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JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. NATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

SECOND DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME IX

During the past week, I was out of the office and this, by the way, is the first time that I have had my vacation since 1939. Virginia, Louise, and Celeste's family and I really enjoyed ourselves. Celeste's little boy, James Houston White, is now walking and trying to talk and before too long she will have another baby. She and her husband, James White, have a nice new home in Philadelphia and it is furnished with the best of taste. We all enjoyed ourselves and I hope that before we convene again on August 15, that I will be able to have the opportunity to watch Grandma hold James Houston again. Certainly, I do not look like a grandfather but apparently Virginia is reconciled to the fact that she not only is a grandmother but makes all of the sounds like one.

The LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL can do things to you on the editorial page. I know because I have had them done to me. At the Convention in California, Chandler watched all of the horses come by and then with tongue in cheek suddenly jumped up on the Kennedy entry and the Governor, Bert Combs, was instructed to state that of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ votes for Kennedy, $\frac{1}{2}$ vote was from Chandler. The COURIER-JOURNAL in an editorial entitled, "Again, It's That Old Bluegrass Wizardry" in substance had this to say about good old ABC.

"Similarly uncertain are the prospects of Mr. Chandler, the ready-mix, instant candidate. Sensing the mood of the convention, HAPPY jumped nimbly onto the KENNEDY bandwagon when it appeared that his pre-convention choice, STEVENSON, couldn't make it.

Ripping the Ike label out of his campaign suit, he now declares that he is a KENNEDY man and will campaign the state for good old Jack, in the obvious hope that good old Jack will remember in '63 and be kind. We think HAPPY had better put his trust in his promises to increase the bonus and remove the sales tax. Mr. KENNEDY is, as the convention showed, too cool a character to go looking for gold mines in the sky, or alliances with men who have more to get than to give."

We spend alot of money in this Country and some of the items are quite surprising. Personal consumption expenditures in the United States in 1957 for certain items are as follows:

<u>ITEMS</u>	<u>BILLION</u>
Crime	\$22.0
Clothing and accessories, except footwear	20.8
Gambling	20.0
Education	19.7
Medical care and death expenses	16.3
Recreation	15.9
Automobiles (purchases, new and used)	14.5
Accidents	11.9
Alcoholic beverages	10.7
Advertising	10.3
Tobacco	6.0
Religion and welfare	3.6

Going back to politics again, it will be interesting to see just whether or not Vice President Richard Nixon is successful in his attempt to become President. Only Martin Van Buren of all of our Presidents became the nominee of his Party while occupying the office of Vice President and then went on to win a Presidential election. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson went from Vice President to the Presidency but the election of Adams antedated the rise of the present Parties and that of Jefferson followed his nomination by a new Party formed to defeat the Federalist in office while he was Vice President. The other seven Vice Presidents who gained the White House, succeeded to the office after the deaths of Presidents.

VICE

The ~~Vice~~-Presidential candidate on the Republican ticket will either carry Nixon in or out. He must be dressed up considerably to meet and receive the approval of the American people. At no time in the history of this Country have the American people elected from any Party a man who was considered reckless insofar as money is concerned. This man Nixon's slush fund was quite an issue in his first race for Vice President and I can still see him on t.v. attempting to explain away thousands of dollars that he accepted while he was United States Senator and used for expenses of his office.

The launching by the Navy last week of a solid fuel Polaris ballistic missile for the first time from a submerged submarine cruising under water about thirty miles from Cape Canaveral, Florida, has brought the United

States and the free world much closer to the possession of one of the most powerful and elusive war-deterrent systems so far devised.

July 29, 1960

Richard M. Nixon and Henry Cabot Lodge were nominated at the Republican National Convention for President and Vice President respectively. The Republicans had a right quiet convention in comparison with the Democrats and after a little skirmish over the platform and quite a skirmish over who was to be Vice President, the Republicans made their decision and adjourned.

Senator Thruston B. Morton, the Republican National Chairman from Kentucky, was the no. 2 man on Nixon's list for Vice President and it appeared for a while that he might be the nominee. Considerable effort was made in his behalf and at the last minute Nixon issued his support for Henry Cabot Lodge. Henry Cabot Lodge is our Ambassador to the U. N. Organization and in my opinion has made a splendid representative. Henry Cabot Lodge is the grandson of the old Senator who defeated John Kennedy's grandfather in a Senatorial race in Massachusetts a number of years ago. John Kennedy's grandfather was John Fitzgerald, and then along comes John Kennedy and defeats the grandson, Henry Cabot Lodge in the year, 1952. We will have a warmly contested November election.

The Administration of President Eisenhower complains considerably about spendthrifts in the Congress of the United States who, by the way, are all Democrats. Each year that the President has submitted his Budget since I have been a member of the Committee on Appropriations, we have made substantial reductions. The following figures are right unusual when you consider all of the controversy over who is spending and who is attempting to save.

Total tax receipts from April 30, 1789, to January 1, 1946, totaled \$233,124,696,392 - from Washington to Truman.

From Truman to Eisenhower, the total is \$337,661,865,422. From George Washington to Harry Truman inclusive, over a period of 164 years, the total is: \$570,786,561,814.

Eisenhower from January 20, 1953 to June 1, 1960, totals \$572,258,819,664. Eisenhower revenue totals \$1,472,257,850, more than all of the other Presidents put together back to April 30, 1789 in the Washington Administration.

August 15, 1960

We reconvened today and shortly after the call of the House, a point of order was made of no quorum and only 161 members answered to their names. A motion to adjourn was immediately made and adopted. This is the first time since I have been a member of

the House that we have been unable to get a quorum. In this Presidential election year, we will hear considerable about our failure to have enough Democrats here for a quorum. A quorum is 218 members and we have 282 Democrats, so our excuse will not be too good.

In 1939, I tried to take a little vacation and finally succeeded in staying away from my office for about eight days. When we recessed, I was just about worn out. This year, membership on the Committee on Appropriations has been right difficult as an assignment and especially with all of the irons that I tried to get in and out of the fire during the time when the regular bills for the Budget for Fiscal Year 1961 were up for consideration.

Virginia located a nice little cottage at Rehoboth Beach and we rented this cottage for one month. Virginia and Louise really had a field day. In addition, Grandma had Celeste, Jim, and James Houston down for a week and the following weekend Fred Reardon and his family were down for several days. All told, I succeeded in staying away from the office for eleven days, and I simply had a wonderful time. Every day with the exception of the last two we had fine weather and the ocean was just grand. The beach at Rehoboth and Ocean City are to me the best on this East Coast. Just before we left Rehoboth, Virginia and I went down to a real nice little auction gallery where all of the beautiful antiques are up for sale each night and during the day. This gallery is located on the Boardwalk and any item that you see, you can make a request that it be put up for auction. I requested a grandmother's

clock be put up for auction and with four quick bids, the first mine, the next two those of the gallery and with the last, mine, I finally succeeded in purchasing a beautiful, early American mahogany grandmother's clock with Westminster chimes. Now, Grandma has a beautiful grandmother's clock.

West Kentucky Coal Company has produced and sold more coal than in its entire history, but for some reason had a net loss of \$146,382 on its Second Quarter's income with a total income during the quarter of \$497,396. The Company and its subsidiaries lost \$243,476 during the same period last year. My good friend, Mark Eastin, the President of this Company has recently had a heart attack and I presume that the condition of his Company has played quite a part in his general condition.

The Farm Bureau organizations of Kentucky have been exceedingly nice in passing resolutions calling upon the Department of Agriculture to continue making annual appropriations for our new tobacco research laboratory. The Fayette County Farm Bureau started off with a resolution and an article appeared in the LEXINGTON HERALD on July 24, expressing appreciation for this fine laboratory. The COURIER-JOURNAL will open a news bureau in Bowling Green within the next few days. The new Southern Kentucky Bureau will be headed by Thomas D. Duncan who has been with the Associated Press in Lexington and Louisville for the past seven years. This brings to five the number of news gathering offices operated by the COURIER-JOURNAL in the State.

The Second Congressional District will receive another new toll road between now and 1963. This road will connect with the present toll road at Elizabethtown and after passing through Grayson, Ohio, and Hopkins counties in our District will proceed on to Paducah, Kentucky.

We are still experiencing considerable difficulty in settling the trouble in the Congo. Here we have another example of a new Nation receiving its freedom with no provision made whatsoever to start the Nation out under its own power. Belgium simply cut loose and this staggering child is now experiencing difficulty in setting up a proper Government. However, it learned quickly that one of the best methods to obtain money was to send a representative to our Country demanding foreign aid funds. This was done within a few days after the trouble began.

David B. Karrick who resigned as a District Commissioner to accept an appointment as Ambassador to Ecuador died on August 6 early in the morning at his home here in Washington. He was alone at the time and suffered a coronary which was sudden and tragic. This man was a perfect gentleman and to me should have been President of the District Board of Commissioners.

Poor old Secretary of the Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, is now traveling abroad. He expressed himself at the Republican National Convention to the effect that in his opinion Rockefeller would make a stronger candidate than Nixon and this has

brought him considerable trouble.

Senator Kefauver finally succeeded in winning in his race for reelection. The big issue was his liberal stand on the question of Civil Rights and for a while it appeared that he might be defeated. The present Administration in Tennessee plus the former Governor were out to take Kefauver's coonskin cap away from him.

The Presidential election campaign between Kennedy and Nixon has started out with charges and countercharges and before too long, I am afraid we will hear considerable about the religious issue which to me would be a calamity that should be avoided in this good year, 1960.

The Senate passed the Public Works Appropriation Bill on Wednesday night of last week. The total amount appropriated was \$4,030,010,605. The vote was 86 to 0. The House appropriated \$3,914,798,985. The Corps of Engineers would receive under this Bill, \$973,963,400, and the Bureau of Reclamation, \$292,559,025. Now the Bill carries \$29,570,000 for the Bonneville Power Administration, \$20,520,000 for Tennessee Valley Authority, \$800,000 for the Southeastern Power Administration, and \$2,575,000 for the Southwestern Power Administration. The Bill would provide planning or construction money for 61 projects that were not included in the President's Budget. The House with 23 projects and the Senate approved 38 additional ones.

On August 12, our new X-15 Air Force plane rocketed to a new altitude record of

103,000 feet. This was more than 24 miles up in the air. The same plane set a world speed record of 2,196 miles per hour just a few days before.

The United States has a very important "first" to its credit in recovery of an orbiting satellite from outer space. On August 11, the 85-lb. instrument capsule of Discoverer XIII was plucked from the sea by a skin diver who was lowered from a helicopter. This missile was launched on August 10 and after 27 hours and more than 16 times around the earth, the nose cone was recovered in the Pacific Ocean a short distance away from Hawaii. This is the first recovery of such a capsule and Mr. Khrushchev can now stop rattling his rockets quite so much.

In addition, the United States sent a giant communications' satellite into orbit on August 12, and quickly signalled its success by bouncing a message from President Eisenhower across the Nation. The new space messenger, a large balloon as high as a ten-story building, was sent up from Cape Canaveral, Florida, and a little over two hours later the National Aeronautics and Space Administration announced it was successfully in orbit. Some four hours later, the recorded message from the President was played back at a news conference in Washington.

August 16, 1960

Again for the second day, a point

of no quorum was made and since it is a foregone conclusion that 210 members are not present in Washington, the motion to adjourn was again made and immediately adopted.

The Senate continues to grind along and it now appears that it may be several days before we will be able to have a quorum present. This, of course, is not good for the Democratic Party.

Last week, all of the members were notified that there would be no important business up to transact this week and the chances were that we would adjourn from Monday until Thursday and then from Thursday until Monday of next week. Relying upon this information, a great many members simply remained in their Districts. In addition, the Majority Leader, John McCormack, and the Minority Leader, Charles Halleck, were not present either yesterday or today.

A number of years ago, Senator Alben W. Barkley used to tell that famous story of his concerning one of his constituents in Kentucky who very pointedly informed the Senator in one of his races for reelection that he was against him due to the fact that the Senator had not done anything for him lately. The Senator used to take great delight in enumerating all of the many things that he had done for him in the past such as saving one of his boys from going to the penitentiary and gave three of the daughters jobs. The old constituent finally said, "Well, but you haven't done anything for me lately."

In the Missouri primary which has just closed, one of the Missouri members was going to see one of his friends to get his help in his race for reelection. He knew full well that this man would be for him and lend great assistance because at one time he sent his son to Annapolis over 13 other applicants. Much to the Congressman's surprise, this constituent informed him that he was against him and he said the reason why was due to the fact that "for four long years my son was at Annapolis only 35 miles from Washington and you never paid him a single visit."

The Senate is still on the minimum wage bill which is being steered by Senator Kennedy. Under the Kennedy Bill in addition to extending the coverage to about 3.1 million additional workers, the minimum wage would go up from \$1 to \$1.25 over the next three-year period.

After the Minimum Wage Bill, either the Mutual Security Appropriation Bill or the Bill for hospital benefits for the aged will be brought up for action. The Deep South is fighting both of these bills and it now appears that we will not be able to transact all of the necessary business by Labor Day. It may require a few days longer but certainly with the elections in all of the House Districts this year, adjournment will take place as soon as possible.

From time to time, I hear funny stories pertaining to some of the members of the House. We have from Virginia a former

Governor by the name of Tuck. He is a large man full of life and likes to tell stories on himself. He told me the other day that when Senator Byrd announced about a year ago that he would not run for reelection to the Senate that he had along with a number of House members begun a race in Virginia to secure commitments in their behalf. The Governor said that he set out to secure commitments and went into the mountain section of Virginia one cold snowy night and stopped at a filling station for gas and he remained in the car while the attendant was filling it up with gas. The attendant looked in from wiping the windshield and recognized him and he opened the door and informed him that "It is awfully important that you and I start immediately getting the important people committed for John Battle." John Battle was a former Governor and he, too, was quietly moving around over Virginia for commitments.

August 18, 1960

We tried again yesterday to secure a quorum and only 214 members answered to their names. Since we have a few vacancies, 217 is the required number at this time for a quorum. We were unsuccessful and I presume we will make another try today.

The Powers' U-2 case is underway in Moscow today and according to the news reports, our civilian pilot, Francis Gary Powers, who was flying a U-2 plane at a monthly salary of \$2500 has confessed and

in his testimony agreed wholeheartedly with all of the suppositions made with the exception of just a few. His parents and his wife are spectators in the courtroom and the people generally in the United States cannot quite make up their minds as to whether or not sympathy is in order or anger insofar as Powers' actions are concerned. Certainly, he failed to carry out orders concerning destruction of the plane and other matters.

The outcome of this trial, of course, will be of importance insofar as our relationship with the Soviet Union is concerned, but since the U-2 plane has been able to fly at altitudes of 65,000 to 70,000 over the Soviet Union for several months now and with the Russians unable to fly high enough to knock out the U-2's, all of our information heretofore secured will be of no value because the Soviet Union will now immediately proceed to change important military targets and missile bases which have heretofore been photographed. It seems now that our only hope to keep up with what is taking place in Russia is for a speedy development of our reconnaissance satellite which will circle the earth and send back pictures. Our Samos is at least 2½ years away and time is of the essence.

August 23, 1960

On Friday of last week, an Air Force C-119 cargo plane succeeded in making

A spectacular catch of an 85-pound capsule returning from orbit in outer space. The capsule, upon entering the atmosphere of the earth, triggered a parachute and, while some 3,500 feet over the Pacific Ocean, was caught in a drag snare by the Air Force plane. This is a "first" in the Space Age in this category.

Shortly after the capsule was caught, announcement was made that the Soviet Union placed two dogs and other animals in a space ship and announced later that they were returned safely to earth.

Francis Gary Powers was sentenced to ten years by the Soviet Union for spying. Three years of this sentence will be served in prison and the balance in a prison camp where more freedom is permitted. This case has received considerable publicity and the people in this Country can not quite make up their minds as to whether or not Powers conducted himself properly before and during the trial.

The Congo is still boiling over, and Lumumba is now fighting with Dag Hammarskjold, of the United Nations. A new Russian plane was given to Lumumba which has a crew of Russians who are, of course, all spies.

The Gallup Poll this past week shows Nixon to be in the lead. Henry Cabot Lodge resigns as Ambassador of the United States on the Delegation to the United

Nations and will begin campaigning as the Vice Presidential candidate during the month of September.

Yesterday, we had up 11 bills under suspension and after failing to obtain a quorum for a week, had a real long day.

The Senate finally succeeded in passing the Minimum Wage Bill; Mutual Security Appropriation Bill with all but \$200 million restored, and they will now take up the Medical Aid for the Aged Bill. Regardless of the course that this Bill takes, the Democratic Party will be hurt. I am definitely of the opinion that we should adjourn and go home.

Our third nuclear Polaris submarine successfully completed first sea trials last week. This is the 13th nuclear submarine to go to sea.

On August 17, one of our Air Force officers rode a balloon up 19½ miles and parachuted back safely to earth. The trip back required 13 minutes and 8 seconds and establishes another record.

The situation in Cuba is no better. Castro apparently has recovered his health and is still back on the Communist line.

Recently, the Organization of American States has been in session considering the difficulty between the Dominican Republic and Venezuela and the Cuban leader

Castro's increasingly close ties with the Soviet Union.

August 24, 1960

We should adjourn and go home.

For days now, the Democratic leadership has attempted to place the Minimum Wage Bill, School Construction Bill, Housing Bill, Medical Assistance Bill, and Mutual Security Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1961 in a position to pass. The Bill passed by the House for an increase in the minimum wage was refused in the Senate, and after the Senate passed their Bill, a unanimous consent request was refused in the House to send this Bill to Conference and it is now safely tucked away in the Rules Committee. The Mutual Security Bill will go into Conference and we may have an opportunity to pass a School Construction Bill. Yesterday the Senate approved a program of Federal grants to States for Medical Aid to the Needy Aged after bidding down two more liberal Medical Care Plans separately backed by both Presidential candidates. The limited program of State assistance was approved as part of a Bill expanding Social Security benefits. This limited program was passed 89 to 2.

Senator Byrd, who to me is only a small Carter Glass, as Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, refused to go along with any medical assistance bill for the aged which would be beneficial at the present time. A number of Southern Senators joined with Senator Byrd and the Republicans, making the necessary total of votes on final passage short by seven.

This legislation on the medical care problem certainly does not meet the present-day needs and again I say we should adjourn and go home. With an adequate majority in the Senate and in the House, we fail to pass bills which have been endorsed in our Democratic platform and which will be attempted next year. The majority in the House and Senate certainly will be no greater next year than it is today and an attempt to pass the above-mentioned bills at this time has proven to be a mistake. Senator Kennedy, at the close of the vote last night in the Senate, stated that he was keenly disappointed and that it would probably be better to let the matter remain before the people and be decided in the Presidential election and then next year pass adequate legislation.

A number of years ago, one of our poets wrote a little poem in which we find the closing sentence which reads as follows:

"Politics in Kentucky is the damndest."

This statement certainly applies in the case of my friend, Earle C. Clements.

Beginning as a County official in Union County, serving in the county offices of County Judge, Sheriff and County Court Clerk, then on to the State Senate and from there to Representative in the U. S. Congress, Governor, and finally U. S. Senator, Senator Clements, while serving in the Senate, was majority whip and acting majority leader for a long time. He has been a right controversial figure in Kentucky politics by virtue of the fact that over the years the Chandler faction has attempted to dominate and those of us who have been on the other side, of course, refused to go along with their philosophy. As the leader of our faction for a number of years now, Senator Clements naturally is a controversial figure. He elected Bert Combs Governor in our last gubernatorial campaign and, against the advice of some of his best friends, accepted the Commissionership in the Department of Highways, in order to further assist the new Governor. This past week he resigned as Highway Commissioner and is now in Washington helping his friend, Lyndon Johnson and Jack Kennedy in their races this fall. For months now, the Louisville, Kentucky COURIER-JOURNAL has used every method possible to crucify Senator Clements and with editorials and cartoons finally succeeded in placing the Governor in a position whereby he started running over the hill like a rabbit together with certain other advisers who are not interested in Kentucky's welfare.

As a Representative in the House, I know of my own personal knowledge that when Senator Clements was in the Senate we were able to do more for our Country and our State than

some cases, and that some % of them

simply do not take place.
Now during the month of August, 1961, the
newspaper carried stories showing that
Senator Clement owes nearly \$30,000 in
income taxes and that during his term
as Governor he made investments of more
than \$140,000 that he collected and brought
to Washington some \$30,000 in cash and
contributions from the Governor's committee and
this of course is not denied but
I am not sure that it will be denied.

at any other time since I have been a Member of the House, and, in my opinion, more has been done for Kentucky during the past 30 years by Earle Clements than by any other Kentuckian.

After a right mean editorial appeared in THE COURIER-JOURNAL, accompanied by a cartoon carrying out the thought expressed by the editorial, the Governor finally decided that he had better issue a statement to the effect that Earle Clements is still his friend and had made a splendid Highway Commissioner. He further stated that he owed his political success to Earle Clements and that he hoped that their friendship would continue down through the years. I have talked with a number of my friends in Kentucky by telephone and have never seen as much resentment over the action of any Governor since I have been in politics. Kentucky is known throughout the United States as one of those States that will always rebel when the punishment is too severe and for years the people of Kentucky have turned and fought for the underdog. Instead of shedding all of his troubles and explaining the facts to the people in Kentucky about the famous truck deal and other matters, Senator Clements carried the load and now the people of Kentucky are being informed that the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, as well as others, permitted the Highway Commissioner to be crucified over this transaction.

In my opinion Senator Clements is certainly not through in politics and the members of the House from Kentucky who know anything about politics and understand the

meaning of the word "loyalty" certainly are on his side and have expressed themselves accordingly.

When history is recorded, the qualifications and performances of Earle Clements will be given the proper recognition. At no time in the history of Kentucky has a man methodically and successfully gone from Sheriff to acting majority leader in the Senate without missing a step and established the kind of record that has been established by Senator Clements.

Since I have been in politics, editorials have appeared in THE COURIER-JOURNAL concerning me which were complimentary and a number have appeared which were certainly not complimentary. Bitter editorials have indicated the fact that I was not following the leader - the leader, of course, would be THE COURIER-JOURNAL.

My good friend, Edgar Arnold, Jr., in his column "Broadsides" which appeared in the MADISONVILLE MESSENGER on August 19, stated that the COURIER-JOURNAL would only consider a man qualified to be Highway Commissioner or Governor who "would dial JUNiper 5-2211 every morning and ask for the day's instructions" or, as Edgar stated, "better still, he could have a leased wire hooked up with the COURIER-JOURNAL editorial offices" which would make a more direct contact.

August 25, 1960

The Navy announced yesterday that its nuclear submarine, Seadragon, has become

the first ship to negotiate Parry Channel through the Canadian archipelago. The Seadragon completed the Channel passage last Sunday.

Today in the House, we adopted a few conference reports and the rule for the Minimum Wage Bill. Under this rule, the Minimum Wage Bill can now go to Conference. Tomorrow, we have a number of District of Columbia Bills up for action together with the last Supplemental Appropriation Bill. We are now winding up fast and should adjourn by Thursday or Friday of next week.

We have had an unusual maneuver underway in the House for two days. Chairman Howard W. Smith of the House Rules Committee has again demonstrated the fact that along about this time each year the leadership must give way and permit him to have his way or else the Rules Committee simply will not be called into session. After Mr. Smith served notice on the Speaker and the Majority Leadership that it would be the Minimum Wage Bill or nothing and that he would not permit the Wage Bill to go to Conference and issue a rule for this action unless supporters of Aid to Education dropped their demand for a Conference on the School Bill which passed the House several months ago and has also passed the Senate. Mr. Smith is also holding up the Housing Bill. This, to me, is an incredible kind of tyranny in a Congressional session which could have been an especially good one. Now is the time to correct this matter and it may be that the

House Rules will have to be changed. Certainly no one Member of Congress should have this much power and if the leadership fails by agreement to bring out Bills which have passed the House and the Senate, and certainly should be voted up or down, then the Rules of the House should be changed providing easier and speedier action for removal of Bills than the methods now used of Discharge Petitions, and Suspension of the Rules by the Speaker which requires a 2/3's affirmative vote for passage. The question is should Mr. Smith be a one man czar who would decide what a Democratic Administration should get through Congress?

The majority of the newspapers in this Country are actively supporting Nixon and Lodge but this does not apply to the WASHINGTON POST. The greatest cartoonist in this Country today, in my opinion, is Herblock of the WASHINGTON POST and in today's POST appears a Herblock cartoon with the President's arm around Nixon and the caption - "Seldom has a candidate had so much experience at not being responsible for decisions."

At the President's news conference he was asked if Nixon had helped him make decisions during his Administration. For weeks now the Republican campaign material has said that Nixon and Lodge are well trained through experience in the operation of our Government and by innuendo claimed that a number of major decisions were made after Nixon had made the suggestions. The President at his news conference became very much disturbed when asked the question concerning

the making of decisions and said that no one participated in the decisions. He further stated that no one can make a decision or had made one except himself during his Administration. He said, however, that Nixon had been one of his top advisers and when asked by one of the reporters if any of Nixon's ideas had been adopted, the President in his fumbling, hesitating manner said that if they would give him about a week, he would think of one. This simply cut the ground out from under Nixon in regard to a certain amount of experience and training and must have come as quite a surprise to the Republican candidates for President and Vice President. The President for months now has from time to time made certain statements that startled all of his official family. He is quite irritable and according to the White House staff is more than hard to get along with. I presume that a lot of this is due to the fact that his physical condition is not good and also due to his being an old Army General who becomes irritated very easily.

August 27, 1960

Each year since I have been a Member of the House, some important legislation has been enacted which will be recorded as all important insofar as our Country is concerned. Legislation such as the admission of Hawaii and Alaska, the St. Lawrence Seaway, the Small Watershed Bill, Revision of the Internal Revenue Code, which, by the way,

was the most voluminous Bill ever passed by the Congress, Civil Rights, Rural Development, Rivers and Harbors Omnibus Bills including many navigation, flood control, and irrigation projects together with Appropriations Bills placing the money for completion and other important matters. With the exception of the regular Appropriations Bills passed during the Second Session of the 86th Congress, very little if any real important legislation has passed so far. We will amend the Fair Labor Standards Act with this legislation better known as the Minimum Wage Bill and in addition, we will set up a \$600,000,000, Latin-America Authorization and pass a watered-down Medical Assistance Bill for the Aged. This Session of Congress has been somewhat political and that, of course, is to be expected in a Presidential election year, but at the same time, we have failed to enact important legislation both from the standpoint of domestic and foreign which should have been enacted during this present Congress.

The Olympic Games officially opened on Thursday of last week in Rome, and competition between the United States and Russia will be just as fierce as in the past. This is the 17th Olympic Games' opening and with all of the pomp and ceremony, a crowd of some 100,000, applauded.

American Farm assets hit a record peak of \$203,000,000,000 on January 1 of this year. Total farm debt reached a record of \$4.3 billion which is a \$1 billion increase over January 1, 1959.

The Catholic issue is really in the Presidential election today, and during the past few days, the Baptists throughout the South and other religious orders in the South have taken up the cudgel. It now appears that this issue may be as intense as it was in 1928. My mail during the past few days has contained some of the most bitter, fraudulent statements that I have ever read.

Charlie Halleck, the Minority Leader in the House is unhappy. He wanted to be the Republican candidate for Vice President and was simply ignored. Two years ago, Halleck barely won in his race for re-election and again is making a bitter fight to stay in the House.

The Mutual Security Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1961 under the Conference Report adopted yesterday in the House, totals \$3,716,350,000. This is \$558,650,000, below the Budget request. The Authorization Bill totaled \$4,186,500,000, which means that the Appropriation Bill simply was \$470,150,000, below the amount authorized. When this Conference Report was up for action, Halleck read a letter from the President bemoaning the fact that a substantial reduction was made. He simply read the letter and turned and walked up the center aisle and out the door. His action was commented on several times by Members on the Democratic side and at no time during the Conference Report did Halleck return and attempt to answer.

The Public Works Appropriation Bill

for Fiscal Year 1961 contains the total sum of \$3,969,982,485. The amount passed by the House totaled \$3,914,798,985. The Senate passed a Bill containing \$4,030,010,605. The Bureau of the Budget amount was \$4,010,000,000. The House reduced the overall amount approximately \$86,000,000, and the Bill was in no danger of a veto. In the House, we added 23 new projects to the 33 carried in the Bill and the Senate added 38 new projects. The 61 new projects added were causing trouble and in conference, the Bill was reduced below the Budget amount to prevent a veto. The major projects in Kentucky were:

Barkley Dam	\$17,100,000
Hawesville-Cannelton Locks and Dam (the new project in Kentucky to begin planning	\$150,000
(In the Second Congressional District)	
New Richmond Locks and Dam	\$15,000,000
Fishtrap Reservoir	\$349,000
Greenup Locks and Dam	\$9,959,000
Louisville Lock and Dam	\$9,215,000
Markland Lock and Dam	\$12,600,000
Nolin Reservoir	\$2,600,000
Barren River Reservoir	\$2,175,000
Green River Reservoir	\$100,000.

We agreed in the Kentucky delegation that the two new projects this year for Kentucky to be added in the Bill were the Hawesville-Cannelton Locks and Dam on the Ohio River for planning in the sum of \$150,000, and construction money for Fishtrap Reservoir in the mountains of \$301,000 which would make a total of \$650,000 in the Bill for this Project.

I took care of the Hawesville-Cannelton project and Senator Cooper and Senator Morton added the Fishtrap Reservoir construction money, but the conferees cut out this amount. A story carried in today's COURIER-JOURNAL sets forth some of the facts as to just what happened in the Conference on our Bill. This story is entitled, "Bill Keeps Hawesville Dam Funds" and is as follows:

"PLANNING MONEY ALSO RETAINED FOR FISHTRAP

"Washington, Aug. 26--A conference committee on the public works appropriation bill Friday discarded \$301,000 for a construction start on Fishtrap Reservoir, but left in the bill \$349,000 with which to complete planning of the project.

"Fishtrap is on the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River in Pike County, Kentucky.

"Another 'new' item that remained in the measure was \$150,000 for advanced planning on the Hawesville-Cannelton lock and dam on the Ohio River. No construction is involved yet.

"CLOSE TO REQUEST

"Total funds for Kentucky will be \$69,200,000.

"In general, the conference committee of five senators and five representatives voted to reduce Senate approp-

riations for floodwalls, power dams, reservoirs, etc.

"They sliced the public works appropriations bill to a point where there was no significant difference between it and the \$4,001,106,180 the President requested in his budget message.

"To make the reduction of nearly \$29,000,000, the conferees threw out many of the 61 new construction starts authorized by House and Senate versions of the measure.

"VETO OVERRIDDEN

"A year ago on September 10, the two Houses defied President Eisenhower on the issue of river development and passed over his veto a measure calling for more money than he wanted to spend. It also approved 67 new starts where his budget message had asked for none.

"That was one of only two Eisenhower vetoes that Congress has been able to override. There were two reasons why members interested in river projects did not want to try again to override.

"One was that with party lines so closely drawn in an election year, it would be difficult to get Republican members to defy the President.

"Another was that, for the first time in three years, the President's budget had approved a number of construction starts--33 of them projects under the

Army Corps of Engineers for river developments.

"23 STARTS ADDED

"To those 33 new starts the House Appropriations Committee added 23. But, to prevent White House complaint about those additions, the House committee cut the total amount in the bill by \$86,217,195.

"When the measure got to the Senate, that body, always more generous than the House, put in 38 more new starts and raised the total to \$4,030,010,605, which was \$28,994,425 more than Eisenhower had approved.

"Among the Senate additions was \$301,000 for start of work on Fishtrap. At the request of Representative Carl D. Perkins, in whose district the project lies, Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson had made a personal appeal to the Senate committee to support the Fishtrap sum. It also was backed by Kentucky's Senators John Sherman Cooper and Thruston B. Morton.

"The Hawesville-Cannelton project, which got \$150,000 for planning, is in the district represented by William H. Natcher, a member of the House Appropriations Committee.

"POSSIBLE VETO HINTED

"When the Senate received the more generous measure from its Appropriations

Committee, it gave it approval by unanimous vote. Despite the fact he voted for it, Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen announced the next day that the 61 new starts the House and the Senate had added to the bill would cause the President to look at it with disapproval.

"This hint of a possible veto was all that was needed by Clarence Cannon, chairman of the House committee, and John Taber, ranking Republican on the House body. They immediately set out in the 10-member conference committee to slice the amount.

"A. Willis Robertson, Democratic senator from Virginia, whose state would benefit from the Fishtrap Reservoir, made an unsuccessful effort, as a member of the conference committee to save the \$301,000 construction fund. He failed to get enough support from House Democrats to succeed.

"STATE PROJECTS ASKED

"AMONG OTHER KENTUCKY PROJECTS IN THE BILL AS IT CAME FROM THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ARE:

"Barkley Dam on Cumberland River, \$17,100,000; Greenup locks and dam on Ohio River, \$9,959,000; Louisville locks and dam, \$9,215,000; New Richmond locks and dam, \$15,000,000; Warsaw-Markland locks and dam, \$12,600,000; Nolin Reservoir in Green River, \$2,600,000; Barren River Reser-

voir, \$2,175,000, and No. 2 Green Reservoir, \$100,000.

"The year-round business of getting money for Kentucky projects will start anew next Tuesday. On that day, members of the Kentucky Congressional delegation will appear before representatives of the Budget Bureau to make their requests for appropriations which the bureau must submit to the new Congress in 1961."

August 29, 1960

I believe that I have lived to see everything now. When I was first elected, George Long, a brother of Huey Long, was a Member of the House. Among other things he was a dentist and reminded me a whole lot of Huey. Senator Russell Long, the son of Huey Long, was a member of the Senate and is still a member. This past week, Earl K. Long, three times Governor of Louisiana, and the man who was placed in a mental sanitarium last year in Texas, succeeded in defeating Representative Harold B. McSween, thirty-four year old Alexandria attorney. In a 3-man race, Long ran second and since McSween failed to secure a plurality, a run-off was necessary. In the run-off, Earl K. Long won by approximately 6,000 votes. During the latter days of the run-off campaign he was confined to his bed and, according to all reports, is in bad shape physically as well as probably mentally.

It now appears that we will adjourn sine

die this week. This additional session has been almost a complete flop and will be of no assistance to either candidate for President.

The WASHINGTON POST has been dogmatic down through the years insofar as Mutual Security appropriations are concerned. Mean, bitter editorials have appeared from time to time against certain Members who have failed to go along with the full amount requested by the President. In Saturday's paper there appeared an editorial concerning the chairman of my Subcommittee, Otto Passman of Louisiana. In substance, the editorial stated that the victory for the House in making a \$265 million reduction "represents a victory for the kind of blind and obstinate know-nothingism in foreign affairs epitomized by Representative Otto Passman of the House Appropriations Committee." This editorial further stated that this is "another instance in which, out of frustration or sheer weariness, Congress has permitted a petty oligarch to thwart the public interest as well as the real will of the majority." This is only an example of the positive statements that this good newspaper makes from time to time.

The American Bar Association opens its 83rd annual meeting here in Washington today and this appears to be the greatest international gathering the legal profession has ever had in the United States. Leaders of the bench and bar in our Country, England, Scotland, Wales, Australia, and Canada will attend as guests of the American Bar Association

Trouble continues in the Congo and unless something is done soon, the Congo will turn down the same road which is now travelled by Cuba.

In Kentucky we continue with "politics as the damndest." Henry Ward has accepted the assignment as the new Highway Commissioner replacing Earle C. Clements who resigned. One day THE COURIER-JOURNAL stated that Henry Ward should be named and would make an outstanding official and shortly thereafter Governor Combs named Mr. Ward. Bert Combs is my friend and could be an outstanding Governor. Certainly, following the changes of the wind as directed from that huge funnel located at Sixth and Broadway, will not place him in Kentucky's history as one of the greatest.

August 30, 1960

We are approving a number of Conference Reports today and probably the most important one is the Public Works Appropriation bill for fiscal year 1961.

KENTUCKY PROJECTS

The bill passed for fiscal year 1961 provided for the following projects in Kentucky:

Barkley Dam	\$17,100,000
Hawesville-Cannelton	150,000
Locks and Dam	
New Richmond Locks	15,000,000
and Dam	

Fishtrap Reservoir	\$ 349,000
Greenup Locks and Dam	9,959,000
Lock and Dam No. 41 at Louisville	
Markland Locks and Dam	12,600,000
Nolin Reservoir	2,600,000
Barren River Reservoir	2,175,000
No. 2 Green River Res.	100,000
Panther Creek Survey	14,500
Big Sandy River Survey	10,000
Cumberland River Survey	15,000
Licking River Survey	20,000
Ohio River Basin Survey	400,000

Including the small amounts for study listed in the overall Study Fund, the amount for Kentucky for fiscal year 1961 amounted to \$69,200,000.

By recent order, the Corps of Engineers can no longer release their capabilities insofar as projects underway are concerned. For this reason, we are unable, in appearing before the Bureau of the Budget tomorrow, to request specific amounts for certain projects. The amounts and projects requested for Kentucky tomorrow will be:

Nolin River Reservoir	Adequate Amount
Barren River Reservoir	" "
Hawesville-Cannelton Locks and Dam	\$250,000
Sturgis, Ky., Floodwall	10,000
Green River Locks and Dams 3 and 4 for Study	Adequate Amount
#2 Green River Res.	500,000
New Richmond Locks and Dam	Adequate Amount
Louisville Lock and Dam #41	Adequate Amount

Markland Locks and Dam	Adequate Amount
Greenup Locks and Dam	
to be completed in	
fiscal year 1961	-----
Barkley Dam	Adequate Amount
Laurel River	150,000
Lynn Camp Creek	50,000
Little Sandy River	
and Tygarts Creek	100,000
Fishtrap Reservoir	3,000,000
Pound River (Va.)	Adequate Amount
North Fork River (Va)	" "
Salt River and Tribs.	10,000

September 1, 1960

After remaining in session until 3:30 this morning, we were finally notified by the Speaker that the Senate had refused to accept the House Sugar Bill and had passed their own Bill. The Bill passed by the Senate did not meet with the approval of the Democratic Members of the House Agriculture Committee and in a straight Party line vote before the Agriculture Committee this morning the Senate Bill was refused. We convened again today at 12:00 noon and after adopting a few minor conference reports were informed that no Sugar Bill would pass. The Dominican Republic and Cuba are very much in this Sugar Bill situation and I presume that the President is very much up in arms over the failure of Congress to enact some sort of Bill at this time. Just a few minutes ago we adopted a sine die adjournment resolution and the House will adjourn shortly.

In going back over the bills that we have had up for consideration during the past session it is almost impossible for me to

recall an outstanding piece of legislation that we have adopted.

The House and the Senate passed a Federal Education Aid Bill and the House Rules Committee killed this Bill because they refused to let it out for House action. The House and the Senate passed a Depressed Area Bill and since the amount involved exceeded \$50 million it was vetoed by the President. The House and the Senate passed another Civil Rights Bill and it was signed by the President. In addition to a Civil Rights Commission and the right to vote which had heretofore been enacted, the House and Senate in the new Bill authorized referees and inspections with the Federal Courts having the right to intercede and entering orders directing that citizens be registered and permitted to vote. We passed an Omnibus Rivers and Harbors Bill which was signed by the President. This is the 1960 Rivers and Harbors Bill. We passed and sent to the Senate an emergency Housing Bill which failed to pass in the Senate. We passed and the Senate also passed a Social Security Bill which provided among other things that the total amount of income that can be earned by a recipient was increased from \$1200 to approximately \$1350, and made provision for a Federal contribution of \$202,000,000 with a state contribution of \$61,000,000 for use in medical care for the aged. These two amounts will increase over the years until the Federal Government's contribution will total a little over \$350 million and the State's amount will be slightly in excess of \$180 million. This is the substitute provision for the Forand Bill which was vigorously contested by the medical profession. The House and Senate passed a Minimum Wage Bill - the increase in the House being from \$1.00 to \$1.15 and the

Senate version being from \$1.00 to \$1.25 over a three year period. The House version took in slightly over a million new employees and the Senate version took in approximately 3,800,000 new employees. The provision in the House Bill concerning additional coverage applied only to retail establishments operating in five or more places of business in two or more states. The Senate version was drafted strictly along the Interstate Commerce control line. Here again the House Rules Committee tied the Bill up and refused to let it out for final action. Another controversial bill was the Common Situs Picketing Bill which was reported to the Rules Committee and died a natural death. The Mutual Security Program Authorization Bill passed and was signed by the President. After much controversy the Mutual Security Appropriations Bill passed with about a \$500 million reduction. We passed a Federal Pay Raise Bill for legislative, postal and classified employees amounting to a 7½ to 8½% increase. The President vetoed this Bill and we overrode the veto. We also passed and the Senate passed a bill authorizing a Presidential vote by the residents of the District of Columbia. The President will sign this bill shortly.

1960 Appropriations	Amount as approved	Increase or decrease compared to budget estimates to date
NASA supplemental	\$23,079,000	-----
2nd supplemental	955,370,003	-\$63,134,000
Labor supplemental	6,000,000	-2,000,000

1961 Appropriations	Amount as approved	Increase or decrease compared to budget estimates to date
District of Columbia	(239,470,433)	(-2,932,
Commerce	729,624,375	-69,990,
Interior	557,667,600	+7,337,
Treasury-Post Office	4,841,914,000	-55,939,
General Government	14,207,500	-420,
Labor-HEW	4,354,170,331	+333,948,
State-Justice-Judiciary	705,032,567	-27,997,
Independent Offices	8,311,893,400	-105,503,
Defense	39,996,608,000	+661,608,
Agriculture	3,994,097,600	-141,165,
Military construction	994,855,000	-193,145,
Legislative	129,470,410	-3,943,
Public Works	3,969,982,485	-43,810,
Mutual Security	3,722,350,000	-559,354,
Supplemental	138,293,740	-31,034,
2nd supplemental	162,186,981	+89,906,
Total, 1961	72,649,886,989	-146,503,
Total, all bills	73,634,335,992	-211,638,

September 2, 1960

Kentucky received \$300,000 for geological mapping survey work which will ultimately cost \$12 million. The State of Kentucky puts up one-half of the money and the Federal Government puts up the balance. In the Deficiency Bill for Fiscal Year 1960 the request for \$300,000 was made and the House conferees on my Committee on Appropriations turned this request down. At the time the Second Supplemental Bill for Fiscal Year 1961 was up in the House for action, the conferees at my request permitted

the \$300,000 to remain in the Bill. Subsequently the Senate passed the Bill and within the next few days the President will sign this legislation.

The Second Session of the 86th Congress adjourned sine die at 6:52 p.m. yesterday.

Very little business was transacted, but our Speaker, Sam Rayburn of Texas, made the following statement:

"Mr. Halleck and Members of the House of Representatives of the 86th Congress.

