of Maryland and Virginia. This I would vote for today.

Now that the President has returned to the United States from his South American tour, he will find that the debate on the Defense Policy has been temporarily eclipsed by the Senate filibuster on Civil Rights.

I am definitely of the opinion that the President's very abrupt answer to the effect that he knew where we stand militarily and he felt that he knew as much about this problem as any person in the United States may not be exactly correct in every detail. Regardless of the publicity to the contrary, our President is a very sick man and fortunately, in his travels, continues with a steady pair of legs to maintain a military bearing, but unfortunately certainly becomes confused when he attempts to make any sort of extemporaneous statement. His words roll together and continue on and on jumbled and more jumbled.

The Kentucky Legislature this week passed a bill changing the primary date from the fourth Tuesday in May to the first Saturday in June. This change, I think, is good. In my District, people will vote in greater numbers on Saturday than on Tuesday. I am glad that the date was not changed back to the old primary date in August at this particular time. We have a new Governor in Kentucky and a new Administration and to a certain extent tension is still evident and we need a cooling off period election-wise and otherwise.

March 11, 1960

Today is the Silver Anniversary of the REA and there is a big observance of this event taking place in Kentucky. One of the most wide-spread observance is the publication of a special section in the RURAL KENTUCKIAN, going into 155,000 rural homes in the State, dealing with the effect of rural electricity on the lives and economy of Kentucky's rural folk. RURAL KENTUCKIAN is published by the State Association of

Rural Electric Cooperatives. Mr. Addison F. McGhee, Jr. Director of Public Relations of the Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation requested me to send a message of 200-300 words, along with a head-shot of myself, for use in this publication. The slant of the article will be based on my personal beliefs, experiences, or feelings pertaining to rural electrification in Kentucky. I composed a short statement for this purpose and it is as follows:

"Twenty-five years of REA have caused a revolutionary change in American farm life and, unless you have actually watched that momentous change take place, you do not have any deep realization of what it has meant to millions of American farmers. Use of electricity on our farms makes farm life more pleasant and takes over chores which were once drudgery. Farm isolation has been defeated by the use of radio, television, and farm telephones.

"REA is one of the great achievements of our present-day government. Today we have some 4,590,000 consumers on REA financed lines. We must keep in mind that in the rural areas use of electricity is doubling every five years, and REA borrowers must meet this growing service responsibility. Further, we must remember that REA serves a national territory and the average number of consumers per mile is only 3.1. In some instances, cooperatives average less than two consumers to a mile and in some

instances less than one  
consumer to a mile.

"On this, the Silver Anniversary of REA, we are justly proud of our program which is one of the most successful economic programs ever initiated by the Federal Government.

Cordially yours,

William H. Natcher  
Member of Congress  
Second District of Kentucky"

March 14, 1960

For a period of over twenty years, Rodes K. Myers played a right important part in my life. We were competitors in many things and in others almost partners. When I served as County Prosecutor and District Prosecutor, Myers was the ablest criminal lawyer in the State of Kentucky. His services were very much in demand in many states. Crafty, energetic, and shrewd, he was always a contender. A man who could have been President of the United States if he had only had a manager who controlled not only his public life but his private life. A man that I helped on many occasions financially, and the greatest honor that ever came to him - his election as Lt. Governor - was the direct result of my assistance. I managed his campaign in this race, and secured nearly all of the money that was used in the campaign. Some of this money was mine and over a period of years he finally repaid this amount. I charged him no interest and gave him all of the time in the world to repay this loan.

When I served as District Prosecutor, every client that he brought into the courts in the Judicial District that I represented was convicted.

Rodes K. Myers died on Thursday of last week and the following article appeared in the LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL on Saturday, March 12:

### "ATTORNEY RODES MYERS DIES AT 59

#### Had Long Career In State Service

Bowling Green, Ky., March 11.... Rodes K. Myers, an outstanding attorney who had a long career in State Government service, died Thursday at Vanderbilt University Hospital, Nashville.

Only 59, he had been fighting a losing battle with cancer since 1956, when his health began to fail.

Doctors first suspected cancer in September, 1957. In April of the following year, they operated for throat cancer. By July, Myers had resumed his law practice.

#### Wanted U. S. Judgeship

But the operation hadn't been in time. The malignancy spread from the throat to the chest region. Myers tried to continue his practice, but he had been seriously ill for the past six to eight months.

Myers had operated a law office at the same 10th Street location across from Warren County courthouse here for 34 years.

His greatest ambition was to become a federal judge. That he never realized. But he did achieve an impressive career in State Government and was recognized as one of the ablest criminal lawyers of his day in Kentucky.

### Candidate For Governor

Myers was lieutenant governor in the 1939-43 administration of Governor Keen Johnson. He was a candidate for governor in the Democratic primary of 1943, but ran third to J. Lyter Donaldson, Carrollton, the winner, and the late Ben Kilgore, Franklin.

His long public career also included one term in the State Senate, four terms in the House of Representatives, and one unexpired term as Commonwealth's attorney in the Eighth Judicial District.

In private life, Myers represented more than 100 defendants charged with murder. Not one of those he had defended at the trial level was ever sent to the electric chair.

### Known As Orator

Myers was an orator of unusual ability,

both on the stump and before a jury. In his prime, he was strikingly handsome with coal-black hair, a classic profile, piercing eyes, impeccable manners, and meticulously correct attire.

Myers was a man of brilliant mind. He was equally at home in the classics, in profound knowledge of criminal law and the sharp practices allowed by it, and the rough and tumble know-how of political infighting.

Perhaps the tensest moment of his eventful life occurred when he was defense attorney for General Henry H. Denhardt, Bowling Green. General Denhardt had won notable distinction in World War I, had been lieutenant governor in the Fields Administration, and adjutant general under Governor Laffoon.

### Defendant Shot Down

Thus it became spectacular news in 1937 when General Denhardt was charged with the murder of his fiance, Mrs. Verna Garr Taylor, a LaGrange widow. Myers was engaged for the defense.

The first trial ended with a hung jury. Defense principals gathered in Shelbyville the night before the second trial was to begin at New Castle. Myers and his client were walking across Main Street in early dusk when three brothers of Mrs. Taylor shot General Denhardt to death.

When one of the marksmen flourished his pistol toward Myers he cried out, 'Don't shoot me! I'm a lawyer!' The incident stirred international interest. Later that night, several London newspapers interviewed Myers by transatlantic telephone.

### Won National Attention

Later, Myers was once the center of national attention as lieutenant governor. It occurred when Governor Johnson was attending the 1941 inaugural of President Roosevelt. His absence gave Myers the full power of governor.

Still in prison was the hard core of principals in the 1931 Battle of Evarts, the bloodiest event of the long struggle of the United Mine Workers to organize the East Kentucky coal fields.

No governor had dared pardon these men. But Myers did. He granted full pardon to Al Benson, a miner. He commuted the sentences of Chester Poore and Jim Reynolds, miners, to make them eligible for immediate parole. And, on the operators' side, he pardoned Lee Fleenor, former deputy sheriff of Harlan County, on condition he leave Kentucky.

### Earlier Was Teacher

Myers was born in Warren County, July 29, 1900. His father, W. H. Myers, had been in county politics for twenty years.



The son was educated at old Ogden College, Bowling Green, and, in law, at University of Cincinnati and University of Kentucky. He was admitted to the bar in 1925 and began practice in Bowling Green.

Myers' earlier career had included two years teaching Latin, Greek and public speaking at Ogden College, now part of Western Kentucky State College; teaching Spanish and commercial law at Littleford's Business College, Cincinnati, and several summers of field work for the United States Geological Survey. He was in officer training school when World War I ended.

Governor Laffoon appointed him Commonwealth's attorney in 1933, to succeed Frank R. Goad, victim of an automobile accident. Myers served the first of three consecutive terms in the House in 1934. He was elected lieutenant governor in 1939.

#### Later Was In Senate

After his unsuccessful bid for Governor, Myers returned to the House for the 1946 session. He served in the 1948 and 1950 sessions as a member of the Senate.

Myers was married three times. His first two ended in divorce. His first wife was the former Beulah Gardner, Bowling Green; his second, the former Mary Lou Hubbard, Hodgenville.

Myers is survived by his wife, the former Helen Neill Mohead, Clarksdale, Mississippi; their two daughters,

Neill Myers and Rodes Kay Myers, and their son, William Myers; two daughters by his first marriage, Mrs. James Cleavinger, Louisville, and Mrs. Warren Hines, Bowling Green; a brother, Hubert P. Myers, Frankfort, and two sisters, Miss Essie Myers, a Bowling Green schoolteacher, and Mrs. Willia Brownfield, Cleveland, Ohio.

The body will be brought to Gerald-Bradley Funeral Chapel here. Funeral arrangements are incomplete."

We placed into orbit this past week the Pioneer V which has traveled over 300,000 miles at the rate of 6,219 miles per hour. It will become a new planet between the earth and Venus in orbit around the sun.

The Civil Rights Bill continues in the Senate and in the House.

March 21, 1960

I have just returned from Kentucky.

On Saturday night of last week I attended the Jefferson-Jackson Day Banquet in Louisville. 1,460 tickets were sold with the tickets being \$50.00 each, and the dinner was divided into two sections. One group was in the Ballroom at the Seelbach and the other at the Kentucky Hotel. Former President Harry S. Truman spoke at one hotel and then the speakers' table and Mr. Truman went to the other hotel and spoke. Senator Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma followed the same procedure and he and his speakers' table spoke at both hotels. The Democratic members from the House, with the exception of Mr. Spence, were present, and we were

at the speakers' table at both places. I enjoyed myself and saw a great many of my friends.

The political situation in Kentucky is very much in turmoil. The legislature has just adjourned, and now a great many jobs can be given. Our new Governor carried out his program and some parts of same were not too popular. For instance, the 3% sales tax will be right controversial from now on.

We have just about completed our hearings on agricultural appropriations and have started our Foreign Aid Subcommittee meetings.

March 22, 1960

The Civil Rights Bill continues in the House and the Senate. Each day there is more fire and after passage of this legislation it will be years before all of the wounds are healed.

For a number of weeks now I have worked to secure the location of a Tobacco Research Center for Kentucky. Tobacco research during the past few years has been wholly inadequate and our program is in trouble. Briefly the reasons I have used for this program are as follows.

Tobacco is one of the most important cash crops in America. Twenty-two states produce tobacco on approximately 1,154,000 acres. Tobacco is a major source of income in eight of these states. In 1959 about 1,800,000,000 pounds of tobacco were produced and the tobacco producers received over \$1,000,000,000 in cash income. In terms of cash receipts from the sale

of crops in the United States, tobacco in 1958 was exceeded in value by only four crops:

1. wheat.....2,253,000,000
2. cotton.....1,928,000,000
3. corn.....1,412,000,000
4. soy beans.....1,117,000,000
5. tobacco.....1,007,000,000
6. sorghum grain..... 569,000,000
7. potatoes..... 373,000,000

Tobacco is produced on 580,000 farms involving some 750,000 farm families.

Tobacco taxes total a little over \$2½ billion annually to the support of Federal, state, and local governments. \$1.7 billion goes into the Federal Treasury and this does not include indirect taxes.

Prior to the establishment of the income tax in 1913, for many years the second largest return to the Internal Revenue Bureau came from the impost on manufactured tobacco and related taxes.

The following states are the major tobacco producing states in this country:

	<u>Total Cash Receipts</u>	<u>Total Amount Produced</u>
1. North Carolina	49.4%	725.5 million
2. Kentucky	41.5%	357.4 million
3. South Carolina	25.3%	142.6 million
4. Virginia	18.1%	142.1 million
5. Tennessee	15.6%	127.8 million
6. Georgia	9.1%	106.5 million
7. Connecticut	13.3%	----
8. Maryland	7.5%	----

Since the war, tobacco acreage has been reduced about 45%.

From time to time, we have been informed that we are pricing ourselves out of the foreign market. Accepting this view during the present session of the 86th Congress, H.R. 9664 was passed. Under this legislation, the parity price was tied to the 1959 level. The purpose of this Bill is to prevent the operation of the present parity formula from pushing the support price of tobacco beyond limits which the tobacco industry believes to be reasonable at present general price levels. Under the terms of this Bill, the tobacco support level for 1960 will be the same as in 1959, and in subsequent years the support price will be adjusted from the 1959 level in direct proportion to change in the parity index using the previous three-year moving average as a base.

Only recently the Common Market countries entered into an agreement which places a 30% ad valorem tax on our tobacco. This tax does not apply to the tobacco produced in the six Common Market countries and certainly is not only restrictive but is an unreasonable tax which has for its purpose complete exclusion of our tobacco for the next ten years. Sixty countries in the world have increased their import duties on tobacco during the past few years.

Our own Subcommittee in its travels to the Pacific and Far East on October 23 - December 10, 1959, discovered some of the problems confronting tobacco today. In the report of the Agricultural Subcommittee's trip which is a part of the hearings will be found the following statement:

"We also visited the La Suerta Tobacco Company in Manila to observe manufacturing processes and discuss use of American

tobacco. While American tobacco is generally preferred, tobacco manufacturers are unable to get all they want because of a government program now in effect favoring local production of tobacco."

We know full well that the tobacco industry is undergoing scientific and technological changes that have so significantly affected American agriculture as a whole, that tobacco has been neglected in terms of an adequate research program that would provide for its progress and welfare. It still requires between 400 and 500 hours of human labor to produce and harvest an acre of tobacco.

If tobacco farmers are to stay in business they must reduce production costs. Part of this may be done through mechanizing planting. Research can find a way to by-pass the plant bed - to mechanically plant tobacco seed and establish crop as is now done with corn or cotton. More emphasis should be placed on "insurance" research to protect the grower against loss to diseases and insects. What is disease resistance? Is it caused by the presence or absence of certain chemical compounds? Answers are needed to let the plant breeder proceed more directly to the resistance he seeks. Breeding for insect resistance and biological control of insects offer surer, safer ways of reducing or eliminating this hazard than does chemical control alone. Mechanical harvesting can cut costs. This research needs intensification. In connection with curing studies affecting quality, means should be investigated as to whether curing

can be done with less cost and time.

The term "quality" is the most difficult to define in the tobacco industry. What chemical constituents and compounds in tobacco give it desirable taste, smell, aroma and good smoking characteristics? What physiological processes occur in the green plant that are desirable? What compounds are objectionable? What enzyme reactions occur during curing? Are they affected by heat, moisture, time? The plant breeder can breed for desirable chemical compounds and eliminate others affecting quality but we don't know what compounds we want! Chemical composition, plant physiological processes and factors contributing to quality need emphasis and study. Rapid analytical techniques must be developed to identify and measure these compounds and processes. There is relatively little study in these areas in connection with tobacco.

The principal problem in marketing tobacco is the present grading system. The present grades do not reflect quality if the buying practices of the trade is any indication of quality. This again brings up the question-- What is quality? The dynamic changes in cigarette and cigar manufacturing techniques call for a new set of standards for grading tobacco. This study must be undertaken with the cooperation of industry, marketing agencies and those who "furnish" the desired quality - the plant breeder and other agricultural scientists. This can most logically be done at a central regional laboratory.

Rate of progress in modern research is based upon teams of scientists in various fields working together toward a common objective. Plant breeders, geneticists,

physiologists, cytologists, anatomists, chemists, entomologists, agricultural engineers and economists working together as a team on various tobacco research projects can accomplish more in less time and with less duplication of effort than the same number working independently. Tobacco companies have been pouring millions of dollars into their own research during recent years, largely for their own benefit. The tobacco producer will be at a disadvantage unless a marked expansion in research is developed to help him.

March 23, 1960

From time to time the Louisville, Kentucky Courier-Journal and the Washington Post beat themselves on their chests proclaiming the fact that these two particular newspapers are among the best in the country. Whenever the Washington Post decides to turn the heat on Members of Congress from Kentucky they start by writing generally concerning the duties of Congressmen and puppy dog like the Courier-Journal follows along a few days later with an editorial.

The authorization for the Federal Payment for the District of Columbia is fixed at a maximum of \$32 million and weeks ago we passed the District of Columbia appropriations bill with a \$25 million payment which is fully adequate. Certainly we do not have to go to the top authorization and the Senate recently passed our bill upping the Federal Payment to \$26 million. These are the facts and the editorial which appeared in the March 21st issue of the Courier-Journal is as follows:

"A Macedonian Cry from Washington"

"Washington, the nation's capital, is only



one of many urban centers having trouble these days. The difference between Washington and the others is that the capital's citizens have no vote and, in that respect, no way to help themselves. Thus a Macedonian cry from them ought to be sympathetically heard, especially in that their city in a real sense belongs to all of us.

"The trouble arises from the fact that the federal government is the city's principal industry. The government and various other tax-free establishments associated with it occupy about half of the total area of the District of Columbia. This real estate produces no revenue for local government. Congress has always recognized the inequity and has appropriated funds to meet the deficit.

"But Congress has become increasingly stingy in the present generation. In 1921 Congress provided for 50 per cent of Washington's municipal budget, but for 1960 only 16 per cent - or \$32,000,000 - is contemplated. In other words, that sum has been authorized but not yet actually appropriated. We are told that Congress is thinking of reducing the actual appropriation to only \$26,000,000.

"This would be a damaging blow, since Washington is grappling with all of the other problems that beset other urban centers.

"We hope that Kentucky's delegation in Congress, including Representative Natcher, who is a member of the House subcommittee on appropriations for the District of Columbia, will take an understanding view of the capital's municipal problem."

March 23, 1960

Our tobacco research efforts have really received the attention of the Courier-Journal. The following article appeared in the Courier on Tuesday of this week entitled "Approval Looms for Leaf Center".

"Washington, March 21. - The House Appropriations Committee is expected to approve soon spending about \$200,000 to establish at the University of Kentucky a national research center to study problems of tobacco farmers.

"This initial appropriation, which probably would be increased by future congresses, would be spent by plant pathologists, biologists, and marketing experts at the yet-to-be-erected agricultural and research service building for which the recent Kentucky Legislature appropriated \$1,000,000.

"It was this action by the State of Kentucky in embarking upon a research program at its own expense that enabled United States Representative William H. Natcher of Bowling Green to persuade other members of the Appropriations Committee that the Lexington campus should receive the federal funds.

"At the same time Governor Combs persuaded the Legislature to vote the \$1,000,000 for the building he also got it to approve \$50,000 for tobacco research.

"The \$200,000 federal allotment - while not yet formally written into legislation - is to be contained in the measure carrying all the funds to be spent under the direction of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"Natcher is a member of the seven-man subcommittee which handles the Department's expenditures. Within the next few days, the subcommittee, which has completed its formal hearings, will hold daily meetings to draft the proposed legislation for presentation to the full committee of 50 members.

"The \$200,000 for tobacco research was not contained in President Eisenhower's budget. Nor did the Agriculture Department join Natcher in his campaign to launch the program.

"Except for \$8,000 spent last year at the research laboratory in Philadelphia, there has been no federal research on the problems faced by tobacco growers.

"For years, experimental stations in tobacco-growing states have done work along that line. The tobacco industry has spent large sums for research, but has confined its work to the problems faced by the manufacturers of tobacco.

"Although 22 states grow tobacco, eight produce the bulk of the crop in this country. The U. K. laboratory would concern itself as much with the problems faced by growers of flue-cured tobacco in North Carolina as it would with the needs of burley and fire-cured producers in Kentucky.

"Working with Natcher in his efforts to get the appropriations subcommittee to approve the research allotment have been representatives of growers organizations, along with Dr. Frank Welch, dean of the Kentucky Department of Agriculture.

"Dr. Frank G. Dickey, U. K. president, writing to Natcher of the need for federal assistance in the tobacco-research program already approved by the State, said:

'The changes in the tobacco industry are so dynamic and significant that much more support is needed than is now available from all sources and we believe more funds should be made available from the Federal Government for research in this important field.'

"The federal laboratory would not only continue the research long followed at State experimental stations, but also would branch into new fields. The old areas covered plant diseases, insect control, chemical fertilizers, and crop rotation.

"In the new research, the center would try to find answers for production and marketing problems. For example, while mechanization has changed drastically the methods of growing wheat and corn, the tobacco planter is using the same hand-labor methods that have been followed the past 50 years.

"It has been estimated that if the tobacco grower could plant his crop directly in the field, instead of first raising plants in a bed and then moving them to a field, he might reduce by nearly 90 per cent the labor required to establish the crop.

"The center would also continue studies previously started on the auction-house system of marketing the crop. Involved in such a study is the always-delicate question whether there are too many loose-leaf

"The question of revising the standards by which tobacco is graded for the market would also be studied by the center.

"In his discussions with Agriculture Department spokesmen who appeared before the subcommittee, Natcher pointed out that the Federal Government is spending nothing on research for a crop that provides federal, State, and local governments with \$2,500,000,000 in taxes each year."

March 25, 1960

The House passed its five-point Civil Rights Bill yesterday and sent it to the Senate. The House vote was 311-109. On the final vote, 179 Democrats and 132 Republicans voted for the Bill. 94 Democrats and 15 Republicans voted against it. Under this Bill, referees may sent in where local, State, and Federal elections are held if it is established to the satisfaction of the Federal Court and the Attorney General that someone has been refused the right to vote. A penalty provision of 60 days and \$1,000 fine for threatened or actual obstruction of Federal court orders, and in bombing cases the penalty is a high fine and the penalty is then on a felony basis.

We will now see what the Senate does. So far, a Senate filibuster has been conducted with no bill voted on.

Yesterday, Senator Symington of Missouri officially announced as a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

I am a great admirer of Senator Symington, and consider him one of my good friends. At this time, I believe if he is nominated for President and Senator Kennedy is nominated for Vice President, we will win. Any other combination in my opinion will have difficulty at this time.

It is right unusual to have Civil Rights up in this country at the same time the government in Johannesburg, South Africa, has banned all public meetings in major cities as the result of racial tensions following the killing of about 80 negroes and the wounding of more than 200 by local police earlier this week.

Vice President Nixon is hoping and praying that Governor Rockefeller of New York will agree to take the second place on the ticket with him at Chicago. If this occurs, Nixon will be in a right formidable position.

The latest political poll taken by an organization for poll taking gives Kennedy 48% of the vote, Nixon 42%, undecided 10%.

The White House has requested permission of the Soviet Union to use American planes on President Eisenhower's trip to Russia. When Mr. Nixon was in the Soviet Union, he was restricted to the use of Soviet planes.

Young Trujillo during the past week withdrew \$36 million from the local banks in the Dominican Republic, and his sister withdrew \$10 million. This indicates something may happen within the next few days.

President Eisenhower favors the admission of 300,000 immigrants in a year into this country. This proposal was immediately branded as election year politics which would make the foreigners in this country extremely happy at this time.

South Korea's fourth election since World War II finds President Syngman Rhee, 84, unopposed after his only opponent died. This is not a good indication of extreme popularity, but just of complete control.

An editorial appeared in the LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL on March 23, 1960, entitled A GREAT START FOR OUR NEW RESEARCH CENTER. This editorial is as follows:

"Even before it is built, the agricultural and research center planned for the University of Kentucky has started showing tangible, visible results. Impressed by the possibilities of the new facility, for which the legislature appropriated \$1,000,000, and under the urging of Kentucky's Congressman William Natcher, Congress now promises to spend an initial \$200,000 at the center for research into the problems of tobacco growers.

"This constitutes a real breakthrough in the field of tobacco research. Before this year, the federal government has shown no interest in tobacco research and has spent on the subject only \$8,000, which was given last year to a Pennsylvania laboratory. Its \$200,000 grant, coupled with the \$50,000 voted by the Legislature

for the same type of research, will be sufficient to launch a first-scale research program. And as Congressman Natcher points out, as soon as the center is successfully launched on its study, it is only reasonable to expect that Congress will make future appropriations of like size, as it has done for other areas of agricultural research.

### "A Project Logical In Kentucky

"It is only logical, of course, for Kentucky, the nation's largest tobacco producer, to be chosen for this research. It is only logical, too, for Kentucky to show the interest reflected in the legislative grant for the research center, in the future progress of its major cash crop. An industry that brings \$320,000,000 into the state each year, as does the tobacco crop, might be considered stable and prosperous enough to function without state research or encouragement. But experts know that future income from this crop can be drastically increased.

"They know, too, that changing market conditions, new uses for tobacco and tobacco derivatives and the prevalence of diseases and pests which reduce the tobacco crop or dilute its quality are all subjects which require constant research and study. The results of such study will be of direct value to Kentucky and its tobacco farmers as well as to the nation.



"It is important to remember, too, that this is but one small phase of the research that can and undoubtedly will be carried on at the new center. It is also designed to conduct extensive research into industrial and commercial problems affecting all phases of Kentucky's growing business life. In this role, the center will be eligible for further grants not only from Congress but from private industry. There is every reason to believe that the center will grow quickly in value to the state, and that the state's \$1,000,000 investment in its construction will yield a return of many times that value."

March 28, 1960

Russell V. Mack of the Third District of Washington died in the well of the House today. We had up for consideration eight District of Columbia bills then we took up the appropriation bill for general governmental matters and had just started the consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 582 which provides for the disposal of rubber from the stockpile. Clare Hoffman of Michigan, who by the way is always noting the absence of a quorum, made the point of order of no quorum, and after the roll was called twice, Mr. Mack together with other members was waiting in the well to report his presence. He suddenly fell and was dead when they picked him up to take him out of the Chamber.

The House adjourned after adopting the necessary resolution.

March 29, 1960

I have just been informed that John Young Brown has announced his candidacy for the Senate. John Brown ran against Keen Johnson in 1939 for Governor and was defeated in a close race. This was a bitter campaign, and the senatorial primary now has as candidates on the Democratic ticket Keen Johnson and John Young Brown.

John Sherman Cooper filed yesterday for reelection to the Senate. He has won three times and lost twice in Senate races. Cooper defeated John Young Brown, Tom Underwood, and Lawrence Wetherby. These were all unexpired terms and Cooper was defeated by Barkley, and Virgil Chapman. In addition, Cooper was defeated in his primary race for Governor against King Swope in 1935. Cooper in his announcement points out his record as far as foreign affairs is concerned, TVA, water resource development and tobacco.

On Saturday of last week, Happy Chandler announced that he probably would be a candidate for Governor at the close of the Combs' Administration and would back a candidate against Keen Johnson. The last filing date is midnight tomorrow night, and with the senatorial primary now a certainty, it would not be a bit surprising if a number of those who want their names on the ballot for publicity purposes filed at the last minute in some of the Congressional districts. So far, I have no opposition on either side, but during the past few years have received Christmas presents at the last minute.

- 01 -  
April 2, 1960

At midnight Wednesday, March 30, the good people in the Second Congressional District decided that I should have no opposition in either party. I will now receive my nomination certificate for the primary and my name automatically goes on the November election ballot with only one vote required to win. This certainly is a pleasant feeling and to say the least, I was a little surprised when I failed to draw a Republican opponent. Since the Second District was redistricted it is now exceedingly close in a Presidential election year. I do have a great many Republican friends in my district as well as members of my party, and for weeks I received no indication that I would receive Republican opposition.

In Friday's LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL appeared an article concerning a joint release by Senators Cooper, Morton, and me with respect to our water resource development program in Kentucky. The article is entitled "Kentuckians Seeking Start On River Jobs" and is as follows:

"Washington, March 31.--Members of the Kentucky Congressional delegation completed plans Thursday to seek money from House and Senate to start work on river-improvement projects not included in President Eisenhower's public-works budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

"As a first move, they will request a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, at a hearing next week, to approve \$301,000 to begin construction on Fishtrap reservoir. It is located on the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River in Pike County.

"The President's budget approves allocating \$349,000 to complete preconstruction planning, but allows nothing for construction.

#### BACK POUND RIVER WORK

"Pushing for the additional funds for Fishtrap will be Kentucky's two Republican senators--John Sherman Cooper and Thruston B. Morton--and two Democratic House members--William H. Natcher, Bowling Green, member of the Appropriations Committee, and Carl D. Perkins, Hindman, in whose district Fishtrap lies.

"The Kentuckians will also give their support to the Pound River reservoir, a Virginia project affecting Eastern Kentucky.

"Linked with Fishtrap, it would provide flood protection for the Big Sandy Valley.

"The President's budget calls for \$3,100,000 for the Pound River project, known officially as the John Flanagan Reservoir.

"The Kentuckians hope to add three other items to the budget:

"1. \$150,000 to launch design work on the proposed Cannelton locks and dam on the Ohio River.

"2. \$100,000 to begin design work looking toward reconstruction of locks and Dams 3 and 4 on Green River.

"3. \$25,000 to initiate a survey on Rockcastle River in the Upper Cumberland Valley.

"Kentucky witnesses will include members of Congress, State officials, and spokesmen for local and private groups.

"Natcher said they will appear before the House subcommittee on public-works appropriation at 10 a.m. next Thursday. The similar Senate group hopes to hear them on next Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday. But its plans are indefinite because of the Senate fight over Civil-Rights legislation.

#### RANKS FIRST THIS YEAR

"The President's budget calls for spending about \$69,000,000 on Kentucky projects during the coming fiscal year. This would bring to a total of nearly \$500,000,000 the amount appropriated for the state's waterways in six years.

"This current year, Kentucky ranks ahead of all states in the amount appropriated--\$64,500,000. California and Oregon came behind it, in that order.

"Among the projects budgeted by the President and the amounts asked for them are:

"Ohio River--Greenup locks and dam, \$9,959,000 with which to complete construction; locks and Dam 41 at Louisville, \$9,215,000 to continue construction; Markland locks and dam, \$12,600,000 to continue construction; lock and dam at New Richmond, \$15,000,000 to continue construction; Ohio River basin review, \$400,000 to continue survey; \$10,000 to start preconstruction planning for Sturgis protection.

"Green River--Nolin Reservoir, \$2,600,000 to continue construction; Barren River Reservoir No. 2, \$2,175,000 to continue construction; Green River Reservoir No. 2, \$100,000 to continue advance engineering and design; Panther Creek at Owensboro, \$15,000 to continue survey.

"Big Sandy--In addition to the Fish-trap and Pound projects, the Kentuckians will seek approval of \$10,000 budgeted to continue a survey of that stream.

"Lower Cumberland--Barkley locks and dam, \$17,100,000 to continue construction.

"Upper Cumberland--Bunches Creek, \$15,000 to initiate a survey.

"Licking River--\$20,000 to continue a revision of a survey.

"Four Ohio River lock and dam projects have been started since 1954..at Greenup, New Richmond, Warsaw-Markland, and Louisville. Their total cost is about \$256,500,000. The Kentuckians hope they will be followed by five more reservoirs between Louisville and the mouth of the river. The first of these would be Cannelton.

"Two Green River projects, Rough River reservoir and locks and dams 1 and 2 on Green River, are complete at a cost of \$22,390,000.

WOULD COST \$37,800,000

"Construction under way on Nolin and Barren

reservoirs will cost about \$37,800,000. Next objective there is Green reservoir No. 2 and reconstruction of locks and Dams 3 and 4.

"On the Big Sandy, the Fishtrap project, for which the Kentuckians want \$301,000 added to the budget, eventually would cost \$41,700,000.

"Since 1957, flood-protection projects at Prestonsburg and Catlettsburg, at the junction of the Big Sandy and the Ohio, have cost more than \$4,000,000.

"The cost of the completed Barkley Dam on the lower Cumberland is estimated at \$182,000,000."

This week, I have been attending a number of tobacco meetings pertaining to the common market agreement countries executed which adds a 30% ad valorem tax to American tobacco. An article also appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL on Friday entitled, "U. S. Fights European Leaf Tariff." This article is as follows:

"Washington, March 31.--Undersecretary of State Douglas Dillon was quoted Thursday as saying he has high hopes of persuading six European countries to abolish a plan to impose a 30 per cent tariff on United States tobacco.

"His remarks were made before a large protesting delegation of spokesmen for the tobacco trade and their senators and congressmen.

"He (Dillon) felt quite confident about it," Senator John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) told reporters after the conference.

"Cooper said Dillon will make his representations to spokesmen of the six countries

at a meeting this fall in Geneva.

"The countries involved, which consume about 30 per cent of U. S. tobacco exports, are France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemborg, and West Germany.

"The big tariff they have agreed upon regarding tobacco has not yet been imposed in full.

"In a statement at the meeting, Cooper said:

"As this large gathering today indicates, every type of U. S. tobacco would be adversely effected--burley, flue-cured, Maryland, the dark tobaccos, and cigar types.'

"Representative William Natcher (D-Ky.) expressed himself as being heartened by what he had heard.

