

# 1960 at Fifty: An Historic Year in Hindsight

## Using Government Information To Discover the Past

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## January 27, 1960

### Payola Hearings

Mr. MOSS. I would say raucous discord would be my definition of what would be rock and roll.

Mr. MAMMARELLA. The teenagers would disagree.

My name is Dick Clark. I reside in Wallingford, Pa. I am a radio, television and motion picture performer, and, until last winter, I was active in the record and music publishing industries.

I want to make it clear, immediately, that I have never taken payola.

Mr. CLARK. Elvis' records, like Frank Sinatra, Perry Como, and Pat Boone, and other people are played continuously all day and all night. This is true of many artists. There are some artists that don't need as much play as others. You are presuming that because I had a financial interest in Duane Eddy I played many more times of Duane Eddy, or I suppose anyone else you could pick.

Mr. MOSS. Do you suspect the librarians took some payola?

Mr. PRESCOTT. Unquestionably.

Mr. LISHMAN. Now, in your statement you referred to rock-and-roll as though it were a thing in the distant past. Do you think that rock-and-roll as a major element of program content is really a thing that isn't likely to reoccur?

Mr. ACKERMAN. It is not yet a thing of the past, but if you listen to 130 records a week, it is very obvious today that the manufacturers are seeking something else

*Responsibilities of Broadcasting Licensees and Station Personnel. Parts 1 and 2, January-August, 1960, LexisNexis Congressional Hearings Digital Collection, NARA Image*

# Payola Today



United States Government Accountability Office  
Washington, DC 20548

February 26, 2010

The Honorable John Conyers, Jr.  
Chairman  
The Honorable Lamar Smith  
Ranking Member  
Committee on the Judiciary  
House of Representatives

The Honorable Jason Chaffetz  
The Honorable Charles Gonzalez  
The Honorable Sheila Jackson-Lee  
The Honorable Dan Lungren  
House of Representatives

Subject: *Preliminary Observations on the Potential Effects of the Proposed Performance Rights Act on the Recording and Broadcast Radio Industries*

The recording and broadcast radio industries combined generated over \$25 billion for the U.S. economy in 2008. These industries provide jobs for a range of skilled workers, including

decreases with four large radio licensees discussed at page 13 of the Draft Report. We also have entered into two other payola consent decrees with radio licensees since that time (in October 2008 and March 2009). This suggests that the practice continues to some degree and, accordingly, that station airplay is still viewed as having some impact on music sales.

As a final matter, we have not reviewed the accuracy of your analyses of stations, their revenues, or formats, or the initial projection of the aggregate PRA payments contained in the Draft Report. Similarly, we have not verified the validity of the data upon which you have relied for such analyses. However, we note that footnote 7 of the Draft Report acknowledges an apparent lack of precision in the classifications of "music" and "non-music" stations contained in the BIA Media Access Pro database. That database provides the basis for the projection of the number of commercial music stations that would be required to pay the royalties at each payment level under the Performance Rights Act contained in Table 3 and the projected aggregate royalty amount. At a minimum, we suggest that the Draft Report more prominently note that caveat or provide a more detailed explanation of your classification methodology.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft Report. To the extent that we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me or my staff.

Sincerely,

William T. Lake  
Chief, Media Bureau

*Preliminary Observations on the Potential Effects of the Proposed Performance Rights Act on the Recording and Broadcast Radio Industries*, GAO report, Feb. 26, 2010, LexisNexis Congressional Research Digital Collection

## February 13, 1960:

### Castro Signs Agreement with USSR

Actions Administration decided NOT to take:

- Take direct military intervention
- Impose economic sanctions by cutting sugar quota or imposing tariffs
- Sever diplomatic relations
- Ban US travel to Cuba
- Encourage efforts by old-regime Cubans to take over Cuba



Executive Sessions of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. (Historical Series), Eighty-Sixth Congress, Second Session, 1960, Vol. XII, 1960, LexisNexis Congressional Hearings Digital Collection; NARA image

# Plots Against Castro: 1960

## (a) Plots: Early 1960

### (i) Plots to Destroy Castro's Public Image

Efforts against Castro did not begin with assassinations. From March through August 1960, during the Eisenhower Administration, the CIA coordinated efforts to destroy Castro's charismatic appeal by spraying his broadcasts with a chemical similar to LSD, but which had no hallucinogenic effects.

