


1971

U.S. House Journal of William H. Natcher, vol. 30

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JOURNAL

30

OF

WILLIAM H. NATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

2ND DIST. OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME XXVI

I always believed that the amount spent on the Rayburn Building was too much. With all of our problems we could have limited the cost to about \$65 million instead of \$104 million. In the beginning when our Committee had to vote on the funding for the Rayburn Building, I voted against the amendment providing for this money. I took great delight in casting the vote of my people for the Madison Library because this building, an addition to the Library of Congress, is very much in order.

On Tuesday a week ago we appeared before the Subcommittee on Public Works of the Committee on Appropriations in the House in behalf of the Kentucky navigation, flood control and multi-purpose projects. An article appeared in the Kentucky papers entitled: "Natcher Guides State Delegation Seeking Funding of Projects." This article is as follows:

"Rep. William Natcher, D-Ky., has led a contingent of Kentuckians before a House appropriations subcommittee to ask for funding of public works projects in the Blue Grass state.

The Subcommittee on Public Works was asked for \$27,860,000 Tuesday for Kentucky projects, which includes \$8.5 million for maintenance of existing facilities.

However, a delegation representing opponents to the Booneville Dam strongly

objected to the dam's funding, while another Kentucky congressman said he wants to cut off funding of the Falmouth project.

Natcher, a member of the Appropriations Committee, said for the past 30 years his state has suffered millions of dollars worth of flood damage and numerous people have died in the floods.

Natcher appealed for funding of the Taylorsville Reservoir in Spencer County, \$7.5 million for the Cannelton Locks and Dam in Indiana and Kentucky, \$22 million for the Newburgh Locks and Dam in Indiana and Kentucky, and \$20,000 for the West Fork of Drake's Creek in Portland, Tenn.

Disagreement arose between two Kentucky congressmen over the merits of the Falmouth Dam project in the northern section of the state. Rep. M. Gene Snyder urged \$100,000 funding of the project but Rep. John C. Watts said it would wipe out several agricultural counties.

Snyder also proposed Southwest Jefferson County Floodwall be funded with \$280,000, the Eagle Creek Reservoir with \$120,000 and the Dayton, Ky., Floodwall "with a modest sum to begin construction."

Two Kentuckians, Mrs. Nancy Strange, a circuit court clerk from Shepherdsville,

and J. D. Brown, executive vice-president of the Taylorsville bank, testified in support of the Taylorsville Reservoir.

Rep. Carl D. Perkins, a Kentucky Democrat, who is head of the Education and Labor Committee, asked among other projects for \$245,000 to fund the Booneville Dam in Owsley County.

However, objections were raised by Mrs. Clarence Maggard of Hazard and her son Elmer, 25, of Lexington, who said they represented 159 petitioners against the Booneville Dam.

"The dam is a current water resource project undertaken not in response to local or national public interest but in response to vested interests," Mrs. Maggard's statement said.

The petitioners requested money for the dam be withheld until an impartial study could be made of the needs of the people in the region affected.

In other funding requests, Perkins urged inclusion in the appropriations package of \$300,000 for Red River, \$175,000 plus for Kehoe, \$575,000 for Yatesville, \$4,185,000 for Carr Fork, \$7,967,000 for Cave Run, and \$850,000 for Martin in Floyd County.

Lester Mullins, president of the Grant County Chamber of Commerce, led a delegation of local officials who

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testified in favor of the Eagle Creek Dam project in Grant and Owen counties, Kentucky.

Rep. Tim Lee Carter asked for inclusion in the appropriations bill money for Booneville, \$400,000 for the Martins Fork Project, \$7 million for the Laurel River Project and \$170,000 for the Celina Reservoir Project.

He also requested maintenance money for three operations, Wolf Creek Dam \$1,510,000; Green River Reservoir \$340,000; and Middlesboro \$30,000.

The Kentucky Republican said he is well aware of opposition to the Booneville project in his district.

"I fully appreciate the reasons for their opposition," he said.

"It is only fair that their inconvenience and loss of income be fully recognized and compensated," he said, "But let there be no doubt that I strongly support this project." "

The greatest thing that has happened to me during my lifetime next to my marriage and the birth of my two children was the day I was elected a Member of the Congress of the United States. I love and respect the Congress and when I was first elected there were a great many of them in the House who felt the same way and, in fact, I would say that all of

them did with the exception of just a mere handful.

The more I see of some of the new

Members who were elected this last time the more confused I get. To me, it is

absolutely unbelievable that the people in this country would elect and send to

the Congress men like Ronald V. Dellums of California; Don Edwards of California;

Paul N. McCloskey, Jr., of California; Phillip Burton of California; Thomas M. Rees of California; and Augustus F. Hawkins of California. Another good

example is a member of our Committee by the name of Evans who is from Colorado.

Frank E. Evans of the 3rd District of Colorado is a wild-eyed bushy browsed

rebel who is simply against the Establishment. Connecticut now has two

Members who are right unusual. One is Robert N. Glavin of the 3rd District

who is a member of the Committee on Appropriations and a man who always

represents big business interests. The former Secretary of State, Ella T. Grasso,

is another far-out Member who surprises me daily.

The State of Delaware has finally

sent us a Dupont, with this man being Pierre S. Dupont IV and a man who will

not establish any sort of a record as a Member of Congress. The State of Florida

with the exception of Sam M. Gibbons of the 6th District, has a right good

delegation. Gibbons joins with the

Louisiana has a good delegation.
Our Majority Leader, Hale Boggs, from the

In Kentucky we all try hard and are
somewhat confused over the action of
our new member from Louisville, Romano
I. Mazzoli. He had only been here one
day before he joined the dissidents and
the study group and those who are against
the establishment.

Bellums and the Abzugs and the Ryans
whenever the opportunity presents itself.
The state of Georgia has a right
good delegation. Honoluu is really
mixed up now as far as race is concerned.
One of the Senators, Hiram L. Fong is
part Japanese and a little of everything
else, and the same applies to the other
Senator, Daniel K. Inouye. The two House
Members, Spark M. Matsunaga and Patsy T.
Mink walk fast to get into every fight
against the establishment and run to get
into every big fight to spend this
country into bankruptcy. The state of
Idaho has right good Members. Illinois
has its Abner J. Mikva, Sidney R. Yates,
and Roman C. Pucinski who, of course,
are always with the dissidents. The
state of Indiana has its Andrew Jacobs,
Jr., who is against everything provided for
in the Constitution and a man with very
little training or background. The rest
of the Members from Indiana are good
Members. The state of Iowa has a good
delegation and the same applies to Kansas.

2nd District of Louisiana, is not a well man and his actions during the past two months are right unusual to say the least. The State of Maine has good Members and generally, with the exception of the new Member, Parren J. Mitchell from the 7th District, the same applies to Maryland.

Next we go to the great Commonwealth of Massachusetts and here we have Senator Edward M. Kennedy and Senator Edward M. Brooke. Silvio O. Conte of the 1st District is a rebel and it is generally conceded that the Jesuit priest, Robert F. Drinan, is a wild man. The Catholics in the House from the State of Massachusetts run away from this man Drinan as if he had the bubonic plague. The rest of the Members from Massachusetts are good Members. Michael J. Harrington of the 6th District of Massachusetts is trying to get over into the Drinan classification but I hope that he does an about-face.

The State of Michigan has its John Conyers, Jr., of the 1st District, Donald W. Riegle, Jr., of the 7th District, Charles C. Diggs, Jr., of the 13th District, John D. Dingell, of the 16th District, who are all rebels and joiners with every move which is not for the best interest of our country generally. The State of Minnesota in the main has good Members and the same applies to the State of Mississippi.

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New Mexico has good Members. Then we come to New York, and the Lord help us. Members like Shirley Chisholm, of the 12th District, Edward I. Koch, of the 17th District, Charles B. Rangel, of the 18th District, Bella S. Abzug, of the 19th District -- this is probably the most unusual Member ever elected to the Congress of the United States, William F. Ryan, of the 20th District, Herman Badillo, of the 21st District, Ogden R. Reid, of the 26th District, John

The State of New Hampshire has good Members, and then we take up New Jersey where we have the James J. Howard type, of the 3rd District, Frank Thompson, Jr., of the 4th District, Henry Helstoski, of the 9th District, and Cornelius E. Gallagher, of the 13th District. These are right unusual Members.

Missouri has really sent us some unusual new Members. William L. Clay, of the 1st District, and William L. Hungate, of the 9th District, are in the Study Group category and among those who join every movement to tear down and destroy. Just to think that Hungate would be elected to take Clarence Cannon's seat. Mr. Cannon was one of the great men in the Congress, and to think that the people in his District would send a man like Hungate is absolutely unbelievable. The balance of the Members from Missouri are good Members. The State of Nebraska has good Members and the same applies to the State of Nevada.

- 6313 -

G. Dow, of the 27th District, certainly are not outstanding Members and the fact that the people would send Members like these to Congress is amazing. North Carolina has good Members and the same applies to North Dakota. The State of Ohio, with the exception of the freak that landed this year -- John F. Seiberling, of the 14th District and a member of a right famous family in Ohio, are all good Members. The State of Oklahoma has good Members and the same can be said for the State of Oregon.

Now we take up Pennsylvania and notwithstanding the fact that we have a large delegation from this State they are good Members and all work hard.

Rhode Island and South Carolina have good Members and the same can be said for South Dakota and Tennessee. The State of Texas has some real characters, but in the main they are good Members. We all feel sorry for John Dowdy, who is charged with accepting a bribe. Dowdy is from the 11th District. I do not know whether he is guilty or not.

The State of Utah has good Members and the same can be said for the States of Vermont and Virginia. Then we take up the State of Washington, where we have Julia Butler Hansen, Thomas S. Foley and Brock Adams -- all rebels.

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We next talk Stat of West Virginia and have a state with good Members, with exception of the extreme rebel, Mar, of the 4th District. The Wisconsin, with the exception of Obey of the 7th District, has members. This man, Obey, is a troublemaker in Congress and is a troublemaker only in Congress but I presume what goes. The State of Wyoming has members and the Resident Delegate to Colorado, Jorge L. Cordova, to be hard working Commissioner. I hope I am able to say the big for Fauntroy, the new non-voter for the District of Columbia, the use of this Congress.

June 1st

If my Journal talk you might hear harsh words. Article written by the AP writer missed the boat. My Journal certainly if the Congressional Record article has been carried in press all over the United States. I receive copies of the article from who mailed them in with a note. I have received articles from California, Iowa, Maryland, and many Kentucky newspapers are probably will be received.

The article entitled "Congressman Natcher's Record on Land," and is as follows:

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- J.W.S. -

"There is the Congressional record and there is Natcher's Record.

