


1970

## U.S. House Journal of William H. Natcher, vol. 27

Manuscripts & Folklife Archives

Western Kentucky University, [mssfa@wku.edu](mailto:mssfa@wku.edu)

Follow this and additional works at: [http://digitalcommons.wku.edu/whnatcher\\_journals](http://digitalcommons.wku.edu/whnatcher_journals)

 Part of the [American Politics Commons](#), and the [Public Affairs, Public Policy and Public Administration Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

Folklife Archives, Manuscripts &, "U.S. House Journal of William H. Natcher, vol. 27" (1970). *U.S. House Journals of William H. Natcher*. Paper 28.

[http://digitalcommons.wku.edu/whnatcher\\_journals/28](http://digitalcommons.wku.edu/whnatcher_journals/28)

This Other is brought to you for free and open access by TopSCHOLAR®. It has been accepted for inclusion in U.S. House Journals of William H. Natcher by an authorized administrator of TopSCHOLAR®. For more information, please contact [topscholar@wku.edu](mailto:topscholar@wku.edu).

JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. HATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

2ND DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME XXIII

January 19, 1970

The First Session of the 91st Congress adjourned on Wednesday, December 23rd. This was one of the longest and most difficult sessions of Congress that I have attended.

The First Session of the 91st Congress concluded the 1960s and this decade will go down in history as one of our most constructive and crucial periods. During the 1960s we moved from the Industrial Age over into the Space Age.

The War in Vietnam which is our longest and most unpopular war started during the 1960s and is still underway. We will be fortunate to bring about a halt in this war during the first few years of the 1970s. Probably the most exciting event that took place during the 1960s was our landing on the moon. During 1969 Apollo 11 and 12 landed men on the moon and this, of course, is one of the great achievements of the 20th Century.

During the 1960s we began the revolution in American life which will continue over into the 1970s. Some good will result and, of course, some bad. Violence in our streets and

difficulty in our cities consumed the time and energies of our citizens throughout the 50 states. During the 1960s campus disorders began. In some instances, the students were right because a few of our colleges and universities have become too big and too impersonal. Simply academic warehouses and not institutions where teaching our students is the major goal. In a great many instances where we had student disorders on our campuses it was premeditated by Communists. The Students for a Democratic Society who caused a great deal of the disorder on our campuses held their National Convention during the year of 1969 and the President of this group in his opening address said that they were Communists and that they should be proud of it.

Some of the most constructive legislation ever passed in the history of this country passed during the 1960s. Our elementary and secondary education bill; higher education legislation; water resource development legislation; water and air pollution legislation; man power training legislation; mental health and general research legislation; along with a number of other major bills make the 1960s stand out in the history of our country.

We, during the 1960s, experienced considerable difficulty with our young people due to the fact that

a great many of them began using drugs of the LSD kind and this continues over into the 1970s.

We carry over into the 1970s a national debt of some \$362 billion which requires \$17 billion a year to pay the interest. We still have hunger in this country in some sections and our food disposal, food stamp and welfare legislation enacted during the 1960s corrected this situation to a certain extent.

We built up a tremendous war machine with hydrogen and atomic weapons during the 1960s and now, beginning in the 1970s, we have arms control talks underway. I hope and pray that our country and the Soviet Union will be able to enter into an effective agreement concerning arms control. Not only will it save us some \$35 billion a year, but it will make the world a safer place in which to live. During the 1970s we must clean up our environment. Our air and water pollution must be eliminated in order for us to live. With 204 million people in this country today our national domestic problem is pollution.

During the 1960s we had the assassination of our President, John F. Kennedy -- the assassination of Martin Luther King, one of the Negro non-

violent leaders -- the assassination of Senator Robert Kennedy. To a certain extent the 1960's will go down in history as a time of outrage.

The past decade has been a hard one on the prophets.

Much was accomplished in the research fields during the 1960's and our life expectancy has increased from about 65 to 72.

The rise of China as a new center of power hostile both to our country and to the Soviet Union took place during the past decade.

We lost the lives of 40,000 of our boys and have expended untold billions of dollars in Vietnam.

The last year of the 1960's marked the first year of the Nixon Administration. This Administration will receive high marks on its foreign policy and its pursuit of promise to bring about a close in the Vietnam war. At the same time the new Administration will receive low marks for its domestic policies and achievements.

The 1960's marked a continuation of the McCormack leadership in the House. John W. McCormack has served

as Congressman from the 9th District of Massachusetts since 1928. He has held jobs as Democratic Whip, Democratic Leader, and since 1962, as Speaker of the House. His tenure of office has been outstanding in length but short on achievements from the standpoint of leadership during a critical period in the history of this country. The shadow that was cast upon the Speaker's office as a result of the manipulation of his Administrative Assistant shocked the people in this country. Mr. McCormack has announced that he will seek another term as Representative and another term as Speaker. He is 78 years of age and should, in light of the indictments recently returned against his Administrative Assistant and one of his best friends, now step down as Speaker and if he continues on in the House, certainly should serve not more than one more term. It would be a relief to our people if the indictment of Dr. Martin Sweig, the Administrative Assistant of the Speaker, and Nathan M. Voloshen could be quickly forgotten.

The rapid transit-freeway controversy went on every year of the 1960s and finally in 1969 we solved this matter. A suit, by the way, was filed and on January 13th of this year the Federal Judge decided against those who

have been attempting for years to stop the freeway. An article appeared in the Evening Star entitled, "Federation Loses Move to Halt 3 Sisters Work." This article is as follows:

"The D.C. Federation of Civic Associations has lost its bid to block construction of the Three Sisters Bridge.

Judge John Sirica of U.S. District Court granted a government motion for summary judgment late yesterday and denied a similar motion by the federations

Roberts B. Owen, attorney for the civic group, said he will appeal the decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals.

The ruling ended the long, drawn-out litigation in District courts with side trips to the Court of Appeals when various motions were denied in the lower courts.

The case never actually got to trial because both sides filed motions for summary judgments.

Sirica noted that in February 1968 the U.S. Court of Appeals reversed the decision of a District Court judge and enjoined the construction of the bridge



and several other freeway projects until the city had complied with planning provisions in the D.C. Code.

The civic association had claimed the government had failed to conduct public hearings before the project was approved and had in other ways failed to comply with the code.

When preliminary work on the bridge began in the fall, the federation renewed its effort to block the project.

It repeated that the government had failed to comply with the code. The government countered that the Court of Appeals decision of 1968 was no longer controlling because Congress enacted the Federal Highway Act of 1968 which ordered work on the bridge to begin immediately.

Sirica noted that a pertinent part of the act states that "not withstanding any other provision of law or any court decision or administrative action to the contrary..." the government should begin work on the project.

He said the resolution of the suit came down to a question of statutory interpretation.

He said the act was passed after the Appeals Court decision and was so worded that there is no doubt in his mind that Congress wanted the bridge built.

'The court believes that in passing this legislation, Congress intended that the District of Columbia commence construction on the bridge project as soon as possible, and that no further planning or hearing requirements of Title 23 need be complied with.'

It has been a right exciting time for Members of Congress and I do hope that the 1970s are just as constructive and certainly more peaceful.

I still have a perfect voting record. I was exceedingly fortunate in serving during the 1st Session of the 91st Congress without missing a single vote. A short release appeared in the newspapers concerning this matter and this story was carried throughout Kentucky and in a number of papers in other states. The release is as follows:

"The records of the Clerk of the House of Representatives disclose that Representative William H. Natcher (D-Ky.) still holds a perfect voting

record. During the First Session of the 91st Congress 353 roll calls were recorded in the House of Representatives.

Representative Natcher has never missed a roll call vote since he has been a Member of the House of Representatives. He was sworn in on January 6, 1954 and during this 16-year period over 4200 roll calls have been held. Representative Natcher stated today that although he does not believe that such a record is the sole test of a good Representative, he is definitely of the opinion that each Member should stand up and be counted on each issue.

When asked to list the key issues which confronted the Members of Congress during the present Session, Natcher stated that, in his opinion, the war in Vietnam, inflation, federal spending, problems in agriculture, the problems confronting the large cities, and air and water pollution were some of the main issues. In addition, the Budget for fiscal year 1970 which was before the Congress, was of great importance to Natcher since he is a Member of the Committee on Appropriations. The Budget requests for this particular fiscal year total \$192,900,000,000. As a Member of the

Committee on Appropriations, Natcher serves on the Subcommittees that appropriate funds for the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Labor, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and the District of Columbia government. Natcher is chairman of the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia Budget and is No. 2 on each of the other two Subcommittees upon which he serves.

A number of the requests that are presented to the Subcommittees upon which he serves are of great concern to the people of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Soil Conservation, REA, Price Support System, Research and Extension Service are a few of the sections of the Department of Agriculture that are presented each year before the Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee, and education, welfare and all matters pertaining to health come before the Subcommittee which makes appropriations for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. A few of the requests that are presented at the time the Labor Department makes its requests pertain to the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, Railroad Retirement Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Standards, and the National Labor Relations Board.

At the close of the first ten years of Natcher's roll call voting record the Clerk of the House at that time, who was Ralph R. Roberts, directed a letter to Natcher in which he said in part that he knew of no other Member who had a comparable record.

Natcher stated that he has had a number of close calls and believe it or not these were when his Committee on Appropriations was in session and the bells which sound throughout the House Office Buildings and the House of Representatives section of the Capitol, for some reason or other, were not in perfect working order on a few occasions. In returning to Kentucky to vote and in order to be back by noon of the same day has made it extremely difficult on a number of occasions. The House of Representatives still operates under the Jeffersonian Manual and meets at high noon each day unless, by unanimous consent, an earlier time is fixed. On a number of occasions Natcher has had to travel all night long in order to get back to be present at the time the House convened."

When we adjourned Virginia and I were all packed and ready to leave Washington. We had planned on spending Christmas at home but due to the

weather and the fact that we only adjourned two days before Christmas we decided to go through Ohio and spend Christmas day with Celeste and her family. The weather was simply awful and all the way to Cambridge, Ohio we battled the snow and ice. We had a wonderful time in Cambridge and the boys really are growing. Paul, Jeffrey and Jimmy received every toy and present that you could imagine and among the lot was a small automobile which Virginia selected for Paul. This automobile is operated by a battery and is constructed in such a manner that a 150 pound man can ride without any difficulty. The car operates with a reverse and forward gear and Paul was simply beside himself. Jeffrey is quite a builder and enjoyed all of his presents. Jimmy received as one of his presents a tape recorder and on Christmas night explained to me that his teacher had given him an assignment of writing an essay of something that had happened during the Christmas holidays that was of interest. He calls me Bill because grandfather does not suit me and after dinner on Christmas night Jimmy brought out his tape recorder and said that he had an idea as to how to comply in full with his assignment. He wanted me to make a speech on his tape recorder which he would play back to his class and

this would be his essay. I complied with his wishes and started out by saying that my name was William H. Natcher and that I was a Member of Congress. I went on to state that I was elected as a Member of Congress on August 1, 1953 and was serving at the time when the four Puerto Ricans appeared in the House Gallery on March 1, 1954 and after shouting and screaming for a few minutes started firing pistol shots at the Members on the floor. Five of the Members were shot and I went on at great length to relate just what expired during this great tragedy. Virginia, Celeste and Darwin just howled and Jimmy was delighted.

We left Cambridge on Friday and finally arrived in Bowling Green to spend two weeks with the weather being more miserable than any time since 1939. Jimmy reported later that on January 5th when he returned to school he stood up and told his teacher that he was ready to give his essay. He reached in his desk and took out his tape recorder and turned on his grandfather's speech about the five Members who were shot in the Chamber of the House of Representatives. According to Jimmy he will receive the best grade that he has received this year and although his teacher was a little dubious

about full compliance with her instructions concerning the essay she complimented him on his capacity of complying to a certain extent to the instructions which he received prior to Christmas. Jeffrey demanded that Jimmy come to his class and play the tape recorder and before it was over, the principal decided that Jimmy better play it in all of the classes in his elementary and secondary school building.

Virginia will be down home for a few days and then will return to Washington. The weather is still bad in Kentucky.

The Second Session of the 91st Congress convened today. Just over half of the Members answered the first quorum call and it appears that we will have another long, hectic session. Our first order of business of any consequence will be how to override President Nixon's veto of the Appropriation Bill for the Departments of Labor - Health, Education, and Welfare.

January 21, 1970

During the recess period Jock Yablonski together with his wife and daughter were brutally murdered in their home in West Virginia. Yablonski is the



man who ran against Tony Boyle for President of the United States Mine Workers. Boyle was the hand-picked candidate to succeed John L. Lewis and during his tenure as President has been a right controversial figure. According to reports made to the Department of Labor, Boyle has misused several hundred thousand dollars of United Mine Workers funds and in his campaign for re-election to the office of President, devised a scheme whereby local unions borrowed thousands of dollars from the United Mine Workers retirement fund with the borrowed money then turned over to Tony Boyle to be used in his campaign and fraud was charged by Yablonski after the vote was cast on December 9. While the Department of Labor and the Department of Justice were considering the charges made, Yablonski and his wife and daughter were killed. The people generally in West Virginia are right incensed over the murder of these people and of the operation of the United Mine Workers generally. This is one time that the United Mine Workers should be investigated carefully and, if so, it seems to me that a number of the officials of this organization will be subject to indictment.

January 26, 1970

Apparently Jock Yablonski reached out of the grave to solve the murder case which brought his death and the death of his wife and daughter. Several weeks before his death, a man from Cleveland, Ohio, stopped at his home in West Virginia and complained about a coal mine which refused to give him a job. This was not unusual procedure but coming from a total stranger who certainly didn't appear to be a miner caused Yablonski to have his son and some friends to check the license number of the automobile after he drove away from his home and later he called, when he discovered that it was an Ohio license plate, the Cleveland home of the man who appeared and the man's wife answered the phone stating her husband was in West Virginia seeking employment. This information was given to the Chief of Police in Yablonski's home town and then after the brutal murder, the FBI along with the State Police of the state of Pennsylvania picked up the owner of the automobile and two other men and now they have one of the guns which was dredged out of the river near Yablonski's home which was used in the murder. Apparently, the three men now being detained are the murderers and the case now revolves around the question of who employed these three men.

On Wednesday of this week we take

up in the House the Department of Labor-Department of Health, Education and Welfare Appropriations Bill along with the consideration of the expected veto message from the President. At this time the House will try to override the veto of this Bill which the President complains about since a little over \$1 billion was added to the Bill in the House and the Senate. It now appears that there will not be sufficient votes to override although it seems to me that every school superintendent in the country is here in Washington demanding that the President's veto be overridden. Since I have been a Member of Congress only one veto has been overridden. President Eisenhower vetoed the Public Works Appropriations Bill and after failing the first time to override, we reduced the Bill and sent it back to him with this action resulting in a second veto. On this veto we succeeded in overriding in the House and Senate. The Public Works Bill, of course, compares very favorably with the Bill that we have up on Wednesday since so many people are involved and so many interests represented.

The Congressional Quarterly which is published here in Washington each year compiles the vote record of the Members of the House and Senate. The information is then released to the

newspapers throughout the country. A portion of the Congressional Quarterly report concerning the voting of the Senators and Congressmen released this year is as follows:

"Two Senators scored 100%, William Proxmire (D., Wis.) and Margaret Chase Smith (R., Maine).

Mrs. Smith made a comeback in 1969 after breaking a perfect record in 1968. Before an illness in August 1968, she had not missed a roll-call vote for more than 10 years.

In the House, 10 Democrats and three Republicans had perfect participation scores, including William H. Watcher (D., Ky.), who has never missed a roll-call vote since coming to Congress in 1953, and Republican Rep. Clarence E. Miller of Ohio's 10th Congressional District.

Only two members of Congress missed more than 75% of all the roll-call votes in 1969. One was Adam C. Powell (D., N.Y.), who was reinstated to his seat after the opening session of Congress January 3. The other, Michael Kirwan (D., Youngstown), was absent due to illness."

January 29, 1970

The House easily upheld President Nixon's veto of the \$19.7 billion Labor-H.E.W. Appropriations Bill yesterday. The vote was 226 to 191 to override the veto but this fell 52 short of the necessary two-thirds majority. This killed the Bill which the President objected to since Congress added \$1.2 billion to his education and health request. The Bill now comes back to the Subcommittee on Labor-H.E.W. and we will go back into session at 10:00 this morning.

In discussing vetoes I overlooked a second veto which we succeeded in overriding when President Eisenhower was in office. The second veto created very little excitement because the veto was so overwhelmingly overridden that it was expected by everyone who was following the legislation. The second bill that President Eisenhower vetoed was the Postal Pay Increase Bill and this is the one that we succeeded in overriding, making two bills instead of one that had been overridden up until yesterday's vote since I have been a Member of Congress.

The civil war in Nigeria has finally come to a close. Biafra seceded and the fighting started some 30 months

ago. Starvation has prevailed throughout Biafra and well over one million people were either killed or starved to death during this 30 months period. It has become so bad that all of the countries in the world are just sick of what has transpired and is transpiring in Biafra. Some of the pictures of the children are simply horrible.

Since we are making every effort to reduce federal expenditures and apparently are now committed to take care of our own business a little more instead of trying to run the world, it seems to me that one place to cut back would be in our bases and military expenditures throughout Europe. Why not let Europe look after its own defense. The war in Vietnam has clearly proven that as far as allies we had only a few thousand soldiers from South Korea, Australia, New Zealand, and the Philippines helping us. Over \$130 billion has been expended in this program and in the foreign aid program and since Europe has suddenly become fat and prosperous it seems to me that we should cut back on our expenditures throughout Europe. When you talk to our European friends nothing seems less remote to these contented governments than a massive attack upon them by the Soviet Union, so why not let them spend more of their assets on maintaining a military machine and

we then could cut back billions of dollars, with this money used in the domestic programs that we need so badly now in our country.

January 30, 1970

The new budget to be submitted by President Nixon for the fiscal year 1971 will contain \$200.8 billion and will carry an estimated surplus of \$1.3 billion. This will be the largest budget submitted since I have been a Member of Congress. The budget message together with the President's economic report will be submitted to the Congress on Monday of next week. The budget that we have just about completed for the fiscal year 1970 will contain approximately \$197.9 billion. Fiscal spending during the fiscal year of 1970 is estimated at \$192.9 billion and is controlled by the provision that we placed in the Supplemental Appropriations Bill. Revenues are estimated at \$202.1 billion in fiscal 1971 and \$199.4 billion in fiscal 1970. A surplus is estimated for fiscal 1969 of \$1.5 billion. The new budget carries suggested reductions of \$5.8 billion in Defense, with an overall expenditure for this Department of \$73.6 billion. This will be the lowest level since fiscal year 1967. That portion of the new budget pertaining to welfare will

contain \$50.4 billion. Interest on the National Debt will amount to \$17.8 billion.

According to President Nixon's economic message the Gross National Product will rise to \$985 billion during the calendar year 1970. The Gross National Product for 1969 was \$932.3 billion.

It was agreed by the leadership in the House yesterday that since we are unable to agree on our Committee on Appropriations as to the amount to be placed in the appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor-H.E.W. following the President's veto, that it will be necessary to bring out a Continuing Resolution on Monday which will allow both Departments to keep paying bills and to operate on the basis of 1969 fiscal year expenditures. Our Subcommittee on Labor-H.E.W. met constantly yesterday but so far we have been unable to agree on a bill which will have any chance of passing in the House and which can withstand another veto.

The news media throughout the past several days has stressed the fact that President Nixon's veto was sustained. Since the Constitution was adopted in 1789 some 2600 bills have been vetoed by presidents. About 612 of the total



were bills vetoed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. President Grover Cleveland vetoed about 620 and the balance were scattered all down through the years in veto messages by the other presidents.

February 4, 1970

Representative Glenard P. Lipscomb of California died early Monday morning. He was 54 years old and his death was brought about as a result of Cancer which apparently was detected just a few months prior to his death. Glen and I were sworn in on January 6, 1954 together with Lester R. Johnson of Wisconsin and Harrison Williams of New Jersey. All of us were elected in special elections during the year of 1953 and since Congress adjourned on August 1 of that year we were not sworn in officially as Members until January of 1954. Seniority of course began at the time of our special election. Glen Lipscomb was an outstanding Member of our Committee on Appropriations and was a hard working Member of Congress. It seems a shame that at the age of 54 he had to leave us.

Lester R. Johnson served for about five terms and then was restricted and refused to run again. Harrison Williams was defeated in one of his races for reelection as a House

Member by Mrs. Dwyer, a present Member of Congress, and the next year after his defeat made a long-shot race for the Senate from New Jersey and succeeded in being elected. He is now a Member of the Senate.

Liz Carpenter, Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson's Social Secretary, has written a book entitled "Ruffles and Flourishes." The Evening Star has carried two or three portions of this book and it to me is simply dribble. Liz Carpenter of course was a great worshipper of former President Johnson, and in her book he could do no wrong. Time after time her descriptions of the President and his actions are almost beyond comprehension.

Much to the former President's chagrin, his brother Sam Houston Johnson has published a book entitled "My Brother Lyndon." In Sam Houston's book he simply states the facts and I know that the President must be simply furious. Sam Houston Johnson, for a number of years, lived on the third floor of the White House and has been a sick man for several years. He simply stated the facts concerning President Johnson's relations with the Kennedy family and with certain Members of the House and the Senate. In fact, the former President's main criticism could be that Sam Houston tells all.

Our Subcommittee on Labor - Health, Education and Welfare, is wrestling with the Appropriations bill for these two departments. The President's veto sent the bill back to us and so far after several days of conferences we have reached no conclusions. We know that if we cut this bill down to the President's recommended reductions the House will not accept it and we will be back in the same kettle of fish. If we refuse to cut the bill sufficiently then in my opinion the President will again veto this legislation when it goes to the White House.

February 6, 1970

The Foreign Aid bill for Fiscal Year 1970, after many months, was finally approved by the House and Senate conferees and sent to the President. The amount requested by President Nixon for the new Fiscal Year was about \$2,600,000,000. This amount is considerably less than the Foreign Aid request under previous administrations, but was more than the House would approve. The Conference Report that was finally adopted carried about \$1,960,000,000. Just before the adjournment on December 23rd, the Senate tabled the Foreign Aid bill due to the fact that the House had \$54 million for the purchase of fighter planes for Nationalist

China. Two of the Members in the House, Representative Otto Passman of Louisiana, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Appropriations on our Committee on Appropriations, along with Representative Robert Sikes of Florida, another Member of our full Committee on Appropriations in the House, after traveling to Nationalist China and visiting with Chiang Kai Shek suddenly started a drive to add to the Foreign Aid Appropriations bill for 1970 the amount for the fighter planes. On a very close Roll Call vote the additional amount of \$54 million was approved. By the way I voted against this amendment and then the bill on final passage. The Senate remained adamant and in the end the House had to recede in the Conference and the \$54 million for the fighter planes was removed. Passman quietly circulates the rumor that the Department of Defense will in the end use \$54 million in the Foreign Aid bill for this purpose. We go back again to the fact that General Chennault, who married the beautiful Chinese girl, was born and reared in Monroe, Louisiana, the hometown of Representative Otto Passman. Mrs. Chennault is now a prominent member of Washington society and is one of the most highly touted Lobbyists that we have in circulation in our Capital City today. I understand that she

was very disappointed at the action of the Senate since apparently she had, as I have said before, taken a very active part in the passage of the bill containing the \$54 million for the fighter planes.

I have never liked the editorial policy of the Washington Post, and, in fact, dislike reading this paper at times notwithstanding the fact that it is an outstanding newspaper. Some of their writers are real unusual people. For months now, a man by the name of Nicholas Von Hoffman has written articles for the paper pertaining to crime, freeways and other matters of interest not only to our Capital City but to the country generally. Recently, this man wrote an article entitled "It's a Crime" and here he analyzes the situation concerning crime in our streets today about as well as anybody that I have heard attempt to give an explanation for the situation as it presently exists. He starts out in his article by saying that the persistent problem facing all American politicians is how to get anybody to believe them. This is a right harsh statement but he goes on to explain that this is why the President is always saying he is doing this or that so that something or other will be credible. He points

out that the President vetoed the H.E.W. bill in order to make the war on inflation credible and that he has to have the new antibomb bomb to make his war deterrent credible. This man Von Hoffman goes on to state that this presumably is the reason why the President recently expended several thousands dollars for new full dress uniforms for the White House police which are to be worn on special occasions at the time dignitaries visit at the White House. The Nixon Administration, according to Von Hoffman, used crime as an anti-Negro code word during the campaign. The causes of crime are simply not understood, according to Von Hoffman, since it is alleged that poverty, bad housing, or national injustice cause crime, but this does not explain why high officials of large corporations rig prices, which is as much a felony as holding up a liquor store. Von Hoffman moves on to state that if you have never met a "G" man or a Justice Department lawyer you can't understand how thin the talent situation is and how badly they need to conscript somebody with brains. The government continues to make demands for more money for police officers and exotic equipment even in the suburbs where we have plenty of crime but very few riots. Von Hoffman says that the radio announcements that

you hear on the air are admonishing the people to keep their night safety chains on the doors and that they should inspect their cars before entering them and never to be alone on the street at night is good advice for survival, but also an admission of how little the present National Administration and the City Administration here in our Capital City have been able to do to protect us from the most ordinary kinds of crime. This man uses all kinds of examples but a whole lot of what he says is true and when the crime rate figures are released here in our Capital City newspapers which show a marked increase, the people are simply stunned. The next day or the week following you read articles where the Mayor has gone to the White House and he and the President are devising new schemes for the expenditure of millions of dollars for more equipment, more police, and more of everything except good law enforcement which would correct the situation. With an authorized force of 5100 patrolmen there are less than 4000 on now because the men cannot be recruited and authorizing more men and providing for more money will not correct the crime situation here in Washington and the same applies throughout the country.

February 9, 1970

Following the disastrous Presidential Campaign of 1968 Larry O'Brien who served as Democratic National Chairman during the Campaign, resigned and Former Vice President Hubert Humphrey recommended that Senator Fred Harris of Oklahoma be named as the new Chairman. As the titular head of the Party, Vice President Humphrey's suggestion was in order and was accepted. Senator Harris is 39 years of age and has the philosophy of former Senator Robert Kennedy, Senator McCarthy of Minnesota, and Senator McGovern of South Dakota. At the time Senator Harris took over as our National Chairman, the Democratic National Committee was in debt \$8 million. Most of this amount was for election expenses in the 1968 Campaign. Senator Harris immediately selected a committee to reorganize the National Convention procedures and he named Senator McGovern as chairman of this committee. This was his first serious mistake. Senator McGovern immediately proceeded to find fault with everything the Democratic Party did at the National Convention in Chicago and set a motion of new regulations and rules which would give recognition to those on the extreme left-hand side of our Party and the dissident groups who caused so much trouble at the Chicago



Convention. This, of course, did not set too well with the old-line Democrats and after quite a bit of bickering and criticism, former Vice President Humphrey who is now teaching in Minnesota and holding a position with Encyclopedia Britannica, started finding fault with Senator Harris the Chairman of the Party. We still owe the \$8 million and failed on several occasions to raise sizable amounts through fund-raising gala dinners. In fact, on one occasion last year, our Party had to call off the dinner which was slated here in Washington due to the fact that we could not sell the tickets. Last week a gala fund-raising dinner was held in Miami Beach and after weeks of strain and stress some 300 thousand dollars in tickets were sold. It was anticipated that this particular dinner would raise from 3 to 5 million dollars and it was a dismal failure. Following the dinner, Senator Harris resigned his National Chairmanship and gave as his reason his inability to speak out freely on controversial issues such as the Vietnam War. Senator Harris has made very little impression on other Members of the United States Senate and was justly criticized for his use of the Chairmanship to build himself up politically and especially for consideration as the next Democratic Nominee for President.

This gentleman is very fortunate to be in the United States Senate and certainly, is not presidential timber.

Our Party is in trouble and we now need another Jim Farley to serve as Chairman of our Democratic National Committee.

Shortly after President Johnson went out as President, he entered into an agreement with the Columbia Broadcasting Company for two national televised programs with the subject matter covering certain portions of his term as President and especially his reasons for making certain moves concerning the War in Vietnam. According to the news media, the Former President was paid a little over \$300,000 by CBS and commentator Walter Cronkite interviewed the Former President. Last Friday night in the interview with Mr. Cronkite, our Former President in discussing the War in Vietnam was highly critical of his old friend Clark Clifford who finished the Johnson Administration as Secretary of Defense. The President emphatically stated that it was not Clifford but Dean Rusk who recommended that bombing on the border of Vietnam be stopped immediately. During the interview the Former President took out after Senator J. William Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The Former President said sarcastically that the 1964

Tonkin Gulf Resolution which Johnson used as a Congressional mandate for putting large numbers of troops in Vietnam beginning in 1965 was misnamed. Mr. Johnson said that it was a shame that somebody did not think of calling this Resolution the Fulbright Resolution because Fulbright introduced it and with his knowledge and approval passed it. Almost shouting, the Former President stated in the interview on television that no one could tell him that a Rhodes Scholar failed to understand everything in the Resolution because the Former President had notified the Foreign Affairs Committee that he would not commitmen to deter aggression in South Vietnam unless and until the American people through their Congress signed on to go in Vietnam. Following the interview on television, Senator Fulbright denied in equally strong language, Former President Johnson's assertion that the Senate understood the full sweep of the Resolution. Fulbright said that passage of the Resolution followed absolute misrepresentation of the facts by the whole Johnson Administration. The Senator also said that it never occurred to him that the President of the United States would lie to the Members of the Senate about a factual situation and that he was completely taken in as was the whole Senate by the President's statements.

- 7400 -

This is right unusual language and especially since it applies to a former Member of the Senate and a former President of the United States.

Lyndon B. Johnson is now sitting in Texas moping over his failures and is becoming more bitter as each day passes. I predict that he will make additional statements in television interviews and in his memoirs which are to be published within the next three years which will find others calling him a liar and contesting him vigorously over some of his statements. Memoirs, journals, and national television productions are good if the facts are accurate and the statements made can be documented. My old friend, LBJ, still has a bad habit of simply blowing his top and making statements which upon reconsideration must disturb him no end.

On Saturday of last week Vice President Agnew was in a foursome at the Bob Hope Desert Classic Golf Tournament along with Doug Sanders, one of our better professionals, and Bob Hope. This is quite a golf tournament and the winner received \$25,000 and a new Chrysler automobile. Over a hundred thousand dollars in prize money was awarded. In hitting his second shot, Agnew sliced the ball to his immediate right side and both Hope and

Sanders ducked but the ball hit Doug Sanders in the back of the head. It could have been real serious but it just so happened that it was a glancing blow which raised a little blood and a considerable bump. Several million people witnessed this shot on television and there were thousands present on the golf course. Bob Hope was really humiliated and it seems that this man Agnew just must do the wrong thing at the wrong time. He has certainly had his ups and downs since he has been Vice President.

**February 10, 1970**

On Wednesday of next week Representative Waldie of California will offer a No Confidence Resolution. This Resolution is directed against the leadership in the House and although in my opinion not over 30 Members will vote for the No Confidence in the House Leadership, this is another milestone along the road of dissension which we have traveled now for several years in our Democratic Party. Speaker John W. McCormack is very much incensed over the Resolution and the fact that it will be offered to the caucus next week. In addition to offering this Resolution, the Democratic Study Group of the House which is composed of some 65 or 70 ultra-liberal Members on the Democratic side will during the caucus

ask for the appointment of a Committee to study all aspects of House organization with particular emphasis on the seniority system. It seems that the Democratic Study Group desire to raise the issue of institutional reform separate from personalities maintaining that seniority should not be the sole controlling factor in selecting committee chairmen. The Democratic Study Group Members will try to shift the power of choosing committee chairmen to the caucus. This would then make the selection of chairmen fall in the popularity contest category and the Lord only knows who would end up as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. On the Democratic side we have a Member on our Committee on Appropriations who is well liked by every Member of the Committee and, in fact, has as many friends in the House as any one Member. He serves only on one subcommittee and according to my information, attends very few meetings of the subcommittee. He only attends about one out of every six meetings of the full Committee and seldom appears on the Floor of the House when Appropriations bills are up for final passage. If the Democratic Study Group had their way this Member might be elected chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the Democratic caucus.

February 12, 1970

About three years ago, Senator Lister Hill of Alabama gave a luncheon over on the Senate side for the famous heart transplant pioneer, Dr. Christiaan Barnard. At that time I had an opportunity to talk with Dr. Barnard and recall very distinctly that I was amazed to hear that since he was only 44 years of age at that time he would be able to only perform operations for a period of three more years due to the fact that he had arthritis in each hand. He appeared to be a highly nervous man and I recall distinctly that after the luncheon was over a picture was made of the group and the Chairman of my Subcommittee on Labor-H.E.W., Representative Flood of Pennsylvania, kidded me somewhat over the fact that in the picture the expression on my face was right unusual since the other Members seemed to be so jovial and happy. I recall that I was standing directly across from Dr. Barnard and could not quite make up my mind about this man. In today's Evening Star appeared an article that Dr. Barnard, aged 47, had divorced his wife last July and within the next few days would marry a 19 year old Johannesburg, South African girl by the name of Barbara Zoellner, the daughter of very wealthy parents. According to the news article, Dr.

Barnard is to take his new bride with him when he leaves for a visit to the United States. I presume this is one reason that I had such a peculiar expression on my face when I was looking at Dr. Barnard at the time the picture was made.

Another article appeared several days ago about this doctor, and this article pertained to certain love letters that Gina Lollibrigida had written to him that were now in the possession of the doctor's first wife and his first wife was writing a book in which she intended to incorporate these very warm, passionate love letters. Miss Lollibrigida has threatened to sue if the letters are incorporated in the book.

Charles, the Prince of Wales, took his seat in the House of Lords yesterday, which is a royal tradition and has promised to speak out on national issues. I feel right sad each time that I see stories pertaining to the young Prince of Wales and the steps that he is taking to comply with all of the traditions of the British monarchy. Great Britain, of course, is no longer one of the great countries of the world, and several years ago moved over to the sidelines and is simply marooned there watching the rest of the world go by.



Well, here we go again. George Wallace has come to life again on the surge of southern resistance to the Nixon Administration school desegregation policy. Wallace will undoubtedly run for Governor of Alabama this fall and again for President in 1972 unless there is a sharp change in the public atmosphere on integration of the public schools. The issue of school integration has grown from a regional problem into a national crisis. Today violence and disruption are widespread in the halls and classrooms of integrated schools in the north and here in Washington, Western High School had to close down one day this week due to the fact that the dissidents simply took over and then marched out of the school. They demanded that the principal resign and this principal did resign the following day, but the trouble still exists in this high school as well as others here in our Capital City and throughout the United States. Those that are causing the trouble are simply not satisfied to proceed with their education at the high school level under the present curriculum and arrangement which requires that certain classes be required subjects and that before graduation the required number of credits must be obtained with certain subjects mandatory. It seems that our high school students are not willing to follow

the true and tried procedures and curriculum which would place them in a position to then continue on with their education specializing as they desire later on. The unrest and trouble that exists today places a lot of these young people in a position of being able to cause trouble and get away with it. I sometimes doubt if the American people fully realize the seriousness of the racial crisis through which we are passing and the true situation concerning the disorders that we read about daily in our newspapers. Each day we read headlines that cry out concerning racial strife undermining schools in our city and throughout our nation.