The Technical Services Division (TSD) of the CIA Headquarters in Washington, D.C., was responsible for the development of the chemical. During the summer of 1960, the TSD developed a chemical which was similar to LSD, but which had no hallucinogenic effects. The chemical was used to spray Castro's broadcasts, hoping to induce Castro to speak incoherently. The Inspector General reported that the chemical was administered during Castro's broadcast on August 13, 1960. TSD reported that the chemical was administered during Castro's broadcast on August 13, 1960. TSD reported that the chemical was administered during Castro's broadcast on August 13, 1960.

### (ii) Accident Plot

The first action against the life of a Cuban leader sponsored by the CIA of which the Committee is aware took place in 1960. A Cuban who had volunteered to assist the CIA in gathering intelligence informed the CIA Headquarters in Havana that he would probably be in contact with an officer in Havana who requested to inform the Havana Station of a plot to assassinate a Cuban leader.

### (iii) Poison Cigars

A notation in the records of the Operations Division, CIA's Office of Medical Services, indicates that on August 16, 1960, an official was given a box of Castro's favorite cigars with instructions to treat them with lethal poison. (I. G. Report, p. 21) The cigars were contaminated with a botulinum toxin so potent that a person would die after putting one in his mouth. (I. G. Report, p. 22) The official reported that they were ready on October 7, 1960; TSD notes indicate that they were ready on October 7, 1960; TSD notes indicate that they were ready on October 7, 1960; TSD notes indicate that they were ready on October 7, 1960.

## (b) Use of Underworld Figures—Phase I (Pre-Bay of Pigs)

### (i) The Initial Plan

In August 1960, the CIA took steps to establish contact with underworld figures with gambling syndicates in Havana. The origin of the plot is unclear.

### (iv) Poison Is Prepared And Delivered to Cuba

The Inspector General's Report described conversations among Bissell, Edwards, and the Chief of the Technical Services Division regarding the preparation and delivery of poison to Cuba.

Alleged Assassination Plots Involving Foreign Leaders, Serial Set Digital Collection, 13098-8 S.rp.465, Nov. 20, 1975

# March 22, 1960 Patent for First Laser

United States Patent Office

2,929,922

Patented Mar. 22, 1960

1

2,929,922

MASERS AND MASER COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

Arthur L. Schawlow, Madison, N.J., and Charles H. Townes, New York, N.Y., assignors to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Incorporated, New York, N.Y., a corporation of New York

Application July 30, 1958, Serial No. 752,137

11 Claims. (Cl. 250-7)

This invention relates to the generation and amplification of infrared, visible, and ultraviolet waves, and more particularly to the generation and amplification of such waves by means of devices including media in which the stimulated emission of radiation occurs; devices of this type are now generally termed "masers."

2

tures are suitable neither for the generation of monochromatic radiation nor to provide coherent amplification. Accordingly, an object of the present invention is a system, including a maser, for translating infrared, visible, and ultraviolet energy.

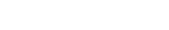
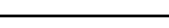
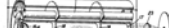
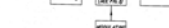
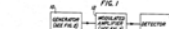
A maser designed for operation in the microwave range of the spectrum might, for example, comprise a cavity having therein an ensemble of atomic or molecular systems, the cavity being characterized by being able to support only one mode near the frequency which corresponds to the desired radiative transitions of the systems. Alternatively, such an ensemble might be located in a waveguide, which similarly would be characterized by one, or a very few, preferred modes of propagation in the frequency range of interest.

Thus, the energy emitted by a maser operating in the microwave range is typically monochromatic, due to the energy produced by stimulated emission being very much larger than the background of radiation.

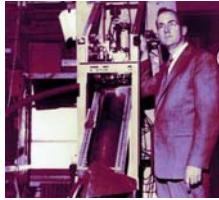
March 22, 1960 A. L. SCHAWLOW ET AL. 2,929,922

WAVELENGTH TRANSDUCING DEVICE

FIG. 1



# Lasers Then and Now



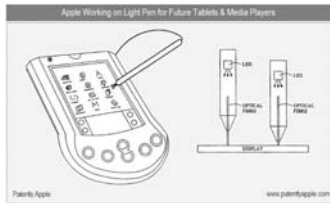
Charles Townes with a ruby maser.



Riding Laser Beams to Space



Arthur L. Schawlow adjusts a ruby optical maser during an experiment at Bell Labs, while C. G. B. Garrett prepares to photograph the maser flash.



## April 1960 18<sup>th</sup> Decennial Census

1960

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# April 2010 23<sup>rd</sup> Decennial Census



This is the official form for all the people at this address. It is quick and easy, and your answers are protected by law.