"We have come to the close of one of the busiest and, in my opinion, one of the most fruitful sessions of Congress it has ever been my privilege to serve in. I am winding up my 24th term. Throughout all the years in which I have served with something like 3,000 men and women in this House, I can look back on each and every one of them as men and women of high character, splendid people, and true representatives of their people. In being true representatives of their people they have served not only their people but the people of our beloved country.

"I shall never cease to hold in grateful memory the kindnesses and the compassion with which you have treated me. As Mr. Halleck said, this is an arduous and onerous position. Just 44 men have held it. Through the kindness of my folks back home and through your favor, I have served as Speaker longer than any other man in the history of the country, and on September 16 I will have wound up 16 years in this position. I want to say again to

you, as I have said so often, that the House of Representatives has been my life and it has been my love. I never had any ambition to be a Governor or a Senator. I wanted to come to this body and stay here as long as my people favored me. They have been kind and fine to me as you have been.

"We have a great and glorious country. It does not have a long history, but it has a glorious history. No people on the face of the earth who live today or who ever did live have ever lived under a government where the people, the individual man and woman, boy and girl, has as much liberty or enjoys as much freedom. It has been my purpose, and I trust in some way that I have lived up to it, and from the first time that I ever took this gavel, it was my hope, my trust and my ambition that I would uphold the dignity and the prerogatives of the House of Representatives against all winds - it mattered not from where they came. So today my heart is full of gratitude to you. I know you have worked hard - each and every one of you. I know you deserve some rest and change, and I trust that you get it to the fullest degree. I trust that when you come back here on the 3rd of next January, you will be in good health, ready to go to work in doing the world's great work, because the Members of this House of Representatives are challenged to do the world's great work and part of that work is to keep our country strong, that it may remain free. We are faced with people throughout the earth, and especially in one part of it, whose people know no freedom and whose rulers acknowledge no God.

"That makes it a dangerous world in which we live, I think the most dangerous which the civilization, yes, the Christian civilization that we know and love, has ever faced. It stands in greater danger today than it has at any time in the Christian era.

"I know you are determined, have been in these past sessions, and that you will be in the sessions to come, and dedicated to keeping this country strong and keeping it free.

"As you go home I wish you everything that is good. I wish that your people will receive you as you should be received, and that they will show appreciation for the great and the fine work you have done.

"God bless you and keep you every day.

December 31, 1960

A lot of water has passed over the dam since we adjourned on September 1st.

Prior to adjournment, my good friend, John McCormack, called me and requested that I serve on the Bolling Committee. Representative Bolling of Kansas City was named chairman of a Committee consisting of 8 House Members. The 50 States were divided and each member of the Committee had the responsibility of keeping in touch with the

House races and the Presidential campaign. I was assigned North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, West Virginia, and Ohio.

From September 6th to December 26th I traveled into all of the six States and, in addition to going over my Congressional District twice, traveled and spoke in 25 other counties in Kentucky. All told, I traveled well over 12,000 miles and made over 100 speeches. Some of those speeches, by the way, did not sound too good to me - I listen as I go along.

All of the Kentucky House Members were reelected and Nixon carried Kentucky some 80,000 majority and Cooper set an all-time record in the State. Cooper's majority was 198,000.

The religious issue was just too much for Kentucky and Tennessee. The people generally, in Kentucky, did not believe that Nixon was the better man or would make a better President, but were just prejudiced against Kennedy due to his religion. In 1956 Eisenhower carried my District by about 15,000 majority. In 1952 his majority was about 7,000. Nixon carried my District nearly 16,000.

Ordinarily, a candidate unopposed and down on the ballot, would run about 25% below the top of the ticket. This did not happen in the November election insofar as I am concerned. I led the ticket in every County in my District. The results are as follows:

	<u>Kennedy</u>	<u>Natche</u>
Hopkins	6436	6598
Simpson	2642	2697
Butler	992	1218
Edmonson	1076	1242
Ohio	2420	2543
Allen	1663	1781
Henderson	5565	5868
Union	3457	3483
Daviess	9448	9833
Webster	3179	3408
Grayson	2355	2752
Warren	7457	8204
Breckinridge	3136	3199
Hancock	1018	1106
McLean	1716	1794

Senator Kennedy was elected and certainly he was entitled to win. I have never seen such a campaign in my life. Kennedy's electoral vote was 300 and the recount in Hawaii may increase this to 303. During the campaign Nixon consented

to a series of four TV debates with Kennedy. This was his Waterloo because Kennedy absolutely made him look right bad. All during the campaign Kennedy carried the issues to the people and spoke time after time in all of the States with the exception of Hawaii and Alaska.

Senator Kennedy, during the campaign, spoke in Louisville, Lexington and Bowling Green. I introduced the Governor, who presented Kennedy, at Bowling Green. We had a tremendous crowd.

After the Second Session of the 86th Congress adjourned considerable publicity was given to the fact that I had completed my 7th consecutive year as a Member of the House and had never missed a roll call vote.

The budget for fiscal year 1961 carried \$69,248,000 for water resource development projects in Kentucky. This is the largest amount to be received by any State.

During the recess period, the Louisville, Kentucky Courier-Journal opened the new Southern Kentucky Bureau in Bowling Green. Tom Duncan was assigned to the Bowling Green office and, on Sept. 12th, a dinner consisting of forty business

and professional men in Bowling Green and surrounding Counties, was given by Mark Ethridge at the Bowling Green Country Club. We all enjoyed the dinner and this is a new milestone for this paper.

All during the campaign in Kentucky, the leaders at Frankfort pushed hard to pass the Constitutional revision amendment and the road bond amendment. The Constitutional revision amendment was defeated and the road bond amendment passed. The leaders at Frankfort were criticized due to the fact that they apparently spent as much or more time attempting to pass the amendments as they did in attempting to elect Keen Johnson and Jack Kennedy.

During the campaign we lost 22 seats on the Democratic side in the House and several of the Members died. Mrs. Rogers, who served as chairman of the Veterans Affairs Committee when I was first elected, died during the campaign. She had been in the House a great number of years and was a lovely lady. She was 79 years old and had been a Representative for 35 years.

During the recess period we reopened negotiations for the purchase of Crystal and Great Onyx Caves. For the first time we had the \$650,000 on hand to make this purchase.

In passing along Federal jobs in the Second Congressional District, certainly Hopkins, Webster, Union and Simpson should be remembered. These Counties stood up when all of the other Democratic Counties were either just over the line or way under the line. This includes the two largest Counties - Warren and Daviess.

A new white way system was installed on 31-W bypass and this certainly added to the value of all of the property along this route. Virginia and I completed a small building during the Fall, which consists of two storerooms with both now rented.

On October 21st the owners of Crystal Cave signed a contract to sell their property to the Federal government for \$285,000. This broke the ice, and on November 25th the owners of Great Onyx Cave signed a contract to sell their property to the Federal government for \$365,000.

The Courier-Journal, on November 29th, carried an editorial entitled "A Happy Ending To The Story Of The Caves." After reviewing our ups and downs for some twenty years in attempting to make this purchase, and to stop the dissension which resulted in the operation of the two privately owned Caves within the

National Park boundary, it stated in part, as follows:

"The purchase removes the reasons for the Park Service's reluctance to improve and make more impressive the entrance and approaches to the Park area, an improvement which should help to increase the flow of visitors to the Park. Many members of Kentucky's Washington delegation have worked toward this goal in the past. But special thanks are due to Congressman William Natcher, whose dogged efforts have finally paid off, and to former Senator Earle Clements, who lent his efforts as Governor and Senator to promoting the purchase. The result is a valuable step toward the present administration's aim of making Kentucky famous as a State of parks."

During the campaign Frank Goad Clement and I spoke in Henderson. I have wondered from time to time just why it was that Frank Clement fizzled out so quickly.

~~I~~ n Tennessee politics. After the Henderson meeting I found out without any trouble. He believes in having a big time and is considerably younger than I am but looks a whole lot older. He informed me that he would make the race for Governor next year in Tennessee.

All during the campaign France had her troubles in Algiers and Khrushchev, in his travels throughout the satellite countries, continued to cause trouble.

The best speech that I have ever heard Lyndon Johnson make was made in Owensboro before some 6,000 people on October 21st. I presented Senator Johnson and intended only to take a minute. He was extremely tired and before I presented him, inquired as to how long it would take me to make the presentation speech. I told him about a minute, and he said he wanted me to take at least fifteen minutes because he was extremely tired.

On October 22nd a surprise party was given for Earle C. Clements on his birthday. About 250 people attended the party which was held at the American Legion Post in Morganfield. First, the Governor was presented and he stood up and said that Earle Clements had made him what he was and said about ten more words and sat down. Next, I was presented, and

reviewed Earle Clements' record in politics, beginning at the county level and continuing on through the state and national levels, enumerating briefly some of his major accomplishments.

Since adjournment, the Department of Commerce has finally announced, unequivocally, that Kentucky will lose a House seat. The Louisville Courier-Journal immediately proceeded to redistrict the State in a front page story, eliminating Mr. Spence's District, which is the Fifth Congressional District. The article went on to state that if not the Fifth, it had to be the Fourth. The Fourth District was up for discussion at the time we lost a House seat in 1950, and Congressman Frank Chelf has made a fight for three months to preserve his District.

The best speech that I made during the Presidential campaign was made in Owenboro, and the poorest speech in Livermore. In speaking at a number of fund raising dinners, I had to travel hard and fast and on several occasions was simply worn out.

Our loss of a seat in the House is certainly a warning to Kentucky. With a 3% sales tax and an income tax, Kentucky's tax structure is certainly of no benefit

from the standpoint of bringing in new industry. Since I have been a Member of the House, we have succeeded in taking into Kentucky over \$2 billion in Federal funds. This includes our navigation, flood control and multiple-purpose projects, Federal highway funds, watershed funds, and Federal funds for all other State and Federal agencies. Considerable publicity has been given to the fact that we have succeeded in bringing into Kentucky several new industries during the past several years, but the situation now in the State is such that a number of our large industries may move out.

After the Presidential campaign, Senator Kennedy proceeded to meet with Vice President Nixon and President Eisenhower. Every attempt was made to make the transition period as comfortable as possible. Since the election, Senator Kennedy has named the members of his Cabinet and, generally speaking, most of the appointees are outstanding men: Dean Rusk for Secretary of State, Governor Hodges for Secretary of Commerce, Robert Kennedy, his brother, for Attorney General, Mr. Goldberg for Secretary of Labor, Governor Freeman for Secretary of Agriculture, Governor Ribicoff for Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Mr. Dillon for Secretary of the Treasury, Stewart Udall, a House Member from Arizona, for Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Day for Postmaster General, and Mr. McNamara for Secretary of Defense.

We are requesting the new President to name Dean Frank Welch of the University of Kentucky as one of the Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture. Clarence Miller of Shelbyville is presently serving in the Eisenhower Administration as an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and certainly has been of no help to our State of Kentucky. The picture will change considerably insofar as agriculture is concerned and also insofar as Kentucky is concerned if Dean Welch is appointed.

All during the fall the New Orleans school system has resisted integration and the Governor has been calling the Legislature into special session from time to time. For several weeks only two colored children were in attendance at white schools and a complete boycott was underway by the white people. The pot is still boiling.

The Corps of Engineers now has a new District Engineer in Louisville and a new Division Engineer in Cincinnati. Colonel Noble was transferred to California and Brigadier General Lapsley was sent to Korea. Neither one of these men established a record for their work in the Ohio River Valley program. The Department of Justice is now investigating certain matters pertaining to the Rough River Reservoir Project. It seems that certain civilian Corps of Engineers' employees were very much interested in where certain purchases of materials were to be made. For some reasons

or other, it took a long time for the Colonel and the General to find out just what was going on.

Throughout the world a number of important events have taken place since September 1st. It is now quite obvious that we are passing through the most crucial period in the history of our country.... one in which it is possible to have a war by accident. With the atomic weapon, war by mistake could occur at any time. I favor the attendance at every summit by the proper officials and every effort should be made during the next session of Congress to urge and assist in bringing about an adequate disarmament program. Economically, we cannot survive a \$40 to \$50 billion appropriation every year for national defense. In case of another world war we will have no victor, only the vanquished.

On Monday of next week - January 2nd the Democratic caucus will be held and, among other things to be discussed, will be the problem of the Rules Committee. An effort may be made to remove one Member from the Rules Committee in order to break the 6-6 deadlock which has resulted in failure of considerable legislation, some important and some that should have failed. An effort may be made to increase the membership on the Committee. I might vote to increase the membership but certainly will not cast the vote of my District to remove a Member from the Committee.

On Tuesday - January 3rd - the First Session of the 87th Congress will convene and the entire session will, in my opinion, spend much time on medical assistance to the aged, school construction legislation, a minimum wage increase depressed area legislation and housing legislation. This legislation, in addition to the budget for the Fiscal Year 1962, will be discussed and rediscussed. I do not believe that our new President will succeed in adopting too much of the Democratic platform. President-elect Kennedy should be satisfied with a part of his program during the First Session and attempt to obtain the balance during the Second Session.

I advanced one place on my Committee as the result of the defeat of Prince Preston of Georgia in the Democratic primary. A number of the Members ahead of me are right old and in bad shape physical. Two of the Chairmen of Subcommittees that I serve on were not for President Kennedy in his race, and some of the newspapers are in favor of removing these two men from the Committee. This, of course, will not happen, but before the Session is over I will probably receive the Chairmanship of one of my three Subcommittees.

January 3, 1961

I was sworn in for my fourth full term in the House of Representatives today.

Yesterday we held our Democratic Caucus and Sam Rayburn, of Texas, was unanimously named as the Democratic candidate for Speaker. Mr. Rayburn was sworn in today for his tenth ~~year~~. He has now served longer than any other American in this capacity. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, served about eight years and three months, and two other Speakers served for eight years.

John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, was re-elected Majority Leader of the House and all of the officers of the House were re-elected. Francis Walter, of Pennsylvania, was elected as Caucus Chairman for the 87th Congress.

Porter Hardy, of Virginia, was very much incensed over some of his dealings with the Clerk of the House and offered a candidate in opposition to our present Clerk, Ralph Roberts. Roberts is from Rockport, Indiana, just across the river from Owensboro, Kentucky. After a little flurry, Hardy's candidate was defeated and, today, Roberts was elected as Clerk of the House without any difficulty.

As soon as our Speaker was elected today, he was presented by his defeated Republican opponent, Charles Halleck, of Indiana, and made the following statement:

"Mr. friend, Mr. Halleck, I thank you for your most generous words in presenting me again to my colleagues to occupy this high and distinguished position.

To my colleagues all in the House of Representatives, I thank you for your gracious courtesies of the past. I shall try to merit your kindness and your friendship in the years that lie ahead.

To my colleagues on the Democratic side of the House, I cannot but be deeply touched by this further evidence of your confidence and your esteem. To be sworn into this great office 10 times is an honor that never came to any other American. In a few months I will have doubled the term of Henry Clay who had served longer as Speaker than any other man in the history of our country.

I feel a deep sense of humility because my talents are not beyond those of the average Member of the House or the average American citizen. They are all good folks and I am proud that after more than 50 years as a legislator and as an officeholder, who has been buffeted sometimes by the waves of politics, I still have a deep and an abiding faith in people. I know that people are good folks; and I know that when they are geared to having faith and confidence in you, you are the only one who can destroy that faith and that confidence.

As was just said by my friend Mr. Halleck, we live in troubled times. I think that not only America, but Christian civilization today stands in the greatest danger it has faced since

a lowly man walked these shores nearly 20 centuries ago preaching peace. There is peace in the world but it is an uneasy peace. Some foolish or some over-ambitious man may start a flame that will consume all of us.

When the ingenuity of man begins the task of creating an agency of construction he reaches a high level. But when that same hand and mind are devoted to the task of creating an agency of destruction, then they become just as efficient. Today, the hand and mind of man have created agencies having the danger of unspeakable destruction. So we in this House, in my opinion, face a serious situation at a time as dangerous as this or any other country has ever looked into the face of. It is my prayer, and shall be my constant prayer, that we will live up to the tremendous, I might say the appalling, responsibility that rests upon each and every one of us.

I do believe when critical hours arise the Members of this House will do as they have done in the past, rise to the occasion and show to the world that whether Republicans or Democrats we are all Americans and love and want to protect, defend, and perpetuate the institutions of this, the best, the mightiest, and the freest government that ever blessed mankind in all the world.

I make no promises except to say that every man and woman in this House will be treated like every other Member of the House and have all the rights of every other Member of the House, because you are chosen by the

people, you are a selected group. There is not a district in this country where many men and women would not like to sit where you sit today and would run against you any time they thought they could defeat you either in the primary or in the general election.

I shall be just, I shall be fair, and lead as the lights are given to me, as I have in the past, being proud to be a Member of this House. As I have said to you so often, the House of Representatives has been my life, and it is today and it always has been my love.

Again, I thank you from the bottom of a grateful heart.

Now I am ready to take the oath of office, if the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Vinson) will administer it."

I introduced a number of bills on this, the first day. Probably the two most important bills were those pertaining to Low Flow legislation. Under the provisions set forth in these two bills, the Corps of Engineers has the right, in planning and constructing navigation floor control and multi-purpose projects, to make plans for the future use of water during drought periods and to consumers downstream, such as towns and cities. Under the present law, the Corps of Engineers have no right, in the operation of flood control reservoirs, to let out additional amounts of water in drought periods or to enter into contracts with consumers downstream or in the vicinity

for use of water from the standing pool. It is my contention that, in the future, considerable demand will be made upon our flood control reservoirs by our towns and cities for additional water supply. These two bills are right important and should pass.

Beginning the new year, I have as my secretaries Arlene McLean, Catherine Hampson, Virginia Newton, and Esta Tabor. Mrs. Tabor has been with me since March, 1934, and she, Miss Hampson and Miss Newton are Kentuckians.

Miss Joan Walsh, who has been with me for nearly three years, was married on Wednesday of this past week. This is a nice story and one that makes your heart feel good. Several months ago and before the Cherry Blossom Festival, Miss Walsh inquired if it would be all right with me if she entered the Cherry Blossom Festival contest, hoping to represent Kentucky as the Princess. She explained to me that it might be embarrassing to me because Lieutenant Governor Wilson Wyatt's daughter, Congressman Stubblefield's daughter, Congressman Chelf's daughter, and Congressman Burke's daughter were all candidates. I told Miss Walsh that certainly she should have the right to enter and I wanted her to win. She won, and made a beautiful Princess. Each year, Cadets from Annapolis and West Point are assigned as escorts for the princesses of the different states, and one of the Cadets assigned from West Point met Miss Walsh during the Festival and, although not serving as her escort, fell very much in love with her, and on Wednesday of last week they were married. They are making their plans now to go to Honolulu on their first foreign assignment.

January 4, 1961

President Eisenhower seems somewhat confused over the outcome of the presidential election. During the campaign, he advised Nixon against entering into the four TV debates and also tried to convince Nixon that he should carry the issues to the people in a positive, fighting manner. This was almost the opposite of the Nixon attitude during the campaign and, for some reason, the old Dewey type of campaign was followed. At the same time, President Eisenhower refused to enter into the campaign until the closing days for fear that the prestige of his Administration might go on the line. The outcome was a complete repudiation of many Eisenhower policies and several weeks before the campaign, Eisenhower, in my opinion, could have saved Nixon.

In discussing the outcome of the campaign with some of his close friends, the President expressed himself as being somewhat confused over the fact that the people in this country did not seem to know just what was being done by the Eisenhower Administration. He has the feeling that too much of the Eisenhower talk to the country was done on a horizontal basis, when the communicating should have been done vertically to all the people. He was very unhappy over the fact that the colored vote was so solid for the Democratic ticket when, in his contention, the Eisenhower Administration went all out for the Negro. He was also surprised, he said, over the labor vote. Just before finishing his comments, the President said that he was still of the opinion that nobody was qualified to work in Washington unless he had his bag packed at all times and was ready to leave. He still believed, he said

that a man's job is never so important in Washington that he has to lose his self respect to retain the job.

The 1960 crop marketing production schedule for Kentucky shows that tobacco is the number one crop, moneywise, with some \$223,268,000 to be received. Corn, with \$92,300,000, hay with \$58,092,000, wheat with \$9,084,000, and soybeans with \$8,372,000, are the four next commodities in order of money received. On down the list we have barley, Irish potatoes, lespedeza seed, fescue seed, and cotton. Cotton, by the way, produced \$1,343,000.

Yesterday, our country broke off diplomatic relations with the Cuban Government of Fidel Castro. President Eisenhower, at 8:30 last night, issued a statement saying that "there is a limit to what the United States in self respect can endure, and that limit has now been reached." The United States has asked Switzerland to handle all its diplomatic and consular duties in Cuba, and Cuba has asked Czechoslovakia to handle its duties in Washington. The Castro trouble has now been in existence for well over a year, and I cannot help but remember the testimony of some of the Assistant Secretaries of State about the end of the Batista Administration. These men were definitely of the opinion that it was to the best interest of our country for the revolutionary leader, Castro, to be placed in power. Only a few weeks after this took place, we then were fully informed that Castro was nothing but a Communist. We have no intention of giving up Guantanamo Bay and, in my opinion, the Monroe Doctrine principle, insofar as Latin America is concerned, has too long been delayed.

I serve on three subcommittees on the Committee on Appropriations. These subcommittees are: Agricultural Appropriations, Foreign Aid Appropriations, and District of Columbia Budget. All three of my Chairmen of the Subcommittees are subjects of discussion in the House today. The liberal Members on the Democratic side in the House want to purge Whitten, Chairman of the Agricultural Subcommittee, and Passman, Chairman of the Foreign Aid Subcommittee, due to the fact that they refused to support Kennedy in his race for President. Passman went so far as to issue a statement, after the Democratic National Convention, that it would be to the best interest of the people in this country if Nixon were elected President. The Chairman of my Subcommittee on the District of Columbia Budget is critically ill in the hospital in Detroit, and, yesterday, one of the Michigan Members was authorized to administer the oath to my good friend, Louis Rabaut, in the hospital. According to my information, Congressman Rabaut is in right bad shape.

Brush fire skirmishes seem to be breaking out all over the world. In addition to our problems in Latin America, we have served notice on the Communists, insofar as Laos is concerned.

The Senate opened its first day session with a clash on the filibuster rule provision. This continues throughout the day and will probably fail.

It now appears that President Kennedy will submit the Depressed Area Bill for action first, and this Bill should pass.

The Rules Committee fight continues and the leadership in the House may consent to a vote on the Removal of William Colmer, of Mississippi. Such procedure, in my opinion, is certainly not good and I will not vote to remove a Member from a committee due to the fact that he exercises his prerogative of voting to retain bills in the committee which do not meet with the approval of the majority of his people. Increasing the membership by one or two members on the Rules Committee might succeed.

January 6, 1961

President Kennedy's Cabinet appointments and major nominations will be up for approval beginning on January 21st. Most of the new President's appointments should be confirmed without any difficulty. However, my good friend, Senator Robertson, of Virginia, has indicated during the past few days that President Kennedy's nomination of Robert C. Weaver, a Negro from New York City, as House and Home Finance Administrator, will be given careful scrutiny and any move to create a new Cabinet position, such as a Department of Urban Affairs, with Weaver promoted then to Secretary would be open to fierce controversy in the Senate.

Our country is likely to seek a hemispheric quarantine of Cuba, beginning within the next few weeks. The sudden break in diplomatic relations with the Castro regime apparently has cleared the decks for a new American move against the Communist infiltration in Cuba. The Cuban situation is no better.

One of the great actors, Barry Fitzgerald, aged 72, died yesterday in a nursing home in Dublin, Ireland. He won great fame and was awarded an "Oscar" for his role as a Catholic priest in "Going My Way." This man started out as a postal employee, and certainly was one of the great actors during the present century.

On my Committee we have a "fighting Irishman," who is Democratic all over. His name is Mike Kirwan, of Youngstown, Ohio. Mike is my good friend and, ever since I have been a Member, has worked with me on every matter concerning my State and our section of the country. He is very conservative as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations. An announcement carried in the Washington papers following the first day of this Session, to the effect that Mike Kirwan had introduced a Bill providing for the erection of a \$20,000,000 aquarium here in the District of Columbia, came as quite a surprise to me. This will bring on a battle with Gross, of Iowa, and a number of the other Members who are against any additional buildings for Washington and believe that our Government agencies should be separated as much as possible and scattered throughout the United States during this crucial period through which we are passing. Authorization must now be secured from the District of Columbia Legislative Committee, and then our Committee on Appropriations will be called upon to appropriate the \$20,000,000 for this building. Before the whales and sharks are placed in the aquarium, many harsh words will be uttered on the Floor of the House and many battles will take place.

Senator Kennedy will be officially elected President of the United States today. At a Joint Session of Congress the ballots will be counted, under the Electoral College provisions, and then John Fitzgerald Kennedy will be officially proclaimed as President. This will be my second experience along this line since I have been a Member of the House.

January 9, 1961

A Kentuckian probably had as much to do with the present authority of the Committee on Appropriations as any man who has ever served in the House. This man was Joseph Swagar Shirley, of Louisville. Swagar Shirley was elected to the 58th Congress and to the seven succeeding Congresses. He served from March 4, 1903 to March 4, 1919. He was defeated in 1918, and died in 1941. While serving in the House as a Member on Appropriations, he decided that the six committees in the House, who not only handled legislative matters before their committees, but also appropriated the necessary amounts to carry out the legislation, should discontinue all matters pertaining to appropriations. After a bitter fight, Swagar Shirley succeeded in taking away from all the committees in the House all authority concerning appropriations, and from that day to the present time the Committee on Appropriations has been in full charge of all appropriation measures. With the exception of the six committees, all other committees had to make their requests to the Appropriations Committee, and Shirley had enough influence in the House to permit the Appropriations Committee to gather all authority, which it did right successfully.

My good friend, Carl Vinson, of Georgia, who was sworn in for his 25th consecutive term on Tuesday of last week, has been a bitter opponent of the Appropriations Committee all down through the years and, while sitting at the same table with him in the dining room this past week, I heard the Swagar Shirley story.

Mr. Rayburn, our Speaker, celebrated his 79th birthday this past week. He, too, was sworn in for his 25th term in the House and has Carl Vinson outranked by about seven months. Vinson's first term was an unexpired term.

In eulogizing our Speaker, several of our Members called attention to the fact that, in the main, the leadership throughout the world rests in the hands of men in their late 70's and 80's. One of the Members called attention to Cicero's statement that "intelligence and reflection and judgment reside in old men, and if there had been none of them, no states could exist at all."

Like two prize fighters, uncertain of each other's strength and strategy, the liberal and conservative coalitions in the House and Senate used the opening week of the 87th Congress as a feeling-out period in the battle over Rules changes. Each side had hoped originally to dispose of these matters quickly. The liberal block in the Senate wants to revise Rule 22, which now requires two-thirds of those Members present and voting to cut off debate, while the conservative Members oppose any changing of the rule. The liberals in the House want to break what they

regard as the conservative stranglehold on the powerful Rules Committee, which has often blocked welfare legislation close to the liberals' hearts. Conservatives, largely from the South, and the Republicans oppose any tampering with the Committee. After several days of strategy meetings on both sides, no one is willing to make a flat prediction as to the outcome if such a battle takes place on the Floor of the House. I still have my doubts that the Speaker will bring this matter up on the Floor for a final vote.

We spent the Christmas holidays in Bowling Green. A year ago, Celeste and her husband, James White, brought small Houston down for the holidays and we all had a wonderful time. Celeste is expecting another child and for that reason they did not come down for Christmas this past year. Louise, Virginia and I had a nice Christmas and had the honor of taking care of Sam Natcher, since our next-door neighbor, Camella Stewart, was visiting her mother in Frankfort. Sam is a cocker spaniel, going on eight years of age, who was one of the major members of our family for a number of years. Louise is now a freshman in college, and Virginia continues to enjoy her grandmother's clock.

January 13, 1961

The President's Budget for fiscal year 1962 will be sent to the House on Monday, January 16. A number of items contained in this budget will be of interest to Kentuckians. Especially such items as water resource development projects and the new tobacco research laboratory.

In appearing before the Bureau of the Budget on August 31, 1960 the members of the Kentucky delegation made certain requests for water resource development projects in Kentucky. For the first time in a number of years we were unable to request specific amounts for those projects under construction due to the fact that the Corps of Engineers can no longer release capability figures in advance. In making our requests for projects under construction we simply requested an adequate amount to continue the project.

The Kentucky projects and the amounts requested by our delegation for fiscal year 1962 are as follows:

I.

NOLIN RIVER RESERVOIR

For fiscal year 1961 the sum of \$2,600,000 was appropriated to continue construction on this project. This is a flood control reservoir located in Edmonson County, Kentucky. The project is located on the Nolin River about two miles from Brownsville, Kentucky. This project is in its second year of construction. We requested an adequate amount to continue construction on this project.

II.

BARREN RIVER RESERVOIR

For fiscal year 1961 the sum of \$2,175,000 was appropriated to continue construction on this project. This is a flood control reservoir located in Allen County, Kentucky on Barren River some 6 miles from Scottsville, Kentucky. This project is in its first year of

construction. We requested an adequate amount to continue construction on this project.

III.

HAWESVILLE-CANNELTON LOCKS AND DAM

This project is one of the five proposed new locks and dams located on the Ohio River which will take the place of the eleven existing locks and dams from Louisville, Kentucky to the mouth of the River. The first Lock and Dam of the five series is Lock and Dam No. 41 at Louisville which is under construction. For fiscal year 1961 the sum of \$150,000 was appropriated to initiate advance engineering and design. This new Lock and Dam will replace existing Ohio River Locks and Dams 43, 44 and 45 and will be a gated Dam with two Locks. The Lock would correspond in size to the replacement Locks on the Ohio River that are now under construction. We requested the sum of \$250,000 to complete the advance engineering and design for this project together with an adequate amount to place the project under construction during fiscal year 1962.

IV.

PANTHER CREEK SURVEY

For fiscal year 1961 the sum of \$ 14,500 was appropriated to complete this study. The total cost of the study is estimated at \$48,500. Panther Creek is located in Daviess County, Kentucky with Owensboro being the county seat, and is a study to determine whether improvements for flood control and major drainage are advisable at this time.

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V.

GREEN RIVER LOCKS AND DAMS NO. 3 AND NO. 4
WITH NO. 3 LOCATED AT ROCHESTER, KENTUCKY
AND NO. 4 LOCATED AT WOODBURY, KENTUCKY

Green River is improved for navigation by a system of fixed locks and dams. The two locks and dams referred to above were constructed in the year 1837 by the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Federal control was assumed several years after construction. These two locks and dams are now obsolete. Green River has been improved for navigation from its mouth on the Ohio to Mile 1. It is now imperative that these two locks and dams be reconstructed as provided for under the authority of the Act of 1909. Above Locks and Dams No. 3 and No. 4 on the Green River is Lock and Dam No. 5 which was reconstructed in 1932 and Lock and Dam No. 6. On Barren River, above Locks and Dams No. 3 and No. 4 is located Lock and Dam No. 1 which was reconstructed in 1932. Below Locks and Dams No. 3 and No. 4 we have our two new Locks and Dams No. 1 and No. 2 that were reconstructed beginning in January of 1954. For fiscal year 1961 the sum of \$15,000 was appropriated to begin the study for reconstruction of these Locks and Dams. We request an adequate amount for fiscal year 1962 to continue the study for reconstruction of these two Locks and Dams.

VI.

STURGIS, KENTUCKY FLOODWALL

This project is located in Union County, Kentucky on the lower reaches of the Tradewater River at Sturgis, Kentucky. The plan of protection consists of a system of approximately 2.7 miles of earth levees and appurtenant facilities. The estimated cost of this

project is \$778,000. Of this amount \$708,000 is estimated Federal cost and \$70,000 is the estimated local cost. The City of Sturgis, Kentucky is now ready to comply with the local cost provision and we requested the sum of \$10,000 to initiate the study for this project.

VII.

UPPER GREEN RIVER RESERVOIR

This Reservoir would be located in Green, Taylor and Adair counties with the dam site some 4.6 miles upstream from Greensburg, Kentucky. This is the fourth of the flood control reservoirs in our overall Green River flood control reservoir program. Rough River Reservoir is now completed and Nolin and Barren are under construction. This project was authorized in 1938 and for fiscal year 1961 the sum of \$100,000 was appropriated to complete the advance engineering and design for this project. We urged the Bureau of the Budget to include the sum of \$500,000 for fiscal year 1962 to place this project under construction.

VIII.

CAPTAIN ANTHONY MELDAHL LOCKS
AND DAM (NEW RICHMOND)

This project is under construction and for fiscal year 1961 the sum of \$15,000,000 was appropriated to continue construction. This project is in the third year of construction and we requested an adequate amount for fiscal year 1962 to continue construction. This Lock and Dam will replace existing Locks and Dams No. 31, 32, 33 and 34, and is located on the Ohio River near Augusta, Kentucky.

IX.

LOUISVILLE LOCKS AND DAM NO. 41

This project is under construction and for fiscal year 1961 the sum of \$9,215,000 was appropriated to continue construction. We requested an adequate amount to continue construction of this project. This project is located at Louisville, Kentucky and replaces present facilities at Lock and Dam No. 41. This Lock and Dam is in the third year of construction.

X.

MARKLAND LOCKS AND DAM

This project is under construction and for fiscal year 1961 the sum of \$12,600,000 was appropriated to continue this construction. Construction was started in 1956 and this Lock and Dam will replace the old Lock and Dam No. 39 with same located 60 miles upstream from Cincinnati near Warsaw, Kentucky. We requested an adequate amount to continue construction on this project. The completion date is set for 1962.

XI.

GREENUP LOCKS AND DAM

The sum of \$9,959,000 was appropriated for fiscal year 1961 to complete construction on this project. This Lock and Dam will take the place of existing Locks and Dams 27, 28, 29 and 30. It is located near Greenup, Kentucky. This project is in its fifth year of construction and is a \$57,600,000 project.

XII.

BARKLEY DAM

For fiscal year 1961 we appropriated \$17,100,000 to continue construction on this project. This project is located near Grand Rivers, Kentucky and is a \$182,000,000 project. This project is in its third year of construction. We requested an adequate amount to continue construction on this project.

XIII.

LAUREL RIVER

This is a flood control dam and reservoir together with power unit authorized by the Rivers and Harbors Flood Control Act of 1960. Laurel River is a tributary of the Cumberland River and flows about 26 miles generally southwesterly from the eastern boundary of Laurel County to the vicinity of Corbin, Kentucky, thence about 25 miles westerly to the Cumberland River about 9 miles below Cumberland Falls. We requested \$300,000 to begin advance engineering and design on this project for fiscal year 1962.

XIV.

LYNN CAMP CREEK

Lynn Camp Creek is a small headwater tributary of the Laurel River in southeastern Kentucky. The main fork of the stream rises south of Corbin, Kentucky and flows north to be joined on the eastern edge of the town by East Fork. Corbin is located at the junction of Whitley, Knox, and Laurel counties with the major portion of the town in Whitley County.

This project was also authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1960 and would provide for enlargement of the channel from confluence of Horse Creek, up stream to the railroad bridge some 200 feet above mouth of Moores Branch, including a cutoff channel through the neck of the bend. We requested \$50,000 to begin advance engineering and design on this project for fiscal year 1962.

XV.

LITTLE SANDY RIVER AND TYGARTS CREEK

Little Sandy River and Tygarts Creek are adjacent and roughly parallel streams in northeastern Kentucky. The Little Sandy River rises about 6 miles southeast of Sandy Hook, Kentucky and flows generally northeast 84 miles to its confluence with the Ohio River at Greenup, Kentucky. Tygarts Creek heads about 8 miles west of Olive Hill, Kentucky and flows generally northeast for 90 miles to its confluence with the Ohio River at Fullerton, Kentucky. This project was approved by the Flood Control Act of 1960. We requested the sum of \$100,000 to begin advance engineering and design on this project in fiscal year 1962.

XVI.

FISHTRAP RESERVOIR

We appropriated \$349,000 to complete the advance engineering and design on this project in fiscal year 1961. It is now ready to go under construction and for fiscal year 1962 we requested the sum of \$3,000,000 to place this project in the construction stage. The Fishtrap Reservoir is located on Levisa Fork

in the Big Sandy River basin about 15 miles above Pikeville, Kentucky. This is a \$39,400,000 project and should have top priority as far as those projects that are to go under construction in fiscal year 1962 are concerned.

XVII.

POUND RIVER RESERVOIR

This Reservoir is located in Dickerson County, Virginia, just across the Kentucky line and is in the second year of construction. For fiscal year 1961 we appropriated \$3,100,000 to continue construction on this project and for fiscal year 1962 we requested an adequate amount to continue construction.

XVIII.

NORTH FORK RIVER

This project is located near Pound, Virginia and is sometimes referred to as the No. 2 Pound Reservoir. For fiscal year 1961 we appropriated \$25,000 to begin the advance engineering and design on this project, and we requested an adequate amount to continue the advance engineering and design for fiscal year 1962.

XIX.

SALT RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

We requested \$10,000 for fiscal year 1962 to make the necessary study to determine the advisability of improvements for flood control and allied purposes on Salt River

XX.

BUNCHES CREEK

For fiscal year 1962 we requested the sum of \$30,900 for use in making a study on this flood control project.

XXI.

LICKING RIVER

For fiscal year 1961 we appropriated \$20,000 for the Licking River survey and we requested an adequate amount for fiscal year 1962 to continue this survey. The Licking River basin is located in the eastern and northern section of Kentucky and this study, which was completed in 1945, lacked sufficient local interest to continue this project. Local interest now is such that the investigation should be made and the survey approved.

Another item of interest to Kentucky is found in that portion of the Budget pertaining to agricultural appropriations for fiscal year 1962.

The sum of \$190,000 is carried as a regular line item for use in purchasing equipment and staffing the new tobacco research laboratory established at the University of Kentucky in Lexington.

For over twenty years efforts were made to obtain a research laboratory for tobacco. Other agricultural commodities have, for a great number of years, received direct benefits as the result of laboratories established especially for the commodity and working entirely in that

field. For instance, cotton has five laboratories; cereals and grains, four; and so on down the list.

During the hearings before the Subcommittee on Agricultural appropriations, of which I am a member, I requested the sum of \$250,000 for fiscal year 1961 for use in establishing a tobacco research laboratory. My request was granted and the bill passed the House and Senate and was later signed by the President. This \$250,000 is in the present budget under which we are operating - 1961 fiscal year. This money is now being expended for the construction of a headhouse and equipment for power, lights, steam and water lines together with compressed air facilities which are being installed in greenhouses.

Since the production of tobacco is one of the major agricultural industries of the country, producing \$2.5 billion per year in taxes with \$1.7 billion of this amount going to the Federal treasury, certainly a research laboratory is a good investment and should have been established many years ago.

Tobacco is produced on a total of 1,540,000 acres in 22 states and is a major source of income in 8 of those states. The tobacco industry faces a number of problems, including fixed price ceilings, fixed acreage and increased labor costs which now total 65% of production costs. 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.

Plans are in the process of being prepared for the new agricultural research building to be constructed by the Commonwealth of Kentucky at the University of Kentucky, and this project is to be dedicated on Tuesday, January 31st. During the regular session of the 1959 Kentucky legislature, the sum of \$1,000,000 was appropriated for an agricultural research center and, in addition, \$50,000 was appropriated for tobacco research. The fact that Kentucky was willing to erect the building was of great assistance to me in my request for the establishment of the tobacco research laboratory.

The Bureau of the Budget proposals for public works for fiscal year 1962 are as follows:

	<u>Amount</u>
I. <u>NOLIN RIVER RESERVOIR</u>	\$7,200,000
II. <u>BARREN RIVER RESERVOIR</u>	4,500,000
III. <u>HAWESVILLE-CANNELTON LOCKS AND DAM</u>	200,000
IV. <u>PANTHER CREEK SURVEY</u>	5,000
V. <u>GREEN RIVER LOCKS AND DAMS NO. 3 AND NO. 4 WITH NO. 3 LOCATED AT ROCHESTER, KENTUCKY AND NO. 4 LOCATED AT WOOD- BURY, KENTUCKY</u>	25,000
VI. <u>STURGIS, KENTUCKY FLOOD- WALL</u>	10,000
VII. <u>UPPER GREEN RIVER RESERVOIR</u>	119,000

	<u>Amount</u>
<u>VIII.</u> <u>CAPTAIN ANTHONY MELDAHL</u> <u>LOCKS AND DAM (NEW</u> <u>RICHMOND</u>	\$19,500,000
<u>IX.</u> <u>LOUISVILLE LOCKS AND</u> <u>DAM NO. 21</u>	5,500,000
<u>X.</u> <u>MARKLAND LOCKS AND DAM</u>	13,700,000
<u>XI.</u> <u>GREENUP LOCKS AND DAM</u>	None necessary
<u>XII.</u> <u>BARKLEY DAM</u>	22,000,000
<u>XIII.</u> <u>LAUREL RIVER</u>	71,000
<u>XIV.</u> <u>LYNN CAMP CREEK</u>	None
<u>XV.</u> <u>LITTLE SANDY RIVER AND</u> <u>TYGARTS CREEK</u>	60,000
<u>XVI.</u> <u>FISHTRAP RESERVOIR</u>	900,000
<u>XVII.</u> <u>POUND RIVER RESERVOIR</u>	4,200,000
<u>XVIII.</u> <u>NORTH FORK RIVER</u>	75,000
<u>XIX.</u> <u>SALT RIVER AND TRIBU-</u> <u>TARIES</u>	None
<u>XX.</u> <u>BUNCHES CREEK</u>	30,900
<u>XXI.</u> <u>LICKING RIVER</u>	25,000
<u>BIG SANDY RIVER</u>	20,000
<u>ROCKCASTLE RIVER</u>	20,000
<u>UNIONTOWN LOCK AND DAM</u> (Advance engineering and design)	125,000

January 16, 1961

The Budget for fiscal year 1962 makes requests for \$931,670,400 for the Civil Works program of the Army Corps of Engineers. This compares with actual appropriations of \$930,798,600 for fiscal year 1961. For fiscal year 1962, under Construction Funds we have 156 continuing projects throughout the United States, with 27 new construction starts and 5 reimbursements to local interests for the work already accomplished. Funds are also requested for 49 continuing Planning projects; 24 new Planning starts and 5 deferred for re-study projects.

Kentucky, under this budget, receives \$61,971,900. For two years now, we have received the largest amount in the United States, but this year South Dakota was in the No. 1 position with \$64,251,000. In Kentucky we have 23 projects and in South Dakota they only have 7 projects, but one project, the Missouri River project, is allocated \$40 million. California is third with \$54,340,900.

January 17, 1961

President Eisenhower's Budget of yesterday calls for \$80,865,000,000. The Budget for fiscal year 1961 called for \$78,940,000,000. It is estimated that for fiscal year 1962 a total of \$83 billion in revenue will be received by the Government. Individual income taxes will provide for 55% of the amount, corporate income taxes 25%, excise taxes 12%, and other receipts 8%. The expenditures will provide 57% for national

security, 11% for interest, 6% for agriculture, 6% for veterans, 2% for debt retirement, and 18% for other items of expenditure. According to President Eisenhower, there should be a budget surplus for fiscal year 1962 of \$1,468,000,000.