President Nixon has been criticized and eulogized for his action which placed the White House police in ceremonial uniform during the visits of important visitors from abroad. According to some of the letters which have appeared recently in the papers when President Nixon bundles up the White House guards in uniforms that look like the residue of Princess Grace's latest rummage sale, the natives get remarkably restless.

One of my good friends in the House said to me the other day that he could not understand why we were

still afraid of the Russians and why it was that our foreign policy was based on fear in all matters concerning the Soviet Union. He maintains that after a quarter of a century of various degrees of various military occupation, intense re-education and periodic purges, the Soviet Union still does not have Eastern European dependency they can depend on. If they cannot conquer Czechoslovakia then according to my colleague in the House, they might as well quit the conquering business. Some of this might be logical, but, according to my way of thinking the Soviet Union is doing more to us today than at any time since World War II. I know, and thousands of others know, that a number of the marches that have been made in the cities recently, and the disorders generally that have occurred on a great many of our campuses and in our streets have been Communist inspired, controlled, and well financed. The two busses that drove up to Georgetown University to haul down students to the site of the Three Sisters Bridge construction project had to be paid by someone and it later developed that a card-carrying Communist who was one of the leaders had somehow or other had the bills paid without any difficulty. This is only a very very small incident in comparison to some of the other riots,

marches and disorders that we have suffered from during the past five years. The fact that many of our people are losing faith in the establishment and in our Federal Government especially is enough to make anyone wonder as to just how far we will go before we decide to stop once and for all the crime in our streets and the disorder that we have generally. Fear and lack of participation certainly will not solve our present day problems and this type of action places those who are Communist trained, inspired and paid to be able to take positions that would not have been permitted some several years ago. It will take our people ten years to get over just what has happened within our country during the past five years.

February 13, 1970

Since I have been a Member of Congress I have always been somewhat amazed at the Representatives from the states of Virginia and North Carolina. With two exceptions, Graham Barden and Harold Cooley, these two states have been represented in the House by men who are just Members of the House. All very courteous, kind and considerate, but sort of quasi. This especially applied to the present group from the state of Virginia. I might add that Senators Harry Byrd, Jr.

and William Spong of Virginia are not outstanding men by any means. In fact the state of Virginia has not had an outstanding man in the Senate since the days of Carter Glass. Now the state of Virginia has a Republican Governor. The Democratic organization known as the Byrd Machine has for years in Virginia failed to endorse on many occasions our Presidential nominee and has been right smug about sitting on the sidelines during Presidential races. Jack Kennedy was not accepted in the state of Virginia and the same condition existed in North Carolina. Neither was Lyndon Johnson. Of course Humphrey was not accepted either place. Goldwater and Eisenhower were great heroes in both of these two states. In the House we have a Representative from Virginia now by the name of Watt Abbitt who, in addition to being a Member of Congress is the Chairman of the Virginia State Democratic Committee. In the race between Holton, the Republican and Battle, the Democrat, last fall you could hardly tell who Abbitt was for. Holton was elected Governor. Now all of the Representatives in the House from Virginia are really frightened. Jack Marsh, who serves on our Committee on Appropriations, announced two weeks ago that he would not be a candidate for reelection on the Democratic ticket. He would not say that maybe if encouraged he would run on the Republican

ticket. Now Watt Abbitt, the Dean of the Virginia delegation and the big leader in the Byrd Machine all down through the years in the House has indicated that maybe he will not be a candidate for reelection. Two Republicans and two Democrats have announced in his district and Abbitt now says it will be a couple of weeks before he makes up his mind as to just what to do. Judgement Day has really arrived in the State of Virginia and judging from the number of Republicans that we have in the House from North Carolina we will have more Republicans after the next Congressional campaign.

February 17, 1970

President Nixon is still having difficulty filling the vacant seat on the Supreme Court. In a bitter fight, the Senate turned down President Nixon's nomination of Judge Haynsworth. Later, he nominated Judge Carswell, a Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals Judge. Prior to his service on the Circuit Court of Appeals, Judge Carswell was a District Judge. Finally, the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday approved Judge Carswell by a 13 to 4 vote just four weeks after President Nixon nominated him for the Supreme Court. Judge Carswell's views concerning segregation and some of his decisions that have been reversed are the matters that have been under careful scrutiny by the Judiciary

on the floor of the Senate at the time this nomination is called up for action. It is clear that Judge Carswell is a right ordinary lawyer but the President has made up his mind to place a Southerner on the Supreme Court at this time to bring about a balance in the Court and apparently Judge Carswell of the State of Florida was the best candidate available. The AFL-CIO stepped up its attack on the nomination of Judge Carswell yesterday by calling it an insult both to the judiciary and to the Nation's Negro citizens.

Kentucky's Junior Senator, Marlow Cook, caused a little sensation yesterday when he withheld his vote as a Member of the Judiciary Committee for four hours until he made up his mind as to just how to cast his vote. Finally, he voted as predicted weeks ago for the nomination of Judge Carswell. This Senator has made very little impression in the Senate and in Kentucky generally.

We are headed for another civil rights fight in the House when the revised Labor-HEW Appropriations Bill is brought up on Wednesday of this week. Yesterday in full Committee, two segregation amendments were adopted and then the Republicans' amendment giving the President the right to withhold any funds in the bill that he desired was adopted. The Whitten Segregation Amendment simply struck

out six words from each of two sections and the Jonas Amendment provided that no Federal money can be used to formulate or carry out any plan to outlaw freedom of choice plans. Jonas represents Charlotte, North Carolina which is under court order to begin busing students this Spring. The two segregation amendments will keep the Northern liberals busy for a while and then the amendment which gives the President the right to withhold funds will take up more time. I do hope that the President will not again veto this bill.

February 20, 1970

We passed the Labor-H.E.W. Appropriations Bill in the House yesterday. This is the Bill that President Nixon vetoed due to the fact that \$1 billion 260 million more than he requested was added to the Bill by the House and the Senate. The Bill that we passed again yesterday only reduced the overall amount about \$365 million. In addition, two amendments were added prohibiting the busing of students and granting freedom of choice in attending schools throughout the United States. These two amendments are highly controversial and it may be that the President will again veto the Bill.

At the Democratic Caucus on Wednesday of this week, the resolution of



No Confidence in the leadership offered by Representative Waldie of California was turned down 192 to 23. Our leadership is weak and the Democratic Party will be the Party to suffer in the elections to be held this year. The Speaker is 78 years old and the Majority Leader is not too well. We have in the House a number of Members who could provide real leadership and this should take place.

Black students at a junior high school here in Washington went on a rampage on Wednesday and broke out 100 window panes in their junior high school. The disturbance started when the students demanded that their principal who is white be replaced by a Negro. After the damages to the building took place the School Board met immediately and transferred the white principal and installed a black principal. Conditions are no better here in our Capital City and daily become more serious. For instance, several hundred George Washington University students marched on the plush Watergate Apartment complex yesterday protesting the conspiracy trial of the Chicago 7. It just so happens that Attorney General Mitchell lives in this apartment complex and after serious disorders took place near the apartment, 145 were arrested.

The Republicans are really after the Michigan Senate seat of Philip A. Hart. Lenora Romney, the wife of Secretary George Romney, who earlier expressed reluctance to accept a draft is now ready to tell the Republican Michigan leaders on Saturday that she will seek the Party's nomination for the Senate seat held by Senator Hart. George Romney is now Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and is the former Governor of Michigan. This is a right unusual political maneuver and in all probability will fail.

**February 24, 1970**

We have under consideration in the District at this time the Three Sisters Bridge. In addition contracts have been let for the Potomac Freeway and other sections of the District of Columbia freeways which were set forth in the Highway Act of 1968. According to the provisions of the Act, the District of Columbia had 18 months to report on the North Central Freeway. We are now having difficulty over this freeway and an article appeared in the Washington Post on February 21st entitled "Hill Opposition Expected on Freeway Plans." This article is as follows:

The Washington City Council's

curtailed freeway formula is headed for trouble from the same congressional figures who forced construction of the Three Sisters Bridge as the price for financing the city's Metro subway system.

Rep. John C. Kluczynski (D-Ill.), chairman of the House Public Roads Subcommittee, told a reporter that the Council "is in trouble" because of its recommendations, which omit the North Central Freeway.

Kluczynski indicated his feeling that the Council defied provisions of the Highway Act of 1968, which was originated by his Subcommittee.

He said Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.), the principal House overseer of the city budget, was "upset" by the Council action.

Natcher, who would not discuss the road situation with newsmen, played the central role in last year's round of the long-lasting freeway controversy.

He granted long-withheld subway funds only after being assured by President Nixon that the Three Sisters crossing and other parts of the road system would proceed.

Road Omitted.

7447

The Council vote last Tuesday to omit the North Central Route was 9 to 0. It followed a series of public hearings at which a lopsided majority of witnesses voiced strong opposition to the full road system called for by the 1968 law.

The law requires the city government and Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe to send recommendations for possible changes in the "routes and plans" for the roads to Congress by Monday.

Monday is a federal holiday, however, so the deadline will be automatically extended for a day.

Mayor Walter E. Washington missed his self-imposed tentative deadline for sending his and the Council's views to Volpe's office yesterday. But Volpe was out of the city, an aide said, and will not return until late Tuesday afternoon.

On Capitol Hill, there was little active speculation as to what the pro-freeway lawmakers may do in trying to enforce their will.

The section of the 1968 law dealing with North Central and other disputed highways appears to make

their construction mandatory, unless Congress relents. But it also required the city to follow other nationally applicable provisions of highway law that could open the way for more public challenges.

Because of the City Council's unanimous vote, there was not much doubt over whether the mayor would go along with its position, Council Chairman Gilbert Hahn Jr. has insisted that the Council resolution complies fully with the 1968 law.

As for Natcher's possible future course, one Capitol source recalled what he said during floor debate on November 24 shortly after the House voted to expand the Metro system's authorization from 25 to 98 miles.

After noting an exchange of letters with the President and a city highway department statement that the "freeway program is under way," Natcher declared:

"All of these acts indicate clearly that we are in complete agreement that freeway construction as provided in the Highway Act of 1968 must proceed (at the same time) with rapid rail transit construction...

"The Highway Act of 1968 must be

complied with and as long as the freeway system proposed in this act continues under way we will, at the proper time, appropriate funds for continuing the construction of this rail rapid transit system.

"Mr. Chairman, both systems must continue under way ..."

Last week Speaker McCormack again appointed me to the Board of Visitors at West Point. This will be the tenth year that I have served on this Board. Unless I am careful I may get in the wrong line up at the Academy and receive a diploma one of these days.

The Labor - H.E.W. Appropriations bill that passed the House last week is now back in the Senate. All we hear from downtown is that the President will again veto the bill.

During the week President Nixon issued a State of the World Message. For the first time in many years the President has decided that not only the people in this country, but those abroad should understand our position from the standpoint of world affairs and foreign policy generally. President Nixon's 43,000 word report, which he submitted to Congress was unprecedented, and, according to the President,

was intended to pull together for the American people and foreign governments a coherent picture of the thinking behind our policy decisions during the past 12 months and to define America's purposes to the world. The President said that in Vietnam we seek a just settlement. In China he stated that it is certainly to our interests and in the interests of peace and stability that we take what steps we can toward improving practical relations with Peking. In Asia our cooperation with Asian nations will be enhanced, according to the President, as the Asian nations cooperate with one another, and develop regional institutions. In the Western Hemisphere we seek to strengthen our special relationship through a new program of action for progress in which all voices are heard and none predominates. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned the central problem, according to the President, is whether our two countries can transcend the past and work together to build a lasting peace. In the Middle East we shall continue to work with others to establish a possible framework within which the parties to the Arab - Israeli conflict can negotiate the complicated and difficult questions. Our policies in Europe embody precisely the three principles of a durable peace -

partnership, continued strength to defend our common interests when challenged and willingness to negotiate differences with adversaries.

A teacher strike all over Kentucky is now in effect, and for some reason or other the school children are writing to me urging that I stop the strike. This, of course, is under the jurisdiction of the Governor and the State Legislature.

February 25, 1970

Governor Maddox, the highly controversial Governor of Georgia, had lunch in the House Restaurant yesterday and following the luncheon proceeded to give out his usual souvenir. These are ax handles which he has been giving out off and on since he has been Governor and were highly publicized when he operated a restaurant and used ax handles on black people who attempted to demand service in his restaurant. Congressman Diggs of Detroit, Michigan, walked over to the Governor's table where the Governor was giving out the ax handles and in a loud tone of voice said that the ax handles were strictly an offensive racist symbol. Governor Maddox turned on Diggs and told him to stop acting like an ass and performing like a



baboon. This brought on more disturbance and it appeared that there might be a fight before it was over. Diggs is a black Congressman from Detroit and is an undertaker by profession.

French President Georges Pompidou is in this country on a State visit and will address a Joint Session of Congress today. The Jewish Members in the House will boycott the speech due to the sale of French planes to Libya, and one Member, Representative Wolff of New York, announces that during the speech he will stand up and walk out.

March 2, 1970

President Pompidou made a right good speech at the Joint Session of Congress and in leaving the Chamber, shook hands with a number of Members on both sides of the aisle. He seemed to be in good spirits and the fact that Representative Wolff of New York proceeded to stand up just as soon as the President started his speech and leave the Chamber created no excitement at all.

This past weekend I attended the Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner in Louisville. We had a fine dinner with over 2,000 present. We now have our debts

paid and everything looks much better for the Democrats in Kentucky.

Representative James B. Utt, Republican of California, died this past weekend after suffering a heart attack. He was one of our more conservative Republican Members and was 70 years old.

A number of Members in the House and the Senate have indicated that they will retire at the close of this Congress. Some of the House Members are running for the Senate and some of the Senators will retire from Congress. During the 91st Congress a number of Members in the House have resigned for one reason or another. Those who are retiring from the House and the Senate are Representatives: Ben Reifel (R-SN), William Roth (R-Del), Mike Kirwan (D-Ohio), Wm. Cramer (R-Fla), Don Edwards (D-Calif), Robert Taft (R-Ohio), Clark MacGregor (R-Minn), William Murphy (D-Ill), E. Y. Berry (R-SD), William Dawson (D-Ill), George Bush (R-Tex), Donald Lukens (R-), John Tunney (D-Cal), Emilio Daddario (D-Conn), George Brown (D-Calif), Tom Meskill (R-Conn), Albert Watson (R-SC), Laurence Burton (R-Utah), Richard Ottinger (D-NY), Senators: John J. Williams (R-Del), Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn), Spessard Holland (D-Fla), Stephen Young (D-Ohio).

Those who have died during the 91st Congress in the House and Senate in addition to Mr. Utt are: Senator Everett Dirksen (R-Ill), Rep. Robert Everett (D-Tenn), Rep. William Bates (R-Mass), Rep. Daniel Ronan (D-Ill), Rep. Glen Lipscomb (R-Calif).

Those Members in the House who have resigned for one reason or another during this Congress are: Rep. Melvin Laird (R-Wis) to become Secretary of Defense, Rep. Edward Reinecke (R-Calif) to become California's Lieutenant Governor, Rep. Jim Battin (R-Mont) for Federal Judgeship, Rep. Donald Rumsfeld (R-Ill) to become Director of OEO, Rep. Charles Joelson (D-NJ) for Judgeship, Rep. William Cahill (R-NJ) to become Governor of New Jersey.

March 4, 1970

Since 1964 tobacco has been in serious trouble. Here we have a \$10 billion industry which pays into the Federal, state and local taxing authorities about \$4.3 billion in taxes annually. Tobacco is produced in 21 States by some 800,000 farm families. In 1964 the Surgeon General's Report on Smoking and Health pointed the finger at tobacco from the standpoint of cancer and heart disease. Shortly after the Surgeon General's Report was issued, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare started its fight to destroy

tobacco. The tobacco companies, of course, have been of no assistance during this controversy since the three largest tobacco companies almost abandoned ship and removed the word "tobacco" from their firm name. The Federal Trade Commission and the Federal Communications Commission started next and now radio and television tobacco ads will cease as of January 1 of next year. In addition, the new warning on cigarette packages provided for in the bill which passed the House and the Senate and agreed to in conference yesterday, provides a warning which reads -- The Surgeon General has determined that cigarette smoking is dangerous to your health. This admonition will be required on cigarette packages six months after President Nixon signs the bill.

Tobacco is really in serious trouble.

Congress ended the longest appropriations fight in memory yesterday when it reached agreement on the Labor--Health, Education and Welfare Appropriations Bill that Nixon said he would sign. The House agreed to accept the \$19 billion Bill approved by the Senate Saturday. The five amendments adopted in the Senate which cancelled the Whitten and Jonas Amendments was agreed to when the House voted to instruct our conferees to accept the five Senate

amendments. This we had to do and after signing the Conference Report we brought it back to the House and it was accepted, thereby ending a long, long fight.

The Democratic Party's long search for a new National Chairman appeared over yesterday when Lawrence F. O'Brien agreed to accept the job. Last week, upon discovering that his selection would not be unanimous, he stated that he would not accept the chairmanship. This selection and acceptance is good. We owe between \$8 and \$10 billion and are at the lowest ebb in the past 20 years. So, the election of Lawrence O'Brien should help considerably.

March 9, 1970

On Saturday of last week we had a total eclipse of the sun by the moon. There will not be another such total eclipse in North America until the year 2024. Those who missed the total eclipse in this country on Saturday can see another one in 1973 by traveling to the Sahara Desert.

We are moving along right good now in the Second Session of the 91st Congress. All of our Subcommittees on Appropriations, with the exception of three, are holding hearings and it is our intention to bring out our appropriations bills as quickly as possible

in order that we may adjourn much sooner than December the 23rd, the date of the adjournment of the First Session of the 91st Congress.

During the past week our activities in Laos created quite an uproar in this country because it appears that we have been bombing in Laos and judging from news reports over the weekend, we lost some 20 odd men during the past week in Laos. The Congress and the people generally have been informed en down through the past eight years that we have no men stationed in Laos and certainly are not going to have another Vietnam in this country. President Nixon unequivocally stated that we have no men stationed in Laos and this had to be corrected after the death of the men was publicized.

The war in Vietnam, inflation, pollution, crime in our streets, problems in our cities, and a new agricultural program are the main issues confronting the Congress today.

President Nixon in his message to Congress this past week on our space program for the next decade said that unmanned American spacecraft will begin two grand tours of the solar system in the late 1970's with one vehicle traveling three billion miles on a trip that will take 11 years. The spacecraft will

report back to earth by television and will be commanded by a computer fully capable of making repairs, alterations, and modifications of the spacecraft as it moves out for a decade. There will be no start in this decade on a manned trip to Mars. This will be a long range goal according to the President. In 1977 one or two craft will be launched toward Jupiter. This will be a four year journey. In 1979 another launch will be made toward Jupiter on a more direct route which would carry the spacecraft around Saturn in 1980 and in 1985 reach Pluto, the outermost planet, 3.7 billion miles from the earth. In 1976, which will be this country's 200th birthday, we may conduct the first flight of a space shuttle rocket plane and shortly thereafter the first launch of a major space station module. In 1978, we hope to have the first launch of our nuclear propulsion rocket.

One of the favorite pastimes in Guatemala and in some of the South American countries is the kidnaping of American State employees who are held until the ransom demand which pertains to freedom of guerrillas who are confined either in jail or penitentiaries are released. This past week Sean M. Holly was seized in Guatemala City and the bid for his life was a demand for four guerrilla prisoners to be freed. It appears that only two of the guerrillas named were in police custody and they

- 3 -

were freed with a statement that the other two were not in custody. This brought about the release of Holly.

March 11, 1970

Last night I attended the 22nd Annual Congressional Banquet honoring the Members of Congress by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States. We have 1,500,000 members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and I have attended 16 of the Annual Dinners. Last night the Speakers Table contained seats for some 55 very important people and a second Speakers Table just a step lower and directly in front was used for the 50 Voice of Democracy State Winners. A boy or girl from each of the 50 States after a State elimination contest entered the National Voice of Democracy Contest and five were selected for awards. The winner receives about \$2500 and the next four amounts range down to some \$500. Before the VFW Congressional Award was made to Senator Henry M. Jackson of the State of Washington, each of the 50 Voice of Democracy State Winners were introduced. At this moment President Nixon appeared and was immediately presented but stated that he wanted to meet each of the Voice of Democracy State Winners. As the winners were presented, President Nixon shook hands with each of the State



Winners and a picture immediately was snapped which I know will be prized very highly by each boy and girl. This was an exceedingly nice thing for the President to do because it required some time to go down the long line and shake hands with each of the 50 winners and smile for an individual photograph. After meeting each of the State Winners, the President was presented and in turn, presented Senator Jackson who then spoke after receiving the Annual Award.

President Nixon is the best politician that has occupied the White House since Jack Kennedy. I say this, keeping in mind that he very carefully so far makes his moves such as the one last night that meets with the approval of the people. Certainly his act last night was political but it was handled in such a way as to cause everyone present to stand and applaud time after time. We will certainly have our job cut out for us in 1972 with the candidates that they are talking about now who will represent the Democratic Party.

March 16, 1970

According to the editorial and the news articles which appeared in Sunday's New York Times, the Nixon Administration is in serious trouble. I have known now for several months that the honeymoon was over but had not expected a direct confrontation with the President by

liberal press throughout the United States at this time. By submitting Judge Carswell's name for the Supreme Court vacancy the President, according to this newspaper, has decided that legal background and training is not one of the major requirements for a Supreme Court Justice, and his total lack of interest in the race problem will bring on more trouble according to this newspaper. Interest rates of 8½ percent with no housing underway at this time to meet pressing demands and the President's credibility gap over the Laos maneuvers are all serious. It now appears, according to the New York Times, that the Vietnam War which was known as the Johnson War is now the Nixon War, because the President is not making every effort to withdraw as expeditiously as he could if he so desired.

The Carswell nomination; the amendment to the Civil Rights Extension Legislation granting 18 year olds the right to vote; appropriations for our pollution programs; and the Speakership controversy are some of the major matters confronting us in Congress at this time. An article appeared in the Sunday Star entitled, "Speaker of House, John McCormack at 78 Facing His Most Serious Challenge." This article reviews the career of our Speaker beginning in the year 1928 when Calvin Coolidge was in the White House and continuing on down to the present time. This article is right critical and is

another demand that the Speaker change his mind and not be a candidate for re-election for the Office of Speaker in January of 1972.

March 18, 1970

Senator Harry F. Byrd, Jr. is leaving the Democratic Party. He announced yesterday that he would run for re-election this year as an Independent. This statement ends an era in which the name Byrd was almost synonymous with Virginia Democratic politics. This announcement sent another round of tremors through the battered Virginia Democratic Party. Senator Byrd's father ruled the Party in Virginia for nearly 40 years. In making his announcement, the Senator said that no longer could he swear allegiance to Democratic Presidential Nominees. In fact, judgment day has just about arrived for the Byrd family and for a number of Democrats in the State of Virginia who have taken great delight in accepting all of the favors and emoluments from the Democratic Party but in Presidential election years have gone fishing. Senator Byrd's father just about ended the Byrd dynasty when he resigned and his son was named to take his place.

As a Member of the Board of Visitors at West Point, I have enjoyed for the past 10 years my association with the Superintendents of the Military Academy.

The present Superintendent is Major General Samuel W. Koster who was the American Division Commander at the time of the My Lai incident. The Superintendent of the Academy and another General along with 12 lower ranking officers were charged yesterday with a variety of offenses as a result of an Army investigation in to alledged concealment of the 1968 My Lai incident which resulted in the death of a number of women and small children. The charges were announced yesterday at a Pentagon Press Conference by Army Secretary Stanley R. Resor and standing at his side at the time of the announcement was General William Westmoreland, Army Chief of Staff and former Commander of Vietnam. In addition to serving as U.S. Commander in Vietnam, General Westmoreland is a former Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy. The charges preferred included false swearing, dereliction of duty, failure to obey lawful regulations, and failure to report possible misconduct to proper authorities. This is a horrible way to end an outstanding military career, and when you consider the fact that in Vietnam today women and young children run out of the villages with machine guns taking the lives of our boys it makes the problem considerably more difficult to solve and certainly, places us in a position where we have charges preferred which took place during fighting in a jungle war much different from anything that we have engaged in in the past.

Instead of looting and burning at this time, we have a number of serious bombings across the country. The bombings are taking place in large metropolitan buildings in New York, San Francisco, and other major cities. President Nixon yesterday sent us a message stating that he would soon send to Congress recommendations for new Federal laws to deal with the rash of bombings across the country. This is a real serious problem.

March 19, 1970

Sometimes when I listen to speeches on the Floor of the House and read copies of hearings from the different Committees, I am amazed at the time consumed and the number of pages recorded in the Record and in the hearings. Some of my friends should remember that the creation of the world is told in Genesis in 400 words, the Ten Commandments have 297 words, and the Declaration of Independence has 1821 words. Just to cite an example as to how words are now used in Washington, a government pamphlet recently sent to my office required 2500 words to announce a reduction in the price of cabbage seed.

Senator Byrd will hold another press conference in Richmond today, explaining why he is bolting the

Democratic Party. His action really leaves the Democratic House Members from Virginia in a dilemma.

March 23, 1970

Anyone who believes that the majority of the students who are looting and burning, leading moratorium marches, making raids on induction centers, and causing trouble generally in this country today are all from the low income group, certainly are mistaken. A majority of those who are making trips to Cuba via Canada to assist in the cutting of sugar cane are in the main, college graduates from substantial families, who simply have turned into revolutionaries and, regardless of the outcome, have joined the Students for a Democratic Society which by the way, is Communistic and groups such as the Weathermen faction of the SDS. One good example is Diana Oughton who attended the Madeira School in Greenway, Virginia and later went to Bryn Mawr where she graduated. Bryn Mawr, of course, is one of the exclusive "Seven Sisters" schools. Diana was the daughter of James H. Oughton, Jr., a respected citizen of Dwight, Illinois, who served one time in the Illinois House of Delegates, and is Vice President of the First National Bank of Dwight. Diana's great-grandfather was W. D. Boyce who founded the

Boy Scouts of America. When Diana was in school at Madeira, she was remembered as being a very kind, gentle, sweet girl and very intelligent. Everyone who knew her recalls how much she loved children. Diana's body was identified Tuesday by the fragment of a little finger found in the debris at a fashionable Greenwich Village townhouse at No. 18 West 11th Street in New York City. She died two weeks ago in the explosion that demolished this fashionable townhouse along with the daughter of the owner and one other person whose body so far has not been identified. Sixty sticks of dynamite, 30 blasting caps and four dynamite packs wrapped with heavy nails were also found in the debris. Police say that the evidence clearly indicates that this townhouse was being used as a bomb factory and through an accident the explosion took place. The transformation of Diana Oughton from a gentle girl, the daughter of wealthy parents, to a radical and revolutionary, apparently was not a sudden one. According to the press media, it was an evolutionary process, from a high school girl who cared nothing for politics, to an intense, idealistic college student, to a dedicated volunteer for social service and reform, to a radical and revolutionary. In 1968 and 1969 she had traveled extensively for SDS organizing sit-ins. She took a trip to Cuba last August and recently was arrested for loitering while distributing SDS literature at Flint Central High

School in Michigan. On October 8, 1969, she was one of 58 people arrested on the Near North Side of Chicago during a Women's Action demonstration of the Weathermen. She was charged with mob action. She demonstrated in the November 15 Moratorium in Washington and returned to Flint, Michigan to arrange for the December National Convention of the Student for a Democratic Society.

This is not an isolated case and each day the well brought up children of well to do parents find their ways to the fringe, and each day these distraught parents are trying to explain to themselves and to the world what happened to their children.

There are more than one in this category today and these are in many instances the leaders and the radical members of the revolution that is underway in America today.

The Defense Department is preparing to use thousands of National Guard and regular Army troops to move the mails as the Nation's first postal strike continues. On Saturday, President Nixon said that the mails will go through. Postmaster General Blount reported last night the Postal employees have voted to return to work in at least 56 of more than 200 cities affected by the strike. This is a wildcat strike and could be real serious.



March 25, 1970

Army troops are now sorting the mail in New York City. Most of the wildcat strike is over in the other cities throughout the United States but we are still in a quandry here in Washington. Postmaster General Blount said that the Government could not open negotiations with the seven postal unions until the strike, which is prohibited under Federal law, is over. Since it is now down to the City of New York, Blount is ready to start negotiations and the House and the Senate Committees have the Postal Pay Increase bill in Conference. They met this morning and agreed only on one item in the bill, and that was the provision making the pay increase retroactive back to January 1st of this year. The many other sections of the bill, including the amount of the pay increase along with postal reform, have not been touched yet.

I have just been advised that instead of the Easter recess which we had planned from Thursday, March 26th to April 6th, we will go into three day recess periods, which probably will mean that I will not be able to leave Washington. Certainly I would not want to be walking the streets in my district if the mail was not being delivered and we were on an Easter vacation.

President Nixon is using a new plan pertaining to controversial matters. He is preparing white papers and memoranda explaining the position of the Administration. In a long memorandum yesterday, the President said that deliberate school segregation must be ended at once but that the problem of dealing with school segregation resulting from housing patterns must be left mainly to local communities. The President reaffirmed his commitment to wipe out dual school systems in line with the Supreme Court's Order, and he declared very firmly that his Administration was not backing away from that ruling. Of course, there are a lot of people in this country that believe that he is backing away. In the main, the President indicated that he would press for desegregation but not busing, and in closing stated that past policies have placed on the schools and the children too great a share of the burden of eliminating racial disparities throughout our society.

We have another American being held as a hostage in Santo Domingo. Yesterday a United States air attache was kidnapped and the terrorists seizing Donald J. Crowley threatened to kill him if the Dominican Republic government fails to free 25 prisoners. This is the third kidnapping of U. S. Embassy personnel in Latin America since September.

March 26, 1970

President Nixon may establish a record in so far as submitting nominations to the Senate for Supreme Court vacancies. His nomination of Judge Carswell is now in serious trouble and after the Easter recess, according to word I received yesterday, will be re-committed back to the Judiciary Committee which simply means that the Senate does not intend to confirm. The Senate turned down President Nixon's nomination of Judge Haynsworth and this will be number two.

The mail strike seems to be somewhat better and negotiations are now underway.

The control tower people at the airports started a slow-down yesterday and I hope that this is better today.

It seems that the Washington Area Metropolitan Transit Authority has its problems along with the rest of us. In dealing with some of the officers of this Authority, I have found that they have been somewhat arbitrary. Apparently the Board of Directors feels the same way because the following article indicates that changes are now in order. This article appeared in the Evening Star yesterday:

"The Board of directors of the area subway agency plans to strip its administrator of some of his powers in a move to reassert board control over planning and construction of the 98-mile regional rail rapid transit system.

Annoyed at what they consider high-handed methods of Jackson Graham, general manager of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, the directors plan to meet privately on April 3 to establish new guidelines for the conduct of Graham and other staff members.

Neither Graham, a retired Army Corps of Engineers general, nor any other staff member, will be permitted to attend the meeting.

During the private session the directors also plan to decide whether to revamp their system of closed meetings in which millions of dollars in contracts are awarded without public knowledge of their votes. Minutes are kept of the closed meetings, but the public is not permitted to examine them.

Although the directors vote on contracts for subway construction, design and other services, they have not voted on real estate purchases that already have amounted to \$10.4 million in costs to the authority, it was disclosed yesterday.

All real estate transactions are left to the staff without the board having any say in the matter, an authority spokesman said.

The spokesman explained that the directors decided to forfeit to the staff any say in real estate transactions so as to isolate themselves from any pressure that might be brought to bear to influence what land is purchased -- or not purchased -- for rapid transit construction.

This procedure was revealed as the result of a letter to the Justice Department, charging that Joseph P. Yeldell, chairman of the directors and a member of the District City Council refused to disclose an alleged conflict of interest when the authority purchased the IBM building at 1111 Connecticut Avenue last month for \$1.9 million.

However, Yeldell, an IBM local executive, said he did not vote on or influence the purchase in any way. The letter was sent yesterday to Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell from Virginia Del. David Sutherland, an attorney. Sutherland said he wrote the letter at the request of one of his clients, George Frain, active in the Kalorama Citizens' Association and the Adams-Morgan Federation.

The directors privately have complained that Graham and the staff

dominate their meetings with their statistics and reports that argue for staff positions, leaving the board with little chance to develop its own policy.

"The question is whether the staff or the board is going to make policy," explained one director.

Another, James P. Gleason of Montgomery County, complained that Graham should not have taken it upon himself to reveal the action of the Department of Transportation in ordering a halt to awarding subway building contracts until a plan for minority hiring is drafted. The order has since been dropped.

Several members of the board (not Gleason) were visiting the San Francisco subway when the Transportation Department order was announced by Graham."

April 6, 1970

The deadline for filing declaration papers for the 1970 Congressional Races was midnight Wednesday, April 1. I drew no opposition from either Party and an Associated Press article which appeared in Kentucky entitled, "Only Natcher Is Unopposed For Congress" is as follows:

"Until the final hours Wednesday night it looked as if two incumbent Kentucky congressmen would have no opposition either in the May 26 primary or the November general election.

but two incumbents submitted their names for the Republican nomination in the 7th District late Wednesday night, thus meaning that incumbent U.S. Rep. Carl Perkins, a Hindman Democrat, will have opposition in the fall. Perkins, however, will be unopposed for the Democratic nomination in the May 26 primary.

Incumbent Rep. William Natcher, of Bowling Green, drew no opposition as the filing deadlines arrived at midnight Wednesday. Natcher is thus the only one of the seven incumbent Kentucky members of the U.S. House of Representatives who is automatically assured of returning to Washington next year.

Here are the candidates in all districts:

1st District -- Democratic primary: Incumbent Rep. Frank A. Stubblefield, of Murray, vs. Bobby Jo Sims, also of Murray. No Republicans filed for this seat.

2nd District -- Democratic primary: Incumbent Rep. Natcher, of Bowling Green; no opposition. No Republicans filed.

3rd District -- Democratic primary: State Rep. Tom Ray; State Sen. Romano L. Mazzoli, Mrs. Shirley Small, and Philip Vernon Baker, all of Jefferson County. Republican primary: Incumbent Rep. William O. Cowger, of Louisville,

**unopposed.** American Party candidate who will be on ballot in general election in November: Ronald H. Watson, of Louisville.