**United States Census 2010**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS  
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Use a blue or black pen.  
**Start here**

The Census must count every person living in the United States on April 1, 2010.  
Before you answer Question 1, count the people living in this house, apartment, or mobile home using our guidelines.  
Count all people, including babies, who live and sleep here most of the time.  
The Census Bureau also conducts counts in institutions and other places, too:  
• Do not count anyone in a nursing home, jail, prison, detention facility, etc., on April 1, 2010.  
• Leave these people off your form, even if they will return to live here after they leave college, the nursing home, the military, jail, etc. Otherwise, they may be counted twice.  
The Census must also include people without a permanent place to stay, too:  
• If someone who has no permanent place to stay is staying here on April 1, 2010, count that person. Otherwise, he or she may be missed in the census.

**1. How many people were living or staying in this house, apartment, or mobile home on April 1, 2010?**  
Number of people: \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Were there any additional people staying here April 1, 2010 that you did not include in Question 1? Mark *X* if that apply.**  
 Children, such as newborn babies or foster children  
 Patients, such as adult patients, residents, or inmates  
 Nannies, such as roommates or live-in baby sitters  
 People staying here temporarily  
 No additional people

**3. Is this house, apartment, or mobile home —**  
Mark *X* ONE box.  
 Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or rent? Include home equity loans.  
 Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (unless a mortgage or rent)?  
 Rented  
 Occupied without payment of rent?

**4. What is your telephone number? We may call if we don't understand or answer.**  
Area Code + Number  
\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_  
OMB No. 0307-0010; Approval Expires 10/31/2011.  
Form B2301 (2-2009)

**5. Please provide information for each person living here. Start with a person living here who owns or rents this house, apartment, or mobile home. If the name or number line somewhere else, start with any adult living here. This will be Person 1.**  
What is Person 1's name? Print name below:  
Last Name \_\_\_\_\_  
First Name \_\_\_\_\_ M  F

**6. What is Person 1's race? Mark *X* ONE box.**  
 White  Female  
 Black, African Am., or Negro  
 American Indian or Alaska Native — *Person 1 cannot be prop. also* *X*  
 Asian Indian  Japanese  Native Hawaiian  
 Chinese  Korean  Guamanian or Chamorro  
 Filipino  Vietnamese  Samoan  
 Other Asian — *Print race or sample from census, Dec. 2000* \_\_\_\_\_  
 Pacific Islander — *Print race or sample from census, Dec. 2000* \_\_\_\_\_  
 Some other race — *Print race* \_\_\_\_\_

**7. What is Person 1's age and what is Person 1's date of birth?**  
Please report dates in *mm/dd/yyyy* when the child is less than 1 year old.  
Print numbers in boxes.  
Month:  Day:  Year or birth:   
Age on April 1, 2010:

**8. Is Person 1 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?**  
 No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin  
 Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano  
 Yes, Puerto Rican  
 Yes, Cuban  
 Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — *Provide Hispanic or Spanish origin, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Samoan, Spanish, etc. in *X**

**9. What is Person 1's race? Mark *X* one or more boxes.**  
 White  
 Black, African Am., or Negro  
 American Indian or Alaska Native — *Person 1 cannot be prop. also* *X*  
 Asian Indian  Japanese  Native Hawaiian  
 Chinese  Korean  Guamanian or Chamorro  
 Filipino  Vietnamese  Samoan  
 Other Asian — *Print race or sample from census, Dec. 2000* \_\_\_\_\_  
 Pacific Islander — *Print race or sample from census, Dec. 2000* \_\_\_\_\_  
 Some other race — *Print race* \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Does Person 1 sometimes live or stay somewhere else?**  
 No  Yes — Mark *X* all that apply.  
 In college housing  For short custody  
 In the military  In jail or prison  
 At a seasonal  In a nursing home  
 or second residence  For another reason

→ If more people were counted in Question 1, continue with Person 2.

US CENSUS BUREAU

[http://2010.census.gov/2010census/pdf/2010\\_Questionnaire\\_Info.pdf](http://2010.census.gov/2010census/pdf/2010_Questionnaire_Info.pdf)

## May 9, 1960 FDA Approves The Pill

### STATEMENT ON ENOVID

The original New Drug Application was made effective June 10, 1957. The drug, Enovid, was promoted at that time for a variety of obstetrical and gynecological disorders. A supplement for this New Drug Application was submitted on October 20, 1959. This supplement proposed the use of Enovid tablets for conception control. The supplemental application was made conditionally effective on April 22, 1960. The company recommended that Enovid be used for contraceptive purpose at a dose level of one 10-milligram tablet daily starting from day 5 to day 25 of menstrual cycle.