The Congressional Record is published after every day Congress is in session and records the debates of Congress, the voters, letters the lawmakers find interesting, newspaper articles anything in fact that strikes the fancy of a congressman or senator.

Natcher's Record contains much of the same thing, but it's meant only for the eyes of Rep. William A. Natcher's children and grandchildren.

"So I will have served posterity," he says.

Natcher has been in the House of Representatives for 17-plus years. He's been keeping his journal that long, and the total now is 24 volumes, each bound in leather. The first entry is dated Jan. 6, 1954.

The Kentucky Democrat uses the most expensive white bond paper, dictates generally without notes and insists his secretaries use the same typewriter and the same color new blue ribbons. He permits no erasures insists the typing be perfect.

It is not a diary. Natcher doesn't write daily -- only when he feels he has something to be recorded for history.

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- 6316 -

"I express myself," Natcher says. "I am not bitter or ugly but I say what I think. When I believe the President is wrong I say so in the journal and tell what I think. I give my opinion about members of Congress, including the leadership. It's best that the journal be private.

"In keeping this journal I was not motivated by a desire to produce a literary or a historical manuscript but to provide something in which my children and grandchildren will find recorded events of interest so I will have served posterity."

Natcher, who has never missed a roll call, thinks he is the only member of the House who keeps such a record. He pays all the costs. The first 300-page volume cost \$21 for binding. The last was \$46.

Occasionally he goes back through his journal to see how the story-telling could have been improved and thinks volume 24 is written better and more interestingly than the earlier ones because "it has more life to it."

And, he now regards some of his earlier opinions as wrong. But the record remains pristine. "I don't change it or update it because that was the way I felt then," says Natcher.

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- 53...1 -

The journals are kept in a safe since the time someone broke into a congressional office next door.

Because unlike the Congressional Record, which is intended to be seen and read, Natcher's journal isn't."

June 2, 1971

On Sunday we sent a rocket along with all of the necessary equipment to Mars. The equipment includes television cameras and early in November the spaceship will orbit Mars taking many pictures which will be a great service to our country.

Several years ago all of the business houses in the block on Independence Avenue just above the Cannon Office Building were purchased by the Government and the land cleared making a square block. This land was to be used for a new extension to the Library of Congress. About four years ago we passed a bill naming the new extension and the name of James Madison was used. Since that time we have appropriated small amounts to start this extension underway. Last year we had a larger amount in our Appropriations Bill for the James Madison extension and this year in the Subcommittee for Legislative Appropriations we included \$72 million to complete construction of the Library Annex. Suddenly last week House Speaker

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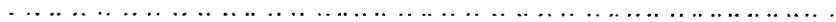
In today's paper our chairman, George H. Mahon of Texas, said that he had eloquently presented Albert's evidence of the need for a new office building but that the information "fell like seeds on barren ground." No support sprang

the process of digging the foundation. on the land with the contractor now in time a \$7 million contract is underway Independence Avenue. At the present of criticism over the use of the land on in for another session of the same kind Building and I do hope that we are not severely over the cost of the Rayburn final passage. Congress was criticized Bill comes to the floor of the House on probably will come on Friday when this pleased a lot of people but the fight \$72 million in the Bill. This has prations Bill, we voted to leave the committee met on the Legislative Appropriations yesterday at the time the full move and in our committee on Appropriations naturally are disturbed over this Library people throughout the United turmoil now for several days because the roof almost dropped off and we have had to a fourth House Office Building. The of the land from the library extension the Congress would want to change the use our speaker said that it might be that study concerning future use of this land. named and had an opportunity to make a this time until after a commission was wlttee to withhold the \$72 million at was requesting the Appropriations Committee issued a statement that he

forth and the Committee clearly indicated by its action that the fourth office building idea will not be accepted. I hope that the controversy stops here.

Yesterday an old safe that has been located on the basement level in the Capitol since 1878 was opened. Since the keys had been lost over the years, a safe expert was employed to open the safe and inside, behind a glass door is a tremendous ledger containing names of famous people all over the United States. These names were signed over a five or six year period by Mrs. Charles F. Deihm and along with the large ledger are other books and pictures along with a silver tea set. According to the ledger the President, all of the Cabinet, most of the Governors and most of the famous people living at that time signed the ledger and under instructions left by Mrs. Deihm, the safe was to be opened in 1976 to commemorate the Nation's first 200 years. All of this information was obtained after the opening of the safe and for years now this safe has been pushed over in a corner collecting dust with no one apparently knowing just why it was there or how long it had been located in the basement. The glass doors were not opened and the ledger and all of the other material remains intact for exhibition in the year 1976.

On the inside doors of the safe appeared a painted statement -- "It is



Representative Wilbur D. Mills
of Arkansas is not resisting the move
to make him President of the United
States. Wilbur Mills is chairman of
the Ways and Means Committee and is a
right able man. For weeks now he has
been traveling over the United States
addressing the Legislatures of the
different states that are now in session.
Yesterday after addressing the Illinois
Legislature, he was interrogated by
newsmen and one of the questions asked
was -- "What about your record of voting
against Civil Rights bills if you run
for President?" Mills said that it
wouldn't hurt because segregation is a
dead issue. He stated that he had
voted as he did over the years because
it was necessary to vote that way if he
was to stay in Congress. However, he
said, if he were a national candidate
he would be receptive to the wishes of
the people of the United States as he
had been to the people of his state.

the wish of Mrs. Dehm that this safe
may remain closed until July 4th 1976
then to be opened by the Chief Magis-
trate of the United States." According
to some of the old papers the Chief
Magistrate according to Mrs. Dehm is
the President of the United States and
on one of the other doors on the inside
is painted -- "In Memory of those whose
names appear upon the pages of the
albums deposited within who have
rendered distinguished services to their
country."

Several weeks ago President Nixon wrote me a letter concerning the rapid fall transit - freeway impasse and according to this letter, the District of Columbia Government and the Department of Transportation were in full compliance with the Highway Acts of 1968 and 1970. A day or two after I received the letter which was signed by the President but not prepared by him, I received a call from the White House inquiring as to whether or not I would

June 3, 1971

Several months ago John issued a statement that he was for Mills 100% and we, of course, said to him that this was strictly a conflict of interest matter. He only smiled.

Representative John C. Watts of Kentucky who is Kentucky's representative on the Ways and Means Committee is number two on the committee now on the Democrat side and if Mills should succeed in being named for either President or Vice President, John Watts would automatically become Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Several months ago John issued a statement that he was for Mills 100% and we, of course, said to him that this was strictly a conflict of interest matter. He only smiled.

Mills denied the fact that he is a candidate for President and I presume that he is making this run hoping to be named as the candidate for Vice President on the Democrat ticket next year. My guess is that this is wishful thinking.

- 0322 -

have any objection if the contents of the letter were released to the press. I stated to Richard Cook, one of the President's Assistants, that, of course, I would have no objection but in all fairness to the President, he should check the facts contained in the letter because the statement that the District Government and the Department of Transportation were in full compliance was not correct. I explained to Dick Cook why the Highway Acts of 1968 and 1970 had not been complied with and he stated, quite frankly, that the President simply signed the letter and it was prepared in the Department of Transportation. He understood full well what I meant and said that certainly the contents of the letter would not be released since the facts set forth in the letter were not correct. This letter is as follows:

Dear Bill:

The regional rail rapid transit system (METRO) project stands today at a critical point in its history. Construction work is evident in downtown Washington. The first suburban construction will begin this summer. Interruption in the downtown construction work now underway penalizes both residents and merchants, the latter of whom have already suffered business losses due to METRO construction, and delays the first day of operation.

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Unfortunately, previous delays and inflationary pressures in the economy have increased the original construction cost estimates by approximately \$450 million. In my recent message to the Congress on District affairs, I have reaffirmed my commitment to METRO and proposed a plan which would solve its new financial problems without increasing the net financial drain on the Federal Treasury.

I know of your commitment for a balanced transportation system for the nation's capital. I fully share that commitment. Because of this concern, I have reviewed the status of the D.C. Interstate Highway projects mandated by the Federal Aid Highway Acts of 1968 and 1970. My review indicates that the District Government is in full compliance with the requirements of these Acts within the constraints of judicial actions. I reaffirm my pledge to you to insure that the Federal agencies involved with these projects continue to work diligently to facilitate progress on these Interstate projects. I have asked the Secretary of Transportation to make a presentation to you and other interested Members of the Congress at your earliest convenience as to the current status of the Three Sisters Bridge and other projects named in the 1968 and 1970 Highway Acts. We are taking, and will pursue, all necessary and appropriate action within the law to expedite the construction of the Bridge.

- 6324 -

I believe these actions provide tangible evidence of both the District and Federal Governments' commitment to complete these highway projects. I request that your Subcommittee give favorable consideration to the \$34.2 million fiscal year 1971 supplemental for the District's contribution to METRO.

Sincerely,

/s/ RICHARD NIXON

I answered the President's letter after we succeeded in deleting the funds as follows:

My dear Mr. President:

This is to acknowledge receipt of and to thank you for your letter of April 27th concerning the freeway - rapid rail transit systems.

If the officials in the Department of Transportation and in the District Building had listened to you, we would have solved this impasse many months ago. Certainly I agree with you that there is a place for both a freeway system and a rapid rail transit system in our Capital City. In order to meet the tremendous day by day growth of traffic, the highway program must be carried out along with the present rapid rail transit system that is now under construction.

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- 6325 -

I do hope that the officials in the Department of Transportation and in the District Building carry out the commitments that they have recently made concerning compliance with the Highway Acts of 1968 and 1970.

You may rest assured that I will do everything within my power to be of assistance.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

/s/ William H. Natcher, M.C.

According to the figures submitted to Congress, some 41,000 of our boys in Vietnam are hooked on heroin and demands have been made that the military services turn all of the names of these men over to the health authorities throughout the United States before they are released from service. This is really a serious situation. It seems that over 40% of those in service in Vietnam have used some sort of drug during the whole time that they were stationed in Vietnam and now it appears that this tremendous number are on hard drugs.

Yesterday, Secretary of the Treasury John Connally of Texas, the only Democrat in President Nixon's cabinet, appeared before the Ways and Means

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- 6326 -

Committee attempting to sell the President's Revenue Sharing proposal. On the Ways and Means Committee we have Martha Griffiths, a former police judge of the city of Detroit, and she inquired of Mr. Connally if the State of Texas had an income tax. Mr. Connally said, "No ma'am," and then Mrs. Griffiths said that Michigan does have an income tax and that she was not interested in Michigan paying any more to help Texas meet its problems. The Secretary had just informed the Committee that the state legislatures have raised taxes in 450 different instances since 1959 and that as Governor of Texas, he raised taxes every time the legislature convened. Then, at this point, Mrs. Griffiths let him have the income tax question.