**4th District -- Democratic primary:** Former Carrollton Mayor Charles W. Webster; Jesse N. R. Cecil; of Louisville; Wilton Bengé Cupp, of Covington, and James W. Rogers, of Dayton, Ky. **Republican primary:** Incumbent Rep. Gene Synder, of Jeffersontown, vs. William E. Bartley, Jr., of Prospect.

**5th District -- Democratic primary:** Lyle Leonard Willis, of Corbin, is unopposed for the nomination. **Republicans primary:** Incumbent Rep. Tim Lee Carter, of Tompkinsville; Granville Thomas, of Tuttle, Ky., and Noel Chilton, of Yosemite, Ky.

**6th District -- Democratic primary:** Incumbent Rep. John C. Watts, of Nicholasville, vs. Pete Brown, of Lexington. **Republican primary:** William McKinley Hendren, of Lancaster, vs. Gerald G. Gregory, of Lexington.

**7th District -- Democratic primary:** Incumbent Rep. Perkins, of Hindman, unopposed for the nomination. **Republican primary:** Herbert Myers, of Louisa, vs. H. H. Wheeler, of Lexington."

Today is the opening ballgame for the Washington Senators and since the Carswell nomination is up for a vote in



the Senate, both the President and the Vice President decided that it was necessary that they be real close to the Senate Chamber. Neither one could be present to throw out the first ball and President Nixon designated his son-in-law, David Eisenhower, as the ball tosser.

Just a few minutes ago the Senate on a vote of 44 to 52 refused to send the Carswell nomination back to the Judiciary Committee for further study. This to me was the proper action because I believe the Senate should either vote the nomination up or down and not use such a subterfuge. The confirmation vote will be up on Wednesday in the Senate and according to the information that I have today, it will be exceedingly close with Carswell barely pulling through.

I spent the week in Kentucky and it either rained or snowed every day. For a number of years now I try to fish at least two days during the Easter recess but this time the temperature of the water and lakes was down to about 40 degrees and with rain and snow, the fish were simply floating down at the bottom of the channels and it would have been almost impossible to have been successful.

I received a right unusual letter in today's mail from my grandson, Jeffrey White. It seems that his swimming team has been unable to win a single meet but

they were successful the very last time due to the fact that the other team forfeited. Jeff is quite a boy.

April 8, 1970

Our next Governor's race will be in the year 1971 and some of my Republican friends are really having a good time trying to persuade Senator John Sherman Cooper to make the race for Governor. Senator Cooper has a tremendous following in the Democratic Party and, in fact, has been elected every time that he has won by the Democrats. He is 68 years old and immediately following his last race for the Senate, he issued a statement that he would not run for the Senate any more and was through making races. He, of course, would be a formidable candidate and this may be simply a plan to eliminate one or two right strong Democrats who might otherwise make the race for Governor. An article appeared in the Lexington paper entitled "Nunn Plans Trip To Persuade Cooper To Run For Governor."

"Kentucky Sen. John Sherman Cooper may well be the Republican candidate for governor in 1971 if Gov. Louis B. Nunn gets his way in Washington next week.

Gov. Nunn, who is scheduled to leave for Washington "about Friday," plans to spend four or five days in the Nation's capital trying to persuade Sen. Cooper to run.

So far, Sen. Cooper says he is giving the matter serious thought but has declined to make either a public decision or a temporary private one. There are some in Frankfort who think he has already made a decision to run, but top aides in Gov. Nunn's office say they haven't heard anything definite.

The only thing clear at this point, they say, is he is still in the running.

Gov. Nunn, who managed Sen. Cooper's successful statewide campaigns in 1956 and 1960, has made it known repeatedly that Sen. Cooper is entitled to "first choice" and that he would favor a decision by Sen. Cooper to run and will do "what I can" to encourage his candidacy.

The official reason for Gov. Nunn's trip to Washington is for the Cherry Blossom Festival where his daughter Jenny Lou, is Kentucky's representative. Mrs. Nunn and Jenny Lou left for Washington yesterday.

However, reliable sources within the governor's administration make it clear that he plans to meet with Sen. Cooper "and it is likely that the subject of the 1971 governor's race will come up."

Gov. Nunn also is making tentative plans to meet with President Richard Nixon, Vice President Spiro Agnew and

Attorney General John Malone, who is responsible for much of the political advice and planning about races which are of special interest to the national Republican party.

There is strong speculation that Gov. Nunn hopes to have the national administration help him in persuading Sen. Cooper he could be the first Republican to succeed a Republican governor in modern Kentucky history.

Gov. Nunn, who is known to have developed a close relationship with President Nixon and many members of his administration probably would be able to get the backing he seeks.

But the final decision is up to Sen. Cooper, who like Gov. Nunn plays his important political cards close to his chest.

#### Other Possible Candidates

Should Sen. Cooper decide to run, said a reliable source in Frankfort, there might be as many as 1,000 aspirants for lieutenant governor. "Everybody thinks they could win with Cooper leading the ticket."

Among those who would receive serious consideration are those within the Nunn administration who have been mentioned as possible candidates for governor. These include, in no particular order:

-- Eugene Goss, the highway commissioner.

-- Tom Emberton, former administrative assistant to the governor and now a member of the Public Service Commission.

-- Larry Forgy, deputy commissioner of finance and director of the budget.

-- Jim Host, former commissioner of public information and now commissioner of parks.

-- Ken Harper, former assistant commissioner of child welfare and now commissioner of public information.

Outside the Nunn administration two Republican Congressman -- Tim Lee Carter and Gene Snyder have been mentioned as possible candidates, as has Newport State Sen. Donald L. Johnson.

### **Democrats Running**

As with the Republicans, the Democrats have a healthy list of candidates seeking a nomination for governor, with the four most discussed contenders being former Gov. Bert Combs, former Gov. Edward Breathitt (who recently hinted he would like to run for the top spot if Mr. Combs pulled out) former Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler and Lt. Gov. Wendell Ford.

Other names being mentioned are Atty. Gen. John Breckinridge, Lexington, State Sen. C. Gibson Downing and Mayfield Sen. Carroll Hubbard, although the latter three are considered 'dark horses' at present.

Unlike the Republicans, however, the Democrats are expected to have a heated primary contest between Lt. Gov. Ford and either Combs or Breathitt.

To date, the only announced candidate for the Democratic nomination of lieutenant governor has been Louisville Sen. Henry Beach, whose much revised Sunday closing law bill was vetoed by Gov. Nunn as an attempt "to repeal one of the 10 Commandments."

Republican staff members talk of "tremendous optimism" within the party for victory in 1971 because of a "highly successful (legislative) session", good financial base in the state, a popular governor, internal unity within the party and factional fighting among the Democrats.

Democrat observers look forward to victory in 1971 on the basis of Nunn's record of vetoing urban bills -- Sunday closing law reform, low-cost housing, neighborhood parks and a public defender program.

Yet even the most loyal Democrats concede it will be a heavy uphill fight

to defeat the Republicans if Sen. Cooper is the Republican nominee. And it is for that reason, Gov. Nunn is going to Washington to persuade Sen. Cooper to help the GOP."

Today is the day that the Senate will make a final decision on the nomination of G. Harold Carswell. It appears that the Senate is split down the middle and the vote which will take place at 1:00 p.m. today will be extremely close. Nixon Administration spokesman predicted yesterday that they would win confirmation by one or two votes, but the Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana called the fight over the nomination a real horse race. Regardless of the outcome, this nomination along with the Haynsworth nomination have not improved the standing of the Supreme Court with the people in this country.

The Dukes County Grand Jury abruptly called off its investigation into the death of Mary Jo Kopechne yesterday after it was denied records of a secret inquest held last winter. Here in Washington, Senator Edward Kennedy said that he was very happy that the case seems to be coming to a close. Asked as to whether or not he would be a candidate for the Presidency in 1972, Kennedy only said that he intends to run for the Senate this year as previously announced.

The Senate turned down the Carswell nomination on a vote of 51 to 45. It was the first time in this century that a President has had two nominations rejected outright by the Senate. Last year, Mr. Nixon's nomination of Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr. of South Carolina was defeated 55 to 45. Senator Marlow W. Cook, a freshman Kentucky Republican, who had been a strong backer of Judge Haynsworth caused the galleries to gasp when he voted against Carswell. In the tight race which both sides said would be decided by one or two votes, Cook's previously unannounced opposition to the nominee meant his possible defeat and this was generally known throughout the Senate. Next, Senator Prouty, Republican of Vermont, and Senator Margaret Chase Smith, Republican of Maine, also voted no and this spelled the defeat for the President.

It is my understanding that Senator Cook is having considerable difficulty down at the White House. He nominated Bemis Lawrence of Louisville for the Federal Judge vacancy in the Western District and Senator Cooper nominated Joe Stopher of Louisville as his candidate. Mr. Stopher is an outstanding lawyer and Bemis Lawrence is a lawyer. Apparently the White House has refused to accept Senator Cook's nomination and he is very much disgruntled. If he only knew President Nixon as well as I do, he



would know today that he has made one mistake that will never be forgiven by the President.

Here we are again playing a reluctant role as arbitrator with legislation settling a railroad labor dispute. The House and Senate passed and sent to the President the bill that he requested which orders into effect a contract approved by the railroads and negotiators for the four craft unions involved, but rejected by the membership of one of the unions, the sheet metal workers. The bill passed on a voice vote in the House.

Going back to the Supreme Court vacancy, in the Haynsworth vote Senator Cooper voted against Haynsworth but in the Carswell vote, he voted for Carswell. Senator Cook voted for Haynsworth and against Carswell.

We are about ready to launch Apollo 13 and if everything goes well it may be launched tomorrow. One of the astronauts had to be replaced at the last minute due to the fact that he had been exposed to German Measles and had no immunity.

In the House we are really moving along the Appropriation bills. We reported three to the Full Committee yesterday which is almost a record. The Appropriations bills for the legislative branch, Post Office, and Civil Service and Education were reported.

unusual lady. She is the wife of Attorney General John N. Mitchell. After the Carswell vote she, at 2:00 a.m., called an Arkansas newspaper and complained over the way Senator Fulbright voted. According to the Arkansas Gazette, she stated that she wanted Fulbright crucified. She further said that Fulbright made her so damn mad that she could not stand it. It seems that Mrs. Mitchell, the second wife of the Attorney General, is a native of Arkansas and complained bitterly over the fact that Fulbright was not representing the people of Arkansas in his vote against Carswell. Last night in attending a dinner here in Washington, Mrs. Mitchell commented to friends that when the President picks anybody, then she would stand up for him all the way, period, exclamation point. After some questioning by the press concerning the actions of his wife, the Attorney General said, "I love her and that is all I have to say."

Yesterday President Nixon issued a statement concerning the refusal of the Senate to confirm Judge Carswell. This statement is as follows:

"I have reluctantly concluded -- with the Senate presently constituted -- that I cannot successfully nominate to the Supreme Court any federal appellate judge from the South who believes as I do in the strict construction of the Constitution."

endured with admirable dignity vicious assaults on their intelligence, their honesty and their character. They have been falsely charged with being racist. But when all the hypocrisy is stripped away, the real issue was their philosophy of strict construction of the Constitution--a philosophy that I share--and the fact that they had the misfortune of being born in the South. After the rejection of Judge Carswell and Judge Haynsworth, this conclusion is inescapable.

Both are distinguished jurists; both are among the finest judges in the Fourth and Fifth Circuits; both had previously been approved by the senate for the second highest federal court; yet, both were rejected. In my opinion, neither would have been rejected had he not been born in a Southern state.

In selecting both men, I had several criteria in mind. First and foremost, they had to be men who shared my legal philosophy of strict construction of the Constitution--men who would help to restore to the United States Supreme Court the balance that it genuinely needs -- that balance I pledged to the American people that I would help to restore.

Secondly, I set the criteria that both have experience on the highest federal appeals court--next to the United States Supreme Court itself.

Third, I chose them because they were both men of the South.

I do not believe that any segment of our people or any section of the country can lay claim to one or more seats on the high court as its own preserve. But controversial and far-reaching decisions of past and coming years are far better received when each section of the country and every major segment of our people can look to the court and see there its legal philosophy articulately represented.

Four of the present members of the court are from the East, one from the Midwest, two from the West and one from the South. More than one-fourth of the people of this nation live in the South--they deserve representation on the court.

But more important than geographical balance is philosophical balance--the need to have represented on the court those who believe in strict construction of the Constitution as well as others who believe in the liberal construction which has constituted the majority on the court for the past 15 years.

With yesterday's action, the Senate has said that no Southern federal appellate judge who believes in a strict interpretation of the Constitution can be elevated to the Supreme Court.

As long as the situation is maintained the way it is today, I will not nominate another Southerner and let him be subjected to the kind of malicious character assassination accorded both Judges Haynsworth and Carswell. However, my next nomination will be made in the very near future; a President should not leave that vacancy on the court when it can be filled. My next nominee will be from outside the South and he will fulfill the criteria of a strict constructionist with judicial experience either from a federal bench or on a state appeals court.

I understand the bitter feeling of millions of Americans who live in the South about the act of regional discrimination that took place in the Senate yesterday. They have my assurance that the day will come when men like Judges Carswell and Haynsworth can and will sit on the high court.

April 11, 1970

The suit filed by the opponents of the bridge and the freeway system in Washington was dismissed by the District Judge and then appealed on to the Circuit Court of Appeals. A three-judge decision was handed down this week by Judges Wright, Bazelon, and MacKinnon. Judge MacKinnon dissented and wrote an excellent opinion. Of course, we expected Bazelon to travel completely outside of all the facts and

the law and the other man on the Circuit Court of Appeals here who follows the same procedure is this man Skelly Wright, and with Bazelon being the Chief Judge, he named Skelly Wright as one of the three. The government attorneys will request a hearing before the full membership of the Circuit Court of Appeals since the case was sent back to District Court for further hearings. So far an injunction has not been granted but one will be requested this week and the District Judge may have to grant the temporary restraining order until the matters of law are resolved as set forth in the three judge opinion. It now appears that we will have to again take action in Congress, which I had hoped would not be necessary.

An editorial appeared in the Evening Star yesterday entitled "Three Sisters Showdown." This is an excellent editorial, and is as follows:

In the long, tortured history of the Three Sisters Bridge controversy, there should be no cause to view the 2-to-1 Court of Appeals ruling handed down this week by Judges Bazelon and Wright as more than another episode of frustrating delay.

We trust, however, that the duration of the delay will be brief -

set straight either by the full appellate court or by the Congress itself. For the basic premise of the Wright-Bazelon ruling seems to us, as Judge MacKinnon stated in dissent, a "monstrous" distortion of legislative intent which "completely frustrates the expressed will of Congress."

This case revolves around a 1968 act by which Congress directed the District to build the bridge - forthwith, without delay. And the issue now belatedly left hanging is whether Congress meant what it said, or whether it intended that prior to construction the bridge project might legally be subject to certain further public hearings bearing on its location and design.

Judge Wright, taking the latter view, voted to remand the case to the lower court for a determination of whether there has been adequate compliance with the contested hearing requirements. Judge Bazelon, in a brief, separate opinion, agreed, finding the 1968 statute "ambiguous" as to Congress' intent.

It seems inconceivable that any such ambiguity existed in the minds of the members of Congress. Public hearings on this project, as Judge MacKinnon noted, had previously been held. There

was no serious evidence of congressional uncertainty or dissension as to the location or design of the bridge. Congress directed that construction proceed "notwithstanding any other provision of law, or any court decision or administrative action to the contrary." And it specifically set 30-day and 90-day deadlines during which various stages of progress were to be achieved.

It is important to note that the new ruling in no manner contests Congress' authority to direct that the bridge be built - or that in fact such an order was issued. Indeed, it stops short of a clear determination, on the part of the two judges, that all legal requisites have not been met. It is at least conceivable, therefore, that in the course laid out by the Wright-Bazelon ruling the situation might work itself out.

But no one should bank on it. The history of this long dispute has been chiefly distinguished by cleverly orchestrated delays, one leading to another, stalling not only a rational transportation system for the Washington area but jeopardizing the city's fiscal relationship with Congress as well.

It had appeared that Congress had broken the stalemate, and it is possible



that before this is all over some further legislative action may be required. As a first step, however, the city government should request a review of the Wright-Bazelon edict by the full Court of Appeals, in the hope of a swift, reasonable redress through legal means.

The John Dowdy case simply makes me ill. Representative John Dowdy of Texas, who has served some 19 years in the House was indicted in Federal Court in Baltimore last week and charged with accepting a \$25,000 bribe to intervene in a Federal investigation of a now defunct Washington area home improvement firm. Dowdy was arraigned yesterday and entered a plea of not guilty and filed a motion for dismissal along with a motion to have the trial held outside of Maryland, and preferably in Texas. Dowdy is Chairman of one of the subcommittees on the District of Columbia Committee under John McMillan the Chairman, and has been a right active subcommittee chairman in investigations concerning law and order, prisons, licenses and matters pertaining generally to the operation of the District of Columbia which have not been too good during the past twenty or thirty years. The papers carried the story again today along with the story pertaining to former Representative Thomas F. Johnson, who was finally

convicted on Federal conflict of interest charges and sentenced to serve six months. All of the courts have refused to set the verdict aside and now the Justice Department is recommending that President Nixon grant a pardon to Johnson due to the fact that he is seriously ill. Frank Boykin of Alabama was convicted in the same case, and fined \$40,000 which he paid with a smile. Representative Boykin was worth millions and millions of dollars.

When I first arrived and was sworn in as a Member we had a case pending at that time against an Indiana Representative who was charged with padding his payroll. He was sentenced and served in the Federal Penitentiary. Just prior to this case Representative Thomas Lane of Massachusetts, who served in the House some ten years after I arrived, was convicted and served a sentence for income tax evasion. Incidentally, Representative Lane was reelected while confined to the Federal Reformatory.

President Nixon will, within the next few days send up another nomination for the Supreme Court vacancy. According to rumor in Washington today the new candidate will be Harry Andrew Blackmun of Minnesota. Blackmun is 61 years old and is a member of the

Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. He is a longtime friend of his fellow Minnesotan, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger. Blackmun is a Republican and is a man of judicial restraint, and is considered a moderate on most issues including civil rights. On crime he is regarded as fairly tough and a strict constructionist. He succeeded in going through Harvard College and Harvard Law School by tutoring in mathematics and has been on the President's list for a subsequent vacancy on the Supreme Court. After the Senate rejected the two southern nominees for the vacancy, Carswell of Florida and Haynsworth of South Carolina, the President then said he would select for his next nomination a man from outside the south.

April 13, 1970

Apollo 13 is en route to the moon.

The huge Saturn V rocket started the spacecraft off into a near perfect earth orbit then gave a final push on toward the moon. The spacecraft should reach the moon on Wednesday of this week and the landing will be in a hilly section on the moon which contains a range of peaks leading up to a site

called Fra Mauro. Once landed, Haise and Lovell, the two astronauts selected to land on the moon, will try to collect a sample of the raw material of the solar system. The Apollo 13 payload was the heaviest ever launched by the United States. This is our third moon landing project and the overall moon program will cost about \$23 billion. So far the space program has amounted to about \$100 billion.

April 15, 1970

President Nixon turned from the South to Minnesota yesterday to pick Judge Harry Andrew Blackmun of the Eighth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals to be a Justice of the Supreme Court. Having been twice rebuffed on his choice of Southerners for the seat, the President nominated the 61-year-old Blackmun less than a week after issuing an angry statement that he would seek a name from outside the South.

Certainly Judge Blackmun should be confirmed by the Senate.

The Apollo 13 crew is on its way home. The spacecraft developed difficulties on the way to the moon and all of the people in our country are today quite concerned about this mission. An article appeared in the Washington Post which is as follows:

## ENGINE IS FIRED SUCCESSFULLY FOR TARGET IN PACIFIC

"The crew of Apollo 13 set themselves a new course for earth tonight, one aimed at bringing them back more than 240,000 miles to a splashdown in the Pacific Ocean at 1 p.m. EST Friday.

Swinging around the moon in their crippled spacecraft, astronauts James A. Lovell Jr., Fred W. Haise Jr. and John L. Swigert Jr. fired up the engine on their lunar landing craft Aquarius at 9:40 p.m. EST to hasten their return to earth and to place them on a path into the Pacific, where a Navy recovery fleet awaits their arrival.

"Aquarius, you're looking good," astronaut Vance Brand radioed Apollo 13 from Houston's Manned Spacecraft Center. "You're go at three minutes."

A minute later, Lovell reported shutdown of the engine. It had fired a full four minutes and increased their speed by almost 1,000 miles an hour. In moments, the spacecraft had accelerated to a point where it was more than 7,000 miles from the moon and moving toward earth at a speed of almost 4,000 miles an hour.

### Determined to Beat the Odds

While nobody could forecast their chances of making it back to earth safe and sound, Lovell, Haise and Swigert

were behaving like men bent on beating the odds.

The odds against them came from the fact that they were still forced to fly with the two-man landing craft Aquarius after the command craft Odyssey lost power and oxygen Monday night.

The question facing the crew and the manned space program was whether the landing craft's electricity and oxygen would be enough to keep the crew alive until Friday morning, when they were due to re-enter the earth's atmosphere.

"It's the most critical situation we've faced so far in the manned space flight program, in flight," flight director Glynn Lunney said today. "We're a long way from home and we have a plan for carrying out the rest of the mission, but there's going to be no relaxation at all, as far as that goes, from now until splash."

There was some relaxing tonight when the crew was able to burn the Aquarius engine to speed their flight home.

Not only did it mean they would spend 10 fewer hours coasting back toward earth, it also meant they would be on a course that would drop them into the Pacific, where the carrier Iwo Jima will be waiting, with a fleet of recovery ships.

"Nobody wanted them landing in the Indian Ocean," said one space official tonight. "There was some doubt if we could have had an able recovery fleet in the right spot."

#### Still Depending on Aquarius

Swinging behind the moon 158 miles above its surface at 7:21 tonight, Lovell, Haise, and Swigert continued to rely solely on the electricity and oxygen in the two-man landing craft Aquarius.

Lovell, Haise and Swigert emerged from the backside of the moon at 7:48 pm moving toward earth on a trajectory that, if unchanged, would have landed them in the Indian Ocean early Friday evening.

Despite their difficulties, the crew seemed in good spirits. Lovell observed that when they flew from behind the moon they passed right by the moon's Smith Sea. A little later, Brand told Lovell that Apollo 13's third-stage rocket engine had crashed into the moon 120 miles from the seismometer left on the moon by the Apollo 12 crew, part of Apollo 13's flight plan.

"It looks like your booster hit the moon and is rocking it a little bit," Brand said.

"Well," Lovell replied, "at least something worked on this flight."

With that, Haise had a comment about another Apollo 13 gone awry, a plan to rocket the lunar modul's ascent stage into the moon too, to test the seismometer they were to leave on the moon.

"I'm sure glad," Haise said, "we didn't have a Lem impact, too."

The crew had shut down everything in the command craft but its alarm system and was managing to work, live, sleep, eat and breathe by keeping the tunnel between the two spacecraft open to circulate the landing craft's oxygen into the command craft.

Though they never once sounded desperate or even frantic, the crewmen were very much aware of their plight.

"Joe," Lovell radioed down to astronaut Joseph Herwin at the Manned Spacecraft Center once today, "I'm afraid this is going to be the last moon mission for a long time."

The plan drummed up by engineers who worked without sleep all night was to have the crew fire the landing craft's engine just before 10 p.m. tonight, to increase their speed by almost 1,000 miles an hour.

The "burn" was designed to put the crew, still flying with the disabled service section of the command craft, on



a course that would drop them into the Pacific Ocean 930 miles south of Pago Pago.

The astronauts must fly almost the entire distance to earth on whatever fuel, oxygen, water and electricity they can extract from their landing craft.

"The command craft isn't totally useless," said an engineer for North American Rockwell, the builder. "But it has less than seven pounds of oxygen on board, less than 100 pounds of water and three electric batteries that we want to save for re-entry into the earth's atmosphere. The only reason we'd use the command craft for any of these in the next few days is if we have an emergency aboard the landing craft."

The landing craft has a little over 50 pounds of oxygen left aboard, about 500 ampere-hours of power and about 300 pounds of water.

While engineers felt they had enough oxygen and electricity aboard to get the crew home, they were worried about a possible water shortage in the linked Apollo 13 spacecraft--not drinking water, but coolant water that has to be recirculated enough to keep from either freezing or evaporating during the 240,000 mile journey back to earth.

"Our most serious concern is the water," said flight director Gerald Griffin late today. "We have to power down tonight to minimum levels, to keep all our electronics as cool as possible."

The second most serious concern is the electricity aboard the landing craft, or lunar module (Lem), which was built only to land two men to the moon, keep them there a day and a half and get them back to the larger command module in orbit around the moon.

Of less concern is the oxygen supply aboard the landing craft, which carries enough in its descent stage alone to keep the three crew members alive almost the rest of the trip. The worry here is that something might happen to cut off the landing craft's flow of oxygen before it reaches the vicinity of the earth.

The final critical concern is the crew's supply of lithium hydroxide canisters to scrub their atmosphere clean of their exhaled carbon dioxide.

The landing craft Aquarius does not have enough of these canisters to keep the crew's air clean all the way to earth, but a procedure was worked up today to have the crew connect their oxygen lines into lithium hydroxide canisters inside the command craft.

NASA officials emphasized that the men can be brought safely home to earth,

"Barring unforeseen failures," said NASA Administrator Thomas O. Paine today, "we have margins that should ensure a safe return to earth."

Early today, several plans had been worked up to get the crew back home, but all but one were discarded this afternoon.

One plan had been to drop off the command craft's service module, where the oxygen tank that ruptured Monday night is located. It was first thought the crew could lighten their load and hasten their return home by jettisoning off the service module.

But this plan was dropped because it would expose the command craft's heat shield to the heat and cold of deep space for a long time. At the same time the loss of weight might throw the spacecraft's guidance system off.

The plan settled on was to keep the service module attached to the command craft and burn the landing craft's engine for a short time to speed the crew toward home.

This way, if one engine on the lunar module failed to fire, the crew could still fall back on the service propulsion system engine located in the service module--undamaged by the freek accident Monday night.

"It will cost us some battery power to power up the service engine," an engineer explained, "but at least we still have the option to use it."

Lovell, Haise and Swigert swept out of radio contact with earth at 7:21 pm behind the moon, and stayed out of contact for 25 minutes before radio communications resumed.

"Everything's looking good here," said astronaut Vance Brand in mission control at the Manned Spacecraft Center. "We're all set to go," Lovell said.

The crew needed the shadow behind the moon to line up their spacecraft by the stars.

Normally, the crew can navigate by the stars wherever they are in space, but since the accident Monday night vented great quantities of oxygen and insulation out into space the crew has had a hard time seeing the stars in the sunlight.

Since there is no wind in space to carry away anything dumped overboard, things that vent out from the spacecraft often stick to the spacecraft and its windows as if it were an artificial atmosphere traveling with the spacecraft."

April 20, 1971

President Nixon's Family Assistance Act of 1970 passed the House on Thursday on a vote of 243 to 155. This was a controversial bill and in the beginning it was referred to as the Guaranteed Annual Income Bill. Under the provision of this legislation, a family of four is automatically entitled to \$1600 a year and provisions of prior laws concerning aid to dependent children, old age assistance, aid to the disabled and the blind were changed accordingly. Under this legislation, the man in the house does not have to abandon the family in order for the family to receive welfare and the head of the house must register for employment and job training which is mandatory. Under present laws this provision has never been carried out or enforced. A provision to the Bill using the term suitable job was stricken. We may be on the way in the wrong direction with this legislation, but with some 19 million people hungry in this country and with the present welfare system a complete shambles, I hope the new Family Assistance Plan will work.

The men of Apollo 13 came safely home to earth on Friday after surviving the most terrifying voyage in the history of manned space. While the whole world held its breath for days, the three astronauts Lovell, Haise, and Swigert dropped their spacecraft out of the sky into the Pacific just 3½ miles from the

aircraft carrier IWO JIMA which was waiting to recover the spacecraft. This was almost a miracle and it is a shame that this mission was a complete failure.

April 21, 1970

Representative William Cramer of Florida really must be mad today. Yesterday Federal Appeals Judge G. Harold Carswell announced that he was resigning his seat on the Circuit Court of Appeals immediately and announced his candidacy for the United States Senate seat being vacated by Senator Spessard Holland. Judge Carswell was rejected by the Senate two weeks ago for the vacant seat on the Supreme Court. At the time of his announcement for the Senate, he was flanked by Florida's Governor Claude R. Kirk, Jr. and Senator Edward Gurney, the Republican Senator from the State of Florida. Lt. Governor Ray Osborne who was running for the Senate with the blessing of the Governor, withdrew in favor of Carswell. This then places Carswell in a primary race against Representative William Cramer, a 16-year Member of the House of Representatives. Up to this time, Representative Cramer was leading in the primary according to the polls and probably would have won. So far, the Democrats have been unable to place a man in the race who would cause any of the other candidates too much trouble. With one Republican Senator and a Republican Governor combined with a great big sympathy vote, Judge Carswell

certainly will be hard to beat. If elected, he will then have the honor of serving in the body which rejected him for a seat on the Supreme Court.

Last night President Nixon announced that he would withdraw 150,000 more troops from Vietnam over the next year. This would mean an average monthly rate roughly equal to that of the last four months of 12,500 men. The average withdrawal for the first six months of the program was 10,000 men per month. The President again appealed for a negotiated settlement declaring that he would withdraw more than 150,000 over the next year if we could make progress on the negotiating front. The President stated that the timing and the pace of the withdrawals over the next 12 months would be determined by our best judgment of the current military and diplomatic situation. All of this must be right difficult for the Joint Chiefs of Staff to take and especially for the commanders in the field who have urged a slowdown in the withdrawal rate because of the uncertainties growing out of the increased fighting in Laos and Cambodia.

April 23, 1970

From time to time we have Members on our Subcommittees who come up with unusual ideas. On the District of Columbia Subcommittee I have one Member

from the State of Michigan, by the name of Donald W. Riegle, who is a right unusual Member. He causes the Republicans considerable difficulty and at the State Convention in Michigan several weeks ago caused some excitement when he attempted to stop the party leaders from naming Mrs. George Romney as their candidate against Senator Hart, the Democrat from Michigan, who is up for reelection this year. The ranking Minority Member on the Subcommittee on District of Columbia is Glenn Davis of Wisconsin who is one of the able Members of the House and a right positive individual. He does not agree with Riegle's philosophy and has no understanding at all about some of Riegle's suggestions, and has stated emphatically that he is against most of them. Suddenly an article appeared in yesterday's paper along with Riegle's picture, concerning the District of Columbia and certain matters before our Subcommittee. This article is as follows:

For the youngest man ever to serve on the prestigious House Appropriations Committee, finding solutions to the problems of the District and the nation lies in getting priorities straight.

That's why Rep. Donald W. Riegle Jr., R-Mich., has gathered together 26



knowledgeable District citizens to advise him and help him assess District budget priorities.

Riegle was 28 when he won an upset victory in blue-collar Flint, Mich., four years ago.

After three years at IBM, he was working toward a doctorate at Harvard Business School and teaching there when he got a crack at Congress because no one thought the Democratic incumbent could be beaten.

Assignment to the appropriations committee meant service on two subcommittees - foreign operations and the District of Columbia.

National priorities soon were underscored.

"I can get up out of the District subcommittee hearings where I'm listening to appeals for more money for education and I'm hearing certain projects turned down simply because we don't have money to fund them.

"Then I walk 60 or 70 feet down the hallway into the foreign operations subcommittee room and I can see where those dollars are going," Riegle said.

"They're going to Vietnam and for military and defense-related activity all around the world.

"So it's a question of national priorities. And we end up with a set of priorities that's not the best set. The war in Vietnam is the thing that's hurt this country more in the last 10 years than anything else."

Riegle's main impact in Congress has been opposition to the Vietnam war, for which he feels there was no strategic justification. He believes all combat and support troops should be withdrawn from Vietnam by June 1971.

### **Urges Home Rule**

But one of the first pieces of legislation he introduced was home rule for the District.

Until home rule comes, Riegle believes, lawmakers serving on District-related committees "have an important and difficult job in trying to understand exactly what is best for the District."

Riegle says, "A major part of my responsibility is to try to take inside myself as many of the feelings and concerns and pressures that I

think District residents feel themselves. Because if I'm going to be an effective governmental official in their behalf, I can only do that in the sense that I am really sensitive to the realities they have to live and work in each day. And that's very hard to do.

"I've tried to make myself more knowledgeable by putting together a citizen's group of specialists who could acquaint me in greater detail with the problems of the District."

The task force has just gotten underway, but Riegle already has been able to ask better and more timely questions at current hearings on the District's 1971 budget.

"The extent that we'll be able to get results, of course, is something we can't say yet," he noted. "You always have high hopes in this regard, but if we can accomplish even some small gains I'll be encouraged by that."

#### Sought Active Types

Riegle sought out "active, pragmatic, hard-working types."

Among the task force members are

Marion Barry, executive director of operations for Pride, Inc.; Mrs. Florence Roisman of the Neighborhood Legal Services Program; William Wright, director of Unity House; Mrs. Elizabeth Glenn Sarpy, director of the D.C. Health and Welfare Council; Walter A. Scheiber, executive director of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments; William H. Simons, president of the Washington Teachers Union; Paul L. Sitton, former deputy undersecretary of the Department of Transportation; and Henry Kavetas, an IBM official.

Riegle has found that initiatives can pay off in the District. He pressed for community schools that would stay open after regular hours for a variety of activities. Launched with money from the Mott Foundation in Flint, the effort began in two schools and soon will be extended to 13.

Rep. William H. Natcher, D.Ky., chairman of the District appropriations subcommittee, backed Riegle on the school project.

Riegle has found Natcher "fair and open and sensitive. I think he's one of the best men we have in Congress."

Natcher's support of freeways has antagonized some District residents.

Riegle plans to learn more about transportation problems before formulating his own position.

Observing that Natcher based his positions on reason, rather than emotion or passion, Riegle said, "He's the kind of chairman who's always open to new information. I don't know why that wouldn't be true even on the question of freeways."

Riegle feels that although President Nixon has deep personal feelings on human rights, the administration has been so cautious - "apparently for political reasons" - that the country isn't getting the kind of symbolic leadership from the top that it needs.

The most significant idea the President has expressed was the call to bring the country together again, Riegle feels.

"I feel so strongly about this point that I believe the No. 1 moral imperative in the United States today is to finally insure the full, equal rights of all our citizens," he said.