#### HERTER THERE BRIEFLY

"Representative John C. Watts (D-Ky.) called the meeting most timely in view of the Geneva meeting in September, where Dillon hopes to persuade the Europeans to change their minds about the tariff.

"Secretary of State Herter briefly joined the meeting to promise his support.

"Informed authorities reported that the proposed 30 per cent tariff had been agreed to under pressure from Italian, German, and French tobacco growers, who are anxious to protect their newly expanding industry from foreign competition.



"The United States has been appealing for a reduction in the proposed new tariff for the past 18 months."

April 5, 1960

We passed the Civil Rights Bill in the House and the Senate is now wrestling with our bill.

For the past two weeks troops and police have been clubbing hundreds of negroes in Cape Town, South Africa in the uprising which has reached a serious point. Cape Town's hospitals are full of negroes suffering from head injuries, and turmoil is a daily affair. Coming at the time of our Civil Rights Bill and also with the sit-down strikes of colored students in white restaurants throughout the South makes this period a tense one.

The U. S. S. Halibut, one of our nuclear submarines, successfully fired a Regulus I missile from its deck somewhere in the Pacific last week. This is the first nuclear submarine to fire such a missile.

April 6, 1960

Tomorrow we appear before the Subcommittee on Public Works Appropriations of the Committee on Appropriations in the House in behalf of our water resource development projects. We are requesting only one new construction start this year. The construction start is the Fishtrap Reservoir in Pike County, Kentucky. The bill contains \$349,000 and we are requesting an additional amount of \$301,000 to place this project under construction. In addition, we are requesting \$10,000

for the Sturgis, Kentucky flood wall project for survey, and \$150,000 for advance engineering and design on the Cannelton-Ohio River Lock and Dam.

All of the signs indicate that no new Federal restraints will be voted this year on the size and number of contributions that can be made to political candidates by business, labor, or private individuals. The Senate's Clean Elections' Bill, S-2436, has been shelved by the House for this session.

A number of investigations are underway to determine just how clean is the "hound's tooth" to which President Eisenhower has referred so often since the campaign of 1952.

The recent firing of FCC Commissioner John C. Doerfer has triggered a wave of Congressional investigations. The House Agricultural Committee will investigate charges of wheat supply representatives concerning storing surplus farm products; the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee will explore charges of undue influence on rate fixing by the Federal Power Commission, and this Committee has already investigated Sherman Adams and other payola matters.

Today the President of Colombia addresses a joint session of Congress.

April 8, 1960

Over the Easter weekend, we will dedicate the Barren River Reservoir. An article appeared in Wednesday's COURIER-JOURNAL entitled, "Barren River Reservoir

Start Set For April 16." The article is as follows:

"2 SENATORS, 2 FROM HOUSE PLAN TO ATTEND DEDICATION AT SITE IN ALLEN COUNTY

"Scottsville, Ky., April 5.--Four members of Kentucky's Congressional delegation have accepted invitations to attend the dedication of Barren River Reservoir No. 2.

"The announcement was made by Houston Griffin, president of the sponsoring Barren River Valley Development League. He also revealed that Congressman William H. Natcher of Bowling Green will turn the first shovel of earth to officially launch the project.

"Other members of Congress who will attend are Republican Senators John Sherman Cooper and Thruston B. Morton and Democratic Representative Chelf.

"Most arrangements for the ceremony, April 16 on an open meadow in Allen County near the dam site, have been completed.

"The arrangements committee, headed by Jack Pedigo, Scottsville, has scheduled the ceremony for 11 a.m.

"BANDS WILL PLAY

"High-school bands from Warren, Allen, Barren, Butler, and Edmonson counties have been invited to play.

"In addition to the Congressional delegation, many other dignitaries have been invited.

"Among those are Governor Combs, representatives of the Tennessee Valley Authority, officials of the Green River Valley Citizens League and all affiliated organizations, and City and County officials from throughout the Green and Barren River valleys.

"FIRST CONTRACT LET

"Brig. Gen. W. W. Lapsley, Ohio River Division engineer, and Col. C. C. Noble, head of the Louisville office, are expected to represent the Army Corps of Engineers.

"Mayor Hecht Lackey of Henderson, president of the G.R.V. C.L., will represent that organization and is scheduled for a talk.

"The State Department of Economic Development and the Division of Flood Control and Water Usage also are expected to send representatives.

"The dam site is on Barren River, 10 miles northeast of Scottsville.

"In case of bad weather, the ceremony will be held in the Allen County High gymnasium.

"The first construction contract for the dam went to Markwell & Hartz, Memphis. The firm is moving equipment to the site. The contract includes a 1,000-foot conduit, operating-tower access road, and miscellaneous items. It is for \$1,504,126.

"TO COVER 20,000 ACRES

"The dam itself will be 3,970 feet long and 146 feet high. It will form a reservoir in Barren and Allen counties which at maximum elevation will be 45 miles in length and cover 20,000 acres.

"During the summer, engineers expect to maintain a pool extending 33 miles upstream and covering about 10,000 acres.

"The project will necessitate the relocation of three cemeteries, 22 miles of highway, and many miles of power and telephone lines.

"The entire project will probably take three years or more to complete."

The cancer scare is really with us today. Millions of dollars are appropriated each year for research and it is the hope of the world that soon a discovery will be made that will stop this dread disease.

The question has been discussed pro and con for months now as to whether

or not it is the result of smoking. A man by the name of Otto Pritchard sued Liggett and Myers this past week for \$1 million, maintaining that as a result of using their cigarettes he developed a cancerous lung.

We are now working on the Mutual Security Appropriations Bill. The House Foreign Affairs Committee approved a \$4,038,500,000 authorization and this bill will come to the floor within the next few days. The House Committee reduced the amount only \$136,500,000. Our bill will now follow and will certainly not be \$4,038,500,000.

Charlton Heston, one of the great actors today, finally received the Oscar as the best actor of the year. This Oscar was won as the result of his leading part in the picture Ben Hur. Simone Signoret won best actress of the year for Room At The Top.

The Wisconsin Primary is over and Senator Kennedy succeeded in winning six out of the ten Congressional Districts, resulting in 20 of the 30 votes, and Senator Humphrey won the balance. The two Democrats received a total of 850,000 and the total for Mr. Nixon in his Primary was 341,000. Without opposition and in a Republican state, this certainly is a warning to the Republican Party.

Hearings were completed before the House Judiciary Committee on the proposed Constitutional Amendment to grant Washington citizens a national vote for President and Vice President and the right to have Delegates in the

House. This Amendment has already been approved by the Senate, and, in my opinion, has a right good chance in the House.

April 9, 1960

A real nice editorial appeared in the Park City Daily News on April 5th entitled "Congratulations Due." This editorial is as follows:

"Congratulations are the order of the day for two Bowling Green residents whose election already has been assured by the fact that the filing deadline for the offices they hold expired without opposition materializing.

"By virtue of this development, Congressman William H. Natcher has won his fourth full two-year term in the House of Representatives. He first was elected to this high office in 1953 to fill an unexpired term.

"That he has served to the satisfaction of his constituents is apparent from his victory at each succeeding election since then and, especially, by failure of any opposition to develop in the primaries and general election to be held this year.

"The Bowling Green Democrat went to Washington seven years ago determined to serve his constituency well. His perfect voting record on House roll calls and the rapid progress of the flood control and water development program in the Green River Valley provide evidence that he has succeeded to an admirable degree.

"Serving temporarily as Commonwealth's attorney by appointment, Morris Lowe found himself without opposition in his quest for election to this office to fill out an unexpired term of three years.

"Lowe's feat, we believe, is at least partially attributable to the creditable manner in which he served Warren County as Commonwealth's detective for five years."

Last night the Senate passed the Civil Rights Bill with only 18 Southerners voting against the Bill. This Bill provides for appointment by Federal judges of referees to prevent discrimination in voting whenever the Department of Justice can show a pattern of discrimination existing in any area. In substance this is a voting bill and the Federal Government is now authorized by law to see that everyone qualified to vote is entitled to register and cast his or her vote.

The President yesterday signed the District of Columbia Appropriations Bill. The House sustained our Subcommittee and kept the Federal Payment at \$25 million instead of the Senate's figure of \$26 million. The Senate ~~receded~~ and the Bill was then set along to ~~the~~ President.

From time to time during the past ~~week~~, the National Space Agency has released ~~pictures~~ taken by our Tiros I satellite. These ~~pictures~~ have been made daily approximately 450 ~~miles~~ miles above the earth and are perfect in every ~~detail~~. This satellite is so constructed that ~~the~~ pictures can be radioed back to earth when ~~taken~~ taken or accumulated on a tape which renews itself, ~~and~~ and the pictures may all be taken off at one time ~~or~~ or else later. This satellite confirms our



opinion of a year ago - at the time our Select Committee on Astronautics and Outer Space passed the bill creating the new space agency - in that we maintained that satellites alone would be of great benefit to our country from the standpoint of reporting weather and earth formation which would greatly benefit our people generally.

April 11, 1960

My good friend, John Fogarty, who is a member of the Committee on Appropriations in the House was offered the opportunity to run for the United States Senate to take the place of Senator Green who will not be a candidate for reelection.

According to my information, John Fogarty would have no opposition of any consequence in the Primary. His main race would have been in November. He is the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Health, Education, and Welfare of the House Appropriations Committee, and is known throughout the United States for his yeoman's service on this Subcommittee.

He did the same thing that I did insofar as the Appropriations Committee of the Senate is concerned. Upon checking, he found out that there are no vacancies on the Senate Appropriations Committee and he would automatically have to take one of the poor Committees and one of the Committees

just a little better than his first Committee. The Committee on Appropriations in the Senate does not compare with the House Appropriations Committee in that under the Constitution, appropriations must originate in the House.

The Senate receives the bill after we have passed it and incorporated the necessary amounts insofar as money is concerned.

On Thursday night of this week, I will go down home to attend a dinner the following night honoring our two Senators and me and on Saturday, I will be present at the dedication ceremony of the Barren River Reservoir. In addition to making a speech, I will turn the first shovel full of dirt.

The Barren River Reservoir story is a long one and the telling would be right unusual. There were a number of serious moments and in some instances, humorous moments when we were attempting to put this Reservoir in the bill and later under construction.

After the Agricultural Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1961, we will take up the Military Construction Bill. Following the Military Construction Bill we will only have Public Works, Mutual Security Appropriations, and a small Supplemental Bill. So far this year, we are running ahead of schedule and it now appears that we will definitely adjourn by July 2.

In the April 7 issue of the MESSENGER of Madisonville, Kentucky, appeared an editorial entitled, "A Big Lake." This editorial is as follows:

"Some may have been surprised at the size of the big lake in our neighborhood which currently bears the name Barren River Reservoir No. 2.

"Ceremonies marking the event have been set for April 16 on an open meadow in Allen County near the dam site, as has been duly recorded in the papers, and our second district congressman, Hon. William H. Natcher, will turn the first shovel full of earth to launch the project officially.

"The dam on Barren River, ten miles northeast of Scottsville, will be quite a piece of construction, 3,970 feet long and 146 feet in height. It will form, as the news stories related, a big reservoir in Barren and Allen Counties which at the maximum elevation of impounded water will be 45 miles long and cover 20,000 acres.

"Quite a large body of water, even in these days of big artificial lakes like Kentucky and Barkley to our west, and as boaters and disciples of Izaak Walton will note with interest, it will be quite a fishing and boating place.

"The Barren reservoir is primarily a flood control enterprise for the Barren and Green River watersheds, but already a long-range program for the most beneficial use of reservoir lands and fish and wildlife resources is in the planning stage.

"Recreation, as we mentioned a few days ago, has grown to be an enterprise of high proportions in the nation today, and Barren Reservoir No. 2 will be no exception. In fact, the area will profit from the long experimentation and trial and error devoted to other big bodies of water in our part of the nation, and a maximum of recreational usage can be expected early in the life of the big new body of water.

"We are glad that our able congressman, Mr. Natcher, is to turn the first shovel full of earth at the April 16 ceremonies in Allen County. Representative Natcher has been in the forefront of activities on behalf of the Barren project and others in our area, and the large influence he wields in the U. S. House of Representatives has stood our area in good stead in these days when flood control and river improvement projects have been in the forefront of congressional thinking."

During my life time, I can remember a number of occasions when I was really embarrassed, especially back when I was 14 or 15 years old and embarrassed easily.

A lady attending a party at the White House must have been embarrassed when the following took place:

#### "PENTAGON PETTICOAT LOST AT IKE'S HOUSE PARTY

"Washington, April 9.--Mrs. Perkins McGuire, wife of the assistant defense

secretary, is the latest to take what a society writer calls "one sure road to fame" in Washington--she lost her petticoat at the White House.

"Mrs. McGuire was at President Eisenhower's farewell reception for the little-cabinet members and heads of independent agencies when her ordeal came. It was described by Betty Beale, Washington Star columnist.

"Mrs. McGuire was in the Red Room when her white crinoline petticoat slowly started to leave her. She stepped out of it but crinoline is too bulky to lie unobtrusively flat on the floor. So in near-panic she picked it up and draped it across an arm, as if it were a stole.

"'You can't do that!' whispered Mrs. Dudley Sharp, wife of the Air Force secretary, as she signaled for help from a nearby Air Force aide. That flustered young bachelor gallantly undertook the mission but almost instantly passed the garment to a veteran White House waiter who tucked it under a pillow from a sofa and vanished from the room with it.

"The aide later politely told Mrs. McGuire she would find the wayward petticoat in the front-hall closet when she left. Replied that harassed lady: 'I'm not going to look for it. I never want to see it again!'

"She didn't and she hasn't. As far as she knows it still is hanging in that hall closet--perhaps next to a presidential hat."

April 12, 1960

On Friday night of last week, the Cherry Blossom Princess was selected and all during the week the Cherry Blossom Festival was underway. Joan Walsh, one of my secretaries, was the Kentucky Princess and without any question she was the prettiest Princess selected. The young lady from New Jersey who was selected as the Cherry Blossom Princess on the turn of the wheel is unusually cute but certainly is not pretty.

Football weather dominated the Annual Spring Festival, but thousands of people watched the parade which began at seven o'clock on Saturday night and continued for nearly three hours. Police estimated that 150,000 people were in the crowd. Most conspicuous absentee in the festivities were the cherry blossoms. Only a few appeared at the Tidal Basin to accept the annual homage rendered them. With weather such as we have today, suddenly they will burst forth. Secretary of the Interior, Fred A. Seaton, crowned the winner. Through the efforts of Frank Burke and others, Kentucky had a float for the first time in years and it was a beautiful float with the theme being "My Old Kentucky Home." The parade and all of the festivities were beautiful to behold and Miss Walsh will remember this occasion all of her life.

April 14, 1960

The Superintendent of the Merchant Marine Academy addressed our Naval Reserve Unit today. He is a right unusual man and judging from his appearance and diction, I

would say that he is very much of a Dutchman.

The Merchant Marine Academy admits 300 a year and graduates approximately 200 each year. Each Member of Congress can recommend ten boys per year. By a screening process through examinations of the number recommended, 300 are admitted. Upon graduation, these boys then enter the Merchant Fleet and the beginning salary for Deck Officers and Engine Room Officers is \$8000. The salary then increases accordingly up to approximately \$30,000 per year.

The forerunner of a United States satellite navigation system was hurled successfully into orbit around the earth yesterday. The experimental space navigator, named Transit I-B was rocketed aloft from Cape Canaveral, Florida, at 7:30 a.m. in a test with obviously heavy bearing on long-range missile operations. It was a Navy project using Air Force rocketry.

The information from Transit I-B and its successors will be given to all Nations. Some four hours after the 265-pound satellite went up, Navy and civilian scientists said in Washington that it was in a path a little less than 400 miles up, with an orbit time of around 94 minutes, at an inclination of 51 degrees to the equator.

Apparently the airlines are suffering as a result of the many accidents which have occurred during the past 24 months. On April 12, a round of conferences started designed to solve the debt problem of Capital Airlines. Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd. of London sent formal notice to the Airlines that nearly \$12 million of payments on flight equipment are overdue. Capital owes around \$33,842,000 on Viscount aircraft.

Western foreign ministers quickly reached complete agreement on their strategy and tactics for summit-conference negotiations with the Soviet Union on Germany and Berlin. A joint statement by the West German, French, British and American Foreign Ministers was executed.

Adlai Stevenson is tripping over the horizon, still refusing to say that he would not accept the nomination, but maintaining on the whole that he is not a candidate. In other words, that man is here again!

The Democratic Party's most eloquent spokesman appears geared to the firing line with a speech at Charlottesville, Virginia. Twice defeated for the Presidency but still the titular leader of the Democratic Party, Stevenson in his Founders' Day address to the University of Virginia called upon the President and the Republican Administration to inform the American people as to why we have lost our once unquestioned military superiority, and why we have allowed the Soviets to seize the diplomatic initiative; why we have faltered in the fight for disarmament; why we have failed to win the confidence and respect of the billions of impatient people in Asia, Africa, and Latin America; and why all of our citizens are still not granted the right to vote. He further inquired as to why we spend billions of dollars storing surplus food when one-third of humanity goes to bed hungry; and why we have not formulated an economic development program geared to the worldwide passion for economic growth. Again, he further inquired as to why millions of Americans lead blighted lives in our spreading urban slums, and why we have fewer doctors per capita than we had fifty years ago and he further wanted to know



Why we spent more money last year on tranquilizers than on space exploration, and more on leisure than on learning. Mr. Stevenson further inquired as to why the greatest nation in the world cannot support the public services and facilities we must have not only for world power but for national growth and opportunity.

Meteorologists here and abroad were not exaggerating when they hailed America's weather-eye satellite, Tiros I, as opening a new era in weather forecasting. Tiros I's far-ranging and far-seeing television cameras already have provided the first comprehensive pictures of a hurricane on the move. Other satellites to follow should be able to alert the United States to developing hurricanes that might threaten our shores. Soon forecasters with photographic weather maps will be able to discover storms as they are formed and track them throughout their existence. This type of satellite is a scientific experiment promising vast benefits to mankind.

We continue to hear alot about segregation and so far a great many of the ministers in this country seem to keep turning their heads when this matter is pointed out insofar as their own church is concerned. In some instances ministers today visit only a few of the more exclusive members of their church and seem to have gotten completely away from the Bible.

My little girl, Louise, is today teaching the minister of the First Presbyterian Church in Bowling Green, Kentucky, a right good lesson along this line.

For a period of nearly two years, Louise has each Sunday morning been teaching a Sunday School class down in the Little Delafield meeting place. This is a very small building

which was constructed by the Presbyterian Church members for use in conducting Sunday School classes for the little poor children in this neighborhood. Louise has a class of some nine to eleven members of about six years old. She is very fond of the members of her class and they all seem to be crazy about her. Several months ago, after witnessing the more elegant hats and fur coats down in the exclusive section of the First Presbyterian Church, Louise decided it was time to bring her children to the big church to hear the minister preach each Sunday. Virginia goes down in the car and she and Louise load up the class and off they go uptown to the big church. Louise marches them down the front selecting that side of the church she wishes to sit in regardless of who has sat there over the years and takes her nine to eleven scrubbed up nice little children in to hear the minister. Don't you know that the minister of this church is really learning a good lesson about human nature and other things. He, like a lot of other good ministers today, has become right exclusive and under his nose each Sunday a right smart pretty little sixteen year old girl is teaching him a lesson that he should certainly ob serve.

Louise, like her sister Celeste, is a smart girl and has the determination to do what she thinks is right.

April 18, 1960

The Barren River Reservoir was dedicated on Saturday morning, April 16, at 11:00 a.m. I have waited for this day for a long time, and placing this Reservoir under construction means a lot to my people.

An article appeared in the LOUISVILLE  
CURIER-JOURNAL on Sunday, April 17, entitled  
"Port Oliver Dam Is Under Way." This article  
as follows:

"Scottsville, Ky., April 16.--Ground was broken Saturday afternoon at the site of the \$25,000,000 Port Oliver dam and reservoir on the Barren River near here-- a project civic, business, and agriculture leaders of the area have dreamed of for two decades.

"About 1,000 persons from all walks of life saw William H. Natcher, Bowling Green, the man who led the fight in Congress for money to finance the project, turn the first spade of earth. He was flanked by United States senators John Sherman Cooper and Thruston Morton, who backed Natcher in his pleas for project funds.

"Even before Natcher took the spade in hand after an hour of oratory by speakers who loaded a truck-bed platform, giant earth-moving equipment had been moved into the area for the start of excavation work Monday.

#### PART OF LARGER PLAN

"The barrier will be located about ten miles northeast of Scottsville and will be operated primarily for flood control in the Barren and Green Rivers' watersheds.

"But the Army Corps of Engineers representative, Brig. Gen. W. W. Lapsley, told the gathering that the project, designated as

No. 2 Barren Dam and Reservoir, will be an integral unit in the comprehensive plan for flood control for the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The job is to be completed in 4 years.

"In addition, the reservoir will be developed for sports and other outdoor recreational activities.

"But leaders of groups such as the Barren River Development League and the Green River Valley Citizens League, which labored many years for water-resources development in the Green and Barren Rivers' valleys, see in the project many more benefits than flood control and recreation.

"In speeches during the ground-breaking program they pointed to improved navigation; the tapping of vast reserves of coal, rock asphalt, and limestone in the valleys as the result of better water-transportation facilities; industrial development, and the birth of a new economy.

"Morton described the Port Oliver project as 'part of a comprehensive program to mobilize our vast natural resources, halt the serious migration of people from Kentucky, and provide better economic opportunities for our children.'

"The junior United States senator from Kentucky stated that the Port Oliver job will have an important part in 'the

nation's effort to reach its rendezvous with destiny through the development of our natural resources.'

### PROGRESS 'UNMATCHED'

- "Cooper noted that the progress of Kentucky waterways development since 1953 is unmatched in the United States. He said more than \$500,000,000 of construction is now under way and the development of the waterways has attracted more than \$2,500,000,000 of private investment.
- "Cooper declared that 'we are determined that the river development in these valleys shall go forward at a rapid rate.'
- "Natcher told the sun-drenched gathering that he believes with the completion of the Green and Barren Rivers development program in the next decade 'the usual indicators of a depressed economy--low income counties, labor surplus, and migration--will cease to exist. Instead there will be an ever expanding agriculture and industry.'

### THREE PROJECTS REMAIN

- "Replacement of 120-year-old locks and dams Nos. 3 and 4 on Green River, extension of the 9-foot channel on the Barren River to Bowling Green, and completion of Port Oliver and a similar barrier near Green River headwater in Green County are the remaining projects in the long-range program launched a decade ago by the Green River Valley Citizens League and the Barren River Development League.

"Modern locks and dams have replaced old No. 1 on Barren River and No. 5 Green River. Rough River dam and reservoir have been completed and Nolin River dam and reservoir are under construction. The new dams and locks on the Green River have given it a 9-foot channel for 103 miles from its confluence with the Ohio.

"Houston Griffin, Bowling Green, Barren River Valley Development League president, was master of ceremonies at the ground-breaking. Several high-school bands gave a pre-ground-breaking musical program."

In the PARK CITY DAILY NEWS of ~~Monday~~, April 17, appeared two articles. One ~~was~~ entitled, "Ground Is Broken To Start Barren ~~Dam~~ Construction," and the other, "Pledge Further ~~Efforts~~ In Valley Development." They are as ~~follows~~:

**"GROUND IS BROKEN TO START BARREN DAM  
CONSTRUCTION**

"Congressman William H. Natcher yesterday turned the first shovel of earth to officially launch construction of Barren River Reservoir No. 2 at Port Oliver in Allen County.

"More than 1,000 persons sat and stood in a wind-swept green meadow to witness the groundbreaking and hear three members of Kentucky's congressional delegation forecast a rosy future for the Green and Barren rivers valleys.

"We'll keep our children at home and we'll utilize our natural resources through river development," said Natcher, a Bowling

Green Democrat.

"In order to industrialize the valleys, we must develop water resources. We cannot take water for granted. Next to our children, water is our greatest resource.

"This groundbreaking is possible because we all put our shoulders to the wheel... making this another great day for the Green and Barren river valleys,' Natcher continued.

"Flanked by Kentucky's Republican Senators John Sherman Cooper and Thruston B. Morton, Natcher employed a silver-colored spade to move the first earth.

"The spade was the same one used a year ago when Natcher broke ground for Nolin River Reservoir in Edmonson County-- another integral part of the development of the two river valleys.

"We are determined that the river development in these valleys shall go forward at a rapid rate,' said Senator Cooper.

"Cooper paid particular tribute to the work of Natcher on the powerful House Appropriations Committee in securing appropriations for river development.

\* \* \* \* \*

"The senator also cited the Green River Valley Citizens League, the Barren River Development League and other groups who have worked tirelessly for complete development of water resources in the Green and Barren river valleys.

"Kentucky is reaching its rendezvous with destiny through the development of its waterways, but much remains to be done," Senator Morton noted.

"This is another link in development of the Green and Ohio rivers basin with the benefits of this project extending far beyond your valley," commented Brig. Gen. W. W. Lapsley, division engineer, Corps of Engineers, Ohio River Division.

"We're going to have to get to work after all this talking's over," quipped Col. C. C. Noble, head of the Louisville district for the Army Corps of Engineers.

"A warm, bright sun shone down on the groundbreaking ceremony which began at 9:30 a.m. with a concert by high school bands from Bowling Green High, Butler County High, Allen County High and Glasgow High schools.

"The bands then massed shortly after 11:00 a.m. before a speakers' platform colorfully decked with red and white bunting to play the National Anthem and commence the formal portion of the program.

"The Rev. Norris Hite, pastor of the Scottsville Baptist Church, gave the invocation and Houston Griffin of Bowling Green, president of the Barren River Valley Development League, served as master of ceremonies.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Muritte Gilliam, president of the Allen County Barren River Development League, gave the welcome address and Kentucky



Public Service Commission chairman, J. David Francis of Bowling Green, spoke on behalf of Gov. Bert Combs and Lt. Gov. Wilson Wyatt who were unable to attend because of other commitments.

"We must now direct our attention to the reconstruction of locks and dams No. 3 and No. 4 on Green River and modern canalization of Green and Barren rivers to Bowling Green,' declared Natcher.

"The program that we now have underway will bring prosperity to our people through industrial development and flood damage and pollution problems will soon disappear,' he added.

"The congressman noted that only \$644,315 was expended in the 20-year period ending in 1954 on Kentucky water development, but that projects with a total cost of \$553,000,000 -- are now planned or under construction in Kentucky.

"Work will begin in earnest on the first phase of reservoir construction tomorrow. Markwell and Hartz, Memphis contracting firm, holds a \$1,500,000 contract for construction of outlet works, an access road and other miscellaneous items.

"Bright yellow stakes cross the meadow where the ceremony was held, already marking where the center line of the curved earth-fill dam will be located. When completed, the dam will be 3,970 feet in length with a

height of 146 feet.

"A 1,000-foot conduit, 17 feet in diameter, and a control tower are included in the initial contract. The work is scheduled for completion in November, 1961.

"The entire project will take from three to four years to complete. It is primarily aimed at flood control and conservation with the lake expected to be developed as a recreation area.

"The resulting reservoir, at maximum capacity, will be 45 miles in length and will cover 20,000 acres."

**"PLEDGE FURTHER EFFORTS IN VALLEY DEVELOPMENT**

"Three members of Kentucky's Congressional delegation Friday night pledged united effort toward eliminating the last great bottleneck to full development of Green and Barren river valleys water resources.

\* \* \* \* \*

"When the engineers present their report on locks and dams No. 3 and 4, I think there will be no doubt that we will secure the necessary funds," said Republican Senator John Sherman Cooper.

"If you don't think we can put the money in the bill, you just try us," declared U. S. Rep. William H. Natcher, a Bowling Green Democrat.

"The future is unlimited if we can carry

through the full development of this great valley. I am deeply grateful for an opportunity to help and hope to continue to help,' said Republican Senator Thruston Morton.

"The trio promised continued cooperation among members of the Kentucky Congressional delegation in pushing for development of water resources, not only in the Barren and Green rivers valleys, but throughout the state and nation.

"The dinner, attended by more than 250 persons, was called especially to honor Natcher, Cooper and Morton for their efforts on behalf of valley water resource development, and most recently, the launching of the construction of Barren River Reservoir No. 2 at Port Oliver in Allen County.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Using the initials of the three congressmen, emcee E. O. (Buddy) Pearson Jr., said the NCM should stand for the National Conservation Movement, in illustrating the key roles they have played in development of this area.

"All three congressmen, in short speeches, commended river development leaders from the valley area for efforts to halt an outward population migration and to improve economic conditions through exploitation of water resources.

"'Yours is the real credit--the dedicated leadership you have had and the hard fight you have made to lift yourselves,' said Morton.

"At no time have you failed to march up to the front lines and help us. We should be paying our respects to you people who have worked on this program through the years," Natcher noted.

"The river development program represents the vision, hard work and persistence of people of this great valley," remarked Cooper.

"Cooper and Morton lauded the efforts of Natcher in the House, especially as a member of the powerful Appropriations Committee where all expenditures must originate.

"He is always ready to stand up and be counted and he stands on that record," said James R. Hines, president emeritus of the Green River Valley Citizens League, in introducing Natcher.

"Pearson presented each of the congressmen with a pair of mint julee cups 'for sipping some cool Barren River water when politics get hot in Washington,' the emcee explained.

"And a tiny gold shovel on a watch chain was presented to Natcher, who yesterday turned the first shovel of earth to officially launch construction of Port Oliver Dam.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Charles Stewart of Warren RECC outlined the river program for the Green and Barren rivers valleys, bringing it up-to-date and then projecting its future.

"He appealed for extension of a modern

nine-foot navigation channel from Rochester in Butler County to Bowling Green.

"'If we are to prosper and take advantage of these great developments, this (navigation) bottleneck must be eliminated,' said Stewart, chairman of Barren River Valley Development League's Industrial Development Committee.

"The Warren County unit of the development league sponsored the dinner honoring the congressmen as a prelude to the groundbreaking ceremony at Port Oliver yesterday."

April 19, 1960

Our next move in the development of the water resources of the Green River Valley is reconstruction of Locks and Dams 3 and 4 on Green River and modern canalization above Mile 103. The lock and dam at Rochester which is No. 3 was constructed in 1836 and the lock and dam at Woodbury which is No. 4 was constructed in 1839. These two constructions together with locks and dams 1 and 2 and 5 and 6 on Green River and No. 1 on Barren River were operated by the State of Kentucky until 1868 when the Green and Barren Rivers Navigation Company was created with a 30-year charter by the Kentucky Legislature to operate and maintain the system and charge tolls on lockages. In 1868, the Kentucky Legislature ceded the entire system to the United States upon condition that the Federal Government would purchase or otherwise extinguish the claim of the Green and Barren Rivers' Navigation Company on the locks and dams and then maintain and operate the improvements toll-free.

Under the provisions of the River and Harbor Act approved by the Congress of the United States on August 11, 1888, lock 2 on the Green River was rebuilt in 1895 and again in 1955-56. Lock and dam 5 on the Green River was first built in 1899 and rebuilt in 1934. Lock and dam No. 6 on the Green River was constructed in 1905. Lock and dam No. 1 on Rough River was constructed in 1896. Lock and dam #1 on Barren River was constructed in 1837 and rebuilt in 1934. Lock and dam #1 on Green River was constructed in 1837 and rebuilt in 1955-56.

In the development of our water resource projects for the Second Congressional District and the Green River section of Kentucky, we have reconstructed locks and dams 1 and 2 on Green River, canalized Green River for 103 miles, the Nolin River Reservoir is in the second year of construction, Rough River Reservoir has been completed and a channel is now being cleared, Barren River Reservoir is in its first year of construction, the Upper Green River Reservoir is in its second year of planning, and Cypress Creek and Panther Creek are under survey. With no coal moving on the Green River on January 1, 1954, and with approximately 7 million tons per year moving now, we are receiving benefits from our labors. With one steam plant in operation on Green River and the largest one in the world now under construction, we will continue to receive more benefits.

Industrial sites are now being selected and recreational facilities and establishments and businesses found around such projects are now in the process of being constructed.

One day this week, I will present the following Resolution:

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives, United States, that the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors created under Section 3 of the River and Harbor Act approved June 13, 1902, be and is hereby requested to review the report published as Senate Document No. 82, 83rd Congress, Second Session, and other reports on Green and Barran Rivers, Kentucky, with a view to determining the advisability of modifying the existing projects in any way at this time.

