

HAROLD D(UNBAR)
 1897; Nashville, N.C.
 1974; Wilson, N.C.
 ic Representative, N.C.,
 Chairman, Agriculture Com-
 9-53, 1955-67.

of the University of North
 Yale Law School, Cooley prac-
 til a special 1934 election sent
 gress. He assumed the chair-
 he House Agriculture Commit-
 and became the chief congress-
 man for the Democratic Party's
 support-policy. Cooley was not,
 sidered one of the most powe-
 e chairmen. [See TRUMAN,
 3, KENNEDY Volumes]

as not a liberal by Northern
 the liberal Americans for
 Action gave his voting record
 16 and 12 for each of the first
 of the Johnson Administration.
 was the most loyal supporter
 ident in the North Carolina
 ation, and, as chairman of the
 ulture Committee, he intro-
 ministration's major farm bills.
 ed secure passage of a perma-
 mp program in 1964 and suc-
 sed conservative efforts to re-
 to pay half the costs. He man-
 5 omnibus farm bill, one of the
 ion's biggest legislative vic-
 wrote the provisions for a new
 am included in the farm bill.
 provisions included direct
 ort payments to farmers and an
 rsion program to reduce pro-
 ley also favored the Adminis-
 distribution programs abroad.
 1965 he anticipated Secretary
 re Orville Freeman's [q.v.]
 when he called for "an about
 luction-control policy in order
 vastly expanded attack on star-
 l the world." He helped push
 tration's 1966 Food-for-Peace
 ough the House.

u of sugar legislation, however,
 not clearly side with the Ad-
 since he had long been closely
 ith Atlantic and Gulf Coast

cane sugar refiners and the Latin American
 exporting countries. In 1965 proponents of
 Western beet sugar interests, who wanted
 to increase their production quotas, charged
 that foreign lobbyists exerted undue influ-
 ence over Cooley, an accusation which he
 strenuously denied. Despite his difficulties
 with domestic producers, he arranged a
 compromise between them and the refiners
 in the Sugar Act of 1965. The measure in-
 creased the domestic quota immediately
 but granted the first 700,000 tons of the
 growth of the market above 9.7 million tons
 a year to foreign imports exclusively. In ad-
 dition, Cooley successfully persuaded the
 Administration to drop its plans to impose a
 special import fee on sugar.

Early in 1966 the North Carolina legisla-
 ture reapportioned the state's congressional
 districts, and in the November elections
 Cooley was upset by a youthful Republican
 challenger, James C. Gardner, who had
 stressed Cooley's advanced age during the
 campaign. Cooley subsequently retired to
 his tobacco farm.

COOPER, JOHN S(HERMAN)

b. Aug. 23, 1901; Somerset, Ky.
 Republican Senator, Ky., 1946-49,
 1952-55, 1956-73.

Cooper began his political career in Ken-
 tucky's state legislature after earning a B.A.
 from Yale and a law degree from Harvard.
 In 1930 he became a judge at the county
 level. For several years in the 1940s and
 1950s, he served on the circuit court, gain-
 ing a reputation as the "Poor Man's
 Judge." During this period he also served
 as a U.N. delegate, as ambassador to India
 and Nepal and most importantly, as U.S.
 Senator. Cooper won special elections to fill
 Senate vacancies in 1946, 1952 and 1956 al-
 though he lost two regular Senate elections
 held during that period. Elected to his first
 full term in 1960, Cooper's liberal voting
 record led President Kennedy to call him
 "an outstanding Republican." [See TRUMAN,
 EISENHOWER, KENNEDY Volumes]

Cooper considered himself a champion of
 small business and agriculture. During Sen-

ate hearings on a coal mine safet
 backed by the United Mine Worker
 testified on behalf of the operators of
 mines. His amendment in March 19
 render safety laws inapplicable if found
 to contribute to the safety of small n
 was defeated. He objected to legislati
 April 1965 authorizing the Federal
 Commission to regulate cigarette adv
 ing as an unjustified inflation of the
 cy's power. He was successful in att
 greater state and local control over th
 unteers in Service to America (VI
 which were heavily concentrated i
 state. However, Cooper proposed to inc
 federal activity in the area by expandi
 Tennessee Valley Authority to severa
 tucky counties, but he met with defe
 this issue in July 1966.

Cooper was one of three Republica
 the Senate Rules and Administration
 mittee that investigated presidential
 Bobby Baker [q.v.] in 1964. Cooper
 the investigation "a whitewash" and
 posed the Committee's decision to
 further hearings. His proposal fo
 establishment of a Senate Select Com
 on Standards and Conduct was pass
 July 1964, and he was named to the
 mittee in July 1965.

Cooper was a leading Republican cr
 U.S. involvement in Vietnam. Pres
 Johnson sent him, along with Averell
 riman [q.v.] and Secretary of State
 Rusk [q.v.], to the Philippines to meet
 President Ferdinand Marcos in the Ad
 tration's widely publicized "peace d
 of January 1966. Later that month C
 criticized the renewed bombing of
 Vietnam. In August 1967 he supported
 Mike Mansfield's (D, Mont.) [q.v.]
 posal to bring the matter before the
 and in a Senate speech called for the
 to make the first move toward negoti
 by unconditionally ending the bombi
 North Vietnam. He joined Sens. E
 Gruening (D, Alaska) [q.v.] and W
 Morse (D, Ore.) [q.v.], the Senate's
 ing doves, in protesting a capitol safet
 that prohibited orderly demonstration
 the capitol grounds. During the Feb
 1968 hearings on the Gulf of Tonkin
 lution, Cooper stated he did not be

[JCH]