### Hope for "Bridges"

He hopes the task force will

help "in a small way" to build bridges between the people of the District and Congress. "I don't have any illusions about being able to build the kind of bridges that really need to be built. That's an enormous job. That would require some different men in Congress," he added. But "men of goodwill and Honor" are there now who will respond intelligently to the needs of District residents when they have the right information, he feels.

As a bridge to the federal government, he would like to see a group of congressman, including himself, provide the kind of problem-solving contact with federal agencies for District residents that citizens get normally from their congressman.

April 25, 1970

Communist China announced today that it had placed in orbit a 300 pound earth satellite which was circling the earth each 114 minutes playing a song entitled "The East Is Red." This is a right disturbing announcement.

Two men were arrested yesterday in New York City after an assassination plot on the life of Chiang Ching-Kuo, the son of Chiang Kai-shek failed. Chiang Ching-Kuo has been visiting in this country for several days and on Monday when he paid a visit to President

Nixon, the White House was picketed by members of an organization known as the World United Formosans for Independence. The two arrested yesterday were Formosans and members of this organization. It was only as a result of the alert action of a police officer that Chiang's life was saved because just as the shot was fired the police officer grabbed at the assassin.

The Vietcong are now taking over Cambodia and the new Cambodian Government has asked our country to bomb the Vietcong headquarters in Cambodia. When the Premier was upset in Cambodia several weeks ago, he was in Peking visiting and I presume that the Communists are now making promises to him to take care of Cambodia. I do hope that we have sense enough this time not to become involved in another jungle war in this part of the world.

The Committee on Judiciary is now holding hearings on a bill which was introduced calling for the impeachment of Justice William O. Douglas, a Member of the Supreme Court. The Rules Committee yesterday refused to take up a Resolution calling for appointment of a study group and instead, approved sending another bill to the Judiciary Committee for hearings. The Bill introduced, provided for impeachment as the result of the long session in the House during the Gerry Ford documentation of all of the acts committed by Justice William O.

Douglas which in the opinion of the Minority Republican Leader, were sufficient for impeachment proceedings.

April 30, 1970

The leaders in the United States Senate who serve upon the Foreign Relations Committee are very much upset over the action that we took this week in assisting the South Vietnamese in their attack on the North Vietnamese who have come into Cambodia and are using this country as a sanctuary. Not only did we furnish arms, but we have advisers in the immediate vicinity and used the necessary air strike to aid the South Vietnamese in clearing out the North Vietnamese. Communist China has issued a statement that this is another attack by our country on a non-participating country in the Vietnamese War and will not be permitted to continue. President Nixon will address the Nation tonight and explain the situation. I do hope that we have not opened up another front with another country involved which will continue our jungle war in the Far East.

Finally our military leaders and advisers admitted that air support across the Cambodian border was used along with advisers, tactical air, air coordinators, and medical evacuation teams, along with some logistics assistance.

Those in charge of the District building have decided to back up in their



commitment concerning the Highway Act of 1968 and since Secretary John Volpe of the Department of Transportation is a rabbit and has given every indication that he is afraid of his shadow, we now have another impasse which may continue unless the law enacted by Congress and signed by the President in 1968 is implemented. An article appeared in this morning's Washington Post entitled "City Warned Of 2nd Metro Fund Cutoff." This article is as follows:

"Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.), the House's chief overseer of Washington's city budget, has warned that he will cut off money to continue building the Metro subway after July 1 unless the Highway Act of 1968 "is complied with in its entirety."

The terms of the controversial road law "have not been complied with," Natcher told officials of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority at a closed hearing last month. The transcript was released for publication today.

Natcher repeated his warning to Mayor Walter E. Washington two weeks ago, it was learned, at a session that is still officially secret.

Natcher's warning to the Metro officials was backed by two fellow members of his House Appropriations Subcommittee in the District, which has a reputation for never overruling its chairman.

The warning appeared to give the city and the U.S. Department of Transportation no choice but to build the roads in the form required by the 1968 law if they expect to get the money to continue building the Metro.

The roads have been a matter of almost continuous dispute for nearly a decade in Congress, the city government, the courts and the community.

Until yesterday, the most recent round was a letter from Chairman George H. Fallon (D-Md.) of the House Public Works Committee to President Nixon on Feb. 27.

Fallon cited reports, required by the 1968 law, submitted to Congress by the city government and Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe.

"The reports," Fallon asserted, "are for the most part in disagreement with each other and are radical departures from the 1968 act."

Mainly at issue, Public Works Committee aides said, are differing recommendations on proposed segments of the Inner Loop Freeway, the Potomac River Freeway along the Georgetown riverfront and road connections with Maryland, notably the North Central Freeway to Silver Spring and Interstate Rte. 95 to Baltimore.

The law specifically required construction of some of these links and ordered a continuing study of others.

What action the city has taken has ranged from proposing changes in the Potomac River Freeway and Inner Loop to seeking elimination of the North Central Freeway.

As much as anything, however, a Public Works Committee spokesman said, there is concern that the city government is doing as little as it can to abide by the law, and that some officials quietly sympathise with delaying tactics.

At least one delay resulted, according to City Highway Director Thomas F. Airis, because he only recently got the necessary clearance for construction along the Anacostia River shore from the National Park Service, which owns the land involved.

The Three Sisters Bridge, long the chief symbol of the controversy, is not involved. The city highway department awarded contracts for its construction after the City Council agreed under pressure last summer to obey the 1968 law.

Planning procedures used on the bridge are under attack in the courts. The U.S. Court of Appeals has told the District Court to re-examine the issue.

Natcher and his Subcommittee's ranking Republican member, Glenn R. Davis (Wis.), stressed that they were relying on Fallon's judgment in taking their latest position on Metro funds.

By cutting off the money, Davis said, the Public Works Committee would be acting "in a manner that is completely consistent with the enactments of this Congress."

Natcher made it clear that he did not plan to block the \$1.3 million in D.C. funds now being sought in a supplemental appropriation for the current fiscal year, which ends June 30. It would be the last part of a \$123-million money package that involves federal and suburban contributions.

The threatened stoppage on July 1 would leave the city with the beginnings of a temporarily useless \$100-million hole in the ground, extending possibly from Union Station past the White House, mostly under G Street NW.

Groundbreaking for the first part of this line last Dec. 9 has been delayed 14 months because Natcher's Subcommittee held up funds during an earlier phase of the road controversy.

The money was released only after President Nixon wrote Natcher assuring

him that roads and rail construction would proceed simultaneously, as the congressman repeatedly had insisted upon.

During the hearing, Metro Board Chairman Joseph P. Yeldell told the Subcommittee that the subway could be built within its \$2.5-billion cost estimate only "if we can adhere to the overall financial schedule." That, he added, largely depended upon the certainty of congressional appropriations.

A total of \$180 million in federal funds is being sought for the 1971 fiscal year. Of that, \$34.2 million would flow through Natcher's Subcommittee.

In voicing his warning on highways, Natcher said Volpe met in mid-March with Fallon.

"I am reliably informed," Natcher said, "that as a result of this meeting, every effort will now be made to comply with the Highway Act of 1968, and that this will take place before the District budget is approved for fiscal year 1971 by this subcommittee.

"If this takes place. . . then I will be in a position to recommend. . . that we continue appropriating funds for rapid rail transit."

Volpe's office said he had no comment."

May 4, 1970

I have just returned from the Board of Visitors meeting at West Point. This is the tenth consecutive year that I have been appointed to serve on this Board. Presidential Appointees are appointed for a three-year term. The Speaker, under the law, names four House Members with two of these Members to be named from the Committee on Appropriations. One Member is to be a Member of the Committee on Armed Services and the fourth Member is to be a Member of the House. The Senate President Pro Tempore names four Senators and annually the Board of Visitors meets for a three-day period and during this time they check the curriculum and go into some of the classrooms while the subjects are being taught, and are briefed generally on all matters concerning the operation of the Academy. On the third and final day, the Board meets and prepares a report to the President of the United States in which recommendations are made concerning the operation of our Military Academy. Ordinarily the Speaker names a different Board Member each year, but back when Sam Rayburn was Speaker he told me that he was naming me as a Member of the Board and that he would continue to name me annually each year thereafter because he wanted me to do everything possible to see that the Building Program at West Point was implemented and that the necessary buildings were completed as quickly as possible.

Since I have been a Board Member, I have had a whole lot to do with the construction of the new barracks buildings, new hospital wings, new housing units, new swimming pool building, new addition to the athletics building, new academic building, new roads and recreation spots, new cadet union building, new sewage treatment plant, new practice field, and new stadium. On the third day of our annual visit this time, Major General Knowlton, the new Superintendent of the Academy, suddenly appeared and presented me with a beautiful service award and certificate which is framed and is on beautiful scroll paper. This award provides as follows:

**The Superintendent and The Staff and Faculty of the United States Military Academy Join in honoring the Honorable William H. Natcher**

And expressing their deep appreciation for his distinguished services on behalf of West Point and the Corps of Cadets.

A public spirited and energetic legislator, Representative Natcher, starting in 1961, has on ten annual occasions served as a Member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy. On each of his visits to West Point, Representative Natcher has given generously of his deep wisdom, quick understanding, and personal leadership

in service to the Board. He has aggressively championed the best interests of the Academy and the Corps of Cadets and has contributed outstandingly to West Point's development and continuing progress.

We salute Representative Natcher with affection and gratitude.

William H. Knowlton  
Superintendent

The freeway—rapid transit battle continues. In Sunday's Washington Post appeared an editorial entitled "The Game Called Freeways." This editorial is as follows:

"We never quite understood how the subway system got to be the king in the decade-old chess game that has gone on over the District of Columbia's highway system. The moves in that game are so complex, the players keep changing so often, and so much happens behind closed doors. But we do know what is going to happen if this game isn't stopped promptly. The king is going to be dead and with the demise of the subway will die the last best chance to make this metropolitan area a decent place to live in the future.

The situation that leads us to this conclusion is the threat of Congressman Natcher to withhold next year's subway



funds because he and Congressman Fallon are once again feuding with the city government and the Department of Transportation about freeways. You can call this blackmail, as do the anti-highway forces, or you can call it a political power play, as do the pro-highway forces, but its effect will be the same. If those funds are withheld, you can kiss the subway system good-bye. Even if they aren't withheld, this move in the freeway game has endangered the delicate financial balance on which the subway's completion depends.

What Mr. Natcher, Mr. Fallon, and the rest of Congress don't—or won't—accept is that Metro is not an ordinary public project. It has to sell \$880 million in revenue bonds to complete its financing. What investor in his right mind is going to recommend or buy these bonds if the project is turned on and off as part of a political power play? This factor, plus the increased cost that every delay creates, ought to be enough to convince Congress not to tamper with the subway.

By no means does all the fault in this freeway game rest with Congress. Those who play it with the dream of blocking all freeways in the city do as much damage as those who have made the subway a hostage. The political realities of the day, and the transportation facts of the future, make it clear that sooner

Or later freeways are going to be built in the District. Those who fight against them so adamantly only succeed in depriving the city of a chance to use things like the north central freeway and the northern leg in a way that can help the city's economic and social development.

Blame for the current crisis does not end with the hostage-holding Congressmen and the anti-freeway lobby. Neither the Mayor nor the City Council has been a tower of strength. The city's move towards a compromise last winter was made grudgingly, by the best interpretation that can be put on it, and deviously, by the worst. Secretary of Transportation Volpe then stuck in his two cents worth by tacking more ideas onto the city's proposal and sending the Congressman up the wall in rage.

To further complicate the situation, the District's freeway program has become the symbol of the resistance of cities across the country to the use of freeway construction standards more appropriate in rural area. As a result, the freeway builders see the District's program as setting national standards for all urban areas and the anti-freeway forces everywhere see the District's program in terms of Seattle, San Francisco and New Orleans.

While it is one thing for the District to be a test case on such a major

issue, it is quite another for the subway system to go down the drain while the battle is fought out. If our reading is anywhere near correct, there is considerable room in the positions of Congress and the current city government for negotiation. We suspect that a reasonable program of freeways could be worked out fairly easily if the game hadn't been played out so bitterly for so long. Mayor LaGuardia, if memory serves, once proposed that the way to solve strikes was to lock labor and management in the same room, turn off the heat and keep them there until they reached an agreement. That is the approach to freeways this city desperately needs right now. It needs action, quickly--and not from men who are acting to please constituencies or pressure groups or to show that they have been right all along, but from men who are acting as responsible citizens trying to solve a difficult problem.

It is the worst kind of demagoguery for Congress to ram a particular freeway system down this city's throat by threatening to kill the subway. It is insane for the city government and the Department of Transportation to put Congress in the position where it thinks this is the only course of action it has open to justify its past performances. Yet that is the stage the game of freeways has now reached. Unless some sanity and common sense can be restored to the

players before the next moves are taken, the game is likely to end in total disaster."

In Sunday's Evening Star appeared an editorial entitled "A Word To The Wise." This editorial is as follows:

"Representative Natcher's latest warning that continued financing of Washington's subway system depends upon full compliance with Congress' freeway-building directives is just that--a warning. There is no imminent threat of a fund cutoff. Compliance with the freeway demands is attainable.

As far as Mayor Washington and the administration are concerned, there are two hurdles which must be overcome, however, in order to avoid a threat to next year's appropriations.

Further construction of the Three Sisters Bridge is tied up in litigation--which the city must in good faith try to untangle swiftly. One court decision, now under appeal, found the District remiss in certain public hearing procedures. If that ruling is sustained, the proper remedy is for the city to hold such hearings as will dispose of the problem without agonizing over the need.

Secondly, in reports to Congress, Transportation Secretary Volpe and the City Council have fuzzed up decisions on

the precise plans for certain other ways demanded by Congress. And this poses a somewhat more complex problem. The House Public Works Committee, in fact, was sufficiently infuriated by the snarl some weeks ago to lodge a written protest with the President.

According to Natcher, however, a mid-March meeting between Volpe and the committee chairman leads him to believe now that "every effort will be made" to work things out. We trust he is right.

This metropolitan region cannot afford another subway setback of the sort which Natcher precipitated last year-- when the entire program was held hostage until President Nixon eventually promised that the road and subway systems would move ahead together. And the gravest mistake which Secretary Volpe and Mayor Washington could make would be to ignore the prodding which Natcher is giving them, at this point, in relatively gentle terms."

Dust Commander won the Derby Saturday and really ran a remarkable race. In this race we had a lady jockey for the first time in the history of the running for the race of the roses. Her name was Diane Crump and her horse ran 16th in the race. Regardless of the kind of horse she was riding which, by the way, was a plug, or where she ran in the race, the fact that she is the first lady jockey to run established an all time precedent.

The War we have underway now may soon be called Nixon's War. His decision to go into Cambodia is really causing trouble here in the Congress and the Lord only knows where we will go from here on.

May 6, 1970

Day before yesterday war descended upon the campus of Kent State University in Ohio. Four students were killed by the National Guard. Over 3,000 students decided to confront the National Guard and started throwing rocks and bricks. Suddenly some 16 or 17 Guardsmen fired about 35 rounds into the crowd of students and the four were killed. This is the most serious event that has taken place on our campuses up to this time. Tens of thousands of college students marched, heard speeches, burned buildings, and flags, smashed windows and barricaded streets and roads yesterday to vent their outrage at the escalation of the war in Vietnam wherein our troops were sent into Cambodia and to the events that took place on the campus of Kent State University.

Yesterday in coming to work, I had to go to Bethesda first and then in returning up Massachusetts Avenue on into the Capitol, I suddenly was in a traffic jam at American University. Several hundred students were blocking the street, passing out circulars and some 200 or 300

police officers were trying to maintain order. It required about 45 minutes additional time for me to come down and the same situation is existing today at this University.

President Nixon now says that U.S. troops will penetrate no deeper than 19 miles into Cambodia without Congressional consent, and he promised that American troops will be withdrawn from this country by July 1. The President says that we will not become bogged down in Cambodia. American forces opened two more fronts in Cambodia on Tuesday and made their first thrust into north-eastern Cambodia opposite South Vietnam's Central Highlands. Some 5,000 men have been sent into Cambodia so far.

Yesterday Secretary Melvin Laird of Defense and Secretary William Rogers of State testified before the Appropriations Committee and both said that they advised against the sending of troops in Cambodia. This war may soon be Nixon's war, and if so, he will be on Lyndon Johnson's road.

I hope I am wrong about the trouble that I expect to see take place in this country before this calendar year is over. So far every indication is to the effect that we will have more trouble within this country before the year is over than at anytime since the Civil War.

George C. Wallace seeking a new platform for national forays held a narrow lead in his race for re-election for Governor of Alabama. The closeness of the contest indicates that he and his former protege, Incumbent Governor Albert P. Brewer, will meet again in a run-off election 30 days from now.

There was quite an upset in Texas. Senator Yarborough was defeated in the primary.

In Ohio, candidates for both the Republican and Democratic nominations for the United States Senate were locked in close races with no clear winner in sight at this time. Governor Rhodes held a slim lead over Representative Robert Taft, Jr. in the Republican primary and former astronaut John H. Glenn held a slender lead over Cleveland millionaire Howard M. Metzenbaum for the Democratic nomination.

Since dictating the previous paragraph, I have been advised that Representative Robert Taft, Jr. is now in the lead and will be the winner on the Republican side, and that Howard M. Metzenbaum is in the lead on the Democratic side and gives every indication of continuing on until the last votes are counted.

There were a number of other upsets throughout the 50 States. For instance,



in Ohio, Representative Feighan who has served in the House for 28 years was defeated yesterday in his primary. I also understand that Representative John Rooney, one of the Senior Members of my Committee on Appropriations, is in real trouble in his Brooklyn District. This year may produce a great many surprises in the House and Senate.

May 7, 1970

In California, Governor Ronald Reagan ordered the nine campuses of the University of California and the 18 state colleges closed for the remainder of the week. The action came as college students in California and across the nation prepared for another day of demonstrating their disapproval of the use of United States troops in Cambodia and the killing by National Guardsmen of four students at Ohio's Kent State University. According to press reports, 223 colleges and universities were on strike at mid-afternoon yesterday, and high school students in growing numbers also were taking to the streets.

May 8, 1970

The District Judge refused to grant an injunction yesterday in the Three Sisters Bridge case. An article appeared in the Washington Post entitled "Judge Refuses to Halt Bridge Construction." This article is as follows:

"A federal judge refused yesterday to order a temporary halt to construction of the Three Sisters Bridge because, he said, a suit against the bridge will be finally decided at a trial set to begin next Monday.

U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica also said that even if he issued a preliminary injunction against the bridge, the civic groups who oppose it would be unable to post the bond, estimated at \$1.5 million, he would require.

After the judge's rapid-fire rulings against him, Roberts B. Owen, lawyer for the civic groups, attempted at least once to object. "Proceed to the next point," Sirica said firmly.

Owen said afterwards he would take the case immediately to the U.S. Court of Appeals, which last month reversed a previous Sirica ruling and ordered an "evidentiary" hearing to decide whether the city has complied with the law in planning construction of the bridge.

The appellate court took note in its recent opinion that the Department of Transportation and the city have conceded that no public "design hearing" on the bridge has been held as required by law. The Court of Appeals ruling was widely interpreted even by some city officials as virtually requiring Sirica to call a temporary halt to the bridge

construction at least until the city held the necessary hearing.

However, the appeals panel was apparently unaware that the hearing on the preliminary injunction, which it said should be regarded as a "emergency" matter, would come so close to the full hearing on the evidence.

If the appellate court issued a preliminary injunction now its effect would be to stop bridge construction until Judge Sirica could rule on the merits of the case. Meanwhile, work on the underwater foundations for the Potomac River span is continuing.

At yesterday's hearing Owen pointed out that the delay in construction being requested was short and that "no part of the bridge or its foundations has yet been put into place."

Suddenly, Sirica stopped Owens' argument to ask whether the civic groups would be able to post a bond in the amount of contracts already let for bridge construction "to protect the government and taxpayers of the District of Columbia."

The posting of bonds by private citizens seeking preliminary injunctions is standard procedure."

During the weekend we had some 100,000 boys and girls here in Washington resisting President Nixon's efforts to expand the war. The President's decision to send our men into Cambodia has really caused dissension throughout this country. The program was successful with one or two exceptions, and this week with some 300 universities and colleges closed throughout the United States, all of us in Congress are having visitors from the different universities and some of their ideas are right unusual. Yesterday I had five students from the State of Kentucky from Yale University and one of the boys wearing sandals and with his hair hanging down to his shoulders, informed me that he was a Communist. He is from Henderson, Kentucky.

President Nixon is really showing the strain of the massive protests which are taking place throughout this country and early Saturday morning went to the Lincoln Memorial to talk to some of the students. He arrived about 4:30 in the morning and the students that were sitting on the steps said that he seemed to be somewhat confused. I believe that the President made up his mind that he would not let all of these students leave Washington with the idea that he would not talk with some of them, and he decided that the early morning trip was the best way to handle the matter.

Walter Reuther, one of the leaders in Labor, was killed in an airplane accident yesterday. This man has played an important part on down through the years in the Labor Movement.

I am now receiving letters everyday urging that I uphold the President, and in addition, I am receiving petitions and letters from students indicating that Congress must now stop the President. The students want all of the money for the war in Vietnam cut off immediately, and the boys returned. I received an anonymous letter yesterday indicating that the Princeton Movement to elect a new Congress had recently started and this letter is as follows:

"The invasion of Cambodia and the resumption of bombing of North Vietnam has so shocked and dismayed the Princeton University Community that normal activities have been suspended to devote the community's resources to achieve an immediate withdrawal of all American forces from Southeast Asia, to reassess the role of the military in American life, and to end domestic repression.

To implement these goals, the Movement to Elect a New Congress has been formed. This project involves the following: (1) researching, monitoring, and publicizing the votes and public statements of individual legislators, (2) raising funds and canvassing in individual

primary campaigns and the November elections, (3) effecting coordination with other university communities to broaden the Movement to Elect a New Congress into a national organization.

Hundreds of students are now leaving this campus to campaign in selected primaries throughout the country for candidates who oppose the war.

A list of the 1468 signers of this letter will be read into the Congressional Record."

I was somewhat amused at some of the students that were here yesterday. They informed me that they would campaign in all of the Congressional races and that millions of dollars would be raised to elect Members of Congress who were against the President and who would vote to immediately stop the war. It just so happens that a number of those who came to see me yesterday had no military service and several of them indicated that they were on the verge of being drafted.

May 13, 1970

Judge Harry Blackmun was confirmed as a Justice of the Supreme Court yesterday by a 94 to 0 Senate vote ending a year of turmoil over the vacancy on the Nation's highest court. President Nixon finally succeeded in filling this seat vacated under fire by Abe Fortas last

May 14th. The President seems highly pleased over this action and I do hope that Judge Blackmun, who apparently is a very quiet and scholarly member of the Eighth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, makes a good Justice. Last night on television he was so overcome that he could not make a statement and seemed highly nervous.

The letters are really coming in from college students on the war in Vietnam and our entrance into Cambodia. The President certainly faces a divided Nation at this time. During the past several days we have had the four students killed at Kent State University, the Peace Moratorium this past weekend in Washington, and civil disorders throughout certain sections of Georgia. Six months after the President succeeded in rallying a great silent majority to his support on the war in Vietnam and also against inflation and crime, he is now frantically working for peace with a rebellious minority that is challenging not only his policies but also his qualities of leadership. The crisis that arose as a result of our entrance into Cambodia and the Kent State University incident inflamed not only the campuses, but really shook Washington. There are some who sincerely believe that this will be the worst year in the history of this country since the Civil War.

We still have thousands of students here in Washington from the different universities and colleges that have closed for the time being, and they are walking the halls in this building.

May 19, 1970

A drive is on in earnest now to bring the Vietnam war to a close. My mail is increasing daily and within the next several days amendments will be voted on in the Senate which provide for no further expenditures for the Vietnam war after July 1 of 1971.

The colored Members of the House met yesterday and assailed President Nixon's retreat on Civil Rights. They maintain that his position has created an alienation as deep as it is dangerous between him and black America. After waiting for 90 days in vain for a requested meeting with the President the nine Congressmen, all Democrats, lashed out in a statement issued by Representative William L. Clay of Missouri and signed by all of the colored Members.

It seems that Americans have always rather despised their politicians while at the same time worshipping heroes from other walks of life. Citing examples to carry out this premise is right difficult because John Glenn, the



first American to orbit the earth, was defeated several days ago in the Primary in Ohio for the Senate. He was defeated by a businessman politician by the name of Howard Metzenbaum. Metzenbaum spend hundreds of thousands of dollars, since he is an extremely wealthy man, but Glenn was known to almost every man, woman and child in Ohio. Metzenbaum has a clear-cut political record, and Glenn has no record. Glenn might have made as good a Senator, but the people apparently did not want a man with no record. It is true that Ronald Reagan and George Murphy, former actors and dancers, were elected, but Shirley Temple and Steve Allen were not. This, of course, is California. Mike Monroney, a former Member of the Senate succeeded in defeating Bud Wilkerson, the celebrated football coach of the Oklahoma Sooners, and Monroney also defeated Reverend Billy Alexander, Oklahoma's most famous preacher. When Monroney was finally defeated it was by another politician. The American people have worshiped heroes down through the years because they have elected seven Generals - Washington, Jackson, William Henry Harrison, Taylor, Grant, Benjamin Harrison, and Eisenhower. The word politician is still a right good term in the United States, but there are signs that this may be changing. Only recently a Gallop poll, for instance,

showed that eight of the ten men most admired in the world by Americans are politicians. The two non-politicians to make this list were the Pope and Billy Graham. I presume that when you get down to the basic facts and hard core decision, politicians are not too bad as far as the people are concerned.

The stock market has dropped sharply over a long period of time. This started in December of 1968. I have always believed that the stock market has a direct relationship that is real insofar as the economic and political health of this country is concerned. The lows of 300 points in the best known index of market prices is basically due to a crisis of confidence in the leadership of President Nixon in foreign affairs. This, of course, came to a head when less than two weeks after giving details about withdrawal of troops from Vietnam, he confronted a startled country with an invasion of Cambodia.

Billie Burke died at the age of 84 this past week. She was one of the ten most beautiful women in this country during her time and as the wife of Ziegfeld, she was quite a famous woman. She was a famous actress in her own right and was able to take care of herself after Ziegfeld died and it was discovered that he owed everyone in

this country and almost every other country as well.

From time to time we have newspaper columnists who make predictions and some of them come true. I predict that Speaker John W. McCormack, between now and August 15th and probably much sooner than August 15th, will make an announcement indicating that he will not be a candidate for Speaker next year and that he will not make the race for reelection. I further predict that unless there is a change his nephew, Edward McCormack, will run for his old seat in the Boston district and will probably be elected. Whether this prediction comes true or not, John McCormack should make such an announcement and it is long overdue.

May 21, 1970

John W. McCormack announced yesterday that he would not be a candidate for re-election and would go out as Speaker and as a Member of Congress at the close of this session. This was proper in every respect and it is a shame that Mr. McCormack did not take this action many months ago. At age 78, he is not well and his wife has been sick for a number of years. This is an instance of a Speaker and the man who probably has more influence than any man in the world next to the President of the United States,

standing by hoping for an earthquake with the walls finally falling in on him. An article in yesterday's Evening Star entitled McCORMACK RETIRING FROM HOUSE is as follows:

"House Speaker John W. McCormack is announcing today that he will not seek re-election this year to a 22nd term because of his wife's ill health.

The speaker, 78, informed close congressional allies of his decision today and scheduled a press conference later.

The announcement plunges the House into a battle over who should succeed McCormack as top Democratic officeholder in the House.

He is expected to personally favor his lieutenant, Minority Leader Carl Albert of Oklahoma, but others already are jockeying for position.

McCormack's term will pass a milestone next week. He will pass the late Sam Rayburn of Texas and be second only to Henry Clay in length of time as speaker.

Liberals, long restive under the 78 year-old speaker's rule, have been talking for some time about challenging him if he should run again.

Among those mentioned as candidates are Reps. Morris K. Udall of Arizona, who tried and failed last year to win the speakership, and Richard Bolling of Missouri, who probably has been the most outspoken critic of McCormack's leadership.

Speculation that McCormack might quit has circulated since last year when a federal grand jury linked McCormack's top aide, Martin Sweig, to influence-peddling charges.

Also named was an old McCormack friend, Nathan M. Voloshen, a New York lobbyist who allegedly used McCormack's office as his own to impress high-paying clients.

### **Waldie's Defeat**

With the rumors, opposition to the speaker emerged into the open and, for the first time, a younger member challenged the leadership in a Democratic caucus this year. The leader of the revolt, Rep. Jerome Waldie of California, complained that the party in Congress failed to accurately reflect national Democratic philosophy and the seniority system silenced younger, more liberal members.

Waldie was trounced in a caucus vote that the speaker interpreted as a ringing endorsement. This over-

whelming vote may have made it easier for McCormack to announce his retirement. He can say that a lopsided majority of Democrats still support him.

Sources predicted that McCormack would base his announcement solely on the grounds of his wife's health, ignoring the news yesterday that two Boston City Councilmen planned to oppose him in the Democratic primary.

Success in the primary has traditionally been tantamount to election in the overwhelmingly Democratic district, which McCormack has represented since 1928.

It is a blue-collar and lower-middleclass area of metropolitan Boston.

The two councilmen are Thomas I. Atkins, a Negro, and John Saltonstall, a Democratic maverick in the traditionally Republican family."

May 22, 1970

John McCormack's retirement announcement was a real shot in the arm for the Democratic Party. For months now the Republicans have insisted that we have no leadership in the House due to the fact that Speaker McCormack is an old man and is unable to carry out

the duties of Speaker. In addition, aspersions have been cast on Carl Albert, our Majority Leader. He has had two heart attacks and has been taking it extremely easy for the past three years. Carl Albert has never been a strong Majority Leader and judging from indications today he will be elected Speaker next January without too much difficulty. I believe that he has enough pledged votes today to be elected, and this has turned a number of Members in the House who have wanted to be Speaker away from making this race over to the race for Majority Leader. We have a number of announced candidates today for Majority Leader and no one of these men is qualified in my opinion for this assignment.

Gerry Ford, the Minority Leader in the House, of course, feels that the McCormack announcement coming this far in advance of the election year will, of course, help the Democrats and stop one of the main arguments that the Republicans have been using. I believe that history will record the fact that we have had the weakest leadership in the House during the past eight years than we have had during this century.

The article carried in the Washington Post concerning the Speaker is entitled "McCormack To Quit At End of Session," and is as follows:

"House Speaker John W. McCormack, 78 and under increasing perssure to give way

to younger leadership, and that he will retire from Congress at the end of the current session.

McCormack told a news conference he had planned to retire in 1968 so he could have a period of "rest and relaxation" with his wife, who is 85 and in poor health. He said he ran last time because he felt some party obligation during an election year.

His plan to retire this year came temporarily unstuck last fall when he reacted to charges of use of his office by a friend for influence-peddling by declaring he would run again this year. Now he said he has definitely decided to step down after 42 years in the House.

President Nixon issued a statement calling McCormack "one of the finest public servants I have ever known." He said that during McCormack's service with seven Presidents, the Speaker "unfailingly has put country above party."

Rep. McCormack telephoned Mr. Nixon and former President Lyndon B. Johnson the news of his retirement shortly after noon. The President already had planned a luncheon for McCormack May 27 to celebrate his record of continuous service as Speaker, nearly 8½ years.

Rep. Carl Albert (D-Ikla.), Democratic floor leader, appears to be the certain choice to succeed McCormack as the party's leader in the House.



Albert, 62, promptly announced his candidacy for Speaker next January (assuming Democrats keep control of the House) and was endorsed by the other leading possibilities--Ways and Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) and Rep. Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.) who won 58 votes when he ran against McCormack last year.

Albert was also endorsed by McCormack, whose chief lieutenant he has been for nearly 8½ years, and by McCormack's leading critic, Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.)

Unless something causes the apparent plan to go awry, the party fight next January will be for the No. 2 leadership post of majority leader, which means leading the legislative fights on the floor. The Speaker serves as both party leader and impartial presiding officer of the House.

Possibilities for majority leader include:

• Udall, 47, who announced his candidacy yesterday after noon and who views his strength as that of the traditional compromise Democratic candidate from border or Southwestern states who can draw support from liberals and Southerners alike.

• Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.), 44, pragmatic liberal reformer, former chair-

man of the Democratic Study Group, and articulate legislative advocate who is expected to announce his candidacy this morning.

\*Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.), 42, chairman of the Democratic caucus, Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley's spokesman in Washington, a big-city member who gets along with the South.

\*Rep. Hale Boggs (D-La.), 56, who holds the third-ranking leadership post as whip and who noted yesterday that Albert moved from whip to majority leader in 1962. But Boggs has been too liberal for the South, yet has little support in the North.

\*Rep. Edward P. Boland (D-Mass.), 58, a liberal who could be the rallying point of an effort to keep one leadership post in the Northeast.

\*Rep. John E. Moss (D-Calif.), deputy whip, might be put up by the big California delegation because they like to act as a state unit.

Whatever the outcome, Democratic leadership in the House will pass from the last of the 19th Century men to hold great power in the government to men who first came to Congress after World War II.

McCormack came to the House 42 years ago. On May 29 he will have passed Henry Clay and served longer as Speaker than

any man except the late Sam Rayburn. McCormack was elected Speaker in January 1962, after Rayburn's death. He had served as Rayburn's floor leader since 1940.

McCormack announced his retirement at a news conference attended by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), all House Democratic leaders and by the Speaker's nephew and closest confidant, Edward J. McCormack, Jr.

The Speaker said he made the announcement now to give candidates for his South Boston seat time to get into the primary race before the July filing deadline. The speaker's nephew, Edward, said flatly that he would not run for the post. Instead, he said he would work for the reelection of Sen. Kennedy, whom he opposed in 1962.

Albert, a Rhodes scholar from rural Oklahoma, is short, articulate in debate, a loyal supporter of Kennedy-Johnson programs and acceptable to most factions. He suffered a heart attack three years ago but appears in good health. He came to the House in 1947 after air corps service in World War II.

A House Democratic leader must win support of at least two of three party factions--the conservative South, big city organization members and the young issue-oriented members. McCormack won with the South and the big cities, but he

was coming under increasing attack recently as the Vietnam war and other issues set the House in ferment.

**The job pays \$72,500 a year."**

An editorial appeared in today's Washington Post entitled "New Era For The House?" This editorial is as follows:

"Belated though it is, Speaker McCormack's decision to retire at the end of his present term does him credit. He has chosen to end his long public career gracefully instead of risking a bruising fight at the age of nearly 79 both for his seat in Massachusetts and his leadership of the House. Two former Republican leaders in the House, Joseph W. Martin, Jr, and Charles A. Halleck, could have testified to the bitterness of being pushed out after having lingered too long.