The prescription of this drug was limited for contraceptive purpose to 2 years because, at that time, the clinical studies did not progress beyond 3 years and the possibility of adverse effects in long-term use was not established.

On May 18, 1960, a supplemental application was made that Enovid be used for contraceptive purpose only at a daily dose level of 5 milligrams or 2.5 milligrams. The application was found incomplete on July 15, 1960. The applicant submitted the additional studies for 5-milligram tablet and the application was made effective February 3, 1961.

In order to obtain some additional assistance in determining safety for use of the original 10-milligram product for this particular indication, conception control, a letter of inquiry was sent in February 1960 to 61 professors and associate professors of obstetrics and gynecology at the medical schools in the United States. We were pleased to receive a 100-percent response. The answers we received were as follows: 14 of the professors felt that they did not have sufficient data to reach a conclusion and said that because of lack of knowledge they did not know whether or not this product should be allowed for this indication; 26 said yes, it should be allowed for contraceptive purposes; 21 of the professors said that even though they could give no specific reason for reaching this conclusion they must say no; however, 2 of the no's were based on religious grounds, and others may have been. Some were based on cost and what was felt to be impracticality so that safety was not a factor. Most of the professors who answered "No" as to whether an Enovid-like product should be on the market for contraceptive purposes stated that, as far as they could tell, there were no dangerous side effects associated with the use of this product.

# Birth Control Timeline

- **3000 B.C.** The condom is invented in Egypt.
- **1550 B.C.** An Egyptian manuscript called the Ebers Papyrus directs women on how to mix dates, acacia and honey into a paste, smear it over wool and use it as a pessary to prevent conception
- **1700s** Casanova's memoirs detail his experiments in birth control, from sheep-bladder condoms to the use of half a lemon as a makeshift cervical cap
- **1839** Charles Goodyear invents the technology to vulcanize rubber and puts it to use manufacturing rubber condoms, intrauterine devices, douching syringes and "womb veils"
- **1873** Congress passes an antiobscenity law that deems birth control info obscene and outlaws its dissemination. At the time, the U.S. is the only Western nation to criminalize contraception
- **1880s** A large cervical cap is developed—an early version of the diaphragm
- **1916** Margaret Sanger opens America's first family-planning clinic, in Brooklyn. It is shut down within 10 days
- **1921** Sanger founds the American Birth Control League, which later becomes the Planned Parenthood Federation of America
- **1930** Anglican bishops approve limited use of birth control; Pope Pius XI affirms church teaching against contraception
- **1938** A judge lifts the federal obscenity ban on birth control, but contraception remains illegal in most states
- **1951** Prompted by Sanger, Gregory Pincus begins research on the use of hormones in contraception. In Mexico City, chemist Carl Djerassi creates a progesterone pill
- **1954** John Rock, below, in collaboration with Pincus, conducts the first human Pill trial on 50 women in Massachusetts
- **1960** In May, the FDA announces its approval of Enovid as a birth control pill (almost half a million American women are already taking it for "therapeutic purposes")
- **1965** In *Griswold v. Connecticut*, the Supreme Court strikes down state laws prohibiting contraception for married couples; 6.5 million American women are on the Pill
- **1970** Concerns about the Pill's safety and side effects prompt Senate hearings
- **1980s** Lower-dose Pills dominate the market; 10.5 million American women are taking the Pill
- **1998** The first emergency contraception is approved by the FDA. Women can take *Preven* pills up to 72 hours *after sex* to prevent pregnancy.
- **2000-2002** Four new birth control products are approved by the FDA, the first in a decade. Ortho Evra, a birth control "patch," slowly releases hormones through the skin, freeing women from a daily pill. NuvaRing, a small, flexible ring as big as a silver dollar, is inserted into the vagina and releases hormones for three weeks. Lunelle is a monthly hormone injection. Mirena is an IUD effective for 5 years; it also causes lighter periods for most women.
- **2010** A new study of 46,000 women conducted over 40 years found that women on the Pill live longer and are less likely to die prematurely of all causes, including cancer and heart disease. Some 100 million women around the world use the Pill

June 21, 1960:

## Communists and Nuclear Test Ban

TESTIMONY OF DR. LINUS PAULING

HEARING  
BEFORE THE  
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY  
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY  
UNITED STATES SENATE  
EIGHTY-SIXTH CONGRESS  
SECOND SESSION  
JUNE 21, 1960

Printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary

FALLOUT  
TODAY'S SEVEN-YEAR PLAGUE

SCIENTISTS SUBMIT PETITION TO U.N. URGING INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT TO STOP TESTING NUCLEAR BOMBS

It was announced today by Dr. Linus Pauling that 9,235 scientists of 44 countries, had signed a petition to stop the testing of nuclear bombs by international agreement and that he had presented the petition to the United Nations. The petition bears the names of thirty-six Nobel Laureates, including Dr. Albert Schweitzer, Bertrand Russell, Lord Dopt-Orr, and others whose names are given on the attached list; also of 101 members of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States, 36 Fellows of the Royal Society of London, 216 members and correspondents of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., and leading scientists of other countries. A partial list of signers is attached.