June 4, 1971

President Nixon's revenue sharing proposal is really taking a beating before the Ways and Means Committee. Yesterday the Committee issued a statement that there would be no revenue sharing legislation and this may end this proposal for the time being.

James R. Hoffa officially stepped aside as President of the Teamsters Union yesterday and according to reports this may help him receive a parole. He is now serving time in the Federal Reformatory and by virtue of his refusal to give up the presidency, this

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- 6327 -

may have reacted against his request for parole. This man has been right controversial for a number of years now and this is the case that Senator Robert Kennedy followed so closely while he was Attorney General.

The story written by the AP writer concerning this Journal is really traveling around the country. We continue receiving copies of articles from papers and today received one from the Springfield Union of Springfield, Massachusetts. The title of this article is "Natcher's...Naturally!"

The night before last I attended a reception given by the officials of the Model City Program. I have never seen as many unusual people in attendance at such a function. A great many of the directors of the Model City Program are black and they all had their white secretaries with them and judging from the number of bars and the tremendous table of food, I would assume that including expenses for the trip, hotel, meals, and everything added up, this junket must have cost the Government a half a million dollars.

You have never seen such costumes in your life. A great many of the men had red, white, and blue sport coats, others were wearing sport coats with wide red lines crisscrossed with white lines and long beards and mustaches were

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very much in order in the Model City Program according to those who were attending this reception. In a number of instances white directors were in attendance and they, of course, had a number of the members of their board and staff along for the reception and the meetings which followed. The Mayor of the City of Bowling Green, R. D. Graham, was in attendance along with Robert McCormack, the Director of the Model City Program in Bowling Green.

After the reception was over we had dinner in the main dining room of the Sonesta Hotel which by the way serves real good food. A number of the directors of the Model City Program and their staff were in the main dining room and just across from us at a large table were seated several members from the New Jersey Model City organization. One of the men in a very loud tone of voice informed the waiter that he did not want any 12 oz. steak, he wanted a big steak and he wanted the waiter to just have the chef tap the steer lightly on the left horn and while it was still dripping, to bring it in and place it before him on the table. One of the ladies seated next to him informed him that this type of steak would probably cost \$8.50 and the man said he didn't care if it cost \$18.50, he wanted them to produce it and carry out his order.

My mayor who is a right conservative individual said that he was

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- 0025 -

becoming ill and we told him not to let it happen in the dining room just because of the conversation he had heard, and if he was to be ill, to please go out into the lobby. You have never heard such conversation and carrying-on in your life, and just to think that this program, which can be a good program, is being operated by some right unusual people who apparently have no regard whatsoever for our tax money. It does seem to me that the Department of Housing and Urban Development would stop this kind of an affair from taking place because to me expenditure of federal funds for this kind of a program is outrageous.

June 5, 1971

The Mariner 9 spacecraft steered itself on a perfect course to Mars yesterday firing its onboard rocket in a way to swing into orbit around the planet a day earlier than planned. Before the midcourse correction, Mariner 9 would have missed Mars by 16,000 miles. The course change was planned to steer the spacecraft to 5,095 miles above the planet where a 14-minute engine firing will brake the spacecraft into an orbit ranging from 750 to 10,700 miles high. The television satellite now is expected to reach Mars on November 1st. The Mariner 9 was 838,000 miles from Earth and heading toward Mars at 6,383 miles per hour.

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- 6330 -

President Nixon sent a message to us yesterday calling for stepping up leasing of Federal oil lands and \$2 billion to hasten development of an atomic power reactor that breeds its own nuclear fuel. The President said that the Nation faces a growing shortage of electrical energy and in all industrial societies he said we face two challenges. They are, to find new sources of energy to fuel the economy, and to find sources of energy that will not pollute the environment. The President is of the opinion that because of its highly efficient use of nuclear fuel the breeder reactor could extend the life of our natural uranium supply from decades to centuries with far less impact on the environment than the power plants which are operating today.

The Washington Senators lost a 21-inning struggle to the Oakland A's early this morning in a 5-3 game which lasted 21 innings. The longest game the Washington Senators have ever participated in was in 1967 when they defeated the Chicago White Sox in 22 innings. I saw this game and I was as tired as the players when the game was over. Washington used 8 pitchers and each team got 16 hits.

June 8, 1971

The Soviet Union succeeded yesterday in docking the Soyuz II and the

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The good old Washington Senators are now safely resting in the cellar in the Eastern Division of the American

on a business trip. he went bankrupt and when he died, was cowboy actor and producer. Ultimately World War II. He became a right famous the Medal of Honor than any man in received more medals for valor including Africa, Italy and France. Murphy re-Division from 1942 to 1945 in North old and served in the Third Infantry airplane accident. Murphy was 46 years He was killed several days ago in an buried in Arlington National Cemetery. decorated veteran of World War II, was Yesterday Audie Murphy, the most

commonants would stay aloft. was no indication today how long the of human biological reactions. There earth's geography and its atmosphere and instruments and to make studies of the the Laboratory is to test navigation huge Laboratory. So far the mission for up more crewmen to join the three in the may be that the Soviet Union will send docked to the Salute Laboratory and it three Soyuz crewmen are now securely ranging from 131.6 to 154.8 miles. The earth every 82.2 minutes at altitudes This Laboratory has been orbiting the 66 feet long and 12 feet in diameter. Salute Laboratory totals 25 tons and is placed in orbit several days ago. The Salute, a space laboratory which was

League, 13 games out of first place. Baltimore leads in the Eastern Division and starting today the Senators will call upon a number of players from their farm clubs and radical changes will be made. Frank Howard, the home-run hitter, is not hitting home runs and the spectators attending the games during the past two weeks number about the same as the ushers.

We started the Hearings on the District of Columbia budget for Fiscal Year 1972 yesterday and we hope to finish in the next four or five weeks.

June 9, 1971

In this morning's WASHINGTON POST appears a full page add from Common Cause. This is the John Gardner organization and represents the views of the left-wingers who are scattered throughout the United States. For weeks now Mr. Gardner has attempted to obtain signatures of the Members of the House that these Members will support a resolution or an amendment fixing the date of December 31, 1971, for the close of the Vietnam War. So far he has been unable to secure a majority of the Members of the House. In the add in today's paper he is calling upon the people in this country to send telegrams to all of the Members of Congress insisting that they vote for an amendment to be offered by Representative Nedzi and

- 6333 -

Representative Whalen and that the Senate vote for the Hatfield-McGovern amendment. These amendments fix the closing date of the war as December 31, 1971.

We continue receiving clippings from papers throughout the United States concerning the Journal. It is right unusual that such a story would be carried in the number of papers that I know about. So far we have received clippings from California, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Maryland, Washington, D.C., and Okalahoma.

Yesterday after waiting for months, the Department of Highways and the Department of Transportation finally entered into contracts to comply with the Highway Act of 1970 concerning the restudy of the freeway projects. This study under the Highway Act of 1970 must be completed and submitted by the last day of this year. This simply means that after months of delay some action has finally been taken to comply with the Highway Act of 1970. If the design hearing proceeds according to the letter that I received from Secretary of Transportation Volpe, we will be in a position on our Committee to recommend appropriation of the rapid transit construction money for Fiscal Year 1971 and 1972 in the regular budget for the District of Columbia Budget for Fiscal Year 1972.

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- 6334 -

If not, I do not intend to recommend appropriation of this money.

The good old WASHINGTON POST. Tricia Nixon will be married this week to Edward Cox of New York State and everyone in this country is very much interested in this wedding. Tricia has made a good impression, I think, on the people throughout our country and is marrying into an unusually nice family of people. The wedding cake is a tier arrangement with some six or seven tiers and has been discussed in the newspapers during the last several days. In today's WASHINGTON POST appears a cartoon by Herblock with the huge tier cake and Nixon ducking some of the dripping icing along with the Chef of the White House. The top tier is designated Joblessness, the second tier, Interest Rates, third tier, price and wage boosts, fourth tier, business softness, fifth tier, revenue estimates, the sixth tier, inflation, and then down to the base with dripping icing coming from all sides. Ridicule of the first daughter is certainly not appreciated by very many people.

June 11, 1971 .

The Central Library here in our Capital City was constructed in the year 1903 with Carnegie funds. It is an obsolete structure and has been in this category for a number of years. Starting about

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six years ago, our Subcommittee on the District of Columbia decided that it was time to build a new Central Library in Washington. For a time we had difficulty with the District officials because they were more interested in spending money for a new District Building and on other projects which, to me, did not have the priority that our Central Library received every time we reviewed capital outlay projects. Six years ago we started obtaining a site and we have just about completed our new Central Library at 9th and G Streets, Northwest. I would put in the necessary funds for construction services and the Senate would take the funds out. In conference I refused to yield, and finally we started construction. Before construction began our committee insisted that one of the great architects in this country be employed to draw the plans. We succeeded in obtaining the services of Miss van der Rohe who, by the way, died several months ago, and his plans were used. In fact, a number of cities are making their plans to copy this building as quickly as possible. Including construction services, site, equipment and all construction costs were just a little over \$17 million. This will be one of the most beautiful buildings in our Capital City and, when you consider the James Madison Extension of the Library of Congress which will cost approximately \$100 million and simply come in the square building category, our Central Library

- 6336 -

project is quite an achievement. At times we have had difficulty with the Library Board, the Senate, the District officials and some troublemakers who did not want the Central Library. Our Subcommittee prevailed and this is one project that has been erected in our Capital City that was built by our Subcommittee after overcoming many, many obstacles.

Several months ago the Commissioner and the majority of the members on the Library Board decided that our Central Library should be named after Martin Luther King and the necessary motion was adopted by the Board and ceremonies held, with the new Central Library now designated as the Martin Luther King Memorial Library. Of course, Martin Luther King had nothing whatsoever to do with this Library, and Harry N. Peter Peterson, the Librarian, who gave 23 years of his life to building up the library system in our Nation's Capital, was completely ignored from the standpoint of suggestions concerning the name of the building, and especially from the standpoint of permitting Mr. Peterson to stay on after reaching retirement age until the Library was constructed. He, more than any single individual, had more to do with this particular building than anyone in the world, but the Library Board made up its mind that no concessions could be made, regardless of age, dependability, loyalty and dedication.