As he bows out after 42 years in the House and the longest service in the speakership, save only that of his predecessor, Sam Rayburn, Mr. McCormack is entitled to commendation for his devotion to duty and his fairness as a presiding officer. Trained in the politics of the old school, he manifested a good deal of skill in holding the diverse Democratic factions in the House together. He has the respect of his colleagues, his constituents and many of his countrymen.

Yet it must be acknowledged that, especially in recent years, he has

loosened his hold upon the political realities. As Majority Leader in the days of the New Deal, he was passionately devoted to Franklin D. Roosevelt's programs. In the sixties and seventies, however, this son of a Boston bricklayer has been less alert to the political and social currents that have been swirling through Washington and the country. We surmise that his stature in history would have been enhanced if he had stepped down some years ago before the shabby misuse of the Speaker's office by Martin Sweag and Nathan Voloshen spotlighted his laxity and some of his colleagues felt a powerful urge to displace him.

It appears to be pretty well settled that, if the Democrats again win control of the House in November, the speakership will go to Majority Leader Carl Albert, who has the support of virtually all the other potential candidates. But this does not necessarily mean a projection of the McCormack-Albert policies in the new House. There seems to be a substantial demand for a younger and more energetic legislator in the majority leadership, and if this demand is satisfied the chief burden of pulling the majority in the House together may fall upon the No. 2 man.

Fortunately, there are a number of able and seasoned representatives in their middle years who would be equal to the task. But the scope of the job should

not be minimized. The truth is that the House has coasted along in a routine and tradition-crusted fashion for so long that a major shake-up will be necessary to bring it abreast of the seventies. No one should suppose, for example, that the withdrawal of the aged Speaker will of itself break the deadening hold of the seniority system on the House. A persistent fight under able leadership and with the support of all the younger and more alert house members will be necessary if the power structure is to be reshaped so as to reflect the will of the majority.

All that can be said at the moment is that a door to modernization of the House has been opened. If a majority is disposed, it can take advantage of the opportunity to make the House once more the vital force in shaping governmental policy that it has often been in the past."

Yesterday the House voted a five percent increase in Social Security benefits effective next January and added a provision for automatic cost of living increases in the future. This addition came in the form of a motion to recommit and was approved 233 to 144. I voted against the motion to recommit because automatic cost of living increases could be right unusual after the war is over and the economy in this country settles down. The Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means Wilbur Mills of Arkansas is one of the able Members in

the House and when the motion to re-commit his Bill was approved he then voted against his own Bill. One of these days some of the magazines or newspapers will write an article about the Ways and Means Committee generally, and it will really be something.

It now appears that I will be able to place enough money in the Public Works Appropriations Bill to start the Taylorsville Reservoir under construction this year. This Reservoir will be located in Spencer County in the upper end of my District, and will be the 22nd major project that I have placed under construction since I have been a Member of Congress.

Along with my many problems, I have Fort Knox. Fort Knox is located in Hardin County, one of the new counties in the Second Congressional District, and for a number of years now, Fort Knox has had difficulty with its military construction requests. Finally, I found out yesterday what the trouble was. Mendel Rivers, the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee in the House has been under criticism now for a number of years concerning his drinking and other matters and the Louisville Courier Journal along with one of the Elizabethtown, Kentucky newspapers have carried editorials and articles criticizing the Chairman and the Committee, and now the Louisville Courier Journal has carried a number of cartoons depicting Mendel, who is from

Charleston, South Carolina, as a little Confederate General with sword waving and tricorne hat askew. He and the Committee are very much incensed over the fact that those in Fort Knox have not defended him and his committee. For the second time since I have had Fort Knox in our District, I had trouble with military construction items day before yesterday. \$8,249,000 worth of projects for Fort Knox was approved by the Department of Defense and presented to the Armed Services Committee in the House for inclusion in the Military Construction Authorization Bill for fiscal year 1971. A strong presentation was made and there was no reason why the two projects should be omitted. I talked with Mendel Rivers and with the Chief Counsel of his Committee several weeks ago about these projects and was assured that they would be in the Bill. When the Bill was called up for action in the House day before yesterday, the two projects were not in the Bill. I immediately asked Mendel Rivers on the Floor what the trouble was and he seemed to be somewhat confused indicating that he thought the projects had been placed in the Bill as he promised me. As a Member of the Committee on Appropriations I have helped this Member considerably and a lot of the Members of his Committee on Armed Services, and the Chairman could tell immediately that I was just plain mad. I had the Chief Counsel on his Committee come over to me where I was sitting and assured me



that an amendment would be offered immediately placing this matter back in the Bill. The Chairman would simply state that this was an omission and that it was mainly a clerical mistake which, of course, was not true. On the Floor the following took place:

**AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. RIVERS**

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Rivers:

Page 2, after line 8, insert: "Fort Knox, Kentucky, \$8,249,000."

Mr. RIVERS.. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is offered to cure an error which was made through an omission in the final draft of the subcommittee bill to the committee bill. That is all it is. It is to insert "Fort Knox, Kentucky," and it cures an omission made through an error in the final draft of the bill. That is all that the amendment does.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank my friend, Mr. RIVERS, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, for yielding to me at this time.

The amendment just offered to the bill, H.R. 17604, which provides the sum of \$8,249,000 for Fort Knox, Ky., should be adopted. The projects involved are important projects not only to Fort Knox but to our country generally. They are

essential and necessary at this time.

Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. RIVERS).

The amendment was agreed to.

During the time that we had this matter on the Floor, I was informed by the Chief Counsel of the Armed Services Committee that the Chairman and his Committee were very much incensed over the fact that Fort Knox did not defend the Chairman and the Committee when the newspapers in Kentucky started to ridicule the Chairman and his Committee. Some how or other I must get this corrected. I may request the Commanding General to have a Mendel Rivers Day at Fort Knox and invite him down. During the ceremonies some sort of an award should be given to him indicating appreciation by those at Fort Knox in behalf of his efforts for Fort Knox.

May 23, 1970

The Primary Election will be held in Kentucky on Tuesday of next week. This is one year that I really appreciate the fact that I have no opposition either in the Primary or in November. The Edmonson County News carried an article entitled "No Primary Here, WHN

Unopposed." This article is as follows:

Next Tuesday is primary election day in most of Kentucky. But not in Edmonson County.

It will be the first time Edmonson County has missed a primary in the memory of political observers here.

County Clerk Cortland Reed checked the county records back into the Thirties without finding a time when a primary election was not necessary.

He explained there is no need for a primary because U. S. Rep. William H. Natcher, Democrat from Bowling Green, has no opposition either in the primary or general election.

Natcher is the only Congressman in the state assured of re-election. He represents the Second District.

May 25, 1970

One of the most controversial figures in our Nation's Capital died this past weekend. He was J. George Stewart, the Architect of the Capitol since 1954. Mr. Stewart was the driving force behind a major construction program consisting of construction of the Rayburn House Office Building and the 32 foot extension of the East Front of

the Capitol. The extension of the East Front was severely criticized as unnecessary and damaging to the original lines of the building, but this to me was not justified. Mr. Stewart was in favor of extending the West Front and during the past three years a controversy has arisen over either repairing the West Front or extending the West Front. Our Committee on Appropriations, as a matter of precaution, spent nearly \$2 million shoring up the West Front above ground and below ground until the controversy is settled. The West Front is cracked and in horrible condition. The weight of the Dome which was not a part of the original Capitol structure has brought about most of the trouble and the sand stone contracted for by George Washington has never proved successful and it is a distinct miracle that our Nation's Capitol has not collapsed long before this time. After the controversy is finally settled, we will either repair the West Front using the present walls and line, or it will be extended and new walls and steel used.

The situation in the Middle East is certainly no better and daily Israel and the Arab countries are making attacks on school buses with children killed and many civilians suffering.

The war in South Vietnam is certainly no better and with the economic situation as it is today in this country, the President really has his hands full.

According to the articles in Kentucky newspapers the primary election is a political rarity. The article is as follows:

"What may be described as "a political rarity" will take place on this year's May 26 primary election day in Kentucky.

The rarity is that in a large chunk of the state, perhaps 10 of the 120 counties, there will be no election because of the lack of a contest -- and the polls will not be open.

The counties are in the Second Congressional District, where incumbent U.S. Rep. William H. Natcher, D-Bowling Green, has no opposition either in the primary or the Nov. 3 general election.

Unless there is a special election, there will be no primary elections in the Second District counties in the Second District counties of Allen, Breckinridge, Daviess, Edmonson, Grayson, Hancock, Meade, Ohio, Simpson and Warren.

Warren County Clerk Charles W. Morehead said he knew of no special local elections in the district. Neither did Daviess County Clerk Robert Neel.

The reason the polls will be open from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. local time, in the 10 other counties of the Second District

is because those counties also are in the Third Appellate District which has contests in both parties for nomination for judge of the Court of Appeals.

The candidates in both the Republican and Democratic primaries, because of the crossfiling allowed, are incumbent Appellate Judge C. Homer Neikirk, R-Somerset, and Appellate Court Commissioner Bernard B. Davis, D-Shelbyville.

Second Congressional District counties which will have polls open to vote in the contest for the judicial nominations are Anderson, Barren, Bullitt, Hardin, Hart, Lasse, Marion, Nelson, Spencer, and Washington.

The primary is what politicians sometimes call an off-year election. It principally is for the selection of party nominees for Kentucky's seven seats in the U.S. House of Representatives.

There is no state wide contest, and Acting Secretary of State Mary R. Galvez says a light vote is expected.

All incumbent congressmen are seeking renomination and re-election. Besides Natcher, they are:

First District, Frank A. Stubblefield, D-Murray; Third, William O. Cowger R-Louisville; Fourth, Gene Snyder, R-Jeffersontown; Fifth, Tim Lee Carter,

R—Tompkinsville; Sixth, John C. Watts,  
D—Nicholasville; Seventh, Carl D.  
Perkins, D—Hindman.

Of this group, Cowger and Perkins have no primary opposition. No Republican filed in the First District. Lyle Leonard Willis, Corbin, Fifth District Democrat, is unopposed."

May 27, 1970

I was sworn in as a Member of Congress some twelve months after the 83rd Congress began. My predecessor, Garrett Withers, died while serving in the 83rd Congress and I was elected in a special election. Harrison A. Williams of New Jersey, Glen Lipscomb of California, Lester Johnson of Wisconsin, and I were the four new Members sworn in on January of 1954. Harrison Williams served for several years and then was defeated by Mrs. Florence Dwyer. He dropped out and then ran for the United States Senate and in an upset contest was elected. For a number of years now, he has had trouble with his drinking, and is now running for reelection. Last week, Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr., who is now campaigning hard for reelection, acknowledged publicly that he was once an alcoholic and that he drank too much, but that now he did not drink and that he was feeling great. His

political enemies always called attention to the fact that he was a heavy drinker. Now, Senator Williams joins men like Senator Harold Hughes of Iowa, who is also a recovered alcoholic. The Washington Post carried an editorial in today's paper entitled "Back from the Bottle." The editorial went on to say that the significance of a prominent man's admitting a fact like this is, first, that few victims of alcohol of any kind ever admit they have trouble with the bottle. Doctors, relatives and friends know that nothing is more difficult than getting the alcoholic to say that he has a problem, let alone that he needs help.

Yesterday the House eulogized Speaker John W. McCormack. To be quite frank, it is rather difficult for those of us who know John W. McCormack to say that he is a great man, but I guess that when a man 78 years old has announced his retirement from Congress and goes out as the Speaker, certain eulogies probably should be permissible. A number of Members made statements concerning Mr. McCormack, and, in substance, all said that he had served the House well and was a great American. I decided just to talk a little about one portion of his career that I think is the most important of his service as a Member of the House. My statement is as follows:



Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to add my words of tribute to one of this country's outstanding public servants, the Honorable John W. McCormack of the Ninth Congressional District of Massachusetts, who came to Congress 42 years ago in the 70th Congress following a splendid career in the Massachusetts State Legislature.

When history records the story of John W. McCormack's tenure in the Congress which will end with his service as Speaker of the House of Representatives, the highest honor that can come to a Member of either House of the Congress as a whole, it will state that he served as chairman of the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration. After the Soviet Union succeeded in placing Sputnik I in orbit on October 4, 1957, a select committee composed of 13 Members of the House and 13 Members of the Senate was named and after conducting hearings for a period of 1 year prepared and passed through the House and the Senate the legislation creating the Space Agency and shortly thereafter the necessary resolution setting up the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

On the initial select committee we had seven members on the Democratic side composed of John W. McCormack, chairman, together with Representatives

Overton Brooks, Brooks Hays, Leo W. O'Brien, Lee Metcalf, William H. Natcher, and B. F. Sisk. On the Republican side we had as the ranking minority member, the Honorable Joseph W. Martin, Jr., together with Representatives Leslie C. Arends, Gordon L. McDonough, James G. Fulton, Kenneth B. Keating and Gerald R. Ford.

Mr. Speaker, again I want to say that, in addition to having served a long and honorable record in the Congress, history will indeed record the fact that one of the outstanding assignments performed by John W. McCormack during his entire tenure in political life was when he served in his important capacity on this particular select committee.

The Chairman of the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration in the Senate was Lyndon B. Johnson who, at that time, was the majority leader.

Mr. Speaker, I do appreciate having this opportunity to pay my respects to one who has served so long both as a majority leader and Speaker during many of the most crucial and momentous years of our Nation's history.

After the eulogies, the House

adjourned and a reception was held for the Speaker in the Ways and Means Committee Room in the Longworth Building. Nearly all of the Members appeared at the reception and former President Lyndon B. Johnson flew up from Texas to pay his respects to Mr. McCormack. President Nixon was present and Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford introduced Mr. Johnson and Majority Leader Carl Albert introduced Mr. Nixon. For a great many years Clare Hoffman served in the House and he and Mr. McCormack were the bitterest of enemies. In one debate on the Floor John McCormack stated that he had a minimum high regard for the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. Hoffman. Yesterday, former President Johnson reversed the wording and said that he always had a maximum high regard for John McCormack, and described him as an Easterner by birth, but a Progressive by conviction. President Nixon said he always remembered John McCormack as a skillful debater, a man of great honor, a man noted for his kindness, a Speaker who always presided in a fair manner and always thought of his country above his party.

The battle for Majority Leader is now underway. It is definite that if the Democrats organize the House next year that Carl Albert will be elected Speaker. He is not a Majority Leader and will not make a strong Speaker.

Those who have announced for Majority Leader are Morris K. Udall of Arizona, Hale Boggs of Louisiana, James G. O'Hara of Michigan, and late yesterday Wayne L. Hays, sharp tongued and a very unpredictable Member from Ohio generally regarded as a Liberal, announced his candidacy. No one of the candidates who have announced so far have received too much enthusiasm from Members, and it may be that one of the Members from the House will have to be drafted for this position.

Each Saturday I write a short letter to my four grandsons, Jimmy, Jeff, Paul and Chris. In the letters I enclose a dollar bill for each of the boys, and I know that they are more interested in the dollar bill than in what I say in the letter. I have written to them every week now since they were large enough to walk. I am now receiving letters from each of my grandsons, and some of them are real cute. For instance I received a scribbled message from Paul, who is too young to write, but before the letter was sealed up he said to his mother that she should include one of those green things in the letter because he knew it would make me happy. He said that I send him one every week so that she should send me one from him.

May 28, 1970

All seven Kentucky Congressman were

Renomination of U. S. Representatives in Kentucky. The article carried in the Louisville Courier-Journal is as follows:

"A sparse turnout of voters yesterday renominated all incumbent Kentucky congressmen facing opposition in the Republican and Democratic primaries.

The closest contest in all the elections yesterday involved the 7th District Republican primary in Eastern Kentucky. There was no Democratic primary in that district because incumbent U. S. Rep. Carl Perkins, a Hindman Democrat, was unopposed for renomination.

But the Republicans in Eastern Kentucky had a primary that became the only cliff-hanger of election night.

The 7th District GOP race involved two political novices: E. H. Wheeler, a 71-year-old retired wholesale grocer who lives in Lexington, and Herbert E. Myers, a 49-year-old industrial accountant from Louisa. Neither has held prior elected office.

With 300 of 479 precincts counted in the 7th District Republican primary, Wheeler had a razor-slim 101 vote lead. The unofficial returns showed:

WHEELER	-----1,192
MYERS	-----1,091

Wheeler formerly lived in Ashland and other 7th District cities before

moving to Lexington, which is in the 6th Congressional District.

Many observers thought that the fact that Wheeler no longer lived in the 7th might severely hurt his chances for the GOP nomination. But the close race, based on the early returns, indicated that residency was no issue.

The U.S. Constitution only requires that a candidate for Congress live in the state he is elected from; the Constitution does not require a candidate to live in the district he is elected from.

The lackluster election drew widespread interest only in the 3rd and 4th Congressional Districts.

In the 3rd District, composed of Louisville and Shively, Democrats nominated State Sen. Romano L. Mazzoli, a 37-year-old Louisville attorney who campaigned for a phased withdrawal of United States troops from Vietnam.

Campaign debate on the war issue had drawn national attention to the 3rd District Democratic race.

Mazzoli quickly went ahead in that contest and coasted to a 2-to-1 lead over his nearest opponent, state Rep. Tom Ray, also of Louisville. Ray had won the Democratic nomination in the 3rd District in 1968.

In the 4th District Republican primary, incumbent U.S. Rep. M. Gene Snyder, of Jeffersontown, overwhelmingly defeated William E. Bartley Jr., a 28-year-old political novice from Prospect who had received support from two national organizations, the Ripon Society and the National Committee for an Effective Congress.

Democrats in the 4th District nominated former Carrollton Mayor Charles W. Webster to oppose Snyder in the November general election. Webster trounced three other candidates in the Democratic primary.

Massoli also defeated three other candidates to win the right to oppose incumbent U.S. Rep. William O. Cowger, a Louisville Republican. Cowger was unopposed in the 3rd District GOP primary.

In Western Kentucky's 1st Congressional District, incumbent U.S. Rep. Frank A. Stubblefield, of Murray, handily defeated Bobby Joe Sims, a Murray State University professor who challenged him in the Democratic primary.

Since no Republican filed for Congress in the 1st District, Stubblefield's primary victory is tantamount to re-election.

Also virtually re-elected is 2nd District incumbent Rep. William H. Natcher, a Democrat from Bowling Green

who drew no opposition from either Democrats or Republicans.

Two other incumbents who faced opposition in yesterday's primary were 6th District U.S. Rep. John C. Watts, a Nicholasville Democrat, and 5th District U.S. Rep. Tim Lee Carter, a Tompkinsville Republican.

In the 6th District Democratic primary, Watts smothered Pete Brown, a Lexington realtor and former presidential campaign worker for George C. Wallace.

In the 5th District Republican primary, Carter overwhelmed perennial candidate Grayville Thomas, a carpenter from Tattle.

The Kentucky congressman with the most years in the U.S. House of Representatives, Rep. Carl Perkins, a Democrat from Hindman, had no Democratic primary opposition in Eastern Kentucky's 7th District.

The most closely watched congressional race yesterday was the 3rd District Democratic primary. Running against Mazzoli in addition to Ray were Mrs. Shirley Small, an attorney from St. Matthews, and Philip Vernon Baker, a professional aircraft pilot from Shively.

Unofficial returns from 352 of the 368 precincts in the 3rd District showed:



MRS. SMALL----- 791  
BAKER----- 184

In the 4th Congressional District Republican primary, Bartley, an industrial relations representative for Anaconda Aluminum in Louisville, got most of his votes in Jefferson, his home county. Snyder carried Jefferson, however, as well as the nine other counties in the 4th.

Unofficial returns from 315 of the 467 precincts in the 4th District GOP primary showed:

SNYDER-----8,839  
BARTLEY----- 925

The Democratic primary in the 4th District was a runaway for former Carrollton Mayor Webster, a 37-year-old pharmacist who had the support of virtually all top Democratic officials in the 10 counties comprising the 4th.

Webster was opposed by perennial candidates Jesse N. R. Cecil, of Louisville; Wilton Bengé Cupp, of Covington, and political unknown James W. Rogers, of Dayton.

Unofficial returns from 315 of the 467 precincts in the 4th District Democratic primary showed:

WEBSTER-----5,025  
CECIL-----1,373

CUPP-----470

ROGERS-----2,235

In the 1st Congressional District, only the Democrats had a primary, and it was incumbent Rep. Stubblefield vs. Murray Prof. Sims, who had never before run for public office.

Here are the unofficial returns from 257 of the 426 precincts in the 1st District Democratic primary:

STUBBLEFIELD-----10,984

SIMS----- 4,136

There was no congressional primary in the 2nd District, because no candidate, Democrat or Republican, filed against incumbent Rep. Hatcher.

In the 5th District Republican primary, incumbent Rep. Carter had two names listed against him on the GOP ballot -- Thomas, of Tuttle, and Noel Chilton, a farmer from Yosemite. Chilton withdrew from the race, but too late to have his name taken off the ballots. Votes Chilton received were not immediately tabulated.

Unofficial returns from 317 of the 509 precincts in the 5th District Republican primary showed:

CARTER-----8,191

THOMAS----- 557

Carter will be opposed in November by Democrat Lyle Leonard Willis, a real estate broker from Corbin. Willis was unopposed for the Democratic nomination.

In the Bluegrass area's 6th Congressional District, the Democratic primary was won handily by incumbent Rep. Watts.

Here are the unofficial returns from 168 of the 423 precincts in the 6th District Democratic primary:

<b>WATTS</b> -----	<b>5,837</b>
<b>BROWN</b> -----	<b>855</b>

Opposing Watts in November will be Republican Gerald G. Gregory, 29, of Lexington. Gregory, a tool-and-die maker who has held no previous public office, defeated William McKinley Hendren, 71, a farmer from Lancaster, in the GOP primary.

Unofficial returns from 168 of the 423 precincts in the 6th District Republican primary:

<b>GREGORY</b> -----	<b>567</b>
<b>HENDREN</b> -----	<b>239</b>

June 2, 1970

Our Subcommittee on the District of Columbia budget reported the 1971 budget yesterday to the full Committee on Appropriations. For weeks now we have

warned the District officials that since the budget was out of balance \$206,300,000 the budget request of the City automatically had to be reduced. The amount requested was \$825,158,000. This was an increase of \$174,908,400 over the 1970 fiscal year budget. The total amount requested, along with the Federal grants which automatically go to the District totaling \$198,729,000, would make our Capital City then have a total amount to expend to supply the City of over one billion dollars a year. This is a tremendous amount of money for a city that has less than 900,000 people in it, and especially a city where the people are moving out to Maryland and Virginia as fast as possible. The District officials are great spenders and poor businessmen. When trouble arises they start screaming for more money, as if more money corrects every problem.

Of course, when we reported our bill to the full Committee the newspapers started. In last night's Evening Star a story was carried on the front page entitled "House Panel Reduces District's 1971 Budget." This article is as follows:

"The House Appropriations Committee today cut the District budget for the coming year by \$182.2 million because the city would not have the revenue to finance the expenditures it proposed.

"The Committee recommended a budget of \$642.9 million, a 22 percent reduction

in the \$825.1 million asked by the city.

"The most critical cut came in capital outlays or construction funds. These were reduced \$144.7 million. Only \$64.2 million was recommended out of \$209.1 million sought.

"Among the deleted projects is a \$40 million water pollution control plant at Blue Plains.

"The committee noted that Old Loan Authority to finance capital outlay projects is expiring and a new bonding authority proposed by the District has never been enacted by Congress.

"The committee denied money to finance the District's share of the subway in 1971 until the city is in compliance with the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1968 regarding freeway construction in the District.

"This money, \$34.1 million, would have gone to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

"Operating expenses in the District budget request were cut \$37.5 million to \$563 million.

"Rep. William H. Natcher, D-Ky., chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee for the District, warned the city earlier that an unbalanced budget would

not be acceptable and also insisted that the provisions of the Federal Highway Act be met before subway money would be provided.

"The committee report said "severe reductions" have been necessary to bring the budget into balance. In most instances, only increases to meet mandatory and uncontrollable personnel costs and staffing for new facilities have been allowed.

"Raises for sanitation workers and other wage board employees negotiated after the recent strike will be financed out of \$7.5 million set aside for pay increases.

"The goal of the appropriations committees in both houses is to enact all future District budgets by July 1, the beginning of the fiscal year. The report asserts that Mayor Walter E. Washington was informed in December that in order to meet that deadline the District budget must be balanced with revenues available from existing legislation. The mayor was asked to do this for the 1971 budget submission. "This was not done," the report asserts.

"Other new revenue proposals beside the bonding authority also have not been enacted, the report says. The proposed operating budget assumed the adoption of these revenue measures."

The first story in this morning's Washington Post is entitled "Hill Unit Cuts City Budget \$182 Million." This story is as follows:

"The House Appropriations Committee yesterday cut the District of Columbia's budget requests by \$182.2 million, rejecting all city requests for new programs, money for the Metro subway system, and much of the city's construction plans.

"The cuts had to be made, the committee said, because Congress and the City Council have not completed action on new ways to provide funds for much of the city's \$825.1 million budget request.

"The Committee cut the budget by the exact amount of proposed new revenue-raising measures. It was understood that much of the reductions can be restored once these measures pass.

"The committee action goes to the House floor Thursday, and then to the Senate, where Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis), chairman of the District Appropriations Committee, has promised swift action.

"A joint House-Senate conference then will be held to iron out differences in the different versions of the two

chambers and the resulting bill sent to the President.

"The action was taken, the committee said, to keep a joint pledge by the committee and its Senate counterpart to complete action on the city budget by July 1 for the first time since 1960.

"Of the revenue measures, an additional \$21.5 million would come from an income-tax increase passed by the House and now tied up in a House-Senate conference on bills to provide salary increases for policemen, firemen and teachers. Revenue totaling \$8.7 million would come from a property-tax rise the City Council so far has refused to enact, and \$27 million would come from an increased federal payment to the city.

"Legislation to increase the federal payment and to give the city \$1.5 million from a gasoline-tax increase has not yet been introduced by the House District Committee, where it would have to originate.

"Mayor Walter E. Washington said he was "deeply distressed" by the cut. "It can only work against the meaningful progress that has been made," the Mayor said.

"He asked the Council to "act promptly" on his property-tax request and said



he was taking "all possible steps to urge Congress to act on all revenue proposals pending before it."

"Council Chairman Gilbert Hahn Jr. said the Council would consider the Mayor's request but had not scheduled any action on it. He said the \$8 million the Council must approve is an "infinitesimal" part of the \$20-million cut.

"The position of Congressman Natcher is absolutely right," Hahn said. "The committee should not act until they have the money that has to be produced to pay for this." Rep. William Natcher (D-Ky) is chairman of the District subcommittee.

"The new programs and positions for which the mayor had asked included three neighborhood service centers costing \$283,000, \$2 million more for roving leaders to work with youths in the inner city, special assistants for criminal justice planning and a legislative liaison.

"What we proposed was a relatively modest increase, less than \$20 million for new and improved services," the Mayor said.

"The brunt of the committee's cuts was borne by planned construction programs. The city's \$209-million request for capital outlays was trimmed to \$64 million.

"Aside from the \$34.2 million slash from the Metro subway system, these cuts also were the result of congressional inaction.

"Most city construction projects are financed by loans from the federal treasury. The city's authority to do this expires this year. The White House has proposed instead to create a municipal bond authority so that the city could float bond issues as do most other American cities.

"The House District Committee, however, has not acted this legislation, leaving the city with neither alternative.

"The mayor called for a prompt hearing on the legislation.

"Cut from the capital-outlay budget was money for four new district station houses. The committee said it was concerned over the cost of the structures, which are estimated at \$3 million to \$4 million, and suggested the police department re-examine the spending plans and "design more austere facilities."

"Most of the public schools capital budget was left intact.

"The committee did not restore reductions made by the City Council in the school system's office of staff development, and it disallowed \$500,000

the Council inserted over the mayor's objections for a management study of the school system.

"Also deleted was a \$41.5 million request for improvement of the city's sewage system, including a water-pollution-central plant at Blue Plains, \$4 million in new recreation facilities, \$1.7 million for a new morgue and \$1 million for new facilities at the Lorton prison complex."

Another story appeared in the Washington Post entitled "House Panel Again Refuses Metro Funds." This article is as follows:

"The House Appropriations Committee, carrying out a public threat by Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ry.), voted again yesterday to refuse money for building Washington's Metro subway system because of delays in the city's freeway program.

"Refusal by the Committee to grant \$34.2 million in District of Columbia funds for the fiscal year starting July 1 poses a long-term peril to the rail program, but any direct effects are as much as a year in the future, Metro officials said.

"The officials said the action will have no effect on the \$66 million in construction contracts already granted on the G Street-Connecticut Avenue subway

or on other contracts scheduled for approval this month.

"It was the third time in three years that Natcher, the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on the District, has made the rail system a hostage for completion of the city's controversial freeway program.

"A similar action last summer prodded the reluctant city government into starting work on the Three Sisters Bridge between Georgetown and Arlington, a project now under challenge in the federal courts.

"While the Committee's unanimous action is subject to a vote of the full House of Representatives, that body rarely changes an appropriations bill.

"In its formal report on the D. C. money bill yesterday, the Committee said it was refusing the \$34.2 million because the District government and Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe made freeway recommendations to Congress in February "that were not in compliance with the intent" of the Highway Act of 1968.

"That legislation, the product of House Public Works Committee anger over delays in the road system, required the immediate construction of Three Sisters and three other interstate freeway routes and a study of other projects.

"Among the latter was the North Central Freeway to Silver Spring, which the city proposed be abandoned and Volpe suggested be restudied. Differing recommendations were made on other of the projects.

"Another impasse has evolved," the Appropriations Committee said in its formal report yesterday. "Until the current impasse on freeway construction is resolved, no funds will be recommended for the District's share (of the subway)."

"Unlike the case in the previous disputes, congressional ire now seems directed more at Volpe than at the city.

"It was not clear yesterday who would make the next move.

"Volpe was in Louisiana and could not be reached for comment. Mayor Walter E. Washington insisted that the city still feels it has complied with the 1968 law. "I am hopeful that the current impasse can be resolved quickly," the mayor said, "so that the much-needed subway program can proceed."

"Jackson Graham, general manager of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, said enough money is available or expected from other sources to "keep Metro on schedule until the new freeway impasse can be resolved."

"But, he said, the action makes Senate approval on a pending 1970 supplemental outlay of \$84 million "absolutely crucial."

"While the funds to be withheld total \$34.2 million, another \$68.4 million in federal funds voted by the House last week is also at stake. The federal government provides \$2 for every \$1 in D. C. money for the Metro.

"The Metro's scheduled construction program in fiscal 1971 totals \$297.7 million.

"Natcher has long insisted -- as yesterday's Committee report reiterated -- that "there is a place for both a freeway system and a rapid transit system in our capital city" and that they must proceed together.

"Natcher made the same point in closed hearings of his Subcommittee in April. His warning was made public with the release of the transcript April 29.

"Asked by a reporter to amplify his position as he emerged from yesterday's closed Committee meeting, Natcher replied: "I have no additional comment other than what's in the report."

Another article appeared in the Washington Post entitled "Natcher Protests

D. C. Budget Increase." This article is as follows:

"If the District of Columbia government continues to submit budgets to Congress that are out of balance and continues to ask for tax increases, it will "drive all the taxpayers in the city of Washington to Maryland and Virginia," Rep. William H. Natcher has warned.

"The Kentucky Democrat, chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the District, upbraided District officials for the increase of \$175 million in the proposed 1971 budget over the 1970 version.

"There is no city in the world of this size that has a budget "like the one for \$850 million that the city has requested for the fiscal year beginning July 1," Natcher said.

"I am really concerned about it. Too many people are leaving," he said.

"Natcher's remarks were made to District officials during the Subcommittee's April and May hearings on the 1971 budget. A transcript of the hearings was made public today.

"The budget itself is expected to be reported to the House floor later this week. It also is currently before the

Senate District Appropriations Subcommittee, which has said it hopes to report out the budget as close to July 1 -- the beginning of the fiscal year -- as possible. The fiscal 1970 budget was not passed until last Christmas, six months into the fiscal year.

"The city has asked for increases in the gasoline tax and in the federal payment to the city to finance most of the budget increases. Hearings on these revenue-raising proposals have not yet been scheduled.

"Throughout the four weeks of hearings, Natcher warned District agency heads that the budget's lack of balance violated Natcher's repeated requests to hold down expenditures. All the heads replied that their proposed increases were largely mandatory -- the result of pay raises and inflation.

"Only Anita Ford Allen, chairman of the board of education, indirectly challenged Natcher.

"She said that the proposed \$13 million increase in education spending was "only a bare minimum," and was only half of what the board itself had recommended. The City Council, in reversing the budget as prescribed by law, had cut the school budget, Mrs. Allen said. She complained



that the Council had usurped the board's authority as an elected body in doing so.

"Natcher particularly was annoyed at the city government for abolishing 79 investigator positions in the welfare department's office of investigations and collections. Those investigators had conducted on-site inspections of welfare recipients to see if they were meeting standards for payment.

"The gates are down," Natcher declared. He said that although he did not want to deny welfare to anyone entitled to it, "you cannot operate a government that way."

"He warned "the word" would now be "passed throughout the 50 states that people can come to the District of Columbia and get on the welfare rolls and never be investigated."

"Welfare director Winifred Thompson replied that eligibility would now be determined when a potential recipient first applies for welfare, not after he is already receiving it. She said that the city had asked for 32 new positions in its budget to perform "front-end" investigations.

"Also at the hearings the city revealed plans to submit an annual report on the social state of the city to Congress and the President.

"Philip Rutledge, director of human resources, told the Subcommittee that, to gather material for such a report, the city plans to hold a "day of reflection" between the city government and city residents "to make government have more meaning at the grass roots."

"The day would be "along the lines of .... a teach-in," Rutledge said in response to a suggestion from Rep. Donald W. Riegle Jr. (R-Mich.). He added that it was still in the planning stage."

An editorial appeared in today's Washington Post entitled "The Farce That Passes for Local Government." This editorial is as follows:

"The action of the House Appropriations Committee in slashing the District of Columbia's budget for fiscal 1971 by almost a quarter writes in large letters the farcical nature of local government in the nation's capitol. The budget as approved by that committee is absurd. The local government knows it; the committee itself knows it; and every member of Congress ought to know it. There will have to be a second appropriations bill this summer unless the subway is to be canceled, the streets are to be allowed to fall into ruin, the judges are to have no courtrooms to work in, the growth of the new Federal City College and the Washington Technical Institute are to be halted, and so on and on.

"We cannot entirely fault Representative Natcher and his colleagues for what they have done. They have simply blown the whistle on an outrageous procedure forced on this city by the divided nature of governmental power. They have produced a balanced budget based on the revenue that is currently available. They have refused to play the old game of holding up the budget until Congress gets around to acting on new revenue measures or to appropriating money that is not yet available.