The petition was prepared by Dr. Pauling as an individual scientist and was signed by other scientists as individuals. No organization was involved in the formulation of the petition or the collection of signatures.

The petition resulted from an address on "Science in the Modern World" given in St. Louis in the Chapel of Washington University to the students and faculty of the University on May 15, 1957. In the address Dr. Pauling emphasized that there is essentially unanimous agreement among scientists with experience in the field of the biological effects of radiation as to the general magnitude of these effects, the apparent disagreement between statements made by different scientists being in the main the result of a difference in emphasis. He discussed the damage that is being done by the testing of nuclear bombs and expressed his conviction that a stop to the testing through international agreement would be an effective first step toward averting a cataclysmic war, and that international problems should be solved not by war, but by the application of man's power to reason, through arbitration, negotiation, international agreements, international law. The response to this address was so enthusiastic as to cause him to write the petition on that day.

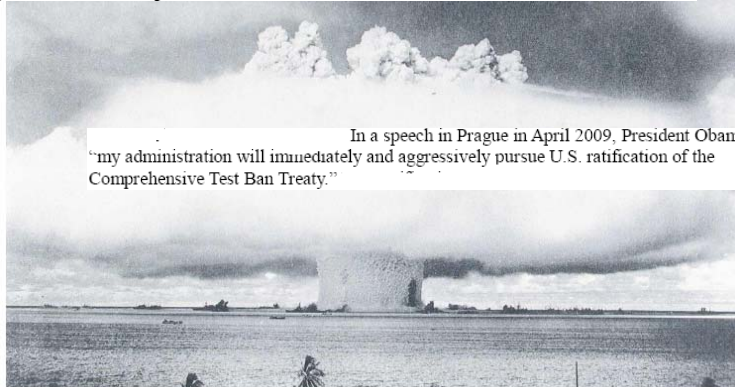
MAINSTREAM PUBLISHERS: New York  
1960

Testimony of Dr. Linus Pauling. [Parts 1 and 2], June 21, Oct. 11, 1960, LexisNexis Congressional Hearings Digital Collection



# Nuclear Tests....Today's Issues

The U.N. General Assembly adopted the CTBT in 1996. As of January 6, 2010, 182 states had signed it; 151, including Russia, had ratified



In a speech in Prague in April 2009, President Obama said, "my administration will immediately and aggressively pursue U.S. ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty."

THE UNDERWATER ATOM BOMB EXPLOSION IN THE LAGOON AT BIKINI. JULY 1946

*Annual report of Smithsonian Institution, 1947, pt. 1, Serial Set Digital Collection, 11284 H.doc.448, February 13, 1948; Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty: Background and Current Developments, CRS Reports -- Digital Collection, Jan. 6, 2010, LexisNexis Congressional Research Digital Collection*

## July 4, 1960

### 50-Star Flag

ADDRESS BY REPRESENTATIVE JAMES E. VAN ZANDT, MEMBER OF CONGRESS, 20TH DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, AT FLAG DAY PROGRAM, SPONSORED BY ALTOONA LITTLE LEAGUE INC., LITTLE LEAGUE BASEBALL FIELD, JAGGARD STREET AND LOGAN AVENUE, ALTOONA, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1960

It is a pleasure to participate in the observance of National Little League Week and to appear on this special Flag Day program sponsored by Altoona Little League Baseball, Inc.

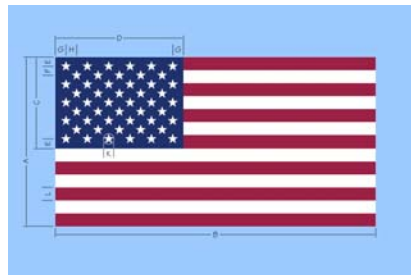
The flag of our country provides one of the most dramatic chapters in U.S. history.

The emblem of the Stars and Stripes has always been a colorful reflection of American progress—yesterday, today and tomorrow.

That is why this is a very special occasion.

It marks the presentation of a new 50-star flag which may be officially flown for the first time at 12:01 a.m. on July 4, 1960.