From time to time, I enter into battles over tobacco and other matters and I am somewhat startled to ascertain just how far the news has carried as to what has taken place. For the past several weeks, I have maintained that the common market countries' agreement has done things to my people and especially from the standpoint of tobacco and in the April 18, 1960, issue of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL appears an editorial entitled, "Tears in the Beer." This editorial is as follows:

"The folks down at the Department of Agriculture, we see by the paper, are quietly weeping tears in their beer. It seems that the six nations of Europe which make up the Common Market are plotting some very wicked things for the American farmer.

"Well, let's look at what these European planners are up to.

"The wide fluctuations of world market prices,' says a Common Market report, 'must be prevented from affecting the agricultural markets of the (European) community...Prices cannot be at the same level within the community as that at present obtaining on the world market but must be stabilized at a higher level.'

"So the planners of the Common Market are going to intervene in the farm market in the interest of their own domestic agriculture now being threatened by cheap farm imports from outside.

"First off, they are going to put in a price-propping program. They are planning to set up a sort of Commodity Credit Corporation, which they will call the European Grain Bureau. This agency will determine a 'target price' for wheat, let us say, grown within the six nations. The idea is to establish a price that will put farm prices on a parity with the prices of things farmers have to buy.

"Then, having set this parity price, the European Grain Bureau will use public funds to buy up and store surplus wheat so as to support the predetermined price.

"Naturally, once the European Grain Bureau established this higher price for wheat within the Common Market, it can expect a flood of wheat imports from the rest of



the world where the competitive market price is lower. This, as any agricultural planner knows, would be intolerable; the six nations would promptly go bankrupt filling up their granaries. So, of course, there will have to be import restrictions in the form of high tariffs and quotas to keep out foreign wheat.

"Nor, as all planners know, can they stop there. They must set up a vast bureaucratic organization for controlling agriculture, and the plans for it are already being drawn.

"What makes all this so rude is that in this instance the 'domestic' agriculture which is being protected is European and the 'foreigners' who are going to be kept out of the market are us--our own American farmers.

"So the U. S. Agriculture Department is properly indignant. In a 'secret' paper it flatly accuses the Common Market people of 'aiming at self-sufficiency' in agriculture--yes, that's what it says--and with 'arbitrary bureaucratic regulation of markets.'

"Our agricultural experts see the truth with real acumen. If the Europeans are going to go around propping up their domestic farm prices and slapping on import controls, the results of such meddling will be that only a trickle of American wheat can ever be sold in Europe. It would have to penetrate an

impenetrable barricade.

And it's pretty hard to see how we can retaliate with more price-propping or higher import restrictions of our own. We've already got our wheat prices 60 cents a bushel higher than world prices; we already prohibit all but a trickle of European wheat.

"So perhaps the prevailing reaction is most pungently put by Representative Natcher of Kentucky. Says he: 'It's outrageous.' Can't say we blame him either. There's nothing more outrageous than to suffer one's own outrages, to have the pupil too well taught."

Monument studded Washington is beginning to resemble an unplanned cemetery. The Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial, of course, are beautiful. The same might be said about the Jefferson Memorial, but certainly would not apply to the Bell Tower honoring Senator Robert A. Taft. Resolutions have been adopted in the last two years proposing memorials honoring former Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, James Madison, and Franklin D. Roosevelt. The design for the Theodore Roosevelt memorial is a double-ring-shaped-sphere which will sit on a square base and is modernistic to say the least. It seems to me that the memorials such as the Washington and Jefferson memorials should not be erected until at least 35 or 45 years have passed. History might record the facts in a much different manner than anticipated with respect to our outstanding men.

Speaker Rayburn now says that a modified Forand Bill must be passed during the

present session of Congress. So far the Speaker has maintained a hands off attitude.

That famous bill, H. R. 5 over which I presided and with the printed calendar each day showing me still presiding, which provides tax deferrals for United States Corporations deriving at least 90% of their gross income from sources outside the country, is still pending and bitter opposition is mounting.

During the hearings on foreign aid appropriations, the House has found that we have on hand as of June 30, 1959, unexpended funds totaling \$4,837,708,750. The new funds appropriated for Fiscal Year 1960 totaled \$3,225,813,000. Other funds appropriated during Fiscal Year 1960 in supplemental and deficiency bills totaled \$48,000,000. These three sums amount to \$8,111,521,750.

April 25, 1960

On Friday of last week, we started in on our next project for the Green River Valley. This will be the reconstruction of Locks and Dams 3 and 4 and for canalization beginning at Mile 103 and extending up Green River to Brownsville and up the Barren River to Bowling Green. Under the rules of the House, a study must now be made by the Corps of Engineers to determine the feasibility of reconstructing the Locks and Dams and for recommendations as to the canalization project. A small amount will have to be appropriated for this study and if the study shows feasibility, then the Chief of the Corps of Engineers will

direct a letter to the Secretary of the Army who, in turn, will direct a letter back. The next step will be the appropriation of the necessary amount for the advance engineering and design.

On Friday, I directed a letter to Representative Charles A. Buckley, Chairman of the Public Works Committee, requesting the necessary Resolution providing for the study and on that date the Corps of Engineers were directed to inform the Committee as to the amount involved for the study. The following Resolution was presented for consideration by the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives:

"Resolved by the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives, United States, that the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors created under Section 3 of the River and Harbor Act approved June 13, 1902, be and is hereby requested to review the report published as Senate Document No. 82, 83rd Congress, Second Session, and other reports on Green and Barren Rivers, Kentucky, with a view to determining the advisability of modifying the existing projects in any way at this time.

"The above Resolution provides for a review report by the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors to determine the advisability

modifying the existing projects which are Locks and Dams 3 and 4 on Green River and further for the modernization of navigation above Mile 103 on Green and Barren Rivers in Kentucky.

"A 9-foot channel depth is maintained in Green River upstream from its confluence with the Ohio River for a distance of 103 miles. This was made possible by replacement of Locks 1 and 2 with modern structures in 1955-56. A 5½-foot channel is maintained from Mile 103, Green River, to Bowling Green on Barren River, a distance of 76.6 miles by Locks 3 and 4 on Green River and Lock No. 1 on Barren River. The project depth of Green River from its confluence with Barren River to Mammoth Cave National Park, a distance of 47.8 miles, is also 5½ feet. Lock and Dam No. 5 at Mile Point 168.1 and Lock No. 6 at Mile Point 181.7 on Green River are located above the existing steam plant on Green River and above the new steam plant now under construction on Green River at Paradise, Kentucky.

"Locks 1 and 2 were reconstructed in 1955-56 at a total cost of \$9,370,000. The new Locks are 89 feet wide and 606 feet long, replacing Locks constructed in 1837 having lock chambers only 36 feet by 145 feet. Beginning at its confluence with the Ohio River, Green River was canalized for a distance of 103 miles. This took place in 1955-57 at a total cost of \$2,550,330. A new steam plant erected by Kentucky Utilities is now located on Green River between Locks 1 and 2 and the new Tennessee Valley Authority steam

plant, which probably will be one of the largest in the world, is now under construction on Green River between Locks and Dams 1 and 2 at Paradise, Kentucky.

"On January 1, 1954, no coal was moving on Green River, and as the direct result of reconstruction of Locks 1 and 2 and canalization for 103 miles with a 9-foot channel depth now maintained, 6,000,000 tons of coal is moving on this river and this tonnage will be increased from year to year. Above Mile 103, with a 5½-foot channel, are Locks and Dams 3 and 4. Locks 3 and 4 are not only badly deteriorated but are entirely obsolete. Locks 3 and 4 have a lock chamber of 36 by 145 feet and the boats and barges now in use on Green River below Mile 103 cannot make use of Locks 3 and 4. Locks and Dams 3 and 4 were completed in 1836 and 1839, respectively. Today the Corps of Engineers are experiencing considerable difficulty in maintaining a channel above Mile 103 and materials of every description (Hay) are used to keep these two obsolete Locks and Dams repaired.

"Green River is the principal stream in the Green River Valley. This stream rises in Lincoln County, Kentucky and flows 370 miles westerly to the Ohio River, a point some 8 miles northeasterly above Evansville, Indiana. Green River tributaries, having navigable reaches are Barren, Nolin, Rough, Pond, Mud, and Bear Creek. Barren River, the largest of the Green River tributaries, rises in Monroe County, Kentucky,

and flows 149.5 miles northwesterly to its junction with Green River. The construction of the Rough River Reservoir was initiated in October, 1955, and is now completed. This is a \$10,322,000 flood control project.

No. 2 Barren River Reservoir, which is a \$21,600,000 flood control project, is in its first year of construction. Nolin River Reservoir is a flood control project which will cost approximately \$16,100,000 and it is in the second year of construction. Upper Green River Reservoir, which is a flood control project costing approximately \$10,000,000, is in the second year of planning.

"The flood control reservoirs mentioned above are all an integral part of our overall flood control program for the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri River Valleys.

"Adequate tonnage can be established which will justify the cost of reconstructing Locks and Dams 3 and 4 and for further canalization of Green and Barren Rivers above Mile 103.

"With the development now underway in the Green River Valley, which includes the two steam plants and the navigation heretofore mentioned, the two obsolete Locks should be reconstructed and the two Rivers canalized in order to fully utilize the upstream resources more fully described herein and to permit additional navigation. Natural resources, consisting of coal, asphalt, limestone, petroleum and other products will move to the Green and Barren Rivers in amounts which will justify the expenditures for the work more fully detailed herein.

"The Corps of Engineers, by Public Notice dated 7 December 1959, stated that the physical condition of Dams 3 and 4, Green River, is not good. This Notice further stated that these rock-filled timber crib Dams which were constructed over 100 years ago, are greatly deteriorated and the degree of deterioration has been reached which requires the early expenditure of funds to maintain the navigability of the channel above Mile 103 on Green and Barren Rivers.

"The original navigation improvements in the Green River basin were provided by the State of Kentucky and consisted of Locks and Dams No. 1 through 4 on Green River and Lock and Dam No. 1 on Barren River. These facilities were completed in 1841 and were operated by the State until 1868 when the Green and Barren Rivers Navigation Company was granted a 30-year charter by the Kentucky legislature to operate and maintain the system and charge tolls on lockages. In 1868 the Kentucky legislature ceded the entire system to the United States upon condition that the Federal government would purchase or otherwise extinguish the claim of the Green and Barren Rivers Navigation Company on the locks and dams and then maintain and operate the improvements toll-free. Under the provisions of the River and Harbor Act approved by the Congress of the United States August 11, 1888, and subsequent acts of the Congress, Lock No. 2, Green River, was rebuilt in 1895 and again in 1955-56. Lock and Dam No. 5, Green River, was first



built in 1899 and rebuilt in 1934 and is adequate to take care of present-day navigation. Lock and Dam No. 6, Green River, was constructed in 1905, and Lock and Dam No. 1 on Rough River, was constructed in 1896. Lock and Dam No. 1 on Barren River was rebuilt in 1934 and is adequate to take care of present-day navigation. Lock and Dam No. 1 on Green River was rebuilt in 1955-56. As pointed out heretofore, Locks and Dams 3 and 4, on Green River, were completed in 1836 and 1839, respectively.

"The need for water transportation in the Upper Green River and Barren River is occasioned by several factors. Chief among these is the fact that the natural resources of the area - (coal, rock asphalt, limestone and petroleum products) lend themselves to economical river transportation. The two steam plants must be protected and the four flood control reservoirs fully utilized in order to obtain the benefits which will result from the operation of same.

"The proven coal reserve in the Green River Valley approximates 13,970,000,000 tons. A reserve of 1,000,000,000 tons of rock asphalt is located on Green River in the vicinity of Lock No. 6. Plans for exploiting this rock are now under way. Located along the banks of Barren River are incalculable reserves of high calcium limestone. Because of the purity of this stone, it is excellent for agricultural use, general construction purposes and highly desirable for use in the steel and chemical industries.

"Clay suitable for manufacturing brick and tile is located along the Green River. The section of Kentucky along Green River produces more oil and gas than any other section of the State.

"As pointed out heretofore, Locks and Dams 1 and 2 on Green River were reconstructed in 1955-56. Lock and Dam No. 5 on Green River and Lock and Dam No. 1 on Barren River are adequate to take care of present-day navigation. Locks and Dams 3 and 4 are now creating a bottleneck in the overall navigation and flood control program of the Ohio River Watershed.

"Attached hereto, as a part hereof, is a map showing the Green and Barren Rivers navigation improvements."

An article appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL on April 22, entitled "Three Legislators Take First Step In Plan To Modernize 2 Locks, Dams." This article is as follows:

**"NATCHER, COOPER, MORTON WANT ENGINEERS TO UNCORK GREEN, BARREN BOTTLENECK**

"Washington, April 21.--The first step in a plan to modernize two locks and dams the State of Kentucky built on Green River with slave labor in 1836 and 1839 was taken Thursday.

"Representative William H. Natcher, Bowling Green, asked the House Public Works Committee to direct the Army Corps of Engineers to determine the advisability of rebuilding Locks and Dams 3 and 4 at Rochester and Woodbury, Kentucky.

"A similar request was presented to the Senate Public Works Committee by Senators John Sherman Cooper and Thruston B. Morton. Cooper is a member of the Senate group.

"Natcher and the senators told the committees that these two obsolete structures, whose locks have to be opened and closed by hand, form a bottleneck to the full utilization of the Green and Barren rivers.

"For the 103 miles between Woodbury-Rochester and the Ohio River, the Green River has a 9-foot channel, as a result of the rebuilding of equally old Locks and Dams 1 and 2.

"Upstream from Rochester and Woodbury the channel is 5½ feet. But because of the worn-out locks at Dams 3 and 4 there is a bottleneck in river traffic upstream.

"Dam 1 on Barren River and Dam 5 on Green River, each just a few miles from the point where the Barren flows into the Green, were rebuilt in 1934 after nearly 100 years. They have electrically operated locks. While the channel there also is only 5½ feet, barges the size of those operating in the 9-foot channel can be used.

"The three legislators said that if the Rochester-Woodbury bottleneck is done away river will be opened to heavy barges.

"They pointed out that on January 1, 1954, no coal was moving on the Green River. As a result of the rebuilding of Locks 1 and 2 and the canalization of that stretch of the Green, 6,000,000 tons of coal moved

on the stream.

"As a result of the work on Locks 1 and 2, the legislators said, the Kentucky Electric Company now has a steam plant on the river between those two points and the Tennessee Valley Authority is building the world's largest steam electric-power plant at Paradise.

"Natcher said the engineers have been forced to resort to all sorts of do-it-yourself devices at Rochester and Woodbury, including plugging holes in the dams with bale hay.

"In addition to providing passage for barges, Natcher said, the proposed work on Dams 3 and 4 would assure the steam power plants of an adequate supply of water. As a member of the Appropriations Committee, the Bowling Green congressman would be ready to ask for the necessary funds as soon as the engineers received authorization to start their work."

An editorial appeared in the April 15 issue of the PARK CITY DAILY NEWS entitled "An Important Milestone Is Passed." This is as follows:

"Another important milestone in the development of the water resources of the Grand River Valley was passed Saturday when the dam was broken for Barren River Reservoir.

"The event unquestionably was the most important in the history of the program so far as Bowling Green is concerned; it

may have been the most important for all sections of the valley, although the improvement of navigation facilities to milepoint 103 has proved a tremendous boon to coal-producing areas below that point.

"The upstream reservoirs, of which Port Oliver is one, held the key to the decision of the Tennessee Valley Authority to locate the world's largest coal-steam generating plant at Paradise in Muhlenberg County. Those well acquainted with the factors that led to this decision do not believe the Paradise location would have been chosen if it had not been apparent at the time that the government planned to go ahead with construction of the Barren reservoir.

"Similarly, the Port Oliver Reservoir well may prove the deciding factor in the acquisition of new industry for Bowling Green.

"By lowering the flood stage at Bowling Green by several feet, it will make available new river-front industrial sites which in the past have been ruled out because of periodic flooding. It will make available many times more water for industrial cooling purposes than has been available here previously, thus paving the way for types of industry which heretofore could not seriously consider Bowling Green as the location of a plant. And, of course, it will assure the source of an adequate municipal water supply for the City of Bowling Green.

"But the benefits which it will bring to this area will not end there. The Port Oliver project also will open to Southern Kentuckians vast new recreational opportunities and the chance to cash in on a lucrative new influx of tourist dollars.

"All points below the reservoir on the Barren, Green and Ohio rivers will, of course, share in the flood control benefits, which provide the primary justification for the project.

"An especial thanks for making this giant forward stride possible is due Congressman William H. Natcher of Bowling Green, who played the key role in obtaining authorization of construction funds.

"Thanks are due also to the other Kentucky congressmen for their support and influence in the House, to Senators John Sherman Cooper and Thruston B. Morton for their work in sustaining necessary appropriations in the Senate and to such groups as the Barren River Valley Development League, The Green River Valley Citizens League, and other affiliated groups for generating the grass-roots support essential to this program.

"But even in this hour of rejoicing over progress thus far made citizens of the Green and Barren rivers must not lose sight of the fact that the task of developing the area's water resources is not yet complete.

"One of the four planned upstream reservoirs is now complete, the Rough River impound-

ment. Two others, the Barren and Nolin reservoirs, are under construction and planning is under way on the fourth, to be provided by a dam on the upper reaches of Green.

"Modern navigation has been provided to Rochester on Green River.

"This leaves only completion of modern navigation on the Green and Barren rivers to Bowling Green to substantially fulfill the program first outlined by the Green River Valley Citizens League some eight years ago.

"A campaign to obtain funds for this purpose is continuing and no slackening of effort can be countenanced while this important phase of the over-all water resources development program remains unfulfilled."

According to yesterday's EVENING STAR, 312 members of the House have indicated they will vote to grant the residents of the District the right to vote for President and Vice President and to have two delegates in the House. When they called me, I indicated that I was undecided and the same indication was made by Speaker Rayburn and Majority Leader, John W. McCormack.

The Congressional box score up to the present time is pretty good. A Federal Aid to Education Bill has passed the Senate and the hearings have been completed in the House with the bill reported; the Depressed Area Bill has

passed the Senate and has been reported by the House Committee; Civil Rights has passed both the House and the Senate; the Veterans Benefits Bill has passed the Senate and is now in the House for hearings; the Mutual Security Authorization Bill has passed the House and is now in the Senate; all of the Appropriations Bills have passed the House with the exception of military construction, defense, agriculture, public works, and legislative.

Cigarette sales (in millions of packs) are as follows:

<u>STATE</u>	<u>MILLIONS OF PACKS</u>
Alabama	287.2
Alaska	21.9
Arizona	142.6
Arkansas	147.9
Connecticut	358.5
Delaware	65.2
District of Columbia	133.0
Florida	613.3
Georgia	352.7
Idaho	64.1
Illinois	1,304.1
Indiana	558.9
Iowa	295.9
Kansas	223.4
Kentucky	343.8
Louisiana	320.5
Maine	128.2
Maryland	369.3
Massachusetts	637.8
Michigan	938.8
Minnesota	357.9
Mississippi	169.6
Missouri	550.5
Montana	75.5
Nebraska	148.3



<u>STATE</u>	<u>MILLIONS OF PACKS</u>
Nevada	50.1
New Hampshire	112.8
New Jersey	778.2
New Mexico	89.1
New York	2,346.7
North Dakota	58.6
Ohio	1,199.5
Oklahoma	242.5
Pennsylvania	1,292.1
Rhode Island	119.6
South Carolina	213.6
South Dakota	68.7
Tennessee	328.3
Texas	1,029.1
Utah	57.0

April 26, 1960

Yesterday, Charles de Gaulle, President of the French Republic, addressed a Joint Session of Congress. I agree wholeheartedly with a number of statements that he made and especially the one in which he stated that "Mechanism now dominates the earth. It has brought forth gigantic material progress. But at the same time, it has produced two apparently irreconcilable systems, each of which claims it possesses the only workable way to transform society." President de Gaulle's speech is as follows:

"Mr. Speaker:

"The eloquent words you have just spoken, and for which I want to thank you, were inspired by the reason and sentiment which have at all times distinguished the relations between our two countries.

Since the appearance of the United States on the world scene, we have fought side by side on three occasions and for three great causes. First, it was for your independence. Later on it was for the independence of others. Finally, it was for the independence of France herself. Our common past is filled with efforts and sacrifices, It is great because at all times we have served together for freedom. It is dear to us, so much so that in spite of vicissitudes the friendship between Americans and Frenchmen, though two centuries old, is today more alive than ever.

"Under any circumstances, I would have come with joy to see my illustrious friend President Eisenhower, to bring to your Congress the very cordial salutations of the French Republic and to renew a direct contact with the American people.

"I visited you in 1944, at a time when, under the leadership of Roosevelt, your decisive contribution to the war was to bring about the liberation of France and of Europe. I came back in 1945 on the morrow of the great victories won by the armies of the West, in Europe under the command of Dwight Eisenhower, in the Pacific under the orders of MacArthur, and while President Truman was striving to build a peace both firm and just.

"But from that time on, the world was destined to remain beset by troubles and dangers. My present trip is taking place on the eve of an international meeting

where the fate of mankind may be oriented either towards calamity or towards peace. This explains the great importance which I attach to the conversations I have just had with the President and members of the Administration and also to my meeting with you distinguished Senators and Congressmen at the Capitol in Washington.

"Indeed, I do not believe that the human race has ever been more threatened than it is today. Mechanism now dominates the earth. It has brought forth gigantic material progress. But at the same time, it has produced two apparently irreconcilable systems, each of which claims it possesses the only workable way to transform society.

"Moreover, the convulsions of two world wars have aroused in peoples, who number two billions, the will to liberate themselves from all foreign subjection and the passionate desire to reach the stage of development of the most advanced countries. Finally, there is no end to the accumulation and the perfecting of the means of nuclear destruction capable of annihilating life over vast spaces and the vehicles which can carry them anywhere. Given these elements which are bound with one another, the equilibrium of the world is no more than a cold war, a war that engenders fear, incites invectives and engulfs resources, and all problems appear insoluble and envenomed.

"But, if in material terms the balance between the two camps which divide the

universe may seem equal, morally it is not. France made her choice. She has chosen to be on the side of the free peoples; she has chosen to be there with you. Certainly in this decision what counts for much is the memory of what our alliance has been, the help given us under the Marshall Plan after the last war to restore our economy, the threat that the Soviet block raises for us and for you and finally the colossal effort you are making so that, should the occasion arise, aggression brings death to the aggressor even if it must at the same time cause the death of the defender. But what has led France to your side and holds her there are her national spirit which is a thousand years old, her tradition which made her a champion of freedom, her ideal which has for name the Rights of Man and her conviction that in the end, order in the world calls for democracy on the national plane and the right of self government on the international plane. And these are the very things which are also the vision, the inspiration and the spirit of the American people.

"Nonetheless while France has chosen to belong altogether to the gathering of the free peoples, she does not despair at all of seeing peace established in the world.

"Since all things have to have a beginning, she believes that only a detente is now possible and necessary. But this detente, who else can achieve it, but the Nations who have been the creators and who remain the

bearers of modern civilization? This means all Europe and America, her daughter. To be sure, the fate of the Universe has at other times depended on peoples of other regions. It may happen that, in the future, such might become the case again. But, today, the destiny of our human race depends upon the States of the old and the new world.

“Let them be agreed and no one will ignore them. If this cannot happen then every point on the land, the sea and the sky will undoubtedly contain a virulent cause of conflict. Besides, it is inconceivable that the evolution taking place within each of the two social orders now in existence in the modern nations may progressively reduce their differences and their oppositions.

“Until these nations have reached a true *modus vivendi* in their relations however, any demand that might be made for the conclusion of treaties, the definition of borders, and the modification of statutes in the most sensitive regions, would be unfortunate and untimely, because it would jeopardize the better relations which we aim to establish. On the other hand in the peaceable climate which could be created, objective solutions would little by little come into view.

“Everybody understands that, in bringing up such subjects, I am referring in the first

place to those which relate to Germany. It is not my intention to deal with them in detail here. But I want to say that any attempt to aggravate the wounds suffered by the German people must be avoided. I will even add that Federal Germany is rendering the greatest possible service to coexistence by incorporating itself as it does into Western Europe. Through the organization of a Western Europe ensemble, facing the block built by the Soviets, it will be possible to establish, from the Atlantic to the Urals, some equilibrium between those two zones which are comparable, both in populations and in resources. Alone such a balance may perhaps, one day, enable the old continent to bring a reconciliation between its two parts, to find peace within itself, to give a fresh start to its civilization and lastly to have the possibility, together with America, to help, in an atmosphere of serenity, the development of the unfavored masses of Asia and of the awakening populations of Africa.

"Indeed, such aid, offered to the countries that lack everything, is, for those who do not lack anything, both the greatest human duty and the most fruitful policy. How much less the chances of war if the great modern States should choose as a common aim such an undertaking! What a sigh of relief would pass across the globe if, in this field, above their rivalries, these great States established practical cooperation were it only, to begin with, limited to a few matters!

"But, whatever the men who bear the paramount responsibility in the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and France may attempt in a near future towards improving relations between their countries, increasing human, economic, cultural exchanges as well as their cooperation for the development of certain Asiatic or African areas, peace and life will nevertheless be in jeopardy if the temptation and the threat of war remain hanging over the world due to nuclear weapons. To destroy these weapons by common consent, to enter the commitment not to manufacture any others, to open up all territories to reciprocal supervision, there is no other hope for the future of our species. One can indeed apply contractual measures first to the vehicles of death, missiles, planes, ships, which, even today, it is possible to prevent from carrying bombs and to supervise in common. It is precisely thus that France recommends that disarmament be started. But we have reached the last moment when an agreement appears possible. Failing the renunciation of atomic armaments by those states who are provided with them, the French Republic obviously will be obliged to equip itself with such armaments. In consequence, how many others will attempt to do the same? In the state of increasing uncertainty in which fear throws the peoples of the world, the risk grows that, one day, events will escape from the control of those who obey reason and that the worst catastrophes will be unleashed by fanatics, lunatics, or men of ambition.

"Three weeks from now, Messrs. Eisenhower,

Macmillan, Khrushchev and myself will compare our views after having done so two by two. I do not think that anyone believes that it will be enough that the four of us sit together for problems of such magnitude to be effectively solved. Perhaps we shall, at last, decide on the road to follow, however long and arduous the stages may be. In any event, my country has determined its purposes and its hopes.

"Americans, let me say to you: in the big contest which lies ahead, nothing counts more for France than the wisdom, the resolution, the friendship of the great people of the United States. This is what I came here to tell you."

April 27, 1960

On Thursday of this week, we will mark up our Agricultural Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1961. During the hearings, I established clearly that we must have additional research for tobacco. Less research has been done on the mechanization of tobacco production than for other major crops and work methods used in tobacco production are still almost entirely manual. At the present time between 400 and 500 hours of human labor is required to produce and harvest an acre of tobacco. Total farm labor requirements for the 1,154,000 acre crop represents equivalent full employment for some 1,920,000 people for 300 eight-hour days per year. Tobacco is grown on a total of approximately 1,154,000 acres in 22 states and is a major source of income in 8 of these states. Total production of tobacco



In 1959 was about 1,800,000,000 pounds which brought over \$1 billion cash income to producers. About 750,000 farm families are engaged in the production of tobacco. The number of hours required to produce an acre of tobacco has changed very little over the past fifty years. Labor requirements for other major crops, on the otherhand, have been strikingly reduced.

The tobacco industry is undergoing scientific and technological changes that have so significantly affected agriculture as a whole that it is now necessary to step up our research program for this commodity.

During the hearings, the State of Kentucky through its legislature, appropriated \$1,000,000 for use in construction of an agricultural tobacco research center and, in addition, appropriated \$50,000 to be used in tobacco research. Ordinarily, in setting up a research program or extending programs, it becomes necessary to have a research laboratory building. With few exceptions, the Federal government must bear the cost of the building as well as the equipment and other facilities necessarily required for research and for a research center. The Committee has added an additional amount for tobacco research. This amount will be used in conjunction with the \$1,000,000 unit mentioned above and will be used for planning, location, construction and equipping of appropriate greenhouses with humidity and temperature control and for appropriately equipping the special laboratories for tobacco research in the new center. Power, light, steam and water lines and compressed air facilities will be installed for the greenhouses and for outlying field facilities. Machinery and shop equipment will also be supplied for the mechanization studies. A headhouse will be constructed in

connection with the greenhouses for use in storing soil and materials in greenhouse work.

April 28, 1960

We are a little better than half finished with the hearings on Foreign Aid Appropriations. Yesterday, the Chairman of our Subcommittee, Mr. Passman of Louisiana, suddenly decided that we would have hearings during the day and also at night.

It is generally recognized in this country that Russia has made great strides in missiles and in astronautics since the close of World War II. According to our own people, Russia is considerably ahead of us at the present time in this field. In one of the local magazines an article appeared which compares our present economic standing and that of the Soviet Union. As far as industry is concerned, we are well ahead and in the manufacture of shoes Russia is 25 years behind; in steel, 19 years behind; in petroleum, 30 years behind; in radios, 30 years behind; in television sets, 10 years behind; in electric power, 16 years behind; in refrigerators, 31 years behind; in trucks and buses, 36 years behind; in meat, 52 years behind; in autos, 49 years behind; and in milk, 18 years behind.

We are still struggling with the Budget for Fiscal Year 1961 and it appears to the Committee that the President's Budget for Fiscal Year 1961 will not be in balance due to the fact that revenues will fall well behind official expectations. The same applies to the present fiscal year of 1960.

April 29, 1960

On Wednesday of this week, President Syngman Rhee resigned as President of South Korea and together with his Austrian-born wife moved to a hill-side home in eastern Seoul. Trouble has been brewing in Korea for months now and the students finally made the move that swept Rhee out of office. The Vice President of South Korea, Lee Ki-poong, his wife and two sons died in a suicide pact on Thursday. This was a face-saving matter and according to the announcement, the oldest son, a Second Lieutenant in the South Korean Army, performed the acts and then committed suicide. Rhee's opponent for President this past year was an American-educated Korean and he was in a Washington, D. C. hospital during the campaign. He was seriously ill and he died prior to election day, and with considerable unrest in Korea, Rhee ended up unopposed which certainly was not good. Mr. Rhee's successor as Acting President is Huh Chung. Huh Chung assumed office and issued a statement to the effect that over \$200 million of American money was used for strictly political purposes by ex-President Syngman Rhee and never found its way into the foreign aid program as we intended in this Country. This comes as quite a surprise apparently to the State Department and with all of the complaints that my Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Appropriations has received in the past two years about the foreign aid program in Korea, we are not surprised to say the least. All of the foreign aid projects and money have momentarily stopped and my guess is that my Committee will cut the Korean request right to the bone.

King Mahendra of Nepal addressed a Joint Session of Congress yesterday. He called

Don the big nations of the world to end the risk of nuclear war and to pool our resources to help underdeveloped countries. He explained that his country's policy of non-alignment does not arise from a desire to sit on the fence or evade responsibility of any kind. He stated that his people saw nothing immoral or selfish or passive about this position and certainly they would not be neutral when they were confronted with the choice between good and evil or right and wrong. The little King wore his native costume which reminds you somewhat of one of the old-time bathing suits down to the knees. One of my colleagues sitting next to me wanted to know if the King was an elephant hunter and another colleague wanted to know who carried the gun.

Election year politics promises to dominate the remainder of this session of Congress, with Republicans and Democrats jockeying for popular positions on the major domestic campaign issues.

President Eisenhower submitted a budget calling for expenditures of \$79.8 billion and receipts of \$84 billion. He is now saying that he will veto appropriations' bills which Congress passes if the budget is exceeded. Speaker Rayburn yesterday pointed out the fact that Congress has already cut \$244 million from the Administration requests, and Senator Dirksen, the Minority Leader in the Senate, immediately issued the statement to the effect that passage of the \$251 million depressed areas bill would wipe out this saving.

Today we reported the Department of Defense Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1961.

The President requested \$39,335,000, 000 and our full Committee today approved the report of the Subcommittee which provides for \$39,337,867,000 . This is \$103,628,000 over the amount appropriated for Fiscal Year 1960 and \$2,867,000 over the amount requested by the President for Fiscal Year 1961. Under this Bill, we make appropriations for 870,000 officers, enlisted men and cadets for the Army; 619,000 officers, enlisted men and midshipmen for the Navy; 175,000 officers, enlisted men and cadets for the Marine Corps; and 825,000 officers, enlisted men and cadets for the Air Force. The officers for all of the Armed Forces total 316,400 and 2,159,100,000 enlisted men with 12,600 cadets and midshipmen. Under this Bill, we make provision for a National Guard totaling 400,000 and for Army Reserve, 300,000. Under this Bill, the Army receives \$9,403,440,000. The Navy receives \$11,900,675,000, and the Air Force receives \$16,843,752,000.