This again establishes a record for peacetime budgets.

Shortly after the budget was released yesterday, the District of Columbia newspapers proceeded immediately to start the District of Columbia budget fight for the fiscal year 1962. The budget proposals for the District of Columbia provide for \$287.5 million. This is again a record budget for the District of Columbia. The reporters from the Post and the Star attempted to secure expressions from me concerning just how I felt about the amount and whether or not it should be granted. My chairman of this subcommittee, Louis C. Rabaut, of Michigan, is at home, ill, and was unavailable for comment. The paper quoted me as follows, "The ranking Democratic member of the subcommittee, William H. Natcher (D-Ky), said only that the budget would be carefully examined." This we intend to do.

This District of Columbia budget is getting to be a problem. On the front page of the morning papers there is an article which shows that the District of Columbia population, according to the 1960 Census figures, now has a Negro population of 53.9%. There are 411,737 Negroes, 345,263 whites, and 6,956 members of other races. In 1940 there were 967,985 residents in the metropolitan area, and in 1950 there were 302,200. In 1960 there were 763,956 people.

January 18, 1961

In going over the President's budget for 1962, I find that the sum of \$47,392,000,000 is requested for national security, \$2,712,000,000 for international affairs, \$5,296,000,000 for veterans services and benefits, \$4,759,000,000 for labor and welfare, \$5,101,000,000 for agriculture, \$2,138,000,000 for natural resources, \$3,371,000,000 for commerce, housing and space technology, \$2,071,000,000 for general government, \$8,593,000,000 for interest, and \$100,000,000 for contingencies. This makes a total of \$81,532,000,000.

It is estimated that \$45,500,000,000 will be received from individual income taxes, \$20,900,000,000 from corporation income taxes, \$9,725,000,000 from excise taxes, \$1,953,000,000 from estate and gift taxes, \$1,115,000,000 from customs, and \$3,807,000,000 from miscellaneous budget receipts. This makes a total of \$83 billion.

The budget surplus is estimated at \$1,468,000,000 which, in my opinion, will simply not be present at the end of the year.

January 20, 1961

I attended the inauguration of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, our 35th President of the United States, today. President Kennedy is the youngest man ever elected president and the first Roman Catholic Chief Executive in our history. In his inauguration address, he faced the challenge of the times prayerfully and with a vigor

and determination which provoked a wave of encouragement and endorsement at home and abroad.

President Kennedy stood bareheaded, without an overcoat, for the ceremonies which began a few minutes late and ended at 1:12 p.m. This is the 44th inauguration in our Nation's history and President Kennedy, at 43, succeeds Dwight David Eisenhower who, at the age of 70, was the oldest president in the Nation's history. The night before the inaugural ceremony, a 7-inch snow dropped on the city and tied up traffic completely. Some 10,000 cars were abandoned throughout the city and, in order to clear the main streets, were pushed up on the sidewalks and out of the way so that the parade would not be stopped.

President Kennedy's inaugural address was a masterful speech, pertaining to the world situation generally. He did not touch upon domestic affairs which, of course, would have meant the enumeration of a number of matters too complicated for such an address. In stating that every nation should know whether it wished us well or ill, that we were willing to pay any price and bear any burden, meeting any hardship, and supporting any friend in order to assure the survival and success of liberty, he pledged to the world generally our offer of help during this critical period.

He stated that those who foolishly sought to find power by riding on the tiger's back inevitably ended up inside, and to those people in the huts and villages of half of the globe, struggling to break the bonds of mass misery, we pledged our best efforts to help them help themselves.

January 21, 1961

Shortly after the presidential campaign was over and Governor Freeman, of the State of Minnesota, was tapped for the post of Secretary of Agriculture, I contacted him and President Kennedy, urging the appointment of Frank J. Welsch, Dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Kentucky, for one of the Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture. I continued my efforts for several days, urging all of the Kentucky delegation and several other organizations to endorse this request. Today, President Kennedy announced that Frank J. Welsch was appointed as Assistant Secretary for Federal State Relations. The Under Secretary named was Charles S. Murphy. John Duncan, Jr., President of the Georgia Farm Bureau, was named Assistant Secretary for Marketing and Foreign Agriculture, and James Ralph was named Assistant Secretary for Agricultural Stabilization.

Dean Welsch will make an outstanding Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and certainly will be of great benefit to our State of Kentucky and to our Nation generally.

Immediately after the inauguration was over, the Members of the House started down the stairway from the platform to the ground, which is approximately 100 feet from the side Capitol entrance. In going down the steps, the President and Mrs. Eisenhower went down just ahead of Frank Stubblefield and me, unaccompanied with no Secret Service officers around, and when they reached their car which was just at the foot of the stairway, the chauffeur was gone.

Mr. Eisenhower looked all around and, with a smile on his face, asked one of the soldiers stationed at this point if he could locate the chauffeur for him. The new president had just been sworn in and the Secret Service officer and those in charge of the President's safety immediately shifted from one man to the other. The Vice President and Mrs. Nixon came down the stairway just a few minutes later and they, too, were confronted with a similar situation. (It just goes to show how prominent a man can be one minute and how ordinary a citizen he can be the next minute.)

The Green River Valley section of Kentucky, which includes the 2nd District, received every project I asked for in the Budget proposals, and the \$125,000 for the planning of Lock and Dam 49 of the Ohio River came as a surprise. In Sunday's Courier Journal appeared an editorial entitled "There's No Cause for Rejoicing in This Rivers-Projects Bill." The editorial states that the eastern section of Kentucky was not treated too kindly, although the appropriations for work on the Barren and Nolin projects in the Green River Valley, together with other projects in this particular section, were gratifying. The author of this editorial certainly is confused, because Kentucky was treated good and some of the projects that he mentioned in the editorial which should have been in the Budget proposals have never been authorized. Certainly no money could be appropriated or suggestions made for appropriations for projects which have not been authorized by Congress. This editorial appeared in the January 22 issue, and is as follows:

'There's No Cause For Rejoicing
In This Rivers-Projects Bill

The Eisenhower Budget contains
\$61,971,900 for what are described as

Kentucky river projects, making Kentucky second only to South Dakota in the amount of river improvement funds to be spent during the next fiscal year. No one who examines the appropriation recommendation will find any cause for Kentucky hand-clapping. Actually the amount allotted for our rivers, which seems so fat at first glance, is completely inadequate to do the job, and ignores the real nature of the state's needs.

It is completely unrealistic to credit to Kentucky money spent on Ohio River projects. We are glad to see the projects undertaken, even at the uneconomic snail's pace permitted by the methods of Congressional appropriation of river-improvement funds. But the \$5,500,000 recommended for Lock and Dam 41 here, and the \$19,500,000 for the Medahl locks on the Ohio will benefit Kentucky no more than they do Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania or West Virginia, all of which use the river as much or more than Kentucky and have as much or more at stake in its development. Neither these nor any other funds for the Ohio River project should be included under Kentucky funds. Neither should the \$4,200,000 for Pound Reservoir. This project is located in Virginia. Its benefit to flood control in Kentucky will be minor.

Outside of these sums, and a piddling \$900,000 set aside for beginning work on Fishtrap Dam on the Big Sandy, the budget recommendations ignore the needs of river

valleys in the depressed areas of the state. Aside from Fishtrap, nothing is proposed for the Big Sandy, whose development could ease both the economic depression and the flood threat to its area. And at the rate of the present appropriations, it will take more than 42 years to finish Fishtrap.

Areas of Neglect

The appropriations for work on the Barren and Nolin projects in the Green River Valley are gratifying. But there is not one single new start proposed for the North, Middle or South fork of the Kentucky, a river which drains and floods one of the most critically depressed areas of our state. There is nothing proposed for the Upper Cumberland, another region in which flood control and the storage of industrial, municipal and recreational water is desperately needed.

The largest sum, \$22,000,000, is allotted for work on Barkley Dam. But this again raises the question of the wisdom of the stretch-out methods made necessary by the traditional appropriation methods of Congress. Because T.V.A. had the money with which to work, Kentucky Dam on the Tennessee River, considerably larger than Barkley Dam, was completed in little more than one-third the time and at far less cost than will eventually be spent on Barkley. A similar extravagance has been involved

in the reconstruction of McAlpine Lock and Dam here in Louisville, and must be expected on any project where employment and machine use is interrupted for lack of sufficient money to support a constant work schedule.

The most disappointing aspect of the budget recommendations, however, is the failure to include new starts in the Eastern section of the state. We had hoped that the depressed-areas bill supported by the Douglas committee would carry some provision for extraordinary means of financing needed river projects in Eastern Kentucky. It doesn't. We had hoped that the rivers-and-harbors bill would carry at least a start on the Walker's Creek project near Beattyville, among others. The depressed-area needs of Kentucky, the need for basic area rehabilitation without which no long-range economic improvement of the area will ever be possible, are being ignored on every hand. If there is any cause for rejoicing in this situation, we can't see it."

January 24, 1961

Shortly before midnight last night, Jeffrey Hays White made his entrance into this wide world. This is Celeste's second boy and my fine grandson. Again I must call Celeste's attention to the fact that I neither look like a grandfather, act like a grandfather, nor am the age of a grandfather, so it will be appreciated if she will have both of my fine grandsons call me "Uncle."

January 27, 1961

On Wednesday, our Majority Leader, John McCormack, announced that the resolution increasing the membership on the Committee on Rules from 12 to 15 members would be called up on Tuesday of next week instead of Thursday of this present week. According to my information, the Speaker would have lost by about three votes if the resolution had been called up on Thursday. A number of the Members are at home sick and a few are out in Bethesda Naval Hospital. The vote was so close that the Leadership decided against a test on Thursday. I would not be surprised if, on Tuesday of next week, some sort of a compromise was proposed. This vote will be extremely close and certainly the Leadership would be somewhat embarrassed if the coalition between the Republican Party and the Southern Democrats should win this early in the session.

It seems that every man, woman and child in the 2nd District wants either a postmastership or a rural mail route. For seven years I have had no patronage problems whatsoever, due to the fact that the Republicans were in complete control, and now the situation has changed. Patronage simply causes trouble and every successful applicant has at least three unhappy opponents in the end. This is one game that you simply can not win.

President Kennedy has indicated that only a few changes will be recommended in the Budget for fiscal year 1962. I presume that we will start hearings next week. On Monday of next week, President Kennedy will deliver his first State of the Union message to Congress.

So far, the Press has been unusually nice to the new president and the 100-day honeymoon seems to be in full swing.

January 28, 1961

General Douglas McArthur celebrated his 81st birthday on Thursday of last week. To me, this man is one of the great generals of all time and when he dies his story should be right unusual. As I understand it, his running controversy with former President Harry S. Truman will be detailed specifically and then we will know just what transpired at the time McArthur was removed by Truman.

Some of the Members of the House, and specifically a few on my Committee, never seem to understand why it is that General Motors takes such a great interest in the size of the budget each year and in the action that the Appropriations Committee intends to take in certain matters. In 1960, General Motors established an all-time earnings record. Sales totaled \$12.7 billion, compared with \$11.2 billion in 1959. The previous record was \$12.4 billion in 1955. Estimated earnings totaled \$959 million. This is equivalent to \$3.35 a share, of which \$2.00 was paid out in dividends and \$1.35 retained for use in the business. In 1960, 4,661,000 automobiles were sold. In addition to automobiles, General Motors is very much interested in a number of contracts with the Federal Government which pertain to matters other than the sale of automobiles.

President Kennedy has made a good start. Just how he intends to handle Congress remains to be seen. After serving for 7 years in the House and about 7 years in the Senate, he should have gained enough experience to know that the Franklin D. Roosevelt system will not work and the Eisenhower system will

produce no results. Former President Frankl
D. Roosevelt treated Congress as though it
were his servant and, in a number of instanc
as if it were his enemy. Mr. Eisenhower, at
the other extreme, treated Congress most of
time as his rightful master. Only on a few
occasions did he use the word "must" and rare
ever tried to lay down just what Congress sho
do on any issue. President Eisenhower, in al
fairness, attempted to lean over backwards
to maintain the all-important rights and priv
leges of each branch of our Government. Form
President Harry S. Truman was in a constant
battle with Congress and used his famous line
of "Give them hell at all times."

Jack Kennedy is serving during a ver
crucial period and one that requires the full
co-operation of all branches of our Government
His State of the Union message, to be received
on Monday, should indicate to a great extent
how positive he intends to be in securing cer
tain domestic programs and should also give a
good look at his foreign policy program.
Kennedy, in all probability, will succeed in
securing a second nomination and the November
election campaign, in all probability, will be
just as close as, if not closer than, the one
through which we have just passed.

January 31, 1961

Today will decide the question of
whether or not the membership of the Committee
on Rules is to be increased. Our Speaker, Mr.
Rayburn, has placed his prestige on the line
and if he fails to have the House adopt his
resolution providing for an increase in the men
bership of this Committee it will be a devastat
blow, in fact, one that may bring about his

complete downfall. For days now, every effort has been made to resolve the differences between the Speaker and the Chairman of the Committee on Rules, Howard Smith, of Virginia. Proposals and counter proposals have been considered to no avail. There seems to be no way to resolve the differences between these two men and, on a roll call vote today, the test will be made.

This resolution was up for consideration last Thursday, but passed over at the request of the Leadership. In my opinion, it would have failed by a few votes last week. Today it may pass by about 14 votes.

After a bill has been carefully considered before a legislative committee, with hearings held and every precaution taken, then when the bill is favorably reported out to the Rules Committee for the issuance of a rule, the Rules Committee should not arbitrarily attempt to pass upon the merit of the bill and refuse to issue a rule. Under the Rules of the House, the Committee on Rules is simply the clearing committee and is to decide when the bill is to be programmed for action, then be allocated for general debate, and the question decided as to a closed or open rule for amendments. It is true that a discharge petition, signed by a majority of the Members in the House can force a bill from the Rules Committee, and a bill may be brought up under suspension of the rule, but these two procedures are very difficult of attainment and, in most instances, fail.

Since I have been a Member, I know that Mr. Smith, the Chairman of the Committee on Rules, has been right arbitrary in some instances and, by virtue of his longevity, will not listen to reason. I know of some bills

that have been held by the Rules Committee which should have been held, and with this action meeting with the approval of the majority of the Members in the House. Pressure groups have, from time to time, forced bills out of legislative committees which never should have been favorably reported. At the same time, I have seen very few bills pass the House which should have failed. As a general rule, every bill reported out of a legislative committee or a committee on appropriation, which requires no rule, should go to the floor of the House for final vote. The bill should be voted up or down and the final decision, as a general rule, can not be criticized as hasty action on the part of the Membership.

Yesterday our new President delivered his State of the Union message and this speech was a concise and courageous presentation of the situation which exists today on both the domestic and international fronts. To me, it re-affirms his ability as a leader in this era of unqualified tensions and responsibilities. Jack Kennedy has a knack for unusual phrases. For instance, in his message he said, "On the Presidential Coat of Arms the American eagle holds in his right talon the olive branch, while in his left is held a bundle of arrows. We intend to give equal attention to both."

I could see the Soviet Ambassador and, when our President stated that our greatest challenge in the cold war is facing the fact that the Soviet Union and Communist China have not yielded in their determination for world domination, the same set expression continued on the face of the Ambassador. At no time during the entire speech did he change expression and at no time did he applaud any part of the message.

In speaking of applause, this message was not as well received as the State of the Union messages given by President Eisenhower. As a general rule, on the Democratic side, the Members from the Deep South express their feelings more boisterously than the Members of the other sections of the country. Yesterday the Members from the Deep South were not too responsive to this message. The applause generally was anything but exuberant. The Deep South saved Kennedy in his race, and the fact that Lyndon Johnson was candidate for Vice President brought about the close victory. A lot of the Members from the South are now disturbed over the Rules Committee battle and the fact that President Kennedy's brother, Robert Kennedy, as the new Attorney General, has promised strict adherence to every word of the Civil Rights legislation.

February 1, 1961

By a margin of only 5 votes, 217-212, Speaker Rayburn's proposal to enlarge the Rules Committee was adopted by the House yesterday. One Member voted "Present" and five Members were absent. Just before the voting started, Mr. Rayburn made one of his rare appearances in the Well of the House and urged adoption of the resolution.

For the first time in this country, an animal was locked in a space capsule and sent rocketing into space and back again, with the animal, a chimpanzee, surviving the trip without any difficulty. A Redstone rocket was used and the capsule, after traveling to an

a altitude of 155 miles, which was 40 miles higher than planned, was spotted in the Atlantic, approximately 420 miles southeast of Cape Canaveral, Florida. The chimpanzee and his capsule traveled 130 miles further than originally intended. The launching was a crucial forerunner of a plan to send an American astronaut on a similar ride into space some time within the next three months. We now have in strict training seven astronauts. The chimpanzee, who, by the way, was named "Ham," apparently survived the trip without any ill effects and, when unlocked from his capsule, was delighted to get out and walk away. The Soviet Union has succeeded in sending a number of dogs into outer space and, according to reports, some have been retrieved successfully.

February 6, 1961

Along near the close of the Eisenhower Administration, we received reports to the effect that there would be approximately \$75 million surplus in the budget for fiscal year 1961. It now appears that there will be a deficit of approximately \$2 billion.

President Kennedy, in his economic message to Congress, suggested a change in the social security system which would permit retirement payments for men at the age of 62, increased minimum benefits from \$33 to \$43 per month, and also benefits to aged widows.

Further, he requested an increase in the minimum wage from \$1 an hour to \$1.25 an hour over a two-year period. In addition to extending unemployment payments to the jobless

whose benefits have expired, the President recommended that the Aid to Dependent Children program be amended to include children of needy unemployed. This message also stressed the need at this time for depressed area legislation.

Today, we received another written message from the new President, setting forth proposals concerning our present endeavor to stop the outflow of gold from this country. The gold outflow of the past three years has focused attention on the economic position of our country. Our balance of payments has become one of the key factors in our national economic life. Mr. Kennedy pointed out that, out of the gold reserves totaling \$17.5 billion we have outstanding claims abroad of nearly \$9 billion. The President maintained that the official dollar price of gold should be maintained at \$35 an ounce. He proposed a program of action divided into two parts. One provides for measures to ease the short-term demand problem, use of United States drawing rights in the international monetary fund, special interest rates for dollar holdings by foreign governments. The second provides for measures to correct the basic payments deficit which would achieve longer term equilibrium. In this message, the President called attention to "tax havens" which some of our people have established abroad. This, according to my information, is simply an abuse of our tax structure in this country. Again in this message, the President calls attention to the need for world assistance to aid underdeveloped countries.

February 9, 1961

Unless we start soon, this session of Congress will adjourn some time during the month of October. With the change in administration and with the new budget requiring six months to pass before submission, come naturally results when committees can not be organized until after word is received from the Executive Department concerning policy and budget matters. This, of course, applies to the Committee on Appropriations. Yesterday we finally met and organized our Committee and the 15 Subcommittees were announced.

Seniority means a lot on my Committee. After you have been on the full Committee for a number of years you finally become Chairman of one of the Subcommittees and your seniority on your Subcommittees is all important. I have been a member on the Committee on Appropriations I have served on three Subcommittees. These Subcommittees are Agricultural Appropriations, Foreign Operations Appropriations, and District of Columbia Budget. Agricultural Appropriations Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations is one of the most important of the 15 Subcommittees. Our Chairman of this particular Subcommittee is Jamie Whitten, of Mississippi, and he is one of the able Members of the House. The next man on the Committee on the majority side, up to yesterday was Fred Marshall, of Minnesota. Fred Marshall is a dirt farmer, owning and operating a farm in Minnesota. He knows as much about agriculture as any Member in the House. Next to Marshall is Santangelo, of New York City. Much to the surprise of every member of the Subcommittee yesterday Marshall resigned as a member,

our new Member from West Virginia, Representative Slack, was placed on the Subcommittee in Marshall's place. On the Republican side of this Subcommittee we have H. Carl Andersen, of Minnesota, Walt Horan of Washington, and Bob Michel, of Illinois. The new Secretary of Agriculture is the former Governor of Minnesota, and naturally Marshall and Andersen would be expected to play an all important part insofar as Agricultural Appropriations is concerned. The Members of the full Committee were dumbfounded when Fred Marshall announced that he would resign from this particular Subcommittee. Our Chairman, Mr. Cannon, of Missouri then placed Marshall on the Subcommittee on State and Justice.

The two Minnesota Senators are both liberals and, as far as agriculture is concerned, neither one of them knows anything about agriculture. The new Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Freeman, is a lawyer and a former Governor of Minnesota, and his sole experience in agriculture is the fact that he has served as Governor of his State and was born on a farm. I understand that Marshall just made up his mind that he would not carry the burden and take the responsibility as far as the people of the State of Minnesota are concerned.

I am now the ranking member under the Chairman of each of my three Subcommittees. With my good friend, Louis Rabaut, of Michigan who is the Chairman of our Subcommittee on the District of Columbia, unable to attend this session of Congress due to illness, it now appears that I will have to put this Bill on the Floor. I have done this before, and I just hope that I do not finally draw the Chairmanship of this particular Subcommittee.

We lost one member from the Committee on Appropriations this year. This member was Prince Preston, of Georgia. He was Chairman of his Subcommittee and one of the outstanding Members in Congress. A man who has attempted to defeat him on 3 occasions finally succeeded. Yesterday Prince Preston died of cancer. He had trouble with his heart during the past few years in Congress, and some 5 weeks ago an examination disclosed that he had cancer. The doctor predicted that he would live only 3 or 4 weeks and this time was approximately correct.

I have seen a number of outstanding men and women in the House come and go during my short tenure.

The Republican Members of the House are now saying that the way to get to Washington is to go to Harvard and turn left. A great number of young people from Harvard University, graduates and staff members, are now holding top positions in the new Administration.

Lyndon Johnson clearly shows that he ~~is not happy in his new assignment as Vice~~ President of the United States, and I am just wondering how much this feeling will show before this session of Congress finally adjourns.

The Secret Service officials assigned to the new President are having considerable difficulty keeping up with him at night. He has been attending private dinners, theaters, and general get-togethers just on the spur of the moment, and this is quite unusual for a President. I presume that the Secret Service men assigned to the President will soon have to learn to play touch football and to skii if they intend to keep up with Jack Kennedy.

February 11, 1961

Ever since I have been a Member of Congress, my mother has corresponded with me regularly and she keeps me posted on all of the news. She is 75 years old and still writes a much better letter than I do and her penmanship is excellent.

My mother is a whole lot like my grandfather Frank P. Hays. My grandfather was the most unusual man I have ever met in my life -- a man with a fine mind and a successful man with honor and respect for himself and the people generally. He was 81 years old at the time of his death.

Virginia is enjoying being a grandmother more than anyone I know. Jimmy, our first grandson, is quite a boy and already calling his grandmother "Din".

Chuck and Doug are growing like weeds and are both looking forward to their visit with us this summer. I will try to place both of them on the Floor for a while and this experience should be of great benefit.

My brother, Frank, is now almost a great grandfather. He has four boys with Frank, Willie and Joe married. Frank and William have two children each and Joe has one child. Joe Byron, the youngest boy, is very much in command as far as my brother Frank and his wife Blanche is concerned and this also applies to my mother.

My brother, Frank, and his wife and youngest son Joe live with my mother and they all really seem to enjoy life. My mother's homeplace was the first county seat of Warren County, and, certainly, it has changed since 1809.

February 13, 1961

Chickens have a way of coming home to roost.

Beginning some four years ago, the General Electric Company in Owensboro and Louisville set up what they called an effective citizenship class. In this group they invited office personnel from other large companies and the classes were only open for office personnel in each of these plants. The purpose, according to General Electric, was to teach these employees just how their Government worked today and the importance of keeping in touch with all officials, local, state and national. Shortly after these classes were started, I began receiving letters which were typed on the same typewriter, with the same kind of stationery, and in many instances using the postage meters for both General Electric and the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation, which, by the way, had employees installed in these classes. Some of these letters were vicious to the extent that the suggestions and expressions were clearly against the best interests of the people in Kentucky and the people in this country generally. For instance, positive statements were made against all school construction legislation, medical assistance for the aged, public works programs, and many other programs which mean considerable to the people generally. These letters were, in the main, written by one person and those employees forced to sign.

I attempted to answer these letters in a frank, fair way, but soon a great number were received demanding that I immediately indicate how I intended to vote on certain issues.

The Manager of General Electric in Owensboro also wrote to me about certain matters pending before the House and, in several instances, his letters, which appeared on General Electric stationery, were not placed in the postage meter and the envelopes indicated that postage was due when the letters arrived in Washington. Finally, after this went on for about two years, I had an opportunity to discuss this matter in detail with the General Electric Manager in Owensboro. I informed him that I knew it was a premeditated campaign of big business, through pressure on employees, thereby attempting to force Members of the House and Senate to vote accordingly. Along about this time I was invited to attend the General Electric annual banquet and there were over 400 people present. I informed all these good people that my subject would be topics about which they had written to me during the past several years. I very frankly stated how I felt about the matters they discussed in their premeditated letters. I told them that under no circumstances would I accept pressure or threats, and just frankly felt they should know my position. I ~~tried to be nice and fair, and discussed in detail my thinking along a number of lines that were used in the letters.~~ While I was speaking you could hear a pin drop, and when I concluded they were almost afraid to applaud.

Now I have a suggestion for effective citizenship classes as far as General Electric is concerned.

On February 7, in the Federal Court in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 29 companies and 44 of their executives were fined \$1,924,500 on anti-trust charges. General Electric and Westinghouse, the Nation's two biggest electric

companies, drew \$437,500 in fines, and 29 other companies were fined \$1,787,000. There were 71 guilty pleas entered and 90 nolo contendere pleas were entered. In addition to the fines, several of the General Electric and Westinghouse officials were sentenced to 30 days in jail and this jail sentence must be served.

There are now pending throughout the United States a number of suits calling for hundreds of millions of dollars against General Electric and Westinghouse for their regulating of bids for sale of heavy electrical equipment to municipalities, TVA, and large companies throughout the United States. In addition to the suits by municipalities and others, one suit has been filed in Peoria, Illinois, for \$750,000,000 on behalf of 50,000,000 consumers who maintained they were defrauded by General Electric. Now the President of General Electric and the President of Westinghouse issue pious statements bemoaning action of several of their managers and vice presidents who they say violated certain directive policy regulations. This, of course, is simply hog wash.

It seems to me that, instead of forcing employees in offices into citizenship classes for pressure purposes, a little bit of decency, honor, integrity and honesty should be taught the president, vice presidents and board of directors of such companies.

February 14, 1961

The Congo is really boiling. Yesterday it was announced that Patrice Lumumba

was dead. The Congo's deposed Premier was massacred, along with two aides, in one of the Congo villages. Shortly after he was named Premier of this new country, he indicated by his actions that he was pro-Russian and was unseated before too long. Later he was arrested and for several weeks now has been confined in different places in the Congo. Lumumba's death is seen as a prelude to terror throughout the Congo which may exist for years.

The Soviet Union yesterday placed a 1,418-pound space station into outer space on its way toward a mid-May rendezvous with the planet Venus. After a spectacular piggy-back launching, the space traveler began its journey carrying a banner with the Soviet coat of arms to Venus, just about 26 million miles away at this time of the year. The latest Soviet space shot, which was the second in the last eight days, was fired from a Sputnik in orbit and was aimed at investigating conditions on and around Venus.

We are firing space stations and missiles at the different planets and I do hope none of them are inhabited. We would feel funny to awaken suddenly some morning and be the recipients of saucers, space stations or missiles from some of these planets.

February 18, 1961

We are rapidly approaching the New Frontier. Hearings were completed this week before the Ways and Means Committee on unemployment payments extension legislation, and within

the next ten days this bill will be brought to the House for action. The President has sent messages up to the Hill, giving his recommendations for minimum wage extensions and depressed area legislation, and within a few days we will receive a detailed message concerning housing. The medical assistance bill for the aged, as presented during the past ten days, omits that section of the Forand Bill which provided for surgical expenses. Under this bill, medical assistance is tied into the social security program and provision is made for hospital and nursing home care. In order to meet, to a certain extent, the oppositions made by the American Medical Association, that provision concerning surgical expenses, which indirectly would control the practice of medicine to a certain extent, was deleted. This bill will still travel a right rough road, together with several of the other bills which must be acted upon in the near future.

According to the older Members of my Committee, the Chairman has, all down through the years, recognized seniority on subcommittees and when a subcommittee member of the majority party was in line for chairmanship, he was automatically named. This did not apply last week in the case of Representative Sidney Yates, of Illinois. Prince Preston, of Georgia, died and he was Chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce and Related Agencies. When the committee was re-organized, the Subcommittee on Commerce and Related Agencies was combined with the smaller Subcommittee on Government Matters, and Representative George Andrews, of Alabama, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Government Matters, was continued as Chairman of both subcommittees. Yates was transferred to the new

subcommittee and his seniority was completely ignored. According to my information, this is the second time that this has happened in about 100 years. According to rumors, our Chairman is still unhappy over Yates' action on the Floor of the House when the location of the new Federal Penitentiary was up for consideration some two years ago. The Chairman of my Committee, Mr. Cannon, of Missouri, is 81 years old and a right positive individual. He is my good friend and has all the nerve that it takes to meet any situation. In the Yates matter, he simply made up his mind that Yates was not to be Chairman of the Subcommittee, and, as Chairman of the full Committee, utilized all his rights and prerogatives.

The total gross national product of this country has certainly increased during the past 20 years. It is right amazing when you compare figures for 1939 and 1959 on matters concerning labor income; average gross hourly earnings in all manufacturing; and per capita consumer expenditures. Some of these figures are of great interest and are as follows:

	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>
(1) Total gross national product (billions of dollars)	\$91.1	\$100.6	\$125.8
(2) Civilian employment (millions of persons)	55.2	55.6	55.9
(3) Government purchases of goods and services (billions of dollars)	\$13.3	\$14.1	\$24.8
(4) Individual income tax receipts (billions of dollars)	0.89	\$1.4	\$3.8
(5) Median family income			
(6) Labor income (billions of dollars)	\$72.9	\$78.7	\$97.3
(7) Average gross hourly earnings in all manufacturing	\$0.63	\$0.66	\$0.73
(8) Business Expenditures for new plant and equip- ment (billions of dollars)	\$5.5		
(9) Per capita consumer expenditures	\$516	\$544	\$614

	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
(1)	\$159.1	\$192.5	\$211.4	\$213.6	\$210.7	\$234.3	\$259.4	\$258.1	\$284.6
(2)	56.4	55.5	54.6	53.9	57.5	60.2	61.4	62.1	63.1
(3)	\$59.7	\$38.6	\$96.5	\$82.9	\$30.5	\$28.4	\$34.5	\$40.2	\$39.0
(4)	\$8.8	\$14.4	\$16.2	\$17.0	\$16.2	\$17.8	\$19.3	\$15.5	\$15.7
(5)			\$2,533	\$2,621		\$3,033	\$3,190	\$3,107	\$3,319
(6)	\$123.5	\$151.4	\$165.7	\$171.2	\$179.3	\$191.6	\$210.4	\$208.3	\$228.5
(7)	\$0.85	\$0.96	\$1.02	\$1.02	\$1.09	\$1.24	\$1.35	\$1.40	\$1.46
(8)				\$8.7	\$14.8	\$20.6	\$22.1	\$19.3	\$20.6
(9)	\$665	\$735	\$793	\$870	\$1,040	\$1,148	\$1,216	\$1,214	\$1,286

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
(1)	\$329.0	\$347.0	\$365.4	\$363.1	\$397.5	\$419.2	\$442.8	\$444.2	\$482.1
(2)	62.9	63.0	63.8	64.5	65.8	67.5	67.9	68.6	69.4
(3)	\$60.5	\$76.0	\$82.8	\$75.3	\$75.6	\$79.0	\$86.5	\$93.5	\$97.1
(4)	\$21.6	\$27.9	\$30.1	\$29.5	\$28.7	\$32.2	\$35.6	\$34.7	\$36.7
(5)	\$3,714	\$3,899	\$4,233	\$4,167	\$4,420	\$4,787	\$4,978	\$5,095	\$5,417
(6)	\$256.7	\$273.1	\$288.3	\$289.8	\$310.2	\$332.9	\$351.4	\$360.3	\$383.3
(7)	\$1.59	\$1.67	\$1.77	\$1.81	\$1.88	\$1.98	\$2.07	\$2.13	\$2.22
(8)	\$25.6	\$26.5	\$28.3	\$26.8	\$28.7	\$35.1	\$37.0	\$30.5	\$32.5
(9)	\$1,359	\$1,400	\$1,457	\$1,381	\$1,555	\$1,605	\$1,663	\$1,683	\$1,772

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
(1)	\$503.1	_____	_____
(2)	70.6	_____	_____
(3)	\$99.6	_____	_____
(4)	\$40.7	\$43.3	\$45
(5)	_____	_____	.5
(6)	\$404.2	_____	_____
(7)	\$2.29	_____	_____
(8)	\$35.7	_____	_____
(9)	_____	_____	_____

Sources: U. S. Departments of Commerce, Labor, and Treasury, Bureau of Budget, Securities and Exchange Commission.

February 24, 1961

The Democratic leadership in the House has informed President Kennedy that they are now prepared to move full steam ahead on the Administration's legislative program. Only recently the President gave the leaders a sixteen point priority list which he hopes to have passed at the earliest opportunity.

The leadership is a little over-optimistic about the New Frontier because, in my opinion, every one of the five major bills submitted by the President will experience considerable opposition all along the route. I do not believe that the President's medical assistance for the aged bill as submitted can even be reported out of Committee. Further, I am of the opinion that his bill increasing the minimum wage from \$1.00 to \$1.25 over a two year period and increasing coverage some 4,800,000 will not pass the House. The housing and school construction bills will both be vigorously contested.

On Tuesday of this week three astronauts who have been in training for months were selected for final training for a manned rocket flight which is expected to take place within the next two or three months.

The murder of ex-Premier Lumumba in the Congo's Katanga Province has resulted in new violence with a threat of all out civil war. The brief political career of Lumumba, a former postal clerk, ended in the jungles of Katanga on Sunday two weeks ago when he was shot to death.

President Kennedy, during the past ten days, has continued to stress his anti-recession proposals which he hopes will help him pass his five major bills now pending before the Congress.

The leadership decided yesterday to refuse to either sponsor or permit any of the bills increasing the size of the House of Representatives to be reported from the Judiciary Committee. My good friend, Frank Chelf, is so mad that he is boiling. To show his displeasure he resigned today as Assistant Whip, and is very much disturbed generally.

Sometimes it is hard for me to understand just why some of the Members of the House carry on as they do. For a number of years we have endeavored to secure a pay roll for employees adequate to pay good salaries and to place the Members in a position to secure excellent employees. Yesterday the House Administration Committee finally voted out favorably a bill increasing the total base pay roll from \$17,500 to \$25,000. This, in addition to granting an increase for each Member, gives each Member one additional employee. In checking the pay rolls to see just what the Members were doing insofar as nepotism is concerned and in anticipation of this increase, the Associated Press finds our colored Representative from Detroit, the undertaker, with his wife on the pay roll for \$430 a month; Lesinski with his wife on the pay roll for \$733 a month; Meader, Hoffman and Bennett with daughters and wives of grandchildren on the pay roll; and with O'Brien, Finnegan, Anderson and Price with their relatives on the pay rolls. In the

State of Illinois, Gray has his father on the pay roll for \$733 a month to run his District office. These two states were picked at random, and now the Speaker will probably refuse to permit the bill to come out of Rules Committee.

David Lawrence, editor of U. S. News and World Report, from time to time writes articles which are right good. This week in his column his article was entitled "Lesser Rolls for the 50 States." He points out that the historians may say that the Kennedy Administration marked a new epoch in the American system of government - the beginning of the end of the 50 states in their traditional and constitutional roll. This past week the President proposed to Congress a \$5.6 billion school construction and teachers' salary bill, and this, according to Mr. Lawrence with the other proposed legislation heads the states along the road to big government and centralized government.

March 7, 1961

We have only passed one of the major bills submitted by President Kennedy. Reaching the "New Frontier" has become a slow process.

During the past few weeks I have received a number of letters from Catholics throughout the Second District urging parochial assistance under the new school construction legislation submitted by the President. On Sunday of last week, John McCormack, the Majority Leader in the House, issued a statement to the effect that in his opinion school construction assistance for parochial schools was not unconstitutional and should be a part of any legislation passed by Congress. At his news conference, President Kennedy said that any assistance to parochial or private schools is unconstitutional and should not be considered. Shortly before John McCormack issued his statement there was a meeting held in Washington which was attended by the Catholic Cardinals and other members high in the Church who issued a statement at the adjournment of the meeting to the effect that an all out fight would be made to provide aid to parochial schools in any Federal assistance to education legislation. The battle is on and this sudden turn may mean considerable trouble for passage of any legislation along this line during the present session of Congress.

We have now before the Committee on Banking and Currency in the House legislation which provides assistance for depressed area sections in our country. I introduced a companion bill with the bill introduced by

Mr. Spence of Kentucky who is Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Certainly, under the provisions of my bill and under Mr. Spence's bill, long term relief in the future would not be provided for. Any bill which provides for loans to bring in new industry and a certain amount of vocational rehabilitation and training answers the problem in a few sections, but not in others. With unemployment standing now at some 5,500,000 and with chronic labor surplus sections spotted throughout the United States, long term relief of such conditions must be planned and carefully planned. In making these plans we must keep in mind the problems brought on by automation. Unemployment in a one industry section like Eastern Kentucky, with coal mining being the industry, provisions in the bill for \$200 million for loans for new industries would not help this section of our country. Airports, municipal facilities, and modern conveniences to the nth degree are considered in most instances where locations for new industries are concerned. A speeded up flood control and public works program would help in Eastern Kentucky with roads also considered. There is very little under my bill or Mr. Spence's either that will solve the long time problem which we must now admit is with us.

President Kennedy maintains that we must strengthen our conventional forces not only in Western Europe but throughout the world and too much emphasis must not now be given to nuclear arms as our main strategy in planning under our cold war which is very much under way. In other words, we must have a bigger "bang for buck."

President Kennedy recently by Executive Order set up a Peace Corps on a

temporary pilot basis. He is enthusiastic about the outcome of this program. Such a program, he believes, can play an important part in promoting friendship, progress and peace. He named his brother-in-law, Sargent Shriver, as the first chief of the Peace Corps and all others engaged in this Corps will do on a non-salaried basis. I do hope that too many eggheads are not admitted and this program simply does not turn out to be an expanded part of the foreign aid program which will require billions of additional dollars.

We are very much disturbed over the situation in Laos. Efforts by western nations to bring about a settlement in Laos have failed and the Communists are furnishing war materials every day. Just how far we should go and not have another Korea is the question confronting us today.

March 14, 1961

On Saturday night of last week I attended the Gridiron Dinner.

In song and skit President Kennedy's New Frontier was spoofed last night as being steeped in relatives, culture, muscle-building and luxurious sacrifice and addicted to chef-stealing, "fast" vote-counting and missile-gap goofing.

The occasion was the 76th annual white-tie-and-tails dinner of the Gridiron Club, an organization

of 50 of Washington's leading newspapermen, at the Statler Hilton Hotel.

The President himself was there, as were more than 500 other guests.

In keeping with tradition, there was but one toast - to the President of the United States. Mr. Kennedy's reply was off the record in accordance with a club rule that "reporters are never present." So were the remarks of Senator Morton of Kentucky, the Republican National Chairman, who was invited to say whatever could be said on behalf of his party, and Senator McCarthy of Minnesota, who was asked to face up to a similar challenge for his Democratic Party.

The political keynote and satirical tone of the evening's entertainment were sounded by Gridiron President Robert L. Riggs of the Louisville Courier-Journal in his "speech in the dark."

Mr. Riggs took note of the Democratic campaign emphasis on dwindling prestige, declining economy and the need for sacrifice.

"We gather at this frontier, not to count our blessings but to gloat over our tribulation," he said. "In this austere setting, we rejoice that never have so many reaped so much benefit from such large doses of misery."

Mr. Riggs commented on the fact that servants at the White House are required to promise they won't write memoirs. But, he asked, "What precautions are being taken about three-year-old Caroline? She's already peddling inside stuff, such as, 'Daddy's just sitting there with his shoes and socks off doing nothing.' Her father and Uncle Bobby will find her stiff competition in the hunt for publishers."

President Kennedy certainly has a fine sense of humor. Some of the skits were a little on the rough side but he just howled. When he was presented he stated that since nothing that he said would be printed it was a pleasure to inform the press that even though brothers, cousins, uncles and aunts were rapidly going on the payroll, he had only the day before refused Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., his seven-year-old nephew. He further stated that he could understand some of the problems of those who had sought the presidency, and especially did he

recall the one word telegram sent by Al Smith to the Pope. Mr. Smith's one word to the Pope was "Unpack". President Kennedy said that, according to his information, he would receive a one word telegram from the Pope within the next few days and the word would be "Pack."

With all of the ruckus over the school construction bill and especially with the leaders in the Catholic church taking a firm stand for assistance to private and parochial schools, the president's one word telegram was very apropos.

Adam Clayton Powell, the new Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor in the House, is quite a character. Only a few weeks ago he married his second wife who, by the way, is white. Nearly all of the Committee employees were fired and a great number replaced by colored employees. Now the good chairman is in a fight with Representative Kearns of Pennsylvania, the ranking minority member of the Committee, over one of the Committee rooms which has, heretofore, been assigned to the minority. Kearns, together with the minority staff, locked the door and remained behind locked doors until the one o'clock deadline had passed, which

was the time set for removal by the Chairman. A resolution was immediately introduced in the House by the minority Member, reiterating past precedents concerning the rights of the minority on the Committee, and requesting the House to reaffirm the position it has always taken in such matters.

We are slowly reaching the New Frontier and with the school construction bill in trouble, and with the area redevelopment bill in serious trouble in the Senate, it now appears that housing, minimum wage, and medical assistance to the aged will all be strongly contested.

Former Vice President Nixon is now living in California and will enter a law firm for the general practice of law within the next few days. He announced this past weekend that he would not be a candidate for Governor of California but is still maintaining his intention to be a candidate again in 1964. Thruston B. Morton, the present National Chairman of the Republican party, is forced to stay on as chairman in order to avoid a power fight between the forces of Rockefeller, Nixon and Goldwater. He wants to run for reelection in Kentucky and this time

will not be able to make a John Sherman Cooper race with thousands of Democrats casting their votes for him. He is known as a Republican in Kentucky and has very few accomplishments to his credit as a United States Senator.

The Congo is still on fire and our Assistant Secretary of State, "Soapy" Williams, after making his statement to the effect that "Africa is for the Africans" is now on his way home. At the Gridiron Dinner, President Kennedy said that, even though many requests were made that "Soapy" Williams continue his travels in Africa, since "Africa is for the Africans" it was best for "Soapy" to come home.