"That, of course, is one of the problems of the web of government here. There is no relationship to speak of between those who have the power to raise money and those who have the power to spend it. Congress controls both and in theory the raising-and-spending powers coalesce there. But in fact they don't; the gap between the House District Committee and the House Appropriations Committee seems to grow rather than diminish from one year to the next.

"Last year, for instance, the District's budget for the fiscal year beginning on July 1 was finally approved on Dec. 24 after the year was half over. It had waited in the wings while revenue measures were considered; there seemed to be little concern in Congress about trying to run a local government, or a federal government for that matter, on

such a disastrous fiscal basis. In fact, not since 1960 has a local budget been approved prior to the date upon which it was supposed to go into effect.

"Representative Natcher warned Mayor Washington last December that this old practice was going to end in 1970. But the financing situation in the District is such that the District government had little choice but to send up a budget this spring that was dependent upon a new revenue package and a new bond authorization program. The mandatory increases brought about by the various actions of Congress last year ate up all but a tiny fraction of the additional revenue that growth had created. Most of those revenue measures are languishing, naturally, in the House District Committee -- they include such things as increases in the local income tax, the gasoline tax, and the federal payment, as well as the loan authorization program. But one of them is languishing before the City Council -- an increase in the real and personal property taxes. And it is to these revenue proposals that the Appropriations Committee has now tied specific programs -- the 123 newly created positions on the staff of the Federal City College, the 173 civilian jobs sought by the Police Department to free policemen for street duty, an effective narcotics treatment program, the

building of four new schools, the construction money for the Potomac River Freeway and for all other highway improvements, the water pollution control plant at Blue Plains, to name some of the most important projects at stake.

"The District can't live on this budget and the committee's report ought to make that clear to every congressman. The best hope is that it will help each of them realize why local government here always seems to be in such a mess. Such a realization, in turn, would be the first step toward doing something about it. One remedy would require breaking the stranglehold the District Committee has on almost every worthwhile local project. Another would mean moving forcefully to create new machinery for giving the people who live here some significant voice in running their own affairs. The performance of the City Council in failing to approve the property tax increases or to come up with alternatives is proof enough of that body's inadequacy as an effective or responsible instrument of self-government."

June 3, 1970

A number of primaries were held yesterday throughout the United States. The one that attracted the most attention was the Alabama primary. In fact, this was a runoff election between George Wallace, the former Governor, and the present

Governor, Albert P. Brewer. Brewer was Lieutenant Governor under Mrs. Wallace and when she died he then was elevated to the office of Governor. Wallace apparently is the winner on a vote which is now running about 542,154 to 510,422. The Republican Party, of course spent considerable money to defeat Wallace because the Republicans know that Wallace again in 1972 will be a thorn in the side of President Nixon. It is possible for Wallace to carry 3, 4 or 5 Southern states and this in turn could defeat President Nixon for re-election. In the last Presidential race the states carried by Wallace would have been carried by President Nixon and this made the Nixon-Humphrey outcome real close.

In California Representative John Tunney is leading Representative Brown in the Democratic primary for United States Senate. Senator John Stennis and the five incumbent Democratic Congressmen won renomination in Mississippi without opposition. Majority Leader Mike Mansfield romped to victory in Montana, and his opponent in November will be Harold Wallace. In New Jersey Ed Patten, a member of my subcommittee, was confronted by a "peace beatnik" and for days it appeared that this would be a close election. Patten won by about 2 to 1 and this was the proper result, in my opinion.

We presented our District of Columbia Appropriation Bill to the House yesterday and no amendments were offered. The Bill passed on a unanimous voice vote and we experienced no difficulty whatsoever. An article appeared in the Evening Star entitled \$642.9 MILLION BUDGET FOR D.C. VOTED BY THE HOUSE. The article is as follows:

"The House today passed by unanimous voice vote a \$642.9 million District budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

The House upheld its Appropriations Committee's cut of \$182.2 million in the city's request in order to balance the budget.

Rep. William H. Natcher, D-Ky., chairman of the House District Appropriations Subcommittee, told his colleagues, "the District of Columbia bill must be in balance. That's the law." It was the seventh consecutive year that Congress was presented with an unbalanced budget for the District, he added.

Natcher and Rep. Glenn R. Davis, R-Wis., ranking minority member of the subcommittee, said if more revenue becomes available while the bill is going through the legislative process,

they will recommend money for additional programs. The bill now goes to the Senate, and after passage there to a House-Senate conference.

Included in the cuts upheld by the House was \$34.1 million for the Washington Metropolitan Area Transportation Authority to finance the District's share of the subway in 1971.

The money was withheld because the District and the U. S. Secretary of Transportation aren't in compliance with the 1968 Federal Highway Act effecting freeways in the city, Natcher said.

"The intent of the act has been thwarted at every turn by the District of Columbia government," he told the House.

As soon as compliance occurs, he will recommend release of the money, Natcher said. "I hope we can come back in the next week and recommend this amount," he added. "I hope it's that quick."

Washington area Reps. William R. Scott, R-Va., Joel T. Broyhill, R-Va., and Gilbert Gude, R-Md., expressed distress at the action on the subway.

Gude and Broyhill said one program shouldn't be held "hostage" to the other.



They also were distressed that \$40 million for the water pollution control plant at Blue Plains was deleted for lack of money.

Natcher and Davis refused to promise that the Blue Plains project would be funded if additional revenue is available. But their replies were sympathetic."

June 8, 1970

Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Robert H. Finch, is to be replaced by Under Secretary of State Elliot L. Richardson. Finch will take up his new duties as one of the President's advisors in the White House within the next few weeks and then the President's counselors will be Bryce W. Harlow, Daniel P. Moynihan and Robert H. Finch.

Secretary Finch has had his ups and downs since he was named to this position and since the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is quite a can of worms, the assignment apparently was just too much for Mr. Finch. Finch apparently is an able man but has disagreed with the President on several occasions and especially over Cambodia. He is the President's closest friend in the Administration and has certainly established no outstanding record as a Cabinet member.

The new assignment to me is simply a face saver and in all probability Finch will be on his way back to California before too long.

The editorials appeared in the Sunday newspapers concerning our budget for the District of Columbia. All in all they are not too bad and when the newspapers tell the truth and especially on the editorial page, those members on our Appropriations Committee find no fault. The editorial that appeared in the Sunday Star was entitled **THE DISTRICT'S UNWORKABLE BUDGET SYSTEM** and is as follows:

"The bad news from the House Appropriations Committee last week on the District budget--\$182.2 million cut from a proposed \$825.1 million for the year starting July 1--was the worst ever. Indeed, if the city actually were to be clouted with a haymaker of that magnitude, the result would be disastrous.

But no one expects that the committee action, approved by the House on Thursday, will stand up. Now that the annual city-congressional budgetary charade has peaked at the critical level which demands that something must be done, the corrective wheels already are starting to turn. When they have finished turning, the local

government in all likelihood will wind up in a familiar position. It will not have all the money it needs, and certainly not all it has asked for. But it will have enough to survive for another year.

This is the likelihood; it is still not a certainty. Some \$144 million worth of public construction, ranging from schools to a new sewage treatment plant, depends on Congress' willingness to do something about the District's borrowing authority, which expires this year. Unless a boost in the local gas-line tax is authorized, the city highway fund will be flat broke. And before funds can be added to the budget for a myriad of other deleted needs, Congress must authorize an increase in the annual federal payment to the city.

This is a tall legislative order, which constitutes the first priority of business. But it is not the essence of the problem.

As great as the District's need is for immediate dollars, the real trouble is a budgetary system which is politically unworkable, and which desperately needs to be changed.

Year after year, the District lacks revenues to finance a realistic budget. Until additional revenues are pushed

through Congress by the House and Senate District Committees, therefore, the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate are unable to approve a balanced city budget. And the District Committees, year after year, fall down on the job, chiefly because of inaction in the House.

The chaos spawned by this pattern of confusion reached the ultimate absurdity in 1969, when Congress finally got around to approving the District budget just before Christmas, nearly six months after the current fiscal year began. But Congress has not, as a matter of fact, produced a local budget on time since 1960.

Last December 22, very much to their credit, Chairmanatcher and Proxmire, speaking respectively for the House and Senate appropriations subcommittees which handle the District budget, wrote Mayor Washington that no such thing would be permitted to occur again. This year, they said, the city budget would be turned out, come hell or high water, before the new year begins on July 1. The local government, they told the mayor, should cooperate by submitting a budget whose requests were in balance with the revenues available under existing law.

But the budget proposed by the mayor and submitted by President Nixon

to Congress on March 31 was widely unbalanced, as everyone--Chairmen Natcher and Proxmire--included--knew it would be. Apart from legislation to finance the pending teacher-police-firemen pay bill, the House District Committee has not lifted a finger to provide additional revenues. And Natcher's appropriations subcommittee, having inadequate funds to work with, accordingly was compelled to piece together last week's inadequate budget.

Congress is not the only villain in this drama. The District government is culpable in a variety of ways. Its communications with Congress are virtually non-existent. Until last week, for example, the staff of the Senate District Committee says that it was unaware of the impending expiration of the city's vital borrowing authority. It apparently had never been contacted directly on the subject by anyone in the city government. This, to say the least, is hardly the way to cement relations with those upon whom the city depends, in a very practical sense, for its survival. With that sort of communication gap, it is easy to see why there may be some lack of a sense of urgency about District affairs on the Hill.

The present budgetary crisis of the local government points up the

desperate need for the District to be granted voting representation in Congress. Liaison, in dealing with the immensely complicated District-Federal relationship, cannot be a part-time function. The District needs full-time representation, for the benefit of Congress in performing its responsibilities no less than for the city's own sake.

But even if representation were granted, some way also must be found, within Congress, to unsnarl the budgetary tangle which results from the fact that the two District Committees must produce the city's revenues while the Appropriations Committee decide how the money is to be spent.

The House District Committee, which must initiate action on District tax revenues, could certainly expedite things if it chose. But the political fact is that it cannot be counted upon to do so. One reason for this reluctance, rightly or wrongly, is that the committee's southern-conservative leadership has a vast distrust of the present city government's ability to run the District prudently, without waste.

If a solution is to be found, therefore, it lies in a revamping of the basic process of handling the revenue-budget problem. We have two suggestions.

The most sensible solution would be for the Congress to empower the District to raise its own taxes--and agree in advance, as President Nixon has urged, that the federal-payment share of the budget will be pegged each year to a set percentage of the local taxes raised.

This procedure would not involve Congress' yielding control over the fiscal affairs of the District. Congress would continue to control the budget itself--determining how the money is to be spent.

But such a procedure would force the District to present a balanced budget each year, since it could propose to spend no more money than it was assured of having in hand. The budget could then be handled, in an orderly manner, by the Appropriations Committees alone.

Failing this reform, and assuming a continuation of the annual need for both new revenue legislation and action on the budget itself, surely the subcommittees of the District and the Appropriations Committees in each house of Congress could at least meet jointly early each year to hear the District's justifications of its requests in both categories. By this means, working cooperatively together, perhaps the two committees could reconcile their

decisions and speed along the budgetary process.

The chief difficulty with the latter alternative is that congressional committees are intensely jealous of their jurisdictions and prerogatives. We do not suggest, however, that any jurisdictions or prerogatives be surrendered.

The fact is that the present system over many years, has proved itself unworkable. Congress owes the people of this Nation's Capital a better deal."

The editorial that appeared in the Washington Post is entitled CONGRESS, THE DISTRICT--AND MONEY. This editorial is as follows:

"Every year about this time, the District of Columbia government goes through its fandango with Congress about taxes, federal payments and appropriations. This year the specifics involve the deficit in the current budget caused by a congressional-enacted pay increase and the city proposals for a new budget of \$825 million, an increased federal payment, and increases in income, property and gasoline taxes. As usual, the arguments about these specifics rest on a series of broad assumptions--generally summed up on one side by the conclusion that the District taxes and spends too much



and on the other by the conclusion that Congress starves the District. Some of these assumptions are valid but many are not. So perhaps it might clarify the arguments over the specifics a little if we can clear out some of the false assumptions.

### Taxes

**Assumption:** Taxes in the District are terribly high. They drive residents to the suburbs and they repel potential residents from other cities.

**Facts:** In major taxes--income, real estate, and sales--District residents generally pay 20 to 30 per cent less than do Maryland suburban residents and about 10 per cent more than do Virginia suburban residents. When all charges for government services are included--water, sewer, trash, auto tags, etc.--all of the suburban jurisdictions except Arlington are more expensive than the District to live in. As far as other cities are concerned, the burden on residents from major taxes in the District is about average--substantially less than that in such places as New York City, Boston, Baltimore, Buffalo and Milwaukee and substantially more than such places as Dallas, Houston, New Orleans, San Francisco and Seattle.

**Assumption:** The tax on real estate in the District is much higher

than it is elsewhere.

**Facts:** Based on true value, the property tax in the District averages about 15 per cent more than it does in the Virginia suburbs and 15 to 30 per cent less than it does in the Maryland suburbs. On a national basis, the property tax here is lower than it is in 15 of the 20 other cities with a population over 500,000.

### Federal Contributions

**Assumption:** Congress has been so stingy with money that the District government is financially starved.

**Facts:** This was true a few years ago but it no longer is. Since 1965, the money available to the District has skyrocketed (Representative Hatcher hardly deserves his reputation as a skinflint). Appropriations have doubled since 1964 and tripled since 1960. Including grants from various federal agencies, the amount of money available to the District doubled between 1966 and 1970.

**Assumption:** The largess of the federal government--in raising the federal payment from \$30 million in 1963 to \$105 million in 1970 and in providing other grants estimated to total about \$199 million in 1971--has been overwhelming.

Facts: As recently as 1966, the federal government was paying a greater share of the local-state government bills in seven states than it was paying in the District of Columbia. In 1968, the last year for which figures are available, the federal government put up 35 per cent of the money spent by the District government. In that same year, the federal government provided more than 25 per cent of all the money spent by state and local governments in Alaska, Arkansas, Kentucky, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia and Wyoming. Some of that money both here and elsewhere was for highways. But it is not at all clear that the present federal payment of \$105 million is overly generous in terms of the federal interest in this city.

### Spending

Assumption: The District government spends more money than does the government of any city of comparable size in the country.

Facts: That's true. Only New York City, Chicago, and Los Angeles have larger local budgets. However, some programs paid for by the city here are financed elsewhere by the states. Los Angeles, for example, spends nothing on education and almost nothing on health and welfare while half of the District's money goes into

those three areas. Because of such differences, city by city comparisons are meaningless, unless you combine all the state-run programs inside a city with its local budget. In fact, more money is spent per capita by non-federal governments in six states--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Nevada, New York and Wyoming--than is spent per capital in the District.

**Assumption:** Compared to other cities, the District's welfare costs are stupendous.

**Facts:** A Census Bureau report shows that eight states spend more per capita on welfare than does the District. A recent survey by the District government shows that Baltimore, Boston and San Francisco--cities in our population bracket--spend more money and more dollars per capita, on welfare than does the District.

**Assumption:** Compared with other places, the District severely short-changes its public school system.

**Facts:** In fiscal 1969, the District spent more per pupil on operating the elementary and secondary schools than did 13 of the 15 other cities in the 500,000 to 1,000,000 population group. Similarly, the District spent more per pupil in operating costs than did Prince George's or Fairfax counties

and about 94 per cent of that spent by Montgomery County.

When you cut through all these assumptions, you have some facts that can be applied to the specific problems now facing Congress and the city. These facts lead us to urge:

That the City Council approve promptly the increase in real and personal property taxes asked by Mayor Washington. The taxpayers can afford it, the city needs the funds, and prompt action would be an earnest to Congress.

That Congress approve the increases in income and gasoline taxes asked by the city government. These will not place the city out of line with its suburbs or with other cities in the tax burden on local citizens.

That Congress adopt the 30 per cent federal payment formula which would do away with the harter system for federal aid that distorts the city's fiscal situation each year.

That Congress approve the increases in the local budget asked by the city government. Despite today's level of government spending here, particularly in the schools, the city has a long way to go to make up for the years of neglect prior to 1965, catching up is expensive.

That Congress face the fact that it has an obligation to pay for the retroactive pay increases it is about to grant and rather than try to shove part of the burden of inflation back on a city which doesn't have the money and can't afford to divert it from the urgent needs.

Beyond this, if Congress readily wants the District government to economize--and its members talk about that every year--it must give the city power to reorganize and to control its own administration. The waste in the city budget (and there is waste) cannot be eliminated as long as a 19th century administrative system designed to give individual congressmen extraordinary and inordinate power over our affairs blocks any effort to eliminate programs that are no longer useful or to transfer funds from less urgent to more urgent programs.

To put it very mildly, the financial situation in this city is not good. But, with the single exception of the property tax, it is a situation that Congress--and only Congress-- can improve."

June 10, 1970

Clifford Davis, the former representative of Shelby County, Tennessee died this week. He was one of the five Members shot by the Puerto Ricans on

March 1, 1954. Of the five Members who were shot only two are still alive--George Fallon of Maryland and Kenneth Roberts, former Member from Alabama.

June 11, 1970

President Nixon is really shaking up his Cabinet.

First Finch was removed as Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and goes into the White House as a Presidential Assistant. Next and by announcement yesterday Secretary Shultz of Labor was removed and is to be Director of the new Office of Management and Budget. Robert P. Mayo, current Director of the Bureau of the Budget will join the White House staff. U. S. Commissioner of Education James E. Allen, a soft spoken but persistent critic of Administration policies was fired by President Nixon late yesterday afternoon.

Apparently the President's moves shift the power to the White House and certainly leave the Cabinet members way out in the middle of the woods.

Darwin, Celeste, Jimmy, Jeffrey and Paul have been visiting with Virginia and me this week and they have really had a field day. Mount Vernon, the Washington Monument, Smithsonian,

Art Museum, the Capitol Building, my new office in the Rayburn Building and a great many other places were visited. Yesterday, they had lunch with me in the Capitol restaurant and after having lunch I took the boys on the floor of the House. The House was in session and they shook hands with a great many Members including the Speaker, John W. McCormack. After visiting the Capitol and returning to my office, Paul who is four years of age, said that he shook every guy he saw. He was real good. They shook hands with the Members and the Speaker. All of them seemed to enjoy their visit on the Hill. Today, Virginia takes them to Stone Harbor for about ten days. The boys were up bright and early this morning and can hardly wait to get to the ocean. Virginia will use Fred Reardon's cottage and it is well located and a beautiful cottage. It is on the Inland Waterway and the ocean is just two city blocks in front of the cottage.

June 12, 1970

For days now, the newspapers and the television stations here in Washington have been discussing the District of Columbia budget. Some of the editorials are right mean and others are not too bad. WRC-TV4 on June 3rd carried an editorial as follows:



"That tired old game of charades with the District's budget is again in full swing--somehow the Nation's Capital always seems to lose out.

The House Appropriations Committee has cut the city's request for funds for fiscal 1971 by more than 182 million dollars. Most everyone agrees in principle that such items as an effective narcotics treatment program, a water pollution control plant, street repair and the Potomac River Freeway are worthwhile projects. The problem is that there are no funds available to pay for them.

Don't blame Chairman Hatcher and the House District Appropriations Subcommittee for cutting the budget--it has to be balanced.

This is how the ridiculous game works. The President submits a budget to run the Nation's Capital. At the same time he asks for funds to cover the cost. The Appropriations Committee which handles the expenditure of funds vowed this year to approve a budget by July 1st. It has. The legislation to raise the money is the province of the House District Committee. It hasn't.

Eventually legislation probably will be approved for additional money. A supplemental request for most if not all of the budget cuts will be

made and passed by Congress in August of 1961 by October. Meanwhile the city limps along not certain what it can do and when it can do it.

The members of the House District Committee know full well the hardships that will result to the Nation's Capital. Every member of Congress should make it his business to acquaint himself with the problem and act now.

It is time for this game of charades to end."

In today's Evening Star there is an editorial entitled **THOSE SUBWAY FUNDS**. This editorial is as follows:

"The lengthy House debate last week on Representative Natcher's determination to hold up further Washington subway funds until the District freeway program starts to move was a rerun of past performances on the subject--with one big difference.

This time, area congressmen who previously had supported Natcher rose, one by one, to plead for the transit money's release. Virginia's Representative Broyhill, for example, flatly urged the House Appropriations Committee to "reconsider" its freeze. Maryland's Representative Gude asserted that "we should not hold one program hostage to the other" but that some other means should be found to break the highway impasse.

These were in no sense withdrawals of support for the freeways, since both Gude and Broyhill are firm advocates of a rational, balanced system of transportation here. Both of them, furthermore, share Natcher's conviction that the city government and Transportation Secretary Volpe have failed to keep their promises to comply with Congress' unequivocal highway-building directives.

But what their pleas did reflect was a recognition that the transit program now has reached the critical stage in which a prolonged delay in appropriations could sink the whole business, probably permanently. This, they argue, is a price the National Capital Area cannot afford to pay. They are right on both counts. The freeze must be lifted before the city budget is finally approved. And some other way must be found to advance the freeways.

This is easier said than done.

Broyhill, in last Thursday's debate, raised the key question when he asked Natcher to state, specifically, "what we need to get the District of Columbia to do in order to release these funds."

Natcher, for his part, countered with a lengthy documentation of previously broken promises which have left

the highway program once again "in confusion." His account, it should be understood, was entirely accurate. He left no doubt that he considers the next move up to someone else. Yet, Broyhill's question must be answered. And by all rights, Mayor Washington and Secretary Volpe--as they unaccountably have failed to do--should be hammering on Natcher's door in search of an agreement.

Last August, when a virtually identical situation prevailed, the subway money freeze was broken only by the personal intervention of President Nixon who took it upon himself to assure Congress that certain commitments would be undertaken by his administration. We see no way out of the present mess short of a repetition of this action, in which a new agreement could be reached in terms of the conditions that exist today.

It is too bad that such an agreement cannot be consummated by Volpe and Mayor Washington of their own volition. But there is no reason to anticipate that they will do so in the absence of a strong push from the boss."

Alexander Kerensky, who for a brief period in 1917 succeeded the Czar as the head of the Russian State, died in New York City yesterday at the age of 89. Kerensky became head of Russia's liberal provincial government in the

summer of 1917 and survived for less than four months before Lenin took over. Leon Trotsky who helped depose Kerensky was himself a victim of the revolution when he was assassinated in Mexico in 1940 after breaking with Stalin.

June 15, 1970

In my opinion, the next member of the Cabinet who should be kicked out is this man Volpe. John A. Volpe is the Secretary of Transportation and is not only a slick operator but simply will not tell the truth. He is a former governor of Massachusetts and a right noisy little man. For months now we have had difficulty in finding out just where he stands. He was subpoenaed to testify and tried to avoid the subpoena. The Federal judge refused to grant his request and he was forced into court and for a period of five hours was cross-examined vigorously. During the cross-examination he finally had to admit that the Three Sisters Bridge was necessary and essential and that it must be built. An article appeared in the Washington Post entitled VOLPE DENIES HILL PRESSURE ON 3 SISTERS. This article is as follows:

"U. S. Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe testified yesterday that he approved the Three Sisters Bridge project because it was essential and not because of congressional pressure exerted by the threatened withholding of subway funds.

But he acknowledged in U. S. District Court that he was "hopeful that Congress would release the funds" when he restored Three Sisters to the interstate highway system last August 12th.

Congress granted the money, \$18.7 million, three months later, after the D. C. highway department awarded the first contract for work on the bridge piers.

Volpe was in the witness chair for five hours in the fifth day of the trial of a lawsuit brought by 23 Washington civic groups and individuals seeking to halt the controversial Potomac River crossing upstream from Georgetown. The case is being heard by Judge John J. Sirica without a jury.

Volpe's approval of Three Sisters came only three days after the Washington City Council, under intense and widely publicized pressure from Congress, voted to comply with the Highway Act of 1968 and build Three Sisters.

The city faced the loss of both subway construction funds and the annual federal payment of \$105 million to help pay general governmental expenses.

Volpe would not discuss the Council's reasons for its action despite the placing of Council Chairman Gilbertahn's description of the pressures in evidence.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs insist that Volpe's approval resulted from improper congressional pressures and that both his department and the city took procedural and legal shortcuts in their haste to get the project under way.

The Three Sisters dispute, which has raged for a decade, reached Volpe's desk soon after he took office on January 20, 1969.

Only three days earlier, outgoing Federal Highway Administrator Lowell K. Bridwell removed Three Sisters from the interstate system. Bridwell testified Wednesday that he did so chiefly at the city's request despite a 1968 act of Congress specifically calling for construction of the bridge.

The congressional act followed a 1968 decision by the U. S. Court of Appeals halting Three Sisters and other local freeways.

The pending case has already reached the Court of Appeals. It was sent back to Judge Sirica to determine whether all legal procedures were followed in reviving the bridge project.

Volpe said yesterday that he approached the bridge issue "with a completely open mind," ordered new departmental studies of the bridge's need and impact and listened to bridge supporters and opponents.

Finally, he said, he determined the bridge was needed and there was no feasible alternative.

He said he was contacted by leading congressional backers of the bridge, including Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.), who was the key figure in withholding subway funds as chairman of the House Subcommittee overseeing the city budget.

"They know I don't bend easily," Volpe declared in denying that pressure from the lawmakers was decisive.

Volpe also said Three Sisters, part of a spur of Interstate Rte. 66 leading to Virginia's Shenandoah Valley, is essential to the national interstate highway network as well as to the metropolitan road system.

This was an apparent contradiction to a letter, made public at a House Public Roads Subcommittee hearing this week, in which Volpe listed Washington freeways among incomplete urban segments around the country that have primarily local--rather than national--significance.

Questions by Roberts B. Owen, attorney for the plaintiffs, failed to resolve the seeming contradiction."



June 17, 1970

We have a number of right unusual primary races underway at this time. Some of the New York Congressmen under the new redistricting act are running against each other and in one instance an Irishman and one of our Jewish Members are really storming through the streets of Manhattan. A number of wild-eyed students and Lowenstein, another Member from New York, are marching up and down the streets in Representative John Rooney's district in Brooklyn calling upon his people to defeat him. Rooney is a fighting Irishman and he has simply removed his coat and has taken them on one by one. A move is underway to defeat Adam Clayton Powell in the Primary. Of course, Adam is no blushing violet, and has scars from one end to the other, but he has made up his mind that the endorsements that have been given to his opponent must be answered. A man by the name of Samuels is running for Governor in the Democratic Primary, and he endorsed Adam Clayton Powell's opponent who is another black man on the City Council. John Lindsay, a former Member of the House, and now the Mayor of New York, endorsed Powell's opponent, and Shirley Chisholm, the first black woman ever elected as a Member of the House of

Representatives, took it upon herself to endorse Powell's opponent. Yesterday Powell held a press conference and the New York Times in a right prominent position in the paper carried Powell's statement. He said that he had noticed from the press that his opponent had received the endorsement of "Whitey," that is the man Samuels, "Little Boy Blue," that is Lindsay the Mayor, and "Aunt Jemima," Shirley Chisholm, the black Representative from Brooklyn. Shirley Chisholm, wringing wet weighs about 100 pounds, and you should see her on the Floor bobbing around today. According to my estimate, some 100 Members have asked her if she has had her name changed.

Shirley Chisholm, by the way, received over \$60,000 in honorariums for speeches throughout this country. She makes a charge of \$2500 per speech and all she does is scream and yell.

During the past five years our boys have let their hair grow long and I see them every day with their hair hanging down halfway to their waist and you can hardly tell them from girls. Beards and mustaches are prevalent throughout the cities of this country and on our college campuses nearly all of them have long hair and either a mustache or a full beard. When my three little grandsons, James, Jeffrey,

and Paul came over to visit with Virginia and me, they too had started growing their hair right long, and I informed them that the only way the Speaker would shake their hand on the Floor of the House would be if they would get a nice fresh haircut. I gave their grandmother a \$10 bill and you should have heard the howls. Paul paid no attention whatever to having the haircut, and in fact, was delighted. Jeffrey was not too much upset, but Jimmy said that he had not had his hair cut for three months. At least they have their hair cut now.

**The Three Sisters Bridge suit continues on in Federal court and in today's Washington Post appeared an article entitled OUTSIDE PRESSURE ON BRIDGE DENIED BY D. C. ROAD CHIEF. This article is as follows:**

"District of Columbia Highway Director Thomas F. Airis, a pivotal figure in the city's endless freeway-subway disputes, testified yesterday he could not remember any outside pressure to expedite the building of the Three Sisters Bridge.

Acting, he said, at the request of other city officials, Airis last fall sent progress reports on the bridge and other freeway projects to Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.), who then was carrying out a threat

to withhold subway construction money until bridge construction was under way.

Natcher later released the Metro subway funds after work on Three Sisters had begun explaining publicly that he had received the reports from Airis.

A group of 23 organizations and individuals seeking to halt construction on the bridge is trying to prove in U. S. District Court that Airis and other city and federal officials pushed the bridge project because of political pressure from Natcher and others. The trial enters its eighth day before Judge John J. Sirica this morning.

Even when an attorney for the bridge opponents showed him an official transcript of his appearances before Natcher's House Appropriations Subcommittee on the District at which the freeway-subway impasse was discussed, Airis said he could not recall discussions of the political link between freeways and subways.

Asked whether he reacted to pressures in speeding up various stages of work and the letting of contracts last summer and fall after the City Council agreed to build the bridge, Airis replied:

"All kinds of people (in and out of the District and federal governments) give me advice...but when something goes wrong, there is the damndest scampering for cover that you ever saw...but I can't dodge."

He said he moved fast to get the job done.

"The implication here is that there is something wrong with speeding up the job," he said. "That has always been my goal...I try to do what is in the public interest and is proper."

Airis was questioned about a letter written last September 2nd, just before the expedited award of the first Three Sisters pier contract, by Deputy Highway Director Gerard I. Sawyer to Charles E. Hall, division engineer for the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads.

It read in part: "This will confirm our mutual agreement in the (Three Sisters) project. This action was taken due to urgency in getting the contract under way."

The letter contained a handwritten notation dated September 16th, bearing Hall's initials, that said: "This was to provide a two-week (contract-bidding) period because of the urgency of starting construc-

tion at the behest of Congress and the need of D. C. for (Metro subway) construction money."

Asked what this meant, Airis replied: "I have no idea...I don't know what he's referring to."

June 18, 1970

Yesterday the House passed a bill lowering the voting age for all elections to 18 and extended the Voting Rights Act of 1965 for five years. An attempt was made to separate the voting age and the voting rights provisions but this attempt failed 224 - 183. There is some question in my mind concerning the constitutionality of this law and it may be that sometime in the next two or three years the Supreme Court will hold the act unconstitutional due to the fact that such a move may require a constitutional amendment. In Kentucky 18 year olds have been voting for a number of years and the same applies in Georgia, Hawaii and Alaska.

The President is now in a dilemma as to whether or not he will be forced to ask for wage and price controls. Yesterday in an address to the Nation, he appealed to business and labor for price and wage restraints. He repeatedly emphasized that the

Nation was moving from a wartime to a peacetime economy. Inflation is still the major domestic problem confronting the Congress and the many moves that have been made to stop this inflationary spiral have so far failed.

June 19, 1970

The Senate Appropriations Committee reported the District of Columbia Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1971 on Wednesday of this week. An article was carried in the Washington Post entitled SENATE UNIT'S D. C. BUDGET OKs METRO, DROPS BRIDGE. This article is as follows:

"The House and Senate appeared today to be driving toward a head-on collision over the area's subway and freeway plans, following the Senate Appropriations Committee's decision to approve funds for continued subway construction but not for the Three Sisters Bridge.

The action yesterday seemed to throw down the gauntlet to House District Appropriations Subcommittee Chairman William H. Natcher of Kentucky. Natcher often has declared that there will be no subway money for the city until it moves ahead on the Three Sisters Bridge and other freeway projects.

The Senate committee acted on the two projects late yesterday in reporting out a \$670 million version of the D. C. budget for the fiscal year which starts July 1. The version earlier approved by the House totaled \$642 million.

The District government had sought a budget of \$825 million but has not yet won congressional approval for a higher federal payment and for new bond-selling authority. And the District has not yet acted on its own to raise property taxes.

The bridge construction money approved by the House had been the only item budgeted for highway construction in the District next year.

Without Congressional approval of its request for permission to sell bonds, the District would have no money for highway and other construction projects, since it already has borrowed from the U. S. treasury the full amount authorized.

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee's D. C. Subcommittee, said the Senate's version of the budget is as high as the city's present financial resources permit.

He said he hopes that after Senate passage of the budget, dif-



ferences between it and the House version can quickly be resolved with Natcher.

Asked about Natcher's declaration that there should be no more subway funding until the city moves ahead on the Three Sisters Bridge and other freeway projects, Proxmire said he has always found Natcher to be reasonable.

Proxmire said he hopes D. C. Government officials will help settle differences between the House and Senate versions.

And in a speech prepared for the Senate today, Proxmire called for even greater city participation in congressional work. "I urge my colleagues in the Senate to heed the growing public support and lend their support to the Constitutional amendment now pending before the Judiciary Committee which would give the District full representation--two senators and as many representatives as the District would be entitled to if it were a state," he said.

"There's no reason why residents of the District--as full citizens of this country--should have no or only partial representation in this Congress," he added.

He said that when congressmen have to devote themselves to the problems of the 815,000 District residents, they must sacrifice the attention they ought to give their own constituents.

Mayor Walter E. Washington, while noting that the Senate committee's reduction of the budget amounted to \$27.5 million less than the cut in the House, said the cut "nevertheless (is) a very large reduction."

### Capital Requests Cut

"The most significant capital outlay request approved by the Senate and previously denied by the House is for the subway program," he said. "I am hopeful that the House will agree to the subway funding so that this important program can proceed without interruption."

The mayor added that he is pleased by the Senate committee's funding for the water pollution control plant at Blue Plains, an item deleted in the House.

"I am disappointed, however, that these additional funds were approved at the sacrifice of essential capital projects in the recreation, higher education, and human resources area." And he again

urged congressional action on a bonding authority proposal that has been before Congress since March.

Mrs. Anita Allen, president of the District board of education, also expressed disappointment about yesterday's budget action, citing the deletion of five new schools and one school addition aimed at relieving "the badly overcrowded schools in Southeast." She also noted that only 47 new staff positions of the more than 1,300 which had been requested were approved yesterday.

The Senate Committee's version of the D. C. budget would provide:

**Narcotics--**The full \$1.7 million requested by the District to expand its new Narcotics Treatment Agency. The House Committee had cut the proposal by nearly \$1 million, citing a shortage of D. C. revenue.