Three portions of the Committee report are right important and they are as follows:

#### "MAINTAINING ADEQUATE DETERRENT FORCES

"It takes many years to develop and perfect a weapon system for operational use. Weapon systems vary in nature. They may be built around an airplane, a submarine or other vehicle. In view of the length of time required to develop weapon systems, it is apparent that the decisions we make today, on the application of funds and

resources, in this regard, may well have far-reaching effects on the security of the nation in years to come. The avenues of approach now open to us in the development of armaments seem almost unlimited. The pressures are almost irresistible to go in many directions at once. Proponents of a vastly expanded air defense system make their voices heard. Others would push more rapidly toward the buildup of a weapon system against the threat of intercontinental ballistic missiles. There are those who want to build a vast airlift capability for support of our Armed Forces in times of emergency. Others emphasize the need to build up our general armed strength so as to be prepared to combat multiple limited aggressions wherever they may arise. Others would go faster and do more than presently planned toward building a force of present generation ICBM's. There are those who would spend vastly larger sums in constructing POLARIS missile launching submarines. And, of course, there are those who want to accelerate more drastically the buildup of our manned bomber capability. This would include an accelerated program for the B-70 bomber. The list is almost interminable.

"It is not an easy chore to pick and choose among competing weapons systems. Nevertheless, selections must be made. To try to do everything theoretically possible in all directions to strengthen our defense posture during a long haul arms race, such as we are presently

engaged in, would be economically disastrous. The decisions which must be made under these circumstances are most difficult. The problem is complicated by the accelerating rate of technological progress which is making weapons systems almost obsolete or at least obsolescent before they become operational. Time has passed by many weapons programs which had appeared sound when initiated. Under these circumstances, it is almost inevitable that mistakes will be made, even some major mistakes. The objective must be an adequate defense program with a minimum of mistakes. The fatal mistake of too little and too late must not be made. We must also guard against the possibility that mistakes will make us so overly cautious that we retard essential progress.

"The big issue which confronts the Nation and which the Committee sought to deal with appropriately is this: What is adequate deterrence against war; do we have it and if so what steps must we take to keep it? The question of deterrence has not been as important in the past as it is becoming today.

#### " MISSILE GAP

"Perhaps the most pressing problem for the moment is the question of where we will stand vs. the Soviet Union in this area of military strength during the next few critical years. It is estimated that the Soviet Union will have more ICBM's than the United States over the next few years,

extending through 1963. There has been some difference of opinion as to the extent or size of this so-called missile gap. Our plans are fairly well known. The Soviets' plans are not. The Committee has carefully examined all the data presented by the Central Intelligence Agency and the Department of Defense with respect to the relative position of the United States and the Soviet Union with regard to missile capabilities. The period of greatest difference, according to these estimates, will be in 1961 and 1962. The gap should narrow from that time on and disappear.

#### "WARNING AGAINST MISSILE ATTACK

"Adequate warning against ballistic missile attack will be crucial to the safety of our retaliatory forces during the years ahead. Over two years ago funds were approved for work on the ballistic missile early warning system, consisting of three stations, two in the Far North and one in Great Britain. This system is designed to detect and track missiles once they are well on their way to targets. Another system, known as the MIDAS early warning satellite project is designed to provide almost instantaneous warning of mass missile launchings. Having adequate warning of a surprise attack would greatly enhance the retaliatory capabilities of the nation, especially during the next few critical years when we will be relying so heavily on our manned bomber forces.

"Funds are provided in the bill for both of these systems. Additional funds over and above the budget request have been



recommended for the MIDAS program as well as other important military satellite programs, so that we may have the earliest possible capability in this area.

## "ANTISUBMARINE WARFARE

"The Committee, in reporting the 1960 Defense Appropriation Bill expressed concern about the lag in antisubmarine warfare capability. It was pointed out that submarine performance has progressed much faster since World War II than the antisubmarine warfare capability. In an attempt to stimulate further effort along this line, the Committee in the bill last year added funds above the budget estimates, for anti-submarine warfare. The most important of these funds was \$45,000,000, for acceleration of research and development efforts in this area. The Committee understands that these particular funds are being put to good use."

May 2, 1960

Within the next few days my efforts in the half of obtaining tobacco research may well be decided. An editorial appeared in the April 29th issue of the Courier-Journal entitled "Mr. Natcher's Research Center for Tobacco Makes Good Sense." This editorial is as follows:

"Out-of-State tourists travelling through the Kentucky countryside at this time of year can often be seen pointing and gazing curiously at the small, cloth-covered patches dotting the fields. These tobacco beds are not, of course, put there for the amusement of tourists. They

are the first step in the long and laborious process of producing Kentucky's largest cash farm crop.

"But though they are part of the romance of Kentucky, tobacco beds also represent the growing need of the tobacco farmer for more efficient ways of raising his crop. Like the hand-picking of the ripened leaf, the burning and seeding of the beds and subsequent transplanting of the new plants are traditional parts of the costly, time-consuming process of tobacco raising. To meet increasing farm costs and the demands of a changing market, the tobacco farmers need to find new and better ways to produce the crop which brings \$227,000,000 a year into the State.

"That is why Congressman William Natcher's proposal for an industry-wide tobacco research center makes so much sense. His proposed center would co-ordinate research work being carried out at the North Carolina and Tennessee stations and at agricultural experiment stations throughout the tobacco belt. It could well be tied in with the new multi-million dollar research center the state is planning to build at Lexington. If it could produce only a simpler, easier way of getting tobacco plants into the earth, it would more than pay for itself in labor and time savings to farmers.

"There is reason to believe that such a research center would do far more than this. Tobacco ranks fifth among all crops as a farm-income source, with an annual market value of more than \$1,000,000,000. It is grown on 580,000 farms, involving 750,000 families in 22 states. Taxes from the tobacco industry yield \$2,500,000,000 annually to federal, state and local governments. And because of the

voluntary program through which farmers since the war have decreased tobacco acreage by almost 50 per cent, the government support program for tobacco costs the taxpayer almost nothing.

"But because of the need for research, tobacco is still produced by methods very much like those of a century ago. Cotton, which is produced by highly-mechanized methods, could not exist under practices as primitive as those employed by tobacco farmers. University of Kentucky researchers are experimenting with coating tobacco seeds and planting them directly in the field under a cover of black plastic in order to avoid the costly bed and transplanting process. But even when some way is found to put the tobacco into the ground more efficiently, the tobacco farmer still needs research to show him how to harvest the crop better, without the time consuming hand-picking which helps to give tobacco the highest labor requirement of any crop - 400 man hours per acre.

"Research is also needed into the development of better insecticides, and into the effect of insecticides on the smoke. A new grading system is needed, and new marketing techniques. All of these can save the farmer money, and it is growing vitally important that he become better able to cut his production costs. Since the war, 60 of the 88 tobacco-producing countries of the world have increased import duties on American tobacco, in order to assist their own tobacco raisers. In order to compete with these native-grown tobaccos, and thus maintain our vital exports, we must be able to produce at maximum economy.

"That is why research is so important. And it is needed now. That is why Mr. Natcher's

bill makes such sound, dollars-and-cents sense, and why it deserves the support of the Congressional delegations from Kentucky and all other tobacco-growing states."

My good friend, Brent Spence, from the Fifth District of Kentucky and Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, is the oldest member in the House. He is 87 years of age and is still just as mentally alert as any member of his Committee. Physically, he is quite tottering, and has gone down considerably in the last two years. We members from Kentucky were wondering whether or not he would announce for reelection. He announced, and a right able fellow announced against him and through the help of some of us, this man withdrew and Mr. Spence is now running against two nonentities. If Mr. Spence had declared himself out at this time, the Chairmanship of this fine Committee would have descended to Paul Brown of Georgia who is about 81 years of age. Mr. Brown is a very feeble man both physically and mentally at the present time due to his age, and I have often wondered what would happen if he took over the Committee. The next man in line is Wright Patman of Texas, a man of some 65 years of age and mentally and physically strong. Wright Patman's philosophy, by the way, certainly does not agree with Mr. Spence's or Mr. Brown's. Paul Brown announced that he would not be a candidate for reelection and since he had no opposition, it came as quite a surprise. Paul Brown, for a period of 11 years never missed a vote, and then was in the hospital. For the last 12 or 13 years he has not missed a vote. When the records are called forth from time to time

on roll call votes the question as to whether or not my 7 consecutive years of service are ~~as~~ as good as the first 11 years and the last 13 years of Paul Brown's record.

Trouble has been brewing in Turkey, and about 100 students attempted to stage a demonstration at the Istanbul-Hilton Hotel just as Secretary Herter and British Foreign Minister Lloyd arrived for the Western Foreign Ministers' meeting. Korea last week and now Turkey. In justifying the foreign aid program from time to time, our attention has been called to the fact that we have saved Turkey and Greece from Communism through the use of foreign aid funds and now it appears that we may have serious trouble in Turkey.

The Kennedy-Humphrey battle in West Virginia increased in bitterness last week as religion remained the sole issue. In nine days, the bitterest political campaign of 1960 will end and the farmers, miners, and the city folks of West Virginia go to the polls to mark their Democratic ballots for Senator Kennedy or Senator Humphrey. West Virginia is important because it may play an important part in determining whether Senator Kennedy, now the Democratic front runner, will stand a good chance of being nominated. Mr. Kennedy is a Roman Catholic running against a Protestant in a state that is 95% Protestant. There is a feeling among the professional politicians that if he cannot score well with Protestants in the mountain state, he may not be able to do so elsewhere.

May 5, 1960

Yesterday, we had quite a session in the House. During the day, we had 11 roll call votes and 3 quorum calls. Two years ago on the HEW Appropriations Bill, we had 14 roll call votes which established a record. We adjourned about 9:30 last night after passing a \$251 million Depressed Areas Bill which, according to our information, will be vetoed by the President. All day long the Democrats from the Deep South teamed up with the Republicans and used every parliamentary maneuver in the book. When the House finally got around to voting, however, only one slight change was made in the bill. A motion to recommit the bill was first made, and then on a final roll call, the bill passed.

The District Democrats yesterday elected Frank D. Reeves, an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as National Committeeman. This is the first time a colored man has been elected and is a clear indication as to just what condition the District of Columbia is in at the present time.

The Soviet Union yesterday announced another shake-up of key government and Communist Party posts with First Deputy Premier Koslov promoted to the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. This is the first re-shuffle of the Soviet hierarchy since the expulsion of the anti-Party group in June, 1957.

The Primary for delegates to the National Convention was held in the District

this week, and Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota won over Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon. No other Presidential hopeful entered this Primary.

Senator Kennedy and Senator Humphrey are having a knock-down, drag-out in West Virginia, and the Primary there will be held next week.

The Post Office and Civil Service Committee of the House approved a 7½% pay raise increase which met with the approval of the White House, and then increased this amount to 9% which does not meet with the approval of the White House, and if the 9% remains after conference, the President says he will veto the bill.

On Tuesday of this week, President Eisenhower had a right unusual message to Congress calling on Legislators to forget about election-year politicking, and to stop heavy Federal spending. He stated that we should jointly resolve that the shortness of time and political rivalries will not be allowed to prevent us from serving the American people effectively. Most of this speech was simply "hog wash" and when I remember that only last week the President was requesting nearly \$5 billion for foreign aid to be given to such countries as Guinea, who only last week entered into an economic pact with the Soviet Union, I certainly must take a second look at what he says this week.

Conditions are still unsettled in Cuba, and the Dominican Republic has ordered

a United States' diplomat out of the Country because he allegedly released information displeasing to the regime of Dictator Rafael L. Trujillo. It now appears that the Dominican Republic is undergoing a change, and Trujillo may be on his way out.

For months now, I have received a great many letters concerning the Forand Bill. The American Medical Association and the doctors throughout Kentucky are unanimously against this Bill. The Bill provides for hospitalization, nursing home care, and certain surgical expenses which will up the Social Security payments approximately \$1 billion. The President is against the Bill, and yesterday sent a message to Congress approving a voluntary health program with grants to be made to the States on a formula based on their economic strength, ranging from one-third to two-thirds of the total Federal-State share. Only persons with income under a specified ceiling would be eligible. The chances are that this Bill will not meet with the approval of the Democratic Leadership of the House.

An editorial appeared in the WASHINGTON POST on Wednesday of this week entitled, "Mr. Passman Raises." Otto Passman, is Chairman of one of the three Subcommittees that I serve on, and is 100% against all foreign aid. He votes against the Foreign Aid Authorization Bill each year, and is now in the process of cutting the President's request. The editorial in the Washington paper is as follows:



"MR. PASSMAN RAISES

"Representative Passman's rejoinder to President Eisenhower's urgent plea for full funding of his fiscal 1961 mutual security program starkly confirms the President's sharp warnings that the program is in trouble. Not content to restate his previous promise that the \$4.1 billion measure would be reduced in the House Appropriations Subcommittee by \$1 billion, Mr. Passman raised the ante--to \$1.5 billion.

"The dogged Louisianan promises an earth-shattering expose in the soon-to-be-published hearings of his Subcommittee. Reportedly he has combed the record for every miscalculation that his eager investigators and those of the General Accounting Office could find. No doubt he has uncovered some disturbing material which, wisely used, could form the basis for constructive reforms. But is this Mr. Passman's purpose? Or does he mean merely to discredit mutual security operations with the object of bringing them to an end? His purpose, and that of his like-minded colleagues, is what needs to be assessed--along with whatever evidence of waste and mismanagement he has adduced.

"It is important, of course, that American money be invested in military and economic assistance programs that result in an actual strengthening of the free world's shield and in real progress toward economic break-throughs in the under-developed

countries. It is also important to recognize, however, that instances of misjudgment or mismanagement in no way diminish the problem; neither do they 'prove' that foreign aid cannot be made to work better.

"On balance the record of success, from the days of the Marshall Plan, is vastly more impressive than the record of failures; yet if the Passman hindsight had been followed, it is probable that many of the successes would never have been achieved. The pursuit of perfection could well lead to a total failure of responsibility so monstrous as to make Mr. Passman's promised 'chamber of horrors' look like a minor sideshow.

"Only by thinking of ourselves, and truly conducting ourselves, as brothers with those who, with us, want to live and grow in freedom,' the President said, 'can we hope to solve problems in which failure will mean disaster for much of humanity.' That concept cannot be defined in dollars, but neither can it be given any meaning, beyond a pious hopefulness, without them."

John Taber, the ranking Republican on the Committee on Appropriations, celebrated his 80th birthday yesterday. Today we had a luncheon in his honor and gave him a beautiful silver tray with all of the names of the members

of the Committee on Appropriations inscribed on it. Mr. Taber is an unusual man and during his tenure in Congress has saved this Government many millions of dollars. Our Chairman, Mr. Cannon, of Missouri made a short speech eulogizing Mr. Taber and stated in part that the year when Mr. Taber was born, the Budget of the United States' Government was \$85 million. At this time, Members of the House received a salary of \$5,000 a year. During the Civil War days, we had a budget that exceeded \$1 billion just a little, then later on went back down to the figure quoted above. I serve on one Subcommittee with John Taber and as ranking member on the full Committee, he attends all of the markups.

May 9, 1960

The old Capitol Building in Frankfort was erected in 1829 and served as the seat of the Commonwealth's government until 1910. Now it is occupied by the Kentucky Historical Society with the archives of State documents. I have in my office the architect's model of this building which was brought from Kentucky a number of years ago to the United States Senate by a former Governor, and then transferred back and forth from Senator to Representative until it landed in the Second District Office. I intend to have this model placed in Kentucky with some organization that will keep it and recognize it for what it really is.

On Friday of last week my Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations submitted the budget for Fiscal Year 1961 to the full Committee and it was accepted. This bill contains \$3,964,781,500. In addition we have loan authorizations for REA,

rural telephone, Farmers Home Administration and Section 32 funds. The bill contains \$67,934,000 for agricultural research. Throughout the hearings I maintained that tobacco research was wholly inadequate, and, when we marked up our bill, I requested \$250,000 for additional tobacco research and this was granted. The full Committee on Friday accepted our bill in its entirety and on Tuesday of this week we will present our bill to the House.

Russia announced on Thursday of last week that the Soviet Union will abolish almost all of its income taxes by 1965, thus raising Soviet workers take-home pay by \$74 billion rubles. Premier Nikita Khrushchev also announced a reevaluation of the ruble effective January 1, 1961 to put it on a par with the United States dollar.

May 10, 1960

On Friday of last week, Princess Margaret of Great Britain married Anthony Armstrong-Jones. Now, we have Mrs. Jones, and the wedding ceremony over t.v. was simply beautiful.

The Interior Appropriation Bill passed the Senate last week and the conferees have approved the Bill. In this Bill, we have the \$540,000 to purchase the two privately owned caves in Mammoth Cave National Park. This project has been underway since 1954, and at long last we may finally succeed. Of course, the owners will have to accept the \$650,000 which, by the way, is more than an adequate price for the two properties. An article appeared in the LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL dated May 6, entitled, "Bill Containing Caves Fund Due Routine Passage." This article is as follows:

"Washington, May 6--The \$540,000 to be used in the purchase of Kentucky's Great Onyx and Crystal caves was still in the Interior Department's appropriation bill Friday after it was approved by a conference committee.

"The bill now goes back to both houses of Congress for routine approval and then to the White House. A presidential veto is unlikely.

"The \$540,000 combined with a \$110,000 reserve built up since passage of the Clements-Natcher bill in 1954, would give the National Park Service \$650,000 to offer the owners of the two caves, which are in Mammoth Cave National Park.

"This amount is still \$57,000 short of the price asked by the two sets of owners, but Representative William Natcher (D-Ky) in whose district the caves lie, has said he believes the cave owners will accept the Government's offer."

Today, we start our Agricultural Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1961 on the floor. This Bill contains \$3,964,781,500 of new money plus the usual authorizations for REA, Farmers Home Administration, and special authorizations. Since 1953, all of the major crops have received increases for research with the exception of tobacco, and due to the fact that our Secretary is very much against

tobacco, we have received only small amounts for research. For instance, from 1957 through 1960, only \$293,000 of increases were allowed for tobacco. When you compare this figure with increases for cotton amounting to \$2,150,000 plus large appropriations annually for research on this product, you can readily see the discrimination. For the past six years, I have continually harped on the idea that tobacco was being mistreated and throughout the years at the hearings on agricultural appropriations may be found questions and answers pertaining to this matter. For three years, the representatives from tobacco states have met and endorsed the idea of additional research funds and for a center to be used for mechanization in cooperation with the other research laboratories in tobacco states, but no state was willing to put up the money. Finally our Governor decided in Kentucky to call upon the legislature to appropriate \$1,000,000 to build a building for this purpose. It took six years and many questions and answers before we have reached the point of adding funds in the bill for this particular purpose. An article appeared in the LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL entitled, "\$250,000 Marked For Leaf Study." This article is as follows:

'Natcher Group Includes Funds For  
Research At U. K. In Bill

'Washington, May 6--The House Appropriations Committee approved the request of Representative William H. Natcher Friday for \$250,000 for tobacco research at the University of Kentucky.

"Natcher, a member of the committee, had earlier in the day piloted the item through his seven-member subcommittee on agricultural appropriations.

"The \$250,000 research item was included in the \$3,964,781,500 money bill for Agriculture Department operations that was cleared for floor action by the full House next week.

"The funds for the tobacco research project were not included in President Eisenhower's budget proposals for the Agriculture Department. But Natcher's subcommittee pared \$170,481,690 from the President's over-all request.

"Natcher said the request for tobacco-research funds was strengthened by action of the 1960 Legislature, which appropriated \$1,000,000 to build a tobacco-research center at Lexington. The Legislature also appropriated \$50,000 to get the research program started in the new building.

#### "COVERS PEST CONTROL

"If the \$250,000 item is finally approved by Congress, Natcher said, it will be used for planning, locating, constructing, and equipping, greenhouses with humidity and temperature controls and for equipping special laboratories.

"The bill clearing the appropriations committee here Friday contained \$67,934,000 for agricultural research and

\$52,012,000 for plant, animal diseases, and pest control.

"Natcher said hearings on the measure clearly established the need for more research in tobacco. No other major crop has had less research in mechanized production than tobacco, he said.

"He made these points to the committee:

"Between 400 and 500 hours of human labor are required to produce and harvest an acre of tobacco.

"Labor requirements in producing the nation's 1,154,000-acre tobacco crop represents full employment for 1,920,000 people working 300 eight-hour days a year.

"Tobacco is grown in 22 states and is a major source of farm income in eight states.

"Dean Frank J. Welch of the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture at Lexington stressed the need for expanded tobacco research in Kentucky when informed Friday of the House action in appropriating \$250,000 for a tobacco-research center at the university.

"Lauding Congressman Natcher's efforts toward obtaining the federal appropriation--yet to be passed by the Senate--/ Dean Welch said the proposed center would add vital strength to the program already under way in Kentucky."



From time to time, Russia accuses us of spying and we, in turn, do the same with the Soviet Union. On Sunday, a week ago, an American plane was shot down over Russia. The pilot parachuted out of the plane and is now being held in custody. The United States' Government admitted that this plane was flying along the border and through error had gotten over into Russia for the purpose of gaining information to be used in case of a surprise attack. This unprecedented admission of such intelligence activities was made by the State Department and came as quite a surprise.

May 11, 1960

Yesterday we started our Appropriation Bill for Agriculture for Fiscal Year 1961, and when the first amendment was offered, the Committee rose. We are passed research, and the amount that I requested for the laboratory of \$250,000 has been approved. The Bill will pass today after a big cotton fight over reclassification after sale, and one or two other matters, and then the Bill goes to the Senate. I made the following speech:

"MR. CHAIRMAN, the Subcommittee on Agriculture of the Appropriations Committee once again brings to the floor of the House, for your approval, the annual appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture.

"It has been a pleasure serving with our chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi, Mr.

Whitten, and the other members of this Subcommittee. We were ably assisted by our executive secretary, Mr. Ross P. Pope.

"For fiscal year 1961, we recommend \$1,294,647,500 for regular activities; \$1,226,500,000 for restoration of capital impairment; \$1,443,634,000 for reimbursement for special activities; \$417,000,000 for loan authorizations under the control and direction of the Rural Electrification Administration, and the Farmers Home Administration, and \$369,670,000 for permanent authorizations.

"For the Agriculture Research Service, we recommend appropriations totalling \$141,507,000. \$67,934,000 of this amount is for research. \$52,011,000 is for plant and animal disease and pest control; \$21,562,000 is for meat inspection.

#### "TOBACCO RESEARCH

"The need for additional research in tobacco was clearly established during the hearings. Less research has been done on the mechanization of tobacco production than for other major crops and work methods used in tobacco production are still almost entirely manual. At the present time between four hundred and five hundred hours of human labor are required to produce and harvest an acre of tobacco. Total farm labor requirements for the 1,154,000 acre crop represents

equivalent full employment for some 1,920,000 people for 300 eight-hour days per year. Tobacco is grown on a total of approximately 1,154,000 acres in 22 states and is a major source of income in 8 of these states. Total production of tobacco in 1959 was about 1,800,000,000 pounds which brought over \$1 billion cash income to producers. About 750,000 farm families are engaged in the production of tobacco. The number of hours required to produce an acre of tobacco has changed very little over the past fifty years. Labor requirements for other major crops, on the otherhand, have been strikingly reduced. Tobacco taxes total a little over \$2½ billion annually to the support of federal, state, and local governments. \$1.7 billion goes into the federal treasury and this does not include indirect taxes. Prior to the establishment of the income tax in 1913, for many years the second largest return to the Internal Revenue Bureau came from the impost of manufactured tobacco and related taxes.

"From time to time, we have been informed that we are pricing ourselves out of the foreign markets. Accepting this view during the present session of the 86th Congress, we passed H. R. 9664. Under this legislation the parity price for tobacco was tied to the 1959 level. The purpose of this bill is to prevent the operation of the present parity formula from pushing the support price on tobacco beyond limits which the tobacco industry believes to be reasonable at present

general price levels. Under the terms of this bill, the tobacco support level for 1960 will be the same as in 1959 and in subsequent years the support price will be adjusted from the 1959 level in direct proportion to the change in the parity index, using the previous three years moving average as a base.

"Tobacco is one of the most important cash crops in America. In terms of cash receipts from the sale of crops in the United States, tobacco in 1958 was exceeded in value by only four crops:

"1. Wheat	2,253,000,000
2. Cotton	1,928,000,000
3. Corn	1,412,000,000
4. Soy Beans	1,117,000,000
5. Tobacco	1,007,000,000
6. Sorghum Grain	569,000,000
7. Potatoes	373,000,000

"Only recently the Common Market Countries entered into an agreement which places a 30 percent ad valorem tax on our tobacco. This tax does not apply to the tobacco produced in the six Common Market Countries, and certainly is not only restrictive but is an unreasonable tax which has for its purpose, complete exclusion of our tobacco for the next ten years. In addition, we know that sixty countries in the world have, during the past few years, increased their import duties on tobacco. Our own Subcommittee,

in its travels in the Pacific and Far East on October 23 - December 10, 1959, discovered some of the problems confronting tobacco today. In the report of the Agriculture Subcommittee's trip we have the following statement:

"We also visited the La Suerta Tobacco Company in Manila to observe manufacturing processes and discuss use of American tobacco. While American tobacco is generally preferred, tobacco manufacturers are unable to get all they want because of a government program now in effect favoring local production of tobacco.'

"The tobacco industry is undergoing scientific and technological changes that have so significantly affected agriculture as a whole that it is now necessary to step up our research program for this commodity.

"Certain increases for research were approved from 1953 through 1959. For livestock and products, we approved increases totalling \$7,894,000. For cereal and forage, increases totalling \$3,733,000 were approved and for cotton and other fabrics, we approved increases totalling \$2,150,000. Increases for research during this period of time for wool and mohair totalled \$715,000 and for major crops, \$295,000. Increases for tobacco research from 1953 through 1960

totalled only \$293,000. Increases totalling \$1,015,000 were approved for oil seeds and \$100,000 was approved for naval stores. \$938,000 in increases for new crops was approved and \$900,000 was approved for crop and livestock protection. From 1953 - 1960, we approved increases for fruits, nuts and vegetables totalling \$2,045,000. Research increases for all other crops during this period of time totalled \$478,000 and \$6,102,000 was approved for forestry.

"While the hearings were underway, the State of Kentucky, through its legislature, appropriated \$1,000,000 for use in construction of an agricultural tobacco research center and in addition, appropriated \$50,000 to be used in tobacco research. Ordinarily, in setting up a research program or expanding programs, it becomes necessary to have a research laboratory building. With few exceptions, the federal government must bear the cost of the building as well as the equipment and other facilities necessarily required for research and for a research center. Since I have been a member of the Subcommittee, some nine or ten laboratories have been constructed out of federal funds, and, at no time has any state constructed a research center for use by the federal government. The laboratories constructed, have cost the federal government from \$500,000 to several million dollars each.

"Tobacco pays its own way and certainly adequate funds should be appropriated for research at this time. Our Committee recommends an increase of \$250,000 for tobacco research. This amount will be used in conjunction with the \$1,000,000 for the research center and the additional sum of \$50,000 for tobacco research mentioned above and will be used for planning, locating, constructing, and equipping of appropriate greenhouses with humidity and temperature control, and for appropriately equipping the special laboratories for tobacco research in the new center. Power, light, steam and water lines and compressed air facilities must be installed for the greenhouses and for outlying field facilities. Machinery and shop equipment will also be supplied for the mechanization studies. A headhouse will be constructed in connection with the greenhouses for use in storing soil and materials in greenhouse work.

#### "RURAL DEVELOPMENT

"In 1955, we decided to appropriate a small amount for rural development. This program attempts to find the means whereby rural families of low-income status can be assisted to raise their income and to enable them to enjoy a level of living commensurate with our American standards. We know that our farmer has the right to demand a standard of living in keeping with the contributions he makes to the national economy. The amount expended in the rural development program has produced great benefits to our people. This is not a handout program. It is conceived

as an educational and technical assistance program where agencies and organizations band together in a group to serve people of a community, county or area. The three pilot counties in Kentucky are Butler, Metcalfe, and Elliott.

### "BRUCELLOSIS

"During the past few months, I have received a great many letters from farmers throughout this country requesting that our brucellosis eradication program be stepped up instead of slowed down. The Department recommended \$15,000,000 for the brucellosis program, and we have increased this amount to \$19,000,000.

### "TRADE BARRIERS

"Along with our many problems concerning agriculture in this country, we are faced with the problem of removing foreign trade restrictions against our agricultural commodities. It makes no difference how much time we spend on merchandising; we are simply helpless if the trade policies of our friends abroad permit our products only limited access to their markets. It is imperative that we continue our negotiations with other countries seeking to obtain lower tariffs on our commodities. Today we face stronger competition abroad than at any time during the history of this country.



"RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

"In our REA program, we now have about 4,590,000 consumers on REA financed lines. We have some 1,426,000 miles of lines throughout 47 of the States at the present time. About 95½% of the farms, ranches, and rural establishments of this country have the advantage of central station electric power and about ½ of these installations are served by borrowers from REA. In considering our REA program in the future, we must keep in mind that this system serves a national territory. The average number of consumers per mile is only about 3.1 and a large number of cooperatives average less than 2 consumers to a mile. Due to the fact that the cooperatives are operating in such thin territories, the amount of equity REA borrowers have accumulated is exceedingly low. According to recent reports, 50% of the rural electric systems have less than 20% equity in their facilities. The budget authorizations for our REA Administration total \$110,000,000 for electrification, and \$80,000,000 for rural telephone service. To each amount, we have added a contingency of \$50,000,000.

"RESEARCH

"Our agricultural research program is one of the most important programs that we have today. This program must be geared to the problems now confronting American

agriculture and be able to meet the problems in the future. A constructive research program should reduce waste and losses and improve efficiency of production. An adequate research program must also improve processing, marketing and consumption. It should be able to develop new and improved crops and products and expand our markets for sale of our commodities. An adequate research program provides improved nutrition and better living for rural and urban people. We must expand our agricultural research program in order to meet the objectives which I have just enumerated. It is a recognized fact that the research facilities of the Department of Agriculture and of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations are overcrowded and the majority need modernization at the present time. We must have modern up-to-date facilities in order to meet the agricultural research needs confronting us today. In addition to buildings required for research laboratories, we must also have the necessary personnel, properly trained and skilled in the sciences to carry on our research program. Today, we must compete with private industry to obtain the necessary scientists to carry out our research program. Certainly second rate scientists should not be a part of our research program and, therefore, we must be prepared to compete with private industry for skilled personnel in this program. It is true that our agricultural research funds have increased over the

years, but the results justify the amounts expended.

"SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE AND CORPS  
OF ENGINEERS' CIVIL WORKS PROGRAM

"Twenty-five years ago, we started our National Soil and Water Conservation Program. This program has had a tremendous impact upon American agriculture, and in my opinion it will be just as important in the year 1970 as it is at the present time. We have enough good land left in this country to keep us prosperous and well fed if we conserve and improve it. Today, we have more than 2900 organized Soil Conservation Districts. Soil Conservation Districts, which began twenty-five years ago as merely an experiment in local self-government, have demonstrated their value and now include 95% of the nation's farms and ranches. Our people generally support our Soil and Water Conservation program. This program has accomplished a great deal and millions of acres which are decreasing in value as a result of erosion have been restored to productive capacity. Many sections of our country which were heretofore subject to flood damage now are free from that danger. The provision for local Conservation District with local control and direction is the best way to achieve maximum results in conservation. We have every reason to be proud of our Soil and Water Conservation program.

This service is one of the great achievements of our present-day government. Soil conservation means as much to my home State as to any State in the Union, and our Soil Conservation program together with our Corps of Engineers, flood control, and navigation projects are producing results in Kentucky. Our farmers are remaining on the farms and, for the first time in a number of years, Kentucky will show an increase in population. We have 122 Soil Conservation Districts in 120 counties in Kentucky with over 86,000 farms participating in this program. Conservation problems become more complex as population growth and technology brings about intensive uses and competition for our land and water. The estimates submitted by the Department of Agriculture for conservation operations totalled \$82,882,000 and we recommend an increase of \$250,000, making a total of \$83,132,000. We recommend \$32,000,000 for watershed protection instead of the Budget request of \$27,750,000. For flood prevention, we recommend \$18,000,000 instead of the amount requested by the Department of Agriculture of \$15,000,000. For our Soil Conservation Service, we make recommendations totalling \$143,132,000 which is an increase of \$7,500,000 over the amount requested by the Department of Agriculture.