March 23, 1961

On Sunday of last week we lost another able Member of the House. Representative Carroll Reece of Tennessee who was a former Republican National Chairman and a Member of the House for some thirty years died at the age of 71. This man was one of the leaders on the Republican side and was not only a successful man financially but was considered as one of the ablest Members in the House.

The situation in Laos becomes more serious every day. This morning a carrier and a number of destroyers are moving in the general direction of Laos to be near providing more trouble develops.

Yesterday, we adopted the rule for the consideration of the Minimum Wage Bill. Under the rule, seven hours of general debate will be held and on Saturday, we will vote on this particular measure. This is one of the hot ones and, in fact, I have received more mail on this bill than at any time in the past.

My Subcommittee on Foreign Operations has started and on Monday of next week under the new schedule, we will start another Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations. This means that two of the three I serve on will meet at the same time.

On Monday, April 3, we will hold a hearing in Bowling Green for the purpose of presenting to the Corps of Engineers our proposals concerning the reconstruction of locks and dams 3 and 4 on Green River. If we succeed in placing these two under construction, our Green River Valley Development program will be well along the way. So far, we have reconstructed locks and dams 1 and 2; canalized Green River beginning at the mouth and extending 103 miles; placed Barren River, Nolin River and Rough River reservoirs under construction; and we now have the Upper Green River reservoir in the final planning stage. In addition, we have Cypress Creek, Panther Creek and several other small surveys under way. The two locks and dams under consideration now were constructed in 1837 by the State of Kentucky with slave labor leaders. They were turned over to the Federal Government and are now obsolete.

March 27, 1961

On Saturday of last week, President Kennedy requested additional amounts for Public Works projects in Fiscal Year 1962. On page 1181 of this Journal may be found the projects for Kentucky and the amounts contained in the budget for fiscal year 1962. These figures were released on January 16.

The new amounts requested by President Kennedy are as follows:

	<u>Amount</u>
I. <u>FISHTRAP RESERVOIR</u> increased from \$900,000 to \$1,780,000	\$1,780,000
II. <u>GRAYSON RESERVOIR</u> added as a new project	100,000
III. <u>KINNICONICK CREEK</u> started as a new flood control project	10,000
IV. <u>LAUREL CREEK RESERVOIR</u> increased to \$52,000	52,000
V. <u>LICKING RIVER FLOOD CONTROL</u> increased \$10,000	35,000
VI. <u>PANTHER CREEK SURVEY</u> increased \$2,000	7,000
VII. <u>CANNELTON LOCKS AND DAMS</u> increased \$79,000	279,000

President Kennedy suffered his first defeat on Friday of last week. The Minimum Wage Bill proposed by the Administration failed on a teller vote of 186 to 185. This teller vote was on the Kitchin-Ayres substitute and on the roll-call vote. This substitute passed by a vote of 216 to 203. On final passage only a few voted against the bill.

The substitute adopted still retains the interstate commerce text with the minimum wage increased from \$1.00 to \$1.15 and the extended coverage applying only to retailer establishments having as many as five in two or more states.

On the resolution to increase the Rules Committee, all seven Democrats from Kentucky voted for the increase. This was the first test of the new Administration. On the substitute in the Minimum Wage Bill legislation, four Kentuckians voted for the substitute and four against it. I voted against the substitute - voted to recommit - and voted for the bill.

President Kennedy met with British Prime Minister Macmillan in Key West, Florida yesterday for the purpose of discussing the critical situation now existing in Laos. Now today, the Russian Government will present to the President the Soviet's answer in regard to their position in Laos. The situation continues to be serious and could result in another Korea.

The Soviet Union succeeded again last week in orbiting a dog and safely returning the animal. This dog was in a spaceship and is the second such accomplishment by the Soviet Union.

April 12, 1961

The Soviet Union announced today that it has launched a man into orbit around the earth and that the man has reported back that he is feeling fine. This announcement was made over the Moscow radio station at 2 A.M. this morning. The Soviet Union announced that the launching of the multi-stage rocket was successful and after attaining the first escape velocity and the separation of the last stage of the carrier rocket, the space ship went into free flight in orbit around the earth. The space ship orbits the earth each 89.1 minutes. The minimum distance from the earth is 175 kilometers which is 110 miles and the maximum distance is 302 kilometers which is 188 miles. The Soviet Union announced that the first man placed in outer space was Major Yuri Alekseyevich Gagarin.

Members of the House receive many requests. A Representative has become a jack-of-all trades. He is an employment agency, a getter-outer-of-the-Navy, of the Army, of the Marines; he is a ward healer, a wound healer, a trouble shooter, a law explainer, a bill filer, an issue-translator, a resolution interpreter, a controversy oil-pourer, a glad-hand-extender, a business promoter, a convention goer, a civic ills skirmisher, a veterans' affairs adjuster, an ex-servicemen's champion, a watchdog for the underdog, a sympathizer with the upper dog, a namer and kisser of babies, a recoverer of lost baggage, a soberer of delegates, an adjuster for Washington traffic violations, a binder up for broken hearts, a financial wet nurse, a good Samaritan, a contributor to good causes -- there are so many good causes --

a cornerstone layer, a public building dedicator, a ship christener - and occasionally, a legislation studier. But, it's getting harder every day to find time to properly study legislation.

Last week I was in Kentucky and in travelling some 2400 miles in my car, I succeeded in catching a good cold; and on my fishing trip to Dale Hollow Lake, I caught one small fish and after three hard rains during the day ended up with a cold. Louise was home from the University of Kentucky to spend the Easter holidays and Virginia, Louise and I had a good time together. Celeste and her family are doing fine. Jeffrey Hays and James Houston are both growing rapidly. Virginia now has a small red Corvette and she and Louise really enjoyed driving this little car during the Easter recess.

There has been very little discussion since the failure of the House to pass President Kennedy's Minimum Wage bill. I voted for the President's proposal all the way through. Kentucky split down the middle and after the Senate acts, we will have another opportunity to pass upon a Conference Report.

The President's "New Frontier" program is meeting more resistance every day and, in my opinion, this will continue throughout the balance of this Session.

My good friend, Frank Chelf, is still endeavoring to discharge his bill from the Judiciary Committee which provides for an increase in the Membership of the House. The Speaker and the Majority Leader are not in favor of this bill and so far no hearings have been held. If Frank should succeed in bringing this bill to the Floor of the House, it might pass. Frank, naturally, is very much concerned about his district. We lose one seat in Kentucky and, of course, Frank is naturally worried over the loss of his district.

On Monday of last week I attended a Corps of Engineers hearing at Bowling Green. The hearing was held for the purpose of receiving testimony which has for its purpose the establishment of the necessary tonnage on Green and Barren Rivers which would justify an expenditure of approximately \$15 million for reconstruction of Locks and Dams 3 and 4 on Green River. Lock and Dam 3 is located at Rochester and Lock and Dam 4 is located at Woodbury. There were more people at this Corps of Engineers meeting than at any meeting that has been held in Kentucky during the past eight years. The project is a close one and has been exceedingly difficult to establish. I made a statement justifying the expenditure of the necessary amount for reconstruction of these two locks and dams.

The statement that I made
is as follows :

"The outcome of this meeting will decide, to a great extent, future development of the water resource projects in the Green River Valley.

"Development of the water resources of the Green River Valley was started well over 100 years ago by the Commonwealth of Kentucky with the building of certain locks and dams on the Green and Barren rivers. In 1888 Congress passed a law authorizing the Federal government to purchase these original locks and dams from the Commonwealth of Kentucky and to maintain and operate them. The two locks and dams under discussion today - Rochester and Woodbury - were constructed in 1837 by the Commonwealth of Kentucky and, as provided for under the Act passed in 1888, were purchased by the Federal government. From time to time minor repairs have been made on these two particular locks and dams, but no improvements of a major nature have been made since the year 1888.

"Under the Flood Control Act passed by Congress in 1936, Congress took cognizance of the fact that river basins include both the flowing streams and the watershed areas which drain into the streams. Under this Act we have programs for the planning and construction of improvements on the rivers for flood control and allied purposes, with jurisdiction under the control of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of the Corps of Engineers.

"As we all know, Kentucky is a part of the Ohio River Watershed and contains more miles of navigable streams than any other State in our country. Bordered by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, water resource development in Kentucky is directly related to the problems of drainage patterns for both the Ohio River Watershed and the Mississippi River Watershed.

"Green River is the principal stream in the Green River Watershed and its 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 and flows 149.5 miles northwesterly to its junction with Green River. Green and Barren rivers are improved for navigation by a system of fixed locks and dams.

Beginning in the year of 1953, we started our Green River Valley water resource development program. Starting in 1954 and continuing up to the present time, through the splendid cooperation which we have always received from the Corps of Engineers, the Green River Valley Citizens League, the Barren River Valley Development League, and all of the other organizations and individuals who have participated in this program, we have succeeded in completing construction of Locks and Dams No. 1 and No. 2 on Green River; canalization of Green River up to Mile 103, and the Rough River Reservoir project. The Barren River Reservoir and the Nolin River Reservoir are now under construction.

"The Upper Green River Reservoir is in its final year of planning, Cypress Creek and Panther Creek are under study, and the Sturgis Floodwall project, which carries the sum of \$10,000 in the budget for fiscal year 1962, is under study. By appropriate Resolutions, the House and the Senate provided for the study to be made concerning reconstruction of Locks and Dams No. 3 and No. 4 and the budget for fiscal year 1962 contains \$25,000 to continue the study for reconstruction of these two Locks and Dams.

"We have come a long way in the development of the water resources in the Green River Valley and certainly this is not the time to bring this program to an abrupt halt.

"Since our Green River Valley is a part of the Ohio River Watershed, the development of water resource projects in this Valley will produce great benefits for the entire Ohio River section and for the Mississippi River Watershed. We must continue our program which down through the years, has been carefully programmed and authorized.

"We know full well that water is something that cannot be taken for granted. We have experienced widespread destruction from floods and have suffered from time to time from a shortage of water. Pollution problems are with us at the present time and, in order to protect our cities and towns, must be quickly solved. In order to bring in new industry, eliminate chronic labor surplus areas, and utilize our great abundance of natural resources, we must continue to develop our water resources in the Green River Valley.

"Step by step, every project completed in this Valley, in the planning stage today or under study, has produced great benefits for our people, and the future will hold that our judgment was correct in expending the amounts necessary for these projects and in undertaking this program.

"Before too many years pass we will completely eliminate flood damage in the Green River Valley; additional industry will come into our Valley and we will, at all times, have an adequate water supply for our people.

"Projects such as the Paradise Steam Plant - the largest steam plant in the world - will be given all necessary protection from the standpoint of having at all times an adequate water supply. The main reason that the Green River Valley was selected for the location of this huge steam plant of the Tennessee Valley Authority was due to the fact that we have our water resources program underway and have an adequate coal reserve.

"Retention of the Barren River Reservoir in the bill at the time of the Presidential veto and the provision for advance engineering and design on the Upper Green River Reservoir were helpful factors in the location of the Paradise Steam Plant on Green River. The completed water resource projects were present to be inspected and the tangible benefits could be measured. It is imperative that the water resource development program in the Green River Valley continue in order to protect the Paradise Steam Plant and all those many benefits which will result from the projects already under construction and in the planning stages.

"Coal resources alone in the Green River Valley are estimated at 13,970,000,000 tons. This supply is ample to support an annual production of 25,000,000 tons per year for well over 100 years. The location of industrial plants in the Green River Valley and especially along our streams would be only a short distance away from this huge coal deposit.

"In considering our many benefits resulting from the development of our water resources program in the Green River Valley, we must keep in mind that our national security is promoted as the result of such a program.

"I know full well that the Corps of Engineers, in recommending reconstruction of the two locks and dams, must be able to justify the expenditure of the necessary funds and the benefit-cost must be fully established. The benefits to be received from river transportation, flood control and pollution prevention, a controlled and adequate water supply for the Paradise Steam Plant, protection and benefits to be received by Mammoth Cave National Park must all be considered in reaching a decision as to reconstruction of the two locks and dams under discussion.

"We must further consider the fact that before too much time elapses Rough River Reservoir, Barren River Reservoir, Nolichucky River Reservoir and Upper Green River Reservoir will all be in operation, and Locks and Dams Nos. 3 and 4 will be an integral part of the overall water resource development system in operation in our Valley.

Further, we must remember that Lock and Dam No. 5 on Green River and Lock and Dam No. 1 on Barren River were reconstructed in the years 1932-1934. The obsolete Locks and Dams Nos. 3 and 4 are below No. 1 on Barren and No. 1 on Green.

"Sufficient tonnage will be established to justify the reconstruction of those two Locks and dams. The transportation of coal, oil and gasoline, asphalt, sand, crushed limestone and other commodities will be adequate to justify these two projects.

"A number of witnesses will present the facts concerning the tonnage which may be expected on the rivers if these two locks and dams are reconstructed, and I feel sure that, at the conclusion of this hearing, the Corps of Engineers will have sufficient tangible evidence to justify a favorable report which will result in the reconstruction of these two important water resource projects. Certainly the Corps of Engineers, in making this study, will give every consideration to all the facts presented because they understand the importance of the continuation of the Green River Valley program.

"Each and every project in the Green River Valley was fully justified before a start was made, and the same will apply to the locks and dams at Rochester and Woodbury. We fully justified river transportation totalling 2,000,000 tons for the reconstruction of Lock and Dam No. 1 and 2 on Green River, and today we have coal alone moving on the river totalling some $5\frac{1}{2}$ million tons per year.

"I am delighted to be here today and to take part in this important meeting, and I again want to point out the fact that we do not intend to bring the Green River Valley program to an abrupt halt. Certainly this is the attitude of the Corps of Engineers and I respectfully request approval for the reconstruction of Locks and Dams Nos. 3 and 4 on Green River."

April 13, 1961

The Soviet Union issued a statement late yesterday to the effect that Major Gagarin landed back in the Soviet Union 108 minutes after the launching of the spaceship. This feat was proclaimed by a leading British scientist as the greatest achievement of all time. The Soviet Union is playing this up to the hilt and will now be right difficult to deal with insofar as disarmament is concerned.

Last week Betsy Howard, 19, the daughter of Leland Howard, Assistant Director of the Mint was chosen as Queen of the Cherry Blossom Festival. This young lady was one of the princesses from Kentucky and on a spin of the wheel was selected as the Queen. This is the second time it has happened since I have been a Member of the House. The first Queen was Tom Fisher's daughter.

The Mayor of West Berlin deemed it advisable to pay a visit to President Kennedy. The Chancellor will be selected in the near future. This type of publicity is of great benefit at this time.

Several days ago I received an invitation to come to the White House and to drink a cup of coffee with the President. This takes place tomorrow afternoon. The "New Frontier" is still quite difficult and according to my information the Leadership in the House very frankly informed the President on Tuesday of this week that several of his bills are in serious trouble. This applies especially to Medical Assistance for the Aged, Minimum Wage, Housing, and School Construction.

April 14, 1961

Rita Jane Brown of Madisonville, Kentucky was one of the 51 BETTY CROCKER winners this year. General Mills each year selects a champion homemaker from each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia - and after a wonderful trip to New York City, Williamsburg and Washington, a very formal banquet is held the night the awards are finally made. Rita invited me to attend the banquet last night at the Statler Hotel; and notwithstanding the fact that I have an awfully bad cold, I enjoyed every minute of the program. A wonderful dinner was served and a splendid floor show immediately followed the dinner.

The main course was a roasted turkey for each of the 51 individual States and District of Columbia tables. When we sat down at the round tables designated for the States and the District of Columbia, all of us noticed a beautiful box in the center of the table about 18" long and some 7" wide. The box was closed. Then the waiters marched in a long line carrying the roasted turkeys and placed one on each side with the instructions that one man in the party carve the turkey - this caused quite a bit of confusion at each table. For instance, in the Iowa group, one of the ladies had to carve - and in other instances, it appeared that the birds would end up on the floor with the carvers on top. At our table the three men sitting with us just refused to carve - and I had to carve the turkey. Carving is not too difficult for me and I enjoyed this task. After the dinner the Master of Ceremonies then announced that, of course, he felt sorry for the person at each table that had to carve but to make up for this unpleasant duty, the one who carved was to take the carving set home. The waiter proceeded to wash off the knives and forks, and I took home with me a very expensive and beautiful carving set.

We have our Agricultural appropriations under way and should complete hearings within the next two weeks. After this, we will then take up the District of Columbia budget. Next, we will have the Foreign Aid Appropriations Bill.

I believe today that I will inquire of the President if the "New Frontier" extends down below the Mason and Dixon line. My friend, Jamie Whitten of Mississippi, informs me that Mississippi is not a part of the "New Frontier" and is one of those cosmopolitan centers which is recognized as such by all the nations abroad.

April 15, 1961

I enjoyed my visit yesterday at the White House. President Kennedy is showing the strain of the present world situation and his failure to convince the House on some of his legislative proposals. He was unusually nice to the 35 Members from the House who visited and drank coffee from 5:30 to 6:30 P.M. No mention was made of any pending legislation. The Administrative Assistant had some difficulty in moving him along from group to group and, I presume, that this was due to the fact that he was simply tired.

Last night, I attended the University of Kentucky Alumni banquet honoring our Secretary of the Army, Elvis Stahr. We had a wonderful dinner and I hope that our new Secretary from Hickman, Kentucky will establish an outstanding record.

On Wednesday of this week, the House Committee on Agriculture approved the Caney Creek Watershed Project in my district. This is the first watershed project that we have had any trouble with since the Pilot Watershed Law was passed in 1954. This watershed will contain 91,310 acres of which 35% is in crop land. The total cost of the Flood Control undertaking is estimated at \$3,476,700 with the Federal Government paying \$2,109,877. The watershed is located in Butler, Grayson, and Ohio Counties.

Before too many months have passed, we will place the Caney Creek Watershed in operation and there will be seven watersheds in operation in my district. The largest watershed project approved so far is the Mud River Watershed which contains 289,000 acres. The first four pilot watersheds approved for Kentucky were the Mud River watershed, Canoe Creek watershed, Twin Creek watershed and the Eagle Creek watershed. Two of the original four are in the Second District.

We have completed hearings on the President's request for \$600 million for the Latin American Foreign Aid program. \$394 million of this amount, if approved, would go to the Inter-American Development Bank. This bank and its board of directors would be controlled by the United States and the Latin American countries. \$100 million of the amount involved would be for Chilean relief; \$6 million would be for the OAS; and \$100 million would go into the ICA program for Technical Assistance projects in Latin America. The Chairman of our Subcommittee, Otto Passman of Louisiana, is very strong for a \$100 million cut.

If approved, such a cut would disturb the present Administration no end. The Speaker called me up to the podium last week and urged that I vote for the full amount.

When my good friend, Otto Passman, completes one of the Foreign Aid Appropriations bills and succeeds to carry his forces for the mark-up, he uses right unusual procedure. For instance, on Thursday of this week, he came over on the House front and sat with me and proceeded to admire my suit and tie. He flicked off a little dust on one sleeve and said: "Bill, you sure look sharp! How old are you, 42 or 43?" He knows full well that I am 51 years old and before I could say a word, he then said: "Bill, I sure hope you stay out with me on the mark-up." In this instance, flattery will have little effect because I certainly am very much concerned over the situation in Cuba and Latin America. Generally, to me any reduction in this particular request would be a mistake. If the Subcommittee approved the \$100 million cut and our action was approved by the full committee, we would be rolled on the Floor of the House.

Our legislative program for next week provides for suspension of three bills and on Tuesday we will take up the Interior Department Appropriations Bill for 1962.

The Prime Minister of Greece will be received by the House on this day and beginning on Wednesday, we will then proceed to consider the new Federal Judgeship Bill, Social Security Amendments of 1961, Sale of Agricultural Commodities, and a Mine Safety Bill.

April 17, 1961

The Eichmann trial now under way in Israel is, in my opinion, a travesty on justice. This man was seized in Argentina and in direct violation of the Argentine sovereignty was forcibly removed from this country and taken to Israel. The charges against Eichmann are general in nature to some extent with the main charge, of course, being the commission of a terrible crime against humanity. Eichmann was never a resident of Israel and no crime was committed by this man in Israel. The court certainly has no jurisdiction and the trial, to me, is mockery. Of course, this man is guilty of aiding, abetting, and taking a direct part in the commission of probably the most horrible crime ever committed in the world. This took place in Germany and regardless of the situation in Germany, to me, the trial should be held in Germany.

The people in Israel have the best precedent in the world to follow from the standpoint of criticism in the future and that is the crucifixion of Christ.

There should be no minimizing of the Soviet Union's feat of putting a man into orbit and bringing him safely back to earth. This was a mighty deed and must not be underrated. The Soviet Union so far has led the world in outer space spectaculars: the first Sputnik; the first Moon probe; and now the first human to leave the earth's atmosphere and return. Certainly, we are not weaker militarily and this does not necessarily mean that we will be weaker diplomatically unless we embrace the idea that the Russians' position today in outer space is such that it entitles Moscow to have its way.

April 19, 1961

The situation in Laos and Cuba is no better. For a short time this week, it appeared that Castro might be overthrown; but judging from reports in the past few hours, the uprising, which we hoped would overthrow Castro, may be stopped.

Last night, Virginia and I attended the Congressional Ball at the White House. All of the ladies looked lovely in their beautiful dresses, and, as usual, a few of the men looked good in their tails and seemed right comfortable. I always grumble for about an hour over the fact that I have to wear this particular uniform on certain occasions - but after I get my tie tied, I kind of like the idea! President and Mrs. Kennedy seemed delighted to have the Members of Congress as their guests together with their wives.

The President, of course, is a little edgy and looks right tired. The domestic situation in Laos and Cuba, of course, are showing on him. Miss Lou really would have had a good time at the Congressional Ball!

April 21, 1961

After three weeks of hearings on the President's request for \$600 million to be used in the Latin American program, we marked up the bill granting the full amount. On Wednesday, the full committee accepted the subcommittee's report.

This is the first time since 1948 that the full amount has been granted on any Foreign Aid Appropriations Bill. Our Chairman, Mr. Passman of Louisiana, was very much in favor of a \$100 million reduction but the pressure was so great with the situation in Cuba and Latin America so serious today that he quickly saw that he had no chance whatsoever to make a reduction. Much to the amazement of the subcommittee, he offered the motion recommending the full \$600 million requested. An article appeared in the Courier Journal on April 20 concerning the action of the subcommittee. This article is entitled "LATIN AMERICAN FUND APPROVED" and is as follows:

House Group Overrides Its Chairman

By Robert L. Riggs

Courier Journal Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 19.--Spurred by the gravity of the Cuban situation, a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee overrode its isolationist chairman Wednesday. For the first time in 13 years, the group approved the full amount of a foreign-assistance request made by the President.

The sum involved is small as such appropriations go -- only \$600,000,000 for Latin America. But the significant fact was that its members stood 6-to-6 against an attempt by Subcommittee Chairman Otto Passman, of Louisiana, to reduce the amount.

As a result, President Kennedy not only can expect to get the full amount he has asked for Latin America, but he also can be encouraged to hope his request for seven billion dollars in long-term, low-interest loans for other underdeveloped countries will receive favorable action.

DESERTED BY 3 DEMOCRATS

Passman, who has fought foreign-assistance programs under President Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy, lost his effort to cut the appropriations because he was deserted by three Democrats who usually stand with him.

One of those was Clarence Cannon of Missouri, who is a member of each subcommittee by virtue of being chairman of the full Committee on Appropriations. He regularly supports Passman's motions to reduce foreign-assistance funds.

But this time Cannon stood with the Chief Executive in support of the full appropriation. So did two other Democrats, who contend they might be defeated if their constituents knew they had voted against the Passman effort to cut the amount.

REPUBLICANS STAND FAST

Kentucky's WILLIAM H. NATCHER, who regularly supports the foreign-assistance program, said that members of the group who shifted from their usual attitude did so "because the situation today in Cuba and Latin America generally is so critical that the committee refused to recommend any reduction in this bill."

The four Republicans on the subcommittee stood fast in their opposition and voted with Passman and one other Democrat to reduce the amount. The ranking Republican, both on the subcommittee and the full committee, John Taber of New York, not only voted against the full \$600,000,000 but also reserved the right to oppose the appropriation on the House floor.

So did Passman, who issued a statement saying that the committee had been motivated by "fear that some of our good friends and neighbors south of the border would misunderstand any reduction." The subcommittee chairman insisted "no justification" had been offered for the full appropriation.

STRUGGLE LAST 3 WEEKS

The struggle between Passman and the other members of the subcommittee has been in progress three weeks. Twice the conflict got so tense the subcommittee had to adjourn without acting.

Of the full amount, \$500,000,000 is for economic development of Latin America. Passman insisted that is "just the initial payment for a long-term Latin America social-reform program which will cost billions of dollars before it is concluded."

The remaining \$100,000,000 is to repair damage done by an earthquake in Chile.

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April 24, 1961

Yesterday, Virginia and I spent the day with Celeste, James Houston and Jeffrey Hays. We had a real good time and the boys are growing fast and just as cute as they can be!

On Friday night, Virginia and I attended the American Society of Newspaper Editors Banquet - and the Bingham, Reeves, Popes, Brineys - and the Editor of the Louisville Times and the Natchers all had a good time at the same table. I had a right unusual political conversation with Mrs. Bingham.

On Friday of last week, Major Robert White of the Air Force flew the X-15 Rocket Plane 3,140 miles an hour. This is about 50 miles a minute and the new mark is 235 miles per hour faster than his previous record of 2,905 miles an hour established on March 7.

According to news reporters, we will have a cease-fire order entered into on Laos sometime within the next few hours.

The situation in Cuba remains critical and Castro in a television appearance yesterday announced that the 700 captives of the rebellion would be harshly dealt with. There are a great many people in this country that believe we should move immediately to prevent the Communists from taking over Cuba and establishing a permanent foothold 90 miles from our shore. This touchy problem will require, in my opinion, positive immediate action.

April 26, 1961

The four-day revolt in Algeria suddenly stopped yesterday. The four Frenchmen responsible are now under arrest and President De Gaulle is back in the saddle. Acting under his emergency powers, he immediately imposed an economic blockade on Algeria that is always calculated to bring about a slow, sure way of crushing any rebellion.

Mr. Rayburn, our Speaker, called me yesterday requesting that I serve on the Board of Visitors for West Point. I agreed to serve notwithstanding the fact that my committee assignment takes nearly all of my time. For several years, I served on the Board of Visitors at Annapolis.

This man, Chandler, is a right unusual fellow. He has a way of making statements which carry like wildfire. For instance, several months ago, he said that "Wilson Wyatt", who has been running for Governor for a year and a half, and who by the way has decided to run for the Senate, "is the most peaceful man in wartime and the most vicious man in peacetime in the history of Kentucky." This statement, together with Chandler's statement yesterday, are right unusual to say the least! In a story appearing in THE COURIER-JOURNAL, "Chandler Says Chances Better Than At The Same Stage In 1955", and is as follows:

"Former Governor A. B. Chandler thinks his prospects of being elected Kentucky's first three-time governor in 1963 look better now than at the same stage of his successful 1955 gubernatorial campaign.

"Chandler, in Frankfort to attend the funeral of Mrs. Mary Reed, stopped by the State Capitol to watch workmen assembling the new floral clock on the lawn of the Capitol Annex.

"They didn't have anyone to run against me last time, and they don't have anyone this time either," the former Governor said. "Old Ankle Blankets is looking around for another race."

"This was a reference to Lieutenant Governor Wilson W. Wyatt, who is being suggested as a probable candidate for the United States Senate in 1962.

"As Chandler talked to reporters at the clock site, a State maintenance worker leaned from a passing truck to yell, "Come on back, Happy."

"Waving at the departing truck, Chandler remarked jovially:

"If anybody saw him do that, he'll be getting a pink slip tomorrow. He'd better have that merit system wrapped all around him."

"The State's notices of discharge are known as 'pink slips.'"

"Chandler told reporters he expected to have the support of former Governor and former U. S. Senator Earle C. Clements in the 1963 governor's race.

"Governor Combs, he said, ran as well as he did in 1955 and 1959 only because he had Clements on his side.

"He won't have him this time," he added.

"Chandler said Clements had opposed him in every race he has ever run, and that he had opposed Clements at every opportunity, except in 1947, when he supported Clements for governor.

"He owes me one," Chandler said.

"Chandler said he has been traveling through the state on speaking engagements and has been receiving a large amount of mail. He answers every one with just a short note, he said.

"Of Combs' floral clock, Chandler remarked:

"It's amazing what some people will think of when they have nothing better to do."

May 1, 1961

As a Member of the Board of Visitors to West Point, I spent one of the most pleasant weekends of my life together with the other Board Members making the annual inspection. We left Washington in an Air Force plane and landed at the air base some 26 miles from West Point about 10:30 a.m. Thursday morning. From the time we started until we arrived back in Washington at 1:30 p.m. Saturday afternoon, everything worked to perfection. I have never been treated as nice in my life and this assignment was one of the most pleasant that I have had since I have been a Member of Congress.

When the Speaker called me and asked me to fill the vacancy created as the result of Congressman Rabaut's resignation, I tried to outtalk him using as my excuse the fact that I had served for several years on the Board of Visitors at Annapolis. He insisted that I serve, and he, thereafter, named me in the proper resolution before the House.

The United States Military Academy is a beautiful institution. Located high on the Hudson River in that section of New York that has a lot of cold weather, it is to a certain extent almost in another world. West Point was established in 1802, and, of course, the site played a very important part in the Revolutionary War. A part of the chain attached to rafts across this river and used by George Washington's forces is on exhibit at West Point. We stayed at the US Hotel Thayer. This hotel is owned and operated by the Government and contains some 150 rooms. It stays full every weekend and along about graduation time, only those who have made applications months and months in advance are to obtain rooms. In our report, we are recommending a new library and a new Cadet Activity Building.

During the 3-day annual inspection of personnel, grounds and curriculum, a number of parties were given for us and on Friday afternoon a full-dress parade was given with the Board of Visitors as the reviewing party. The Chairman of our Board is the famous General of World War II, Omar Bradley; the other Board Members are Dr. Cross, President of University of Oklahoma; Dr. Harrison, President of Georgia Tech; Senator Allen Bible of Nevada; Representatives Minshall of Ohio, Watcher of Kentucky, Riehlman of New York, Rivers of South Carolina and Dr. Hatcher, President of University of Michigan.

West Point is built on a solid sheet of rock. Born and reared in Kentucky where we have a lot of rock, I am somewhat used to seeing certain buildings located on solid rock - but have never seen a situation such as the one at West Point. Here immediately after going down just 14 or 15 inches on the flat plain as well as the mountain side, rock is present, and it is solid clear through to the center of the earth. The cost of all of the buildings is tremendous due to the excavation cost. The Superintendent at West Point is Major General Westmoreland, the famous World War II paratrooper; the Commandant of Cadets is General Rich, who by the way will leave within the next few weeks for a new assignment as Commanding General at Fort Campbell. The chapel sits up on the north side overlooking the Parade Ground and the main Cadet barracks, and you would think you were passing through a section of Europe judging from the view. The architecture is beautiful and this applies to all of the buildings; and the organ located in the Cadet Chapel contains 16,000 pipes. It is the second largest organ in the world. The largest, of course, in the world contains 18,000 pipes and is located in West Germany.

My two Cadets who are at West Point at the present time met with me on two occasions. We had a nice talk and later had lunch in the Cadet messhall. These Cadets are Eddie Jones of Bowling Green, and J. B. Holeman, Jr. of Sturgis. Pictures were taken all during the weekend and just before we left, we were presented with an album of the Board in session reviewing the Parade, visiting our cadets, and many other scenes. This was a wonderful experience!

The situation in Cuba and Laos remains critical. The Soviet Union has failed to carry out its agreement with England to bring about a cease-fire in Laos; and the rebellion failed in Cuba miserably. President Kennedy assumed full blame for the fiasco in Cuba. During the past few days, the President has met with the leaders in the House and Senate on both sides of the aisle politically almost daily. He has also met with General MacArthur, former Presidents Truman, Hoover and Eisenhower. All of these men have issued statements to the effect that they are backing the President. Former President Eisenhower just back from a vacation in California has called a meeting at his home in Gettysburg today with the leaders on the Republican side in the House and Senate. This is right unusual procedure, to say the least, and certainly shows the critical period through which we are passing

We must not falter and under no circumstances should we look backwards. A positive firm stand must be taken both in Laos and Cuba and everything short of war must take place in Cuba to prevent a Communist regime at our back door. If Castro continues and the Communists take over the Island, we will have an antagonist military arsenal looking at us

May 5, 1961

Members of Congress receive many requests and in some instances the requests are not only unusual but simply outrageous.

Some of the requests that we receive remind me of the young man who lived with his parents in a public housing development.

"He attended public school, rode the free school bus, and participated in the free lunch program, played in the State parks, swam in the City pool. He entered the Army and upon discharge kept his national life insurance. He then enrolled in the State University working part time in the State Capitol to supplement his GI check.

"Upon graduation, he married a public nurse, and bought a farm with an FHA loan, and then obtained a Small Business Administration loan to go into business. A baby was born in the County Hospital. He bought a ranch with the aid of a GI loan and obtained emergency food from the Government.

"Later he put part of his land in the Soil Bank. His parents lived comfortably on the ranch with the Social Security and Old-Age Assistance checks. REA lines supplied electricity. The Department of Agriculture helped clear the land. The County Agent showed him how to terrace it. Then the Government paid part of the cost of a pond and stocked it with fish. He was guaranteed a sale for his farm products by a Federal Agency.

"then one day, he wrote to his Congressman:

"I wish to protest excessive Government spending and high taxes as I believe in rugged individualism. I am opposed to all socialistic trends and I demand a return to the principles of our Constitution."

Sometimes it appears that the cycle of events that inevitably precede a war are beginning to emerge. I believe that the free world has the desire to pay almost any price to avoid a catastrophe. In paying this price, of course, we recall bitter experiences of the past that inevitably pushed us into war. Our very freedom is today being threatened on every continent. The Soviet Union is subverting government after government in Latin America, Africa, Asia and in Europe.

Even in our own country, some of our newspaper editors and misguided businessmen and certain intellectuals belittle existing conditions and from time to time continue proclaiming the right of free speech and the need for trade with our friends and also our enemies. In studying law, I learned that Oliver Wendell Holmes in one of his decisions said that free speech does not include the right to cry "fire" in a crowded theater."

I also know that in our Constitution, there is no guarantee or protection for a Communist Party which organizes demonstrations, infiltrates our churches and colleges and has for its purpose the destruction of our very way of life.

We continue to call our struggle with the Soviet Union a "cold war" - and, it now appears that we should face the fact that we are engaged in a World War in the Communist style. No country in this hemisphere is today free from Soviet invasion. Insofar as Latin America is concerned, we have placed our hopes in the organization of American States but a number of the members are themselves weak because their own governments are threatened from within by Communist-inspired opposition.

We know of the troubles in Laos and in the Congo and our people are misled into believing that they are part of the process of evolution from colonialism to independence. The Western democracies are being fooled by the argument that all is needed is economic help to remove poverty and illiteracy.

We must today understand that if we are to survive that the Soviet Union is spending billions of dollars annually on the "cold war" and is firmly convinced that the free world will not fight. Hitler believed this and especially after the Summit Conference in Munich in 1938.

The question now arises as to just what we should do? Shall we continue to hand out hundred of millions of dollars every year and have no real voice into what happens to these funds? I am firmly convinced that the time is here for us to stop fooling ourselves. Under no circumstances should one dollar of foreign aid be appropriated for use by any government which tolerates Communist agents or intrigue or a political party with affiliations in Moscow or Peiping.

If the countries which we are helping rid themselves of Communist influence, we can continue to assist them to a certain extent but we must not be expected to do the job alone. These nations should show signs of a capacity to establish and maintain their own independence and self-governing system. A showdown in Latin America is now due.

The Monroe Doctrine is still a valid doctrine and when promulgated in 1823, it warned foreign governments to stay out of this hemisphere. Notwithstanding the Monroe Doctrine, the Soviets have established a base in Cuba and are now invading other Latin American countries. Our President should immediately issue a warning to the Soviet Government to get its agents, spy rings and munitions depots out of Latin America. If necessary, an armed blockade must be imposed around Cuba the same as we did along the coast of Nicaragua and Guatemala. Unless we show positively that we will fight, if necessary, there will be no peace in the world.

On Wednesday of this week, we passed a Minimum Wage Bill which increases the minimum wage from \$1.00 to \$1.25 an hour, and extends coverage to some 3,600,000 additional employees. Laundries, automobile dealers and others were excluded. The vote was: 230 to 196. This was a right controversial issue and probably should not have been submitted this Session of Congress. The bill is now at the White House for the signature of the President.

Yesterday, we adopted a Conference Report which creates 73 new Federal Judgeships with this being twice the size of any previous judgeship bill. This bill was sent to the White House for signature.

Yesterday, we passed by a voice vote a compromise tax bill which raises \$900 million a year that is needed to complete the 41,000 mile Federal Highway Program on schedule by 1972. This bill would keep the Federal Gasoline tax at 4¢ a gallon instead of permitting it to drop to 3¢ on July 1 as scheduled. In addition, truck taxes totalling \$300 million a year was requested with final passage taxing truckers about \$150 million and with the balance of \$150 million to be received from truck excise taxes paid into the general fund of the Treasury.

The President's \$2.3 billion program to help public elementary and secondary schools build classrooms and pay teachers appeared to be delayed at least another week in the Senate Education and Labor Committee by a dispute over the formula for paying out the money.

The "New Frontier" is changing considerably and with considerable pressure from the White House and many other sources additional Gauchos are appearing on the frontier. It may be the many political plums, which are being held in abeyance have assisted in bringing about this change. So far we have passed the depressed areas bill; a feed grain bill; unemployment extension payment bill; minimum wage increase; and now the highway Federal gas tax increase up to 4¢ for continuation of the Federal Highway program. These are all major bills and a part of the President's platform.

Secretary Udall served in the House and while a Member of the House was known to put his foot in his mouth on occasion. He has committed three major errors since the New Administration took over and his last one was quite serious. The \$100 a plate Democratic Dinner which is to be held here in Washington on May 27 for the purpose of paying the Democratic National Campaign deficit is right important and Secretary Udall through an oil operator friend proceeded to have letters written to representatives of oil companies soliciting the sale of tickets. The Republicans howled "bloody murder" - and then, Udall proceeded in a Press Conference to 'duck and dodge' what actually took place. This man, Udall, is no Ickes! - and the sooner he learns this, the better off he will be.

President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia addressed a Joint Session of Congress yesterday. He stated that it was a real source of satisfaction for Leaders in his section of the country to see the United States return to its traditional policy of anti-colonialism and support for the principle of self-determination and independence for all peoples. He further informed us that his country would praise us when we were right and retain the right of criticism when they thought we were wrong. Before the good President leaves, of course, he will make known his desires for Foreign Aid appropriations.

Today is the day that we planned on rocketing our astronaut into space from Cape Canaveral. The test was scheduled for 8 o'clock a.m. this morning. The scheduled rocket flight of our astronaut into outer space and back required about 15 minutes and was successful.

Astronaut Alan B. Shephard, Jr. landed in the Atlantic Ocean at 10:51 a.m. today completing the first United States manned flight into space. Helicopters at the landing site picked Commander Shephard up and he reported he was all right. This Navy Commander riding in a one-ton Mercury space capsule was blasted skyward from Cape Canaveral, Florida in a brief sub-orbital flight beginning at 10:34 a.m. The 37-year old Shephard was bound for his 115 mile high trip into space 23 days after the Russian Air Force Major Yuri Gagarin orbited the earth in a 5-ton space/craft. Commander Shephard landed ~~from~~ 290 miles southeast of Cape Canaveral. He was strapped to a fiber-glass couch especially molded to the contours of his body and was placed atop a 33-ton 83-foot Redstone rocket considerably modified but of the same general type as was used on the first successful American space launching on January 31, 1958. This rocket was powered by alcohol and liquid oxygen and develops 75,000 pounds of thrust for nearly 2½ minutes.

May 8, 1961

This week we take up the Mexican Farm Labor bill and a bill from the Committee on Armed Services which defers certain members of the reserve.

In March of 1954, we had the "Wet-Back" bill up at the time the five Members were shot on the Floor of the House. The Mexican Farm Labor bill is generally called the Wet-Back bill and makes provisions for bringing Mexican farm labor across the border for use in this country.

Comdr. Shephard will be in Washington today for a visit with President Kennedy and will receive one of the first medals issued by the National Space Agency.

We are being criticized somewhat abroad due to our stand in Cuba and especially from the standpoint of our failure to unseat Castro. Our friends in England and France are confused as to why we participated to any extent under the information which we had and are very much concerned over our future action.

May 9, 1961

Several days ago, President Kennedy visited General Douglas MacArthur in New York. According to my information, MacArthur informed the President that he just happened to be living in the "chicken house" when the "chickens" hatched from policy mistakes of the past "are coming home to roost." On our annual visit to West Point, the Board of Visitors were informed that General Douglas MacArthur established one of the all-time records as a student of the United States Military Academy and during the four years he was a cadet, his mother lived in the old hotel located where the present United States Hotel Thayer is located.

Some of the Members of Congress believe that Dean Rusk will only remain a short time as Secretary of State and Senator Fulbright of Arkansas will take his place. Senator Fulbright is Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and unless he receives some appointment will probably engage in an all-out battle with Governor Faubus of Arkansas for his Senate seat. The Members in the House believe that Faubus can take Fulbright.

When I was at West Point, I heard quite a bit about General Maxwell Taylor. A number of the ladies whose husbands are on the staff at West Point and who have been there for a great number of years informed me that General Taylor was one of the outstanding superintendents. General Taylor is close to President Kennedy and may be selected soon as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

We are surrounded in the Administration by Harvard professors and others with similar backgrounds. Complaints are heard to the effect that the professors who are doing much of the thinking place so much stress on the complexities of the situation that they never find time to get around to a few simplifications. One of the high military officials who disagrees very much with the present foreign policy program was heard to say that "sometimes it is better to do some thinking with your guts."

Before too long, we will begin our hearings on Foreign Aid Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1962. I presume that somewhere along the line, we will hear the story of the U. S. official who visited one of the Cabinet Ministers in the Government of Nepal and while trying to explain to this high official that Nepal should pay a larger share of its own development cost received an answer to the effect that Nepal saw no reason for taking such a course of action since so many countries were willing and anxious to put up the money.

We will begin our District of Columbia hearings before too many days pass, and I presume the Washington newspapers will use their usual editorial, which states in substance that the Subcommittee Members are still men of little vision.