It is my hope that each one of you will remember for a long time the significance of this occasion and what is done and said here.



June 17, 1960, CR-1960-0617, pages 12966-13185, LexisNexis Congressional Record Permanent Digital Collection

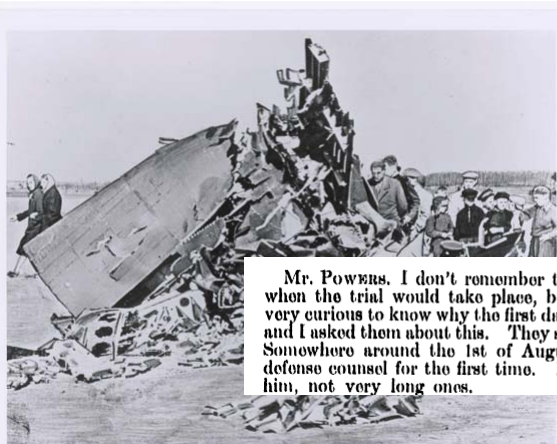
## Celebrating the 49-Star Flag



Statehood supporters rejoiced on June 30, 1958 after Senate passage of the Alaska Statehood bill by a vote of 64-20. Celebrating over a 49-star flag outside the Senate chamber are, from the left: Ernest Gruening, former Alaska governor; Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho); Sen. Thomas Kuchel (R-Calif.); Governor Mike Stepovich; Sen. Henry Jackson (D-Wash.); Wally Hickel; Sen. Arthur Watkins (R-Utah); and Sen. Richard Neuberger (D-Ore.). President Eisenhower signed the bill on July 7, 1958, and Statehood for Alaska became official six months later, on January 3, 1959.

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## August 19, 1960: Trial of U-2 Pilot Gary Powers



Mr. Powers. I don't remember the exact date that they told me when the trial would take place, but when they did tell me I was very curious to know why the first day of the trial fell on my birthday, and I asked them about this. They said that it was just a coincidence. Somewhere around the 1st of August, I met the Soviet-appointed defense counsel for the first time. I had three or four sessions with him, not very long ones.

Francis Gary Powers, Mar. 6, 1962, LexisNexis Congressional Hearings Digital Collection; NARA image



## Today's U2

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to enter into the Record the very profound speech giving by Bono, the world-renowned musician and noted humanitarian, during the February 2006 National Prayer Breakfast. As the lead singer and lyricist for the Irish rock band U2, Paul Hewson, better known as Bono, rose to fame as a socially-conscious songwriter who through song has taken many people on spiritual journeys while opening their eyes to the plight of the underprivileged and in some instances inspired people to change.

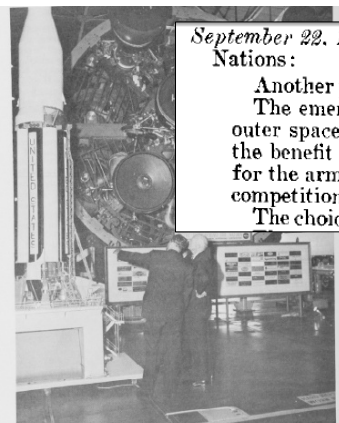
Bono has committed himself to continuing to address issues critical to future generations. He faces global crises with conviction and the hope that others will see the pain and suffering in the world and come together in unity to make the World a better place for all mankind.

Mr. Speaker: I humbly submit the remarks made by Bono as he addressed an audience that included the President of the United States, the First Lady, King Abdullah of Jordan, members of Congress and other guests during National Prayer Breakfast held in Washington, D.C. in February 2006.

152 Cong Rec E 506 , FEBRUARY 2006 NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST WITH REMARKS FROM BONO, April 4, 2006, Vol. 152, No. 41, Extension of Remarks

## Sept. 8, 1960

### Marshall Space Flight Center



September 8, 1960: President Dwight D. Eisenhower is briefed on the Saturn rocket system by Dr. Werner von Braun. Occasion was his dedication of the new NASA George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Alabama, named after the first military man ever to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.

*September 22, 1960. Address to the General Assembly of the United Nations:*

Another problem confronting us involves outer space. The emergence of this new world poses a vital issue: will outer space be preserved for peaceful use and developed for the benefit of all mankind? Or will it become another focus for the arms race—and thus an area of dangerous and sterile competition?

The choice is urgent. And it is ours to make.