"This year will be the 137th year that Congress has appropriated funds for the

Corps of Engineers' Civil Works program. Flood control, as we know it today, started in 1924 when Congress appropriated \$75,000 for the removal of snags in the Ohio River. In 1928 Congress authorized a flood control project in the Mississippi River Valley. The flood control program began on a nation-wide basis in 1936 when Congress passed the first major Flood Control Act.

"In 1824 Congress gave the Corps of Engineers responsibility for developing a system of roads, canals, and waterways. At this time the big problem was transportation, and the Corps of Engineers concentrated on making our inland waterways and inland and coastal harbors usable. Floods became of great concern as each year the towns and cities suffered loss of lives and heavy property damage. If, at this time, we had had a good constructive Soil Conservation program underway, we would not have experienced this difficulty.

"Today, we have completed 525 flood control projects and we have 2800 active Corps of Engineers projects. In addition, we have 1,565 miles of embankments along the mainstem of the Mississippi. We have 23,000 miles of improved waterways and 500 harbors in this country today. The Great Lakes Navigation System, the St. Lawrence Seaway, the Mississippi River and the Ohio River are only a few of the main inland waterways.

"SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

"Our greatest asset is our school children. We recommend \$110,000,000 for fiscal year 1961 and, in addition, we recommend the transfer of \$45,000,000 from Section 32 funds to be used to purchase meats and other foods necessary for our school childrens' lunch. This will provide a minimum of \$155,000,000 for fiscal year 1961. According to testimony received by our Committee, this program served an average of over 10.7 million school children during the 1959 school year, and with 30% of the nation's 39,480,000 school children provided with noonday meals.

"EXTENSION SERVICE

"Our Extension Service has been of great benefit to the American farmer and especially so in the State of Kentucky. Funds for this program are used to supplement funds appropriated by state, county, and local governments for the employment of County Agents, Home Demonstration Agents, 4-H Agents, and State Specialists who, in turn, bring into force additional programs of the Department of Agriculture. The Extension Agents and the entire Service in Kentucky is composed of dedicated people who are rendering a great service. We have succeeded in securing salary increases for our Extension Agents in Kentucky during the past three years and every effort will be made to see that our Extension Agents are provided with adequate salaries. We recommend a total of \$66,335,000 for our

Extension Service.

"CONCLUSION

"Mr. Chairman, each year four and a half million farm operators decide what to produce on the nation's 400,000,000 acres of crop land and 700,000,000 acres of pasture. We know that our rural people must make many adjustments in order to keep their operations on a sound foundation. Today, more than at any time in the past, the business of farming demands the application of the most recent developments in science. We must keep in mind that agriculture is an industry that changes rapidly. Such changes create new problems for our farmers.

"Our Committee recommends this bill to the Members of the House."

H. Carl Andersen, the ranking Republican on our Subcommittee, is my good friend and he has demonstrated this fact on many occasions. Carl Andersen is a real friend of the American farmer and on more than one occasion I have made this statement. At the present time, Carl is in a little difficulty in his race for reelection, and I just thought I would say a kind word for him. On Page 9165 of yesterday's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, at the conclusion of Mr. Andersen's speech may be found the following:

"Mr. Natcher. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

"Mr. Andersen of Minnesota. I yield to my good friend from Kentucky.

"Mr. Natcher. The American Farmer has

no better friend than H. Carl Andersen of Minnesota. It has been my privilege and honor to serve with this subcommittee for 6 years; and during that time I have witnessed the interest of my friend Carl Andersen in all matters concerning agriculture.

"I want to commend the gentleman on the fine statement he has made and to inquire as to whether or not in the opinion of the gentleman this is a sound bill from the standpoint of conservation?

"Mr. Andersen of Minnesota. I thank my colleague for his very kind remarks; and I may say to him that conservationists have already approached the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Jensen) and myself, and they have told us they were delighted with this approach to the farm problem. It is very definitely a conservation program. That is my answer to the gentleman.

"Mr. Whitten. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

"Mr. Andersen of Minnesota. I yield to my chairman.

"Mr. Whitten. I wish to say to the membership that in all the years I have had the privilege of serving with our friend, H. Carl Andersen, no one has worked more unceasingly for the interest of American agriculture and the American farmer.



"Carl Andersen knows farm problems first-hand. He has had many years of experience here, and in the dealings with agriculture his interests have been sincere and never political. I wish to say to him that his bill which he has so ably discussed, in my opinion, would be a very great improvement over the laws we now have.

"I do not want to make this comment without including, also, our friend on the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Jensen), the joint author of this bill. I have had the privilege of serving with both these gentlemen. I have served under the chairmanship of Carl Andersen, and it has been said, it did not make much difference which of us happened to be presiding officer of the subcommittee. We have worked through and through, and by paying attention here to these two gentlemen because they have sponsored this bill, I do not mean to overlook other members of the Appropriations Subcommittee on my side: Fred Marshall, Bill Natcher, and Fred Santangelo for they are sincere members who are interested in the work of agriculture and who give some thought to the economy of the taxpayers as well; nor do I want to overlook my Republican colleagues on the other side, the gentleman from Washington, Walt Horan, and the gentleman from Illinois, Bob Michel. They, too, have this Nation's interest at heart. I want to say that this appropriation bill we have before us today reflects the composite views of this group trying its best to meet the problems as we see them.

"I congratulate the gentleman from Minnesota

and the gentlemen from Iowa for having made this very straightforward statement in calling the attention of the American public to the need in this area and the fine work in the preparation of their bill."

May 12, 1960

On Saturday of last week, Venetian Way won the Kentucky Derby by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lengths. He was the third choice and had few backers.

Yesterday, we had a fight on the floor over cotton rebates. We finally succeeded in passing our Agricultural Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1961. In this Bill, is the sum of \$250,000 for a new laboratory for tobacco research at the University of Kentucky. For the first time in a great many years a State has agreed to build the laboratory building, and this certainly assisted me in obtaining a tobacco research facility.

May 13, 1960

Senator Kennedy won the Presidential Primary in West Virginia which, by the way, was quite an upset. Judging from talk here at the Capitol, he may have enough votes to be nominated on the first ballot. We still have a number of people who believe that Stevenson will be nominated for President and Kennedy will be on the ticket as his running mate for Vice President. I still am of the opinion that Stevenson will not be elected President of the United States.

The U-2 case involving the reconnaissance plane incident over the Soviet Union is still making headlines in this Country. We admitted that one of our pilots was obtaining information along the border of the Soviet Union at the time he was shot down or experienced plane difficulty and landed in the Soviet Union.

Khrushchev at an impromptu news conference yesterday stated that Russia intended to take to the Security Council the question of the aggressive intrusion of an American plane within the confines of the Soviet Union.

Prince Aly Khan, the wealthy sportsman, diplomat, and former husband of Rita Hayworth was killed in an automobile accident yesterday in Paris. He was the son of the leader of the Moslems.

We are still experiencing considerable trouble in Cuba. Yesterday, Cuban sailors and soldiers shot down an American pilot on a highway outside of Havana. They maintain he was on a secret flight attempting to smuggle out fugitives from the Castro Government.

THE MADISONVILLE MESSENGER of May 10, carried an article entitled, "Cave Project." This article is as follows:

"Mammoth Cave, which is quite an attraction in our part of the

state and which is advertised as such in traffic signs in the Madisonville area, is in the news again with the announcement that acquisition of Great Onyx and Crystal Caves has moved closer to reality. On May 5, an appropriations bill earmarking \$540,000 for purchase of the two caves was passed. The measure had the backing of Congressman Natcher and Senator Morton.

"The amount was contained in the interior department appropriations bill for fiscal 1961, which was cleared by both house and senate and goes to President Eisenhower for signature.

"Commenting on the acquisitions, Rep. Natcher and Senator Morton said:

'The addition of Great Onyx and Crystal to the Mammoth Cave operation will mark the successful conclusion of a project started more than twenty years ago by Kentuckians.

'The \$540,000 appropriated by congress plus \$110,000 in accrued set-aside funds gives the National Park Service the full amount established by law.'

"The two members of congress said that once the bill was signed into law, as it is expected to be, the Park Service will be urged to process the transaction as rapidly as possible, and that the cave owners will be requested to come to Washington to close out the final details.

"Crystal Cave, comprising about 285 acres, is owned by Mrs. Carrie B. Thomas and her daughters, Mrs. Ruth Thomas Pohl and Mrs. Mary Thomas Chaney. Great Onyx Cave is owned by Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Cox, and contains approximately 245 acres.

"Both properties are located within the boundaries of Mammoth Cave National Park, and their incorporation has been sought in the interest of developing the park's full capabilities as a tourist attraction."

The MADISONVILLE MESSENGER which is owned and operated by my good friend, Edgar Arnold, Sr., has always been good to me. On May 9, an article appeared on the editorial page entitled, "Natcher Gets Tobacco Research Funds." This article is as follows:

"Rep. William H. Natcher, our second district congressman in Washington, had good news the weekend for tobacco growers. The Bowling Green congressman announced that the subcommittee on agricultural appropriations had

granted his request for \$250,000 to be used for tobacco research.

"The subcommittee's report, moreover, has been accepted by the full committee and will go to the floor of the house of representatives for action this week.

"Mr. Natcher, as Hopkins countains know, is a member of the committee on appropriations, and one of his three subcommittees is the subcommittee on agricultural appropriations. This puts our congressman in an admirable position to see the research proposal through.

"Research is highly important today, in agriculture and coal mining and most every other endeavor. In our own state, where tobacco still looms as a highly important source of income, attention is turning more and more toward research in this particular crop, and the federal lift for the endeavor will not only be important in itself but will spur our state's efforts in the same line.

"In his comment on this development in congress, Mr. Natcher said the budget for fiscal year 1961, which begins next July 1, will contain \$67,934,000 for agricultural research in all the fields, which shows the emphasis which is being placed in the national capital upon the importance of finding new ways to produce products, new types of products, and new ways to utilize products. Many in the farming industry think research

holds the key to better times for the farmer, and there is plenty of material to support the view.

"In the new budget, \$52,012,000 was recommended for plant, animal diseases, and pest control. This item and research money are parts of the agricultural appropriations bill.

"Our hard-working congressman had the following to say about the \$250,000 he requested and obtained for tobacco research:

'The need for additional research in tobacco was clearly established during the hearings. Less research has been done on the mechanization of tobacco production than for other major crops, and work methods used in tobacco production are still almost entirely manual.

'At the present time between 400 and 500 hours of human labor is required to produce and harvest an acre of tobacco. Total farm labor requirements for the 1,154,000 acre crop represents equivalent full employment for some 1,920,000 people for 300 eight-hour days per year.

'Tobacco is grown on a total of approximately 1,154,000 acres in 11 states and is a major source of income in 8 of these states.

'Total production of tobacco in 1959 was about 1,800,000,000 pounds, which brought over \$1,000,000,000 cash income to producers.

'About 750,000 farm families are engaged in the production of tobacco.

'The number of hours required to produce an acre of tobacco has changed very little over the past fifty years. Labor requirements for other major crops, on the other hand, have been strikingly reduced.'

"Congressman Natcher pointed out that the tobacco industry is undergoing scientific and technological changes that have so significantly affected agriculture as a whole that it is now necessary to step up our research program for this commodity. This point is well made, and is reason enough for the appropriation for the purpose asked by the congressman.

"Kentucky's general assembly has appropriated \$1,000,000 for construction of an agricultural tobacco research center, and, in addition, appropriated \$50,000 to be used in tobacco research. Ordinarily, Mr. Natcher explained, in setting up a research program or extending programs, it becomes necessary to have a research laboratory building.



"With few exceptions, the federal government must bear the cost of the building, as the equipment and other facilities required for research and for a research center. The \$250,000 which is being obtained through Mr. Natcher's efforts will be used for planning, location, construction, and equipping of appropriate greenhouses with humidity and temperature control and for equipping special laboratories for tobacco research in the new center.

"Mr. Natcher is entirely within the facts in reminding congress that tobacco has been neglected in terms of an adequate research program. The challenging problems now facing tobacco call for an expanding and intensified program. Mr. Natcher insists, and Hopkins countians and other Kentuckians interested in the cash crop and its prosperity will agree."

May 16, 1960

My Committee granted my request for \$250,000 to be used for tobacco research and we succeeded in passing our Bill through the House without too much difficulty. An article appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL on May 12, entitled, "House Votes \$250,000 For Research On Tobacco." This article is as follows:

"Washington, May 11--The sum of \$250,000 to begin research at the University of Kentucky on the problems of tobacco growers was approved by the House Wednesday when it passed the appropriations

bill carrying \$3,964,781,500 for activities of the Department of Agriculture.

"Representative William H. Natcher, Bowling Green, addressing the House as a spokesman for the Appropriations Committee, told the members this is the first time the Federal Government has been able to inaugurate a research program without first having to build a research center.

"STATE PROVIDES \$50,000

"He explained that the \$250,000 will be spent at an agricultural research center at Lexington constructed with \$1,000,000 voted this year by the Kentucky Legislature. The State also voted \$50,000 to be used in tobacco research.

"'With few exceptions,' Natcher said, 'the Federal Government must bear the cost of the building, as well as the equipment and other facilities required for research.

"'Since I have been a member of the subcommittee on agricultural appropriations, some nine or ten laboratories have been constructed out of federal funds. At no time (until now) has any state constructed a research center for use by the Federal Government.'"

John D. Rockefeller, Jr. who poured millions of dollars into a world-wide program

of **philanthropy** died in a Tucson hospital on **Wednesday** of last week. He was 86 years of **age**. No estimate of Rockefeller's **personal** fortune was available, but his **great** wealth was evident in known gifts **totaling** more than \$350 million. His father who **died** in 1937 also gave away more than \$350 million, and other members of the **family** have been responsible for generous **gifts**.

The **summit** meeting got underway in **Paris** yesterday. Khrushchev arrived on **Saturday** and very carefully refused to **mention** the U-2 airplane incident, but did say **that** certain unnamed influential circles are **trying** to preserve a cold war atmosphere. Our **people** seem to detect signs of an **attempt** by the Soviet Premier to drive a **wedge** between the United States and its **Western** Allies.

**Senator** Kennedy continues his **march**. After **West** Virginia, he will now take **Maryland** and it may be that he has enough votes today to **obtain** the nomination on the first ballot.

May 17, 1960

The **summit** conference collapsed in its **first** session yesterday with the Soviet **Union** and the United States accusing each **other** of torpedoing the historic session **called** in an effort to ease world tensions. The **meeting** blew up over the U-2 plane **incident**, and Khrushchev bitterly attacked the **United** States for this incident and

called for a six-months' delay in the summit conference meeting. In addition, he withdrew his invitation to President Eisenhower to visit the Soviet Union next month. President Eisenhower promised that there would be no more United States spy flights over the Soviet Union, but said that the only conclusion that could be drawn from Khrushchev's behavior was that he arrived in Paris with the sole intention of sabotaging the meeting on which so much of the hopes of the world rests.

The Republicans in the House and especially those members on my Committee are simply ill. This boo-boo has removed a lot of the shine from the General and also from the heir apparent, Richard Nixon.

A number of the Democratic leaders were called upon for comments and the best one I have read so far was made by one of the older members of the House when he said that too many comments had already been made.

We are continuing the foreign aid hearings and each day more tension sets in.

May 18, 1960

Today we take up our School Construction Bill. This is Calendar Wednesday business and must be completed before we adjourn. An amendment will be offered permitting the States to use a portion of the funds for school salaries for teachers, and this will start the battle. I definitely am in favor of school construction legislation, and believe that if the States are in full charge with no Federal

control, it would be good legislation to permit a portion of the money to go for teachers' salaries, especially does this apply at this time when we are so heavily taxed at the Federal level.

Nikita Khrushchev has siphoned off every possible drop of propaganda from the U. S. spy plane episode, and it now appears that the United States and Russia will continue spying on each other at every opportunity. We must know what Russia is doing and this is the only way to find out. This unfortunate incident might have some useful results. It could serve to drive home to the American people the fact that in this day of intercontinental missiles, detailed, accurate, up-to-date intelligence is imperative for national survival.

We have just about finished our hearings on our Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Appropriations, and it has been a long, hard session. Just what we do may determine the necessity for a Special Session after the National Party Conventions meet and adjourn. According to the White House, any substantial reduction will justify the calling of the Special Session of Congress.

Senator Kennedy continues to march on. Now they are discussing a running mate and the names of three Governors, LeRoy Collins of Florida, Herschel Loveless of Iowa, and Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin, are mentioned from time to time.

Going back to the spy incident, I am just wondering as to whether or not Khrushchev made such a mountain out of this small molehill in order to take the minds of the Russian people off of some of the troubles which they are having today.

Connecticut two years' ago defeated six Republican Congressmen and sent down six Democrats who are today exceedingly nervous with the exception of Chester Bowles, former Governor and Ambassador to India, who expects to be Secretary of State if Kennedy is elected.

This past week, former President Truman decalred for Stuart Symington. This was expected, but not this early, and the reason for the early announcement probably is due to the Kennedy majorities which have been established in all of the Primaries so far.

It is now published in magazines and newspapers that General Trujillo of the Dominican Republic has transferred much of his fortune abroad in anticipation of trouble for his dictatorship at home.

The first train capable of carrying Minuteman missiles is expected to be given a trial run before long.

Using less gasoline today, the small cars are threatening the whole structure of road financing.

Wheat surplus in which taxpayers now have \$3.3 billion invested is expected to build up even higher this year. On May 10, Federal crop experts estimated the 1960 harvest at 1.2 billion bushels, fourth-largest on record.

By a radio signal beamed eight million miles into space, a 150-watt transmitter in the U. S. Pioneer V sun satellite was turned on May 8. A good, clear transmission was reported.

The Senate today is now marking-up the Agricultural Appropriation Bill, and will make a number of changes. Any change concerning the tobacco money and other research items added by the House will never be agreed to, and in conference, we will sit until the snow flies if changes are insisted upon. I do hope that there will be no major changes because this could delay the adjournment of Congress and if the changes are of an important nature, Congress will be delayed in adjourning.

The COURIER-JOURNAL in its Monday, May 16 issue carried an editorial entitled, "Self-Aid Program Begins To Pay." This editorial is as follows:

"It is not every day that a state can point (with pride, naturally) to the fact that it is giving, rather than getting from the federal government. Yet that was, in effect, the position of Kentucky last week, and Congressman William Natcher was quick to call

the attention of his fellow congressmen to the happy point.

"Invariably, Mr. Natcher pointed out, when the federal government grants agricultural research funds to a state, it must provide not only the funds but build the research plant. This was not the case with Kentucky. Last week, when Congress approved a grant of \$250,000 for tobacco research, the research center was not necessary. It was already provided for, or will be shortly, by the Lexington agricultural research center for which the recent legislature appropriated \$1,000,000. Indeed, it was the fact that the new center is soon to be built that helped persuade Congress to make the grant for research that will mean so much to state tobacco farmers.

"This is not, however, the only phase in which Kentucky is undertaking a bootstrap, self-help operation to improve Kentucky farming. In the fight against brucellosis (as Mr. Natcher also pointed out) Kentucky is one of the few states that voted more than enough money to match federal funds for the drive to protect state herds against this disease. We also matched fully federal grants for the fight against cattle tuberculosis.



"All of these are signs of the state's new determination to improve life on Kentucky farms. They constitute bright feathers in the caps of the Combs Administration and the recent legislature. They show that in our accelerated and expanded state programs to expand industry and tourism, we have not forgotten the importance of farms, on which much of our economy is still based. And as in this instance, our efforts toward self-help should make easier the efforts to Mr. Natcher and his fellow congressmen to bring further federal aid into the state."

On Friday of last week, President Eisenhower vetoed the Depressed Areas' Bill. Under this Bill, \$251 million was authorized to improve economic conditions throughout the depressed areas in this Country. This will be an issue in the November election.

May 20, 1960

PUBLIC WORKS BILL  
FOR 1961

Our full Committee on Appropriations reported the Public Works Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1961 today. This Bill contains 3,841,798,985, and is a reduction of 159,217,195, in the Budget estimates and a decrease of \$31,929,329, in the appropriation for Fiscal Year 1960. \$960,027,180, is for

Water Resources Construction programs of the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. This amount is allocated to 388 projects which will cost an estimated \$15 billion when completed. The Budget estimates included funds for a total of 39 new construction starts with 33 of them for the Corps of Engineers, and 6 for the Bureau of Reclamation. The Committee recommended 32 of these construction starts and added 5 unbudgeted construction starts for 1961. In addition, the Committee included in the Bill funds for a total of 26 unbudgeted surveys, and initiated planning on 15 unbudgeted projects.

For Kentucky, we have the following projects and in the following amounts:

I

PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

- (1) Markland Locks and Dam \$12,600,000  
on the Ohio
- (2) Greenup Locks and Dam 9,959,000  
on the Ohio
- (3) Locks and Dam #41 on 9,215,000  
the Ohio at Louisville,  
Ky.
- (4) New Richmond - now Capt. 15,000,000  
Anthony Meldahl Locks  
and Dam on the Ohio

- |     |   |              |
|-----|---|--------------|
| (5) | Nolin River Reservoir<br>in Edmonson Co., Ky.,<br>near Brownsville, Ky. | \$ 2,600,000 |
| (6) | Barren River Reservoir<br>in Allen Co., Ky., near<br>Scottsville, Ky.   | 2,175,000    |
| (7) | Barkley Dam at Grand<br>Rivers, Ky.                                     | 3,300,000    |

## II

### ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

- |     |  |         |
|-----|--|---------|
| (1) | Fishtrap Reservoir<br>located on the Levisa<br>Fork of the Big Sandy<br>River in Pike County,<br>Kentucky. | 349,000 |
| (2) | Green River Reservoir<br>located in Green County,<br>Kentucky, near Greens-<br>burg, Kentucky.             | 100,000 |
| (3) | Hawesville, Ky., -<br>Cannelton, Ind., Lock<br>and Dam on the Ohio River                                   | 150,000 |

## III

### BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR GENERAL INVESTIGATION AND SURVEY.

- |     |   |        |
|-----|---|--------|
| (1) | Continuation of the Big<br>Sandy River Survey in<br>Eastern Kentucky. | 10,000 |
|-----|---|--------|

- |     |   |           |
|-----|---|-----------|
| (2) | Survey of the Cumberland River near the mouth of Bunches Creek in Eastern Ky. | \$ 15,000 |
| (3) | Licking River Reservoir Survey continued in Eastern Kentucky.                 | 20,000    |
| (4) | Panther Creek Drainage project in Daviess County near Owensboro, Kentucky.    | 15,000    |

For GENERAL SURVEY  
for projects which  
affect KENTUCKY and  
other States in the  
immediate vicinity:

- |     |                         |                        |
|-----|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) | Ohio River Basin Survey | 400,000                |
|     |                         | TOTAL.....\$55,908,000 |

The total authorization for Barkley Dam was consumed and for that reason the appropriated amount dropped from \$17,100,000, to \$3,300,000. As soon as the Omnibus Bill passes the House and the Senate, the necessary authorization will then be incorporated permitting an appropriation of an adequate amount in a supplemental bill to continue the project. We failed to make the Fishtrap construction start, but succeeded in obtaining the new project - the Hawesville-Cannelton Lock and Dam on the Ohio. This project is in the Second District and is the second new Lock and Dam of a series of 5 which will replace the existing 11 from the mouth of the Ohio River to Louisville.

The Public Works Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1961 will start in the House tomorrow. The additional money for Fishtrap will not be added on the House side and if added on the Senate side may have some difficulty in conference.

An article appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL on May 21, 1960, entitled, "Hawesville Lock-And-Dam Project Gains." This article is as follows:

"HOUSE UNIT VOTES \$150,000, BUT REJECTS FUNDS NEEDED TO START FISHTRAP RESERVOIR.

"Washington, May 20.--Kentuckians in Congress won one and lost one Friday in their efforts to obtain approval of river-development projects not recommended by the President's Bureau of the Budget.

"The full Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives added, despite the bureau's disapproval, \$150,000 to be used for advanced engineering and design on the Hawesville-Cannelton lock and dam on the Ohio River.

"Rejected by the committee was the attempt by Kentuckians to get into the bill \$301,000, to begin construction work on the Fishtrap reservoir on the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River in Pike County.

"IN NATCHER'S DISTRICT

"The committee did, however, vote \$349,000 as recommended by the Budget Bureau, to finish advanced planning for the Fishtrap job.

"The Hawesville-Cannelton project is in the Congressional district of Representative William H. Natcher, Bowling Green, a member of the Appropriations Committee.

"Natcher expressed disappointment that his committee failed to include \$301,000 for the start of work on Fishtrap, but expressed confidence the Senate would include the sum when it receives the bill from the House.

"Senators John Sherman Cooper and Thurston B. Morton also expressed regret over the committee failure to recommend funds for starting construction of the Fishtrap reservoir.

#### "TO MAKE EVERY EFFORT

"The senators said they would make every effort to have the Senate include in the bill, in addition to \$349,000 for planning, \$301,000 to begin construction at Fishtrap. That would be a total of \$650,000, the amount the Army Corps of Engineers testified they could use in 1961.

"Motron and Cooper called attention to last year's discussion on the Senate floor when Senator Ellender, chairman of the Senate subcommittee on public-works appropriations, in reply to question from Senator Cooper, stated:

'I will do all I can in that connection, because I believe the Big Sandy is one of the key rivers in the area which should be controlled in order to stop floods.'

"SAYS ASSURANCE GIVEN

"Representative Carl D. Perkins, in whose district Fishtrap lies, has been assured by Senate Leader Lyndon Johnson, member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, that the \$301,000 will be added by that body, Johnson said he had talked to every member of the Senate subcommittee that would handle the bill and had received their promises to vote for Fishtrap.

"Natcher said it is especially important that construction funds for Fishtrap be obtained this year, because next year the Kentucky delegation will be seeking money to start work on the Upper Green River reservoir, which then will be in its third year of advance engineering.

"There is to be temporarily a reduction in the \$17,000,000, which the Budget Bureau approved for Barkley Dam on the lower Cumberland River.

"The committee approved only \$3,300,000. Natcher explained the reduction is necessary because there already has been spent on the \$186,000,000 project almost as much as has been authorized by the Public Works committees of the two houses--which is

\$36,000,000. However, he said, additional funds will be voted when the authorization is passed.

"Other items in the appropriations bill followed the figures proposed by the Budget Bureau. They include:

"Ohio River--Greenup locks and dams, \$9,959,000; Locks and Dam 41 at Louisville, \$9,215,000; Warsaw-Markland Locks and Dam at New Richmond, \$15,000,000; Ohio River-basin survey, \$400,000.

"Green River--Nolin Reservoir near Brownsville, in Edmonson County, \$2,600,000; Barren River Reservoir in Allen County, near Scottsville, \$2,175,000; Green River Reservoir in Green County, for advanced engineering, \$100,000; Panther Creek drainage project near Owensboro, \$15,000 to continue survey.

"Big Sandy River--In addition to \$349,000 to finish Fishtrap planning, \$10,000 was approved to continue survey of the Big Sandy.

"Upper Cumberland--Survey near the mouth of Bunches Creek in East Kentucky.

"Licking River--\$20,000 to continue survey in East Kentucky.

"Had not the reduction been necessary in the Barkley Dam figure, Kentucky would have led all the other states in the amount of money approved for river projects. As it is,



Kentucky's total of \$55,858,000 puts it second to California.

"The Budget Bureau's request for \$3,841,778,985, in the bill was slashed \$159,217,195 by the committee. The sum voted for river improvements totals \$960,027,180, covering 388 projects with an eventual cost of \$15,000,000,000.

### "32 STARTS APPROVED

"For the first time in several years, the Budget Bureau gave its approval to new projects, asking for a total of three new construction jobs.

"The committee approved 32 construction starts. It also approved 26 new surveys which were not on the Budget Bureau's list and 15 planning studies similar to Hawesville-Cannelton, which were not on the list sent up by the bureau."

The Senate Appropriations Committee approved the Agricultural Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1961 on Friday of last week. Ordinarily, the Senate adds projects and additional amounts. This year all of the laboratories added by the House, except the tobacco, were removed by the Senate. One of my friends who is a member of the Agricultural Subcommittee in the Senate informed me that such a good case was made in the House for tobacco that the Senate immediately approved this one project, but the soil and water resource laboratories added in the bill by our Subcommittee were removed because the Senate felt that they were not properly justified.

Occasionally, I find others sitting in the saddle with me on some of the matters that I work on and this applies to the tobacco research laboratory. In the May 21, 1960, issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL appeared an article, "Tobacco-Study Measure Gains." This article is as follows:

"SENATE BODY APPROVES SPENDING \$250,000 TO BEGIN U. K. RESEARCH.

"The Senate Appropriations Committee Friday approved spending \$250,000 to begin research at the University of Kentucky on the problems of tobacco growers.

"The appropriation would be for study at the yet-to-be-erected agricultural and research service building for which the recent Kentucky Legislature set aside \$1,000,000.

"The appropriation for Kentucky was included in a \$4,000,222,683, farm spending and loan bill. It was the only construction item added to the bill by the House that was kept by the Senate committee, Senator John Sherman Cooper's office said.

"NOT IN IKE'S BUDGET

"The Somerset Republican is backing the Kentucky project with Representative William H. Natcher, Bowling Green Democrat, who championed it in the House.

"The tobacco-research project was not in President Eisenhower's budget. Nor did the Agriculture Department join Natcher in his campaign to launch the program.

"Although 22 states grow tobacco, eight produce the bulk of the crop in this country.

The U. of K. laboratory would concern itself as much with the problems faced by growers of flue-cured tobacco as it would with the needs of burley and flue-cured producers in Kentucky.

"Cooper's office also announced that the Senate Appropriations Committee added \$2,000,000 to the co-operative extension work bill, which provides federal funds to help pay county agents and home-demonstration agents.

#### "OTHER ITEMS INCLUDED

"The House also had added \$2,000,000 making the appropriation \$4,000,000 greater than last year's.

"Also included was \$19,000,000 for brucellosis control; \$10,000,000, for Rural Electrification Administration loans; a like amount for telephone loans, and \$40,000,000, for use by the Farmers Home Administration.

"The committee-approved bill is for Agriculture Department spending in the fiscal year beginning July 1. It calls for \$62,279,183, over the amount recently approved by the House, but is still \$135,040,507 below the amount sought by the Administration."

On Thursday of this past week, the House Public Works Committee approved my Resolution which authorizes the Corps of Engineers to make the necessary study of the Green and Barren Rivers for navigation improvements at this time.

This Resolution pertains to Locks and Dams 3 and 4. The same Resolution was adopted by the Senate Committee on Public Works and now we must earmark at least \$25,000 of the General Study money under the Corps of Engineers for this project if it is to start during the Fiscal Year 1961.

The Republican Party is very much confused over the Summit Meeting failure. Peace and prosperity were to be the main battle cries, and for months now they have maintained a strangle hold on peace. The question now is whether or not the failure of the Summit Meeting will have any effect on Nixon's chances for the Presidency. The President was not hurt as badly as originally believed due to the fact that Khrushchev plummeted from the summit to the gutter. He accused the President of being a "fishy" friend and a "thief." This was going too far.

There is considerable talk in Washington today that Kennedy's chances are not as good as a result of Khrushchev's outburst. At forty-three years of age, there are some people in this country who cannot believe he could combat such a cold, ruthless madman as Khrushchev.

The House Rules Committee on Wednesday of last week, sent to the House for debate a \$975,000,000 School Bill. The House Rules Committee count was 7 to 5...right down the middle along Party lines. The ~~\$925,000,000~~ (325) is for one year and the same amount will be

authorized each of two other years. This bill will stir up quite a controversy in the House.

One explanation of Khrushchev's behavior is the fact that he is trying to save himself in Russia. There is considerable evidence that he may not be as free an agent as some believe. Cyrus Eaton of Cleveland is a right unusual man. Many times a millionaire, and apparently a friend of Khrushchev's, one of the Senators is in favor of trying Eaton under the provisions of the Logan Act. The Cleveland Capitalist will, in the end, have his eyes opened in such a manner that the punishment will be considerably more than any sentence under the Logan Act. He has exchanged presents with Khrushchev and has made visits.

One of the main problems in this country is a question of adequate supply of pure water. We are rapidly reaching the limit of our supply. The only remaining sources are salt and brackish water. When we reach the point where available fresh water is inadequate, then we must turn to the ocean. A bill is now pending which authorizes an appropriation of \$17.5 million for a speedup on research and development during the fiscal year of 1961. This is a more serious matter than you might think.