May 12, 1961

On March 1, 1954, five of the Members from the House were shot at the time we took up the "wetback" bill for extension of two years. Under our present treaty agreement with Mexico, Mexican workers are permitted to enter our country and remain during the summer and fall seasons for the purpose of working on the farms. This labor is called "stoop labor" and is exceedingly difficult to obtain by farmers throughout the United States. On Wednesday and Thursday of this week, this same bill was back up for a two-year extension - and for the second time, the Speaker asked me to preside during general debate. Before we passed the bill, a religious issue was brought in to the effect that the Catholic Church was very much against bringing the Mexican nationals in this country and working them on the farms and the labor organizations decided to enter the fight against the bill maintaining that the hourly wage paid was not commensurate with wages paid to similar Americans engaged in the same occupation. For a while, it appeared the bill might fail but agriculture succeeded in carrolling enough votes to pass the bill with a right nice majority.

After we take up the Housing and School Assistance bills, we will then be right far along with the President's program for the 1st Session of this Congress. It now appears that an adjournment date in August is possible.

May 15, 1961

During the crisis in Cuba and Laos, the Republican leadership in the House and the Senate has from time to time met with former President Eisenhower and on each occasion, statements were issued to the effect that the Republicans certainly would join hands with the Democrats in all matters concerning our difficulties abroad at the present time. Recently, former President Eisenhower has decided to embark on a new and interesting course in American politics by drawing together cabinet officers and others associated with him during his two administrations for a continuing review of governmental problems and policies. Both the nature of the times and the high esteem in which General Eisenhower is held by the American people warrant particular attention for this experiment. It seems quite unusual when at no time during former President Eisenhower's tenure in the White House was he ever considered a truly professional politician and was on many occasions charged with neglecting the mechanics of party leadership. As of this time, Mr. Eisenhower explains that his group will engage itself in a continuing examination of both domestic and foreign affairs and the steps which the Kennedy Administration takes in each field. Informally, at least, the views of the group or of the individual members will be known to the country. Insofar as foreign problems are concerned, the former President emphasized that there will be no criticism for partisan reasons although the possibility of questioning administration decisions was expressly stated on domestic matters. However, there was a clear promise of outspoken criticism beginning with President Kennedy's farm program which was immediately repudiated by the former members and leaders of the Eisenhower Administration.

The effectiveness of this experiment now carried on by former President Eisenhower will depend to a great extent on avoiding strictly partisan decisions and expressions. Such procedure is quite unusual, to say the least, and certainly must irritate President Kennedy.

Gary Cooper died on Saturday of last week of cancer. He was 60 years of age and for 35 years had been one of the leading actors in Motion Pictures. He was possessed of Lincoln-like characteristics which appealed to millions of American people.

May 17, 1961

Our regular appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor, Health, Education and Welfare is up for action today. This bill carries a total of \$4,327,457,000. The bill exceeds the budget by \$45,308,919. This is the first appropriations bill that we have reported out this year that exceeds the budget, and the Chairman of my full committee is not too happy over the action of the Subcommittee. Hundreds of millions of dollars in this bill goes for general research and services under the National Institutes of Health. A number of grants for cancer and heart research are also contained in this bill.

Jack Kennedy, at age 43, is already feeling the strain of his new job. This is the first executive or administrative assignment that he has held and he has been the recipient of some of the mistakes of the previous administration.

Vice President Lyndon Johnson, together with one or two assistants and the President of a large Labor Union, is travelling through Asia at the request of the President. The labor leader was decided upon since Communist propoganda deals so much with the working people terminology.

A number of Democrats in Congress believe that now is the time to establish an overall policy of ideas and actions in our fight against Communism. A number of our people believe that somebody must face the objectives to be sought and we should have a mark to shoot at.

Judging from the press releases during the past few days, President Kennedy and Nikita Khrushchev are in the process of fixing a time and a place for a meeting. This does not meet with the approval of a great many people in this country.

Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara has made a fine impression on Congress so far. His approach to our military problems has been well received up to this time.

Our Leadership is attempting to fix an adjournment date at somewhere between July 15 and August 1. This, to me, is right optimistic since we are about five weeks behind on our appropriation bills.

The Soviet Union was so impressed with the outer space flight of Alan B. Shephard, Jr., which they witnessed by television, that they are now considering televising their next outer space attempt.

Chinese "technicians" from Red China are moving to Albania and this is an additional foothold to the one recently secured in Cuba.

May 18, 1961

Shortly, after I was elected a Member of the House, I decided that it was time for us to take Mammoth Cave National Park out of the "stepchild" category. In 1942, when Mammoth Cave National Park was finally turned over to the Department of the Interior for operation as a National Park, the people in Kentucky had contributed over \$800,000 and the legislature had appropriated a little over \$1 million for the purchase of approximately 46,000 acres of land and the caves. Since the Department of Interior assumed control and full management over the park, 5,000 additional acres have been added and onyx and crystal caves purchased.

Since I have been a Member of the House, the administrative appropriation each year has been increased in order that we may have an adequate number of guides, rangers and employees generally. In addition, the new public use building costing nearly \$500 thousand has been completed; and the snowball dining room, complete new wiring, new roads and trails have all been completed. It was impossible for me to attend the dedication of the new center last Sunday - and Secretary of Interior Udall was unable to appear.

An article appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL entitled "Center Would Explore Still-Locked Caverns in Mammoth Cave Park". The article is as follows:

"A research center to explore still-locked inside caverns of Mammoth Cave National Park is proposed by the National Park Service.

"Service Director Conrad L. Wirth disclosed the plan for use of the newly acquired Crystal Cave Sunday. He addressed several hundred persons at dedication ceremonies for the park's new \$500,000 visitors' center and other improvements.

"Wirth also announced a plan to establish a group-camp area for youth organizations such as the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts in the area of Great Onyx Cave.

"Great Onyx and Crystal were privately owned islands inside the park boundaries until the Federal Government bought them late last year for a total of \$650,000.

"Wirth also called--smilingly but insistently--for the State to give the Federal Government title quickly to land for the controversial entrance road planned for Mammoth Cave to U. S. 31-W.

"We would like to program it in next year's budget, and we would have to do that within the next 30 days,' he said.

"Then, turning to State Attorney General John B. Breckinridge, representing Governor Combs, Wirth said, 'I don't want to put you on the spot, sir, but I hope I've made it clear.'

"Later Wirth said he had notified the State a few days ago that the Park Service had taken title to Great Onyx and Crystal caves --the condition the State had set for giving it the entrance-road land.

"Some private interests catering to tourists have opposed the road, saying it would hurt their business.

"On the research-center and group-camp proposals, Wirth said he had approved the plan recommended by Park Superintendent Perry E. Brown and Elbert Cox, Richmond, Va., regional director of the Park Service.

"He said the group-camp area would give youth the opportunity to explore and understand many of the wonders of nature above and below the ground.

"And he said the research center could have a nationwide, and perhaps a world-wide, impact on scientific knowledge.

"The center would be developed in co-operation with colleges, universities, and other interests, Wirth said.

"He said they could tap a vast store of geological, archaeological, biological, and mineralogical phenomena -- "strange secrets that still are coming to life."

"Because of plans for the future and developments such as the visitors center, Wirth said, Mammoth Cave 'is just now coming into its own'.

"He traced some of the history of the National Park Service and Mammoth Cave, calling it and its sister caves 'the most complex system of caves in the world'.

"But he noted that 160 years ago it was listed on County records as '200 acres of second-rate land lying along the Green River and including two caves.' Now the park includes some 52,000 acres.

"The visitors' center, completed last year, includes a wing for offices of the park service and a wing containing a lobby, exhibit room, and an auditorium. The building uses air from the caves for cooling.

"Also dedicated were a 400-car parking lot, eight homes for employees, a fire station, and improvements in cave trails and cave lighting. They were part of the park service's Mission '66, a 10-year improvement program that will end in 1966, the golden anniversary of the service.

"Cox, who presided, credited Wirth with conceiving Mission '66.

"Cox, Breckinridge, and Wirth, who replaced Secretary of Interior Udall as the main speaker, gave special recognition to a number of persons instrumental in establishment and development of the park.

"Breckinridge noted the work of 'a determined, imaginative, far-seeing handful' of men who raised about \$800,000 from the public for the purchase of Mammoth Cave in the 1930's.

"He listed the late Eugene Stuart, and the late Robert Ball and Max Nahn, French Hogue, Judge John B. Rhodes, Judge Robert M. Coleman, S. D. Caldwell, Sherman Carver, Judge Blakey He and W. W. Thompson.

"He credited Rodes, now Warren Circuit judge, with making a speech at Washington that was a key point in the establishment of the park.

"Wirth paid special tribute to Tom Wallace, editor emeritus of the Louisville Times and a member of the commission that designated Eastern National Park locations.

"And noting that no congressman could attend, Wirth said Representative WILLIAM F. MATEER, Bowling Green, 'has worked long and hard to make Mammoth Cave National Park what it is today.

"And he said it and the other national parks, 'are more than playgrounds, they are America's heritage.'

"Brown, welcoming the visitors, said the parks 'help us appreciate the works of nature. With this understanding of God's work we are able to recreate ourselves mentally and physically.'

"He said even the very great benefits some persons gain from tourist business must be secondary to the satisfaction of knowing that others are gaining increased knowledge of nature.

"Music for the program was furnished by the 158th Army Band from Fort Knox."

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The exports and imports of merchandise by the United States totals 17.1 % for exports and 13.4 % for imports with these two amounts being the percentage of total world trade. Our exports and imports percentagewise insofar as total product is concerned amount to 3.9% for exports and 2.9% for imports.

A move is under way to do away with the tight money policy program started by the Eisenhower Administration. Some of our economists today maintain that the tight money policy now in use in this country stopped temporary investment booms and led to stagnation and recession. The rising interest costs had very little if any effect according to these people on key industries due to the fact that they were not vitally dependent upon credit.

These particular companies unlike small business finance these investment increases out of depreciation and amortization allowance. Today, we not only have unemployed workers but idle machines. The total plant capacity which is idled has been rising even more rapidly than the portion of the total labor force unemployed. President Kennedy is striving to bring our total output of our gross national product up about 3%. An economic increase of 3% would bring down the total unemployed to a figure which would not be serious.

May 22, 1961

Last year the State of Kentucky made a request for \$300,000 to be used in starting a Geological Survey of Kentucky. Kentucky is one of the few states that has completed a Topographical Survey and was very much interested in beginning the Geological Survey. After quite a bit of trouble, I succeeded in placing in the Interior Bill \$300,000 to begin this program. In the regular bill for Fiscal Year 1962, we have \$600,000 to continue this program. The \$600,000 will be matched by Kentucky and our program will be well underway.

Virginia has really had it. Now her uncle, Sterret Cuthbertson, who for several months has been treated for cancer of the throat, has fallen and broken his hip. He was in the Bowling Green Hospital for several weeks and is now in a Nursing Home.

The Premier of South Korea, John M. Chang together with his cabinet resigned last week and the military is now in charge. Lt. General Chang Do-young has installed himself as the new Premier. The President Yun Po-sun, who by the way is a figurehead only, has decided to remain in office thereby concurring with the military rule to take over. We lost a lot of our boys and spent billions of dollars trying to save South Korea and I do hope that this is not the turning point that South Korea will ultimately join North Korea and become Communist.

This past weekend, President Kennedy ordered more than 500 non-military Federal officers to the Montgomery, Alabama area. This action was taken to prevent further outbreaks of racial violence. The officers sent in were FBI agents, deputy marshalls, guards from Federal penitentiaries and alcoholic tax unit agents from the Treasury Department. The Governor of Alabama is very much disturbed over the action by the Federal Government and with another outbreak this morning martial law was declared by the Governor.

Fidel Castro has offered to trade 1200 prisoners captured in the Cuban rebellion for 500 bulldozers. He sent a 10-man prisoner delegation from Cuba to Miami, Florida to outline his proposed swap. A committee headed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Walter Ruether and Dr. Milton Eisenhower are now attempting to raise \$3 million to buy the bulldozers to turn over to Castro for the 1200 prisoners. Such procedure is certainly unusual and violates every international rule concerning war prisoners but is simply a humanitarian act on the part of those seeking to raise the money who know that unless this offer is met, the 1200 prisoners will be executed.

The Republicans are rather quiet these days. It isn't that they don't have a solution. It's just that none of the problems seem to fit it.

May 23, 1961

NAVIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
FOR KENTUCKY

	<u>Amount</u>
I. <u>NOMIN RIVER RESERVOIR</u>	\$7,200,000
II. <u>BARREN RIVER RESERVOIR</u>	4,500,000
III. <u>HAWESVILLE-CANNELTON</u> <u>LOCKS AND DAM</u>	279,000
IV. <u>PANTHER CREEK SURVEY</u>	7,000
V. <u>GREEN RIVER LOCKS AND DAMS NO. 3</u> <u>AND NO. 4 WITH NO. 3 LOCATED AT</u> <u>ROCHESTER, KENTUCKY AND NO. 4</u> <u>LOCATED AT WOODBURY, KENTUCKY</u>	25,000
VI. <u>STURGIS, KENTUCKY FLOODWALL</u>	10,000
VII. <u>UPPER GREEN RIVER RESERVOIR</u>	119,000
VIII. <u>CAPTAIN ANTHONY MELDAHL LOCKS</u> <u>AND DAM (NEW RICHMOND)</u>	19,500,000
IX. <u>LOUISVILLE LOCKS AND DAM NO. 41</u>	5,500,000
X. <u>MARKLAND LOCKS AND DAM</u>	13,700,000
XI. <u>GREENUP LOCKS AND DAM</u>	None necessary
XII. <u>BARKLEY DAM</u>	22,000,000
XIII. <u>LAUREL RIVER</u>	123,000

	<u>Amount</u>
IV. <u>LYNN CAMP CREEK</u>	None
V. <u>LITTLE SANDY RIVER AND TYGARIES CREEK</u>	60,000
VI. <u>FISHTRAP RESERVOIR</u>	\$1,780,000
VII. <u>POUND RIVER RESERVOIR</u>	4,200,000
VIII. <u>NORTH FORK RIVER</u>	75,000
IX. <u>SALT RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES</u>	None
X. <u>BUNCHES CREEK</u>	30,900
XI. <u>LICKING RIVER</u>	35,000
XII. <u>BIG SANDY RIVER</u>	20,000
XIII. <u>ROCKCASTLE RIVER</u>	20,000
XIV. <u>UNIONTOWN LOCK AND DAM</u> (Advance engineering and design)	125,000
XV. <u>GRAYSON RESERVOIR</u> (added as a new project)	100,000
XVI. <u>KINNICONICK CREEK</u> (started as a new flood control project)	10,000

Shortly after becoming a Member of the Committee on Appropriations, I decided to make an effort to establish a tobacco research laboratory somewhere in the United States. Before taking this matter up with the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations of the House Committee on Agriculture, I talked with a number of Members from North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia urging that we join together and place in the annual appropriations bill sufficient funds to establish a research facility in the Dept. of Agriculture

Chairman Cooley of the House Legislative Committee on Agriculture informed me that for a period of approximately 28 years, he and his delegation had attempted to secure a research facility for tobacco and had failed. For this reason, he did not believe we would be successful and was not receptive to my proposal. There were no research laboratories in this country for tobacco notwithstanding the fact that 22 states produced tobacco and some $2\frac{1}{2}$ billion dollars annually is received from tobacco tax by the federal, state and local governments. We have a number of laboratories for cotton, grains and other agricultural commodities. None of these commodities pay any direct tax therefore a plea for tobacco is reasonable.

After five years, I decided it was time to put enough money into an appropriations bill to establish a tobacco research laboratory. Each year, I discussed the matter in detail before my Committee and each time the officials of the Department of Agriculture appeared to justify their annual appropriation. Last year in the budget for fiscal year '61, I succeeded in placing \$250,000 to be used in establishing a tobacco research laboratory in Lexington, Kentucky. Some of the other states were a little miffed at the idea, but I was unable to secure any assistance from these people so I certainly was not too much concerned over their feelings that this laboratory should have gone to some state other than Kentucky. The Kentucky legislature in January of 1960 appropriated \$1 million to build the building to be used for the laboratory; and, in addition, appropriated the sum of \$50,000 for tobacco research. This action made my position much stronger with my Committee; and the amount was approved and finally signed by the President.

Last fall, I received word to the effect that since the Kentucky officials were so slow in starting the building that the \$205,000 which had been placed in the budget for Fiscal Year 1962 had been deleted. After a few days of strain and stress, I succeeded in having the Department of Agriculture restore this amount and the budget submitted to Congress in January of this year contains the \$205,000 to be used to continue the tobacco research laboratory at Lexington. An article appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL on Monday of this week which gives the true picture concerning our ups and downs with this laboratory. This article is entitled "Kentucky Nearly Loses U. S. Tobacco Research Center", and is as follows:

"Washington--More than a year's delay in starting the new Agricultural Science Center at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, came close to losing Kentucky a federal tobacco-research laboratory to be housed in the center.

"What's more, this same kind of delay has probably cost the state a soil-and-water-research laboratory.

"Last March Congress voted \$250,000 to start a tobacco-research laboratory at the University of Kentucky, REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Bowling Green, Second Ranking Democrat on the House agriculture appropriations subcommittee, for years has been calling for more research on tobacco.

"When Kentucky announced it would build a \$7,500,000 to \$9,000,000 science center Natcher persuaded the Agriculture Department and his fellow subcommittee members to establish the tobacco-research center

1962 FUNDS DROPPED FROM BUDGET

"Governor Combs and other State officials broke ground for the new center last February on Lexington's Nicholasville Road south of the A. B. Chandler Medical Center. The U. of K. board of trustees had trouble agreeing on a site for the new center.

"NATCHER said quite by accident he learned early this year that a proposed \$205,000 federal appropriation for the center for 1962 had been dropped from the proposed new federal budget.

"Agriculture Department aides explained that since no work had been done on the building, no further funds were needed. "We moved Heaven and earth to get it back in the budget and finally succeeded," he said.

OTHER STATES AFTER CENTER

"Further, a delegation from South Carolina headed by Senator J. Strom Thurmond and Congressman John L. McMillian--equipped with resolutions from the South Carolina Legislature and letters from influential people--descended on the committee and asked for "a" tobacco laboratory in their state.

"They didn't ask for the Kentucky laboratory, NATCHER said, but that's what they wanted. They heard Kentucky was having trouble getting started. Earlier North Carolina officials had offered facilities for the laboratory in their state, and that State's Representative Harold Cooley heads the House Agriculture Committee.

"A newspaper there even suggested that a resolution might be offered on the House floor to transfer the facility to North Carolina.

"NATCHER and some tobacco-industry leaders in Kentucky leave little doubt as to their impatience with the delay in starting the research facility.

"Apparently those people down there (in Kentucky) don't realize that this will be the only tobacco-research laboratory in the country with the annual federal appropriation of around \$500,000," NATCHER SAID.

"And it will study all kinds of tobacco, he added, making Kentucky the tobacco-research headquarters. Tobacco is grown in 22 states and brings in over \$2,500,000,000 a year in taxes.

"Yet the only research going on on the largely nonmechanized crop is a study of the chemical content of the leaf in a Government project in Philadelphia. "Tobacco has long been neglected in terms of an adequate research program," NATCHER said.

CENTER DEPARTS FROM POLICY

"He said ordinarily the Agriculture Department wants to own its own buildings so it can have complete control. Because of all the delay in trying to work the laboratory into the State-owned science center, officials are now wondering if their old way isn't best.

"Further, NATCHER said, they like to have all their people on a project like this together. The U. of K.'s plan as outlined by Dr. William A. Seay, acting dean and director of the College of Agriculture and Experiment Station, would divide up the tobacco-research workers on two floors of the proposed science building.

"The Legislature has appropriated \$1,050,000 for the beginning of the building and Governor Combs revealed recently that another \$1,000,000 has been made available for the unit.

"Dr. Seay says he expects the laboratories and offices and three green houses with a headhouse (containing temporary offices, heating devices and other equipment) to be constructed first. These should be completed by March 1963, he said, but the greenhouses and the headhouse will be finished long before the main laboratory and office building. Construction is now expected to start October 1, he said.

A SOIL AND WATER LABORATORY

"NATCHER said he has been trying to get Congressional approval of a soil-and-water-research laboratory for Kentucky, too, but he said he thinks officials are going to have to do a better job of co-operating than they have on the tobacco laboratory.

"The Agricultural Science Center has been primarily pushed by the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation and other farm groups. Ernest Harris, Prospect dairyman and a Farm Bureau director, has been chairman of the Blueprint for Kentucky Agriculture Committee, sponsors of the center.

"Probably anticipating criticism for the delay in starting the center, Combs last month asked farm-organization leaders at a Frankfort meeting to initial plans for the center to indicate their approval."

The Administration has decided to withhold postal patronage recommendation privileges from the four Mississippi House Members who did not support the Kennedy-Johnson ticket last fall. These Members are: Williams, Whitten, Colmer and Winstead. All four supported an independent slate of electors last November.

Jamie Whitten is Chairman of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations and his district will be consolidated with one of the other Mississippi districts next year.

One of my other Subcommittee Chairman, Otto Passman of Louisiana, is also in the same category with Whitten. Just prior to the November election, Passman issued a statement from his home town of Monroe, Louisiana to the effect that it would be to the best interests of the Democratic Party if Kennedy were defeated. It is my understanding that recommendation privileges for all federal assignments were refused to Passman.

May 26, 1961

The Farm Editor of the COURIER-JOURNAL must have examined the hearings from the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations rather carefully. On May 24, the COURIER-JOURNAL carried an editorial entitled "Kentucky Must Keep The Fame of its Tobacco".

The editorial is as follows:

"Whoever, or Whatever, is responsible for the long delay in locating a federal tobacco research center in the University of Kentucky's projected Agricultural Science Center, the delay may still cost us dearly. According to THE COURIER-JOURNAL's farm editor, Ernest Clark, the Agriculture Department had already dropped its appropriation for this year because last year's funds had not been spent and there seemed no immediate prospect of a building started on the center.

"Kentucky's REPRESENTATIVE NATCHER, a strong advocate of more and better research on tobacco, managed to get the appropriation back in the budget. But he is quite critical of the delays and the apparent lack of communication in Lexington which led the federal government to feel that we were less than interested in their help and funds. Other states, MR. NATCHER says, have been moving eagerly in the hope of taking the tobacco research program for their own.

"If Kentucky wants to retain leadership in tobacco research and production, University of Kentucky planners as well as Governor Combs had better heed the not-so-gentle nudge MR. NATCHER has given them and get their plans into action."

* * *

The U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT is published in Washington by the U. S. News Publishing Company. David Lawrence writes the editorials for this magazine and is in charge of the overall policy of the magazine. During the Eisenhower Administration, the U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT blossomed forth and became one of our more popular news magazines. It has a circulation of more than 1,200,000 and is just as Republican as it can be. Eisenhower could do no wrong as far as David Lawrence is concerned and now Kennedy can do nothing right. In the May 29 issue, David Lawrence infers that President Kennedy has disheartened millions of Americans by his willingness to sit down with Khrushchev - the man who insulted President Eisenhower. Mr. Lawrence goes on to say that President Kennedy during the presidential campaign stated that he would be willing to express regrets to the Soviet Union because of the U-2 incident. The proposed meeting between Kennedy and Khrushchev which is to take place next month in Vienna is bitterly opposed by Lawrence and he says there is no possible good to come from kowtowing to Khrushchev and that those who refuse to learn from history should remember from Kaiser Wilhelm's arrogance brought on World War I when the appeasement failed. Next, it was the insane Hitler with appeasement failing - and this resulted in World War II; and Lawrence then says if Khrushchev misconstrues our continued submissiveness, we might have World War III.

The situation in South Korea is no better and in this instance, it is my information that our intelligence services warned us of the coup d'état which was to take place.

In turning back the invasion, Castro lost at least 2,000 troops and the invasion force consisted of only about 1400. We are now informed that the overthrow attempt would have succeeded if air support promised by the United States had not been withdrawn at the last moment.

President Kennedy seems to be somewhat critical of the attitude recently assumed by Britain, France and Canada - and the Geneva meeting which recently concluded disclosed the fact that Great Britain, France and Canada were very much against our proposals according to some of the people in the White House. President Kennedy is not in favor of playing "footsie" with the Red Chinese even though France, England and Canada follow this procedure.

In following Mexico and Brazil's opposition to taking any part to unseat Castro, you can clearly see that what they have in mind is the obtaining and nailing down of an important share of the sugar quota in the U. S. market once possessed by Cuba.

President Kennedy for the second time this year addressed a Joint Session of Congress yesterday. He called on Congress and the Nation to back the Freedom Doctrine by approving a multi-billion dollar spending program over the years for new and expanded projects. He devoted the bulk of his 48-minute address to the extra-ordinary challenge of Communism chiefly in the Southern half of the globe embracing Asia, Latin America and Africa.

President Kennedy expressed the hope that his meeting next week in Paris with President Charles de Gaulle and his meeting later in Vienna with Khrushchev would be fruitful. He said that he was in favor of going to the moon and that if the United States decided to go all out to put an American on the moon, it would cost some 7 to 9 billion dollars over the next 5 years. Further, in his address, he recommended increasing the ground forces to fight guerilla and limited wars. He proposed an increase in the Marines of 12,000 and structural changes in the Army to put 10 divisions in the field in less than 8 weeks.

President Kennedy then took up the question of civil defense and said that in case of accident or irrational attack, we would be helpless unless we now start to do something about civil defense.

The President's speech was a well-prepared speech and he seemed to be in the best of humor. When you analyze some of the statements, you find that it is simply a matter of rehashing what he has been saying during the past few months. He is passing through a crucial period at this time and one which he will either establish himself for all time or place a lot of the people in this country in a position of doubt.

May 29, 1961

On Friday afternoon of last week, I received an invitation to be present at the White House the following day for the signing of the Latin-America appropriations bill. This bill provided funds for the new Inter-American Development Bank. On Saturday at 9:30 a.m., I appeared at the White House together with the Speaker, the Chairman of my Committee, and several other Members of the House and the Senate. In addition, representatives of South America were present at the signing of the bill. While pictures were being taken and the television cameras were grinding, I walked former President Harry S. Truman. He said: "Mr. President, you remember I gave you a pen at one time, and I thought it would be nice for you to give me one." Everyone howled! And a real good picture of about 1/3 of us appeared on the front page of the Sunday edition of the NEW YORK TIMES.

After the President signed the bill, he picked up some 18 pens on his desk and in turning to us stated that he wanted to give us the pens that he used in the signing of the bill. He very kindly gave me the first pen - and I appreciated his thoughtfulness. I have the pen in a little box and am delighted with my gift.

On Saturday night over 6,000 people attended the Democratic Dinner held in honor of President Kennedy's birthday. \$600,000 was received for use in payment of the debt against the National Committee.

The unusual took place in Texas on Saturday when John G. Tower, the Republican candidate for the United States Senate defeated the incumbent Senator William A. Blakley. Apparently, Mr. Tower won by some 7,000 votes and this is the first time since reconstruction days that the Republicans have elected a Senator in Texas. The last Senator on the Republican side from Texas was in 1870 - and you should see the expression on the faces of the House Members from Texas. This man Tower ran on an ultra-conservative platform and refused assistance from former Vice President Nixon. He requested and received the aid of Senator Goldwater, the leader of the conservatives in the Senate; and the action of the people in Texas last Saturday clearly shows to me that the people are very much concerned about the domestic programs which are before the Congress of the United States as well as situations in the foreign policy field.

From time to time, I receive a pert letter or two from one of our constituents. One day last week, I received a telegram from a doctor in Owensboro who was bemoaning the fact that President Kennedy was in Canada, Vice President Johnson was in India, and Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, was in Geneva. In a very short telegram he inquired as to who was operating the store. I was tempted to immediately wire him back that "CAROLINE KENNEDY WAS IN CHARGE." Reluctantly, I answering his telegram informing him that in the most crucial period in the history of our country, every effort must be made to secure peace and that with situations so critical that maybe protocol was not being followed as much as it should be.

The Eichmann trial is still underway in Israel. One of his sons, Nicolas Eichmann, age 25, was in Washington last week. After the war, his mother decided that she and his brothers should go to South America and live. They had uncles in South America and his mother was criticized for living with one of his uncles. It appears now that this uncle was his father.

President Kennedy is making his plans for a visit to France and Austria. In his speech Saturday night before the Democratic dinner, he said that he would inform Khrushchev of the United States determination to resist all those who seek the destruction of human freedom.

June 6, 1961

On Wednesday of last week, assassins shot down and killed Rafael Trujillo, the Dominican dictator. Trujillo was 69 years and had been in control for 31 years. This does not make the situation any better in Latin America.

President Kennedy returns home today from his 3-day visit to France, 3-day visit to Austria and 2-day visit in England. President Kennedy and Khrushchev met for several hours in Vienna and discussed the world situation generally. According to reports we have received here on the "Hill", very little was accomplished in the meeting, but at least these two men had a chance to meet and to have a better understanding of each other. Mrs. Kennedy created quite a sensation throughout Europe and remains in England for a visit with her sister. In Paris, the President remarked: "that he was the man that went to Paris with Jacqueline Kennedy." Mrs. Kennedy's clothes were beautiful and she conducted herself in such a way as to make many friends.

Today, we take our Appropriations Bill for Agriculture to the Floor of the House. This bill contains the sum of \$5,948,566,000. I will speak on this bill and will make 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 able and distinguished gentleman from Mississippi, Mr. Whitten. It is a distinct honor to be permitted to serve on this Committee with Mr. Santangelo of New York and Mr. Slack of West Virginia. The American farmer has no better friend than the ranking minority Member on our Committee, the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. Andersen. It is a pleasure serving with the distinguished gentleman from Washington, Mr. Horan, and the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Michel. We are fortunate to have as our executive secretary, Ross P. Pope.

"We are in a race with the Soviet Union in outer space and in certain other fields, but this does not apply to agriculture. Our country today is the strongest, most productive and wealthiest nation on earth, and in the field of agriculture we have unquestioned superiority.

"Today only 8.7 percent of our people live on farms, but we are still leading the world in agriculture. The Soviet Union has 50 percent of its people living on farms and they are still unable to keep up with the necessary requirements of their country. In our country only one per cent is engaged in agriculture, and in the Soviet Union one out of every three is engaged in agriculture.

"Under no circumstances should the people in this country criticize the American farmer. Living as we are in the most crucial period in the history of our nation, we must not only recognize the achievements of American agriculture but we should be proud of the fact that we are producing all of the food and fiber necessary for our people.

"A few people believe that agriculture is not as important as it once was due to the fact that only about 12 percent of our population live on our farms. We must remember that agriculture is still our largest industry and is still the mainstay of our national economy. It is true that the workers engaged in farming have declined over the years and that today only some 7.1 million people are employed on our farms and ranches. This is still 12 times as many people as work in the steel industry - nearly twice as many as the number of people in our transportation industry and public utilities combined - and nearly nine times as many people as work in the automobile industry. More workers are engaged in farming than in all of the industries that manufacture non-durable goods, including textiles, processed foods, wearing apparel, tobacco products, paper and paper products, printing and publishing, chemical products of all kinds, coal and petroleum products, and products made from rubber and leather.

"In addition to those who live on our farms, some 6 million people have jobs furnishing the equipment and supplies necessary for our farmers. Ten million people have jobs storing, transporting, processing and merchandising agricultural products. In this country today, 35 percent of all the American workers now in civilian employment are in jobs relating directly to agriculture.

"Area by area and crop by crop, our agriculture is the envy of the Communist world. We must continue our efficiency of production. When we produce our agricultural commodities at lower unit cost, our farmers receive benefits by way of savings and the same applies to the consumers. We are a great agricultural nation.

"From time to time, we hear complaints over what is being done to our family-size farm, but not too much action is taken to correct the treatment received by the family-size farmers. When we consider the family farm, we must remember that on this farm most of the labor and management is performed by the operator and the members of family, and the main source of income comes from this particular farm.

"In 1954, we had 4,782,000 farms in the United States. The 1960 census shows a decrease of 23 percent, which makes the total today only 3,704,000. From 1954 to 1960, the size of our farms has increased from 242 acres to 302 acres. The value of the land and the buildings per farm totalled \$20,405 in 1954; and in 1960 the total was \$33,242.

"The productivity of the individual American farmer increased more in the last two decades than at any time in the past. Regardless of this amazing record, realized net farm income dropped about one-third from the year 1947 to the year 1960.

"Regardless of our farmer's improved efficiency, his income has been going down. Today, he is paying more for the products he must buy and at the same time is receiving less for the commodities he sells. Our American farmer is making a great and essential contribution to the national welfare but is not being rewarded equally with other groups in the nation. Our gross farm income for 1945 totalled \$25.8 billion and production expenses totalled \$12.9 billion. The realized net income for this year was \$12.9 billion. In 1950, the realized gross income for the American farmer totalled \$32.5 billion with production expenses amounting to \$19.3 billion. Here, we have a realized net income of only \$13.2 billion.

"In the year 1960, the realized gross income of our farmer was \$37.9 billion and production expenses totalled \$26.3 billion. This leaves a realized net income of only \$11.6 billion.

"We must keep in mind that the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar for food totalled 51 percent in 1948 and 49 percent in 1951. The American farmer in 1960 received only 39 percent of the consumer's dollar for food purchased.

"Our farms are the real backbone of our country and it is largely from the fruits of the soil that we have established our present position of being the strongest, wealthiest and most productive nation on earth.

"Mr. Chairman, for fiscal year 1962, we recommend \$1,379,006,000 for regular activities; \$1,951,915,000 for reimbursements to the Commodity Credit Corporation for foreign assistance and special programs for fiscal year 1961; \$1,017,610,000 for restoration of Commodity Credit Corporation capital impairment for fiscal year 1960; \$1,600,000,000 for foreign assistance program for fiscal year 1962; and \$35,000 for related agencies.

"For Agricultural Research Service, we recommend appropriations totalling \$196,807,000. For research, we recommend \$76,558,000; for plant and animal disease and pest control \$55,165,000; and for meat inspection \$24,216,000.

"We recommend that the Committee appropriate \$69,992,000 for our Extension Service. For Soil Conservation Service, we recommend \$178,680,000.

"For Rural Electrification Administration, we recommend \$125 million direct authorization for electrification loans together with a contingency authorization of \$70 million, making a total of \$195 million for electrification loans. This is an increase of \$25 million over the 1961 fiscal year authorization. We recommend a direct authorization for telephone loans of \$120 million together with a contingency authorization totalling \$30 million. The total recommended for telephone loans is \$150 million, which is \$10 million more than the 1961 fiscal year authorization.

"For Agricultural Marketing Service, we recommend an appropriation for fiscal year 1962 of \$37,702,000 for marketing research and marketing services. We further recommend that the Committee appropriate \$1,195,000 for payments to states and possessions under the Agricultural Marketing Service.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

"Our greatest asset is our school children. We recommend \$125 million for the School Lunch Program for fiscal year 1962. This is an increase of \$15 million over the 1961 appropriation and is \$5 million over the 1962 budget request. In addition, we recommend that \$45 million be transferred from Section 32 funds to be used to purchase meats and other foods necessary to provide balanced school lunches. This is the same transfer authority which was approved for fiscal year 1961. Of the \$15 million increase, we recommend that \$10 million be used to provide special assistance to help needy schools defray the cost of serving lunches to needy children. Our bill contains the language authorizing the Secretary to allocate this money to areas of greatest need and to prescribe the standards and criteria under which the funds will be used.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

"In our Rural Electrification Administration program we now have approximately 5 million consumers on REA financed lines. Some 96 percent of the farms, ranches and rural establishments of this country now have electricity. The average number of consumers per mile is about 3.1 and a large number of the cooperatives average less than two consumers to a mile. Since a great many of the cooperatives are operating in such thin territory, the amount of equity REA borrowers have accumulated is exceedingly low. Approximately 50 percent of the rural electric systems have less than 20 percent equity in their facilities. Our REA program is one of the great achievements of our present day government and it is imperative that an adequate amount be authorized for Rural Electrification Administration loans for fiscal year 1962.

TOBACCO RESEARCH

"Last year, the need for additional research in tobacco was clearly established. 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 which would provide for its progress and welfare.

"At the present time between 400 and 500 hours of human labor are required to produce and harvest an acre of tobacco. This commodity is grown on a total of approximately 1,154,000 acres in 22 states and is a major source of income in eight of these states. Seven hundred fifty thousand farm families are engaged in the production of tobacco and the number of hours required to produce an acre of tobacco has changed very little over the past fifty years. Tobacco is one of the most important cash crops in America. According to the figures for 1958,

"the amount received from tobacco was \$1,007,000,000, which makes this amount the fifth largest amount received from agricultural commodities. Tobacco pays its own way. A little over \$2½ billion annually is received in tobacco taxes by the federal, state and local governments. Of this amount, \$1,700,000,000 goes into the Federal Treasury and this does not include indirect taxes. In January of 1960, the Kentucky legislature approved the sum of \$1 million to be used in the construction of an Agriculture Research Building and, in addition, appropriated \$50,000 for tobacco research. The Tobacco Research Laboratory established in the Agriculture Appropriations bill for fiscal year 1961 at Lexington, Kentucky will be housed in this new Agriculture Research Building. Ordinarily, in establishing a research laboratory, the cost of the building is paid by the Federal Government and, in most instances, the cost of the land must also be paid for by the Government before a research laboratory is constructed. Kentucky's action clearly shows the need for tobacco research and certainly sets a precedent. The research laboratory established will research all types of tobacco. In this country we produce burley, dark, flue cured, Maryland type tobacco, and other types. The research laboratory established will prove of great benefit to the tobacco producers in the 22 states involved. We recommend approval of the amount carried in the bill totalling \$205 thousand for use at the new research laboratory at Lexington, Kentucky.

SOIL CONSERVATION

"Our soil conservation districts were started some twenty-six years ago as an experiment in local self-government. Today our districts include approximately 96 percent of all of the farms and ranches in our country. No program has had a greater impact upon American agriculture; and each year the importance of this particular program will increase. The people in this country generally support our Soil and Water Conservation Program. In Kentucky, we have 122 soil conservation districts in the 120 counties, and today over 86 thousand farms are participating in this program. In Kentucky, thousands of acres of good farm land have been restored to productive capacity by our Soil Conservation Service, and the eastern and western sections of Kentucky, where we annually suffer flood damage, are in much better condition.

RESEARCH

"The American farmer receives many benefits from our Agriculture Research program and it is all important that this program be geared to the problems now confronting American agriculture and be able to meet future problems. A good research program must reduce waste and losses and improve efficiency of production. Such a program must also improve processing, marketing and consumption. In order to prosper, we must develop new and improved crops and production and expand our markets for the sale of our commodities. If we are to have an adequate research program, it must provide improved nutrition and better living for rural and urban people. It is true that our agriculture research funds have increased over the years, but the results justify the amounts expended.

SOIL AND WATER RESEARCH LABORATORY

"Drought, poor drainage and rapid run-off cause water problems of critical importance in Kentucky. Soil and water are two of the most important resources in the State of Kentucky. Soil erosion is a particularly serious problem on the majority of Kentucky's 193,000 farms. This is due to the high percentage of sloping lands and the erosive nature of many of the soils and the character of the rainstorms which create an erosive problem. The increasing demand for application of conservation measures in Kentucky under the Public Law 566 program creates a growing need for basic information which will lead to more effective methods of soil and water conservation. Lack of adequate research information is handicapping efforts of State and Federal agencies in planning and applying land and water use and watershed protection programs in the State. Kentucky is one of the only two of the larger states in the entire humid region which does not have federally supported cooperative soil and water conservation investigations. Studies of the soil and water research needs of Kentucky have revealed critical and immediate problems for which information is lacking. A Soil and Water Conservation Research Laboratory should be established in Kentucky. This laboratory would serve not only Kentucky but those adjoining states which are also in need of such a research program.

"Mr. Chairman, when our farmer is prospering tractors, automobiles, combines, trucks, milk machines and mechanical devices of every description are moving from the factory to the farm. We also know that modern farm problems are tremendously complex and there is no easy answer.

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

This afternoon I will appear before the Public Works Subcommittee in behalf of our navigation and flood control projects in Kentucky. In going before the Subcommittee, I will make the following statement:

"MR. CHAIRMAN, I appreciate this opportunity to discuss with you and the Members of this Committee, Water Resources Development in the State of Kentucky.

"This program plays an important part in the security of our nation and money expended by our Government in the development of our water resources program is money well invested. In my opinion, no program presented to Congress is more important than the program which provides for the development of our water resources.

"Kentucky is a part of the Ohio River watershed and contains as many miles of navigable streams as any other state in our country. Bordered by the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, water resources development in Kentucky is directly related to the problems of the drainage patterns for both the Ohio River watershed and for the Mississippi River watershed. In Kentucky we have 120 counties and all of them, with the exception of eight in the extreme southwestern section, are, according to a study made by the Corps of Engineers, in the flood danger zone. In Kentucky, as in all other states, we know that water is something that cannot be taken for granted.

"In Kentucky, we have suffered many damaging floods during the past twenty years and every year millions of tons of top soil are lost through erosion. Our State has suffered a depressed economy and scattered throughout Kentucky may be found chronic labor surplus sections.

"In order to utilize the natural resources of the state, and to prevent further migration of our people, we must have a complete development of our water resources. Today in Kentucky, in addition to suffering from flood damages, we are confronted with a shortage of water in our cities and towns. Pollution problems are also present and in order to correct existing conditions, our program for construction of navigation and flood control projects now underway should continue.

"The Budget for fiscal year 1962 makes certain recommendations for appropriations for projects under construction on the Ohio River which are chargeable to Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and West Virginia. I respectfully request that the amounts proposed in the Budget for these projects be approved. The projects and the amounts provided in the Budget are as follows:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Budget</u>
(1) Capt. Anthony Meldahl..... Locks & Dam (New Richmond)	\$19,500,000
(2) McAlpine Lock & Dam..... (Louisville)	5,500,000
(3) Markland Locks & Dam.....	13,700,000

"The Budget for fiscal year 1962 makes certain recommendations for other projects located on the Ohio River which are chargeable to the states listed above. One of these projects is the Cannelton Locks and Dam and another is the Uniontown Lock and Dam. The Cannelton Locks and Dam project is located on the Ohio River at Cannelton, Indiana and Hawesville, Kentucky. Hawesville, Kentucky is in the Second Congressional District. We respectfully request that the Committee take the following action in regard to these two particular projects:

	<u>Project</u>	<u>Budget</u>
(2+)	<u>Cannelton Locks and Dam.....</u>	<u>\$279,000</u>
	The \$279,000 proposed in the Budget is the amount necessary to complete the advance engineering and design of this project. The Corps of Engineers can use \$779,000 during the fiscal year 1962 and have such a capability. \$500,000 of the overall amount would be used to place this project under construction and we request that the additional amount be added. The overall amount in the bill for this project would then be.....	
		\$779,000

(5) Uniontown Lock and Dam..... 125,000

The location of this Lock and Dam is in controversy - and agricultural and coal mining interests have objected to the proposed site for reconstruction of Lock and Dam 49. This particular lock and dam is one of a series of five beginning at the mouth of the river and extending to Louisville, Kentucky which will take the place of the existing 11 locks and dams now in operation along this route on the river.