**Police Cadets--**Partly to finance the narcotics program and partly because the minimum age for regular police recruits has been reduced by one year to 20, the police cadet program was reduced from 400 to 300 cadets.

**Welfare--**Also because of diversion of money into narcotics treatment, the staffing requests of the welfare department were reduced, though the total welfare budget was

increased \$12.2 million over the present year's total because of rising public assistance rolls.

**Tax Enforcement--**More than \$400,000 was provided to step up D. C. tax delinquency investigation and enforcement.

The committee criticized the D. C. Welfare Department for permitting the welfare rolls to rise so quickly. But the committee commended the District government for a "modest but encouraging step" in eliminating 924 old jobs to help provide funding for higher priority needs.

If the committee meets its goal of final approval of the D. C. budget before July 1, the start of the fiscal year, will be the first time that has been accomplished since 1960."

Our friend Senator Proxmire apparently is asking for a fight which he will get.

The underdog Conservative Party in England which was, according to the polls, to again go down into defeat has apparently won the British national election and will form the next government of the prime ministership of its leader, Edward Heath. This was a smashing and universally unexpected victory and

Comes as a great surprise to the Members of Congress in this country.

Former Congressman Addonizio from Newark, New Jersey was defeated in his bid for reelection as Mayor of Newark this week. When he left Congress several years ago to run for the office of mayor, we were not too much surprised and at that time it was openly discussed that Addonizio had decided to become a rich man. Several weeks ago he was indicted on conspiracy charges of accepting hundreds of thousands of dollars in bribes and is now in Federal court defending what little reputation he has left. This along with his defeat must be quite a blow but does not come as a surprise to those of us in the House who knew him.

June 22, 1970

According to the morning paper Walter Washington, the Commissioner of our Capital City, is on his way around the world. He and Mrs. Washington leave for a three week official tour of the Far East and Europe. As a black mayor of a city where the majority of the people are black, he probably fits right in on such a tour. In an interview just before leaving, the Mayor is said to have stated that

he would pay particular interest to the subway stations in Tokyo and Moscow. Just a parting thought I presume to his constituents which might make them believe that this is a worthwhile tour and one that can bring great benefit to our Capital City. The fact is that we have a budget for our Capital City which is out of balance \$206 million. The Mayor has made no sincere effort to have anything done about this matter and especially with the District of Columbia Committees in the House and the Senate. We have reached another impasse as far as freeways and rapid transit are concerned, and still the Mayor and his wife have decided at this particular time to travel abroad. Six of the elementary schools were cut out of the D. C. Appropriations bill by the Senate, and apparently this has caused the Mayor no trouble. An article appeared in last week's Washington papers to the effect that his chauffeur was receiving \$17,000 a year and apparently this has not disturbed him too much. At least the overtime will cease for three weeks and the chauffeur will not receive \$17,000 during the year 1970. Just who Mayor Washington thinks he is fooling, is beyond me, and, as a Member of Congress who is sincerely interested in our Capital City, it seems to me that it would be a good time for His Honor to retire.

Irvin Cobb was one of our beloved Kentuckians, and at times he wrote short stories which were unusual. His description of the Kentucky Derby is right unusual. He said "It is not horses alone that are running at Churchill Downs on that spring day every year. Tradition, by-gone romance, dimmed echoing poetry, the ghosts of ancient glories and ancient ideals and ancient heroes - they're all there speeding down the home stretch and past the grandstand and on into the sunset's gilded after-glow of vanished yesterdays. In my end of the State we worship a fast horse, else we wouldn't be true Kentuckians. But with us the two outstanding sports are still what they have always been - voting the Democratic ticket and running for office."

Yesterday's Sunday Star carried an editorial "Stalemates in the Budget." The editorial is as follows:

The Senate Appropriations Committee's newly approved version of the District budget obviously is no more a final version than that voted earlier by the House.

In both the House and Senate, the failure of the District Committees to authorize additional revenues, and to extend the city's borrowing author-

ity, has forced the two Appropriations Committees to propose budget expenditures which are entirely inadequate and unrealistic.

"We were handcuffed," said Senator Proxmire - much as his counterpart, Representative Natcher, had said in the House. And until the two District Committees push the vital revenue bills along, it will be quite impossible for Congress to fulfill its budgetary obligations to the city for the next year.

Apart from that crucial factor, however, there is another snarl which Proxmire and Natcher will have to unravel themselves - involving funds for Washington's road and subway systems.

Natcher, for his part, had stricken the transit funds from the budget in a move to force a new agreement on the city's lagging freeway program.

And Proxmire, for his part, put the subway money back in, striking, in turn, some Natcher-approved funds for the Three Sisters Bridge. "I think," said the senator, that "Mr. Natcher and I will be able to arrive at a fair settlement."



And, indeed, we trust that they will. We agree wholeheartedly with Natcher's determination that the moderate freeway program already directed by Congress must be built. On that score the bridge money deleted by the Senate committee should be restored.

But Proxmire also is right in arguing that it would be wasteful, and very likely disastrous, were Congress to renege on its commitment to the continuing, orderly financing of the subway. The withholding of the transit funds for any purpose, at this late date, would be unconscionable.

**The Taylorsville Reservoir goes under construction.**

I succeeded in obtaining \$300,000 for construction, which, along with the \$90,000 in the Budget for fiscal year 1971 for completion of Advance Engineering and Design, now places this project in excellent condition. This is the 28th project that I have had a whole lot to do with in Kentucky.

Kentucky is one of the states that receives more Federal grants and Federal money than it pays in Federal taxes. Kentucky pays \$216 million in Federal taxes and receives a total of \$455 million in Federal grants and

Federal funds. The difference is \$239 million and the tax burden per \$1 of aid received is .47%.

The following states pay more taxes than they receive in Federal grants and in Federal funds:

<u>State</u>	<u>Tax</u> <u>Burden</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Grants</u>
(in millions)		
Del.	70	42
N.J.	837	502
Conn.	413	263
Md.	431	280
Ind.	480	320
Ill.	1,311	897
Mich.	937	673
Ohio	1,076	785
Fla.	562	427
Wisc.	400	314
Penn.	1,166	989
N.H.	69	60
N.Y.	2,300	2,048
Wash.	345	315
Kans.	200	184
Mass.	623	575
Iowa	237	223
Va.	388	370
Cal.	2,238	2,211
Total	14,083	11,478

The following states pay less in

taxes than the amount received in Federal grants and in Federal funds.

<u>State</u>	<u>Tax</u> <u>Burden</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Grants</u>
(in millions)		
Neb.	125	125
Ore.	186	188
Texas	936	944
Mo.	429	443
R. I.	94	105
Minn.	327	367
Nev.	53	60
Hawaii	74	92
Maine	74	94
N.D.	347	441
Colo.	186	243
Tenn.	278	385
S.C.	161	228
Ga.	331	490
Ariz.	135	203
Idaho	51	84
La.	267	471
N.D.	43	76
Utah	74	131
Ala.	218	416
Okla.	194	376
Mont.	55	109
S.D.	45	92
Ark.	116	244
Ky.	216	455
Vt.	35	75
W. Va.	120	265
Wyo.	27	67

N.M.	70	178
D.C.	100	251
Miss.	116	319
Alaska	27	98
Total	5,510	8,115

June 23, 1970

President Nixon yesterday signed the Bill extending the Voting Rights Law for five years and lowering the voting age to 18 in all federal, state, and local elections. The President signed this Bill which was strongly supported by civil rights forces although he maintained that the 18-year-old voting section is unconstitutional. He directed the Attorney General to seek a swift court test of its constitutionality.

The British election certainly was an upset and for months now it appeared that the Labor Party was right well entrenched. Election of a majority of the Conservative Members to the House of Commons, of course, placed Mr. Heath in a position to organize the government which he proceeded to do immediately.

Vice President Agnew is still on the attack and in most of his speeches is still after the news media. In his last speech he gave as one of his examples the story concerning Thomas Jefferson's attitude toward the press when he was President in 1807. Vice President Agnew

quoted Jefferson as saying that nothing can be believed which is seen in a newspaper and that truth itself becomes suspicious by being put into that polluted vehicle. The quote, of course, is correct and shows quite a change in Thomas Jefferson's attitude toward the press. In fact, according to my recollection, in about 1787 Jefferson was questioned concerning the operation of a government with or without newspapers, and at that time said that if it was left up to him to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers or newspapers without a government, he would not hesitate a moment to take the newspapers without a government.

Recently President Nixon nominated Colonel Elizabeth P. Hoisington, Director, Women's Army Corps, and Colonel Anna Mae M. Hays, Chief, Army Nurse Corps, for appointment to brigadier general. These will be the first U.S. Army women to become general officers.

June 24, 1970

After 25 years as "King of Harlem" Adam Clayton Powell was defeated in his race for renomination yesterday. Powell apparently is not well and admitted several months ago that he had a malignancy. The State Assemblyman Charles Rangel narrowly defeated Powell 7,804 to 7,599. This is a right small vote for a primary in a congressional race, notwithstanding the fact that there were four

others running who received a few votes. First elected in 1945, Powell, Preacher--Politician, had won handily ever since, even two years ago while he was excluded from the House for misuse of funds. Powell took his case to the Supreme Court and was seated, but his seniority was not restored and he had to repay the \$30,000 assessed by the House.

Representative John L. McMillan of South Carolina, the Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, won in his race for re-election over a black physician with the majority being some two and one-half to one. Forty or fifty dissidents from the District of Columbia have been in John McMillan's district for a week campaigning for his opponent. The re-election of Mr. McMillan, of course, does not suit the Washington Post.

My friend, John Rooney, won in a bitterly contested primary by a student who moved into his district in Brooklyn. I was glad to see my old Irish friend win.

June 26, 1970

The House voted yesterday to override President Nixon's veto of the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Bill and the Senate is expected to do the same Tuesday. If the Senate overrides the veto, this will be the first time in ten years that Congress has mustered the necessary two-thirds vote to force a bill into law over

a President's veto. It will be only the second time in ten years that it has tried. We overrode President Eisenhower's veto of a Federal Pay Bill on July 1, 1960, and again overrode a veto by President Eisenhower on the Public Works Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1958. I voted to override and believe the President was ill-advised when he vetoed the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction legislation. This is a Bill that pertains to all of our people and since we need more hospital wings and hospitals throughout the country, the legislation is more important today probably than anytime since it was finally enacted.

The Penn Central Railroad with all of its \$6 billion in assets, is now in bankruptcy. When the consolidation of the Pennsylvania and the Central Railroads was agreed upon, most of our people believed that this would save both railroads from coming into bankruptcy. It appears that it will require some \$750 million to bail out the Penn Central and it may be some time before Congress decides to take this action.

Our Speaker has indicated that he will go to New York City next week and testify for the Government in the criminal case now underway against his former Administrative Assistant, Martin Sweig. Sweig, through his attorney, has indicated to the jury that he was simply following the orders of Speaker John W. McCormack and I believe that long before Sweig goes

to the penitentiary, he will sing like a Canary. Voloshen pleaded guilty and he will testify for the Government and then later be sentenced. Speaker McCormack may be in for a great surprise before the case is concluded against Sweig. It seems to me that if everything took place that the Government alleged happened, and with all of these transactions going on for a period of 20 years, certainly the Speaker must have known a whole lot about what was taking place in his own office.

I learned a long time ago that John McCormack would ask Members to do things that if not strict violations of the law were so close that it would take a magnifying glass to make the distinction. Last year in our Labor-H.E.W. Appropriations Bill the Speaker insisted that our Subcommittee place into the Bill \$10 million in Hill-Burton funds which would be used only in the District of Columbia as provided for under the \$26 million exception provision in the last Hill-Burton Authorization Bill. The District of Columbia, along with all of the States, must operate in the Hill-Burton program under the formula set in the law. But at the time of the last extension of the law, an amendment was added which provided that in addition to the regular formula, the District of Columbia as a result of dire need would be granted \$26 million additionally in grants for the District of Columbia hospitals. At this time, Georgetown University Hospital had started a new wing on their facility and



this is why the Speaker made his move. The Subcommittee last year and the Congress generally went along with the \$10 million addition to the Bill which was a part of the \$26 million authorized, and then in Conference, language was used tying down most of the \$10 million for use by Georgetown University Hospital. This, of course, violated the law and the formula provision of the law because it cut away from the other hospitals in the District of Columbia and their right to be considered for grants and needed improvements. Yesterday in marking up the Labor-H.E.W. Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1971 my Chairman, Dan Flood of Pennsylvania, offered a motion to again add to the Bill \$15 million for use in the District of Columbia under the Hill-Burton provisions of the law. No request was made by Health, Education and Welfare for funds for the District of Columbia under the special legislation heretofore enacted and we on the Subcommittee, of course, knew what the trouble was. We also knew that at the proper time, language would be used tying down most of the \$15 million for use again by Georgetown University Hospital. I informed my Chairman that under no circumstances did I intend to travel this road again and I asked for a vote on his motion. He insisted that no vote be taken and that the Committee should go along with him since this was a personal matter and meant so much to him and to our Speaker, John W. McCormack. There are eight of us on our Subcommittee

on Labor-H.E.W. Appropriations, and seven of us voted one way and that was against the \$10 million addition with the Chairman casting the lone vote in favor of again making the move which would violate the law and place us in the same position that we were in last year. None of us would have approved the additional funds last year if we had known that language would be placed in the Conference Report and letters would be written by Flood and McCormack tying the money for use at the Georgetown University Hospital. I presume that several of us will hear from the Speaker in the next few days, but this is one time that we are really prepared with a good answer, and the Lord only knows why he continues with his request with all of his other problems.

Phil Philbin, a Representative from Massachusetts is a devout Catholic. His opponent in the primary this year is a Catholic priest named ~~Grannery~~ <sup>BRINAN</sup>. Apparently Father ~~Grannery~~ <sup>BRINAN</sup> is making a very active campaign and is using Philbin's record as a Hawk in soliciting votes. Philbin this last week came out with a slogan which now appears on bumper stickers with the slogan -- Pray for ~~Grannery~~ <sup>BRINAN</sup>, Vote for Philbin.

Representative Leonard Farbstein of New York City was defeated in his primary by a woman. This lady and Barbra Streisand campaigned hour after hour on television against Farbstein and

apparently Barbra Streisand's singing and plea for votes was just enough to take Farbstein out. Farbstein is now serving his seventh term.

Adam C. Powell was defeated in the primary and has today announced that he will run on the Independent ticket against the man who defeated him in the primary. It seems that Adam is still kicking.

July 1, 1970

Yesterday the Conferees from the House and Senate met to resolve differences in the District of Columbia budget for fiscal year 1971. Just before the Conferees met, I received a letter from the Assistant Commissioner of the District of Columbia, Graham Watt, concerning the rapid transit freeway impasse. It required some three or four pages for him to inform me that the District of Columbia was in compliance with the Highway Act of 1968. This, of course, is not true and he knew this when he directed the letter to me. Our Mayor, Walter E. Washington, is traveling around the world and during the past three days has been the guest of the Soviet Union leaders in Moscow. With Welfare recipients kicking out plate glass doors and windows, and with confrontations taking place daily here in our Capital City, and this together with a budget out of balance for fiscal year 1971 of \$206 million, certainly would justify the attention of the Mayor here in Washington.

at this time. He continues his trip around the world and we continue marking up the Bill pertaining to our Capital City.

Our Conference with the Senate lasted only about an hour and we did not have too much trouble in restoring the \$500,000 cut out of the Bill for the Three Sisters Bridge by the Senate and the deletion of the \$34,178,000 for rapid rail transit construction. In this morning's WASHINGTON POST there appears an article entitled "Joint Panel Kills Funds for Metro." This article is as follows:

"In a final agreement on the 1971 city budget, Senate conferees yesterday accepted the House's refusal to grant \$34.1 million for the Metro subway system.

The conference committee stated, however, that "every consideration will be given" to voting the money "when the current impasse on highway construction is resolved."

Agreement on the budget came as Congress rushed to meet its self-imposed deadline of a final bill by the time the 1971 fiscal year begins today.

The House adopted the agreement in an evening session, but Senate action was put off because of opposition to the denial of subway money.

Final congressional action on Washington's fiscal 1970 budget did not come until December.

The conference agreement settled on a lower figure than either House or Senate version of the budget. It reduced the city's original \$825-million request by \$189 million.

The sum agreed on by the conference is \$14 million less than the city received for 1970.

More than \$150 million of the reduction came in the construction program because of a lack of new city borrowing authority. The remaining cuts were made because new revenue legislation has not been enacted by Congress and the City Council.

The Senate addition of money to build a sewage treatment plant at Blue Plains, more money for the new narcotics treatment agency and the creation of a Spanish Affairs office were kept in the conference agreement. All other requests for new programs were eliminated.

The Senate had included the city's 1971 share for the subway in its version of the budget but yielded yesterday to Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.), chairman of the House D.C. Appropriations Subcommittee.

In the past, Natcher withheld subway funds for 14 months until the city agreed to build freeway projects called for in the 1968 Highway Act. This year, Natcher said the city still is not in compliance with the spirit of the 1968 law.

Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), chairman of the Senate D.C. Appropriations Subcommittee, said he gave in to Natcher "because I felt it was the only thing I could do. Otherwise we'd be here until the fall." Proxmire said he intended that the subway funds would be voted later this year.

Proxmire also agreed to include \$500,000 for construction work on the Three Sisters Bridge, the most controversial of the highway projects ordered built by the 1968 law. He reversed his earlier decision to cut out the funds, he said, when House conferees convinced him enough money would be available.

In a statement with the conference agreement, Natcher and other House conferees said: "There is no desire to halt the subway program, and the denial of funds at this time will not stop construction now under way."

Proxmire added: "We are determined to do everything we can to enable the Metro authority to maintain its construction schedule and the integrity of its financial plan."

The subway authority is expected to be able to continue the approximately \$100 million construction contracts now in progress. But it would not be able to start new projects planned for 1971 if Congress does not release the \$34.1 million.

In keeping the Senate's decision to add \$15.6 million for the Blue Plains sewage treatment plant, the conferees agreed to seek enactment of a new water tax to help pay for the future cost of the project.

The Senate conferees agreed to add two new schools and a new playground it had eliminated but cut out a new police district station house and a new obstetrics building at D.C. General Hospital that the House had rejected.

The final budget also sustained cuts made by both houses in the city's construction requests because of nearly exhausted borrowing authority. An economy move by Proxmire to limit the amount of overtime paid to city officials' chauffeurs was also adopted."

An article appeared in the EVENING STAR today entitled "House Oks D.C. Budget." This article is as follows:

"The House last night approved House-Senate conferees' recommendations for \$636.1 million District budget that does not include subway construction money. The budget is for fiscal 1971.

which begins today.

However, the conferees observed that denial of funds for the subway won't stop construction already underway and invited a supplemental request for the money "when the current impasse on highway construction in the District of Columbia is resolved."

The District asked for \$34.1 million for the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority that is building the subway. The House denied the money earlier, but the Senate had approved it.

The House accepted and sent to the Senate the entire conferees' report which included these other highlights:

Approval of \$500,000 to continue construction of Three Sisters Bridge. This was approved originally by the House but denied by the Senate.

Approval of \$15.6 million for work on the water pollution control plant at Blue Plains. The House earlier denied any money for the plant--the city sought \$40 million--while the Senate approved the \$15.6 million.

Approval of the entire \$1.7 million that the city sought for the new narcotics treatment agency. The Senate approved the full amount earlier, while the House approved \$771,000.



Rep. William H. Natcher, D-Ky., chairman of the House District appropriations subcommittee and his Senate counterpart, Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., were committed to completion of the congressional action on the District budget by the beginning of the fiscal year today. This would have been the first time since 1960 that the budget was passed before the new fiscal year begun.

But Proxmire said last night that despite this desire, Senate consideration of the conferees' report was put off until today or tomorrow to give Sen. Joseph D. Tydings, D-Md., chairman of the Senate District Committee, a chance to express his opposition to the denial of subway funds.

#### **BUDGET REDUCED**

The \$636.1 million budget recommended by the conferees was lower than the budget approved originally by both the House and Senate, Natcher told the House.

The House passed a \$642.9 million budget while the Senate passed a budget of \$670.4 million, \$27.5 million more than the House. The District government had asked for \$825 million.

The conferees cut the District request \$189 million; \$151.7 million in capital outlay and \$37.4 million in

Operating funds.

The budget provides only \$57.3 million for capital outlay, and \$563.1 million for operating expenses.

#### **FORESEES TROUBLE**

The severe cut was the result of a revenue crisis. New D.C. revenue proposals to provide money to finance the full budget have not been passed by Congress.

Jackson Graham, general manager of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, which is building the subway, said yesterday the \$1.29 million appropriated in a 1970 supplemental bill this week would carry the agency through the summer but that after that the program "will be in very serious trouble." Graham said that if the denial stands, WMATA will prepare its supplemental request immediately and hopes Congress will act on it as soon as the highway impasse is resolved.

At Proxmire's request, the House conferees included in their report a statement that the managers of the bill "are determined to do everything they can to enable the authority to maintain its construction schedule and the integrity of its financial plan."

Proxmire told reporters the Senate conferees understood Natcher's feeling that the transportation system would get

out of balance if the highway program didn't proceed. Proxmire said the Senate conferees felt that unless they took the position they did, a bill might not have been reported out until fall."

The Senate voted yesterday to override President Nixon's veto of the \$2.8 billion Federal Health Aid Bill. The vote was 76 to 19, and since the House voted to override last Thursday the President's veto was of no avail. President Nixon was unable to hold a majority of Republicans on the final vote in the Senate yesterday. Twenty-three, including Senate GOP Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, voted with 53 Democrats against the President. Nineteen Republicans voted with him.

The Senate also approved the Cooper-Church Amendment to limit U.S. military operations in Cambodia. The vote was 58 to 37. This vote clearly shows that the majority of the Senate Members are opposed to enlarging the war now underway in South Vietnam.

I do not know exactly what attitude the House will take on the Cooper-Church Amendment, but my guess is that long before this Amendment passes the House, it will have to take a number of amendments.

Sometimes I read editorials and letters to the editor that disturb me. It has been a long time since I have

seen one like the letter that appeared in the Lexington Herald on June 27th entitled THE BEST NEWS. This letter is as follows:

"John Sherman Cooper's retirement from the Senate and his decision not to run for governor is the best news of the year in Kentucky politics.

There are two sure ways to tell if an issue is leftist, Socialist or Communist in nature: If the Courier-Journal supports it, and if John Sherman Cooper supports it. And I'm not only referring to the Cooper-Church Anti-American Resolution of the past few weeks.

The political success and popularity of Cooper is an indictment against all voters in Kentucky. His success is living proof that the average voter here, as in other parts of the U. S., just doesn't use his noggin when voting. I'm sure that most people who consistently vote for this Great White Father of Kentucky politics would be opposed to 90 per cent of his record if they were to study it.

Cooper (and Gore, and Fulbright, and McGovern, and Javits and the whole leftist-Communist pack) can attribute their success and influence to a greedy and sometimes criminalistic cove of Republican and Democratic

chairman who by deception, lies and a clever disbursement of dollar bills on election day, are able to lead the ignorant sheep to the polls."

CHARLES P. PEACE

Williamsburg

July 2, 1970

The Senate finally accepted the Conference Report on the District of Columbia budget for fiscal year 1971. For several years now I believed the best way to solve the freeway-rapid transit controversy was to tie the two together in an authorization bill which provided that funds must be allocated for both or for neither. The District of Columbia committees in the House and Senate, of course, would have jurisdiction over this matter. An article appeared in this morning's WASHINGTON POST entitled "Nixon Gets D.C. Budget." This article is as follows:

"With a threat to escalate Washington's subway-freeway dispute, the Senate yesterday sent President Nixon a \$636 million budget for the city.

Voting against the final Fiscal 1971 budget agreement, Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D-Md.) said he would make sure no funds were granted for highway projects if the House continues to withhold money for the subway.

Tydings was joined by Sens. William B. Spong, Jr. (D-Va.) and Thomas F. Eagleton (D-Mo.) in opposing the budget, which denied \$34.1 million for the subway system.

The conference agreement on the budget passed, however, on a voice vote.

Tydings, chairman of the Senate District Committee, promised that a bill extending the city's loan authority would tie money for highways and the subway together, "rather than holding one system hostage for another."

The budget did not include the city's 1971 share for the subway because of the insistence of Rep. William H. Hatcher (D-Ky.) that the city proceed with all the highway projects called for in a 1968 law. Senate conferees yielded to Hatcher, chairman of the House District Appropriations Subcommittee, to get a final budget approved by the start of the fiscal year yesterday.

Denial of the subway funds is a "gross insult" to the people of Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia, Tydings said, and an attempt to blackmail the local governments.

If the House does not agree to release the subway funds by September, Tydings added, the District Committee will be forced to amend the city's power to finance highway projects "to make it

clear that the Metro and the freeway program must be constructed together."

Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), chairman of the Senate District Appropriations Subcommittee, said he agreed "enthusiastically with the clear strategy" proposed by Tydings to obtain the subway money. He added that he gave in to Natcher in conference "with every expectation that we will be able to resolve this impasse by mid-September."

The Metro authority already has \$105 million worth of construction projects under way. It expects to award another \$126 million in contracts by September and will then have to halt any further plans if the \$34.1 million has not been approved.

Eagleton, Spong and Proxmire added that the regional subway authority's plans to sell \$850 million worth of revenue bonds next April may fall through because of what Eagleton termed "this kind of annual crisis over the District share."

Defending the conference agreement, Proxmire noted that the budget contains money for the new narcotics treatment agency and for construction of a treatment plant at Blue Plains. Congress was faced with the choice of getting a bill with money for vital city needs by July 1 or ending up with a stalemate over the subway funds, he said.

Earlier in the day, the Senate passed a measure giving the D.C. City Council the power to temporarily exempt Veterans Administration and Federal Housing Administration home mortgage loans from the city's interest ceiling.

The provision was added to a bill exempting cooperative associations from the interest limit and now goes to conference with the House, which rejected a separate VA-FHA exemption last month."

An article appeared in the EVENING STAR today entitled "Tydings Threatens To Stall Freeways." This article is as follows:

"Reversing what he called the "blackjacking" tactics of the House, Sen. Joseph D. Tydings, D-Md., now threatens to hold up D.C. highway construction until the area subway gets additional funding.

Tydings, chairman of the Senate District Committee, says the House's refusal to continue funding the Metro subway's construction until additional freeways are built is an "intolerable interference" in the affairs of the District, and the states of Maryland and Virginia.

"The House has blocked further construction on the Metro subway until the House gets its way on disputed parts of the D.C. highway program," Tydings



told the Senate before its approval of the subway-shorn \$636.1 million D.C. budget last night. The budget is for the fiscal year which began yesterday.

#### **MAY SEEK LAW CHANGE**

"Unless the subway impasse is resolved promptly, I may be forced to recommend that we amend the highway financing authority to make it clear that the Metro and the freeway program must be constructed together." Tydings said.

This would be the reverse of what Rep. William H. Hatcher, D-Ky., has done in holding up subway construction money until the city moves forward on its part of the federal interstate highway system, including the Three Sisters Bridge and the North Central Freeway leading to the Silver Spring area. Hatcher is chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee on the District.

The district government has gone along with the congressional mandate to build the bridge but opposes the North Central Freeway. Some District residents are challenging construction of the bridge in court.

Sens. William B. Spong, Jr and Harry S. Byrd, both D-Va., gave general endorsements to Tydings' views. Sens. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., and Clifford Case, R-N.J., also applauded Tydings' plan.

Eagleton insisted that he be re-  
corded as voting against the D.C. budget  
because of the subway issue, but Tydings  
said he knew that Sen. William Proxmire,  
D-Wis., had done all he could to get the  
subway funds.

#### **HAD TO CHOOSE**

Proxmire, chairman of the Senate  
Appropriations subcommittee on the Dis-  
trict, said he had to choose between  
getting a prompt budget with expanded  
funding for important District programs  
such as the Narcotics Treatment Agency  
or a "stalemate" with the House on the  
subway issue.

The Senate then approved the D.C.  
budget on a voice vote. It was being  
sent to the President today for signature.

Proxmire said he hoped the freeway-  
subway problem could be resolved soon so  
that a special supplemental appropriations  
bill could be approved adding funds for  
the subway by September, when the Wash-  
ington Transit Commission will run out  
of funds for further construction con-  
tracts."

A story appeared in yesterday's  
WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS entitled "Same Old  
Freeway Story - Metro Funds Cut." This  
article is as follows:

"The fiscal 1971 D.C. budget has  
emerged from a Congressional conference  
committee with the \$34.1 million request

for subway funds on the cutting room floor, but Metro officials say they have enough money left from current funds to continue letting contracts on schedule thru the summer.

Senate conferees gave in to the House and Rep. William H. Natcher, D-Ky., yesterday and kept the money out of the bill, saying no funds would be forthcoming until "after the current impasse" on D.C. freeways is resolved. Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority officials said money they got in the second 1970 supplemental for D.C. will carry them thru the fall, "but then we're in trouble."

The bill was quickly passed in the House, but the Senate held off its vote until today or tomorrow. Senate District Committee Chairman Joseph D. Tydings, D-Md., requested the delay, saying he wanted a chance to examine the conference report to make sure Metro interests were protected.

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., Appropriations subcommittee chairman, said the bill was worded so that needed money could be made in a supplemental in the 1971 budgetary year. He said safeguards were written into the bill to "enable the authority to maintain its construction schedule. . . and keep its fiscal integrity."

He added that he felt this meant

whenever the WMATA needs money to continue building or pay interest rates, it should be forthcoming.

Another major item -- \$15.6 million for the first phase construction of a new Blue Plains Potomac sewage treatment plant -- was approved in the bill.

Overall, the bill appropriates \$636.1 million, compared to a budgetary request of \$825.1; \$642.9 in the original House bill; and \$670.4 million in the Senate version.

Other major items in the bill are \$500,000 for preliminary construction on the controversial Three Sisters Bridge; \$1.7 million for the Narcotics Treatment Agency; \$50,000 for a new office of Spanish affairs and \$1.8 million for development of the Parkside playground.

Cut out of the bill was money for three schools (construction or additions at seven others was approved); a new obstetrics building at D.C. General and renovation of the old Pension Building as a courthouse.

Sen. Proxmire said he yielded to Rep. Natcher, his appropriations counterpart in the House, on the subway because, "we felt in view of the desirability of having prompt action on the appropriations bill this was the only thing we could do. Otherwise we'd have a bill which would be in disagreement until the fall."

July 6, 1970

President Nixon has carried out every commitment that he made to me concerning the freeway-rapid transit impasse. The District of Columbia officials are not in compliance with the Highway Act of 1968 and this also applies to John Volpe, the Secretary of the Department of Transportation. Now the Evening Star says that the time has arrived when President Nixon and I should have another agreement. In yesterday's Evening Star appeared an editorial entitled "Our Budget Mess." This editorial is as follows:

"The House-Senate approval of a District budget this week was no small achievement by Senator Proxmire and Representative Natcher, the appropriations subcommittee chairmen who are chiefly responsible. This was the first time in a decade that any sort of District budget emerged on time.

It is too bad, therefore, that the budget itself is so meaningless.

For that is clearly the case. The unconscionable refusal of the House and Senate District Committees to act on new revenue legislation this year forced Natcher and Proxmire to try to fashion a budget out of a miserably inadequate supply of money already authorized. The result -- an appropriation some \$14 million short of that which the city received last year, almost entirely devoid

of public construction funds--is a farce.

It will not, of course, suffice. At some point, although by what means we do not know, the District Committees presumably will be prevailed upon to extend the city's expired borrowing authority, and to okay a rise in the federal government's share of the District's living costs. Then, and only then, can Proxmire and Natcher add some flesh to the skeleton they produced this week. They say they will do so, it is gratifying to note, as soon as they are able.

By that same time, we trust also that the responsible officials of the national government will have aroused themselves to a sufficient concern for the Nation's Capital to have ended the absurd transportation impasse which has stricken from the budget all future funds for this region's subway system.

We disagree, as previously noted, with Natcher's insistence on holding the subway money hostage to an agreement on District freeway construction. But this week's performance ought to persuade anyone who needs persuading that Natcher has the power to have his way. And nothing is likely to move things until President Nixon himself -- as he did a year ago -- reaches an accord with Natcher on what must and will be done about freeways.

As to the larger problem of Congress' handling of the District budget and District revenues -- which arises annually -- we suggested some weeks ago that the District and the Appropriations Committees agree to hold joint hearings in each house each year in order to coordinate their actions in accordance with their respective budgetary responsibilities. If they fail to do so, as surely as night follows day, we can all look forward to further repetitions of the present, familiar fiasco."

More than 350,000 people participated in Honor America Day here in Washington on Saturday, July 4th. In the morning Billy Graham and others held a program in front of the Lincoln Memorial and beginning at 7:30 Saturday night, Bob Hope, Jack Benny, Dinah Shore, Dorothy Lamour, Glen Campbell, Kate Smith, Red Skelton and many others performed on a tremendous stage erected near the Washington Monument with the crowd estimated at at least 350,000. This was a tremendous show and probably was the largest crowd that we have had in Washington during the past five years. This was the other side of the coin. The Peace Moratorium to a great extent was composed of young people bitterly opposed to the war in Vietnam, and the great majority of the people here in Washington this weekend presented themselves to honor our flag and our country and to a great extent, the President of the United States. Following the show a fireworks

program started and lasted for about an hour. There were a few skirmishes with a few dissidents but in the main the Honor America Day program was a tremendous success.

When the war in Vietnam is over and the economy settles down, we will have a great many adjustments to make in this country. Military spending for years now has controlled the economy of this country and without the billions of dollars in defense contracts, serious adjustments will have to be made by the large companies throughout this country. The Defense Department at this time has about \$19 billion to spend on procurement. The Pentagon spreads its business among 22 prime military contractors and some 100,000 sub-contractors. For Fiscal Year 1969 the top defense contractors were:

- (1) Lockheed Aircraft Corp.:  
\$2,080,000,000
- (2) General Electric Co.:  
\$1,621,000,000
- (3) General Dynamics Corp.:  
\$1,243,000,000
- (4) McDonnell Douglas Corp.:  
\$1,070,000,000
- (5) United Aircraft Corp.:  
\$997,000,000
- (6) American Telephone & Telegraph Co.:  
\$914,579,000
- (7) LTV, Inc.:  
\$914,114,000



- (8) North American Rockwell Corp.:  
\$674,175,000
- (9) Boeing Co.:  
\$653,638,000
- (10) General Motors Corp.:  
\$584,439,000

I have a brand new granddaughter. Virginia and I were tickled to death because our other grandchildren are all boys. Jimmy, Jeffrey, Paul, and Christopher are all good boys and we love them all. They are progressing nicely. Louise will name her baby after the baby's two grandmothers and Virginia can hardly wait to get there.