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- 6337 -

Today, when the Acting Director of the Library, together with the Assistant Librarians, appeared before our Subcommittee on the District of Columbia budget to testify in behalf of their request for fiscal year 1972, I informed the Acting Director that he should immediately inform the Library Board that the most important section of the Library building -- the auditorium, the main reading room, or whatever part of the building could be reasonably designated as the most important section -- was to be named the Harry N. Peterson section or room, with an appropriate marker or plaque to be installed with Mr. Peterson's name and the necessary facts concerning his services and the order dedicating that particular section in his honor, to be placed in an appropriate position where it could be seen. We informed these people that we were in earnest and if there was a mistake made on this particular matter more would be heard from us at the proper time. Three of the long-time associates of Mr. Peterson were present in the hearing room and, when I made this statement before the Subcommittee, tears appeared in their eyes and I have never seen more appreciative people in my life. Here we have a case where a man was completely ignored and discarded, you might say, after giving the most important part of his life to the library system in our Nation's Capital. The Library Board, under the law, had the

- 6338 -

right to name the building, but the most important section on the inside must be dedicated to Harry N. Peterson and, if not, the Library Board and the District officials have made a right serious mistake.

Before we concluded the hearings on the Library request we also again made a statement concerning Mrs. Catherine M. Houck, who gave 40 years of her life in the Central Library and in the library system of the District of Columbia, serving as Assistant Librarian. At the proper time we intend to name another part of the building for her, and the Library Board simply must get used to the fact that those who have done the most for the library system should receive a little recognition. I feel much better down deep in my heart and believe that our action is correct.

June 16, 1971

The Attorney General filed a right unusual suit yesterday. The suit was against the New York Times and the government requested a temporary restraining order which would forbid the Times immediately from continuing its Vietnam series of articles and a permanent injunction is requested banning any further publication of the documents. During the time that Robert McNamara was Secretary of Defense and the war in

Vietnam was not going too well, it was agreed that an intensive study should be made of the war and any and all moves and agreements recorded fully. Those assigned to make this study in the Department of Defense succeeded in bringing forth some forty volumes. The report was given a top secret classification and has remained in the Department of Defense since the time that McNamara went out as Secretary of Defense. The study was commissioned in 1967 and when completed covered United States policy in Indo-China from World War II to the spring of 1968. In addition to our participation in the war in Vietnam it was agreed that the study should go back and begin with the period immediately following World War II and especially during the time that France was in Vietnam finally pulling out after losing some 55,000 men.

Someone obtained a copy of this report, which of course was voluminous, and turned it over to the New York Times. Beginning on Sunday of last week, the New York Times started a series of articles printing the report almost word for word. A certain portion of the report emphatically shows that President Johnson ordered public silence initially on a critical decision on April 1, 1965 which started the massive buildup of American ground forces in the Vietnamese war. The basic shift in U. S. strategy from defense

- 6340 -

and retaliation to offense and calculated escalation seeped out just a little in later months, but the orders, details, and consequences of that change described as pivotal were disclosed for the first time publicly in the secret documents which are now in the possession of the New York Times. Administrative officials were instructed to take all possible precautions to avoid premature publicity on the President's April 1st decision on a change of mission for two U. S. Marine battalions which had landed in DaNang on March 8, 1965 for air base defense and for an initial increase of 18,000 to 20,000 more U. S. troops in Vietnam. In fact, at this time the United States was embarking upon the first use of major combat forces in a land war in Asia since the Korean conflict of the early 1950's. A part of the report was that McGeorge Bundy, President Johnson's National Security Advisor, told him in a memo dated February 7, 1965 that it was advisable to keep before Hanoi the carrot of our desisting as well as the stick of continued pressure and further that we also should conduct the application of force so that there is always a prospect of worse to come. This, of course, was all before the Tonkin Gulf Resolution and is quite a conflict insofar as the information that the public generally received back during this period of time.

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- 6341 -

Headlines have appeared throughout the United States in the newspapers and I know that this must be embarrassing to the Department of Defense and to our State Department. A portion of the report deals with our relations with several friendly countries and certain secret information concerning our dealings with these particular countries has been released in the articles and unless prevented by injunction more will be released by the New York Times.

The publisher of the New York Times in a very brief concise statement that the Times will not discontinue the publication of the series and will not accept the request of the Attorney General that the printed copy of the report be returned to the Department of Defense, but will comply, of course, with any orders of a court of final jurisdiction.

At one time the New York Times of course was recognized as probably the leading newspaper in this country, but I do not believe that this is the situation today. It reminds me somewhat of the Louisville Courier-Journal and the Washington Post and since these three newspapers are so bitterly opposed to the President and to both the Johnson and the Nixon Administration policies concerning Vietnam, anything, regardless of how it was obtained, would be printed

- 6342 -

if the result showed confirmation to some extent of the editorial policies of these particular newspapers. Certainly the court order should enjoin the publication of this report and the New York Times should be forced to return the report to the Department of Defense. It seems to me that my friend, Mel Laird, the Secretary of Defense, should know who released the report by this time and if not, the many agencies of the government which could obtain such information right quickly must be instructed to ferret out the culprit.

The Tonkin Gulf incident, of course, took place late in the summer of 1964 and was followed of course by a full scale air war. This was the first of the series published by the Times, and the second installment covered the months between the Tonkin Gulf incident and the beginning of the air war in March of 1965. The decision which was reached but not revealed during President Johnson's decision to commit ground troops, according to the Pentagon report, and according to the Pentagon report was recognized as a departure from long held policy that had momentous implications. The study at this point alluded to the policy axiom since the Korean war that another land war in Asia should be avoided.

The Lieutenant Governor of Virginia

- 6343 -

J. Sargeant Reynolds was buried yesterday. He was only 34 years old and was one of our real prospects for a successful political future. He had a malignant brain tumor and died within a few months after discovery of the tumor.

June 21, 1971

A federal judge in New York City refused to grant a permanent injunction against the New York Times which would have prohibited publication of a series of articles on the Vietnam archives. It now appears that a former employee of the Department of Defense secured a copy of the study made and not only turned over to the Times Thermofax copies but also offered copies to Senator McGovern and other Members of the House and the Senate. Judge Murray Gurfein, the District Judge, lifted the temporary ban he had placed on the publication of the articles and the government immediately appealed to the U. S. Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals issued an order forbidding the Times to publish the documents or stories until at least on noon Monday. A three judge panel of the Court of Appeals is to hear the government's case this morning.

A District Judge here in Washington refused to grant a permanent injunction against the Washington Post, who had also started carrying a series of articles, and this decision was immediately appealed

- 6344 -

with the same action as in the New York case.

It now develops that Representative Paul McCloskey, Jr., the Republican from California who is protesting President Nixon's right to reelection, maintains that he too has a copy which was turned over to him by Daniel Ellsberg. The FBI is now searching for Ellsberg. Apparently Mr. Ellsberg made a number of Xerox copies of the 7,000 page study of the Vietnam war. Ellsberg is now on the staff of M.I.T. He was a former government economist in the Department of Defense. He was publicly named as the source of the secret documents Wednesday night by a former New York Times reporter Sidney Zion.

Release of the study and publication has brought forth a number of reactions from Members of Congress and from newspapers throughout our country. One cartoon shows the Attorney General with a pair of scissors clipping portions of the New York Times and then handing over the paper for delivery to the public. A number of Senators, including Kennedy of Massachusetts, Hartke of Indiana, and Curtis of Nebraska, insist that the New York Times had a right to publish the documents. In the House, 62 Congressmen defended the Times and called on the Nixon Administration to release the full

- 6345 -

Pentagon study from which the newspaper already had published extensive excerpts.

June 24, 1971

In reporting out the Appropriations bill for State, Justice, and Commerce, our attention was called to the fact that the Supreme Court had made a request for an automobile and a chauffeur for each of the Justices. The Chief Justice, for a number of years now, has had an automobile furnished by the government and this car has a chauffeur on the Federal payroll. The funds requested for hire of automobiles for Associate Justices and Court staff, reception and representation funds were disallowed. Automobiles are purchased by the government by paying \$500 a year and at the close of the year the automobiles are turned in and a new car furnished by the manufacturer. In addition to the Associate Justices, the Supreme Court decided to be magnanimous in its request and to request automobiles also for the Court staff. Reception and representation funds are ordinarily approved for the State Department but the request for the Supreme Court was overwhelmingly defeated. This, of course, would be used, if approved, for liquid refreshments and other refreshments at gatherings held by the Supreme Court Justices. The present Supreme Court of course has inherited a lot of criticism directed to the Court generally as a result of the Warren Court. The

- 6346 -

people still are right critical about a number of decisions handed down recently by the Supreme Court and the present Court has handed down one or two recently which do not meet generally with the approval of the people.

I recall several years ago when we increased the salaries of the Members of Congress, the Judiciary generally, and for all of the Legislative employees, the request to increase the salaries of the Associate Justices and the Chief Justice on the Supreme Court was denied. The Associate Justices receive \$60,000 per year salary and the Chief Justice receives \$62,500 per year.

For the first time in a great many years, the Senate voted Cloture yesterday hoping to end general debate on the Selective Service Act which has been pending before the Senate now for several weeks. The vote was 65 to 27 in favor of Cloture, which, of course, was more than the two-thirds vote required. Under Rule 22 of the Senate, the debate will continue after the Cloture vote, but under this rule a maximum of one hour for each Senator is all that is permitted. Up until the Cloture vote, any Senator could continue on and on. Senators John Stennis of Mississippi and Strom Thurmond of South Carolina voted for Cloture and these two gentlemen all down through the

- 6347 -

years have been very much against cutting off debate. In fact, Strom Thurmond established one of the all time records for a filibuster with his time extending, as I recall, some twenty odd hours.

President Nixon has now decided to send to the Hill a copy of the secret forty-seven volume Pentagon study on the Vietnam war. This move comes just a little late because the Circuit Court of Appeals here in the District of Columbia has ruled that the Washington Post may continue publishing its stories of this secret study after waiting until Friday which would give the government time to appeal to the Supreme Court if it so desires. The Boston Globe, the New York Times, the Post, and certain newspapers in the Knight Syndicate, are publishing excerpts and parts of the secret report. In this morning's Washington Post the headlines conveyed the news that the Post was upheld by the Appeals Court with a publication ban to extend only two days. The Justice Department now says that it may not appeal the case to the Supreme Court. With everyone on the Hill apparently having copies of the secret report, which might even include some of the pages, and with the Court of Appeals here in Washington reversing the District Court order it seems to me that the President's move to

- 6348 -

send the report to the Hill and the action of the Attorney General in probably not appealing the case makes the whole question now moot. Again, I still say that this report was not so secretive that the Members of Congress could not have it and the same applies to the people in this country. This war was a serious mistake, and, notwithstanding the fact that it is our longest war, any reasons set forth in reports as to the facts should be released.