A lock and dam must be constructed in the vicinity of the present lock and dam at Uniontown, Kentucky, and, under no circumstances should we stop the overall development program on the Ohio River which requires the new locks and dams from Louisville, Ky. to the mouth of the river, but at the present time this matter should be weighed carefully by the Committee and, if possible, a solution reached which will not bring about severe hardship and damage to any segment of our people.

"The following navigation and flood control projects in Kentucky now under construction should be approved together with the amounts proposed in the Budget and it is respectfully requested that the Committee approve these projects together with the amounts set forth herein. The projects and the amounts are:

	<u>Project</u>	<u>Budget</u>
(6)	Nolin River Reservoir.....	\$7,200,000
(7)	Barren River Reservoir.....	4,500,000
(8)	Barkley Dam.....	22,000,000
(9)	Fishtrap Reservoir.....	1,780,000

"The following projects now under survey or in the advance engineering and design category recommended in the Budget proposals for fiscal year 1962 should be approved. It is respectfully requested that the Committee take this action on the following projects:

	<u>Project</u>	<u>Budget</u>
(10)	Panther Creek Survey	\$ 7,000
(11)	Green River Locks & Dams No. 3 and No. 4 with No. 3 Located at Rochester, Ky., and No. 4 at Woodbury, Ky.	25,000
(12)	Sturgis Local Protection Project	10,000
(13)	Corbin, Ky.	60,000
(14)	Bunches Creek	30,900
(15)	Licking River	35,000
(16)	Big Sandy River	20,000
(17)	Rockcastle River	20,000
(18)	Grayson Reservoir	100,000
(19)	Kinniconick Creek	10,000

<u>Project</u>	<u>Budget</u>
(20) Upper Green River Reservoir	\$119,000
In addition to the \$119,000 proposed in the Budget for FY 1962, an additional sum of \$500,000 be added to place this project under construction. The amount for this project would then be.....	619,000

"The Flood Control Act of 1938 authorized construction of No. 2 Barren River Reservoir, Nolin River Reservoir, Rough River Reservoir, and Upper Green River Reservoir. These reservoir take the place of the Mining City Reservoir which was under consideration for a number of years. The proposed cost of the Mining City Reservoir was considerably more than the total cost for the four smaller reservoirs set forth above. In addition, considerably less land is involved and the damage to the property owners in the vicinities where the four smaller reservoirs are to be constructed is much less than the damage to several counties in Kentucky under the proposal for the construction of the Mining City Reservoir. The Mining City Reservoir, for instance, would have required some 86,000 acres. The proposal for the construction of the four reservoirs was the right action for the Corps of Engineers and for the Congress to take, and Rough River Reservoir has been completed, No. 2 Barren River Reservoir is in the second year of construction and Nolin River Reservoir is in the third year of construction. The Upper Green River Reservoir is in the third and final year of advance engineering and design and the budget proposal for fiscal year 1962 provides for \$119,000 for this project. The Upper Green River Reservoir completed the flood control program for reservoirs in the Green River Valley.

"This Valley contains some 33 counties and 9,273 square miles. Flood damages over the years have taken place in the Green River Valley and in the Kentucky River Valley where we now have certain reservoirs under construction and in the advance engineering and design stage.

"The Budget proposals for fiscal year 1962 provide the sum of \$123,000 for the Laurel River. It is respectfully requested that the Committee take the following action on this project:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
(21) Laurel River - It is respectfully requested that an additional amount of \$127,000 be added to this project. The overall amount would then be..\$250,000	

"It is respectfully requested that the Committee add the following three projects for survey, with the amounts suggested:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
(22) Augusta Local Protection Project.... This project would be located in Bracken County about 43 miles upstream from Cincinnati, Ohio. It consists of approximately 1.41 miles of earth levee, 150 ft. of concrete wall, two pump stations and other necessary appurtenances. The coordinated system of reservoirs on the Ohio River tributaries above Augusta would add to the degree of protection.	\$15,000

ProjectAmount

(23) Humphrey Creek Project..... \$28,000

The survey would determine the advisability of providing flood control and major drainage improvements on the east bank of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers in Ballard, Carlisle and Hickman Counties. The flood plane area involves over 8,600 acres, is from one to 4.5 miles wide and is 31 miles long above and below the point where the Ohio empties into the Mississippi River. This survey is urgently needed to determine whether the flood control protection can feasibly and practically be provided the people in this section of our country.

(24) Salt River and Tributaries.....\$ 65,000

During the past few weeks, flood damage was again suffered in the Salt River section of Kentucky, with Salt River and its tributaries causing damage all down through the years. This project will determine the advisability of improvements for flood control and allied purposes on Salt River and tributaries in North Central Kentucky.

"The budget provides certain funds for the Ohio River Basin review and it is respectfully requested that these funds be approved as follows:

ProjectBudget

(25) Ohio River Basin Review \$500,000

"Mr. Chairman, I want you and the Members of your Committee to know that I appreciate this opportunity to appear in behalf of the projects for Kentucky. Again, I want to thank you and the Members of your Committee for everything that you have done for my people and for the people generally throughout the United States in the Water Resources Development Program now underway in our country."

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June 9, 1961

We passed the Appropriations Bill for 1962 ~~together with the~~ Independent Offices ~~Appropriation Bill~~ this week and yesterday we reported out the Government matters and Department of Commerce Appropriation Bill. We are now completing the District of Columbia Appropriation measure and next week will start Foreign Aid Appropriations. The Committee is working overtime in order to have an adjournment at least along about September 1st.

Trouble has started again in Laos and conditions are certainly no better in Latin America.

June 10, 1961

President Kennedy is spending a long weekend in Miami, Florida recovering from an injury to his back brought about as the result of the "tree planting program" which took place in Canada. He shoveled dirt at the ceremony and apparently wrenched his back.

The meeting which took place between Khrushchev and Kennedy clearly shows the differences that we have insofar as the five major questions now confronting the two countries are concerned: for instance, Khrushchev wants total disarmament simply on faith in certain stages with a minimum of inspection to prevent cheating. So far as Berlin is concerned, Khrushchev wants us to remove allied troops thereby making Berlin a free city but makes no mention of Russian troops in East Berlin. He continues to threaten a separate peace treaty with East Germany if we do not accept his demands. Khrushchev indicates that he is having a nuclear test ban but simply on his terms, which means a minimum of on-site stations as well as virtual veto power over the headquarters and factfinding teams of any controlled agency. In Laos, the Soviet Union wants the pro-Communist rebels to have a strong voice in the government and with a neutralist as Premier. In the United Nations, Khrushchev wants to replace Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld with a three-man committee.

In this country, we favor a years-long program of arms control with every phase carefully checked in Germany. We intend to carry out our commitment of a joint peace treaty with a reunited Germany. We favor a worldwide system of inspection and control in nuclear test bans with on-site listening posts and with an adequate team of inspectors. At Laos, we favor a general cease-fire and then a government representing all of the people. Certainly, we do not favor the removal of the Secretary General for a replacement committee consisting of three-members.

June 13, 1961

I have, this day, introduced a bill which provides for the sale of Camp Breckinridge in Kentucky. This military reservation was used during World War II for an infantry training camp and after closing down and reopening a number of times was finally closed in 1953. Since that time, it has only been used during a few weeks each summer by the National Guard. Since I have been a Member of the House, I have attempted on a number of occasions to have the Department of the Army utilize this 36,000 acre military reservation or else dispose of it by sale, thereby placing this land back on the taxrolls in Union, Webster and Henderson Counties. So far, the Army and the Department of Defense have refused to either dispose of this reservation or utilize it the year around. The bill, that I introduced today, simply provides for a sale and with the Federal Government owning 26 percent of all of the land in the 50 States, every consideration should now be given not only to placing Camp Breckinridge back on the taxrolls but also in many other cases. In my letter to the Secretary of the Army, Elvis J. Stahr, Jr., I stated:

"Dear Mr. Secretary: This letter is directed to you in reference to Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky which is located in Union, Webster and Henderson Counties and consists of 36,000 acres.

"As you well know, Camp Breckinridge is presently on a stand-by or caretaker basis and in October of 1960, I received the following information from the Secretary of the Army concerning the future status of this Camp:

"The Army has no peacetime operational requirement for Camp Breckinridge other than to continue in the present mission of providing support for reserve unit summer training.

"The planned summer training load at Camp Breckinridge for 1961 will be reduced by one combat division and by those reserve component service and support units required to support the summer training of this division. There will also be a proportionate reduction in the equipment maintenance pool.'

"An Infantry training center was established on the 36,000 acres of rich farmland obtained in the three Counties involved and this Camp was first activated in 1942. Upon termination of hostilities, this reservation was deactivated until 1948, at which time it was reopened for one year. Again a second reactivation of the Camp took place in August 1950, and since September 1953, Camp Breckinridge has been retained on a stand-by basis. This reservation changed the entire economy of Union, Webster and Henderson Counties. Facilities were expanded to meet the demands of the population increased by military personnel. This expansion eventually affected practically every segment of the economic life of these three Counties and especially restaurants, hotels, communications, transportation, housing and entertainment facilities. Prior to 1942, Union, Webster and Henderson Counties had a rural economy. No property tax, of course, is paid on this land and since the Kentucky school system depends mainly upon such a tax for revenue, the loss of thousands of dollars in taxes has placed an undue burden upon the people of the three Counties involved. The school systems are unable to meet the standards established by the State, and the Census for 1960 shows a loss in population in Union County of 14,893 to 14,537; in Webster County a loss of 15,555 to 14,244 with but a slight gain in Henderson County of 30,715 to 33,519.

" In view of the foregoing and the fact that Camp Breckinridge is only used for a short time during the summer months for training certain National Guard units, with this activity to be reduced, I respectfully request that the necessary steps be taken to dispose of this Federal property through sale to private individuals. I am informed that all of the buildings at this installation are of a temporary nature. The economy of the three Counties comprising the reservation is greatly affected by the existence of the Camp and all three Counties have been declared chronic labor surplus areas.

"I shall greatly appreciate it if immediate action is taken to dispose of this military reservation so that the three Kentucky Counties mentioned herein may once again be in a position to receive the revenue from this land which is so critically needed by them at this time.

"I shall be most appreciative of an early reply concerning this matter, and with kind personal regards, I am, Sincerely yours,
William H. Natcher, M. C."

The bill which I introduced today simply provides as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

June 13, 1961

Mr. Natcher introduced the following bill; HR 762 which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services

A BILL

To provide for the sale of Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America

in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Army shall transfer Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky, to the Administrator of General Services who shall provide for the disposal of such property by sale pursuant to section 203(e) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 484(e))."

June 15, 1961

Several weeks ago the gambling houses in Kenton and Campbell Counties were very much in the news with the Ministerial Association calling upon the Governor to remove certain officials. The Catholic Bishop joined with the Ministerial Association and a ticket of reform candidates announced for the May Primary. One of the candidates was a man by the name of Ratterman, who announced for Sheriff. Several days later, this man was arrested in a hotel room with a "Strip Tease Artist" from one of the nightclubs in Northern Kentucky. He maintained he was a victim of knock-out drops. This woman's stage name is "April Flowers". She was arrested and during her trial in Federal Court in Lexington produced a Kentucky Colonel Commission which was issued to her by Wilson Wyatt. The present Lt. Governor of Kentucky, Wilson Wyatt, is just about ready to announce for United States Senate and with this article in the COURIER-JOURNAL, Wyatt must be in a dither!

We completed the hearings on the District of Columbia budget for outside witnesses, and within the next day or so will mark up the bill.

June 16, 1961

On Wednesday of this week, the contest between Democratic Representative Roush of Indiana and Republican Chambers was decided in favor of Roush. At the time of the final count of the vote in the Fifth District of Indiana, it appeared that Roush had won by two votes. The House Committee on Administration had the vote recount at an expense of \$100,000. This also, of course, included travelling expense and expenses generally of the representatives of the committee while the vote recount was taking place.

On Tuesday of this week, Ben Jones, 78 year old racehorse trainer died, and his death removes from the thoroughbred racing list one of its greatest trainers of all times. He trained six Kentucky Derby winners - a record no other trainer has ever approached. He had two Triple Crown winners, Citation and Whirlaway.

From time to time unusual ads appear in the newspapers - for instance, in Sunday's paper of last week the following ad appeared:

PHI BETA KAPPAS

"Sure, the idea of hiring Phi Betes isn't original with us. But who cares when we find that the bigger your brain the better you write copy. We're after freshly minted Phi Betes who are worth the break of a lifetime starting their careers right smack in the copy department (rather than the mail room or the proof room or the boiler room) of one of NYC's most creative agencies -- a \$30 million one or less.

"Just send us a letter telling us about yourself and what leads you to suspect you can ever learn to write. Your letter will be the sample of writing by which you will be initially judged, so make it short & sweet like the Gettysburg Address. PP 526, TIMES."

Khrushchev has started a new innovation as far as the Russian people are concerned. On Thursday night of this week, Khrushchev appeared on TV and made a report generally to the Soviet Union. This has never happened before and came as quite a surprise. In his talk, Khrushchev stated that his talks with President Kennedy were worthwhile; but that he was still insisting on a peace settlement in Europe during the present year. All along, he has threatened to sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany.

Khrushchev's stand on Berlin has caused considerable anxiety throughout the world. In order to agree to his terms, there would be a complete surrender on the part of the West. From time to time, members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff appear on TV news programs and questions are asked concerning our defense of Berlin. With the present forces in Berlin, it has always been questionable in my mind as to whether or not we could even bring about a slight delay in case of an attack. The Joint Chiefs of Staff maintain very vigorously that certainly we could defend West Berlin and with our NATO organization could put up a good skirmish until reinforcements arrived. With one serviceman out of three having his wife and children right with him in Berlin, how, under the sun, could we enter into a "hot war" in Berlin with all these women and children present? How would a serviceman feel about bombs and bullets with his wife and children only a mile or two away? Certainly, this condition is fully understood and recognized by Khrushchev -- and, I presume, he feels that all of us are simply fools!

June 20, 1961

Today, we take up Reorganization Plans No. 3 and 4. After these plans are passed upon, we will then start general debate on the Housing Act of 1961.

I voted against Reorganization Plans No. 1 and No. 2. On No. 2, only 77 Members voted for the plan; but on No. 1, it passed with a 32 majority. Under our present Reorganization Act, the President may from time to time send to Congress reorganization plans which become effective unless refused by Congress within 60 days. There is no difference in any one of the four plans other than the fact that they affect different agencies. Each plan vests more power in the chairman of the Commission or the Board and authorizes delegation of duty away from the other commissioners and board members. This, to me, is a mistake and unless I change my mind, I intend to vote against the two up for action today.

At the start of the Session, it was general agreed that the new Administration would find its chief support in the Senate and that any real legislative defeats would be inflicted by the House. It was also agreed that a number of proposals offered by President Kennedy would have considerable opposition in the House but this has not proved to be true. Four out of five domestic legislative proposals have been approved. We have passed the extension of unemployment payments, depressed areas bill, minimum wage bill, and the tax increase on gasoline. Two of the President's major proposals remain to be enacted and they are the \$2.5 billion school construction-teachers' salaries measure and medical aid to the aged under the social security system.

The \$2.5 billion school construction bill appears to be tied right tight in the Rules Committee. O'Neill and Delaney are holding up this bill until some agreement is worked out concerning the National Defense Education Act which provides for loans to private and parochial schools.

On Sunday of this past week, President Eisenhower together with a number of the outstanding Republican Members in the House met at Gettysburg and on an hour long television program discussed the present domestic and foreign policy program of this new administration.

Former President Eisenhower has been right critical of the domestic program of President Kennedy and is constantly speaking out against some of the "New Frontier" legislation. President Eisenhower is to be an invited guest at the White House tomorrow night together with Mrs. Eisenhower at a dinner given in honor of the Japanese Prime Minister. I presume that President Kennedy feels that this show of close harmony will have a vital effect at this time. Of course, at all times in the future unless Eisenhower changes his mind and his way of thinking, the Kennedy Administration will be up for close scrutiny.

Dean Rusk in appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in behalf of the authorization bill for foreign aid for fiscal year 1962 informed the Committee that the world today is a very different one from that at the end of World War II. The Soviet Union has grown in economic, technical and military strength according to Rusk and Western Europe with its astonishing economic recovery has resumed its place as a potent factor in international affairs. Dean Rusk further informed the Committee that today we must have a sufficiency of military forces to restrain nations from aggression and

sufficiently diversify military capabilities to deter or meet aggression at every level from the nuclear holocaust to fighting in the jungle.

Within the next few days we will start hearings on the Foreign Aid Appropriations bill for fiscal year 1962. The amount expended in the program from 1946 through 1960 is as follows:

1946-1948.....	\$14.4 billion
1949.....	8.4 billion
1950.....	5.2 billion
1951.....	4.6 billion
1952.....	4.0 billion
1953.....	6.8 billion
1954.....	5.8 billion
1955.....	5.2 billion
1956.....	5.6 billion
1957.....	5.4 billion
1958.....	5.4 billion
1959.....	5.8 billion
1960.....	5.3 billion

Of the 75 nations receiving aid directly from the United States, ten have received in grants or loans more than \$49 billion or more than 57 percent of the total dispensed in the last 15 years. These ten recipients and the amounts they have received are:

France.....	\$9.4 billion
United Kingdom.....	8.7 billion
Italy.....	5.5 billion
Germany (Federal Republic).....	4.9 billion
Korea.....	4.9 billion
Republic of China.....	3.9 billion
Japan.....	3.4 billion
Turkey.....	3.1 billion
Greece.....	3.1 billion
India.....	2.4 billion
Total.....	<u>59.3 billion</u>

In Latin America, we have expended the following amounts beginning in 1953 and extending through 1960:

1953.....	\$411 million
1954.....	64 million
1955.....	332 million
1956.....	347 million
1957.....	646 million
1958.....	350 million
1959.....	642 million
1960.....	399 million

June 26, 1961

In 1955, we passed a resolution providing for a survey of the Cypress Creek Drainage Project in McLean County. We later appropriated the necessary funds to make this survey and the Corps of Engineers in November of 1960 issued a notice to the effect that the survey disclosed that the project should not be undertaken. It was decided by the Corps of Engineers that even though the Cypress Creek Drainage Project was economically feasible, local interests were not ready or willing to participate. I requested a 60-day delay after the report reached the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors here in Washington and at the termination of the 60-day extension, I requested an additional 60-day extension. During the 120 days, additional evidence was presented showing that local interests would participate and on Thursday of last week, I received notice from the Chief of the Corps of Engineers that the Cypress Creek Project had been approved. This project will consist of clearing and cleaning the lower 18.4 miles of Cypress Creek Channel of brush, trees and obstructing bars. The project is estimated to cost \$96,000 of which \$78,000 would be borne by the Federal Government and \$18,000 by local interests. Maintenance of the project after completion would be the responsibility of the Cypress Creek Improvement Association.

This past week, we approved a \$42.9 billion defense appropriation. The exact amount is \$42,936,106,000. The Subcommittee in reporting to our full Committee stated that the prospects for an early settlement of major problems abroad appeared to be dim, and although general war is not believed to be imminent, small wars threatened in several areas. The Subcommittee also reported to us that waste and poor management at the Pentagon had improved just a little.

We are now in the throes of a Maritime strike. It seems that in 1950, the American Merchant Marine totalled 1208 seafaring ships and today there are 940 American flagships on the active list. Some 450 other ships owned by Americans are registered under foreign flags such as Panama, Liberia and Honduras. It is the desire of the Maritime workers to unionize the 450 other ships placing them on the same basis as the 941 American flagships. The President now has the pleasure of deciding today or tomorrow as to whether the 80-day provision of the Taft-Hartly Law shall be applied.

On Tuesday of this past week, Prime Minister Ikeda of Japan addressed the House. He made a right good impression and informed us that his country appreciated our foreign assistance in the past and that on this particular visit, he was making no request for additional foreign aid. He stated that Japan could not only carry their own share of the load as far as Japan is concerned but was in a position to be of some help to other countries.

Senator Margaret Chase Smith, Republican of Maine, one of the Senate's two women members was eulogized on the Senate Floor this past week at the time she cast her 1,000th consecutive rollcall vote. She began her perfect record in June 1955 - after being in the Senate two years with an unbroken record, she missed a vote - and then beginning in 1955, she started again and now has 1000 consecutive votes. Several months ago another article appeared concerning Senator Smith, and at that time it was stated that she had the best record in the Congress. This, of course, is incorrect. I was elected on August 1, 1953 and have never missed a rollcall vote with my number exceeding Senator Smith's 1000th.

Khrushchev has recently called upon the Russian people to use more horsemeat and American-type hybrid corn. He stated that those who do not like horsemeat now will become accustomed to it because once they have tasted it, you could not drag them away by the ears. The hybrid corn that Khrushchev refers to is the 60-day hybrid corn which is under research today in this country. The Soviet Union is facing a food shortage which is critical.

Fear that Russia may get the jump on the United States in the development of a new type of nuclear weapon known as the "neutron bomb" is a major element in increasing pressures on President Kennedy to order the resumption of nuclear testing by the United States.

July 7, 1961

Virginia and I spent five wonderful days at Rehoboth Beach. The day we returned to Washington was the only day that the weather was not too good - but other than this one day, it was delightful!

Last year, we looked and looked at a Queen Anne Tea Table - and since this seemed to be the pet and was not pushed at all from the standpoint of the auction - it was still on hand when we arrived back this year. I was very much over-persuaded and with my arm twisted considerably, the necessary check was signed and now the "tea table" is at 4201 Massachusetts Avenue.

This past week, Ernest Hemmingway, age 62, committed suicide. The author of "The Old Man and the Sea", "To Have and Have Not", "For Whom the Bell Tolls" and the former Nobel and Pulitzer prize winner was probably America's outstanding author of the Twentieth Century. In advising a young author on how to be a successful writer, Hemmingway suggested that he should start at the beginning and read Kipling, some of Thomas Mann, and then reread them.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer Selwyn Lloyd recently declared that Great Britain must cut down its foreign aid and military spending overseas because they were trying to do too much. According to the Exchequer Great Britain was spending money all out of proportion to her resources and this, by the way, is just about the best advice that someone should give to our country.

In order to settle the Maritime strike, President Kennedy exercised the 80-day provision of the Taft-Hartley injunction provision. This, of course, did not meet with the approval of labor - and it must have been a very hard decision for the Secretary of Labor Goldberg to make. Goldberg, of course, was the attorney for AF of L, CIO prior to his selection as Secretary of Labor.

This past Fourth of July, the people of the Philippines accorded General D. MacArthur a tumultuous welcome. They not only have warmed his own heart but also the hearts of all Americans. At 81 years of age, General MacArthur made this sentimental journey back to the country that hailed him as its liberator. In his speech, General MacArthur said, of course, he shall not return again at my age - but, his was a great reception and a just one.

President Kennedy has called prominent business and labor leaders to the White House for a conference on foreign aid. He is suggesting that another committee be set up to promote public support for this program. We have started our hearings and judging from the comments made by members of my Subcommittee, it will take more than a Committee to put this program over this year.

Recently, Senator Fulbright in a speech before the Senate stated in part as follows:

"It is not our affluence, or our plumbing, or our clogged freeways that grip the imagination of others. Rather it is the values upon which our system is built.

"These values imply our adherence not only to liberty and individual freedom, but also to international peace, law and order, and constructive social purpose. When we depart from these values we do so at our peril. . . If we are faithful to our own values, while following an intelligent, courageous and consistent line of policy, we are likely to find a high measure of the support we seek abroad. But if we fail our own value and ideals, ultimately we shall have failed ourselves."

The Senator is one of those who believes that Cuba, of course, is a thorn in our side but not a dagger in our heart.

The President's farm program has come to an abrupt halt. Just before we recessed for the Fourth of July weekend, the Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture invited the new Secretary to meet with the Democratic Members of the Committee. At this meeting, the Secretary was informed that it would be impossible for the Committee to report out the new Administration's farm bill. A number of amendments were proposed and according to my information, Secretary Freeman is ~~insisting~~ ^{insisting} the vote and insisting that the bill be brought out of Committee, if at all possible.

According to reports that we receive, Moscow and Red China are not getting along so well. Khrushchev is very much against Red China's arbitrary attitude today and it's proposed expansionist policies. Russia favors a more cautious policy under the label of "peaceful co-existence". It would be just right for these two to disagree now and stay this way for several years. The world would be much better off as a result of this disagreement.

Just before we adjourned, we voted on the \$42 billion defense appropriations bill and my chairman, Mr. Cannon, failed to vote. This was quite unusual and the Members of the Committee were very much concerned over his failure to appear. The night before the vote, Mr. Cannon, while taking a bath, slipped in the tub and fractured two ribs and bruised himself considerably. At the age of 82, this could be serious. He will be in the hospital for a few days longer.

As Virginia and I were walking along the boardwalk the other night at Rehoboth, we suddenly discovered that the Soviet Ambassador Menshikov and two members of his staff were walking along in sports shirts and enjoying themselves immensely. Later, one of the Russian women attended the auction, and certainly examined all of the jewelry sold.

President Kennedy in his July 4th message stated in part as follows:

"July 4 has traditionally been the day when Americans pay their tribute to liberty. We gather, as our forefathers did, to listen to Fourth of July orations. The old-fashioned eloquence of these speeches testifies to the deep and abiding attachment of the American people to the sentiments of freedom. At the same time, the flow of ceremonial words sometimes obscures the hard problems of personal responsibility involved in the day-to-day fight for liberty. Now that the very idea of personal liberty is under attack in so many parts of the world, the obligation rests on us more urgently than ever to recognize that words are not enough to sustain the revolution of liberty -- that liberty resides essentially, not in what we say, but in what we do.

"What matters is the concrete meaning that our words give our lives.

"What is the significance of pious gesture if, through acquiescence or through choice we throw our daily weight against the institutions and ideas which make liberty real. The battle for liberty takes place, in the end, in the mind and heart of individuals.

"When we think of liberty in 1961, let us not be content with the stately periods of the Fourth of July orations. Let us not just talk of liberty: let us act for it. Let us translate our devotion into deeds -- the rejection of arbitrary limitations on liberty based on race or religion or color; the determination to respect the individuality of others; the conviction that free discussion among free men affords the best guarantee of human progress.

"We make the revolution of liberty, not by what we exhort others to do, but what we do ourselves."

Lt. General Chang Do-young resigned on Monday of this week from the top post in South Korea's military Government. Major General Pak Chung-Hi, who is generally credited as being the strongest man of the regime, was named head of the ruling junta. When President Syngman Rhee was overthrown last year, South Korea from that on has had its troubles. Of course, President Rhee permitted everything under the sun to happen in South Korea and our people are now very much concerned over communism in South Korea.

Kentucky's Senator started out with the Kennedy Administration with all bells ringing. Senator and Mrs. Cooper entertained Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy for dinner shortly after the President was inaugurated and much publicity was given to this event. Senator Cooper then proceeded to make several speeches in the Senate calling attention to the fact that the Democrats and Republicans must all stand together during this crucial period insofar as foreign policy is concerned. It appeared that no Senator regardless of Party would be any closer to the President than Cooper. Shortly thereafter a number of requests were made through the White House and immediately stopped by Democrats and now the Senator is pouting. He voted against the \$5 billion Housing Bill, and in explaining his vote bitterly complained over the Democrats increasing the President's request for this housing program and said "that he and a few on his side of the aisle were placed in an impossible position". The Senator further stated "that the Democrats were coming across the aisle almost daily and securing 8, 10 or 12 votes, and that it was now impossible for him to continue going along." The good Senator, apparently was considerably rebuffed in making a number of Republican requests to a Democratic Administration. After seven years, of course, it is right time to remove the nipple!

The Internal Revenue Service announced last week in its suit against Earle C. Clement that the sum of \$297,291 is due from Clement on income tax. This tax covers the year 1948. The Internal Revenue Service maintains that Clement has invested \$120,000 in stocks and bonds during this period and, in addition, collected \$147,000 for political campaign contributions which were not used in elections - and that tax must be paid on these amounts.

July 10, 1961

On Wednesday of last week, I received a letter from President Kennedy thanking me for serving on the Board of Visitors at West Point. The President's signature reminds me a whole lot of mine. During the campaign, a small girl in Michigan obtained his signature and later returned it to him stating "that she could not make out just exactly his name, and that she would appreciate it if he would write a little more clearly." This he did - and in a nice short note explained to the young lady that he wished he had had more penmanship when he was in school along about the time when he was the age of the young lady who returned the signature.

Today we report the District of Columbia Appropriations bill to the full Committee. We also continue our hearings today on Foreign Aid Appropriations. A Committee of 30 businessmen meets with President Kennedy today to form a permanent committee of assistance in the foreign aid program. This Committee certainly has its hands full.

Up to this time, we have succeeded in passing a minimum wage, social security, depressed areas, housing, feed grains, highways, pollution, judgeships, government reorganization and a debt ceiling extension. We will now begin consideration of the school construction and medical assistance to the aged bills, if they are reported out of Committee.

This week, we will have a Joint Session of Congress to receive the President of the Republic of Pakistan. Today, we have four District bills, the consent calendar and private calendar with five other bills under suspension. Next, we will take up the District of Columbia Appropriations bill and Atomic Energy Authority bill.

On Friday of last week, Lt. Governor Wilson W. Wyatt announced to the members of Governor Combs' cabinet that he would be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator in 1962. If successful Wyatt will face Senator Morton.

Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, is described by some of his aids as more and more in need of a clearer definition of where his position begins and where those of half-a-dozen White House Aides leave off.

President Kennedy has recently named General Maxwell Taylor, former Army Chief of Staff to military adviser to the President. General Taylor is expected to be the voice on military policy which President Kennedy listens most attentively.

Recently, President Kennedy submitted the name of Frank Reeves, a Negro, to the United States Senate for confirmation as the first colored District of Columbia Commissioner. During the Committee hearing on the confirmation, it was developed that three or four federal and city tax liens had been filed against this man. A considerable publicity, President Kennedy withdrew Reeves' name and according to my information is now considering submitting the name of Frank Duncan who is also a Negro and presently the Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia.

It seems that the White House is considering a proposal to seat Red China in the General Assembly of the U. N. but to continue backing Nationalist China in the Security Council.

More emphasis is being placed recently upon portraying President Kennedy with a less youthful appearance.

One of our American companies located in Africa has for several months now been teaching the natives the meaning of money wages - and in order to do this used as an example the amount it takes to purchase a bicycle. As it turned out, the average native put in enough time on the job to get the bicycle -- and then rode it back into the bush.

Adlai Stevenson tells this story of the Cuban invasion. He says that on the first day of the attempted invasion, members of every Latin-American delegation in the U. N. came to see him and to wish the invasion well. On the second day when things became confused, only nine representatives of Latin-American nations showed up. On the third day, when it became obvious that the invasion attempt had failed, no Latin Americans put in an appearance.

It seems that Soviet Russia and Red China are seeking greener pastures for further expansion in underdeveloped and neutral countries. Of course, the barrier to this expansion is the U. S. and its allies. At Berlin, Communists seek to deliver a blow that will wreck the Alliance and remove the barrier.

Military spending will step up rather sharply in months ahead. Space experiments will skyrocket in extent and cost. Spending, in budget terms, for the past fiscal year totalled 81 billions - and for the year starting July 1 of this year, it will total some 85.9 billions.

From 1913 through 1960, the United States grew from 136 billions to 503 billions in overall spending. Russia grew from 63 billions to 236 billions.

In my opinion, the Kennedy Farm Program appears to be scuttled as of this Session of Congress. Health care for the aged will probably be put off until 1962 and the postal-rate increase proposal will probably not even be considered this year. The President's tax rewriting program remains alive, but is certainly uncertain.

To a certain extent, the saber-rattling in Moscow and Peiping has a hollow sound. The Communist granaries are far from full and the Chinese are scraping along the bitter edge of famine. Food shortages are present in East Germany and the Poles have farm troubles. The "food bowl" of Eastern Europe is no longer a big surplus area. This is hardly the background for a war effort unless there is absolute certainty that the war would be over in a very short time. A short war certainly is no sure thing and food shortages are real and very difficult problems.

Great Britain has moved soldiers into Kuwait which occupies a small space geographically but has a big position in international oil. Kuwait is the 4th largest producer in the world surpassed only by the United States, Russia and Venezuela. When it comes to oil reserves, no country comes even near to Kuwait's 63 billion barrels, which, by the way, is 22 % of the free world total.

Gulf Oil Company controls half of Kuwait's production. Some 40 percent of Britain's entire oil needs are met by Kuwait. It is no wonder that Britain is prepared to ward off attacks on Kuwait by Iraq or any other country.

Russia has recently announced an increase in her war budget of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ billion rubles. Our defense appropriations is slightly over \$42 billion in the new bill for 1962 appropriations. We hear talk of increasing our Army - and especially, overseas forces. We are at the point now when the question concerning war is very much under discussion that people are wondering in our country today whether the Berlin issue could bring on a third World War. It is being assumed there is no alternative to surrender except a war fought with nuclear weapons or perhaps a "limited War" between conventional forces. We should consider a "quarantine" policy. Such a policy may prevent another war. A program should be inaugurated by the free countries of the world for the inauguration of an economic boycott against the Communist countries and in some instances against the "neutrals".

So far this Session, we have passed ten (10) of the regular fourteen (14) appropriations bills for FY 1962. Of the ten bills which have already passed the House and are now in the Senate, we have made a reduction of \$708,638,475. These bills are as follows:

	<u>Amount in Bill</u>		<u>Reduction</u>
Treasury and Post Office.....	\$4,368,500,000	-	55,600,000
Interior.....	752,319,000	-	30,068,000
Inter-American Social & Economic Program.	600,000,000		Same
Labor and Health, Education & Welfare..	\$4,327,457,000	+	45,308,919
Legislative Branch Appro.....	104,353,335	-	1,294,242
State and Justice	751,300,050	-	54,284,152
Agriculture.....	5,948,566,000	-	140,678,000
Independent Offices	8,424,098,000	-	201,463,000
Gen'l Govt Matters, Commerce, etc...	626,958,000	-	39,320,000
District of Columbia	268,172,400	-	24,265,788
Defense.....	42,711,105,000	-	<u>231,240,000</u>
		-	732,904,263

In the budget for FY 1962, we have 47.4% for National Security, 8.6% for interest, 5.3% for Veterans, 5.1% for Agriculture.

Every bill passed by the House to date, with the exception of Health, Education and Welfare, carries a reduction under the figure requested by the President. The smallest reduction is in the Legislative appropriations bill where we have a \$1.2 million reduction - and the largest reduction is in the Defense appropriations bill where we have a \$231. million reduction. In the appropriations bill for HEW, we have a \$45 million increase over the budget.

Again, I am amazed when I see the figures of receipts to the Federal Government beginning with the Washington Administration and extending to the Truman Administration where the total amount is \$233 billion; the Truman Administration the amount is \$337 billion and the Eisenhower Administration up to June 1, 1960 totalled \$572 billion.

July 12, 1961

On Saturday of last week, I was notified that the Big Reedy Creek Watershed Project in my District had been approved and that the White House was recommending an appropriation of \$650,000. We have worked on this project for several years and it is an outstanding conservation project. Edmonson, Grayson and Butler Counties have land in this watershed.

On Friday of last week, July 7, we fired an ATLAS E missile more than 9,000 miles into space and this missile landed in the Indian Ocean.

Today, we bring our District of Columbia budget to the House. I will make the following speech:

"MR. CHAIRMAN, the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia of the Committee on Appropriations once again brings to the Floor of the House for your approval the annual District of Columbia Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year 1962.

"It has been a pleasure serving with our chairman, the able and distinguished gentleman from Michigan, Mr. Rabaut, and the other Members of this Committee.

"The City of Washington is today one of the great cities in the world and, as our Capitol City, it 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.

"A city with 764,000 people. The Census of 1960 shows a decrease in the population from 802,000 in 1950 to the figure just mentioned.

"A city with 139,908 school children. 120,774 are in the public schools.

"A city with 30,625 acres. The total taxable acreage of 14,324 acres is assessed for \$2,289,058,240. Total exempt acreage from real estate tax in our city amounts to 16,031 acres. The Federal Government controls 13,126 acres and the District of Columbia 1,173 acres. The balance of the exempt acreage is owned by foreign governments, religious and educational organizations and by other groups.

"A city reporting 15,554 serious crimes in 1957 and 19,929 in 1960.

"The average number of cases receiving public welfare assistance in 1960 totaled 11,458. In 1961, the total will be in the neighborhood of 12,416. Some 37,000 persons will receive surplus food in the District during the year 1961.

"Yesterday, an article appeared in one of the local newspapers quoting the United States Public Health Service to the effect that one out of every five births in Washington in 1959 was illegitimate. During the year 1959, total births in the District totaled 20,402.

"Washington like all other cities is not outmoded and destined to die. Cities are here to stay and will continue to play a major part in our industrial, commercial, economic and social way of life. A properly balanced growth and expansion of our cities is one of the great domestic problems with which we are confronted today.

"It is about time for the City of Washington to take a new look at the demands and dependence of other jurisdictions within the Metropolitan area on our water system. We have no authority to extend the present ten-mile square. Therefore again I say a wearing may be in the offing. Those who squawk the loudest only eat lunch in the District.

"Abatement of pollution in the Potomac River and expansion of the water system are two of our major problems. General deterioration in the non-Federal portions of our City is one of the major reasons for our present condition. The downtown area of our City is deteriorating, and has been ignored for a great number of years. We must remember that business and population are rapidly expanding in the suburbs while the level of incom

and business activity in the District is considerably below suburban levels.

"The change in the population in our City has brought additional medical and welfare obligations which are a major reason for our present trouble.

"We need better law enforcement in the District. We must realize that population trends have brought about a higher crime rate and more juvenile delinquency.

"Use of appropriated funds to pay police officers on their day off is not good law enforcement. This money should be used to place more officers on the force as requested.

"The police department in the District is wasting its time trying to enforce the laws when known felons with criminal records are found guilty and receive sentences which are not commensurate with the crimes committed. Some of our judges seem to forget that the people's rights in the District must be protected as well as those of the law violator.

"These are some of the problems confronting our Capitol City.

"In presenting the requests for fiscal year 1962, our two new Commissioners have clearly demonstrated that they intend to do something about the problems facing this City. The task force recently inaugurated is one example of a new and better system of self analysis on the part of our governing authorities, which should engender better relations between the District of Columbia and Congress. An immediate cry for more money will not be made every time an emergency arises and poor judgment and bad management appear.

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

"The Federal Payment in the District for 1924 to 1961 has ranged from \$4,539,295 to \$25,000,000. Today we recommend a Federal Payment of \$30,000,000. The total budget in 1924 totaled \$23,923,754 and today we recommend a total of \$268,172,400. This is \$3,721,067 more than we appropriated for 1961 and \$24,265,788 less than the 1962 estimates. We recommend \$15,356,600 for general operating expenses; \$55,139,500 for public safety; \$53,870,800 for education; \$7,980,400 for parks and recreation; \$62,477,500 for health and welfare; \$10,698,700 for highways and traffic; \$19,647,000 for sanitary engineering; \$1,223,000 for personal services, Wage Board employees, and \$41,778,900 for capital outlay.

"We recommend an appropriation of \$25,902,000 for the police department. This is \$1,196,000 more than the 1961 fiscal year. Funds are provided for 59 more police officers. The amount appropriated provides for a total of 2773 policemen. This is an adequate force for a city the size of Washington.

"Today, we recommend the sum of \$53,870,800 for the schools of the District. In 1957, the sum of \$33,670,750 was appropriated for our schools.

"In 1960, the sum of \$17,370,000 was appropriated for public welfare. Today, we recommend the sum of \$21,816,500.

"For Public Health, we appropriated the sum of \$20,124,500 in 1952. Today, we recommend the sum of \$38,759,973.

"Our city is rated by the Board of Underwriters as one of the top 3 cities in the United States from the standpoint of fire prevention. Washington, Detroit and Los Angeles are the top three. This is a splendid record and Chief Sutton and his men are to be commended. For the Fire Department, we recommend the sum of \$11,651,000 for fiscal year 1962.

"Mr. Chairman, we carefully considered every request presented and the amounts recommended for fiscal year 1962 are adequate

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

* * *

July 13, 1961

President Ayub Khan informed a Joint Session of Congress yesterday that we should not get tired of hearing requests for assistance to countries who need United States aid because if we do, we do so at our own peril. The Pakistan President, frankly, appealed to Congress for continued assistance to his country. He further informed us, it would be a great calamity to be overtaken by communism and that in our assistance program, we were carrying out a very noble task. This is the first member of a foreign government who has bluntly informed the Congress of the United States that we had better continue our mutual assistance program. Some of the Members were a little surprised.

Yesterday, the United States fired the first missile alarm satellite which will pass over Russia. This satellite is in orbit 1,850 miles high and designated Midas III which is now circling the globe once every 2 hours and 40 minutes. The orbit is approximately circular and the missile weighs 3500 lbs. This satellite will give almost instant warning of hostile missile firings. Carried in the nose is an infra-red eye which can sense heat from the exhaust of a missile blasting off hundreds of miles below.

It now appears that the Department of Defense is inclined to go along on the disposal of Camp Breckinridge - but a few of the little generals in the Department of the Army continue maintaining that this reservation is necessary. The Secretary of the Army should go down in the fall to this hunting preserve for the brass and he will be amazed to see the generals flying in from every direction. Thousands of quail, pheasants and other game are scattered all over the 36,000 acres; and, it is quite a carnival when hunting season begins.

July 14, 1961

The Atomic Energy Authorization bill which provided for the erection of an atomic generator at Hanford, Washington passed the House yesterday. A number of conservative Members together with public power foes, coal county Members and others on a teller vote of 176 to 140 struck from the bill the \$95 million Hanford item. This generator would have been used for heat from production of high-grade plutonium for bombs and missile warheads. The estimated 700,000 to 800,000 kilowatt output would have been sold to public and private users. I voted to delete this project knowing full well that in casting this vote, I was simply saying that I am against

the automobile because my grandfather drove a horse and buggy. The great majority of my people are against locating reactors over the United States, and, in this particular instance I believe that they are wrong. After the tellevote, the committee rose, and, naturally, we expected to have a roll call vote on the adoption of the amendment in the committee. No roll call vote was requested and the bill with the amendment passed on a "voice vote". This simply means that the Administration did not want a test vote on this bill in the House, hoping to have the Senate put the project back on the bill - and late some afternoon adopt a quick conference vote. This will not happen, in my opinion, and the Hanford project is still "water over the dam" for the time being.

President Kennedy is moving "heaven and earth" to have the Foreign Affairs Committee in the House authorize a 5-year economic assistance program with funds totalling a little over \$11 billion to be withdrawn annually from the Treasury and with no Appropriations Committee action necessary. This simply takes this program away from the Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Appropriations, and I do not believe the House will go along with such a program. Yesterday, President Kennedy conferred with foreign aid and defense policy advisors. His discussion ranged from civil defense to foreign aid to the Berlin crisis. Of course, the Berlin crisis is serious and will be magnified all out of proportion at this time with the hope that the Foreign Aid Appropriation request will be granted in full.