Senator Kennedy continues along the way from New Hampshire to Maryland to West Virginia to Indiana to Wisconsin to Nebraska and now to Oregon, where he defeated Senator Morse in his home state by a land-slide vote. The heading-off ceremony may be too late.

May 25, 1960

The Senate passed the Agricultural Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1961 yesterday by a vote of 74 to 1. Senator Bush of Connecticut voted against the Bill. My tobacco research money totalling \$250,000 to establish a tobacco research laboratory was in the Bill and we had no difficulty about this matter.

Page 10166 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 24, 1960, shows the following statement made by Senator Cooper:

"MR. COOPER. I know my State will be very appreciative of the fact that the committee retained the \$250,000 item which had been placed in the bill in the House, and largely through the initiative of my colleague, Representative William Natcher, of Kentucky, to initiate a tobacco research center in Kentucky.

"I wish to thank the committee and the Senator from Georgia for maintaining that appropriation."

When the House passed our Bill on Wednesday of last week, the proceedings are recorded in the May 10, 1960, and the May 11, 1960, CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS. On Pages 9174-9176 appears my speech on this Bill.

May 26, 1960

President Eisenhower made a report to the Nation last night by radio and t.v. His explanation concerning the U-2 incident certainly met with my approval and personally, I never expected much from the Summit Conference, and was not at all surprised when Khrushchev abandoned the idea.

Senator Morton of Kentucky, according to news stories now appearing in the papers, is either in the No. 1 or No. 2 position for the Vice Presidential nomination on the Republican ticket. Right with Morton is Henry Cabot Lodge, former Massachusetts Senator, and the United States' Ambassador to the U. N.

Charlie Halleck, the Minority Leader in the House, is way down on the list and further, I understand is having more difficulty than at any time in the past in his race for reelection to the House.

Speaking of reelection campaigns, my Chairman, Mr. Cannon of Missouri, has two opponents, and he is really making noises like a candidate. Of course, he will experience little or no difficulty in being reelected, but he is taking no chances.

An experimental Midas spy satellite is today whirling about the earth every 94.34 minutes ready to test its missile detection equipment. This satellite weighs 2½ tons and uses infrared sensing devices to detect the

heat trail of a hostile missile the instant it is fired. The alarm would be radioed to the United States which then would have about 30 minutes to activate defense and retaliatory measures. Its path through space ranged from an apogee of 322 miles to a perigee of 292.1 miles. Its instrument laden nose always is pointed at the earth and this mammoth satellite is 22 feet long and five feet in diameter. This is the best example that I could give of the fact that we now have our rocket booster engines up in the neighborhood of one million pounds' thrust.

Today, we will take up under the Five Minute Rule, the Federal Assistance to the States' School Construction Bill. One amendment will be offered which authorizes loans to Catholic schools. The method used to determine the amounts to be received by each state is based on the number of school children from 5 through 17 years of age in ratio to the number in the United States. This does not mean that they have to be in school. This Bill provides \$325 million per year for each of three years. A segregation amendment probably will be offered and a number of other amendments which will do the Bill no good. To me, this is a right poor School Construction Bill, and is a last resort sort of thing.

The Democratic National Committee yesterday selected Senator Church of Idaho as the keynote speaker for the Democratic National Convention, and Governor Collins of Florida as the permanent chairman. Hale Boggs, a Member of the House, was in line for chairman but was sidetracked along the way. This man



Collins is strictly a political nonentity reaching for the moon. I am personally acquainted with this man, and know that his philosophy is certainly not the philosophy of the people in the Deep South, and further that he is a political opportunist. All we would have to do to destroy the Democratic ticket in California is to put this man on as Vice President. He is a Casper Milktoast sort of individual, and the Members of Congress were very much amused when the announcement was made by Paul Butler and his group concerning the permanent chairman.

On Saturday of last week just before the Primary on Tuesday of this week, our candidate for the United States Senate, Keen Johnson, was taken ill in Owensboro, Kentucky, and was operated on for an intestinal block at the Owensboro hospital. He is still confined, but is improving rapidly. A man 68 years of age experiences considerable more difficulty with this type of operation than a younger man would. It now appears that Keen has defeated John Young Brown by some 40,000 majority in the State, but lost his own Congressional District. This is a bad sign. Of the eight Congressional Districts in Kentucky, Keen carried seven and John Young Brown carried the Sixth Congressional District. My own District, the Second, gave the second largest majority in Kentucky just as I expected it would do. The District expected to give the largest majority in the State was the Third District composed of Louisville and Jefferson County. The majority here was less than 5,000 and came as quite a surprise to the people. A small vote was cast all over the State, and the signs certainly

are not good politically. From the very beginning, I was a little afraid that a Primary would develop certain signs which are distinct warnings and unless corrected will mean only one thing.

We have kidded our friend, Representative John C. Watts, of the Sixth Congressional District, considerably during the past two days and finally informed him that one of the counties down in the Second District had agreed to permit him to move his family down and establish residence. His own District went for John Young Brown and the Chandler faction.

May 27, 1960

Yesterday we passed the Federal Assistance to States for School Construction Bill by 17 votes. A number of amendments were offered, and refused, but before we finished the Powell Amendment was hooked on to the Bill. Representative Powell, the colored Baptist minister from Harlem, New York, offered his amendment which provides that no State shall be a recipient that fails to carry out the decision of the Supreme Court concerning integration.

May 28, 1960

Brucellosis has become a right serious matter in this country...tuberculosis of animals and undulant fever in people. Several weeks ago I secured \$30,000 additional from the Department of Agriculture for Kentucky

and again this past week I secured an additional \$7,500. An article appeared in the Courier-Journal entitled "U.S. Allots More in War on Stock Ills." The article is as follows:

"Washington, May 19.-- The Federal Government made \$7,500 more available to the State of Kentucky Thursday to be spent during this fiscal year for the eradication of livestock disease.

"Because that sum is to be matched by \$7,500 in State funds, the total additional money to be spent before July 1 is \$15,000.

"That will bring to \$1,064,000 the sum the State and Federal Government together will spend in Kentucky this fiscal year for that purpose. When states fail to match the money available to them from the Federal Government, the Department of Agriculture allots the surplus to states that are willing to co-operate.

"Kentucky got an extra allotment of \$30,000 in January. Word of the new apportionment of matching funds was given to Representative William H. Natcher by Dr. M. R. Clarkson, associate administrator of agricultural research.

"Natcher, a member of the Appropriations Committee, said the agricultural-appropriations bill passed last week by the House contains \$19,000,000 to be used to eradicate livestock disease. That's an increase of \$3,500,000 over the amount requested by the President's Budget Bureau, Natcher said.

"The Bowling Green Congressman said Kentucky's willingness to match the federal funds and the vigor with which the State Department of Agriculture is pushing its eradication program made it possible to obtain the two extra allotments this year."

May 31, 1960

COAL

Western Kentucky coal production hit all all-time high last year despite a nationwide decrease. Development of our navigation and flood control projects in our section is now paying dividends. National output for 1959 dropped 15% and Western Kentucky's increase was 6.19%. A total tonnage of 29,401,573 tons was produced. Hopkins County produced 11,336,474 tons; Muhlenberg County produced 10,067,026; Union County produced 2,741,048 tons; Webster produced 1,244,937 tons; Daviess produced 759,808 tons; Henderson produced 277,791 tons; Butler produced 215,082 tons; Hancock produced 118,511 tons; McLean produced 3,590 tons; and Christian produced 1,372 tons.

June 1, 1960

Kentucky's population has gone over three million for the first time in history. An unofficial tabulation of census figures for 1960 places Kentucky's population at 3,003,233, compared with 2,944,806, under the 1950 census. The following is the county by county breakdown:

FIRST DISTRICT

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1950</u>
Ballard	8,282	8,545
Carlisle	5,568	6,206
Calloway	20,936	20,157
Caldwell	13,030	13,199
Christian	56,891	42,359
Crittenden	8,645	10,818
Fulton	11,242	13,668
Graves	29,938	31,364
Hickman	6,749	7,778
Livingston	6,971	7,184
Logan	20,819	22,335
Lyon	5,901	6,853
Marshall	16,705	13,387
McCracken	56,823	49,137
Muhlenberg	27,654	32,501
Todd	11,268	12,890
Trigg	8,828	9,683
Total	316,260	308,054
Plus 8,196		

SECOND DISTRICT

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1950</u>
Daviess	70,066	57,241
Grayson	15,671	17,063
Warren	45,039	42,758
Hancock	5,329	6,009
Butler	9,571	11,309
Simpson	11,465	11,678
Allen	12,113	13,787
Edmonson	8,013	9,376
Union	14,479	14,893
Breckinridge	14,597	15,528
Ohio	17,565	20,840
Hopkins	38,233	38,815
Webster	14,166	15,555
McLean	9,281	10,021
Henderson	33,321	30,715
<b>Total</b>	<b>318,909</b>	<b>315,588</b>
<b>Plus 3,321</b>		

THIRD DISTRICT

COUNTY

1960

1950

Jefferson

605,113

484,615

Plus 120,498

# FOURTH DISTRICT

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1950</u>
Adair	14,634	17,603
Anderson	8,577	8,984
Barren	28,136	28,461
Bullitt	15,676	11,349
Green	11,229	11,261
Hardin (Ft. Knox Inc.)	67,592	50,312
Hart	13,985	15,321
LaRue	10,294	9,956
Marion	16,756	17,212
Meade	18,905	9,422
Mercer	14,635	14,643
Metcalf	8,324	9,851
Nelson	22,069	19,521
Shelby	18,383	17,912
Spencer	5,626	6,157
Taylor	16,229	14,403
Washington	11,122	12,777
Total	302,172	275,145
Plus 27,027		



FIFTH DISTRICT

COUNTY

1960

1950

Estimated

326,000

293,928

Plus 32,072

SIXTH DISTRICT

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1950</u>
Madison	33,615	31,179
Woodford	11,656	11,212
Jessamine	13,434	12,458
Scott	15,184	15,141
Boyle	20,990	20,532
Estill	12,401	14,677
Nicholas	6,653	7,532
Powell	5,749	6,812
Lincoln	16,701	18,668
Clark	20,951	18,898
Franklin	29,228	25,933
Fayette	130,132	100,746
Montgomery	13,369	13,025
Henry	10,900	11,394
Harrison	13,631	13,736
Robertson	2,444	2,881
Casey	14,132	17,446
Bourbon	17,904	17,752
Owen	8,196	9,755
Garrard	9,684	11,029
Total	406,954	380,806

# SEVENTH DISTRICT

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1950</u>
Wolfe	6,495	7,615
Morgan	10,906	13,624
Elliott	6,302	7,085
Magoffin	11,089	13,839
Bath	9,088	10,410
Knott	16,849	20,320
Floyd	41,483	53,500
Lawrence	12,040	14,418
Breathitt	15,470	19,964
Martin	10,125	11,677
Rowan	12,734	12,708
Greenup	29,045	24,887
Letcher	29,911	39,522
Lee	7,386	8,739
Carter	20,649	22,559
Boyd	51,543	49,949
Johnson	19,652	23,846
Menifee	4,243	4,798
Perry	34,889	46,566
Pike	67,901	81,154
Total	417,800	487,180
Minus 69,380		

EIGHTH DISTRICT

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1950</u>
Leslie	10,926	15,537
Pulaski	34,165	38,452
Comberland	7,801	9,309
Jackson	10,669	13,101
Monroe	11,763	13,770
Owsley	5,329	7,324
Russell	10,982	13,717
Wayne	14,696	16,475
Clinton	8,541	10,605
McCreary	12,330	16,660
Rockcastle	12,231	13,825
Whitley	25,665	31,940
Bell	23,493	47,602
Knox	25,142	30,409
Clay	20,642	23,116
Harlan	50,765	71,751
Laurel	24,895	25,797
Total	310,035	399,490
Minus 89,455		

June 2, 1960

We have completed hearings on our Mutual Security Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1961. The pressure was so great that the Chairman of our Subcommittee, Mr. Passman, decided to put off the markup of the Bill for about two weeks. I have received a message from the White House, and messages from every pressure group, I guess, in the United States, and I am still of the opinion that this Bill should be substantially reduced this year.

At the close of World War II, we started the Marshall Plan which saved Western Europe. Now our friends are back on their feet, in good shape, and are busy setting up the Six Common Market Countries' Agreement and the Outer Seven Trade Bloc combine. France and Italy are the leaders of the Six Common Market Countries, and Great Britain is the leader of the Outer Seven combine. These two groups have decided that import duties on commodities which in the main come from this country are to be raised to the extent that there will be trading in certain commodities only within their own combine. This is not the best of treatment and certainly not to the best friend that they have ever had.

After spending \$80 billion in foreign aid beginning in July of 1945 and extending through the last Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1960, we are now confronted with restric-

tive tariff proposals which place us in a right precarious position.

Now is the time to substantially reduce the Foreign Aid Appropriation Bill and at the same time start talking quite frankly to our friends abroad. We are confronted with the fact that we have outstanding against our gold reserve \$9 billion and in addition about \$7 billion which if called would place our \$19.5 billion gold reserves considerably below the point of guaranteeing the currency of this country's credits for a total of \$12 billion. All along, we have permitted increases in tariff proposals against us, but we have now reached the point where something must be done. Uncle Sam's shoulders are not broad enough to carry the present-day burden of the entire world - less those countries behind the Iron Curtain.

From January 6 through May 31, the House has been in session 86 days. We have enacted 66 public bills into law, 38 private bills, and have passed a total of 241 bills. The House has reported 467 bills. During this time, we had 56 quorum calls, and 53 yea and nay votes. So far, the President has vetoed 5 House bills.

June 6, 1960

A number of bills must be acted upon before we adjourn. We have passed the Federal Aid to Education Bill and the Depressed Areas Bill. Chances are that both of these

Bills will be vetoed. The River and Harbor Omnibus Bill was passed by the House last year, and was reported by the Senate this past week. We passed a Housing Bill which is now pending in the Senate. Hearings have been completed on a social security bill which must be acted upon before we leave and the Ways and Means Committee will probably bring out a bill pertaining to hospital assistance for the aged which is about halfway between the Forand Bill and the Administration Bill. Hearings have been completed on minimum wage and minimum extension coverage bill. The Common Situs Picketing Bill is now before the Rules Committee and the Agriculture Bill which deals by the way with only a few of the surplus commodities is before the Rules Committee. Before we leave, we must act upon a Sugar Act Extension Bill. We have completed hearings on Mutual Security Appropriations and should mark this Bill up in the next few days. The Mutual Security Authorization Bill passed the House on April 21. An increase in bond interest rates is now before the Committee on Rules and hearings are underway on a postal rate increase bill. A clean elections bill passed the Senate on January 25, and should be up in the House before too long. The Discharge Petition for the Federal Pay Increase of 9 percent finally secured 219 names, and should be called up between now and June 13. The President has indicated that he will veto this Bill or any pay increase bill. H. R. 5, the Foreign Investments Bill passed the House and is now pending in the Senate.

All of the appropriations' bills with the exception of Mutual Security, military construction, and one or two supplemental appropriations' bills have passed the House and are now pending in the Senate.

Under the 1960 census, unless there are changes which are not evident today, the following states will lose seats: New York and Pennsylvania (3 each), Arkansas and Massachusetts (2 each), Alabama, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Carolina, and West Virginia (1 each). Six states are expected to pick up additional Representatives: California (7), Florida (4), Michigan and Texas (2 each), and Hawaii and Arizona (1 each).

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has made a number of investigations over the past few months concerning Sherman Adams, Commissioners of the Federal Communications Commission, payola, and many other investigations pertaining to thievery and morals and now two newspaper reporters who apparently are employed by the Knight Newspapers, Inc, Don Oberdorfer and Walter Pincus, are busily engaged in inspecting the records in the Clerk's Office concerning the Members of the House who have traveled at the expense of the government, spending different amounts for hotel, food bills, bar bills, and in some instances taking along their wives and the expenses of the wives being paid by the government. These articles have caused quite a sensation in the past few



in the WASHINGTON POST and in the LIFE magazine. The Chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, Oren Harris, of Arkansas, together with certain other members of his Committee, and Representative Buckley, the Chairman of Public Works Committee and certain other members of his Committee are really up for inspection. According to rumor today, these articles will continue and before it is over a great many members of the House who have made trips at government expense will be given a good, thorough airing. Investigations of the Sherman Adams case, the Miami t.v. case, t. v. generally, and the commissioners of several of the Departments in our government caused quite a sensation at the time, and now probably we are seeing the results of premeditated scheming to get even.

June 7, 1960

During the past weekend, Nikita S. Khrushchev made a speech in which he said that President Eisenhower at the close of his term as President could be placed in charge of a children's home in Russia. The President was attending the 1915 Class Reunion at West Point and he issued a statement denoting the fact that Khrushchev's outburst of bad temper had simply unified the free countries more closely than ever before. Sunday, President Eisenhower flew to South Bend, Indiana, and spoke at Notre Dame and here he said that

"the enemies of human dignity lurk in a thousand places in governments that have become spiritual wastelands, and in leaders that brandish angry epithets, slogans, and satellites."

The name calling and unfriendly relations continue from day to day which, of course, continues the cold war and in fact makes conditions extremely precarious today.

The markup of the Foreign Aid Appropriation Bill has been continued for several days and my good friend, Otto Passman, who is Chairman of the Subcommittee suddenly may find himself in an untenable position before the Khrushchev - Eisenhower name calling period ceases.

It now appears that for the first time in over 82 years the residents of the District of Columbia may soon have the right to vote for a Presidential candidate. They now only have the right to elect delegates and representatives to the National Conventions. Representative Smith, Chairman of the Rules Committee, agreed today to call the necessary hearing for the purpose of considering the District of Columbia Voting Bill which was favorably reported from the Committee on the Judiciary. Under this Bill, the citizens of the District of Columbia would have the right to vote for President and Vice President. Strictly speaking, this is not the Home Rule Bill that a number of the District organizations have requested for years.

Today an unusual Primary is being held in the State of Montana. Montana has two Representatives in the House - Representative Metcalf, a former Supreme Court judge and Representative Anderson, a former reserve General in the Army. Senator Murray, who has served in the Senate from Montana since 1934, decided to run for reelection and due to his age and physical condition generally, at the last minute withdrew. Before he decided to withdraw, Anderson announced against him and Metcalf had indicated that he would run in a three-man race. Senator Murray is an outstanding citizen of Montana, and when the two Representatives decided to take him on, he withdrew and issued a statement to the effect that over the years he had been a friend of both of the Representatives from Montana, and was surprised that they would treat him in such a manner. This statement brought forth a man named Bonner who is an ex-Governor. Bonner, according to my information, has the support of the Murray followers and unless something right unusual takes place, may defeat both of the House Members. Under ordinary circumstances, I would think that Metcalf would win, but a number of people in Montana believe that Senator Murray was mistreated by two of his former friends and this may bring about an upset.

An editorial appeared in one of the Washington papers yesterday pertaining to Senators Theodore F. Green, Joseph C. O'Mahoney, and James E. Murray. Each of these men has decided not to run for reelection and their absence will be felt in the Senate. All liberals in their way of thinking and they have the respect of all of the other Senators.

These men, as pointed out in the article, have fought cleanly and effectively and have scorned slickness and cant. The new generation of Senators such as the Talmadges and others could learn a lesson from men like O'Mahoney, Green and Murray.

The combine behind the Congressional investigations concerning junkets is still underway. Today's WASHINGTON POST carries a story concerning Representative Chipperfield of Illinois who is the ranking Republican on the Foreign Affairs Committee, and a former Chairman of the Committee. His use of counterpart funds is severely criticised. It appears that the Republicans as well as the Democrats will be severely criticised before this investigation is over.

June 10, 1960

Yesterday, we marked up the Foreign Aid Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1961. Hearings were completed on Thursday of last week and in order to let a little of the pressure subside, the markup was postponed indefinitely. Finally, our Chairman of the Subcommittee, Mr. Passman of Louisiana, decided we should meet and markup the Bill.

I have served on this Subcommittee for six years, and more pressure was exerted this time than at any time since I have been

a member. Beginning at the White House, and extending on down through the Government, every move was made to obtain the full amount authorized of \$4,086,300,000.

Our Subcommittee is composed of 11 members. Seven are Democrats and four are Republicans. When the markup takes place, the Chairman of the full Committee, Mr. Cannon, automatically becomes eligible to participate in the markup and he attends each session. On the Republican side, we have John Taber of New York who, all the way through the hearings, makes a strong case against foreign aid appropriations, and then at the time of the markup votes for every penny requested by the Administration. The printed record shows his opposition, but the tune changes when the markup starts. Ford of Michigan, and Conte of Massachusetts are both for the entire amount requested. Rhodes of Arizona is the fourth Republican member and he is ~~about~~ for 2/3 of the amount requested.

On the Democratic side, the Chairman, Mr. Passman of Louisiana, Gary of Virginia, Alexander of North Carolina, Andrews of Alabama, and Montoya of New Mexico are all in favor of substantial reductions in the entire program. Alexander, Andrews, and Passman each year vote against the Authorization Bill. This is the best criteria of their feeling insofar as the Mutual Security Program is concerned. Rooney of New York and I favor some foreign aid, but are in favor of cutting out a lot of the "fat."

Up to this time, Rooney has always voted with the four Republican members favoring the entire program. This action occurs on the markup. Yesterday, Rooney favored every reduction motion that was offered, and this action goes back to the floor action which took place last year on his bill. He is the Chairman of the Subcommittee on State and Justice and the leadership shifted and joined Kenneth Gray of Illinois in adding to the Rooney bill an amendment to build a new Federal penitentiary in Gray's District. Hearings at great length were conducted and on the floor, Rooney voted vigorously against the amendment. He ended up with only 17 votes, one of which was mine. I have never seen an Irishman, in my life, as mad as he was when this took place. I recall distinctly when he said that another day would come, and yesterday, in my opinion, was that day. The leadership was very much interested in obtaining considerably more than was voted at the markup.

About a week ago, my neighbor across the hall, Representative Conte of Massachusetts, sat down with President Eisenhower and went over the entire program. The President agreed that if the Subcommittee would vote approximately \$3,675,000,000, this amount would be adequate. For one thing, the Senate would add about \$200,000,000, and this would bring the amount up near to the top authorization. In the markup yesterday, the total sum of \$3,384,500,000, was voted.

There were no close votes and there was no controversy whatsoever. The Democrats voted solid, and the Republicans voted solid. For Fiscal Year 1961, the President and the Bureau of the Budget requested \$4,175,000,000, for this Program. The 1961 Authorization provided for \$4,086,300,000.

For the 18 Items in the Bill, we have the following amounts approved by the Subcommittee:

ITEMAUTHORIZATIONRECOMMENDEDREDUCTION

Military Assistance	\$2,000,000,000	\$1,600,000,000	\$400,000,000
Defense Support	675,000,000	600,000,000	75,000,000
Technical Cooperation	172,000,000	150,000,000	22,000,000
U. N. Technical Assistance	33,000,000	33,000,000	-----
Org. of American States	1,500,000	1,500,000	-----
Special Assistance	256,000,000	206,000,000	50,000,000
Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration	10,000,000	10,000,000	-----
U. N. Refugee	1,300,000	1,300,000	-----
U. S. Escapee Program	3,500,000	3,500,000	-----
U. N. Children's Fund	12,000,000	12,000,000	-----
Palestine Refugees	16,500,000	16,500,000	-----
NATO Science	1,800,000	1,200,000	600,000
Ocean Freight	2,000,000	2,000,000	-----
Gen. Admin. Expenses	40,000,000	38,000,000	2,000,000
State Admin. Expenses	8,300,000	8,000,000	300,000
Atoms for Peace	3,400,000	1,500,000	1,900,000
Contingency Fund	150,000,000	150,000,000	-----
Development Loan Fund	700,000,000	550,000,000	150,000,000



June 11, 1960

President Eisenhower still insists on making his trip to Japan notwithstanding the fact that 10,000 Japanese came close to mobbing White House Press Secretary, James C. Hagerty, who is now in Japan making arrangements for the President's visit. 10,000 screaming leftist demonstrators fighting against an Eisenhower visit to Japan besieged the car of White House Press Secretary Hagerty for more than hour on Friday slashing the tires and cracking windows. Finally, a helicopter was used to rescue Mr. Hagerty, United States Ambassador Douglas MacArthur II and White House Appointments Secretary Thomas E. Stephens. None of them were injured but this was a serious situation. I do not believe that the President will be harmed, but certainly he can be embarrassed. Some thought should be given to cancelling this trip.

The 1960 population census shows that the District of Columbia has dropped 54,246 in the last decade. This is a decrease of 6.8%. Total District population now stands at 747,932, compared with the 1950 figure of 802,178. The District of Columbia is rapidly becoming a city of colored people. Over 60% of the population today is colored.

Governor Rockefeller of New York issued a real blast this past week. He prepared and issued a statement calling on Vice President Nixon to take a stand on the present-day issues. Nixon later spoke in New Jersey at a press conference at which time he answered Governor Rockefeller. In his statement yester-

day, Nixon stated that certainly he did not wish to engage in any controversy with Governor Rockefeller, but he wanted the Governor to know his wish not to be nominated for Vice President would be strictly adhered to. This statement, of course, brought forth laughter, and the Republicans generally believe that Rockefeller's blast completely eliminated him insofar as the National Convention is concerned this year. Rockefeller had a chance about six or seven weeks ago to start a drive that would have, in my opinion, unseated Nixon, but he only flew from limb to limb and was afraid to leave the tree.

The EVENING STAR here in Washington was really scooped on the Mutual Security Appropriation Bill and the WASHINGTON POST without any facts whatsoever and rather than to be scooped, placed a small statement on the front page to the effect that "a House Appropriations subcommittee approved a cut of almost \$800,000,000, in foreign aid funds."

June 13, 1960

Our Subcommittee on Foreign Operations submitted to the full Committee today our recommendations for the Mutual Security Program for Fiscal Year 1961.

As I drove in to the House Office Building garage this morning, I noticed

cadillacs up and down New Jersey Avenue between the Old and New House Office Buildings almost from corner to corner. This indicated that the White House and the Departments downtown were working early trying to hold all 20 Republicans together. We had quite a battle and every amendment offered by the Republicans was defeated. The amendments pertaining to Military Assistance and Defense Support were offered by John Taber, the ranking Minority Member, and when four of the Republicans voted with us, silence prevailed. It was so quiet when the roll call votes were taking place that you could hear people walking in the hall outside our closed Committee doors.

The bill as submitted provides \$3, 385,500,000, of new money and in addition, we reappropriated \$52,514,000, in unobligated funds. These two amounts added to the amount of unexpended funds totaling \$4,713,665,000, will make a total of \$8,154,365,000, in the pipeline for Fiscal Year 1961 in foreign aid money. This amount is fully adequate.

Tomorrow we take up the District of Columbia constitutional amendment provision which gives residents of the District the right to vote for President and Vice President.

Our Mutual Security Bill for Fiscal Year 1961 will go on the floor on Thursday of this week.

June 14, 1960

The American Bar Association will soon release a study pertaining to the law of outer space.

When I served on the Select Committee on Astronautics and Outer Space, we made a careful study over a period of twelve months along this line and prepared and passed the bill setting up the new Space Agency. During our hearings, we heard a number of outstanding lawyers concerning international law and the law of outer space. Some of the problems pertained to the extent of sovereignty over a celestial body, and the registration of space vehicles. Another problem that we thought about and which must be solved sooner or later is the question of emigration and immigration rules if the planets are populated. Safety rules, of course, will be needed, and the rights of passage into outer space through the air space claimed by each nation must be resolved.

In addition to the American Bar Association study, Congress will probably designate a Subcommittee of our new Space Committee to make such a study.

Each year, the question arises as to how much we can afford to spend for defense. The Senate will raise our Bill nearly \$1 billion, making the figure approximately \$41 billion.

The Air Force probably will win its fight to set up two additional Atlas missile

squadrons at a cost of about \$250 million, and it now appears that the Navy will get its \$293 million super-aircraft carrier. Bomarc B missiles, all but shelved by the House will get a new lease on life from the Senate, which is almost certain to appropriate \$294 million for the program.

Beginning with the Administration of George Washington and extending through the Administration of Harry Truman and up to the Eisenhower Administration, a little over \$500 billion was raised in taxes and expended. From the time the Eisenhower Administration took office in 1953 up to the present time, more has been raised in taxes and more has been expended than during the period of from Washington through Truman.

June 16, 1960

Today we take our Mutual Security Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1961 to the floor for final action.

During the past few days, every known type of pressure has been used to increase the amount voted by our Subcommittee. This Bill contains ample funds and we intend to vigorously hold the Bill as reported by the full Committee.

The LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL is just about ready to write a fine editorial in which they take a passing shot at me. A number of articles have been written about this matter in the past few days by the

correspondent of the COURIER-JOURNAL here in Washington, Robert L. Riggs. His last article is entitled, "House Unit Rejects Ike Aid Plea." This article is as follows:

"Washington, June 13.--Republicans and Democrats alike rebuffed President Eisenhower Monday on two test attempts to get the full Appropriations Committee of the House to restore some of the money a subcommittee cut out of the foreign-assistance program.

"By one vote of 27 to 16 and another vote of 26 to 16, the 50-man Appropriations Committee stood by the 17 per cent reduction made by the subcommittee in spite of pleas the President sent to the House leadership Saturday.

"Of the nine reductions the subcommittee made in voting \$3,384,500,000, for the mutual-security program, Eisenhower specifically asked restoration of two.

#### "2 AMENDMENTS FAIL

"In line with the President's request, John Taber of New York, ranking Republican on the committee moved to restore half the \$400,000,000, cut from the \$2,000,000,000, Eisenhower had originally asked for military assistance. The Taber amendment lost, 27 to 16.

"A Michigan Republican, Gerald R. Ford, then moved to put back \$50,000,000, to the defense-support allotment. That lost 26 to 16.

"When it became obvious, after a meeting that lasted nearly 3 hours, that the President could not even muster the 20 Republicans on the committee, all attempts to amend the bill in committee were abandoned.

#### "GOES TO HOUSE THURSDAY

"Clarke Cannon (D., Mo.), chairman of the full committee, said that the group's votes plainly indicated there would be no chance to increase the amounts when the appropriation bill goes before the House Thursday.

"Members of the committee contended that even with the reductions made in the sums requested by the President, the Mutual Security Administration will have all the money it needs.

"William H. Natcher of Bowling Green, Kentucky, member of the subcommittee, pointed out that the committee is reappropriating \$52,514,000, the M. S. A. had been unable to spend or obligate during the current fiscal year.

#### "SUM HELD ADEQUATE

"With the new money we are appropriating, with the money we are reappropriating, and with the money already

in the pipelines,' Natcher said, 'the Mutual Security Administration will have available more than \$8,000,000,000, for the fiscal year which begins July 1. That sum certainly is adequate to meet the program.'

"Natcher, who always has regarded himself as a supporter of the foreign-aid program, has been critical this year of some of the expenditures for training personnel to administer the projects.

"The President's original request for new money this year was \$4,175,000,000. In passing its legislative authorization, Congress reduced to \$4,086,300,000, the sum that could be appropriated.

#### "RESTORATION ASKED

"The committee's action hence is a reduction of \$701,800,000, from the amount authorized and \$790,500,000, less than the President's initial request.

"In his message to the House leaders before departing for the Far East, President Eisenhower said:

"'For our own security and for the common defense of the free world, I most earnestly request your cooperation in restoring these cuts.'"



June 17, 1960

The headlines in the WASHINGTON POST this morning are as follows: "Congress Is Shocked By U. S. Defeat As Japan Cancels Eisenhower's Visit." President Eisenhower, after visiting Alaska, and the Phillipines, was on his way to fill invitations to visit Formosa and Japan. According to the news this morning, President Eisenhower is aboard one of our ships completely surrounded by the Seventh Fleet and the Soviet Press and radio are accusing our President of being responsible for the violence now sweeping Japan. The Japanese Prime Minister Kishi announced at a news conference that he will not even consider opposition demands that he dissolve Parliament and resign until the ratification of the new United States-Japanese Treaty providing for American bases in Japan for at least another decade. He said he will keep Parliament in session so that Japanese ratification automatically becomes final Sunday, with or without upper house action. The lower house ratified the treaty at a stormy May 20 session.

Two thousand leftist students began demonstrating outside the Parliament in the start of a new campaign to overthrow the government and block the U. S. - Japan Security Treaty.