President  
Eisenhower



*Statements by Presidents of the U.S. on International Cooperation in Space, Serial Set Digital Collection, Sept. 24, 1971; 5<sup>th</sup> Semiannual report of National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Serial Set Digital Collection, July 11, 1962*

## Space Program: Today and Tomorrow

- *How relevant is space to addressing important national needs, and what noteworthy benefits have been achieved as a result of past space-related investments?*
- *What should be done to maximize the benefits to be realized from the Nation's space activities and the relevance of those space activities? How important is it for those activities to be aligned to national goals and objectives?*
- *How important is the inspirational component of the Nation's space activities, and what would be the most effective ways to use space activities to motivate emerging generations of Americans to pursue studies and careers in science and engineering?*
- *How well does the public understand the relevance of the Nation's space activities to meeting national needs and realizing societal benefits? Is there a need to "get the message out" on the relevance of those space activities and the benefits to be derived from our space-related investments? If so, how can that message be most effectively communicated?*
- *The Nation's space program generated considerable public excitement during the Apollo era. What will it take to get today's public interested and enthused about the Nation's space program?*
- *What challenges do communications media face in attempting to reach the broadest and largest possible audience while engaging and enlightening them about space? What tools and strategies are used to address those challenges?*

*Enhancing the Relevance of Space To Address National Needs*, DOC-TYPE: Hearings -- Digital Collection, HEARING-ID: HRG-2009-TEC-0042, July 16, 2009, 86 pp., LexisNexis Congressional Hearings Digital Collection

## October 12, 1960

### Khrushchev Pounds His Shoe at UN



*H. Shapiro:* In your speech at the recent Supreme Soviet session you said that the Soviet Union will overtake and outstrip the United States in production in the next fifteen years. You then furnished figures on output of the principal branch—heavy industry. Does this also apply to the material living standards of the Soviet people?

*N. S. Khrushchev:* Yes, unquestionably.

*H. Shapiro:* Does this mean that in fifteen years the Soviet Union will have the same standard as the United States?

*N. S. Khrushchev:* In production of foodstuffs, it will be much sooner. What is a living standard, what constitutes it? The satisfaction of man's material and spiritual requirements. Let us consider first the satisfaction of man's food needs. The Soviet people's requirements of bread and vegetables have been fully met now. Everything is being done to ensure complete satisfaction of the Soviet people's needs of butter, meat and milk within the next few years.

It is time to stop discussing the liberal and Red sympathizers. It is time to stop coddling the Reds, themselves, because, whether fanatics or dupes, they are our enemies. They are out to destroy our freedom, our way of life. They are sympathizers in a haze of wishful thinking and just can't seem to appreciate the full implication of Khrushchev's statements: "We will bury you. Your children will live under communism."

*Facts on Communism, Vol. 2, Soviet Union, from Lenin to Khrushchev*, Serial Set Digital Collection, December 1960; *Military Cold War Education and Speech Review Policies. Part 6*, May 16, 24, June 4, 7, 8, 1962, LexisNexis Congressional Hearings Digital Collection; NARA Image

# Russia: Economic Issues Today

Russia's economy began to recover from the Soviet collapse in 1999, led mainly by oil and gas exports, but the sharp decline in oil and gas prices in mid-2008 and other aspects of the global economic downturn put a halt to this growth. The government reported an 8% drop in gross domestic product in 2009. This decline exacerbated existing problems: 15% of the population live below the poverty line; an unreformed healthcare system and unhealthy lifestyles contribute to a population decline; domestic and foreign investment is low; inflation hovers around 12%-14%; and crime, corruption, capital flight, and unemployment remain high.

Russia is a potentially important trading partner. Russia is the only country in the world with more natural resources than the United States, including vast oil and gas reserves. It is the world's second-largest producer and exporter of oil (after Saudi Arabia) and the world's largest producer and exporter of natural gas. It has a large, well-educated labor force and a huge scientific establishment. Also, many of Russia's needs—food and food processing, oil and gas extraction technology, computers, communications, transportation, and investment capital—are in areas in which the United States is highly competitive, although bilateral trade remains relatively low.

## Russian Restrictions on Meat Imports

Russia has been a very important market for U.S. pork and poultry producers. At the end of 2009, Russia imposed restrictions on imports of U.S. pork because of what the government considered to be excessive amounts of an antibiotic in the meat. Russia wants the United States to establish procedures to certify that the pork meets Russian standards before it is shipped, essentially establishing separate inspection procedures for shipments to Russia. U.S. pork suppliers claim that such special procedures would raise their production costs.<sup>95</sup>

In addition, on January 1, 2010, the Russian government implemented new restrictions on imports of poultry. Russia says that the chlorine wash that U.S. poultry producers use in the preparation of chickens violates Russian standards. The United States claims that the wash is effective and safe.<sup>96</sup> Russia has also called for additional inspections of U.S. beef prior to shipment to Russia as of February 1, 2010.