So far, we have no repercussions of a serious nature to the District of Columbia Appropriations bill and today's WASHINGTON POST quotes the president of the Board of Commissioners Walter N. Tobriner, as saying that a Real Estate tax increase from \$2.30 to \$2.50 per hundred dollars of assessed valuation will take place within the next few days. This 20¢ increase is to produce some 4.5 million dollars additional tax revenue.

We concluded our Agriculture Appropriation bill in conference today with the Senate. It is always a pleasure serving on the conference with Senator Richard Russell of Georgia and Senator Hayden, the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the Senate. Senator Hayden has the longest record in the House and Senate of any former Member.

July 17, 1961

In my speech on the District of Columbia budget for fiscal year 1962, I pointed out certain problems which are of great importance to the City of Washington at the present time. Naturally, the Washington newspapers, for some reason or another, always overlook anything which might be of benefit to the District of Columbia in preparing its budget for the following fiscal year. As a general rule after the bill passes the House, then one or the other of the papers decides that maybe something should be said about some of the observations made by the Members of my Subcommittee. As a general rule, only the nice things are mentioned and the best example of this is the editorial which appeared in the Sunday Star entitled "Model City". This editorial is as follows:

"At one point during the debate on the District budget in the House this week, Representative McMillan of South Carolina wondered whether the District Subcommittee on Appropriation headed by Representative Rabaut, had received 'any encouragement' from the people of Washington for its efforts to reduce expenses while providing for the needs of the city.

"Perhaps, indeed, such expressions of encouragement and appreciation should be heard more often than they are. For while there is little to benefit them in terms of direct political gain, the members of the District Committees and of the Subcommittees of the House and Senate on Appropriations contribute a prodigious amount of time and thought in legislating for the District -- time and thought which often are reflected in such commendable measures as the \$268-million appropriation bill just approved by the House.

"No one who heard the debate on the bill, or who has read it in the Congressional Record, could fail to be impressed by the broad understanding of the problems of Washington displayed by such members as Mr. Rabaut and Representatives Rhodes of Arizona and NATCHER of Kentucky.

"As MR. NATCHER emphasized, however, Washington is like no other city. Quite apart from its perplexing problems as a municipality, he said, it must become 'a model city in every respect' because it is the Nation's Capital. This, of course is the critical consideration which distinguishes Washington, and which incidentally imposes upon it costs and obligations which exist in no other American city. This is the sole justification, furthermore, for the time and attention which the District commands from Congress.

"For in abiding by the constitutional mandate to legislate for the District of Columbia, members of Congress are serving more than merely the people who happen to live here. In striving to make this a 'model city,' they also are serving the interests of the Nation as a whole."

* * *

"PRESIDENT KENNEDY LAST WEEK ORDERED A REVIEW OF UNITED STATES MILITARY STRENGTH AND READINESS.

"An administration searching for answers in a world of crises decided last week to take another look at the Nation's military readiness.

"Among possible actions being contemplated were partial mobilization of the reserves and an increase in the defense budget.

"Touching off the review order by President Kennedy was new rocket-rattling from behind the Iron Curtain, including a revealing display of Soviet air power.

"How much the review call was for counter-propaganda purposes in the cold war was conjectural. There was considerable comment, particularly from Republicans, that the administration has had plenty of time for study--in fact, has made two reviews already of the Nation's defense posture--and that it was time for action.

"After previous reviews, Mr. Kennedy added some \$2 billion to the military request submitted by former President Eisenhower. The \$43 billion budget has been passed by the House and is now in the Senate.

"Mr. Kennedy called for the new study after a week-end meeting at Hyannis Port with Secretary of State Rusk, Defense Secretary McNamara and Gen. Maxwell Taylor, White House military advisor. Failure to include Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, raised some Pentagon eyebrows.

"Confronting the top-level meeting was the announcement Saturday by Soviet Premier Khrushchev that Russian military spending was being increased by one-third and that a planned reduction in Soviet military manpower was being put off.

"Deputy Defense Secretary Roswell L. Gilpatric said the military review was aimed at short-range 'preparedness measures' which the United States might take to bolster conventional fighting force to meet the impending showdown over Berlin and the Soviet arms buildup.

"But a Russian air show Sunday raised anew the controversy over bombers-versus-missiles in the long-range scheme of military preparedness.

"Last year, Mr. Khrushchev contended that conventional bombers were obsolete and that missiles were the core of Soviet military might. The amazing display of new Soviet supersonic jet bombers and fighters during a Sunday fly-over showed that the Russians have some new-high-performance, conventional eggs in their airpower basket.

"At least 11 new combat aircraft and helicopter transports were displayed. The United States Air Force Attache in Russia hustled back to the Pentagon with a first-hand report.

"Despite strong objections from some Air Force officers, present United States plans call for phasing out production of big manned bombers in a transition to missile striking forces.

"There were reports that the Air Force might press Congress for more money for bombers and other manned aircraft. But Mr. Gilpatric took the position before a Senate subcommittee that as of the moment 'we feel our Air Force, despite all the Soviet modernization, is adequate to meet our needs.'

"The House already has added some \$200 million to the President's defense budget for big bombers despite Secretary McNamara's statement that it would be used.

"Chairman Stennis of the Senate Armed Services Subcommittee on Preparedness scheduled a quiz of intelligence experts to see how United States and Russian bomber and missile strength compare.

"While the preparedness review was going on last week, the Air Force launched a new satellite addition to the Nation's defense arsenal.

"The satellite, Midas III, put in an orbit passing over the Soviet Union, was an experimental forerunner of a satellite system to detect missiles launched anywhere in the world.

"It is designed to detect hot exhausts of missiles and flash a rapid warning.

"On another front, White House Press Secretary Pierre Salinger said that the President might send a message to Congress next week seeking more money for civil defense. Mr. Kennedy wants the country to get started on an extensive shelter program in case anything goes wrong.

THE BATTLE OVER PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S
FOREIGN AID PROGRAM GREW IN INTENSITY LAST WEEK

"The issue is whether, in the interest of putting a firmer foundation under the loan program Congress should give up its legislative prerogative of passing annually on all foreign aid requests

"President Kennedy is asking Congress to authorize the executive branch to borrow \$7.3 billion during the next five years to finance development loans. This new feature would be in addition to the normal annual requests for congressional appropriation of funds for economic and military aid to foreign nations.

"President Kennedy opened his intensive campaign on Monday when he told a citizens committee newly formed to press for congressional approval that he would rather push the fight against communism through an effective foreign aid program 'than to send American boys to do it.'

"Possibly the biggest boost last week came from President Ayub Khan of Pakistan, whose country is a recipient of United States foreign aid. In a hard-hitting speech before a joint session of Congress on Wednesday, the outspoken visitor admonished that 'you had better not get tired' of hearing requests for assistance from foreign countries.

"We are pressing against you today as friends. If we make good, I think you will in some fashion get it back . . . If we do not make good and if, Heaven forbid, we go under communism, then we shall still press against you -- but not as friends.' the Pakistani president said.

"The borrowing provision -- the extra rope which President Kennedy thinks will keep some nations from sinking under Communist influence-- was tying Congress in knots.

"The President began trying to untie some of them last week through heavy personal lobbying. He pressed his case with members of the House and Senate Foreign Relations Committee whom he called in for chats in small groups.

"The chairman of both committees were behind the President's plan but there was stiff opposition elsewhere.

"Eighty-three House members (72 Republicans and 11 Democrats) signed a letter of protest against the borrowing feature. The spokesman for the group, Representative Pelley, Republican of Washington, called it 'immoral and reprehensible' and described it as 'a device for avoiding congressional scrutiny and control.'

"My Chairman, Otto E. Passman, Democrat of Louisiana, who heads the foreign aid subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, halted hearings Tuesday on the regular appropriations bill until the squabble over the borrowing feature is settled.

"Passman said the President's bill would make a 'mockery' of the appropriating process.

"On speculation that the worsening world situation is boosting chances for President Kennedy's program, Mr. Passman commented:

"Always about this time of year, they find a crisis--a submarine off the coast of Maine, a new Soviet sputnik, bombardment of Quemoy and Matsu, riots in Latin America, the same old story.

"Other critics felt that the administration was overdramatizing the Berlin problem to exert more pressure for foreign aid.

"Senate Majority Leader Mansfield said Senate approval of the borrowing plan would be a 'nip-and-tuck matter.'

"Among compromise feelers put out last week from various congressional quarters were proposals to cut the borrowing authorization from five years to a shorter period, to cut back the amount of borrowing each year, or to authorize the five-year plan but to finance it through annual appropriations, or a combination.

"House Speaker Rayburn hinted a possible compromise when he told reporters, 'We're going to try to get five years or four years or three years.'

"President Kennedy was still pondering at the end of the week whether to take his plea to the public by way of television."

* * *

"Former President Eisenhower says that if the Western allies were to knuckle under to Soviet Premier Khrushchev on Berlin, it would be far worse than Munich.

"The appeasement of Adolf Hitler at Munich over the Czech Sudetenland in the late 1930s: regarded by historians as the diplomatic turning point to World War II.

"As a military authority, Gen. Eisenhower frankly concedes that Berlin--lying 110 miles from the West in the center of Communist East Germany -- is militarily indefensible.

"But he contends that Berlin is not a military outpost; rather, it is an outpost of principle

Where principle is concerned, he says, you can't back off.

"He says the Communists will use other methods to achieve their ends; that any method is legal to them, and that they scoff at what we call the moral law.

"When asked what Mr. Khrushchev really wants Gen. Eisenhower replied succinctly: He wants to control the world. He has made that clear for some time.

"The former President confesses to some alarm over the intensity of the barrages that Mr. Khrushchev has been throwing at the United States and the free world, beginning almost simultaneously with the inauguration of his successor, President John F. Kennedy.

"Gen. Eisenhower says he does not believe the new administration in Washington would try to 'appease' Mr. Khrushchev. At the same time, he believes, we have to get all these Soviet threats in perspective, and deal with them without hysteria or complacency."

* * *

"In Virginia, the durable organization of purse-string watcher Senator Byrd survived a test Tuesday when Byrd-backed Albertis S. Harris won the Democratic gubernatorial primary from A. E. S. Stephens, long-time Byrd organization man who became disenchanted.

"The turnout--about one-third of the registered voters and about one-seventh of those of voting age--demonstrated again that a majority of Virginians are not overly interested in elections.

"The Republicans, hardly ever much of a force in State-wide elections, nominated a candidate for Governor but didn't bother to fill out the rest of the slate.

* * *

"It is time that all of us, not just the experts, got a clear grasp of what we are reading about when the ominous phrase 'population explosion' comes into the headlines. Is the population explosion somebody else's problem or is it everybody's problem, even bearing directly on the cold war?

"The president of the Population Reference Bureau, Robert C. Cook, says that the central question which we must face--and answer--is: Will human fertility be brought within bounds in time to avert a global tragedy?" The 'global tragedy' is such a rapid and relentless rise in population that underdeveloped countries tend to lose all prospect and all hope of relieving their grinding poverty.

" 'Among the most important elements in an effective attack on poverty and ignorance,' says Cook, 'is the universal application of technology to control of fertility, to restore a balance of births and deaths and thus check excessive growth. Essential to this is an understanding of basic arithmetic -- that numbers per se are the enemy of quality of living, that people who improvidently worship the stork doom their children and their children's children to poverty and despair.'

"JUST HOW explosive is the population explosion? Is it really getting out of hand or are the experts trying to scare us? Here is the multiplication of world population growth since the year 1650.

1650	1850	1920	1960	2000
$\frac{1}{2}$ billion	1 billion	2 billion	3 billion	6 billion

The significance of these figures is not just that total population is rising at a breakneck speed but that the rate of growth is rising at breakneck speed. The key fact is that the interval between doubling of the earth's population has shrunk from the more than three centuries it took when the Pilgrims came to Massachusetts to just 40 years today. In other words, the rate of population growth is more than 750 per cent faster than at the time of the Pilgrims.

THE POPULATION Reference Bureau offers the following examples to show that this has meant already: The increase in the combined populations of Africa, Asia and Latin America in the seven years between 1953 and 1960 was larger than the total population of Europe in 1800. And to show what this population growth means today: Most of the underdeveloped nations must double their national incomes within 25 years just to maintain their present intolerable living standards.

To illustrate what this means for the future: If the population of Mexico continues to expand at its present rate for a century, it will reach 200 million, and in 300 years will reach 30 billion -- 10 times the total population of the world today.

And to show what this means for the United States: The estimated population of this country by 2050 is 1 billion.

"We know that all kinds of problems beset our best efforts to further the economic progress of the underdeveloped nations, including shortage of investment capital, lack of trained talent, unstable governments. But we are just beginning to realize what a tremendous barrier is the high population growth rate. Eugene Black, president of the World Bank, puts it this way:

"I would be blunt. Population growth threatens to nullify all our efforts to raise living standards can be maintained. The pessimist will not look even for that. Unless population growth can be restrained, we may have to abandon for this generation our hopes of economic progress in the crowded lands of Asia and the Middle East."

If realizing the nature and gravity of the population explosion is the essential first step toward solving it, then we are making a beginning. But the margin of time is thin."

* * *

During the past few years, I have had two opportunities to be the administration candidate for Governor. On one other occasion, I had the opportunity of being the anti-administration candidate. So far, I have been right well satisfied being a Member of Congress. I have been able to do more for my people here than I could have as Governor of Kentucky. Again, this past week speculation starts as to who will be the administration candidate for Governor. In the COURIER-JOURNAL on July 14 is an article entitled "4 'Lead' For Combs-Backed Slate If Wyatt Not In Governor Race This article is as follows:

"Who would Governor Combs' Administration support for Governor in 1963 if Lieutenant Governor Wilson Wyatt runs for the United States Senate next year?

Four names lead the list of possible candidates, highly placed sources told this reporter now that Wyatt appears certain of seeking the Democratic nomination for Senator next May.

They are Ned Breathitt, member of the State Public Service Commission; Highway Commissioner Henry Ward; United States Representative John Watts, Nicholasville, and Court of Appeals Judge John Palmore.

Possible candidates includes United States Representative WILLIAM NATCHER, Bowling Green, Smith Broadbent, Jr., Trigg County farmer and president of the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce; Court of Appeals Judge Morris Montgomery, and Attorney General John Breckinridge.

Since the Combs-Wyatt merger of forces in early 1959, Wyatt has been considered the Administration's unchallenged choice for Governor in 1963.

Whether he could keep that status if he ran for the Senate and lost is open to speculation.

But assuming Wyatt removes himself from consideration in 1963, the Combs faction must go on their own to oppose Governor A. B. Chandler for the governorship.

Chandler has vowed he will seek a third term, a feat never before attempted.

The legislative primary results last May have whetted the interest of potential gubernatorial candidates who appeared reluctant to stand on the Administration record according to sources in a position to know.

The good showing of Combs-backed candidates, these sources say, revealed conclusively there is no ground swell of discontent over the year-old sales tax.

Here is a capsule look at the Administration's leading contenders for governor:

Breathitt, a Hopkinsville lawyer, is well known in Democratic Party circles and bears no political scars that could be damaging in a political campaign.

A similar description fits Palmore, the silver-haired jurist from Henderson.

Both come from sections that place them in strategic positions for siphoning off votes from the Democratic First and Second districts in Western Kentucky.

Ward probably is the best known of the four because of his long public service at the State level and his powerful job of administering highway affairs.

But more cautious observers feel that, although Ward is an efficient administrator and a hard-hitting talker, he lacks the magnetism that appeals to a segment of voters.

A former conservation commissioner from Paducah, Ward has roots in Louisville, where he played a leading role in Chamber of Commerce affairs.

"Being from the home ground of Chandler, a resident of Versailles, in the Sixth District, puts Watts in a favorable position geographically

* * *

Washington was built on a swamp and from time to time right unusual objects are discovered in the excavations for building construction. Recently, the National Geographic Society has sent expeditions across the globe, into the stratosphere and down to the ocean bottom only to find a geological treasure trove in its own back yard.

Excavations for the Society's new building at 17th and M Sts., NW, revealed giant bald cypress stumps that grew in an Ice Age swamp 100,000 to 500,000 years ago.

The swamp, part of a peat bog discovered in 1922 during excavations for the Walker (now Mayflower) Hotel, is known as the Mayflower swamp.

It could have been formed by swollen Ice Age rivers in either the second interglacial period, 500,000 years ago, or the third, 100,000 years back, Washington geologist Arthur S. Knox believes.

Curiously, living examples of the same bald cypress found by the Society stand only a few blocks away. But the present-day trees in Lafayette Park were planted, since they do not grow naturally here now.

The prehistoric stumps are not to be confused with the far older petrified cypress-like stumps—actually, lignite—that Knox found recently in a hole at 15th and Y streets. The geologist says that those are 100 million years old.

Shortly, after I was elected a Member of the House, Drew Pearson contacted me hoping to obtain certain information concerning my Committee. Of course, he failed and I have never been on his list of favorite people. From time to time, he writes an article which meets with my approval and the one which appeared in the WASHINGTON POST on July 14 entitled "Jimmy Morrison Aids Mail Lobby" certainly should be observed by some people in this country. This article is as follows:

"Congressmen sometimes come to Washington with a big blare of trumpets, blow those trumpets hopefully for a time, then subside complacently to an obscure corner of Congress, where, however, they exercise great power of obstruction. This obstruction never makes headlines. But it makes them the darling of certain lobbies.

"Such a Congressman is Jimmy Morrison, genial rotund representative of the 'Strawberry Belt' of Louisiana and darling of the third-class-mail lobby. Jimmy is their darling because he is the No. 1 obstructor of increased postal rates -- a measure that two Presidents, one Republican, the other Democratic, have asked for, and which the Post Office, to balance its expenses, must have.

"And because it is the Democrats more than the Republicans who are blocking the Kennedy postal bill, it might be interesting in this and further columns to take a close look at some of the characters who make up the diverse and divergent Democratic Party.

"Jimmy Morrison and his opposition to the postal bill are especially interesting because when he was running for Governor some years ago he franked out to voters approximately one million pieces of mail--all at the taxpayers' expense. It cost them approximately \$30,000.

Ordinarily, political mail of this kind is not permitted to be sent free. But the smiling Jimmy got around the law by enclosing in each envelope a copy of a Morrison speech, "Our War Heroes Deserve the Best." So the Post Office Department, which Morrison is now helping to block, finally rules that the mailing of a Congressman's speech, even when sent with a raw and unvarnished appeal for votes, was entitled to free mailing privileges.

Jimmy Morrison, despite all the help he got from the Post Office, lost that round--which some people considered lucky for the State of Louisiana, though it has been governed by worse. However, Jimmy has continued to sit, complacent and of late inconspicuous, in the House of Representatives for nearly two decades and has gradually worked himself up to a position of seniority and power in the Post Office Committee.

When Jimmy first arrived in Washington shortly after Pearl Harbor, it was touted as another second coming from Louisiana. Jimmy was supposed to be another Huey Long. Instead of a Kingfish however, he turned out to be a minnow.

One of Morrison's earliest achievements was to get spotted in the Little Red House on R St. where John Monroe, most brazen of all wartime lobbyists, held forth; and where he entertained such unsuspecting big shots as Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and the daughter of Admiral Eric King, then Chief of Naval Operations.

"Congressman Morrison was a frequent diner at the Little Red House, and on one occasion was quite willing to sell the entire muskrat catch of Louisiana--which he obviously did not control--to a New York dealer in return for \$25,000 for his campaign for Governor.

The deal never went through, but Jimmy did get a lot of money to run for Governor--from what source no one ever knew. It caused interesting speculation, due in part to the fact that Jimmy had been sued by the Standard Oil Company for nonpayment of \$3000 for gasoline from a previous campaign, and had trouble paying his hotel bill in Washington. Despite this, he was able to spend about \$200,000 in his campaign.

Jimmy has not been without friends in Washington and Louisiana. They have been loyal and sometimes helpful. One friend has been Murray Olf, underworld lobbyist in Washington who maintained an apartment at the Congressional Hotel, where the Congressman from Louisiana used to attend shrimp suppers.

There, also famed racketeer Joe Adonis of Chicago hid out one night--though Jimmy was not present. From this apartment, phone calls were traced to such chiefs of the underworld as 'Dandy Phil' Kastell of New Orleans and 'Greasy Thumb' Jake Guzik of Chicago.

This friendship with Murray Olf may explain the interesting fact that Morrison introduced several private bills in Congress to permit Silvestro Carollo to remain in the United States despite his record of three convictions for bootlegging, narcotics, and attempted murder.

"Another interesting friend of the genial Congressman from the Strawberry Belt was William Shearer, who got \$40,000 from Bethlehem Steel, Newport News Shipbuilding, and other shipyards for lobbying to break up the Coolidge-naval conference. Shearer was one of the friends reported to have kept Jimmy supplied with campaign funds.

The smiling Jimmy still smiles, despite what his critics say about him. He has a hide as tough as the Louisiana steers that graze along the highways of his State. He has settled down to a cozy place in Congress from which nothing will dislodge him short of national calamity, and the third-class-mailing lobby finds him a very obliging friend."

* * *

In this good year of 1961, we have 10 Clubs in the American League and 8 Clubs in the National League.

The Clubs in the American League are:

Cleveland	Minnesota
New York	Washington
Chicago	Boston
Detroit	Kansas City
Baltimore	Los Angeles

The Clubs in the National League are:

Pittsburg	Los Angeles
Cincinnati	San Francisco
St. Louis	Milwaukee
Chicago	Philadelphia

Biggest tangle in Washington is in the field of foreign affairs. Dean Rusk is Secretary of State. But advising the President also are Robert Kennedy, his brother; Walt Rostow, Ted Sorenson, Lyndon Johnson, Adlai Stevenson, Dean Acheson and Paul Nitze. There are more. Kennedy listening, could become confused.

Partial mobilization, urged by some advisers as Berlin heats up, is not likely to be carried out short of a crisis. National Guard divisions are not due to be called up soon. Reservists do not seem to face an early call. Draft, now under 10,000 a month, is expected to stay at that low level. Regular forces, now in Europe, may be strengthened. Airborne alert probably will be increased.

James Hoffa is the growing power in labor. Hoffa is anti-Kennedy. Hoffa's power exceeds that of John L. Lewis in his heyday. Hoffa is openly building a political fund of great size for use in 1962 and 1964. It may be that labor's political allegiance is dividing somewhat.

July 18, 1961

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration named CAPT. VIRGIL GRISSOM, 35 for the second American-manned space flight scheduled for 7 A.M. today. The countdown began at 7 a.m. yesterday and extensive checks and fueling of the Redstone rocket started. America's only other space veteran, Alan B. Shepard, Jr., was on hand this morning to assist Capt. Grissom. The flight into outer space this time was to have continued for a longer period and the distance was to be greater. Shortly after 5 o'clock this morning, it was agreed that weather would not permit the attempt, and it was postponed.

The turmoil over Berlin continues and it now appears that the White House is shopping around for a tough-minded administrator to replace Chester Bowles as Undersecretary of State. The White House refuses to either deny or confirm the rumor and Bowles' friends are very much in an uproar over this expected ouster. Chester Bowles who is a former Ambassador and Governor of Connecticut was a very ordinary Member of the House. Only when the House Foreign Affairs Committee presented its annual authorization bill did we see Bowles on the Floor, and he, each time, made his usual liberal speech for foreign aid.

President Kennedy is now preparing his answer to Khrushchev on Berlin. The Republic Party is insisting that we establish a firm, tough position insofar as the defense of West Berlin is concerned - and the turn of events in Cuba, Laos, South Korea, and in certain South American countries has been of no advantage to the new Administration. The Republicans are very much delighted and are even now talking of electing a Mayor in New York City this September.

After considerably controversy, the Democratic State Central Executive Committee in Kentucky voted on Friday of last week to pay \$50,000 to the Democratic National Committee which will square all past due accounts. The sum represented a major share of \$76,000 the State Committee has on hand after paying the expenses of last year's presidential and senatorial campaigns totalling \$175,000.

Along with our troubles abroad, we are confronted by a great many conservatives in this country who are definitely against the present legislative program of this Administration, and, especially domestic measures such as school construction legislation and housing legislation. On August 1, the Foreign Secretary of Great Britain, the Foreign Minister of France and the Secretary of State of the United States will meet in conference to plan our program insofar as the Berlin crisis is concerned. Talks and negotiations with the Soviets are already underway, but since the Moscow dictator has announced that he intends before the end of the year to sign a separate treaty with East Germany, the Western allies also are formulating a timetable of countermoves which will likewise be put into operation between now and the end of the year.

The Eichmann trial continues in Jerusalem and Adolph Eichmann was forced to admit on the witness stand this week that he took part with five of the biggest killers of the Nazi regime in a meeting that organized the uprooting of half a million Poles, Jews, Slovenes and Gypsies. Israel Attorney General Gideon Hausner is nearing the end of his cross-examination. On several occasions, the trial has been recessed temporarily due to complete exhaustion of Eichmann. This trial started out on page 1 of the newspapers and now is way over in the paper. Those who really believe in law and order in the world know that the Eichmann trial is strictly a fake insofar as the jurisdiction of the Israel's court is concerned.

The Housing Bill that we passed is still quite controversial from the standpoint of just how much money is authorized under this bill. The bill has nine titles.

Under Title I, section 221 of the rental housing provision under FHA would be liberalized and families would be helped who were displaced by urban renewal. They would be permitted to buy lower priced homes with only \$200 down and under a maximum term up to 35 years.

Under Title II, several low rent public housing programs with 100,000 additional public housing units were authorized.

Title III of the bill would add \$2 billion of new authority to the urban renewal programs.

Title IV provides for additional authorization for the college housing loan program. Here, the bill authorizes \$300 million more new loans for each of the next four years.

Title V would authorize an expanded and liberalized program of loans for community facilities.

Title VI would make several amendments to the FNMA and FHA programs. A new authorization of \$750 million would be added to FNMA's special assistance fund.

Title VII provides for two new programs. The first would authorize the appropriation of \$100 million for partial Federal grants to State and local governments for the acquisition of open land to be held permanently as parks and recreational areas. The second would authorize a new program of FHA mortgage insurance for the acquisition and development of land for residential use.

Title VIII would extend the present farm housing loan program for 4 years and would provide an additional \$200 million for these loans.

Title IX provides for certain provisions concerning savings and loan associations and the amendments under this title will make it possible for savings and loan associations to provide financing for housing for the aged and for urban renewal.

July 19, 1961

Yesterday, the conference report on agricultural appropriations for fiscal year 1962 was adopted by the House and the Senate. In this bill, we have our \$205,000 for the new national tobacco research laboratory at Lexington, Kentucky. This laboratory is the only tobacco research laboratory in this country and not only will be expanded but should produce results for tobacco generally.

Several days ago, I mentioned the fact that the National and American Leagues contained so many teams and the teams were named. This, of course, applied to baseball; and, yesterday, probably the greatest baseball player of all died. This player was TY COBB. He was known as the "Georgia Peach." He played with the Detroit Tigers for 21 years beginning in 1905 and extending through the 1926 season. He was with the Athletics in 1927 and 1928. He had a lifetime batting average of .367, the highest in the history of baseball. He compiled a lifetime total of 4,191 hits and scored 2,244 runs. He stole 60 bases and in 1915 stole 96. Ty Cobb was a baseball super scientist -- a coldly calculating competitor who exploited the weaknesses of his opponents ruthlessly. A great many of the baseball players in his day hated him but his equal will probably never be seen again in the sport of baseball.

From time to time Vice Adm. Hyman G. Rickover appears before the full Committee on Appropriations and each time expresses himself very emphatically. One one occasion in answer to one of my questions, the Admiral, who is quite a "Billy Mitchell", said that he would much rather risk his future with the Congress of the United States than with the Navy Department. In his last appearance, he said that one of the ways to improve our defense effort might be accomplished by doing away with one of the three services. He said that the possible solution might be the combination of the Air Force's Strategic Air Command with the Navy and the Air Force's Space and General Missile effort with the Army. This testimony when released on Monday of this week caused quite a bit of discussion in the different military services.

John B. Duncan, the present Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia and the first Negro Commissioner for the District received unanimous endorsement of the Senate District Committee yesterday. Duncan was born in Springfield, Kentucky.

President Kennedy's 2.5 billion dollar aid to public education and two companion measures which provided for loans under the National Defense Education Act and for loans to private and parochial schools lost in the Rules Committee yesterday on a vote of 8 to 7. Three Democrats joined with the 5 Republicans, and, in addition, to voting 8 to 7 to refuse to hold hearings or to report the bills out, a vote of 8 to 7 also took place against any further consideration of these bills during the present session. Representative Delaney, a strong Catholic Member of the Committee, joined with the two Democrats from the deep South and the 5 Republican Members to bring about this action.

Of course, Calendar Wednesday procedure might be considered and a discharge petition. Calendar Wednesday simply means that the Chairman of the Committee reporting the bill to the Rules Committee would have to call the bill up when the committee is called in alphabetical order - and the bill would have to be completed during the legislative day. Obtaining 219 signatures on a discharge petition would be almost impossible.

"The United States, Britain and France solemnly warned the Soviet Union yesterday that attempts to impose its will on West Berlin can bring war, but they held out hope for a freely-negotiated settlement on 'problems of Germany'.

In parallel notes, the Western Big Three responded to the intensified Soviet demands to alter the status of West Berlin, which Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev made on June 3-4 in his Vienna meeting with President Kennedy.

The notes, which were delivered in Moscow Monday and published in Western capitals yesterday were all sombre in tone. This matched the grim nature of Khrushchev's stand in Vienna, and his own comments and Western responses since then.

The lengthiest, and the sternest, was the United States reply. It was the main document, in reply to an aide memoire which Khrushchev gave the President.

All three Western notes served notice that "grave dangers" would accompany the fulfilment of the declared course on which the Soviet Union is embarked.

Khrushchev has threatened to sign by year's end a separate peace treaty with Community East Germany, turning over to it Soviet responsibility for assuring Allied access to West Berlin, 110 miles inside East Germany. This could leave the West to the mercy of bargaining with a regime it does not even recognize as a legitimate government. Khrushchev has said that West Berlin, occupied by $2\frac{1}{4}$ million people and a potent Allied outpost should be converted into a 'demilitarized free city.'

The United States replied yesterday:

'The international dispute arising out of Soviet claims would have the gravest effects upon international peace and security, and endanger the lives and well-being of millions of people.'

There were no real surprises either of language or substance in any of the Western replies, however. The firm tone was anticipated; so was the door held ajar for negotiations, the nature of which deliberately was not defined at this stage.

No one expects that the notes themselves will deter Khrushchev. They are intended to set the world scene for the Western case. They serve notice that the West will respond with force if the Soviet Union tries to ride roughshod over Allied rights; equally importantly, they explain to world opinion what these rights are and what lies behind Soviet attempts to overturn them.

While President Kennedy has been studying military strengthening actions to resist the Soviet pressure, there never has been any doubt that the Western powers will try to negotiate a way out of the crisis, as they did, inconclusively, in 1959. Then, as now, the Western object is to widen the area of negotiations beyond the Berlin issue itself--where the Soviet bloc has the main cards, for it controls physical access to the city.

All the Western notes contained language parallel to these words in the United States reply:

'As in the past, the United States Government is always prepared to consider in agreement with its allies a freely negotiated settlement of the unresolved problems of Germany. Such a settlement must be in conformity with the principle of self-determination and with the interests of all concerned.

'The United States Government for its part has never contemplated confronting the Soviet Government with a fait accompli. It hopes that for its part the Soviet Government will renounce any idea of taking such action, which as noted would have unforeseeable consequences.

'It thinks it necessary to warn the Soviet Government in all seriousness of the grave dangers of such a course, and to express the hope that the Soviet Government will rather aim, as does the United States Government, at the creation of conditions in which a genuine and peaceful settlement of outstanding problems can be pursued.'

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In summary, the reasoning set out in the 3500-word American note is as follows:

'There is no reason for a crisis over Berlin. If one develops it is because the Soviet Union is attempting to invade the basic rights of others.'

The Allied rights in Berlin are war-won rights, confirmed by a series of agreements. 'They cannot be unilaterally abrogated by any act of the Soviet government. If any one of the four (Soviet Union, United States, Britain, France) withdraws from these arrangements, then it is clearly the responsibility of the other three to make such dispositions with respect to the exercise of their access rights as they deem appropriate.'

While the Soviet Union claims that its intention is to convert West Berlin to a 'free city', East German Communist boss Walter Ulbricht has said he will seek to close Tempelhof Airport (the exit route for more than 4000 refugees a week who flee from East Germany and East Berlin). Ulbricht also has implied, the note continued, that he intends to close down the refugee centers in West Berlin, and to 'interfere in West Berlin where it suits his purpose.'

This is an attempt 'to jeopardize gravely the very peace in the name of which the Soviet action is taken.' The Soviet Union, 'having perviously occupied East Berlin and violated its Four Power status,' established a 'so-called 'German Democratic Republic,' which is not freely chosen' and is 'an instrument of Soviet foreign policy.' The Soviet Union now seeks '... to extend its postwar empire by the absorption of the Eastern sector of Berlin and to shift the Four Power principle from all of Berlin to the Western part of the city alone.'

The United States agrees that a German peace settlement to resolve the whole question of divided Germany 'is long overdue,' but the Soviet Union 'has blocked all progress.'

This Nation 'is not wedded to one particular arrangement for Berlin,' as demonstrated by its proposals in the 1959 conference, but it is determined to maintain 'the freedom of the people of West Berlin . . .' There will be 'no real solution of the German problem, nor any real tranquility in Central Europe,' until Germany is reunified on the basis of 'self-determination. Meantime, there is no 'danger of conflagration in Europe,' as charged by the Soviet Union.'

As for West Berlin, 'a city does not become free merely by calling it free . . . There is peace in Germany today even though the situation is 'abnormal' . . . All the world will plainly see that the misuse of such words as 'peace' and 'freedom' cannot conceal a threat to raise tension to the point of danger and suppress the freedom of those who now enjoy it.'

President Kennedy won bi-partisan support on Capitol Hill yesterday for this reply to the Soviet Union."

July 20, 1961

My nephews, "Doug" and "Chuck" Reardon, are visiting me for a period of some two weeks. During this time "Doug" will serve as a page for one week and "Chuck" will serve for one week. This is "Chuck's" first experience and "Doug's" third. Both of the boys make excellent pages and are really enjoying their temporary assignment. At the close of each week, since neither one of these boys are on the payroll, I sit down and attempt to work out a banker's agreement with them -- which is a whole lot to their advantage, and not too much to mine.

These two boys are fine boys and should go a long way in life.

In driving back and forth to the House Office Building each day, I am reminded somewhat of the article which appeared in one of the Washington papers several months ago - "Driven to It". This article was written by Robert C. Ruark, and is as follows:

"I have been to some wars not of my making, and I have encountered angry cow elephants and irritated tigers and I have even driven North Carolina roads and survived. I have ducked gypsy carts in Spain and have attempted to stay even drinking gin with the Royal Navy. I have flown New Guinea in single-engined aircraft, ducking through mountain passes, and have invited the anger of large women.

But I have never known sheer terror as I have known it in Washington, trying to fight my way from the Daily News Building to my wife's folks' home in Chevy Chase. It should be against the law in Washington for people to drive automobiles. Just as this is the seat of government it is also a large, busy insane asylum peopled by maniacs in two-toned cars.

Nobody walks in Washington. Everybody has at least two cars, and I get the distinct impression that each man is driving both vehicles at once. Maybe they have laws here, but they haven't any keepers. Three lanes of traffic zig and zag and stop short and turn on dimes. They change the legality of the rights and lefts according to the hours, and trying to avoid murder while reading the fine print is a certain ticket to suicide.

It is impossible to get from here to there. You start out for a destination two blocks distant and wind up in Baltimore because this arrow says go thataway, and the other arrow says stop, and the other says no turns at all, and the other says go straight up, and the other says burrow underground and the final one says sell the car and buy a mule. Washington is the top for confusion of traffic, as well as confusion of thought. It's no wonder Ike needs a helicopter to get to the airport.

It is five o'clock and time to go home and I don't think I'll go. I will just sit here and starve to death, which, perhaps, will lead to a longer life than braving Connecticut Avenue

* * *

Hope that Astronaut Virgil Grissom would take off Wednesday on his once delayed rocket ride into space faded when cloudy and showery weather persisted. I do hope that this second attempt into outer space is successful because with all of our present-day problems, it would just be too much to lose this second astronaut.

July 21, 1961

Our second manned flight into outer space was successful. Astronaut Virgil I. Grissom travelled some 15 minutes and successfully landed. In making an attempt to recover the space capsule, some difficulty arose and the capsule sunk. So far, Grissom's flight was successful and he had no after effects.

The Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate yesterday reported out the Mutual Security Authorization bill for fiscal year 1962. The 5-year proposal for economic assistance was agreed to and this comes as quite a surprise to the Members of the House. Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State, and Douglas Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury, have this day directed a letter to me concerning the overall program. The letter is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

July 18, 1961

Dear Mr. Natcher:

The Congress will shortly be acting upon legislation authorizing the continuance of the foreign aid program and on appropriations to carry it forward. We believe that the passage of the foreign aid legislation as requested by the President is of such critical importance to our national interest that we are taking this unusual step of communicating with you personally regarding certain key questions that have been raised during the Congressional hearings.

Are the Sums Requested for Foreign Aid Necessary?

The continuance of economic and military assistance on the scale proposed by the President is compelled by our commitment to our own freedom and to the building of a decent world order. With respect to economic assistance, nations old and new are struggling along the path from formal independence into nationhood and are determined to have the benefits of modern civilization. If the democratic world does not help them, the Communists will leap aboard this great revolution of freedom, seize it, direct it to their own ends, and make it the instrument of their

limitless imperialist ambitions. We will be false both to our own national interest and to our obligations to others if we allow this to happen.

With respect to military assistance there is an inescapable partnership between economic and social progress on the one hand and conditions of essential security on the other. The Communists continue to use internal subversion, paramilitary action and the shadowing threat of military attack to bring other peoples under their domination. In this way they threaten the peace of the world and the security of our own nation. Under these circumstances we must continue our military assistance program. Minimum levels of safety require the sums requested.

Why is Borrowing Authority Important to the Aid Program?

For two reasons:

First, if the United States is to be of substantial help to the less-developed nations in their efforts to meet the demands of their people for economic growth, it will be imperative in many cases to provide assurances that our loan aid will be forthcoming in known amounts over a period of several years--that is, to make long-term commitments. Such assurances are vital in helping the recipient countries to make the hard political decisions involved in self-help measures and internal reforms necessary to economic and social progress. Moreover, our ability to pledge aid in advance will be a significant factor in obtaining assurances of contributions from other industrialized nations.

Second, for the United States to be able to give these essential assurances of aid over a period of years, it will be necessary to free our development lending program from the difficulties of working under the uncertainties inherent in annual requests for funds. It must be put on a basis where there can be reasonable assurance of the availability of known levels of funds over a reasonable period of years, against which forward commitments may be made. Borrowing authority is the customary method used by Congress to finance United States Government lending agencies which must make such forward commitments. It is the established, practical means by which this crucial need of the aid program can be met.

Is Borrowing Authority Fiscally Irresponsible?

The answer to this question is categorically "no". Borrowing authority has been used by the Congress to finance more than 20 Federal lending activities, beginning with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in 1932 and continuing through action by the Congress in the current session in the Area Redevelopment Act, the veterans Loan Act and the Housing Act. Borrowing authority would not require an increase in the public debt or borrowing from the public any more than any other form of funding. Whether such an increase may be necessary will depend at any given time on the over-all receipts of the United States Government as compared to its over-all expenditures. Thus, the effect of the aid program on the public debt would be exactly the same whether the program were funded by borrowing authority or by annual appropriations.

Activities under the borrowing authority would be included in the annual budget just as they are for the more than 20 existing activities now financed through borrowing.

The request for borrowing authority made four years ago by President Eisenhower, Secretary Dulles, and Under Secretary Herter for the Development Loan Fund was made at a time when it was intended that the DLF should make loans repayable in local currencies. It should be noted that under the new program loans would be repaid only in dollars.

In sum, we are convinced that borrowing authority for long-term development lending is fiscally sound and represents the most efficient and least costly method of providing development assistance.

Would a Multi-year Authorization of Appropriations Do?

No. Such an arrangement still would not provide the needed basis to give reasonable assurances of funds for future years in cases where this would be important. Such an authorization would not provide Congressional authority for advance commitments. The future availability of United States funds would still be subject to annual appropriations in amounts which could be known for only one year at a time.

The nature of the annual appropriations process simply does not provide the reasonably assured availability of future funds for development lending required by other nations if they are to undertake long-term development programs dependent on the future receipt of agreed amounts of funds. This need would not

be met even if, for example, it were to be agreed that funds should be made available by borrowing authority authorized by legislation--but only on an annual basis. Such an arrangement would still not provide the Congressional authority required to make the needed advance commitments.

Would Borrowing Authority Deprive Congress of Control?

No, it would not. The President is asking the Congress to exercise its power to make a national decision that the United States will participate in the process of development for a realistic period of five years. This action will announce a national policy of the greatest significance. The President's proposal does not ask for any reduction in the control of Congress over the aid program except in the single essential that Congress itself will establish a policy that a specific amount of funds will be available for a stated period unless reasons of sufficient consequence arise to curtail or revoke them.

Within this single premise the proposed statute does everything reasonably possible to preserve to the Congress effective control. The proposed statute does not ask that the funds be made available all at once but only by annual increments. It would establish criteria for their use. Quarterly reports are to be made. Standards for loans will be set by an inter-agency loan committee. All grant aid will still be the subject of annual aid legislation which will be presented to both the authorizing and appropriating committees. During this process all development lending operations will also be reviewed

The Congress could take action in the annual aid bill or at any other time during the year upon the basis of the quarterly reports to change the lending criteria and other provisions covering loans or to curtail or even to end the borrowing authority or any part of it.

It is important to realize also that the proposed legislation makes the new lending program subject to the provisions of the Government Corporation Control Act, now generally applicable to existing Government lending activities financed by borrowing authority. Under these provisions, the Executive Branch will submit each year to the Appropriations Committees of the House and the Senate for approval a budget program containing estimates of operations for the following fiscal year.

What Advantage Would Borrowing Authority, Subject to such Controls, Have?

It would have a very significant advantage. It would create a strong presumption, which does not exist under the present system, that funds in known amounts would be available for the continuation of the program, even though the Congress could take later action to the contrary. The developing nations will feel safe in the conviction that the Congress, once having asserted its policy, will not reverse it unless it finds that the purposes of the legislation are not being fulfilled or that other circumstances of an exceptional nature make such action necessary.