The next few hours will be extremely critical ones. Thinking about our President aboard a ship with the destroyers and sub-

marine s surrounding the ship and jet planes overhead in the Straits of Formosa, and thinking of President Eisenhower aboard the ship, receiving word that his visit to Japan has suddenly been canceled, we can see the gravity of the situation.

One or two of the newspapers in this country have for weeks now maintained editorially that the President was making a serious mistake in carrying out his plan to accept the invitation of Japan at this time and especially since the incident involving Press Secretary James C. Hagerty several days ago. The shortest thing in the world so far as this country is concerned, is the public's memories. After our outrage of December 7, 1941, with the loss of a great number of lives and our fleet almost completely wiped out, we have since the close of World War II followed a right unusual course. Japan, before the close of the War felt the serious effects of two atomic bombs, and as far as "saving face" is concerned, this expression has almost completely disappeared in Japanese circles.

Since I have been a member of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, I have every year pointed out to the Secretary of State or to his representative when they appeared, the growth of Communism in Japan in spite of our Mutual Assistance Program. For instance, during the hearings in 1956 on Page 530, there appears the following questions and answers:

"Mr. Natcher. There are some 89 million people in Japan today and also, according to your statement, the Communist Party has a following estimated at close to a million. This million has come about since World War II, since the year 1946; is that correct? How do you feel about the money we are investing in Japan and the rate of increase in communism?"

"Mr. Robertson. I would of course much rather not have any than to have a million, but that million even so, is a very small percentage of the population, although it is admittedly much more active than its size would indicate. I feel about the situation as you do. I hate to see Communist strength in countries where we give aid, but I can well understand in Asian countries, where the population lacks so many things that there should be a response to the propaganda of the Communists who are very clever in their appeals. The Communists say, "What is wrong with you is that you are being exploited by the imperialists with whom you are allied. Take this Communist pill and it will cure you of all your troubles."

"The Communist propaganda is much more dangerous in some other countries of the Far East than in Japan. And there is not a single country in Asia in which the Communists do not have active cells of infiltration and subversion.

"Mr. Natcher. What is the situation in Japan today concerning the Communist Party? Is there any restraint?"

- "Mr. Robertson. The Communist Party there is a legal entity and it polls a vote close to a million.
- "Mr. Natcher. We spent millions of dollars in Japan in the last 7 or 8 years and in fact it is running into billions. I am just wondering whether or not this Communist situation is increasing with the amount of money we spend over there?
- "Mr. Robertson. I do not see how it could, Mr. Natcher. I think that if we had walked out on Japan, the Russians would have walked in and taken over. Japan as you know is one of the prime objectives of the Communists in all the Far East. Japan has an industrial capacity of 50 percent of that of the Soviet Union. The Communists would probably rather have Japan as of this moment than any other country in Asia. Japan is the only industrialized nation in Asia and the only Asian nation with an industrial know-how. It is one of their prime objectives.
- "The thing worrying us is, not that we are producing communism, but that if we are not effective in what we are doing and do not continue what we are doing, we will give Japan to the Communists by default. You will notice we have no direct economic

aid program in Japan. Practically all the aid included in this program for Japan is designed to assist them in building up their own military forces to the point where they can look after their own defense.

"Mr. Natcher. Mr. Secretary, do you feel in case of an emergency wherein Japan itself is not under attack but if the emergency were in that section of the world, could we rely upon Japan today?

"Mr. Robertson. Indeed, I do. I think that the leaders of Japan--I was over there in March and had long conversations both in company with Secretary Dulles as well as after he left with Hatoyama and Shigimitsu and various other leaders. I feel certain these men are absolutely sincere in their orientation and allegiance to the western world. They are very much concerned about the inroads the Communists might be able to make in their country. But they are also concerned about losing their China trade and they want to go back to trading with the mainland because they are under great pressures from their people to do so. Even though they realize that such trade will not solve their economic problem, as it will not. It would solve only a very small part of their problem if there were no restrictions on trade with Red China.

"Mr. Natcher. Ordinarily would you not be safe in saying that if Japan is economically sound and happy within its own borders, that communism should be on the decline instead of increasing?

"Mr. Robertson. I do not think it is necessarily true. There are millions of people, individuals, who are very poor and lacking every conceivable kind of thing, regardless of whether the trade balance is favorable or unfavorable. These are the people that fall easy prey to Communist progaganda.

"Mr. Natcher. Would you say the people generally in Japan, all classes and types, are in better position today than they were in 1940?

"Mr. Robertson. I would have to guess at that.

"Mr. Natcher. What is your opinion?

"Mr. Robertson. My opinion is they are just as well off today as in 1940."

This same line of thought was pursued again in 1957 on Page 820 which contains the following questions and answers:

"Mr. Natcher. Mr. Secretary, one problem that concerns me to a great extent, and one that bothers me, is that, when we consider assisting less developed countries, I am reminded of the fact that since the close of World War II I believe we have expended \$500 million in Japan through our mutual security program--I believe that is correct--that at the close of World War II they had no Communists in Japan and today, openly organized, there are approximately 2 million people that are members of the Communist Party. Now, I am just wondering,

Mr. Secretary, when you speak of the underdeveloped countries, and when you consider what has happened in Japan, with the expenditure of about 500 million of our dollars, are we on the right road?

"Mr. Dillon. I would think we were. The reasons for the Communist Party having developed in Japan, I do not know. I am not prepared to testify about that now, but it is perfectly possible that if there had not been assistance to Japan--if the destruction of the war had continued through the years and nothing had been done to alleviate it--today there would be far more than 2 million Communists in Japan out of 90 million people."

Today, we have invested in Japan well over \$1 billion of our foreign aid money and year after year, we have attempted to point out to the State Department the feeling of some of the people in this country.

Yesterday, I made a speech on the floor of the House in which I stated that now is the time to take a good look at our foreign aid and foreign trade programs. This speech is as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, I believe that the free world must remain defensively strong if we are to continue to keep the peace.

"I know that following World War II some of the leading nations in the world were

economic collapse. At that time, property damage amounted to billions of dollars and millions of people had lost their lives. The Marshall Plan saved our friends in Western Europe.

"For nearly fifteen years, we carried the Mutual Security Program burden alone. During this period, we appropriated and expended over 80 billion dollars.

"The bill before us today provides for \$3,384,500,000, for Mutual Security Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1961. In addition, an estimated \$52,514,000, in unobligated funds as of June 30, 1960, is reappropriated. The major items in this bill and our recommendations are as follows:



<u>ITEM</u>	<u>ESTIMATES</u>	<u>RECOMMENDED</u>	<u>BILL COMPARED TO ESTIMATES</u>
Military Assistance	\$2,000,000,000	\$1,600,000,000	-\$400,000,000
Defense Support	724,000,000	600,000,000	- 124,000,000
Technical Cooperation	206,500,000	184,500,000	- 22,000,000
Special Assistance	268,500,000	206,000,000	- 62,500,000
Other Programs	101,000,000	94,000,000	- 7,000,000
Contingency Fund	175,000,000	150,000,000	- 25,000,000
Development Loan Fund	<u>700,000,000</u>	<u>550,000,000</u>	<u>- 150,000,000</u>
Total	4,175,000,000	3,384,500,000	- 790,500,000

"Mr. Chairman, the amount recommended in this bill is fully adequate for the Mutual Security Program for Fiscal Year 1961.

"At the present time, we still have the economic power to win the cold war, but certain changes in our aid and trade programs must take place. Our fiscal integrity must be maintained and we should not jeopardize our economy.

"Western Europe is prospering and it is back on its feet. It is busy setting up the Common Market Countries' Agreement and the Outer Seven Trade Bloc. Of course, this is right unusual treatment to receive from those who have received so much from us since the close of the War.

"Beginning with the Marshall Plan, it was to our interest to encourage foreign aid recipients to buy from countries other than our country. We sanctioned restrictions of imports on our own merchandise. We made every possible move to get our friends back on their feet.

"Today, the situation has changed. Instead of being the recipient of a surplus of balance of trade payments, the reverse is true.

"Foreign trade is a part of our foreign policy, and certainly the time has arrived when we must talk quite frankly to our friends. With \$19.5 billion in gold in this country,

we have outstanding claims abroad against our gold amounting to approximately \$9 billion. Certain individuals and foreign corporations also hold some 7 billion of our dollars. It requires \$12 billion in gold to support the outstanding Federal Reserve notes and deposits in Federal Reserve Banks in our country. If the foreign holders of claims demanded their gold, it would simply mean that we would have insufficient gold to back up our Federal Reserve notes and deposits in the Federal Reserve System.

"Even though our exports exceed our imports in value, our export of dollars through Mutual Security, Military Aid, Economic Aid, and Loans is such that we are permitting a loss in gold credits which has reached the danger point.

"Development of nuclear weapons has brought us to the point where warfare can hardly bring victory. Our future course of action must meet present-day requirements. We are living in an age which requires us to compete for men's minds and hearts.

"Accepting the philosophy that our foreign aid program is an investment in strength and democracy still does not mean that the waste in this program should continue.

"We know full well that millions of dollars have been squandered in the Mutual Security Program, and in a number of instances our foreign aid dollars have not been used

for the purposes for which they were given.

"During our hearing, several matters were developed in detail which should now be receiving the attention of the Inspector General and Comptroller.

"It was established that a non-profit institution known as the Governmental Affairs Institute entered into a contract with the ICA on February 12, 1957. This contract was to expire on June 30, 1960. The total amount involved was \$1,113,000, and the Governmental Affairs Institute was to advise and guide the plan of organization in Iran using 12 management specialists in various fields. This contract involved technical cooperation and the specialists were to be used in organization, personnel administration, accounting, auditing, budgeting, statistics, and general reports. Beginning on Page 1131 of Part I of the Hearings and continuing through 1206, you will find this sad story.

"Of the 12 technicians, 9 were former government employees. Some received salaries of \$18,000, per year, and others were paid by the week and by the day. In one instance, one of the officials of the Governmental Affairs Institute who by the way received a salary of \$10,000, a year, also received some \$6,025 which represented payments at \$100 per day for time spent in

Iran and for time spent on this program. Of the total amount involved, \$228,530.43 is for overhead; \$20,758.15 was for transportation of automobiles; \$12,438, was for air freight for excess baggage; \$24,605.41 for transportation of household effects; \$90,909.85 was for travel of technicians; \$20,158.15 was for international travel from here to Iran; \$5,368 was for travel allowance in the United States; \$12,000, was for out-of-pocket expenses; \$39,000, was for a retirement system; insurance premiums totaled \$4,653.04; social security taxes amounted to \$5,958.98; educational allowances totaled \$14,400.51; \$18,191.77 was consumed in travel for the senior committee of this Institute; and \$596,235, is for salaries.

"A chart appears on Page 1169 covering the period from February 12, 1957, through March 31, 1960. During this period, all of the 16 employees of the Governmental Affairs Institute received total base pay amounting to \$408,616.33. One of the technicians received \$32,983.69; another received \$30,083.33; another received \$38,461.75; another received \$58,794.91; another received \$40,992.26; another received \$39,706.24; and so on down the list. You will note that the salaries range from \$5,265 to \$18,000.

"On Page 1200, you will find a chart which discloses the fact that the Vice President, Secretary, and Acting Treasurer of this non-profit Institute receives an annual salary of \$17,000.

"The technicians used in the Iran program under this Governmental Affairs Institute contract cost our government \$28,200, per man each year. Technicians employed by ICA under the technical cooperation program cost the government approximately \$17,000, per year. The amount provided for under the Governmental Affairs Institute contract as you can see is nearly double.

"We must keep in mind that we have passed the point when the non-Communitic world is willing or forced to look only to us for economic aid. A number of countries assisted by us in the past now believe that we have a competitor in the Soviet Union. Some are now bargaining with Russia and with our country.

"We now have problems in our own backyard.

"Today, Russia is attempting to exert more influence in Latin America through trade and propaganda offenses than at any time in the past. We know that the 20 Republics of Latin America comprise an area of almost 8 million square miles and the total population is about 185 million, and Latin America is the fastest growing area in the world. While the rate of industrial progress in Latin America in the past several decades has been phenomenal, the economy of the region as a whole is still essentially agrarian and mineral. Too many countries are still dependent upon one native commodity, such as coffee, sugar, copper or tin. As

a consequence, fluctuations in world markets can raise havoc with national economies.

"We know that economic progress is a very important factor in preventing the spread of Communism in Latin America, but economic progress is not a cure-all. It will not guarantee peace and democracy. But it can provide jobs for the jobless and land for the landless. It can provide satisfactory outlets for restless intellectuals and it can reduce the tensions within, and the clamor for crusades against those outside. It can replace apathy and disaffection with hope and confidence. This should be the rationale for our foreign aid program in Latin America.

"Mr. Chairman, we must remain strong spiritually, economically, and militarily in order to preserve our freedom and the peace of the world. To justify the appropriation of funds for this particular program, it is imperative that we eliminate all waste and duplication. Total funds available for expenditure in Fiscal Year 1961 amount to \$8,154,365,000. The unexpended funds total \$4,713,665,000, and this amount together with the new money in this Bill, and the reappropriated funds give us the total which I have just mentioned. The amount recommended in this Bill is fully adequate for the Mutual Security Program for Fiscal Year 1961.

"Our Committee recommends this Bill to the Members of the House."

The Senate approved a constitutional amendment last night to give District residents a vote for Vice President and President. The measure goes directly to the States for ratification. The House approved the constitutional amendment without any difficulty on Tuesday of this week.

The big crank-up for pre-convention adjournment got underway in Congress yesterday with both Houses ordering overtime sessions as important breaks occurred in the legislative program. The leadership hopes to be able to adjourn during the week of July 4 without a return ticket to an encore August session. The situation abroad today may play a right strong role insofar as the probability of August and September sessions.

June 20, 1960

Richard Simpson who, by the way, in addition to being a member of the House and one of the Republican members on the Committee on Ways and Means, served as Republican Congressional Chairman. At the time of his death, he was succeeded by Douglas H. Elliott of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Representative Elliott has been with us since April. He was 39 years old and was an unusually fine looking man. He had three children.

State Police found him under his automobile this past weekend in a State Park near his home in Pennsylvania with a deerskin rug around his head and death was due to



carbon monoxide fumes. According to the members from Pennsylvania, there was no reason known as to why he should do such a thing. Representative Elliott was to be the Republican candidate for Governor two years from now from the State of Pennsylvania and was a promising new member of the House. The House met and adjourned as a result of the death of our former colleague.

Robert L. Riggs in his article in Friday's COURIER-JOURNAL entitled, "Natcher Battles Increase In Aid" briefly stated one or two of the points in my speech and this article is as follows:

\* HE CALLS FOR SERIOUS CHANGES  
IN FOREIGN-ASSISTANCE POLICY

\* "Washington, June 16.-The United States must make serious changes in its foreign-trade programs and foreign-assistance policy while it still has the economic power to win the Cold War, Representative William H. Natcher told the House Thursday.

\* "The Bowling Green Democrat spoke in opposition to amendments seeking to give President Eisenhower more money for the foreign-aid program than the Appropriations Committee had approved. Natcher, as a member of the committee, had helped put through the reduction of \$790,500,000, made in the President's request.

"SAYS CONDITIONS CHANGED

"Natcher said that his country acted wisely in voting 80 billion dollars to prevent the economic collapse of many nations during the 15 years since World War II.

"But conditions have changed, he said.

"Western Europe is back on its feet. It is busy setting up the Common Market countries agreement and the Outer Seven trade bloc. This is right unusual treatment for our country to receive from those who have received so much from us since the close of the war.

"Beginning with the Marshall Plan, it was to our advantage to encourage foreign-aid recipients to buy from countries other than ours. We sanctioned restrictions against imports of our own merchandise. We made every possible move to get our friends back on their feet.

"But today, instead of being the beneficiary of a surplus in balance-of-trade payments, our country is experiencing just the reverse. It certainly is time for us to talk quite frankly to our friends.'

"Natcher told the House that despite the Administration's protests against the reduction in foreign assistance, the \$3,384,500,000, of new money provided in the bill 'is fully adequate' for the fiscal year beginning July 1."

Lo and behold, right after this article appeared, out comes the editorial on Sunday entitled, "Mr. Natcher's Protest Has Burley Base." This editorial is as follows:

"Except when he attempts to sound like a Senator, Congressman William Natcher is a sound, sensible representative of his district and an able spokesman for its farmers. His concern for the welfare of tobacco farmers, however, has led him into rather obvious error on the matter of the foreign-aid bill, which he is in favor of cutting.

"Mr. Natcher's ire is especially directed at the European Common Market and other economic compacts through which our European allies are trying to strengthen their economies. America has a stake in these efforts, of course. Since the days of the Marshall Plan we have been giving aid to free European countries and urging co-operation among them that would help them to increase their collective strength and prosperity and to be able to afford more efficient defenses against the threat of Communist aggression. Our current foreign-aid program is another step in this program to build the free world.

"The increasing prosperity of Europe attests the success of the theory and practice of foreign aid. Indeed, we are rapidly approaching the day when our West European allies will be able to join us in extending aid

to the needy neutral nations whose freedom we wish to support. Mr. Natcher, we are confident, would not want to weaken this progress.

'Actually, his concern stems not from any theory concerning foreign aid or the advisability of trade alliances such as the Common Market, but from the threat posed by the Common Market's new tariff on burley tobacco. The tariff, imposed in an effort to assist tobacco growers within the Common Market nations by cutting down on American imports, is unreasonable, we think, and short-sighted, in the same sense that our restrictive tariff against Australian wool is short-sighted. It breeds ill feeling between allies and increases domestic prices in order to support a basically inefficient and artificial domestic industry.

"Like Mr. Natcher, we feel that the Common Market tobacco tariff is a proper subject for United States protest, and for negotiation. But we would not like to see our entire foreign-aid program weakened as a means of expressing indignation on the point."

June 21, 1960

Floyd Patterson accomplished the impossible last night when he knocked out

Johansson and took back the heavyweight championship which he lost by virtue of being knocked out in June of last year. This is the first time in the history of our country that a heavyweight champion has regained the title.

We are on our death struggle adjournment schedule and we still must consider a rivers and harbors omnibus bill, certain veterans' benefits, social security, a minimum wage and extension coverage bill, common situs picketing bill, sugar act extension, farm program revision, postal rate increase, and one or two others.

The census figures are almost completed for the new census and it appears now that Arizona and Hawaii will gain one new seat each, and the same applies to Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, and Texas. Arkansas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New York will probably lose two seats each and California will gain eight seats, and Florida will gain four seats. It now appears that there is a possibility for Illinois, Nebraska, and Kentucky to lose one seat each and in addition to the states mentioned above which will lose one seat each, the same applies to Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Carolina, and West Virginia. Of course, after the figures are in, the procedure must be set by Congress for the division and reapportionments may change some of the totals.

Japan's final ratification of the Security Treaty with the United States has lessened that country's immediate crisis just a little. I sincerely hope that the fall of the Kishi Government will not take down the enforcement of the Treaty. Under this Treaty, we, for the next decade, will have military

bases located in Japan.

Vice President Nixon last night urged the creation of a U. N. agency for the distribution of food surpluses to needy people. All of our surplus, according to the Vice President, could be channeled through this agency at the present time.

Yesterday, President Eisenhower arrived back on American soil when he landed in Honolulu. From Alaska to Formosa to Korea to Honolulu minus the Japan stop.

June 25, 1960

In order to adjourn in time to attend the National Conventions, we are meeting today and will probably meet on Saturday again before we leave.

The U-2 incident and the failure of the Summit Conference Meeting are now things of the past with a lot of people, but will be right potent political issues in November.

For a period of over twenty years, we have endeavored to purchase the two privately owned caves now located in Mammoth Cave National Park. At the time the Federal Government took over some 46,000, acres in 1941 for administration and control as a National Park, there were insufficient funds to purchase the two privately owned properties. Located almost in the center of the Mammoth Cave National Park, general confusion

has resulted in the operation of these two properties from the standpoint of fire control, police protection, and other matters. The first bill that I had anything to do with after being elected was the bill authorizing the purchase of these two privately owned properties which passed the Second Session of the 83rd Congress. We have had our ups and downs, but at long last, it appears that we may succeed. Dealing with the owners is very much like the fourth Monday during the old days in Kentucky when the sharp trader rode into town on one mule and left that night riding a horse and leading two mules and another horse. The owners admit that \$650,000, is fully adequate, but are in disagreement as to how the money is to be divided.

The Great Onyx Cave is the most beautiful Cave in this Country, and the income over the years from this particular property justifies a higher purchase price. The owners of Crystal Cave do not agree. The ownership of Crystal Cave, by the way, is tied in with the Floyd Collins incident back during the 20's. This man was trapped in a sandstone cave and for days on end efforts were made to release him. When a shaft was finally sunk to the proper level, they found that Collins was dead. A make-shift mausoleum was constructed and then later his body was removed. At one time, he was in a large bronze casket in the Floyd Collins Crystal Cave on exhibit - completely mummified.

When I was real small, I always paid an extra quarter when I was in this Cave, thereby permitting me to walk up the steps in the Cave

in a large dome room and view the body of Floyd Collins, Later, his family objected and the body was removed and a wax mummy substituted. For years, the public still viewed the body of Floyd Collins; in fact, this particular attraction made the Cave so popular that other cave owners decided that something must be done to eliminate some of the popularity. One weekend, during the night, the body was removed from the casket and the scoundrels were apprehended crossing a river with one of the legs on one bank and the balance of the body in a boat going across. This, of course, was the wax mummy and several people were arrested and lots of publicity resulted which was just exactly what the owners of Crystal Cave needed to further increase its popularity.

An article appeared in the LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL on Thursday of this week entitled, "If New Talks Fail, Cave Deal Is Off." This article is as follows:

"Washington, June 22.--Negotiations scheduled to open in a few days will determine whether or not two privately owned caves within the boundary of Mammoth Cave National Park shall be purchased by the Federal Government.

"If these negotiations, which are the climax of two decades of effort, should fail, Congress never again will appropriate money with which to purchase the two caverns, Representative William H. Natcher said Wednesday.

"Natcher represents the district in which Mammoth Cave National Park is located and



is a member of the Appropriations Committee that designated \$650,000, as the amount to be spent for the two caves.

"Natcher said nothing stands in the way of settling this long effort to end the competition between public and private caves except failure of the owners to agree how the \$650,000, shall be divided.

#### "CAN'T AGREE ON SHARES

"The owners of Crystal Cave and the owners of Great Onyx Cave agree, Natcher said, that the total of \$650,000, is adequate. But, he said, they are in disagreement about the share that should be spent on each cave.

"The \$650,000, is to be available only during the fiscal year that starts July 1. If agreement is not reached during that time, Natcher said, Congress won't provide another chance.

"The Appropriations Committee has become so opposed to spending money for additional park land, he said, that this is the only such item it has approved in the past three years.

"Negotiations for the Federal Government are to be carried on by Conrad L. Wirth, head of the National Park Service, in the Department of the Interior; Donald E. Lee, Chief of lands for the Department, and Paul G. Miller, chief engineer for the

National Park Service.

"RECEIPT PLAN OFFERED

"Owners of Crystal Cave, which contains 285 acres, are Mrs. Carrie B. Thomas, and her daughters, Mrs. Ruth Thomas Pohl and Mrs. Mary Thomas Chaney.

"Owners of Great Onyx, which covers 245 acres, are Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Cox, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bush.

"In January, 1959, the same negotiators arrived at a contract that would have had the government pay \$365,000, for Great Onyx and \$285,000 for Crystal.

"But because the owners of both properties complained that the price was too low, the federal spokesmen agreed to let the owners of Great Onyx draw receipts from admissions and concessions for two years and to allow the same privilege to the owners of Crystal Cave for three years.

"The House Appropriations Committee refused just a year ago to approve money for a purchase under such a contract, so the whole process had to begin again this year. The bill containing the \$650,000, got final approval early last month.

"The Mammoth Cave Park area surrounding Crystal Cave and Great Onyx covers 51,000 acres. For years, there has

controversy over charges that tourists, bound for the park headquarters, have been enticed into the private caves and never reached the cave they originally wanted to see.

"There have been problems of policing, fire protection, wildlife conservation, and other conflicts.

"FUND WAS SET UP

"When Mammoth Cave Park was first acquired, there was not money enough to include Great Onyx and Crystal. The Kentucky Legislature appropriated \$1,380,000, in 1930. Popular subscription had provided \$800,000, in 1927-28.

"The Federal Government accepted several thousand acres for administration and protection in 1936, but the National Park Service did not assume full control until 1941.

"In 1955, Congress began establishing a small reserve fund in the Interior Department's appropriations bill looking to the time when Great Onyx and Crystal Cave could be purchased. That fund has grown to \$110,000, making it necessary this year to vote only \$540,000, to make the total of \$650,000."

June 28, 1960

We passed the Supplemental Appropriation Bill which contains \$5 million for use in the purchase of property adjacent to the Old House Office Building which comprises one square on Independence Avenue, and one square adjacent to the South. The purchase of this property is causing considerable difficulty and I have my doubts if it should be purchased at this time. At the time we took this matter up before the full Committee, a number of the members stated emphatically that they would not vote in the future to build a new third Library of Congress building on this land. We have a new House Office Building underway, and a number of the members said they were in favor of using the Old House Office Building - after the proper remodeling - for the new Library of Congress building.

The Presidential nominating conventions are almost here. The Soviet Union in its official publication IZVESTIA suggested that a winning ticket for the Democrats would be Stevenson and Kennedy. Even the Russians have decided to get into the fight.

An interesting campaign will be held in November in the State of Maine. Two women will be the nominees for United States Senator. Republican Margaret Chase Smith, 62 years of age who has been in Congress since 1940 when she succeeded her husband in the House, is now seeking a third term and her Democratic opponent is State Representative,

Lucia M. Cormier, 47 years of age.

Last night, I listened to the President give his explanation of the Japanese cancellation of his visit and matters generally concerning the situation insofar as our foreign policy is concerned. To me, it was a right weak explanation.

I am definitely of the opinion that again the Soviet Union has accomplished a victory, and has given us a good lesson on co-existence. Just one month ago, they wrecked the Summit Conference and cancelled Eisenhower's visit to Moscow. The Soviet Union frightened the Japanese Premier with his rockets and his reds with the result being a cancellation of Eisenhower's visit to Japan. Turmoil in Japan certainly is not over and our co-existence looks more and more like a one-sided cold war. The British convinced President Eisenhower that he should attempt a co-existence program, and his troubles throughout the world during the past two years were based on what he hoped to accomplish with such a co-existence program.

The Japanese should start worrying over the anti-Eisenhower riots because it might affect their lucrative markets in this Country. A number of United States' companies have already cancelled orders for bicycles, radios, tape recorders, and toys of every description. For the first time in many years, we may have a Christmas in this Country without "Made in Japan."

During the past week, the stopping of the U-2 flights had a top priority in a secret meeting of high ranking defense chiefs. Although no public announcement was made following the meeting, it was generally understood that the consensus of opinion was to the effect that we must continue our U-2 flights in order to obtain pertinent information concerning air fields, aircraft, special weapons' storage, atomic production and locations, and many other matters concerning survival of the free nations of the world.

The railroads are really suffering in this Country today. A lot of this trouble, of course, was brought about by the railroad and especially their arbitrary manner of handling passengers back during the days when the people used the trains. Today, there is a wholesale rush of the railroads to merge. It appears that unless the ICC permits a number of mergers, several of the railroads will be in serious trouble.

Every week, I receive letters concerning our foreign imports. Everywhere you look in department stores, automobile show-rooms, supermarkets, hardware, and shoe stores, you see displays of imported goods competing with American products, priced considerably lower than our own similar merchandise. To show just exactly how serious this matter has become, trade figures recently released disclose that imports of manufactured goods reached a record of \$1.8 billion in the first four months of 1960. This is 20% more than just one year earlier and double the rate of imports as recently as 1956.

The Presidential contest now underway has brought forth the platforms and programs which would be inaugurated by certain of the leading candidates. We all know in this Country that the foreign policy program that we are operating under is almost a money basket program and certainly has proved unsuccessful. In going over several of the recommendations, I find a number that are good. The recommendations are as follows: (Kennedy foreign policy)

- "1. We must make invulnerable a nuclear retaliatory power second to none--by making possible now a stopgap air alert and base-dispersal program--and by stepping up our development and production of the ultimate missiles that can close the gap and will not be wiped out in a surprise attack--Polaris, Minuteman and long-range air-to-ground missiles--meanwhile increasing our production of Atlas missiles, hardening our bases and improving our continental defense and warning systems...
- "2. We must regain the ability to intervene effectively and swiftly in any limited war anywhere in the world--augmenting, modernizing and providing increased mobility and versatility for the conventional forces and weapons of the Army and Marine Corps. As long as those forces lack the necessary airlift and sealift capacity and versatility of firepower, we cannot protect our commitments around the

globe--resist nonnuclear aggressions--  
or be certain of having enough time  
to decide on the use of our nuclear  
power.

- "3. We must rebuild NATO into a viable and consolidated military force, capable of deterring any kind of attack, unified in weaponry and responsibility...
- "4. We must, in collaboration with Western Europe, and Japan, greatly increase the flow of capital to the underdeveloped areas of Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America--frustrating the Communist hopes for chaos in those nations--enabling emerging nations to achieve economic as well as political independence--and closing the dangerous gap that is now widening between our living standards and theirs.
- "5. We must reconstruct our relations with the Latin-American democracies--bringing them into full Western partnership --working through a strengthened Organization of American States--increasing the flow of technical assistance, development capital, private investment, exchange of students and agricultural surpluses, perhaps through the large-scale "Operation Pan-America," which has been proposed by the President of Brazil--and pursuing practical agreements for stabilizing commodity prices,



trade routes and currency convertibility...

- "6. We must formulate, with both imagination and restraint, a new approach to the Middle East--not pressing our case so hard that the Arabs feel their neutrality and nationalism are threatened, but accepting those forces and seeking to help channel them along constructive lines, while at the same time trying to hasten the inevitable Arab acceptance of the permanence of Israel...
- "7. We must greatly increase our efforts to encourage the newly emerging nations of the vast continent of Africa--to persuade them that they do not have to turn to Moscow for the guidance and friendship they so desperately need--to help them achieve the economic progress on which the welfare of their people and their ability to resist Communist subversion depends...
- "8. We must plan a long-range solution to the problems of Berlin.
- "9. We must prepare and hold in readiness more flexible and realistic tools for use in Eastern Europe.
- "10. We must reassess a China policy which has failed dismally to move toward its principal objective of weakening Communist rule in the mainland--a policy which has failed to prevent a steady growth in Communist strength--and a policy which offers no real

solution to the problems of a militant China.

"11. We must begin to develop new, workable programs for peace and the control of arms.

"12. We must work to build the stronger America on which our ultimate ability to defend the free world depends."

June 29, 1960

The purchase of the two privately owned caves is in the process of final settlement. An editorial appeared in the LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL on June 27, entitled, "Mr. Natcher Goes Into Battle Again For His State." This editorial is as follows:

"Once more and for what may be the last time, Congressman William Natcher has gone forth to battle for federal purchase of the privately-owned caves situated in Mammoth Cave National Park. Kentuckians interested in the state's growing tourist industry are rooting for his success.

"The complexities which have for so long prevented the purchase of the privately-owned Crystal and Onyx caves by the Department of the Interior have finally boiled down to the simple but difficult matter of money. The Department and the Park Service are willing to pay one price; the owners are willing to accept another. It will be Mr.

Natcher's delicate task to find a compromise between them. If he is successful, he will end the confusing advertising of different "mammoth" caves and the confusion of the public over which is the genuine cave, and the orderly, planned development of the whole caves area can go forward.

"Because all of the caves offer unique attractions to tourists, and because the park area lends itself so naturally to co-ordinated development, the effort to buy the privately-owned caves has been going on now for more than 20 years. But the present effort is critical. As Mr. Natcher warns, Congress is not likely to appropriate the funds for the cave purchase again, or at least not in the near future. This effort must succeed. And if it does, Kentucky will owe a vote of thanks to Mr. Natcher."

July 1, 1960

The race for a North Dakota United States Senator ended with a photo finish. Representative Quentin N. Burdick, Democrat of North Dakota, apparently has defeated Governor Davis of North Dakota with about 600 votes. This is a right unusual situation.