From time to time in the newspaper we read articles which at least change the subject. The little lady in Australia who gave birth to nine babies took up quite a bit of space. Two of the children were stillborn, and one by one the other seven died over a period of several days. It seems that this lady had been given a fertility drug and the result was nine children. The babies were premature and each weighed just a little over a pound. The lady's name is Mrs. Leonard Broderick, aged 29, and she and her husband live in Sydney, Australia. According to the press, this established an all time record as far as number is concerned.

We presented our Appropriations bill yesterday for Agriculture, Environmental and Consumer Protection for fiscal year 1972. We were advised in advance that an

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amendment would be offered by Representative Reuss of Wisconsin which would bring about a halt in the P.L. 566 Small Watershed Program. The amendment provided that there would be no additional channelization on any project throughout the United States or work of a similar nature pending a study and future directives from the Congress. This amendment was the brainchild of the anti-pollutionists, who have overnight gathered unto themselves a considerable following, and with great sounds being made against all legislation on the books which is of great assistance to the American farmer and especially against a considerable portion of our Soil Conservation Program. Certainly the Members of Congress are against pollution and a great many of us know that we do have considerable pollution of our water, air, and land. It has reached the point where it must be stopped but at the same time the do-gooders cannot be permitted to destroy our programs which help feed and clothe our people and conserve the 636 million acres of land which are tillable. Unless we protect our land and permit the farmer to raise the food for our people we will really be in serious trouble. I led the fight against the amendment, and on a Roll Call we succeeded in winning 278 to 129. This is the first test brought to the Floor of the House by the anti-pollutionists who will be heard from time after time

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- 6350 -

in the future. They will win some battles, which they are entitled to win, and must lose some like the one yesterday which would not aid in preventing pollution but would bring about irreparable damage to a federal program started in 1935 and added to at the time the Small Watershed bill was passed in 1954. This was quite a victory for our Committee and for the people generally.

One of the murder cases now appearing in most of the papers pertains to the murder of Joseph A. Yablonski, his wife and daughter in Pennsylvania. Yablonski is the man who ran against W. A. "Tony" Boyle for the presidency of the United Mine Workers last year and shortly after a very close election with the results still in dispute, Yablonski and his wife and daughter were brutally murdered in their home in Pennsylvania. The murders took place during the nighttime and judging now from the confession of a man by the name of Claude A. Vealey, who admits participating with two other men in the murders, it must have been simply awful. According to the statement signed by Vealey, a man by the name of Tony was to pay for the killings and the name Tony is very much in the news today. The President of the United Mine Workers is W. A. "Tony" Boyle. Mr. Boyle and the attorney for the United Mine Workers have appeared on almost every television

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- 6351 -

program in the last twenty-four hours stating that their "Tony" is not the "Tony" mentioned by the murderer. Time will tell.

June 26, 1971

A piece of furniture from the collection of Anna Thomson Dodge sold in London this week for \$415,800. The \$415,800 price was for a Louis XVI table made by a cabinetmaker who served the French Court and at one time was owned by a Russian empress. The table was sold by the Soviet Union in 1930 and at that time was purchased by Mr. Dodge. This table, along with other items sold for \$3.1 million. Mrs. Dodge was living in England at the time of her death, and was 103 years of age. She left an estate of well over \$100 million and was an immigrant piano teacher when in 1896 she married Horace Elgin Dodge who had less than \$1 to his name.

There was a public offering of \$1,354,000 Class B common shares of Washington Post Company stock at \$26 a share in New York during the past week. \$1,294,000 is being underwritten and the balance of \$60,000 is offered directly to employees and newspaper circulation dealers. The Post owns and operates in addition to the newspaper Newsweek and WTOP television 9. At the time of the

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- 6352 -

death of Mr. Meyers, the Post was about ready to go under and Philip Graham, his son-in-law, succeeded in not only saving the Post but set up a successful organization that finally controlled Newsweek and the television station. At the time Graham committed suicide, his wife, Kay Graham, was left in control of a successful operation. The issuance of the common shares in the Washington Post Company indicates to me that the Post may be back on the old road.

The Supreme Court called for an extraordinary hearing at 11 o'clock today in the battle between the government and the Washington Post and the New York Times over the power to restrain publication of a secret Pentagon history on the Vietnam war. Acting on urgent petitions from the Times and the Justice Department the Court continued a ban on publication of some of the papers, but agreed to consider today the constitutional issues of press freedoms and government claims for national security that have raged for two weeks in the press and in the courts.

A warrant was issued last night for the arrest of Daniel Ellsberg on charges of unauthorized possession of top secret government documents. Ellsberg, who is now on the staff at M.I.T. disappeared after being named as the source of con-

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- 6353 -

controversial secret Pentagon documents leaked to the New York Times and to other newspapers and Members of Congress. Ellsberg's former wife signed an affidavit that Ellsberg was making Xerox copies of the documents which carried the top secret classification back during the month of October 1969. She stated in her affidavit that she mentioned the possibility of his actions being criminal but he answered that there was no Official Secret's Act in this country. Ellsberg at the time was employed by the Defense Department and authored a portion of the 47 volumes of the history of the moves of our government in Vietnam.

Another development took place today when the Chicago Sun Times in an article said that the Nixon Administration was told by the Central Intelligence Agency in 1969 that it could immediately withdraw from Vietnam and all of Southeast Asia and remain just as it is for another generation.

The situation in India as the result of the East-West Pakistan civil war is serious. Food and drugs are being flown in daily and India has called upon the other countries of the world for assistance. Hundreds of thousands of East Pakistani refugees are living in huts and concrete pipes in India and dying by the hundreds each day. The major aid

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- 6354 -

giving nations, led by the World Bank, have agreed to postpone indefinitely any new economic assistance to Pakistan.

All kinds of records are being established in the sale of antique furniture and also in famous paintings. During the week Titian's Death of Actaeon was sold for \$4,032,000 at a London auction and an American art dealer living in England, E. Julius Weitzner, was the purchaser. These tremendous prices are hard to believe, but after Capital Gains and other taxes estimated at over 70% the final amount received by the seller is considerably less than the sale price.

June 29, 1971

The Supreme Court yesterday reversed unanimously the conviction and five-year sentence of former heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali-Cassius Clay for refusing military induction. A District Court in Houston, Texas, handed down a five-year sentence and \$10,000 fine pursuant to a jury verdict composed of six men and six women and the case then went on to the Court of Appeals, and finally to the Supreme Court. Cassius Clay's plea was that as a member of the Black Muslims he had religious and conscientious scruples against wars and killing in general and that he should not have been inducted into regular military service. The Justice Department questioned Clay's

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sincerity and maintained that the religious basis for his antiwar beliefs was a figment of the imagination. The decision of the Court was 8 to 0, with Thurgood Marshall refusing to participate due to the fact that he had engaged to a certain extent on one side of the case before his confirmation as a Justice of the Supreme Court. This case has been followed carefully by the people in this country, and especially the servicemen, and the Supreme Court's decision will not be well received.

The Supreme Court has not handed down a decision in the New York Times-Washington Post case concerning publication of top secret documents and, after hearing additional arguments, will take more time to decide the case. Immediately after the case was appealed to the Supreme Court a number of other papers were publishing excerpts of the top secret papers and then President Nixon decided to send a complete set of papers, consisting of 47 volumes, to the U. S. Senate and to the Speaker of the House. This, to a certain extent, will place the Supreme Court in a position where it can hold that this is a violation of the First Amendment and that, judging from the action taken since publication by the two newspapers, the documents should no longer be classified top secret and withheld from the public.

- 6356 -

The House refused yesterday again to call for a faster ending of the Indochina war, but the antiwar forces achieved their biggest vote ever in losing, 176 to 219. Last week on the Nedzi-Whalen amendment, the antiwar forces only had 158 votes. The vote came on a proposal to order House conferees on the bill extending the military draft law for two years to accept the Mansfield amendment added by the Senate. The Mansfield amendment provided that U. S. policy is to end the war at the earliest practicable date, subject to release of American prisoners, and requested the President to set a date not later than 9 months from enactment for final withdrawal of troops. This amendment, of course, is not mandatory and comes only as a suggestion and a test concerning the feeling of the Members of Congress.

My people believe that this war could have been won time after time without using nuclear weapons, and since it has developed into a no-win war they want it to end now and want our prisoners released. I voted for both amendments which I have described herein and, to be quite frank, this is a real change from the way I have felt for many months. President Nixon was elected during a campaign where he promised the people that he knew how to bring the war to an end, and a quick end, but did not say

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- 6357 -

then what his plan consisted of. It now appears that this war will go on and on, and since they have decided not to win the war we must simply turn this page of our history with the knowledge that our entrance into this war was a serious mistake and this is the first time in the history of our country that we have ever refused to win and have withdrawn our forces.

On the first amendment Perkins, Mazzoli, Snyder and I voted for the amendment and Carter, Stubblefield and Watts against the amendment. Yesterday Perkins, Mazzoli, Snyder, Watts and I voted for the amendment and Stubblefield and Carter against the amendment. The Lexington Herald, which is the largest newspaper in Representative Watts' District, has carried two editorials concerning the ending of the war and this paper is very much in favor of a vote to end the war. In the editorial on June 24 we find a statement that Congressmen Watts, Stubblefield and Carter might be joining their other Kentucky colleagues, Perkins, Mazzoli, Snyder and Natcher, who voted for the pull-out date. They almost called the shot.

I have just received a letter from F. Edward Hebert, Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, concerning the delivery of the secret documents to his Committee from the Speaker.

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- 6358 -

The study entitled "United States-- Vietnam Relationships, 1945-1967" is now available to the Members of the House. The rules to be followed by the Members in the use of the material explains that the material will not be removed from the Committee room and a Committee staff member will be in the room at all times while the material is being examined. The Members using the material will be listed and the staff member will maintain a list showing the time of arrival and departure of the Member examining the material. The Chairman calls attention to section 793(d) of Title 18 of the U. S. Code which provides that anyone who lawfully has possession of documents, code books, sketches, blueprints and so forth the property of the government and willfully causes this material to be delivered, transmitted or communicated to any person not entitled to receive same shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 10 years or both.

It just so happens that a great many of us in Congress are acquainted with this provision of the Code and I presume that the same provision will apply to Daniel Ellsberg, the trusted government employee who made copies of the entire set and started delivering it around as if it was a newspaper.