Russia's restrictions on meat imports are becoming a major irritant in U.S.-Russian trade relations.<sup>100</sup> U.S. and Russian agricultural officials met in Moscow the week of January 17-23, 2010, to discuss the issues; however, no final solution appears to have been reached.

*Russian Political, Economic, and Security Issues and U.S. Interests*, CRS Report, Apr. 2, 2010, LexisNexis Congressional Research Digital Collection

## November 9, 1960

# John F. Kennedy Elected President

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nVloh0YWP-PQ&feature=related>

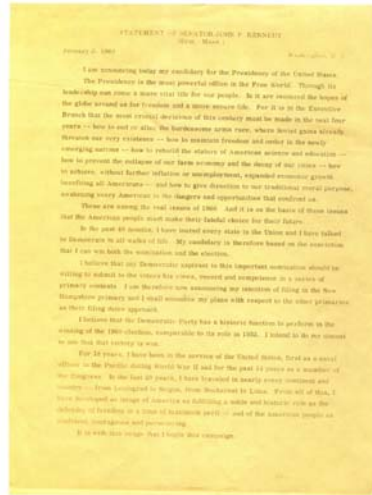
# JFK Announces Candidacy



THE ATTACHED STATEMENT IS FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE January 3, 1960

Senator John F. Kennedy (Dem.-Mass.) announced today he will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency of the United States. Senator Kennedy also announced that he will file for the March 6th New Hampshire primary and will "summon up" plans with respect to other primaries on their filing dates approach.

The full text of Senator Kennedy's announcement statement is attached.



## December 14, 1960

# Baseball Expansion Draft

The 1960 MLB Expansion Draft was held by Major League Baseball on December 14, 1960 to fill the rosters of the Los Angeles Angels and the Washington Senators. The Angels and the Senators (who later became the Texas Rangers) were the new franchises which would enter the league in the 1961 season.

Each existing American League club had to make available for the draft seven players on their active roster on August 31, 1960, and eight others from their forty-man roster. The expansion clubs paid \$75,000 for each of 28 players they drafted with a maximum of seven players drafted from each existing club, not including minor league selections. They were required to take at least ten pitchers, two catchers, six infielders, and four outfielders. The clubs also had the option of drafting one non-roster player for \$25,000 from each established franchise.

*The Sporting News*, December 21, 1960

# Organized Professional Team Sports--1960

1403  
ORGANIZED PROFESSIONAL TEAM SPORTS—1960

HEARINGS  
BEFORE THE  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ANTITRUST AND MONOPOLY  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY  
UNITED STATES SENATE  
EIGHTY-SIXTH CONGRESS  
SECOND SESSION  
PURSUANT TO S. RES. 238, 86TH CONGRESS  
ON  
S. 3483  
TO MAKE THE ANTITRUST LAWS AND THE FEDERAL  
TRADE COMMISSION ACT APPLICABLE TO THE ORGAN-  
IZED PROFESSIONAL TEAM SPORT OF BASEBALL AND TO  
LIMIT THE APPLICABILITY OF SUCH LAWS SO AS TO  
EXEMPT CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THE ORGANIZED profes-  
sional team sports of baseball, football, basket-  
ball and hockey, and for other purposes

MAY 19 AND 20, 1960

Printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary



In the month that elapsed between the committee hearing and the meeting with the National and American League representatives, indications of bad faith began to appear. Rumors, apparently inspired, appeared in the press, that both major leagues were planning to expand into 10-club circuits. The American League went so far as to appoint a committee to consider expansion. Nothing ever came of this, of course.

The meeting on August 18, at which we met with the major leagues, and to which we were invited by the gentlemen of organized baseball, produced results that can only be described as negligible.

Mr. SIEA. Since the meeting of last August 18 with the majors, recurring rumors concerning the expansion of the National and American Leagues have created confusion and deceived uninformed members of the public into believing that the major leagues really believed in expansion.

I seem to recall that not too long ago—timed to catch world's series excitement—your own Washington Senators were going to move to Minneapolis.

Throughout the fall, organized baseball continued to stir this pot of deceit with well timed maneuvers. It was not until the leagues met in Miami in December that both leagues were forced to admit that there was no possibility of expansion of the existing major leagues.

Organized Professional Team Sports -- 1960, May 19, 20,  
1960, LexisNexis Congressional Hearings Digital Collection

## Questions?

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Thank you!