Usher Burdick, the father of Quentin Burdick, was a Republican member when he was first elected and he is quite a character. He married twice after the death of his first wife. His second wife was thrown from a horse and her neck was broken, and his third wife instituted a divorce suit attempting to tie up the property of the old gentleman in North Dakota. Later, they effected a reconciliation and then again made the headlines when the reconciliation failed. Usher Burdick was always a right independent Republican. He retired from the House and his son ran for his seat on the Democratic ticket and was elected. No Democrat for a period of over forty years has been elected by the farmers. The farmers and their organizations are now very much put out with Ezra Taft Benson and this resulted in Burdick's securing the Senate seat.

Usher Burdick and Frank Boykin are the two that were ~~the two that were~~ wedged in the door when the Puerto Ricans shot five of the members. Both are large men and according to their friends got stuck in the door when they both attempted to go through it at the same time.

We are again going to have a long day in the House. We will recess tomorrow until about August 8 and will return hoping to adjourn sometime about Labor Day. Predictions concerning this recess have been made off and on for several weeks and a number of speaking engagements were refused by me due to the fact that I believed we would have to come back.

Of course, as far as the Democratic Party is concerned, this type of procedure is certainly not good at this time.

The LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL has a young cartoonist by the name of Hugh Hanie and from time to time he hits the nail square on the head. In yesterday's COURIER-JOURNAL appeared a cartoon of Harry Truman in which Mr. Truman was shown walking away from the spotlight, seeming to be leaving the room and turning and looking over his shoulder back toward the spotlight with these words written underneath, "Goodnight, Mr. Symington, wherever you are." Of course, this is a take off on Jimmy Durante in the procedure he uses to close all of his tv shows. Truman has endorsed Symington and day before yesterday he announced in the papers that he would not attend the Democratic National Convention and had refused to be a delegate. He said he would issue a statement in the next day or two as to his reason.

His reason probably is that he does not like the method now being used by Paul Butler. Butler is destroying the Democratic Party. Every move that he has made in the last three weeks has been designed to help to nominate Kennedy and has just about destroyed the Party.

Yesterday, for the first time since 1938, we had the Fair Labor Standards Act Amendment up for final passage in the House. The committee bill increased the minimum wage in two stages from \$1 to \$1.25, the substitute increased the wage hourly from \$1 to \$1.15. The committee bill increased the coverage by about 2,006,000, additional employees and the

sustitute would increase the coverage by about 1.4 million. This was one of the trickiest votes I have seen in the House and it passed by 211 to 203 with 17 members not voting.

President Eisenhower yesterday signed the \$3,994,097,600, to operate the Agriculture Department for Fiscal Year 1961. This is \$141,165,590, less than the President had requested. This bill contains \$250,000, to start the new tobacco research laboratory. This will be the only tobacco research laboratory in the country. For over thirty years now, nothing has been spent on tobacco research and small projects scattered throughout ten states pacified the tobacco people for years. This year it was agreed that enough was enough.

July 2, 1960

We will recess today until August 15. After the National Conventions, we will return to Washington and attempt to pass a number of important bills such as school construction, housing, social security amendments, minimum wage, and several others.

Yesterday, the House voted 345 to 69 to override the President's veto of the Federal pay increase bill, and the Senate followed suit with a vote of 74 to 24. This veto was the second veto that has been overridden during the Eisenhower Administration and it was veto

no. 169. Last year, we overrode the President's veto of the Public Works Appropriation Bill.

Day before yesterday, we passed the Cuban Sugar Bill. Under this bill, we subsidized Cuban sugar at about 6.5 ¢ per pound when the world market price is 3.5 ¢ per pound. Russia purchased quite a lot of sugar from Cuba within the past three weeks at 2.4 ¢ per pound. The Senate will not accept the bill that the House passed and this will be another matter that will be very controversial when the House returns.

I voted against the Smith and Kitchin amendments to the minimum wage bill on Thursday of this week. Just before the final vote was taken on the amendments, which by the way, was a roll call vote, inquiry was made as to whether or not the House was voting on the Smith amendment which amended the Kitchin substitute. The Speaker very carefully informed the members of the parliamentary procedure and the vote was 211 to 203 with the substitute which included the Smith amendment adopted. This is the one that I voted against and when a right serious error was discovered the day following the passage of the minimum wage substitute bill, I felt pretty good about my vote. An article appeared on the front page of the Washington papers entitled, "Gigantic Goof by House Hits 14 Million Workers." This article is as follows:

"The House of Representatives has goofed.

"In its zeal to help some rural businessmen, it mistakenly voted Thursday to take away minimum wage protection from 14

million covered workers.

"The mammoth blunder was made in an amendment by Rep. Frank E. Smith (D-Miss.) to the House-approved measure lifting the \$1-an-hour minimum to \$1.15. With debate on the bill limited to less than 20 minutes when Smith's proposal came up, it slipped through by voice vote, without opposition and virtually without discussion.

"Smith had meant only to cut off a larger number of canning, ginning and other farm processing workers from the law's coverage. But his amendment would actually knock out all workers except those in cities of 250,000, or more, according to Labor Department experts.

"'I'm sorry about the mistake,' Smith said. 'Nobody was trying to put anything over. It wasn't intended that way.'

"Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.) told his colleagues of their error. A few minutes later, he was drawn into a hot exchange with Rep. Phil. Landrum (D-Ga.) in the House well. Pucinski told a reporter that Landrum, the sole speaker for Smith's proposal on Thursday, swore at him, but later apologized.

"The mistake on the measure adds to the uncertainty over minimum wage legislation. The House had thought it was



increasing coverage for another 1.4 million workers. Organized labor and liberal Democrats had failed to get a much broader gain.

"After the recess, the Senate will take up a bill by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) to bring in 5 million more workers and gradually increase the minimum to \$1.25.

"Because of the error, conservative hopes that the Senate would take the House bill are now completely dashed. So, a conference will be needed to resolve the differences. The House Rules Committee could block one and thus stop any legislation this year.

"Smith explained that his mistake came about this way: he had drafted the amendment to fit the rejected liberal bill and then hastily rewrote it in longhand when he saw the conservatives' measure would pass.

"Smith wanted to strip the Secretary of Labor of his power to define these rural 'areas.' Smith would have exempted dairy, canning and other food processing workers outside all large cities.

"But instead of being a simple insertion in the present section, Smith's amendment replaced it entirely. This dropped the exemption's limitation to the specifically named jobs. As passed by the House, the law would exclude any worker in a county where farmers produce for sale--

**except workers in cities of 250,000, or more.**

**"The Labor Department's Wage and Hour Division figures that this applies to every county in the United States and takes out 14 million of the 23.7 million now covered. Moreover, if Smith's amendment is properly written, it still would cut off 700,000, workers. In sum, the experts think that an accurately drawn House bill would add no more than 500,000, to the law's protection."**

July 5, 1960

**After the longest Sunday session on record, Congress recessed until August. We were in session from 12:00 noon, Saturday, until 8:51 am Sunday. The Senate recessed at 8:33 am until August 8 and the House recessed until August 15.**

**The over-night session was the result of a disagreement between the House and the Senate over the Cuban Sugar Quota Bill. The House passed their extension of the Quota Bill until March, 1961. The Senate passed a completely different bill simply authorizing the President to extend the quota for the balance of this year. The Bill made provision concerning any additional sugar to be purchased after the Cuban total allotment heretofore agreed upon, was reduced by the President. The House sent the Senate Bill back informing the Senate that as provided for under the Constitution, all tax measures**

and appropriation measures must originate in the House and the Senate had overstepped the provision of the Constitution. A number of Senators made vigorous speeches against the House and stated that for a number of years now the House, relying upon the Constitutional provision, was attempting to control both bodies. Much hot air was expelled and finally the Senate yielded and accepted our bill.

To me, an August session is a mistake. The leadership in the House and the Senate disagree and we will be back in August to close out the 86th Congress. The present decision for an August session will suffer unusual handicaps in addition to the heat and humidity for there will be the added pressure of a Presidential campaign with every act of Congress and every word tied directly or indirectly to the Presidential race. In California, a number of matters will be strung out on the line for inspection and offering, and then delivery will be expected in August. There may be a great many surprises when the contracts are not consummated.

At a minute past midnight on Monday, July 4, the new 50-star flag was flown from the Capitol and all 49-star flags were removed.

During the past week, former President Harry S. Truman blasted Kennedy and yesterday Kennedy gave his answer. I thought he handled himself exceedingly well and as pointed out in an article which appeared in

the Sunday section of the WASHINGTON POST, Nixon and Kennedy are a pair of "cool cats." This was the headline of the article written by Robert E. Fitch. This gentleman pointed out that Richard Nixon and John Kennedy both are controlled rather than committed to ideals to which they have given themselves and both are cool to principle. These two men are compared to Truman, the two Roosevelts, Coolidge, and Harding, and it is pointed out that their views are not the products of principle or conviction but of ambition and expediency. Some of this article I agree with and some I disagree with, but in the main, it is a fine description of these two men.

July 8, 1960

As a member of the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia, (Budget), I have always enjoyed working with the Engineer Commissioner, Brigadier General A. C. Welling who, by the way, is a Kentuckian and David B. Karrick. Mr. Karrick is a native of Washington and is one of the finest gentlemen that I have ever had the pleasure of meeting. He is quite a wealthy man and is a man with a fine education. The Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, Mr. McLaughlin, is a right ordinary fellow, full of promises and poor judgment. McLaughlin, according to an announcement of the last two days, will remain as a Commissioner and Welling and Karrick go out at the end of this month. This, of course, to me is a mistake insofar as the District of Columbia is concerned. Karrick should have been prevailed upon to remain as

a Commissioner and should be the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners.

During the past few days, Cuba has seized all property owned by American companies or United States' citizens residing in Cuba. This includes several large oil refineries. Our military base at Guantanamo Bay may be in jeopardy.

President Eisenhower signed the Sugar Act yesterday and immediately held up all sugar shipments under our subsidy program. Some 700,000 tons were in the process of being shipped to this country with this amount completing the quota for 1960 Fiscal Year. The Cuban situation is quite serious and the President's admonition concerning the establishment of a Russian submarine base in Cuba is of importance.

A surprising comeback by former Representative Victor Wickersham highlighted Oklahoma's primary election on Tuesday of this week. Victor Wickersham has defeated Toby Morris twice and Toby Morris has defeated Victor Wickersham twice. Wickersham in his last term during the 84th Congress made certain statements concerning his inability to live on the salary received at that time and was very much in favor of considerably more than the \$22,500 finally agreed upon. Shortly thereafter, he got boxes of used clothing to such an extent that it became quite a problem in the hallway. It was built up at one time six or seven feet along the wall and the Building Superintendent was having difficulty having the Salvation Army haul it away fast enough. Old shoes with holes in the soles and dirty, worn shirts

together with other wearing apparel were shipped to the Congressman.

They are all on their way to California and certainly, I am delighted that I am not a delegate and do not have to attend this convention. Heretofore, I have been a delegate and once is enough. Our Governor, Bert Combs, wanted to send each Member of the House as a delegate from the State at large, but none were in a hurry to accept.

It now appears that Kennedy either has enough votes to be nominated or will on the Second roll call. Every attempt humanly possible is being made to stop him, but those who are making the attempts do not have quite enough to offer. The election in November will really be a honey and especially in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

In 1928, all of the Kentucky Democratic Congressman with the exception of the First District were defeated and this included Fred Vinson, one of the most powerful men politically ever to represent a District in Kentucky. Three of the Kentucky Districts will be very much in danger unless the people forget their religious prejudices and go all out to elect this fine young Senator.

Unusual things happen from time to time. In Benson, Arizona, about 90 members of a small religious sect remained in their sealed homes on the outskirts of this small community on Wednesday of this week, apparently awaiting the destruction of civilization by

an atomic attack. Some 40 adults and 50 children together with a number of family pets were sealed up in the houses with the keyholes plugged and with the windows and doors covered with tape and newspapers. Local officials are taking a "wait-and-see" attitude. Apparently, two of the husbands were sealed out of their homes and are very unhappy over waiting outside.

July 11, 1960

I received my voting and attendance record for the first three quarters of this session. So far this year, I have answered every quorum call and every roll call. I have a perfect record on roll call attendance since I was sworn in as a member of the House.

In addition to the Democratic National Convention being in session, we have many important events taking place throughout this country and abroad. Immediately after Khrushchev warned us to keep our hands off Cuba, President Eisenhower issued a statement reaffirming the Monroe Doctrine concept of 1823 wherein Communism is regarded as foreign intervention and under no circumstances would this country permit such interference.

Another African country gained independence during the past two weeks and this country is the Belgian Congo. Immediately after independence, colored troops which had formerly served under Belgian officers took charge and during the past two days, we have heard of some of the most outrageous stories

of rape and murder of all time. At the request of Great Britain, France, and our country, Belgium finally sent in soldiers to quell the disturbance.

A number of the African countries which have received independence since the close of World War II certainly are not ready to attempt to administer their own countries. At the end of World War II, we had Egypt, Ethiopia, Union of South Africa and Liberia. The new countries at the end of 1959 were Morocco, Guinea, Liberia, Ghana, Union of South Africa, Ethiopia, Sudan, Egypt, Libya, and Tunisia. At the end of this year, we will have all of the above-named countries plus Mauritania, Ivory Coast, Togo, Dahomey, Central African Federation, Gabon, Nigeria, Cameroon, Malagasy, Somalia, Voltaic, Mali, Niger, and Congo.

The Democratic Convention in California is well underway today. Kennedy has over 600 votes and it now appears that the Lyndon Johnson, Symington, and Stevenson groups have not joined to stop him. Yesterday and last night, in my opinion, was the time to have stopped Kennedy. Every indication now is to the effect that Kennedy will possibly win on the first ballot and if not, at least before the third roll call.

Mr. Rayburn, the Speaker of the House, is my good friend and has been since I became a member of the House. He is 78



years old and has served as Speaker longer than any man in the history of this country. Lyndon Johnson, as Majority Leader, and Sam Rayburn, as Speaker of the House, should have more influence in the Democratic Party than they do. What is taking place in California today is a good example of just how little control the Speaker and the Majority Leader have in the Democratic Party generally. As individuals, it is conceded that they both are outstanding men, but the leadership in the House and in the Senate and their total allegiance to the Texas interests down through the years are determining factors today. I have been somewhat surprised during the past three months insofar as the Texas delegation in the House is concerned. Not a member has to my knowledge requested any other member of the House to cast a delegate vote for Lyndon Johnson or to do anything in aiding his candidacy. This, of course, does not apply to the Speaker, but with this exception the Texas delegation is luke warm. Of course, one reason for this is jealousy. Of the five most important men in the government today, certainly the Speaker of the House is No. 2 and the Majority Leader in the Senate would be either No. 4 or No. 5. Nothing is taking place in California which would indicate that the professionals in the Democratic Party want any part of Lyndon Johnson. Yesterday, labor served notice that they wanted no part of Johnson and this together with the farm group and the leaders of the big city vote is just about enough to prevent a nomination.

There could have been a Stevenson-Kennedy ticket if the move had been made yesterday and possibly a Symington-Kennedy ticket. The band wagon is rolling too fast today and there are too many jumping aboard. The action of the new Governor of North Carolina, and the young Governor of Oklahoma caused considerable excitement yesterday. In addition, the expected announcement that Governor Brown of California and Governor Lawrence of Pennsylvania would within a short time declare themselves for Kennedy was just about sufficient to roll the band wagon much too fast for the better qualified candidates for President. Certainly, Symington, Johnson, and Stevenson are much better qualified but simply do not have enough votes.

A lot of eyes will be opened before this Convention adjourns and a number of people throughout the United States who have heretofore been recognized only as members of the Party will suddenly become leaders with influence. A number of those on the horizon who heretofore have contended that they held great strength in the Party will disappear almost completely.

A great deal of bitterness will be engendered before the Convention is over and our chances in November could be almost eliminated unless every effort is made to hold the South together. If Kennedy receives the nomination and fails to hold the South, his chances of election certainly

are not good. I do not believe that any Democrat can win the Presidential race unless he carries a great majority of the Southern states.

July 12, 1960

Senator Frank Church of Idaho was the keynote speaker at the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles last night. His speech broke no chandeliers and started no conflagration. It was a competent partisan address made to a partisan convention assembled for the serious purpose of choosing a man qualified to be the next President of the United States. Senator Church's speech suffered from a lack of an effective central theme. He stated but failed to press home his concern about conditions as they exist in the world today. He indicted the Eisenhower Administration and with much gesticulation which by the way reminded me of a high school oratorical entrant stated that we continue to spend more for liquor and tobacco than for public schools. He described the present malady in agriculture without suggesting any remedy and his statement concerning low interest rates certainly was not satisfactory and would not bring about economic growth. This, to me, was a right poor keynote speech and after listening to Senator Barkley and others over the years, it was almost childish.

The good Senator has no background prior to his election to the Senate and, of course, his election was very much an upset victory.

Today more striking news is being made in Moscow and Havana than at the Democratic National Convention.

The Kennedy bandwagon is well underway at the National Convention and the question today is who will be nominated as Vice President. It seems to me that one of the western Governors - either Governor Lovelace of Iowa or Docking of Kansas or Governor Nelson of Wisconsin should be nominated. Certainly Lyndon Johnson under no circumstances should accept this nomination.

By the way, my candidate four months ago, Senator Symington, apparently has been playing "footsie" all along just to be nominated Vice President. He made no impression insofar as the American people are concerned in his bid for the Presidency and would add no strength at this time to the Democratic ticket. Heretofore, I have expressed doubt as to just how strong a man Symington really is after Senator McCarthy pushed him all over the world on tv during the McCarthy Committee hearings.

Again, we have another American plane shot down by Russia. On Monday of this week, the Soviet Union confessed that they had shot down an American RB-47 reconnaissance plane over the Barents Sea. The Soviet Government protested to our Government, maintaining that the American plane

was flying toward Russian territory and that after the American pilot refused to land upon demand by the Soviet pilot, the plane was shot down. It is our information here in the Congress that since the U-2 incident, all American reconnaissance planes are under orders to avoid flying over Soviet territory and this includes waters extending twelve miles out from the Russian coast.

Going back to the National Convention, Kennedy beginning with the West Virginia Primary has been the only candidate out front. To me the only man that could have stopped Kennedy was Adlai Stevenson and he refused to become an active candidate or to participate in a combination to stop Kennedy. The only way that Kennedy could be stopped now would be some kind of move in which the prospects of the Party in November would be admitted as simply nil thereby placing the control of the Party in the hands of the old guard members such as Mr. Truman and others. Senator Johnson's plan of "minding the store" maintaining that Congress must enact a constructive program and for this reason he could not campaign against Senator Kennedy clearly indicates why the existing campaign in California today is simply crushed and pitiful. I know that Mr. Rayburn must be crushed because the leadership of the Democratic Party in California today has simply hit the Texas leadership with the biggest steam-roller possible.

Unless something happens, Kennedy will be nominated on the first ballot and will receive possibly 800 or more votes.

Last night, I listened to Mrs. Roosevelt at her press conference and this fine old lady has reached the stage when she should immediately stop having press conferences. She was still driving as hard as possible for Stevenson and before she finished stated that the negro vote and religious issue would possibly defeat Kennedy.

President Eisenhower is again taking another vacation at Newport, Rhode Island, and this is either the 7th or 8th vacation this year. When the photographers catch the President unaware today, you should see the picture! It shows a tired, old man completely helpless and in a quandary. With all of our miracle drugs available and with an excellent medical staff in close touch, it now appears that the President is simply being carried along. It is more obvious each day and each time that the President appears either on tv or publicly at speech making times. He must feel awful when he considers what happened in Japan; the termination of the Summit Conference, and the Soviet Union's refusal to permit him to visit their country. Certainly the 1952 and 1956 halo is somewhat tarnished, if it is still present. Now the President is issuing statements to the effect that we must turn our attention to the

nations south of the border and make every effort to improve their social and economic standards. This is another move to win the backing of the Central and South American nations for the present Administration's policy in Cuba. We have simply ignored our neighbors to the south and while tripping along merrily with a basket full of money, permitting a little to leak out here and there, we are now confronted with a dangerous situation throughout Latin America. The foreign policy program of this Administration simply "smells" and unless the good Lord steps in and takes the President by the hand, he and his Administration will be repudiated, *to the point that a naturalized citizen from behind the Iron Curtain countries could appear in this country and go on the Democratic ticket and beat anything that the Republicans have to offer. This, of course, is really going to the extreme, but time is catching up with Eisenhower.*

*Really fouled up. Any Dem can win. 11/4.*

Several days ago, General MacArthur again stated that he had always considered Eisenhower a very small man in every respect and certainly when he was a Lt. Colonel and a member of his staff, he considered him as a very mediocre officer and individual. Time will prove that the Eisenhower policy of sweeping it under the rug is more than the American people can stomach today and little gremlins under the rug are sweeping it back now in his face.

July 13, 1960

Last night, a 19,000-word platform was adopted by the Democratic National Convention with a strong civil rights' plank even though the South objected bitterly.

It still seems to me that Kennedy will be nominated on either the first or second ballot and I now believe that Symington will be the nominee for Vice President.

President Eisenhower refused to send American troops to the Congo after receiving a request from the Congo Government admitting its helplessness in checking the negro soldiers who are rioting and pillaging the entire section. The President stated that in his opinion it would be best at the present time if any military assistance sent in did not come from any of the large Western nations.

July 14, 1960

Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts was nominated for President of the United States at the Democratic National Convention last night in Los Angeles, California. He won on the first ballot, passing the winning number of 761 votes when Wyoming was reached on the roll call. It gave him 15 votes, bringing his total up to 765. At this time, his chief rival, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas and the Majority Leader of the Senate, had 409 votes. The vote was quickly made



unanimous by acclamation.

Kennedy, a World War II hero, a Pulitzer Prize winner in literature and a millionaire, is the first man born in the 20th Century to be nominated for President by either Party. At 43, Kennedy is the youngest Democratic nominee since William Jennings Bryan who was chosen in 1896 at 36 and again in 1900 at 40. He is the first New Englander to win his Party's nomination since Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire was the standard bearer in 1852.

Kennedy's opponent in the autumn campaign will be Vice President Richard M. Nixon who is 47 years of age.

After receiving the necessary number of votes and at the end of the first roll call, Senator Kennedy went to the Sports Arena at 2:50 am E. D. T. and as soon as the band stopped playing "My Wild Irish Rose" and "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling," he informed the delegates that the Democratic Party can win in November and that we will carry the fight to the people.

Either today or tomorrow, in my opinion, Senator Symington will carry out his deal and be nominated as Vice President.

During the night, it was announced that Prime Minister Kishi who was to resign his post today was stabbed and injured in front of his home. The assassin was arrested on the spot and Kishi is expected to live.

President Eisenhower last night quickly picked up a Soviet demand for a UN Security Council debate on the shooting down of an American reconnaissance plane on July 1. He said that the United States is ready and willing for a full discussion of this matter at any time.

During the night, the UN Security Council met and was in session until early morning attempting to decide about the Resolution presented to it by Tunisia appealing to Belgium to withdraw its forces from the Republic of the Congo and authorizing Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold to organize a United Nations military force to restore order in the infant African country. Troops of the United States and other major powers would be excluded from the force under Hammarskjold's plan. It seems that the presence of our troops in the Congo at this time would only continue the rebellion and again bring surprises to the American people concerning our position of leadership in the world.

Shortly after the November election last year, former Senator Earle C. Clements gave a luncheon at his home in Morganfield, Kentucky, in honor of Senator and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson. Attending the luncheon was the newly elected Governor in Kentucky, Bert Combs, and Wilson W. Wyatt, the newly elected Lt. Governor, Emerson Beauchamp, Frank Burke, Frank Stubblefield, Tom Withers, C. W. Maloney, and Lyndon Johnson's Administrative Assistant. As soon as the luncheon was over, Senator Clements arose and said that he would like to make a short speech. He stated that as the result of the trickery of A. B. Happy

Chandler that he was defeated in his race for reelection to the Senate and that two Republican Senators were in the Senate from Kentucky as the result of the treasonable action of Chandler and his group. In addition, Clements said that Chandler's candidate for Governor, Harry Waterfield, had just been defeated and his friends (Clements') were now back in power in Kentucky. He said that the next President of the United States was sitting at the head of the table and his name was Lyndon Johnson and after making this statement, Senator Clements then turned to me and said that the next United States Senator from Kentucky was sitting on Lyndon Johnson's left. All eyes were then turned to me and after Lyndon Johnson said a few words, I was requested to make a statement. I thanked Mrs. Clements for the wonderful luncheon and the hospitality of my host and then told Senator and Mrs. Johnson that we were proud that it was possible for them to be present in the Second Congressional District. I further stated that I hoped that they would have many other occasions to return to Kentucky and enjoy our hospitality. I sat down and shortly thereafter, Senator Clements said he wanted to talk with me before I left and at that time he talked with me about Johnson and I told him that in my opinion that as sure as I was present there, that John F. Kennedy would be the candidate and when I made a race for the United States Senate, certainly I would not want anything between me and the people that would prevent my from having a fair show. My good friend, Earle, was very much incensed and amazed at my political judgment and expressed

himself accordingly. I agreed after some discussion that I would carefully think the matter over and give my decision by January 10. On January 10, I thanked everyone and told them that I was a candidate for re-election to the House and I would not change my mind. Then John Watts was contacted and John gave about the same answer. Next, Keen Johnson indicated that he wanted to be the candidate and would make the race and his is now the candidate of the Democratic Party for the office of United States Senator.

In addition to telling my good friend, Earle Clements, that John Kennedy would be the nominee, I stated further that Lyndon Johnson's name would not be on the ticket and that in my opinion Stuart Symington would be the candidate for Vice President. Unless some discordant note was sounded last night in California, I am still of the opinion that Senator Symington today or tomorrow will be nominated as Vice President on the Democratic ticket.

John Kennedy is an ambitious young United States Senator and I simply hope that he wins his race and makes us a good President.

July 15, 1960

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, Majority Leader of the Senate, was nominated for Vice President on a voice vote at the Democratic National Convention last night. This nomination certainly was a surprise to a great many

people, including me. All along, I believed that Senator Symington of Missouri would be the candidate for Vice President. After carefully considering the ticket of Kennedy - Johnson, I sincerely believe that this is our strongest ticket insofar as Kentucky is concerned.

Madisonville will get a new army reserve center costing, \$173,000, from the \$994,855,000, total military construction bill for fiscal year 1961 which was recently signed by President Eisenhower. In addition to Madisonville, Barbourville receives a new national guard armory costing \$138,000, and Fort Thomas a new army reserve center costing \$476,000. Louisville receives \$55,000, for an army reserve center and \$285,000, for a national guard armory.

July 18, 1960

The Rivers and Harbors Omnibus Bill was signed by President Eisenhower on Thursday of this week. This is an authorization bill which carries no money.

Kentucky Projects included in this bill are:

Barkley Dam - for the full balance of authorization, total \$146 million.

Laurel River - authorized at an estimated cost of \$21,900,000.

Little Sandy River - authorized at a cost of \$11,900,000.

Lynn Camp Creek - authorized in the sum of \$645,000.

This bill contains about 145 projects throughout the United States and Territories involving a cost of about \$1,400,000,000.

July 26, 1960

The Republican National Convention convened in Chicago on Monday of this week. Kentucky's Senator Thruston B. Morton is now serving as Republican Chairman of the National Convention and presided over the opening sessions and according to a majority of the members of his Party has made an excellent Chairman. Senator Morton has always worked with me on all of our Kentucky projects and our relationship has been very congenial.

The Democrats nominated Jack F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson. Our Speaker, Mr. Rayburn, was very much hurt over the fact that Johnson was unable to muster enough votes to prevent a first ballot nomination of Kennedy and was one of those who advised Johnson against accepting the Vice Presidential nomination. All during the Convention in California and for weeks now in the press, we have heard a great deal about Johnson City, Texas, and banners and flags in California carrying the initials L.B.J. were well displayed. Senator Johnson's wife, by the way, is Ladybird Johnson and each of his two daughters have given and middle names with the initials L.B. This seems to be an obsession with Senator Johnson and I

presume that he was very much surprised to see the cartoons and news stories following the close of the Democratic Convention which stated that it was simply ascertained that L.B.J. really meant "Let's Back Jack."

The Democratic ticket should be able to carry Kentucky but the going will be extremely rough. A great deal depends on just who the Republicans nominate as their candidate for Vice President. It is a foregone conclusion that Nixon will be nominated on the first ballot for the Republican candidate for President; and Ambassador Lodge of the U.N., Senator Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky, and Secretary of the Interior Seaton seem to be the leading candidates for the Vice Presidency. The Republican leadership who really want to win and are realistic understand full well that their best candidate for Vice President is Governor Nelson Rockefeller of the State of New York. This man Rockefeller has created quite an impression throughout the United States since his entry into politics. He is aggressive, positive, qualified, and comes from a family that has rendered great service to this Country throughout the years. If the Republicans are exceedingly smart and nominate Rockefeller, then this election in November will be anyone's guess as to who would obtain the victory. I can say now that Kentucky would go Republican and the same may apply if Morton is nominated. I believe that Lodge will be selected and since Kennedy defeated Lodge for the Senate in 1952 and with Massachusetts being a largely Catholic State, very little will be obtained from a Lodge nomination in Massachusetts. I watched Lodge last night on t.v. and like many of my

friends, he has aged considerably in the last two years. He appears to be an old man and carries all of his burdens in his facial expression.

The Democrats selected Senator Frank Church of Idaho to deliver the commencement address and it was typical high-school commencement speech - waving of arms, properly modulated voice, and very little, if any thought provoking recommendations went. The newspapers were extremely kind to Frank Church in failing to comment fully on how this speech went over with the public. After men like Senator Barkley and others really had something to say in key-places, the Democrats generally were disappointed in our key-note speech in California.

In the House, we have a Representative who at one time was a medical missionary in China by the name of Judd. He is from the State of Minnesota and prior to his election, warned this Country time after time that the Communists would attack us and that unless we were careful we would lose all of our friends in the East. To a certain extent, his predictions were proven correct and he was elected in his first year for the House. As a member of the legislative Committee on Foreign Affairs, he participates fully each year when the Foreign Aid Authorization and Appropriation Bills are called for action. Last night, Representative Judd was the key-note speaker at the Republican National Convention. He made a splendid speech that was well received not only by those in attendance but by the people generally throughout the Country. He really had something to say.



without all of the gestures and gesticulations made his speech and took his bow. Of course, I did not agree with a great many things he said but certainly a number of observations that he made concerning our foreign policies of the past, present, and future are correct and extremely accurate. He simply stood the delegates on their heads and this, of course, is the kind of key-note speech that we have had at conventions of the past years.

The campaign by Senator Kennedy will be opened in Hawaii and his second speech will be made in Alaska. His third speech will be a Labor Day speech at a Rally in Detroit. This will be the first time that our two new States will participate in a National election as such and I know that Hawaii is exceedingly proud of the fact that the Democratic campaign will be opened in their State. A Democratic Congress enacted the laws making States out of Hawaii and Alaska and when history is written, it will receive considerable praise and credit for constructive legislation passed during the entire tenure of President Eisenhower.

President Eisenhower, by the way, is still taking vacations and has received some criticism at the Republican National Convention for his present vacation stay at Newport, Rhode Island. This man is really a mystery to me. His halo is now tarnished and when prepared for a picture is still able to open his mouth wide with his usual big smile, but with all of his physical disability, I know it must be quite a problem to keep him floating on the cloud - apparently unconcerned with present world conditions or anything else except his golf game and his present practice of sweeping under

the rug all unpleasant tasks, criticisms, and assignments. His doctors and medical science generally should be commended on the splendid job that they are performing on this man today. At the close of his Administration and when he retires to private life, there will be quite a change over and I am anxious to see just what happens to the General.

This week, 4 Flood Projects were approved by the Corps of Engineers for the Kentucky River Basin. All Projects are Reservoirs and will cost \$35,250,000. The report from district and division offices of the Corps of Engineers will be reviewed by the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors during the month of August. The easternmost project would be the Carr Fork Reservoir in Knott County (Perkins' County and may the Lord have mercy on my poor soul), with the dam about 8.75 miles above the mouth of the fork. Moving downstream, the second Reservoir would be the Walkers Creek Reservoir in Lee, Wolfe, and Breathitt Counties with a dam about 5.4 miles above the mouth of North Fork in Lee County. The third would be the Red River Reservoir in Powell, Wolfe, and Menifee Counties with a dam about 47.5 above the mouth of the Red River. The other Reservoir would be on Eagle Creek in Grant and Owen Counties with the dam about 38.5 miles above the mouth of Eagle Creek.

All of the above projects first must be authorized and then the battle will start for appropriations to place each of them in the planning stage and then under construction.