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- 6359 -

June 30, 1971

The three Soviet cosmonauts aboard the record-breaking Salute spacecraft returned to Earth last night but were found mysteriously dead by the recovery crews. There was no indication what had happened and this was really a surprise since the return to Earth passed without a hitch and all of the systems were functioning normally. The three men had been in orbit since their Soyuz 11 craft took them aloft on June 6th. They used the same craft to return to Earth from the Salute spacecraft where they had spent a record 24 days in orbit. The landing was a smooth landing and the three men were found strapped in their seats.

The Supreme Court is still taking a little more time to decide the New York Times, Washington Post cases but I am still guessing that a decision will be handed down permitting the continuation of the stories started by these two newspapers.

President Nixon is up to his old tricks again. Yesterday he vetoed a bill providing \$2 billion for an accelerated public works program but announced at the same time that he would approve a nearly completed measure providing \$2.2 billion for public service jobs. The vetoed bill would

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- 6360 -

have created jobs by building sewers, water plants and other public works. The bill that the President favors would underwrite jobs for extra policemen, firemen, teachers and hospital workers for a maximum of two years if unemployment exceeds 4.5 percent. Unemployment is now 6.2 percent of the labor forces.

A House-Senate Conference Committee completed action yesterday on all provisions of a two year draft extension bill with the exception of the Senate's disputed "End the War Amendment". The conferees agreed to authorize the end of college undergraduate deferments but with a proviso that those having deferments for the 1970-1971 academic year can finish out their college careers. The conferees agreed on an amount considerably higher than the Nixon Administration \$1 billion military pay increase.

District of Columbia Delegate Walter E. Fauntroy is now battling with the members of the District of Columbia Committee and the Ways and Means Committee. This past weekend on television he said that eight of the Ways and Means Committee democrats lied to him about filling a vacancy on the Committee for the District of Columbia which would have, if filled with a liberal Member, given the liberals one vote majority. Edith Green

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of Oregon was selected by the Ways and Means Committee and this kept control by the Chairman John McMillan of South Carolina. Fauntroy said that Wilbur Mills, The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, lied and that although Carl Albert, The Speaker, made a lot of promises none were carried out. In today's Washington Post his picture appears on the front page and the title of the article is "Fauntroy, Rep. Cabell Clash IN D. C. Hearing." Earl Cabell of Texas is Chairman of the subcommittee on the District of Columbia Committee that Fauntroy serves on and when Fauntroy decided to take too much time in questioning witnesses, Cabell called his hand. So far, Fauntroy has accomplished nothing for the District of Columbia and shows clearly that he is nothing but a trouble maker.

The Pakistani refugee problem is most serious each day. Those from East Pakistan continue pouring into India and India is unable to feed and clothe these people. Very few of them will return to East Pakistan since the bloody fighting started last March 25th by the Bengali dissidents and forces of Pakistani President Yahya Khan.

July 6, 1971

Virginia and I spent the Fourth of July weekend at Rehoboth Beach in Delaware. We had a wonderful time and the

- 6362 -

weather was simply perfect. During our stay I had an opportunity to purchase three sword canes to add to my collection. They were priced right and are well made.

During the past several days we have continued to read about the Pentagon papers and the action of the Supreme Court refusing injunctive relief to prevent publication of the papers. This decision of course should not have surprised the people and now we will see what President Nixon decides to do as to Ellsberg and those who have violated the criminal section of the law.

The Fourth of July celebrations are not like they used to be. People are too busy and have too much on their minds to either remember or to give thanks for their blessings. As William Allen White once said, "Liberty is the only thing you can not have unless you are willing to give it to others." All of us should read these words more often.

This man Fauntroy is not doing the District of Columbia any good. The editorials that have appeared in the papers this past week concerning his actions show that he has not placed himself in a position to receive much cooperation from the Members of Congress. One of the papers said that to a surprising degree for a new man on Capitol Hill

District Delegate Walter A. Fauntroy has been recently embroiled in a couple of organizational toubles with the Congressional establishment and that it should startle no one that he has come out second best. Mr. Fauntroy seems to make people mad instead of placing them in a position to want to help him and to do more for our Capital City.

Over the weekend there were a number of articles concerning the Highway Act of 1968 and 1970. According to the papers, Secretary of Transportation Volpe is now prodding the court on the Three Sisters Bridge suit so that our Committee will release the money for fiscal year 1971 and also approve the 1972 request. This injunction suit was filed in October of 1969 and is still pending. The Attorney General's office has been dragging its feet and the same applies to the District Government.

This man, Colonel Hassan, is now in a ruckus with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare over the \$197,848 grant to be used in the drug program here in Washington. This is the same man who filed an \$8 million suit against Representative Robert Giaimo, a member of my Committee who, by the way, not only wants to run the committee, but apparently is ready and willing to carry out the assignments from most any kind of an organization.

By virtue of the speech that he made calling Colonel Hassan an anti-Semitic manipulator and embezzler he is now confronted with a future that might be serious. The speech was made in New Haven, Connecticut and not on the Floor of the House. This, of course, was a serious mistake.

The recent proposal made by the North Vietnamese at the Paris peace talks is receiving every consideration by this Administration. The proposal is that all of the prisoners would be released providing this country sets a fixed date during the year 1971 for removal of all of our forces out of South Vietnam. Henry Kissinger, the Presidential advisor, is now in Saigon and Paris to see just what we should do about this last proposal.

July 12, 1971

On Saturday of last week I attended the annual convention of the American Legion of Kentucky which was held in Lexington. I spoke to the convention on Saturday morning and following my speech was awarded the Distinguished Service Award for 1971. This to me is quite an honor and especially do I appreciate the statement which was engraved on the beautiful plaque which was presented to me by John W. Adams, Jr., the Department

Commander and Ray A. Beyer, Department Adjutant.

The title of my speech was "National Security in the Seventies" and I started out with the statement that a major drive is now underway to discredit the military in this country. I developed this subject and showed that this was one of the most serious problems confronting the Congress today. There has been a steady escalating attack on the entire United States defense organization in recent years and to me the assault is probably broader, more intensified and varied than at any other time in history. I believe that today and at all times in the future we must resolve that our domestic problems can and will be solved and that at the same time we can maintain adequate forces for the protection of our people. It is imperative that we meet both problems because if not, we shall meet neither.

The Washington Post carried an editorial yesterday entitled, "A Trench Is a Trench Is a ...". This editorial discusses the agreement that Secretary Volpe and Secretary Morton have made concerning the connection of the Southwest Freeway and the Potomac River Freeway. The editorial goes on to state that it is part of the freeway system that the city has been ordered to complete under the Highway Act of 1968 and that

- 6366 -

Representative William H. Natcher wants to see this road before his subcommittee will release this city's overdue contribution toward building the Metro. They continue as in the past to set me up for a slight butchering which they had hoped for years would be sufficient to stop freeways and place this good newspaper in a position of continuing to dictate the major policies of our Nation's Capital. So far they have failed on this matter.

The asking price for our surrender by the North Vietnamese is more than the President will accept. The North Vietnamese in their recent proposal demanded that all military personnel and equipment be removed from Vietnam by next January 1st and in the meantime that hostilities be suspended and Vietnamization be discontinued. They also demanded that the Thieu regime be dumped and that the United States bear full responsibility for war damage to North and South Vietnam with these being the concessions that must be complied with before the United States prisoners of war are released.

The situation in Pakistan continues serious and nobody knows how many really have died, but estimates now run over 200,000. The guerilla war fighting continues and West and East Pakistan are certainly not back together at this time.

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- 6367 -

July 13, 1971

Shortly after Carl Albert was elected Majority Leader, I made certain observations in this journal concerning his ability, and then again after he was elected Speaker. I have always liked Carl Albert, but have known all down through the years that he is not a man of courage and must have around him strong men in order to carry out his duties. When Mr. Rayburn was alive and Carl Albert was Majority Whip, he had no difficulty. After Mr. McCormack was elected Speaker and Carl Albert was elected Majority Leader the Members of Congress soon observed the difference in strong leadership and the kind that never seemed to be able to cope with the problems confronting the Congress. Today the ultra-liberals in the House have mounted a campaign against Carl Albert and one of the new Members from New York, a man by the name of Badillo, became so infuriated against Carl Albert's action in regard to the Nedzi-Whelan amendment that he charged Albert on the Floor with deliberate and malicious sabotage. This, of course, is unprecedented in the House and especially from a freshman Member. It is common gossip now that in the House Democratic Cloakroom the liberals are saying that Carl Albert is the only man in the House of Representatives who could make

ex-Speaker John McCormack look like a statesman. 143 House Democrats voted in favor of the Nedzi-Whelan anti-war amendment and only 83 Democrats voted against the amendment. Carl Albert stayed with the President and voted against the amendment much to the disapproval of the ultra-liberals on the Democratic side.

I like Carl Albert, but he is not constructed either physically or mentally to be Speaker of the House of Representatives and I predict that he will serve out the 92nd Congress and then retire as a Member of Congress.

July 15, 1971 .

Senator Edward M. Kennedy denies that he is a candidate for President in 1972, but all of his actions indicate that he is running full-steam ahead for this assignment. He is now spending most of his time before a special subcommittee hearing testimony concerning a health plan which will cover all of our people. The American Medical Association vigorously opposes such a plan and yesterday the Senator said that the American Medical Association puts the lives and well being of American citizens below its own special interests in ordering its priorities and that it

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deserves to be ignored, rejected, and forgotten. The polls show Kennedy now ahead of Muskie and if President Nixon is unable to bring the war to a close and the economic situation fails to improve, then either Kennedy or Muskie would have a good chance to win next year.

We hear more about pollution today than at any time in the history of this country. Of course, with more people and most of our rivers polluted it is a serious matter. Overnight organizations have come into existence setting up offices and programs for environmental protection and as they go along have solicited hundreds of thousands of dollars from the public. Suits have been filed for months now seeking to enjoin construction of bridges, highways, flood control reservoirs, canals, and many other public works projects. After some twenty years Congress finally decided to construct the Tennessee Tombigbee Waterway which would connect the Tennessee River with the Tombigbee River and in connecting the two a 253 mile canal would be constructed across northern Alabama and Mississippi. This project is designed to link the Gulf of Mexico at Mobile with the Tennessee and the Ohio Rivers. The environmentalists in their suit charge that the waterway would violate the National Environmental Policy Act in

- 6370 -

that it would connect two river systems that had evolved separate life systems. This is a serious matter and this suit may prevail. Certainly we must stop pollution of our air, land and water as much as possible and as soon as possible, but a number of these organizations are collecting money and simply causing trouble.

Nearly one-half million telephone workers across the country walked off their jobs yesterday and we now have a full grown telephone strike. We may have another railroad strike next month so apparently we will have problems on into the future again as to whether or not Congress should intercede as it has on three occasions with railroad strikes.