Yesterday, Congress authorized the sum of \$1,784,300,000 for space administration project. The spending authorization included a down-payment on the estimated \$20 billion cost of landing a man on the Moon. The bill now goes to the White House for the President's signature.

General of the Army, Douglas Mac Arthur, who at 81 is the Nation's oldest officer in active service, had luncheon with President Kennedy yesterday at the White House. After the luncheon General MacArthur who reported to the President on his visit to the Philippines, said that the President had changed very little since he was one of his PT Boat Commanders in the Pacific War.

President Kennedy has decided to extend the summer training of selected National Guard units rather than calling them into Federal service at this time. This move and a long-range build up of conventional war forces were reported among the steps agreed upon at Wednesday's National Security Council meeting. In addition to the extra training for the National Guard units, President Kennedy is now advocating more activity insofar as civil defense is concerned. The President is making recommendations for the construction of both public and private bomb-proof nuclear shelters. This matter was brought to the attention of our Committee on Appropriations about 3-years ago and the estimated cost for an adequate shelter program totalled some \$6 billion.

The American Medical Association has recently organized a new group designated as the American Medical Policy Action Committee. A former president of the AMA will be chairman. This man is Dr. Gunnar Gunderson of La Crosse. The Medical Assistance Bill for the Aged appears to be the target of this group and according to my information, we may have such a bill before the House within the next 90 days.

An article appeared in the Washington Post today entitled "The Shakedown Cruise". This article was written by Joseph Alsop and is as follows:

"The shakedown cruise of the Kennedy Administration ended this week, not many days after the end of the President's first half year in office. The last phase, enduring a full six weeks, was the laborious effort to chart a course for the Berlin crisis; and this has now been done.

Probably the best clue to the sometimes bewildering events of these past six months is a rather minor and seemingly irrelevant anecdote. While in Paris, the President read one of the criticisms of his journey abroad that were then being published. He had just seen Gen. de Gaulle he had been enormously impressed by him, and had established a useful rapport. Stung by the editorial criticism (as he always is, and to an undue degree), he burst out:

'I'd been briefed backwards and forwards for hours on end about de Gaulle's character and views; and I'd read every damned paper about our disagreements with him. But I didn't really know what the man was like, and I didn't see his viewpoint in the right perspective until I talked with him myself. That's enough to justify this trip.'

The point of the anecdote is that this exceedingly intelligent man, who devours print with such astonishing voracity, is nonetheless one of those people who learn best by direct experience. It took a lot of exceedingly rough direct experience to cure the President of the overoptimism he brought to the White House on Inauguration Day

KENNEDY'S initial over-optimism was humanly understandable. As the first member of his church to reach the Presidency, he had just done what everyone was saying could never be done only 12 months earlier. To do this, he had taken a whole series of hair-raising political risks; and he had been rewarded every time. Now he saw almost the whole country glowing with pleasure, at the novel spectacle of youth, energy, and a new style in the White House.

It was enough to persuade anyone that the longshots would always gallop home if he backed them. And he duly backed them, most notably in Cuba.

In terms of its practical after-effects, Cuba was not as bad an error as Laos, where we talked tough and then did nothing. And Laos, in turn, was not as bad an error as the failure to demand, at the very beginning of the Administration, the kind of increased defense effort that is now to be undertaken. Yet Cuba left the ugliest heritage of scars of every kind.

Even so, remnants of over-optimism clearly persisted until the confrontation in Vienna with Nikita S. Khrushchev. The President had hoped, with some justification, that if he talked to Khrushchev with calm but stern precision, he might then receive a calm and sensible reply.

Just as seeing was understanding in the case of de Gaulle, so seeing was believing in the case of Khrushchev. Previously, Kennedy had not quite convinced himself that Khrushchev was borrowing pages, with cunning calculation, from the book of Adolf Hitler. But now he was convinced; and he had the Berlin crisis to cope with, as well.

The result was the phase which has just been terminated. It is hard to sum up, but it seems a good guess that this phase has been chiefly marked, for Kennedy as an individual, by a sudden at first disturbing, sense of the terrifying weight of his own responsibility. At the end of the phase, most certainly, there are no more vestiges of the old belief in the profitableness of long-shot bets.

This pattern, of initial over-optimism leading to initial error, is by no means novel in the White House. One of the Presidents Kennedy most admires, Franklin D. Roosevelt, had a far worse case of galloping self-confidence after his re-election in 1936. So did Harry S. Truman after his triumph in 1948. In both cases, what happened later on finally mattered far more than the post-election mistakes.

What will happen later on, in the case of John F. Kennedy, must be left to the fortune-tellers for the present. For two points are already worth noting. The weight of his responsibility, which seemed to gall the President's shoulders for a while after Vienna, is now a calmly, soberly accepted burden. One could see a much at the last press conference, when the Berlin decision-making process was just finishing.

Then, too, it is well to remember the congressional session after the Democratic convention. That rough time showed that Kennedy has a knack for going through troughs of fortune and coming out of them riding the crest of the wave. As the outcome at Berlin will mainly determine whether the President will again come out riding the wave crest, one must wish him luck."

My two visiting nephews, Doug and Chuck Reardon are really enjoying themselves. This week, Doug is working as a Page and Chuck is working in my office. In order to become better acquainted with the Capitol, Chuck has been going around with Doug on some of his errands from time to time and today was one of those times. Shortly after-noon, Doug stopped into the office and told Chuck he wanted him to go with him over to the Senate Office Buildings - and in this way he would learn how to go from these two parti-cular buildings to the Capitol. The added attraction of this was the privilege of riding on the little train from the Capitol to both of the Senate Office Buildings. In passing the Senate Dining Room on the first floor of the Capitol, Doug collided with a waiter who was backing out of the door with a huge tray of mashed potatoes, coffee and other articles--and the coffee and potatoes descended upon Doug. It was fortunate that he was not scalded notwithstanding the fact that his shirt and trousers on his right side were sopped from top to bottom. In explaining the incident, Chuck said he continued walking because he did not want to appear to be related to Doug, or to the potatoes, or coffee.

July 24, 1961

For a number of years, the law enforcement situation in the Covington and Newport areas has been extremely difficult and during the hearing before the Special Commissioner in Frankfort, a former House of Prostitute^{Operator} told of Circuit Judge Ray Murphy, Commonwealth Attorney William Wise and a dozen or more other officers or officials who received payoffs regu-larly to permit places of prostitution to operate

Our second astronaut travelled 118 miles into the sky, and after a 2-minute swim in the Ocean was picked up by a helicopter. The exact spot in the Atlantic is some 303 miles southeast of Cape Canaveral, Florida - the rocket-landing site. The \$5 million instrument laden capsule Liberty Bell 7 sank in 16,800 feet of water due to a faulty-firing mechanism connected with the hatch. On his flight Grissom attained a top speed of 5,280 miles an hour and is the second American to explore space.

"President Kennedy said he would report Tuesday on recommendations to bolster the Nation's military preparedness.

Cranking up a nation to meet a world crisis is a little bit like cranking up a Model T. First, you have to get the thing headed in the right direction. Then, you have to decide how much spark to give it. Finally, you have to be careful not to wear yourself out cranking or get an arm broken or be run over when it catches fire

President Kennedy, with the help of his advisers, apparently has decided where the Nation is going in preparing to meet the Berlin and other crises and how fast and how long to crank. On Tuesday he will tell the people.

The time lapse between the decision and the announcement has resulted in all sorts of speculation and many people have been led to expect something bold and dramatic. This could be unfortunate.

While the administration certainly believes the decisions significant, unless they are a little dramatic many Americans may feel that the mountain labored and produced only a mouse.

One decision that seems certain is a request for more defense money. The additional amount to be asked by the President has been estimated at \$3 to \$5 billion.

Mr. Kennedy said Wednesday at his press conference that the United States and its allies must be prepared "to move not only through the present difficulties (the Berlin crisis) but . . . we have to look forward to many challenges in the coming months and years."

A military buildup is aimed not only at strengthening the Nation's military position, but to impress the Soviet Union and our allies that we mean business, and to impress the American people with the seriousness of the situation."

* * *

July 27, 1961

In a speech to the nation, President Kennedy on Tuesday night warned the Soviet Union that the West would go to war to defend the freedom of Berlin, and further declared that he would ask Congress for nearly \$3.5 billion in additional funds to increase the size of the armed forces and to provide for civil defense. In closing, he stated that all of us love our country and we shall do everything possible to serve it best. Further, he stated that in meeting his responsibilities in the coming months as President, he needed the good will and support of our people and above all our prayers.

Under the provisions of President Kennedy's speech some 217,000 more men will be called into armed services.

This past weekend one of the Eastern Airlines' planes was hijacked at Miami and the pilot was forced to fly the plane to Havana. A Cuban who resided in Miami and, who by the way is a citizen of this country, with the use of a pistol behind the locked door to the cockpit forced the pilot to fly this plane together with all his passengers to Cuba. The passengers and the crew were released today and returned to this country. The plane is still in Cuba and some of the Senators state that we should go and get this plane and that is enough is enough as far as Cuba is concerned.

On Monday of this week, I requested the Subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture to approve the Big Reedy Creek Watershed which is located in Butler, Edmonson and Grayson Counties. This is a \$960,840 project and will be approved finally within the next few days.

The Corps of Engineers have ordered a survey of the coal reserves in the Warren, Butler and Edmonson Counties section. This survey will be used in determining the necessity for reconstruction of locks and dams 3 and 4. We now have money in the Public Works bill for this survey.

Doug and Chuck Reardon, my two nephews, enjoyed their visit in Washington and today Virginia is driving them back to Philadelphia. It has been a great experience for Chuck, and although Doug has served three times as page he again enjoyed every minute of his stay. It is a lot of fun out of the boys from the start of politics. Doug is inclined to follow his father's leadership and be a Republican and Chuck, who by the way is a whole lot sharper in politics, is inclined to be a Democrat. Yesterday afternoon just before they left, Chuck typed a little note on the electric typewriter for delivery to Doug.

The note is as follows:

"Dear NUM: I will not be accepted as your brother because you are a Republican.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Charles Reardon"

I was notified this past week that my request that Henderson County be permitted to use the Old Post Office building in Henderson while plans were being formulated for a new courthouse was granted.

Yesterday, I received an invitation to attend a White House luncheon honoring the Vice President of Nationalist China, Cheng Chen, and Mrs. Cheng Chen. I am trying to find out at this time as to whether or not we will have a rollcall vote on Monday and if we do, it will be impossible for me to attend this luncheon. An article appeared in yesterday's paper - "White House Luncheon For Chinese Vice President". The article is as follows:

"Mrs. Cheng Chen, wife of the Vice President of China will accompany her husband when he arrives here Monday for a three-day visit at the invitation of President Kennedy, according to the embassy here.

A spokesman at the embassy described the trip as a 'return visit' to that earlier this year of Vice President and Mrs. Lyndon Johnson to China.

The Chinese official will travel with a party of 13 arriving at MATS terminal at 10:20 a.m.

They will be met by Vice President Johnson and Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

Vice President and Mrs. Chen will be honored at a luncheon on Monday to be given by President Kennedy at the White House.

On Tuesday evening Secretary of State Mrs. Rusk will give a dinner in honor of the visitors in the State dining room of the State Department.

Chinese Ambassador and Mrs. Yeh will give a reception for the Vice President at Mrs. Chen on Wednesday from 5:30 to 7 at the embassy and at 8 p.m. that evening the Chens will give a return dinner in honor of President Kennedy at the Mayflower Hotel.

After dinner Chinese bass-baritone Yi-Kuan will present a program of classical Chinese music.

Among those traveling in the Vice Presidential party will be the Foreign Minister and Mrs. Huan Shen, Chief of Protocol Joseph Ku, Mr. Shen, Director of Government Information, and Lt. Gen. Ming-Tang Lai, vice chief of the Chinese General Staff.

Vice President and Mrs. Chen will stay at the President's Guest House while they are in Washington. They leave on August 3."

* * *

July 28, 1961

When the President of the United States extends an invitation to a Member of Congress or to anyone, in fact, to be present at the White House at a certain time for lunch under no circumstances do you refuse except in case of extreme illness. After receiving President Kennedy's invitation to be present at lunch on Monday, we were informed by the leadership that acting under President Kennedy's speech to the nation on Tuesday night, the Armed

Services Committee would on this same Monday call up under unanimous consent H. J. Res. 505 which authorizes the President to call up ready reserve active duty members up to 250,000. In addition, we were advised that this would be a rollcall vote. The period through which we are passing is critical and this type of resolution of course, will be unaminously passed and the people expect their Representatives to be present and be counted. Although I have never missed a vote, I probably would have taken a chance if any other bill had been up except this bill which grants the President's request for additional manpower. In explaining this matter to the White House, I was informed that a few other Members who also were invited to the luncheon had called attention to the resolution and were explaining that they too could not attend the luncheon. This explanation was understood and agreed to. Just as a matter of correct procedure I have directed a letter to the White House explaining my situation and regretting my inability to attend the President's luncheon.

July 31, 1961

The world situation remains serious. Today, we will take up in the House H. J. Res. 505 which provides authorization for calling up the ready reserve. The situation is reviewed very much in detail in the NEW YORK TIMES Sunday paper. In brief, the situation is as follows:

"In September West Germany elects a new parliament--and possibly there opens a new scene in the German drama, now focused on Berlin.

In October the Soviet Communist party held its Twenty-second Congress--the occasion, most likely, for an assertion by Premier Khrushchev of strong leadership against the West.

In December there arrives the deadline implicit in Khrushchev's demand that the Berlin question be settled this year--or it may come earlier.

It was with this time-table in mind that President Kennedy acted last week.

On Tuesday night the President made a much-publicized-in-advance 'fireside chat' to the nation. He was confronted with a four-fold task:

- (1) To convince Khrushchev that the U. S. was in earnest in countering his challenge.
- (2) To persuade the American people that there was a time of 'clear and present danger'.
- (3) To assure the world in general and the uncommitted areas in particular that despite our sternness in meeting the Russian threat we were always ready to negotiate.
- (4) To seize the initiative from the Russians in the propaganda war.

In brief, these were the President's moves to fulfill these four tasks:

He called for a build-up of U. S. armed strength, drawing upon Selective Service and the reserves for new manpower. 'We do not want to fight,' he said, 'but we have fought before.'

He emphasized that the Communist threat was 'worldwide' and imposed heavy burdens on the American people. 'We have,' he added, a 'sober responsibility: to recognize the possibilities of nuclear war in the missile age.'

He said that the U. S. was willing to negotiate 'with any and all nations' on the issues involved in West Berlin. What was not negotiable, Mr. Kennedy said, was 'the freedom of the city.'

He challenged the Russians to put the Berlin question to the tests of 'international adjudication' and free votes in Berlin and Germany.

The reaction to the President's words was strong. Congress moved with extraordinary speed to put his military program through. The nation seemed overwhelmingly to approve his stand. Among the Allies it found a similar response--although one of them, France, was deeply preoccupied with her problems in North Africa. Mr. Kennedy's stress on the search for peace was applauded in uncommitted areas. The Russians, as expected, charged him with fostering 'war hysteria'.

The general feeling was that, despite the strong military posture struck by both sides, the Berlin crisis would in the end prove to be political rather than military.

The prospect was that there would be negotiations, in one form or another, but with little likelihood that they would produce solutions. Thus it was expected that the crisis would be postponed again, with Berlin remaining a lever for future Soviet pressures against the West.

Berlin is a button that Mr. Khrushchev presses whenever he wants to stir up trouble in the cold war. The opportunity exists because of the city's geographical isolation, 110 miles inside East Germany. The Soviet Premier first hit the button in the autumn of 1958. He has since pressed it many times, but each time save the last he has taken his finger off on some pretext.

The finger was off in the first months of Mr. Kennedy's Presidency. Western attention was concentrated on the crisis in Laos and the deadlock in the nuclear test talks. The Berlin situation was so quiet that as late as May 20 President Kennedy delivered to Congress a 'second State of the Union' message without even mentioning Berlin or Germany.

But a week later Mr. Khrushchev hit the button again. At his meeting with President Kennedy in Vienna June 3-4, he presented an aide-memoire which declared that Russia 'deems it necessary to normalize the situation in West Berlin' and spoke of 'six months' as the deadline for a solution. Failing agreement, he warned, Russia would sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany-which would have the effect of turning over to the East German regime the control of Western military access routes to Berlin.

Since Vienna the Soviet Premier has stepped up the pressure over Berlin. In a fireside chat to the Russian people June 15 he declared that a settlement of the Berlin question 'must be obtained this year.'

By July 9 Mr. Khrushchev was getting tougher. 'In view of the growing military budgets of the NATO countries,' he said in a speech, 'the Soviet Government has *** (decided) to increase defense spendings in the current year by 3,133,000,000 rubles (\$3.5 billion) * * * to (a total of) 12,399,000,000 (\$13.8 billion.)' He also announced suspension of a projected 1,200,000-man cut in military manpower.

The Soviet Premier's tough line produced rising tensions. In East Germany, fear that the Communists might slam shut the gates to freedom turned the flow of refugees to the West through Berlin into a flood.

During these weeks, the President was engaged in intensive consultations with Western leaders and with his key aides.

On July 17 the three allies sent similar notes replying to the Soviet aide-memoire. The U. S. note said: '(The West) will defend its legal rights (in Berlin) against attempts at unilateral abrogation.'

By that time Washington was abuzz with talk of plans by the Administration to build up the nation's defenses in order to be ready for a show-down over Berlin if Mr. Khrushchev rejected effort at solving the crisis through diplomacy. At a news conference on July 19 President Kennedy said: 'Today there is peace in Berlin, in Germany and in Europe. If that peace is destroyed by the unilateral actions of the Soviet Union, its leaders will bear a heavy responsibility.'

It was against that background of rising pressure and tension that President Kennedy went before the American people last Tuesday night."

An editorial also appeared in the NEW YORK TIMES entitled "We Arm for Peace". This editorial is as follows:

"Sixteen years after the last global war the world is being threatened with a new and far more devastating war because another truculent and ambitious dictator pursues another dream of world domination. Ironically enough, because of our own blunders, the focal point of this threat is the very place from which the last would-be world conqueror set his armies on the march--Berlin.

As President Kennedy emphasized in his momentous speech last week, Berlin now lies on the frontier of freedom and the Russian threat to it is a threat to freedom everywhere. That is why the President's response to this threat is being acclaimed wherever men breathe in freedom.

Under the impact of this threat Congress is rushing to give the President all the men and all the money he requests for our defense. Under the same impact it is now moving rapidly to assure the other arm of our defense--foreign aid. Our European allies may seem to lag behind because of various special concerns of their own, but they are moving in the same direction.

Yet, with all the dramatics attending them, these are primarily only the first precautionary measures against a still inconceivable outbreak of Soviet madness. They are notice to Premier Khrushchev that we will fight if he forces us to fight. But they also have another purpose. As President Kennedy stressed, we do not want to fight; we want to settle all disputes by peaceful means in keeping with the United Nations Charter, and the military measures are intended to persuade the Soviet ruler that this is the better way. We still aim to parley.

Indeed, inter-Allied consultations indicate that the West is preparing to launch a peace offensive to counter the Soviet war offensive. To launch such a peace offensive the West must come forth again with a comprehensive peace program that will find world-wide support. This program must remain firm in its principles, which we cannot change like a shirt. The most important of these principles is freedom, which we cannot surrender, and self-determination, which, in contrast to the Soviet ruler, we cannot espouse in one place and deny in another.

The program must also be flexible in the application of these principles which, like liberty itself, must be subject to the liberty and security of others. On that score, in Secretary Rusk's words, the range for negotiation is 'considerable,' and that range includes a European security system, final settlement of the German borders, which are still an element of insecurity, removal of removable 'irritants,' reduction and ultimate withdrawal of troops and, in the end, disarmament.

What is not negotiable is Western surrender to Russian domination. If Premier Khrushchev is ready to abandon that aim in practice, however much his Communist doctrine inclines him to proclaim it in public, this year of threatened war could mark the great turning point on the road toward the just and lasting peace we seek."

* * *

The House Foreign Affairs Committee approved authority to lend up to \$3.8 billion for foreign aid over five years without yearly congressional appropriations.

The action of this Committee authorizes foreign aid assistance and loans of \$4,355,500,000 for fiscal year 1962. The total includes \$900 million that the administration could borrow from the Treasury for foreign loans. The Committee also approved the request for authority to get from the Treasury, without annual congressional appropriations, \$1.6 billion for loans in each of the next four years. For current year foreign aid operations, the House group cut \$407 million from the administration request. This is \$29 million less than the reduction made by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The House group following the action of the Senate in trimming \$200 million from the half-billion dollar contingency fund requested by the President. The two committees also made identical cuts of \$85 million in military assistance and both eliminated the full request of \$20 million for research. The House Committee reduced the administrative expense request by \$2 million.

Since I have been a Member of Congress, I have had some right unusual requests. Shortly after being named a Member of the Committee on District of Columbia budget, I received a campaign contribution offer in a substantial amount. I informed the man who made the offer that I accepted no campaign contributions from no one -- and that in every political campaign race I have made, I have paid all of my own bills. In some instances, I have been somewhat embarrassed over offers which I have refused because some of my good friends felt they should help me. During the past week, Representative John L. McMillan, chairman of the District of Columbia Legislative Committee started pointing his finger at the Licensing Department of the District and made certain urgent requests which were refused.

The newspaper ~~ers~~ took this matter up and in Sturday's paper appears an article "McMillan Admits Aid In Auto Buy". This article is as follows:

"Rep. John L. McMillan, chairman of the House District Committee, confirmed last night that a 1961 black Cadillac sedan was purchased for him by an insurance man who is bidding on a District stadium contract.

McMillan (D-S.C.) identified the go-between in the April deal as Don B. Reynolds, District and Silver Spring insurance executive whom he described as one 'I have known all my life.' McMillan said he reimbursed Reynolds for the \$5100 outlay with two checks, one for \$2000 and one for \$3100.

The firm of Don Reynolds Associates, Inc. is one of four insurance agencies that have submitted proposals on personal liability and property damage insurance coverage for events at the District stadium which is expected to be ready in time for the fall football season.

Altogether, proposals by five companies have been submitted, including two from Reynolds. Members of the Armory Board said the amount of coverage had not been set but that it would be large.

Other agencies that have submitted proposals include Adgate A. Lipscomb and Son, who now holds the insurance contract on the armory; Robert P. DeOrsey Inc., and Hugh P. Flynn.

McMillan's role with the Armory Board is unique. He, along with Sen. Alan Bible (D-Nev.) chairman of the Senate District Committee, appoint the only non-Government member of the Board. The present appointee is James F. Reilly, chairman.

Other members are Walter N. Tobriner, President of the Board of Commissioners, and Maj. Gen. W. H. Abendroth.

Efforts to reach Reynolds for comment on the developments were unsuccessful last night.

McMillan said he had Reynolds buy the Cadillac at Capitol Cadillac-Oldsmobile, 1222 22d St., NW, which, by odd co-incidence, is owned by Floyd D. Akers, whom Reilly succeeded as chairman of the Armory Board.

An area Cadillac dealer said the least expensive Cadillac sedan carries a manufacturers suggested price of \$5700. He conceded that discounts on this price are possible, but declined to say how large a discount might be offered.

McMillan himself introduced the question of his Cadillac in another twist to the already tangled city used car dealer story.

He personally called this newspaper last night to 'clear up the details' and avoid confusion on the transaction he said.

He made the call, he said, because he had learned that reporters for this newspaper had been making inquiries here and in South Carolina in connection with the car purchase.

The Washington Post began checking with South Carolina and similar sources in the District of Columbia after conflicting reports about the transaction began to appear on Capitol Hill.

Inquiries in South Carolina and here revealed that the Cadillac had been purchased on April 14, 1961. According to the South Carolina Highway Patrol License Division, the vehicle was titled new to John L. McMillan, 410 Spruce St., Florence, S.C.

He said Reynolds went to Capitol Cadillac on April 14 and paid, either by check or cash, the full amount of \$5100. Then Reynolds delivered the car to him, he said.

McMillan said he reimbursed Reynolds in full. "I paid one check for \$2000 on April 14 and another for \$3100 on April 18," McMillan said.

He added that both checks were paid through the House Sergeant-at-Arms. McMillan said he still had the checks but refused to let a reporter examine them. "I don't have to go that far," McMillan said, "I'm not in a court."

McMillan explained that he had Reynolds purchase the car for him because "I don't want people to say I got reduced prices or used the influence as chairman of the House District Committee" in purchasing a car.

McMillan said that for that reason, "I never bought a car from an agency here. I didn't want my name at Capitol Cadillac."

The South Carolina registration records indicate that the car was sold by Capitol Cadillac to McMillan.

Asked to explain the clash between the purpose of the arrangement and the fact that his name appeared on the title, McMillan said "in my opinion it was never in my name at Capitol Cadillac."

McMillan amplified his explanation of the purchase of the Cadillac in a letter to the editor of The Washington Post which appears on today's editorial page.

McMillan said he had another car purchased for him here, a 1950 Ford convertible. Asked where, McMillan, McMillan replied, 'I forgot, it was a long time ago, from the Ford Company, I suppose.'

South Carolina records also show that McMillan has another car now, a 1961 Chevrolet. He said it was purchased from West Chevrolet Co. of Georgetown, S. C. McMillan recently sold a 1954 Ford convertible and an Oldsmobile, 'a couple of years old,' to the same company, he said.

McMillan said he had postponed an airplane flight back to South Carolina yesterday in order to 'straighten out the details.' He said he felt the newspapers were attempting to 'scandalize me' because of his connection with the case of Ross Rosenberg, the used car dealer whose fight for a dealer's license set off the chain reaction story in last Sunday's Washington Post.

McMillan, it was then revealed by Frederick L. Haller, chairman of the District Board of Appeals and Review hearing Rosenbeeg's case, had written two letters and made three telephone calls on Rosenberg's behalf.

McMillan then, and again yesterday, denied any interest in Rosenberg personally. He was interested in seeing that Rosenberg, whose record of 24 customer complaints was, in McMillan's view, no worse than other dealers operating here, got fair treatment.

Earlier this week it was revealed that McMillan's son John Jr., had the use of a 1961 Chevrolet Corvette from Nation-Wide Auto Sales of Leon Pappas for whom Rosenberg works as a salesman.

All concerned called it a pre-sale 'try-out' of the car. It carried paper tags indicating a sale had been made. Pappas later said the tags were issued by mistake.

McMillan last night described Reynolds, his auto deal go-between, as a man 'I have known since he was knee high. His daddy is one of my closest friends.'

Asked if he had ever done any favors for Reynolds, McMillan said, 'Once I helped him get into the foreign service.'

Reynolds, McMillan said, is a graduate of West Point, and in addition to service in the State Department, was formerly an Air Force officer.

McMillan denied that he and Reynolds have now or had any business connection, or that he (Reynolds) has asked for or received any unusual favors from him."

* * *

One day last week while sitting in the House Restaurant talking generally with Carl Vinson, chairman of the Armed Services Committee in the House, who, by the way, was elected in 1914; I discovered that he is just about ready to quit. He said that he was having considerable difficulty about making up his mind about running again as he is in his late 70s, but he is still physically and mentally very much all right. He recalled that Members are soon forgotten, especially as far as the House is concerned, and he noted the fact that when a Member dies, it is very difficult to keep any Members on the Floor during Memorial Service. Mr. Vinson said that at one time the practice was to meet again on Sunday afternoon with the whole House in attendance and to again pay respect to the departed Member. This practice, of course, has long since been abandoned.

August 1, 1961

The first order of business yesterday was the adoption of the Senate Joint Resolution No. 120 which authorizes the President to order units and members in the Ready Reserve to active duty for not more than 12 months and for other purposes. Faced as we are today with a critical situation in Berlin and in several other sections of the world, certainly no negative votes on this Resolution were expected. Representative Alger of Texas, who has been fussing back and forth in the newspaper with his former wife who secured a divorce several months ago and with the Federal Government over payment of income tax cast a negative vote. In Kentucky, we have Representative Rogers Siler who on many occasions does the unexpected -- he cast the second negative vote. 403 Members voted in the affirmative, 2 in the negative; and 32 did not vote. None of the Members in the House attended the President's luncheon for the Vice President of China due to this all-important rollcall vote. Shortly after the House convened, a quorum call was held and at 20 minutes before two o'clock we had Rollcall No. 124 on the adoption of the above Resolution.

During the general debate on the adoption of the Joint Resolution, Representative Carl Vinson of Georgia, who has been a Member of the House since 1914, made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman, this is a very, very important resolution. These are critical days in which we are living. Therefore, I respectfully request members to endeavor to refrain from audible conversation while I lay before you the facts of this resolution.

"Mr. Chairman, this resolution will implement a vital part of the President's recommendations with regard to increasing the strength of our Armed Forces.

It is a part, but an indispensable part, of our determined effort to prepare ourselves for whatever crisis may lie ahead for us.

The resolution, when enacted, will authorize the President to order units, and members of the Ready Reserve not assigned to units, to active duty for not more than 12 months. In addition, it will authorize the President to extend certain periods of obligated service that would otherwise expire between now and July 1, 1962, for a period of up to 1 year.

Let me state briefly the situation with regard to our present force structure.

Today, we have an Army of 14 divisions, made up of 11 combat divisions and 3 training divisions.

As of July 1, 1961, the Army contained 858,000 men. Although its present authorized strength is 875,000. The President seeks to increase the authorized strength of the Army during the fiscal year to 1,008,000 men--an increase of 133,000.

The Army, today, is distributed throughout the world. Approximately half of our Army is in the United States and the other half is overseas.

We have five divisions in Europe, two in Korea, and one division split between Okinawa and Hawaii. There are six Army divisions in the United States. In addition, there are other combat units of regimental and battalion size.

At present, we have an Air Force of 825,000 men, consisting of 88 combat wings and 119 flying support squadrons.

The President proposes to increase the Air Force by 63,000 to 888,000.

The Navy today has a strength of 628,000, operating 817 ships, as well as vital shore establishments. The President proposes to increase the Navy's strength by 29,000, to a total of 657,000.

The Marine Corps, of course, is already in the process of increasing its strength from 175,000 to 190,000.

It has three combat divisions and three air wings. It has two divisions in the United States, and one division in the Pacific; and, with its new increase, will also have the nucleus of a fourth division.

As a result of previously authorized increases, and the proposed legislation, the total strength of our Armed Forces will be increased from 2,493,000 to 2,743,000.

Now, the purpose of this joint resolution is to provide authority until July 1, 1962, for the President to order not more than 250,000 members of the Ready Reserve to active duty for not more than 12 months. It would also authorize until July 1, 1962, the extension, for not more than 12 months, of enlistments, appointments, and other periods of obligated service which would otherwise expire before July 1, 1962.

At this point I would like to call the attention of the Members of the House to the fact that the strength of the Ready Reserve Force of the United States, as of today, is 2,440,000 members.

In a national emergency proclaimed by the President, existing law permits as many as 1 million members of the Ready Reserve to be called up for active duty for as long as 24 months. Thus, it is apparent that the authority of section 1 of the joint resolution is in three respects more limited than the authority that the President would have should he proclaim an emergency.

First, not more than 250,000 members of the Ready Reserve may be ordered to active duty under the joint resolution, whereas the President could order 1 million under a declaration of national emergency.

Second, the period of active duty which may be required under the joint resolution is only 12 months. In the absence of the joint resolution, and proceeding under a declaration of emergency, the service could extend for 24 months, or twice as long as the service permitted under the joint resolution.

Third, the authority to order members of the Ready Reserve to active duty under the joint resolution extends only to July 1, 1962, whereas in a presidentially declared emergency, the authority for the ordering of the Ready Reserve to active duty would continue throughout the existence of such emergency.

Members of the Ready Reserve are in this status as a result of the operation of law, or by personal choice. They have all had prior service of anywhere from 8 weeks to 4 years, or more. Many of them are seasoned combat veterans who have volunteered to remain members of the Ready Reserve.

Basically, the law imposes a Ready Reserve obligation of 5 years upon every person who enters the armed services. This can be met by serving on active duty, or by a combination of active duty and Reserve participation. Six-month trainees acquire a $7\frac{1}{2}$ -year Ready Reserve obligation.

But the President is only seeking authority to order to active duty not more than 250,000 members of the Ready Reserve, although he may also, under the resolution, order reservists to active duty for training rather than order them to active duty with the Active Forces. I am advised that most of the calls of ready reservists will be unit calls, although some individuals not assigned to units will receive orders.

Certain Air National Guard tactical squadrons will be ordered to active duty, as well as some Air Force Reserve transport squadrons, and Navy antisubmarine warfare air squadrons.

The President has also stated that future draft calls will be doubled, and then tripled.

The President proposes to further increase the strength of the Armed Forces by approximately 225,000 persons during this fiscal year, and has requested additional funds for this purpose.

The House will recall that the Defense Appropriation bill provided funds for an increase of 25,000 in the Armed Forces. The total new increase, therefore, for this fiscal year is 250,000 men. These people will come from two principal sources.

Some will come from the Ready Reserve, under this resolution. These are men who have already been trained. The remainder will come from inductees and recruits who require basic training.

Inductees, under the law, may not be sent out of the country unless they have had 4 months of training.

In that connection, I might add that I have been advised that no new training facility need be acquired to meet this accelerated training program.

This resolution is of particular interest to individuals throughout the Nation, who may, in one manner or another, be affected by its implementation. Therefore, members of the Committee on Armed Services questioned the Secretary of Defense on the manner in which he proposes to increase the personnel strengths of the armed services. Secretary McNamara advised the committee that the following priority would be observed as much as possible in attempting to fulfill the increased personnel requirements of the armed services:

First. By encouraging voluntary reenlistments or voluntary extensions of enlistments.

Second. By recruiting.

Third. By the draft.

Fourth. By involuntary extension of enlistments, or by calling the Ready Reserve. Among the ready reservists, drill-paid reservists will be called normally prior to the nondrill-paid reservists.

This order of priority, in my judgment, appears most equitable.

Section 2 of the resolution gives the President the authority to extend enlistments, appointments, periods of active duty, periods of active duty for training, and periods of obligated service that expire between the time the resolution becomes law and July 1, 1962, for a period of up to 12 months.

We extended enlistments during the Korean conflict and during World War II, so this is not a new procedure.

Thus, under section 2 of the resolution, an individual whose enlistment is about to expire may possibly have his enlistment extended for a period of up to 12 months, particularly if he has a critical skill, or is in a key position and a trained replacement cannot be immediately obtained. Officers who have received training at Government expense, or who have other forms of obligated service may also be extended on active duty for up to 12 months.

In addition, this section would permit the President to extend periods of active duty for training.

You will note that the limitation of 250,000 members of the Ready Reserve who may be ordered to active duty under section 1 does not apply to ready reservists who may be ordered to active duty for training.

Thus, section 2 allows the President to order Ready Reserve units to longer periods of active duty for training than is now authorized by law.

For example, Ready Reserve units can be ordered to active duty for 17 days under existing law, but in order to improve their degree of readiness, it may be desirable to extend their active duty period of training for several days, or perhaps a week or more. It may be even necessary to order the same unit to active duty for training twice during the same fiscal year in order to improve its state of readiness. That is the reason why the language is flexible enough to permit reservists to be ordered to active duty for training for up to 12 months, although there is no intention of using this full period of time unless absolutely necessary.

However, it might be longer than 2 weeks, or 3 weeks, or even more, or it may only be for a few days.

All of these, of course, tie in with whatever the future may hold with regard to the state of readiness we wish to maintain during this crisis, or any other crisis that may take place during the fiscal year.

I might add that when reservists are ordered to active duty for training, they will be adequately protected with regard to their reemployment rights.

Now, Mr. Chairman, this explains what the joint resolution will authorize.

It is an indispensable part of the President's answer to the present unsettled state of world affairs.

It is America's answer to Khrushchev's threats.

It is our assurance to the world that we stand firm, determined, united, and ready to make whatever sacrifice is required to preserve our rights, our obligations, and our freedom.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I think we would be foolish indeed not to recognize the seriousness of the situation that exists today.

Those of you who recall 1939 can see a pattern taking form.

But, there is a difference--we are far better prepared today for armed conflict than we were in 1939 and that, together with the effects of this resolution, plus the other steps that have been taken by the President, may be the one vital difference that will disprove the concept that what is past is prologue.

The surest way to prevent war is to be prepared for it.

And this buildup in our Armed Forces proves conclusively, once again, that we must adopt a firm, unchanging, force figure and remain at that force figure for an indefinite period.

We must reach a force level in ships and manpower, planes and missiles, and we must maintain that force level so that we have the capacity to fight both a nuclear and nonnuclear war. We must be versatile in our capabilities.

Let me remind you that our total military strength has fluctuated during the period of time that I have served in this House from 179,000 in 1914, to 12,124,000 on May 31, 1945.

The peaks and valleys of the history of our military strength look like a profile of the Rocky Mountains.

On June 30, 1950, right after the invasion of South Korea, our Armed Forces were only 1,460,000 persons. In less than 1 year we went up to 3,250,000 to meet the Korean crisis. At the end of the Korean conflict, our strength dropped from 3,685,000 to 2,476,000 in June of 1960. Today, we have an armed force of 2,493,000 and we plan, during this fiscal year, to go to a force of 2,743,000.

I can only express the fervent hope that if the Berlin crisis should ease, no one in the House, or in this administration, will advocate a reduction in force. If this is the strength figure necessary to maintain peace, then this is the strength we must maintain until the peace of the world is assured, beyond doubt.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the resolution before us today calls for an increase in our Armed Forces. The President proposes to increase our manpower in the Armed Forces by about 225,000 persons over and above the strength previously planned. A part of this 225,000 will come from the Ready Reserve, which includes all of the Armed Forces and the National Guard, and a portion will come from increased draft calls, increased recruiting efforts, and from an extension of enlistments.

This resolution deals with the immediate needs of the Armed Forces. It permits the President to bring in trained individuals or to retain trained individuals, in order to immediately expand our Armed Forces and to bring up to strength our combat and technical units.

The resolution permits the President to order to active duty up to 250,000 members of the Ready Reserve, and present plans do not call for this many ready reservists to be called.

But, if the necessity arises, additional ready reservists can be called.

To make sure that those reservists will be in a high state of readiness, the resolution authorizes an extension of the periods of active duty for training that may be required of ready reservists.

This resolution is merely a part, but a very significant part, of our decision to enforce our rights in Berlin, and to impress upon the world, both friend and foe alike, that we have reached a point beyond which we will not yield.

This resolution, together with the other recommendations of the President, serves notice to the world that America will honor its obligation to the people of West Berlin, and that America stands behind its commitments.

This resolution signifies our willingness to make additional sacrifices in the cause of freedom.

But let no Member of this House, nor any citizen of America, be lulled into a sense of complacency that this may be the end of sacrifices.

This may be the first of many sacrifices yet to come. That decision, as the President so aptly stated, will depend upon Moscow.

We will not be panicked into world extinction.

We have reached the point in the unfolding of world history where we are saying to the Soviet Union that our decision is made--we stand firm, determined, and united. We will not retreat from Berlin.

Together with our Allies, we will respect our obligations and insist upon our rights.

The onslaught of communism must be met by the determination of the free world.

This is America's answer."

* * *

Following the close of Mr. Vinson's statement, the ranking Republican on the Armed Service Committee, Rep. Arends, made the following statement.

"Mr. Chairman, the chairman of our committee has rather fully gone into a discussion of the details of this bill, so my statement will be more or less in general on this whole subject matter.

Mr. Chairman, this resolution to authorize the President to order units and members of the Ready Reserve to active duty comes before you with an unanimous report from our Committee on Armed Services. A like resolution passed the Senate unanimously. And I am confident that the House will likewise pass this resolution without a dissenting vote.

By this action we are stating emphatically to Mr. Khrushchev and his puppets, to our allies, and to the so-called neutrals--by this action we are emphasizing to the world that while we may have our political differences, we are one people fully united behind our President and Commander in Chief when our security is threatened.

And as one people we have the will and the determination to take whatever steps may be necessary--to fight if need be--that we may continue to be free and secure. We love peace. We will continue to work and pray for peace. But we love freedom more.

The President has told us that the threat to our security is such that we must increase the size of our Armed Forces. The Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, have explained to our committee why this resolution is necessary.

It must be borne in mind that under existing law the President has the authority to order to active duty up to a million members of the Ready Reserve. He can exercise this authority by the simple declaration of a national emergency. But we are not preparing for war. We are merely preparing ourselves to defend ourselves against those who would make war. We are merely making certain that we can enforce our rights and meet any threat to man's right to be free, wherever and however that threat may arise. As important as the Berlin crisis is, it is only part of the worldwide struggle against the ruthless march of militant communism.

This resolution gives the people, through their Representatives in Congress, a voice in our defense preparations. We have examined our present defense needs, and we are here authorizing no more and no less than is necessary to meet these needs. The President has asked for no more and we shall give him no less.

If a national emergency were declared, the President could call one million members of the Ready Reserve to active duty. Under this resolution he can call only 250,000. The President has the emergency authority to provide that they serve for 2 years. Under this resolution the length of service is limited to 1 year. A national emergency would exist until the President declared otherwise. Under this resolution the authority granted would expire on July 1, 1962.

Thus, without panic or hysteria but with calm, careful planning, with a minimum of hardship on individuals and a minimum of impact on our normal pursuits, we propose by this resolution to proceed with a military buildup directed at shortages in our existing defense structure. When the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff was before our committee he said:

"The Armed Forces of the United States are the strongest we have ever maintained in a time of nominal peace."

Under President Eisenhower following the Korean conflict we have built up a national defense second to none, and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff told our committee last Friday that "our basic strategy continues to be founded on our very powerful nuclear retaliatory capabilities." He states we are not changing our strategy. We are supplementing it. And, if need be, we will use our full power. Mr. Khrushchev and his puppets, whether they be in distant China or in next door Cuba, would be well advised to take this into account in all their calculations as to what we might do. It would be a miscalculation for Mr. Khrushchev to conclude that "we would not dare use this devastating force." We say to Mr. Khrushchev, "don't dare us when freedom is at stake."

Admittedly, this defense buildup will necessitate personal sacrifices. But our young men in the Ready Reserve have readied themselves to answer their country's call.

And this defense buildup adds almost \$3½ billion to our huge defense budget. This constitutes a burden on our economy. It is a burden on the taxpayers. But the American people are willing to make the sacrifice and bear the burden, provided--and this is an important proviso--provided our Government follow a firm policy on the domestic front against unnecessary, and nonessential spending.

It is axiomatic that we cannot be strong in a military sense without being strong in an economic sense. We cannot be strong on the foreign front and weak on the home front. We will support our President in his policy of firmness in dealing with the excesses of international communism. We ask the President to support us by a policy of firmness against the excesses of Government spending that enslave us with debts and taxes.

We will unanimously adopt this resolution and give our Commander in Chief the strength and support he needs. At the same time, we ask our President, who is also in command over our economic well-being to make certain that we have the economic strength needed for this long, hard pull in a united struggle, abroad and at home, against the enemies of freedom."