July 8, 1970

Several weeks ago President Nixon appointed a group of Representatives, Senators, and civilians to make a trip to South Vietnam and to Cambodia to ascertain just what the situation is at the present time in regard to Vietnamizing the war and just what results we obtained by entering Cambodia. This group only remained in the South-East for about two and one-half days and their report which they made upon returning to Washington contained no additional facts of interest, especially to the Members of Congress. Everything contained in the report had previously appeared in the newspapers throughout this country.

After this group reported, a resolution was introduced in the House

providing for a Select Committee to make an inspection trip and to report back to the House concerning conditions generally in Vietnam and Cambodia. The Members were selected by the Speaker, and the Chairman designated was Gillespie Montgomery of Mississippi. The Select Committee held several meetings before leaving this country and at one of the meetings, selected a small staff. A man by the name of Thomas R. Harkin was selected as one of the members of the staff and he accompanied the Select Committee to South Vietnam. The Committee members divided up and some travelled through South Vietnam, others into Cambodia, and certain other sections of Indochina. Two of the Representatives selected for the Select Committee were William R. Anderson of Tennessee, and Augustus F. Hawkins of California. Anderson is a former Commander in the Navy and was the Captain of the submarine that successfully navigated throughout the North Pole section. Hawkins is one of the black Members of Congress and is a right controversial Member. Harkin, together with Representatives Anderson and Hawkins, visited a small island section just off of the main body of South Vietnam and here they ran into a prison camp situation on Con Son Island. Political prisoners and members of the Viet Cong are housed in tiger cage cells on the Island. Harkin took a number of pictures of prisoners peering out of the tiger cages, and when this portion of the inspection trip was omitted from the

final report, Harkin resigned his post as a staff member and held a press conference yesterday. Drawings and pictures were used at the press conference held by Harkin concerning the tiger cage cells and prisoner conditions on Con Son Island. He took great delight in exposing the cruel treatment meted out by the South Vietnamese, and in a very pious manner, said that since the Select Committee had decided to cover up this phase of the trip, he must in all fairness to himself, expose the conditions existing in so far as prisoners are concerned.

This, of course, comes at a right critical time and American spokesmen here and in South Vietnam immediately issued statements that they had been aware of tiger cages at the prison on Con Son Island and had on a number of occasions discussed with Vietnamese officials this situation. We have been complaining for months now over the treatment of our boys by the North Vietnamese and especially since the North Vietnamese will not release information concerning all of the prisoners that they are now holding.

The mission of the Select Committee in the beginning sounded real good and a number of us in the House and Senate wanted to obtain the facts from some of our people to see just how much white-washing was actually taking place. It now appears that the Con Son Island prison camp setup has just about destroyed the Select Committee, and its final report.

The good old WASHINGTON POST this morning carried an editorial entitled, "What Kind of Fiscal New Year for the District?" This editorial is as follows:

"Even the great Rube Goldberg would have a time of it trying to explain to Washington's taxpayers how the city's eight-dimensional, hot-air-power budget machine cranks out our annual municipal spending program. But in the spirit of the new fiscal year, it is fitting to take a look at what Congress has -- and hasn't -- approved for the next 12 months.

First, the concerned taxpayer must develop a knack for reading between the lines, such as the Krealinologists and China-watchers have done. For example, it may have cheered some readers that Congress actually approved a fiscal 1971 budget as fiscal 1971 was beginning. In the last ten years, this process has dragged on into the summer, fall and part of the winter, too, leaving the city government operating on a "continuing resolution" that allows spending at current levels but no new programs or services. Well this time, the budget itself is really nothing more than a continuing resolution -- maybe a little less. As a matter of fact, at \$636.1 million, it is \$14 million less than last year's original budget. And except for funds for a sewage treatment plant, two new schools, a new narcotics treatment agency, and a Spanish affairs office, there is no spending allowed for any new programs.

Next, we read that in the Senate-House negotiations on fiscal new year's eve the Senate conferees accepted the House's refusal to grant money for the Metro subway system. This, subway fans will recall, has to do with the demand of Rep. William H. Natcher and his House Appropriations Committee colleagues that the city comply with the spirit of the 1968 Highway Act before the House will approve any more subway money.

Here it doesn't help much to read between the lines for what you glean is: (1) it isn't the end of the line for the subway request, because we'll have what are called supplemental budget requests, and the conferees stated that "every consideration will be given" to a later appropriation "when the current impasse on highway construction is resolved"; (2) there's still enough Metro money left to keep building for a while (but continuing uncertainty could affect the Wall Street rating of some \$850 million in necessary Metro bond issues); (3) Rep. Natcher and the House Public Works Committee (which gets into the act when it's the Highway Act) haven't said publicly what must be done this year to meet their definition of the "spirit" of the Act; and (4) there is talk now in the Senate of refusing loan authorization for highway money if the House doesn't come through with subway funds. Clear?

Now, one can blame or praise Mr. Natcher and his supporters for

jeopardizing the Metro's future by tying it to highway orders, but it is unfair to conclude from the budget stories that he and Sen. William Proxmire, his Senate appropriations counterpart, are responsible for the skimpiness of the total budget. It's true that they handle the budget. But they cannot approve more spending than current revenues will allow-- and revenues they don't handle. The latter are processed by the House and Senate District Committees -- except for the property and business inventory taxes, which are set by the City Council.

So what it all comes down to is that if the City Council approves some higher taxes, and the District committees finish up their revenue work, and President Nixon or somebody with some influence moves in to resolve the highway problems, and the supplemental budget requests get processed smartly -- if all these things happen it still might be a moderately happy fiscal New Year."

Senator Cooper at one time had the respect of a great many people in Kentucky and in the Congress. His statement that he would not seek re-election at the close of this term and would not be a candidate for Governor apparently meets with the approval of a lot of people in Kentucky. A letter appeared in the Courier-Journal entitled, "Criticizes Senator Cooper." This letter is as follows:

"Senator Cooper, after a fine career as a statesman representing the people of Kentucky, for some unknown reason joined a different clique. He lost a lot of respect when he used his office to prevent the building of a dam on Red River, which was badly needed.

Now he has joined a group of extreme liberals like Senators Church, Bayh, Fulbright, Hatfield and McGovern who are attacking the President. The only apparent reason for this attack being to gain publicity which might be useful if they chose to campaign for the office of the President, or maybe in an effort to appease the protesters who are all protesting for a variety of things.

Kentucky twice gave Mr. Nixon a majority. How many Powell Countians still getting their annual floods would not vote for Mr. Cooper? How many Fayette Countians who in the near future will need the water that the impoundment would have provided would not vote for Mr. Cooper?

The wisest decision Mr. Cooper has made recently was not to run for Governor.

ROBERT L. DUNCAN  
Box 128, LaGrange, Ky."

July 9, 1970

Members of Congress soon learn that we have four branches of Government

instead of the usual constitutional three provided for in our Constitution. Independent agencies created through the last 20 years have assumed dictatorial powers that certainly were not provided for in the basic legislation, and with long term appointments a great many of the Independent agencies soon take unto themselves powers which the President and the Executive Department of our Government are unable to deal with.

In addition to Independent agencies a number of bureaucrats scattered throughout the Government are much more important and have built little fiefdoms which must not be interfered with. Spider webs are constructed over the years and if any Assistant Secretary, or in many instances, the Secretary himself interferes, then all Hell breaks loose. One of the best examples of this that I know of is in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. For a period of 16 years, a man by the name of James F. Kelly has served as Comptroller, Assistant Secretary and in many other capacities on the road to the position that he now holds and soon is recognized by each new Secretary of H.E.W. as one of those who controls the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. A number of Secretaries have lasted only a short time in H.E.W. and have given up the ship with a declaration of defeat brought about as a result of this particular Department being so large with so many employees that it is absolutely



uncontrollable. Men like Kelly have had no trouble apparently down through the years controlling their part of the Department, and as a Member of the Committee on Appropriations I soon learned that this man was to be feared in so far as those in the Department are concerned.

In this morning's mail I received a letter from Kelly informing me of the fact that in the near future he would be leaving H.E.W. to join Georgetown University. According to his message, Kelly would be Vice President for Administrative Affairs at Georgetown and would do some teaching in public administration. With all of our problems with Georgetown and H.E.W. over shortcuts and violations of the law in regard to operation of the Hill-Burton Bill and in other matters, I was just amazed when I received the letter today indicating that this man would now join the University. I have believed all along that he was one of the masterminds as far as the maneuvering is concerned by them to secure funds by H.E.W. for this particular University. Kelly stated in his letter that H.E.W. is a great place, and its programs which touch and benefit all the people are unmatched. In fact, there are so many programs in H.E.W. that thousands of the 108,000 total employees are unable to ever comprehend just how many programs are in operation in the Department and just who makes the final decisions concerning grants, loans and distribution of funds.

Here we have one master bureaucrat that at long last will do his country a service in stepping out and giving up control which should never be placed in the hands of one individual in any department of our Government.

I want to see the day when we return to three branches of Government instead of four branches of Government.

I also received another right unusual letter in today's mail from the Conservative Victory Fund. This is a drive underway by the American Conservative Union which is located at 328 Pennsylvania Avenue here in Washington to obtain funds to defeat liberals in the House and the Senate. With the literature contained in the letter is a partial listing of the Senatorial candidates and the House candidates which must be defeated. The Senatorial candidates are:

Hartke (D-Ind.)  
Tydings (D-Md.)  
Hart (D-Mich.)  
Cannon (D-Nev.)  
Williams (D-N.J.)  
Montoya (D-N.M.)  
Goodell (R-N.Y.)  
Burdick (D-N.D.)  
Gore (D-Tenn.)  
Moss (D-Utah)

The House candidates are:

Edwards (D-Calif)  
Evans (D-Colo)  
Brademas (D-Ind)  
Hamilton (D-Ind)  
Harrington (D-Mass.)  
Helstoski (D-N.J.)  
Melcher (D-Mont.)  
Lowenstein (D-N.Y.)  
Wolff (D-N.Y.)  
Yatron (D-Penn.)  
Fulton (D-Tenn.)  
Obey (D-Wisc.)

This organization down through the years has acquired some million to two million dollars in campaign funds every two years to do battle with the liberals, and I know on one or two occasions that I have had opponents who have received small amounts from this organization.

In the House we have a man by the name of John M. Ashbrook from Ohio and he is the president of the American Conservative Union and in his envelope the letter and the literature were mailed calling for funds. At least the envelope carries a metered permit which indicates that the usual postage will be paid. Ashbrook is probably the most conservative Member in the House and as president of this organization should experience no difficulty every two years in obtaining funds to make his campaign.

July 10, 1970

A Federal Grand Jury in New York City found Martin Sweig guilty of one count of perjury but innocent of conspiracy. Sweig was the Administrative Assistant for Speaker John W. McCormack and his attorney apparently was able to convince the jury that his actions in regard to the use of the Speaker's office were usual and customary. The conviction came on the perjury charge with the prosecution being able to establish that a number of answers made by Sweig before the Grand Jury, which originally investigated the case, were false. Sweig will be sentenced sometime next month and the case then, of course, will go on appeal.

I have always said that the House is the action body. The Senate spent seven weeks making speeches, holding press conferences, and getting as much publicity as they could out of the Cooper-Church Amendment which seeks to curb U.S. military action in Cambodia if you believe in the interpretation given the Amendment by the authors. Yesterday, in about 40 minutes the House rejected without debate the Cooper-Church Amendment on a roll call vote of 237 to 153. The Administration, of course, worked hard to kill the Cooper-Church Amendment in the House and this, of course, will be quite a victory for the President.

Why the Senate year after year takes off over the hill chasing rabbits, I simply cannot understand and this Cooper-Church fiasco is just another example. We must get out of the war in Vietnam as soon as possible, but I'm in favor of completing this action in such a way as to not cost the lives of a lot of our boys. The lesson that we have learned in Vietnam is a good one, and I hope that it is remembered for many years to come.

Christopher is having some difficulty in making up his mind about his new sister who was born on July 5, 1970. In talking with him on the telephone last night he informed me that she cried a whole lot and was just about 15 inches long. The baby weighed eight pounds and is quite a good size baby but Christopher says she is the smallest little thing he ever saw. He has just about made up his mind to come stay with us in Washington when Dinny comes out for her visit. The odds are that his nose will get back in joint within a matter of a few weeks. Several days ago Chris wrote me a letter and in the letter sent me a new fish fly that he had tied himself. It is a real nice fly and I believe that it will catch a fish.

July 13, 1970

At this time we have 244 Democrats in the House and 188 Members of the

Republican Party. There are three vacancies. In the Senate the Democrats have 57 and the Republicans have 43.

During the 91st Congress and up to this time some right important legislation has been enacted. The Nonproliferation Treaty was enacted by the Senate and signed into law. We passed a Draft Reform Bill which also has been signed by the President and which, by the way, will expire next year. A Tax Law Revision was enacted by both bodies and signed by the President. Electoral College Revision was passed by the House and is now in the process of being reported out by the Committee in the Senate. The East-West Trade Agreement has been enacted and signed. Cigarette advertising has been enacted by both Houses and signed. Postal Reform has been enacted by both Houses and is now ready to go to Conference. The Mine Safety Bill has been enacted and signed. The Water Pollution extension legislation has been enacted and signed. So far, the Omnibus Farm Bill has bogged down both in the House and Senate. Voting Rights legislation has been enacted and signed. Antipoverty Program legislation has been enacted and signed along with extension of Elementary Education. The School Lunch Program has been expanded and Military Procurement enacted and signed. Food Stamp Authorization extension has been enacted and signed. Organized Crime Control legislation which

is the main bill presented to the Congress has been enacted by the Senate and is now before the House Committee.

July 15, 1970

For a period of well over 20 years proposals have been made from time to time concerning legislative reorganization of the Congress. Down through the years a few changes have been adopted but none of a very serious nature. Finally, the Rules Committee brought out H.R. 17654, designated as the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. This bill contains 141 pages and a rule was granted calling for four hours of general debate. A number of Members in the House, of course, were guessing as to who would preside over this particular Bill since it will take almost all week and could go into next week. Since I have been a Member of the House the longest bill that we have had under debate on the Floor was a tax bill from the Ways and Means Committee and this legislation required four days. On Monday, I was informed that the Rules Committee had requested the Speaker to designate me as the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole in the House during the debate on this particular legislation. I was named as Chairman by the Speaker on Monday of this week and we have not finished half of the Bill up to this time. I have never seen as many Members on the Floor, not only during the

general debate, but since the reading of the Bill as started under the five minutes rule. For instance, yesterday on one division vote, we had 330 Members participating. This is really unusual. I understand that some 125 amendments will be offered before we conclude the discussion of this Bill.

An editorial appeared in this morning's paper entitled, "Spotlight on the House," This editorial is as follows:

"The House began its first debate on congressional reform in 24 years with a very modest bill before it. The Rules Committee tried to create an impression of moving toward reform, but ignored the most vital changes recommended by critics of the status quo in Congress. It was content to advocate expansion of the Legislative Reference Service, the telecasting of some committee hearings, more democratic controls over committee procedures and so forth. Nothing in the committee bill would shake the House out of its traditional routine, which is often a shabby distortion of representative government.

If the House wishes to convince the people back home that it is alert to the problems of the 1970s, it will have to do something more than ratify this pittance of reform. The public is asking for a modern Congress capable of transacting



the public business efficiently and in accord with the best democratic procedures. It is looking for the substance and not merely the shadow of reform. The outcome of this debate will be very disappointing unless the House adds to the cut-and-dried fare offered by the Rules Committee some genuine reform that will enhance the quality of government on Capitol Hill.

The first significant vote on a proposed amendment on Tuesday was not encouraging. The House voted down by a relatively small margin the proposal that all committee meetings be open unless the committee by majority vote at the beginning of each session should require otherwise. The defeat of that relatively mild requirement for the transaction of public business in public undoubtedly casts a shadow over the more important issues yet to be decided. That dismal response is offset, however, by the approval of an admirable amendment requiring that roll-calls in closed committee meetings be made public.

The most vital test will come on the proposal to record member votes on amendments on the floor. The present method of disposing of amendments to bills in the Committee of the Whole, where the votes of individual members are not recorded, is an undemocratic device that has no place in the United States Congress. The essence of representative government is that legislators

chosen by the people will keep the people informed of what they do and stand or fall by the records they make. When they hide behind anonymity to vote their own personal prejudices or do the bidding of a lobbyist or for any other reason, they are not functioning in a truly representative capacity.

Approval of this major reform would thus give the bill new meaning for the people who are eager to see Congress tackle its own shortcomings. By this one improvement the House could give every member an item to display with pride and satisfaction to his constituents in the election campaigns this fall. By the same token, however, rejection of this vital reform would leave the country with an increasingly hopeless feeling about the body, which, more than any other, is supposed to represent the people."

July 17, 1970

My old friend, Bill Hickson, who served as Talley Clerk in the House for a period of 37 years stopped by my office today. He retired six years ago and now lives in Pompano Beach, Florida. While he was talking with me today, I asked him if he could tell me the bill that required more time in the House on General Debate before it was finally passed or defeated. He immediately said that the bill that required the longest time during his service was an Agricultural

Appropriations bill which required two weeks on the Floor before it passed. This is right unusual when you consider the fact that it was an Agricultural Appropriations bill. An Agriculture bill, which in a great many instances is quite controversial, sometimes requires several days of General Debate and reading under the five minute rule before final passage. The Bill that we now have on the Floor, H.R. 17654, Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, has now consumed four days and goes over to next week. This Bill may require four or five more days before it is finally passed or defeated.

July 20, 1970

President Nixon lashed out at Congress for irresponsible spending which he said threatens his fight against inflation. In a two-page special statement issued at the White House this weekend, President Nixon said Congress was making a travesty of the annual spending limit it had imposed on the President in May. That ceiling was \$205.6 billion.

We were forced to place a ceiling on the President's budget because a number of wild-eyed liberals in the White House were advising the President to send up amendments and supplemental requests for several billion dollars for additional programs and projects. The

President submitted the largest budget ever submitted in the history of this country when he sent us a budget calling for \$204 billion. The budget he submitted was out of balance \$4 billion and it certainly would be out of balance at the end of the 1971 fiscal year by at least \$10 billion.

Prior to the Nominating Convention in Miami, President Nixon succeeded in holding a solid delegation through the South. He made certain promises concerning segregation prior to the Nominating Committee and the spokesman for the South was Senator Strom Thurmond, who served as a Democrat and then changed his registration to Republican and ran on the Republican ticket from South Carolina. Senator Thurmond up to about three weeks ago was very much infatuated with the Nixon Administration. This past weekend Senator Thurmond took the Floor of the Senate and in a bitter attack on the Nixon Administration said that the White House now is full of liberal and ultra-liberal advisors and that if President Nixon is to be successful in 1972, he must listen to the voice of the great majority and he must keep faith with those who put their trust in him. Senator Thurmond maintains that the recent decision of the Justice Department concerning school desegregation is a decision which breaks faith with the people of the South.

If President Nixon is to be re-elected he must carry a number of the Southern States and today this would be right difficult.

The Soviet Union, by stoking the fires of Arab hatred of Israel, has been able to establish and develop its new position in the Middle East which represents the fulfillment of an age old dream. The Soviet Union has nothing to gain and a great deal to lose from Israel's destruction. Off and on during the past few months there have been moments when appearances suggested that the Soviet Union might be reversing its direction of the past 15 years. The Soviet Union continues to furnish military supplies and equipment to Egypt and we continue to furnish jet planes and radar equipment to Israel. I do hope that our actions will not commit us to a defense of Israel in case of an all out war with the Arab Nations.

In our foreign policy programs down through the years we have to a great extent believed in the Domino theory. Recently President Nixon says that a number of our critics have not talked to the Dominoes, and if they did talk to Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, and the Philippines, it would be safe to say that the Domino theory is still in existence and the critics are wrong.

Prince Charles and Princess Anne spent a three-day visit here in Washington this past weekend with Tricia Nixon and Julie and David Eisenhower. The Prince conducted himself in an excellent manner, and, notwithstanding the fact that Princess Anne seemed to be bored throughout the entire visit, the people in this country were delighted that Prince Charles and Princess Anne could make this visit to our country. I sometimes wonder as to whether or not Prince Charles will ever be the King of England.

During their visit, a trip to the Capitol was made and Prince Charles and Princess Anne were very much interested as to why the bald eagle was selected as our National Symbol. Apparently none at the Capitol could answer the question, with an answer given later that Benjamin Franklin wanted to select the wild turkey but President Washington selected the eagle as our National Insignia. Princess Anne was heard to comment that it seemed to be a rather bad choice.

President Nixon who has been having a difficult time in managing the war in Vietnam appeared to have last week some difficulty in managing the rhetoric of his aides on the prospects for peace. The President is having some difficulty with Secretary of State Rogers who was previously opposed to the American offensive in Cambodia, and who has expressed himself as being doubtful as to

whether or not our invasion in Cambodia will be of assistance to us at the Peace Table and in bringing this war to an end.

July 21, 1970

It seems that my old friend, Bill Hickson, was a little confused concerning the bill that required the longest time for passage in the House. Yesterday when we again took up the Legislative Reform Act of 1970, the parliamentarian informed me that during the 81st Congress an Omnibus Appropriations Bill started on April 3rd and continued until May 10th. This Bill was not up for action every legislative day in the House but after bills that were on the calendar were passed then they would go back again to the Omnibus Appropriations Bill. Some days it was not considered but was before the House from April 3rd to May 10th. Since I have been a Member of Congress we have had a Civil Rights Bill before the House which required considerable time under General Debate and under the five minute rule. The Civil Rights Bill started on July 25, 1966 and extended to August 9, 1966. This Bill was not up for action every day but was called up from time to time until it was finally passed.

July 24, 1970

President Nixon's Campus Affairs Adviser, Alexander Heard, made a final

report this week in which he stated that he does not believe that our National Government really understands that a national crisis confronts us. Mr. Heard, who is the Chancellor of Vanderbilt University, stated further that the disaffection of college students cannot be dismissed as a temporary youthful outburst but, instead, must be viewed as a national emergency to be addressed with the sense of urgency and openness of mind required by national emergencies. Unlike other crises, not only individuals and politics are being questioned, but the political system itself. Mr. Heard further stated that the apparent ineffectiveness of our institutions in solving the great problems of the day such as the war, racism, and environmental decay, is the cause for the disaffection on our campuses and among the young people. In making his report he asked a number of questions such as, how can a system of Government that produces a Vietnam and is unable to rectify it, be valid. Are we really a good country. The report written by Heard who, by the way, was assisted by President James E. Cheek, President of Howard University, included direct personal criticisms of President Nixon. The statement presented to the President has pointed out that : apparently the President uses words that mean one thing to him but something different to young people, such as when the President speaks of maintaining national honor and implies that this can



be done through military power.

The President named the group that filed the report and this report is of such a nature that if it receives the same treatment of other reports which have been filed during the last several months, it will simply be placed in a file drawer somewhere to gather dust. At the time the President named this group he selected some right unusual people and to me, it was a certainty that the report would be not only critical of the President himself, but of the establishment generally.

The House has adopted a resolution providing for a summer recess period from August 14 to September 9. Since we now spend nearly all year here in Washington, it is apparent that summer recess periods will be used by the House especially in the future. In this way those Members who have children at home will be able to spend a part of the summer with their families. When I was first elected as a Member of Congress, we adjourned during the months of August and September. Last year we adjourned two days before Christmas and the year before it was about the same time. This is now a full time job and with a salary of \$42,500 the people expect Congress to remain in session long enough to take care of the Nation's business, and with the Government of the United States now the largest business in the world, it simply

- 275 -

means that we will be in session the year round. In the old days when the Members received \$5,000 and \$10,000 salaries, they were here for about six months and at home six months. With one secretary and one-room offices, this was fully adequate in the old days. Now in the Rayburn Building our suites contain four rooms and nearly every Member has a staff of from five to ten in Washington, and two or more in the District.

Next week we go back on to the Legislative Reform Act of 1970. At least on Monday and Tuesday we will have this Bill up before the House, and then we will go to the Agriculture Act of 1970 and a number of other right important bills. We will have a full week next week and, in fact, on down to the recess date of August 14th.

Yesterday, we finally passed the Labor-H.E.W. Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1971. This Bill contains about \$19 billion and is now in the Senate. This means twelve of our regular thirteen appropriations bills have passed the House and only Defense Appropriations has to be passed. The Senate has passed two of the thirteen. The only Appropriations bill so far that has been signed by the President for fiscal year 1971 is the District of Columbia budget.

Our officials are making every effort to bring about a close to the War in the Middle East. Today in our State Department, our people seem to be elated over Egypt's President Nasser's acceptance of the American stop the shooting initiative in the Middle East. They were a little pessimistic over whether Israel will follow suit. It seems that the chief obstacle for Israel is the American proposal for a 90-day cease fire.

July 27, 1970

Virginia is still out in Mill Valley, California rocking Virginia Jane. My little granddaughter is doing fine and Christopher is adjusting real good. Virginia flew out from Dulles Airport to San Francisco and there she took a helicopter down to the Mill Valley section. In just a matter of a few hours she goes from Washington to Mill Valley.

Michael J. Kirwan, one of the senior Members of our Committee, died this weekend. He was from Youngstown, Ohio, and with only a fifth grade education succeeded in being elected to Congress and served for a great many years as Chairman of the Public Works Subcommittee. I have heard him say many times that spending money on our country for the right kind of public works is an investment in the future and under no

circumstances should ever be called pork barrel legislation. Now since there is a vacancy in the chairmanship of the Public Works Subcommittee on our Committee, Jamie L. Whitten, the Chairman of the Agriculture Subcommittee on Appropriations will request this chairmanship. This then means that I must make a decision as to whether I will accept the chairmanship of Agricultural Appropriations and give up the chairmanship of the District of Columbia Budget Subcommittee. I am number two on the Agricultural Appropriations Subcommittee and for a great many years wanted to be Chairman of this particular Subcommittee. With the battle on now in the District of Columbia, I have my doubts that I will accept this new chairmanship at this time.

I am number nine in seniority on the Committee on Appropriations as a result of the death of Mike Kirwan. We have 51 Members on our Committee.

July 28, 1970

I have always said that when the Washington Post decides to write a dirty article about some Member of Congress it seems to please not only the staff of this newspaper but the owners. For instance, the obituary which appeared in today's Washington Post entitled, "Ohio Representative Michael J. Kirwan, 83," is certainly a stinker. This obituary is as follows:

"Michael J. Kirwan (D-Ohio), at 83 the second oldest member of the House of Representatives, died yesterday.

Rep. Kirwan was a professional Irishman, teary sentimentalist, powerful custodian of the House "pork barrel," ruthless chairman of the House Democratic campaign committee, and blustery champion of the National Aquarium for which ground has not yet been broken, and a billion-dollar canal called "Mike's Ditch," which never was dug.

Rep. Kirwan, whose formal education stopped at the third grade, worked as a child in the mines as a "breaker boy," picking pieces of slate out of the coal. A "breaker boss" sat behind the boys with a club in one hand and a mace in the other.

"That's what they used on us," Rep. Kirwan used to say. "I still have a scar on the back of my head."

When Rep. Kirwan went to Congress years later, he soon acquired the power equivalents of a club and mace of his own: the chairmanships of both his party's campaign committee and of the House Public Works Subcommittee.

If fellow congressmen displeased him, they sometimes found it difficult to get dams for their district or campaign funds for themselves.

Rep. Kirwan, who came to Congress in 1937, was the seventh-ranking member in House seniority, but only Rep. William L. Dawson (D-Ill.), 84, was older. Rep. Kirwan had been in declining health for several years.

He died at the Bethesda Naval Medical Center where he had been hospitalized since the summer of 1969 when he fell and broke a vertebra.

Rep. Kirwan had planned to retire at the end of this month.

President Nixon, in a statement issued at San Clemente, called Rep. Kirwan's death "a loss to Congress, to the nation and to me personally."

Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien said of the longtime conservationist, "His accomplishments in the environmental field--long before the issue become popular--will be his monument. National parks, dams, reservoirs and water conservation projects are in existence today because of his industry."

Rep. Kirwan also took great interest in Indian affairs, and was made an honorary member of many tribes. He had a feathered war bonnet hanging in his office for many years.

He used his great leverage in the House to push such controversial projects as the National Aquarium and the Ohio River-Lake Erie Canal.

Tears would come to the aging congressman's eyes as he told about going to New York City as a boy and seeing the great aquarium at the Battery.

Other congressmen sometimes became emotional about the aquarium, also. Sen. Wayne Morse called it a "fish hotel" and vigorously opposed the \$10 million appropriation.

In retaliation, Rep. Kirwan chopped almost a million dollars worth of Oregon projects out of a public works bill. "I'll hold up Oregon's water projects," he explained, "until Morse learns something about fish."

The money for the aquarium was appropriated about a year ago but the funds have been frozen by the Bureau of the Budget.

Rep. Kirwan, whose position as head of the Public Works Committee (the so-called "Pork Barrel") allowed him to deal out dams and waterways to other congressmen, failed to win his own canal linking Lake Erie and the Ohio River. Pennsylvania's Republican Gov. Raymond P. Shafer blocked "Mike's ditch."

Born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Rep. Kirwan was the son of an immigrant coal miner who died young of "miner's asthma." He worked as a braker boy, a railroad brakeman, oil field roustabout, lumberjack and harvest hand.

Rep. Kirwan went to war in 1917. When he returned, he settled in Youngstown, Ohio. In the midst of the Depression, he was out of a job and turned to politics. He was elected to the Youngstown City Council in 1932 and to Congress in 1937.

"Roosevelt saved those big business guys from drowning," he told crowds during his campaign. "Now they are screaming because their top hats floated out on the tide."

Representing Ohio's 19th District in Congress, Rep. Kirwan soon won a reputation as a man with a dangerous tongue. "You wouldn't vote for the second coming," he told a colleague who voted against power dams, "unless you had assurances from God that the only appearances he would make would be in (your) state."

Besides running his various committees, Rep. Kirwan was the perennial host of a St. Patrick's Day party, a spirited "Last Hurrah" celebration. One year the invitation read: "The women and children will not be around/ So bring a shillelagh and get yourself crowned."



Since Rep. Kirwan had diabetes, his doctor had asked him to stop drinking and his staff tried to enforce the rule, but the unstoppable Irishman would sneak over to the late Rep. John E. Fogarty's office for an occasional shot.

Meanwhile, Rep. Fogarty, whose staff was trying to keep him away from alcohol because he had heart trouble, would sneak over to Rep. Kirwan's office to do his drinking.

Rep. Kirwan, who lived at the University Club, 1135 16th St. NW, is survived by his wife Alice; two sons, John, of Honolulu, and Michael Jr., of Pittsburgh; a daughter, Mrs. Robert Vaughn of Washington, and 21 grandchildren."

We still have under consideration in the House the Legislative Reform Act of 1970.. Yesterday the House took a right historic step in deciding to end what amounts to be secret voting on amendments to bills, a practice which has endured throughout the history of our country. The provision was added to the Congressional Reform Bill by a near unanimous voice vote after three hours of debate. This provision provides that a roll call vote may be secured on all teller votes. Heretofore on teller votes, the Members present on the Floor simply marched up the center aisle and were counted in favor or against the pending amendment.

With over half of the year of 1970 over we still are confronted with inflation and the high cost of living. Consumer prices registered a 5.7 percent increase from April to June. A Banking and Currency Bill which will soon come out authorizes wage and price controls by the President. The President still maintains that he will not make use of such legislation.

The war in Vietnam still continues and from time to time the Vietcong step up the fighting which clearly indicates to me that when we finally withdraw our combat troops the Communists will in short order take over South Vietnam and a tremendous blood bath will take place.

Fidel Castro is back in the news with the information that Cuba is again in financial straits and is calling upon the Soviet Union for additional assistance. The Conservative Government which has taken over in Great Britain is slowly attempting adjustments to stave off a depression.

We will make a desperate effort to settle the Arab-Israeli War and our demands for a cease fire may be accepted within the next few days.

George Wallace is back in power in Alabama, but the Democrat Party in the State at its last regular meeting provided that he will have extreme difficulty

in going on the State's Ballot as a Presidential Candidate.

The Congressional elections this year may see a change in the Senate but probably not in the House. On the Democrat side we intend to concentrate in the Middle West and may be able to pick up a number of close seats. The seven majority on the Democrat side in the Senate is in danger but may survive.

Some of the large companies in this country in reporting their earnings show a different picture in the second quarter of 1970 from that of the second quarter in 1969. For instance, Ford Motor Company earnings in the second quarter of 1969 totaled \$180,000,000 and in the second quarter of 1970 show a change of 7.8 percent with the amount being \$166,400,000. General Electric is up 7.5 percent with the 1969 figure being \$91,373,000 and the 1970 figure being \$98,258,000. American Tel. & Tel. is down 2.3 percent. This is the largest company in our country and their earnings for the second quarter of 1969 totaled \$579,974,000 and for the second quarter of 1970 the figure is \$566,725,000.

There may be a change in some of the Committee Chairman assignments for our Committee on Appropriations in the year 1971 as the result of Mike Kirwan's death. The newspapers have started guessing here in Washington and the

first guess was made by the Evening Star in the article which follows entitled, "Rep. Kirwan's Death Starts Scramble for House Posts."

"The death today of Rep. Michael J. Kirwan, D-Ohio, sets off a scramble in the House Appropriations Committee that could result in several new subcommittee chairman assignments.

Chances are that nothing will happen officially until the new Congress convenes in January. The House has completed action on all budget bills except defense. Present chairman would be expected to see their bills through conferences with the Senate and final passage.

Kirwan headed the Appropriations Committee's Public Works subcommittee. The No. 2 man on the subcommittee is Rep. Joe L. Evins, D-Tenn., who is chairman of the subcommittee on Independent Offices, including the Department of Housing and Urban Development. He is not expected to give that up.

Behind Evins on both subcommittees is Rep. Edward P. Boland, D-Mass., who also is chairman of the Transportation subcommittee. Boland says he will not give it up unless Evins takes Public Works, leaving Boland with the opportunity of handling the HUD budget. In that case, Rep. John J. McFall, D-Calif.

would take over Transportation.

However, it seems likely that the Public Works job would go to one of the next two on the list, Rep. Jamie L. Whitten, D-Miss., or Rep. George W. Andrews, D-Ala.

Whitten, who is chairman of the Agriculture subcommittee, is considered an expert in that field, but one source said he might give serious thought to switching to Public Works.

If so, Agriculture would go to Rep. William H.atcher, D-Ky., now chairman of the District subcommittee and Rep. Robert H. Giaino, D-Conn., would take over.

If Whitten stays on Agriculture, Andrews, who is chairman of the legislative subcommittee, would take the Public Works post and Rep. Sidney R. Yates, D-Ill., would become head of Legislative, which handles the budget for Congress itself."