The news media now carries stories to the effect that Chou-En-lai is willing to attend a revived Geneva conference on Indochina. This, to me, is the best indication that we have had in years now that maybe something can be done in regard to solving the Indochina problems. Over 50,000 of our boys have lost their lives and France lost 54,000 or 55,000 and the situation certainly is no better now in North and South Vietnam than it was back in the days of 1954.

The Senate yesterday sustained President Nixon's veto of a proposed

\$2 billion emergency public works program which was designed to place 200,000 unemployed in the employed category. The vote was 57 to 36 to override and this, of course, was five votes short of the two-thirds necessary. President Nixon is establishing somewhat of a record in regard to vetoes.

July 16, 1971

Last night President Nixon announced in a dramatic television broadcast to the nation that he had accepted an invitation from Premier Chou En-lai to visit China sometime before May 1972. The invitation was extended to the President by the Chinese leader through Henry A. Kissinger, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs who visited Peking on his recent around the world tour. This was the first time a high American official has visited the Chinese capital since the Communists gained control of the country more than two decades ago. It was believed by the Congress that Kissinger was in Pakistan on July 9th to the 11th, but in fact the President disclosed last night that on these dates Kissinger had gone to Peking.

The fact that our President has decided to go to Communist Red China must have really created quite a bit of

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- 6372 -

excitement throughout the Far East. The countries in this section of the world believe that loss of face is one of the most serious matters that ever confronts any country in the world. The fact that our President will journey to Red China must have changed the shape of our face in a great many countries when this announcement was made today. This reminds me somewhat of when President Eisenhower promised to bring the war in Korea to a close and when he simply waved the white flag and brought the war to a close. Harry Truman could have performed this service many many times while he was President. President Nixon in his campaign for the office of President in 1968 said that he had a secret plan which would bring the war in South Vietnam to a successful close in a hurry. He stated that he could not divulge the plan at that time but that it would accomplish this purpose. This secret plan has not worked and whatever it is or was at that time has made no effect toward bring the war in South Vietnam to a close. We understand in Congress that the Soviet Union after many talks with our people in the State Department sympathizes to some extent with our position at this time in wanting to close out the war and bring our boys home with our prisoners to be released, but inform our people that they are unable to force the North Vietnamese to accede to our request. The inference

- 6373 -

is that Communist Red China has more influence over the North Vietnamese at this particular time than the Soviet Union. Maybe this is the situation, and our President has decided to go to the Peoples' Republic of China and urge that they take the necessary action which will bring the war in Vietnam to a close and permit us to withdraw all of our combat forces and bring home the prisoners that are now held by the North Vietnamese in North Vietnam. The President's announcement which he made last night was also released in Peking at the same time. This joint announcement stated that knowing of President Nixon's expressed desire to visit the Peoples' Republic of China Premier Chou En-lai on behalf of the government of the Peoples' Republic of China has extended an invitation to President Nixon to visit China at an appropriate date before May 1972. The announcement went on to state that President Nixon accepted this invitation with pleasure. In the President's announcement on television last night he stated to the American people that on a number of occasions during the past three years he had pointed out to the people that there could be no stable and enduring peace without the participation of the Peoples' Republic of China and its 750 million people. This, according to the President was one of the reasons

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why he had initiated the move to open the door for more normal relations between our two countries. The meeting which will take place between the leaders of China and the United States is, according to President Nixon, to be held to seek a normalization of relations between the two countries and also to exchange views on questions of concern to the two sides. The President went on to state that our action in seeking a new relationship with the Peoples' Republic of China will not be at the expense of our old friends, and that it was not directed against any other nation. He said that we can have friendly relations with all nations and that any nation can be our friend without being any other nation's enemy.

President Nixon closed by saying that he had taken this action because of his profound conviction that all nations will gain from a reduction of tensions and a better relationship between the United States and the Peoples' Republic of China.

Peace not just for our generation but for future generations on this earth is the spirit in which the President intends to operate according to his televised message last night. Along with a great many Members of the Congress, I was amazed to hear the statement of the

- 6375 -

President. In fact it made me right ill to think that he was so desperate with the 1972 election just around the corner that such a move should be made and possibly could be to the best interests of our country. I am still of the opinion that we could have won this war time after time if they had let us fight it and this would have taken place without the use of atomic weapons. The no-win policy established by President Johnson's Administration and now continued by the Nixon Administration certainly creates a new era insofar as our country is concerned, one that the historians will record with sadness. The North Vietnamese in their arrogant, mean, manner have refused to arbitrate at the peace talks in Paris or to make any reasonable move which would permit this Administration to bring the war to somewhat of an honorable conclusion. Now our President has decided that a little humiliation and a little more degradation will not hurt us anymore at this time. The people in Indochina generally, Japan, the Philippines and in a great many other countries of the world must have been startled by receipt of this news. Today the Committee that I am Chairman of has been in session and the Republican Members on this Committee indicated clearly by their actions, even though they did not voice their opinions, that this was a sad day for the United States of America.

- 6376 -

July 19, 1971

Along with the headlines concerning the President's conference in China, The Sunday Star carried a picture and a story on the front page entitled "The Ghost Bridge." The article is continued over onto another page in the paper and consumes the entire page, setting forth a great many of the facts concerning the rapid rail transit-freeway dispute. The article goes on to state that Secretary of Transportation Volpe has not played fair with the Congress, and the reporter who wrote the article said that, despite many carefully modulated public expressions, I distrust Volpe and feel that Volpe has been dishonest about the bridge and other highway projects from the beginning. This reporter quotes a Capitol Hill source in making this statement and he further said that, despite my indication this spring that I was somewhat mollified by the letter from Volpe, I was bitterly disappointed with the letter and that I found some parts of the letter to be untrue, exaggerated or antagonistic to Congressional authority. Mr. Volpe, upon reading this article, must have been fit to be tied. He has played fast and loose with the Congress and, although the reporter makes certain statements which read good but are not factually true, the article may be of some assistance in bringing about a solution of our present impasse.

I still have my doubts about the President's journey to China, notwithstanding the fact that a great many Members of the House and the Senate hail this announcement with much joy and concur that such a move should be made. To say the least, we have a whole new ball game and there are many innings ahead. It probably will be true that nothing necessarily will be solved by the first visit of an American President to Peking, but it probably is true that, given sufficient political will on both sides, there is very little that can not stem from such a journey.

Dean Acheson, who served as Secretary of State with President Truman, was interviewed this past weekend and, during the interview, said that John F. Kennedy was out of his depth in the Presidency. He said he accused President Kennedy and his brother, Robert, then Attorney General, of "high school thought" during the Cuban missile crisis in 1962. Acheson went on to say that President Kennedy did not have incisiveness and he was out of his depth where he was. The former Secretary stated that he hated to say this because he knew it was going to be misunderstood, but that President Kennedy's reputation is greater because of the tragedy of his death than it would have been if he had lived out two terms. Acheson is a man that has been well thought of down through the years and this interview, of course, will be discussed on into the future.

Finally an announcement was made yesterday that the circuit court of Appeals will hear arguments in the Three Sisters Bridge case on Thursday of this week at 9:30 a.m. This suit was filed in December of 1969 and is an injunction suit. I have never seen as much foot-dragging on the part of the Attorney General's office, the attorneys in the Department of Transportation, and in the District Government in my life. The heat has become so unbearable that finally the attorneys, along with Secretary Volpe, have made a plea for the hearing. In the article in yesterday's paper it stated that Volpe had held a luncheon for the different members of the Appropriations Subcommittee and the Public Works Roads Subcommittee, and that this was a stormy session. There was nothing indicating a stormy session and with the exception of Frank Bow of Ohio, the ranking minority Member of the Committee on Appropriations making his statement concerning the unfairness of the situation from the standpoint of criticism being directed to me all down through the years when I was simply trying to uphold the law of the land, there was no difficulty. The article went on to state that I was very subdued, and this of course was not true. I was neither subdued nor lambduncious. When

July 20, 1971

- 6379 -

called upon I simply stated that I did not intend to repudiate the Public Works Committee and that the Highway Acts of 1968 and 1970 must be complied with in their entirety. We will now see what takes place on Thursday.

July 21, 1971

Immediately following President Nixon's announcement concerning his trip to China I concluded that this was a mistake. As this journal discloses, a day or two later I stated that a number of Members in the House and the Senate thought that this trip was very much in order and would really accomplish something. Now we receive an announcement from Peking quoting Premier Chou En-lai as stating emphatically that China's interest in normalization of relations with the United States will not be pursued at the cost of China's allies in Indochina. In a three-and-a-half hour encounter with a group of American students in Peking, the Premier declared that a complete withdrawal of U. S. forces from Indochina must take priority over the search for improved Sino-American relations. There was no hint that the Chinese were setting any pre-conditions for the scheduled visit to Peking by President Nixon, but the words of the Premier come loud and clear. This is what I believed to be the situation in

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- 6380 -

the beginning and certainly the President's trip is one that will cause us to lose face with our allies in the Far East and places us in a position of begging this huge Communist country to help us get out of the war in Vietnam. The British newspapers question the President's trip and say that the Chinese will play a "cat and mouse" game with us the same as the North Vietnamese have for well over two years now. In the meeting before the American students the Premier said that the first question to be solved should be the question of Indochina and the interests of the Indochinese people must be protected. In addition, the Premier is quoted as stating that the governments of the United States and China should bear the main responsibility for the normalization of relations between the two countries and the restoration of their relationships and that President Nixon had made the first move expressing the wish to form a friendship with China and that he desired to visit China. The Premier said after receiving this message, then of course they invited the President to come. All of these statements, if true, make the President's trip in my mind a mistake. The Secretary of State, or someone representing our government should be making this trip, and not our President with hat in hand.

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- 6381 -

July 22, 1971

One of the most controversial figures in the world today is Bernadette Devlin, the 23-year-old Ulster firebrand who is the youngest member of Britain's Parliament. Miss Devlin is in what ladies used to describe, decorously, as "an interesting condition." This is to say that Miss Devlin, who, by the way, is a Roman Catholic, is unmarried and is pregnant. She is expecting her child sometime during the latter part of this year and she declines to name the father. She has rejected the idea of having an abortion performed and has traveled all around the world explaining her position concerning Ireland, the British Parliament and her condition generally. The British must be somewhat embarrassed over the little lady from Ireland.

President Nixon apparently has pretty well staked out his claim as the peace candidate for 1972. If the China warm-up continues this might be a major breakthrough in Indochina and possibly could be used as campaign fodder. As the people will recall in the last campaign he had a solution which would bring about a close of the Vietnam war within a matter of months, and his plan was so secret that he said that he could not divulge just what would be done until after he was elected President. China, by the way, is not cooperating because

the statements coming out of China since they agreed to permit him to travel to Peking have been anything but good.

July 26, 1971

The editorial carried in the Sunday Star entitled "Natcher, Volpe and the D.C. Subway Snarl" was fair. The editorial reviewed the situation and called upon Secretary of Transportation Volpe to now start moving so that the 1971 rapid rail transit funds could be released along with the request for fiscal year 1972. One point contained in the editorial has not been discussed too much. This editorial stated that whether anyone liked it or not, Nather's position steadfastly has been upheld by majority votes in the House and to characterize the blockage of subway funds wholly in terms of one man's recalcitrance as frequently is done is therefore both wrong and foolish.

I do hope that the Court of Appeals now takes some action which will permit us to release the 1971 money and also appropriate the amount requested for fiscal year 1972.

The question now is why President Nixon wants to go to China. A great many experts on China have warned that Mr. Nixon's flamboyant diplomacy may contain many risks. It seems to me that

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Mr. Nixon's dramatic step is two-fold. One was the relative weakening of American power on the world scene and the other was the war weary mood of the American people as the 1972 Presidential election approaches.

Another question that is being raised is why Mao Tse-tung wants the President to come. To me the basic answer is simply fear of the Chinese of the Soviet Union. It seems that Peking's foreign policy now is aimed at gaining friends and reducing the possibility of a Soviet attack either an invasion on the Czechoslovakian model of 1968 or a Soviet pre-emptive strike aimed at eliminating China's nuclear capability.

The question is asked daily now as to whether or not the trip will end the Vietnam war. Most of the experts argue that for more than twenty-five years of struggle and war places the Vietnam Communists in a position where they will not permit themselves to be sold out by any big power and that the Chinese really have no alternative except to support the Viet Cong's seven points in Paris.

We hear that Moscow is unhappy over the President's move. The Soviet Union newspapers have carried articles in the last several days indicating that China as soon as any opportunity is presented is ready and willing to accomodate

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- 6384 -

imperialism and that the Chinese leaders are ready and have done an about-face.

Another question that we hear on the Hill concerns Taiwan. The question of course is can Taiwan survive if Communist Red China is admitted to the United Nations organization and is recognized by our country. It seems to me that Taiwan is simply in a position of having to take just what comes.

Japan of course is very concerned over the President's move and is well pleased to have the present situation continue on into the future. This is one of trading with Taiwan and a close relationship with our country.

Our Apollo 15 astronauts will take off this morning for the moon. The three astronauts are David R. Scott, James B. Irwin, and Alfred M. Worden. They will venture into outer space in their six million pound Saturn V rocket and early this morning it appeared that everything is ready to proceed.

July 27, 1971

The Apollo 15 astronauts set out from earth early yesterday morning on a journey that will carry them to a landing near the highest range of mountains on the moon. At 10 o'clock last night

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the astronauts were 70,000 miles from earth and racing toward the moon at a speed of almost 10,000 miles per hour. So exact was their trajectory that a change in course was not even needed although a few anxious moments were spent deciding whether to attempt a course change anyway. The reason for the anxiety developed when the astronauts were 20,000 miles from earth and a switch controlling the automatic firing of the command craft's onboard rocket engine came down with a short circuit. Until it was determined that the short circuit was just in a switch, technicians were concerned that it might be in the valves of the rocket engine's fuel pumps, a problem which could have forced an abort of the lunar landing on Friday. The short circuit was corrected, and our three astronauts are well on their way.

We have on the Floor today the Appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, Health, Education and Welfare. This bill contains a little over \$20 billion in money and counting the trust funds for Social Security and Railroad Retirement this is the largest appropriation bill in the budget for fiscal year 1972. The Defense Appropriation bill amounts to a little over \$70 billion and when the trust funds are added in the H.E.W. bill the total amounts to around \$81 billion.

- 6386 -

On Thursday of this week we take up the Public Works Appropriation bill for fiscal year 1972. I have the Taylorsville Reservoir now under construction, and in the bill I have placed \$300,000 to begin actual construction on the reservoir. This is the same amount that I added last year, but President Nixon entered an order freezing all new construction starts throughout the fifty states added by the Committee, and this has delayed us one year in construction.

July 28, 1971

One of the great men in this world died this week. William V. S. Tubman, President of Liberia for the past 28 years died and he certainly not only will be missed in Africa but throughout the world. President Tubman was known to his people as Uncle Shad and was unquestionably one of the 20th century Africa's most effective chief executives. Not only did he avoid war and civil war, but he succeeded in integrating a tribal people whose descendants of the freed American slaves founded Liberia in 1822. He was born 75 years ago of parents who left Georgia in 1834.

Apollo 15 is well along the way to the moon and should land on Friday of this week. Last night the crew opened a hatch and crawled from the command

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- 6387 -

module into the lunar lander Falcon to find that an outer pane of glass on an instrument panel meter had been broken. It seems that each mission we have one or two little incidents, but so far Apollo 15 continues on the way.

We have a rail strike underway now in this country, and the telephone strike has just been settled. Western Union is still out on strike and unless something happens we may have a steel strike.

I have just returned from Statuary Hall following the ceremony for the unveiling of the portraits of Clarence Cannon and John Taber. Our Committee contracted for the portraits and today the ceremony was held with our present Chairman, George H. Mahon of Texas, presiding. On the small platform erected in Statuary Hall we had seated Frank T. Bow, the ranking Minority Member, along with our Chairman, Carl B. Albert, the present Speaker of the House, Gerald R. Ford, the Minority Leader of the House, Dr. Edward G. Latch, the Chaplain of the House, and the President of the United States, Richard M. Nixon. The artist who painted the Cannon portrait was Charles J. Fox, and the artist painting the Taber portrait was Frank de Bruin Valerius. The program was opened by our Chairman who described Clarence Cannon, and then he presented Frank T. Bow who discussed briefly John Taber. After the Chaplain of the House offered the

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- 6388 -

invocation and our Chairman and Frank T. Bow spoke, then we had the unveiling of the portraits by Mrs. William I. Pixley, the daughter of Clarence Cannon, and Mrs. Ann Hassett, niece of John Taber. Brief remarks were made by Carl Albert and Gerald Ford, and the closing remarks were made by Richard M. Nixon. Mr. Cannon was one of the great Members to serve in the House of Representatives and he was always my friend. I had the honor and distinction of serving with him on this Committee for a period of over 12 years. Just prior to the death of Clarence Cannon, John Taber retired. Mr. Taber's voluntary retirement took place in 1963 and Mr. Cannon died on May 12, 1964. Mr. Cannon served the longest term of service of any Missouri Representative and was a Member of the Committee on Appropriations for over 24 years. He served as Chairman for 19 years, almost twice as long as any other Chairman. At the time of his death Mr. Cannon was the oldest Member of the House. Only one Member in the House at that time outranked him and he was Manny Celler of New York who, by the way, is still a Member of the House.

Mr. Cannon always believed in me and I made every effort to justify this belief. I remember one time when he called me on the telephone and said that the President had just called requesting that he convince me to make a certain move concerning the District of Columbia. Mr. Cannon inquired as to whether or not I

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- 6389 -

was right and when I said I was right he then said, "Mr. Natcher, don't you yield," and hung up. One of the nicest compliments I ever had in my life was in the full Committee one time when we had a battle under way and I was a participant. John Taber listened and then finally stood up and said, "I intend to stand with Bill Natcher," and he sat down.

The President's remarks were very appropriate. He mentioned the fact that the last year the Congress met in Statuary Hall was in the year 1850 and that in this Hall Henry Clay spoke on many occasions, and also the same applied to Abraham Lincoln. He described the Committee on Appropriations as the most powerful Committee in the Congress, and probably the most unpopular. Both, in my opinion, are correct. The President said he never thought of Mr. Cannon or Mr. Taber as Mr. Democrat or Mr. Republican or Mr. Conservative or Mr. Liberal, but he thought of each of them at all times as Mr. Responsibility. This description certainly fitted both of these outstanding Members.

All of our Appropriations Members on both sides of the aisle were present at the ceremony, and all of the living Members who have served on our Committee at one time or another on either side of the aisle were invited. A great many attended and I was informed that the oldest former Member of our Committee alive today is Mr. Maurice Thatcher, formerly of Louisville,

- 0330 -

Kentucky, who is now 101 years of age and resides in Washington. Mr. Thatcher served for a number of years in the Congress and was one of the good Members on our Committee on Appropriations.

We had a wonderful ceremony and the House recessed and all of those in the Capitol from both Chambers, along with all of the officials and employees, crowded into Statuary Hall and the corridors outside the Hall to participate in the ceremony. Our former Speaker, John W. McCormack, was present. John Taber at one time said that we have three bodies: the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the Committee on Appropriations in the House. I have always enjoyed being a Member of the Committee on Appropriations and this, to me, is now and always has been a distinct honor and privilege.

I noticed one thing at the ceremony today that disturbed me somewhat. President Nixon was sitting on the right side of the small platform and had to turn to his right in watching the person who was addressing the gathering. In turning his head to the right and lifting his head just a little he had a slight shaking of his head from side to side. Apparently this condition is not evident when he turns his head to the left and lifts his head slightly. He apparently is very conscious of it because he immediately turned his head and looked directly

- 6391 -

straight away and then moved his head from side to side just a little, and then in turning back to the right to look at the speaker he placed his hand up against the side of his head just in case the shaking motion started again. He has a nice suntan but when this took place he suddenly was very embarrassed and you could see his face flush up quite a bit. He is tired and drawn and certainly anyone holding his assignment today would be in the same condition, and this shaking of his head apparently is just from nerves and almost complete exhaustion.

August 2, 1971

The Apollo mission 15 so far is an outstanding success. The Lunar lander Falcon had no difficulty landing on the moon on Friday of last week and since that time astronauts David R. Scott and James B. Irwin have spent more than 7 hours on the moon and during this time have driven their Lunar Rover, a small machine constructed just for this purpose, for almost 8 miles. They have gathered more than a hundred pounds of rocks from the 4 billion year old Apennine Front and a cluster of younger craters in the moon's Marsh of Decay. Among the findings was a large crystalline rock that may date from the beginning of the universe. The two astronauts in the Rover will join their friend, who is orbiting the moon, some

- 6392 -

time today. The flight back to earth will then proceed. This is a great achievement and one that we can all be proud of.

An article entitled "The Hill's Money-men" appeared in the Washington Post yesterday. A description was given of the 13 House Appropriations subcommittee chairmen. Our chairman of the full Committee, George Mahon, was described as a "quiet chairman, courteous and thoughtful." According to the article, he relaxes by playing golf and singing hymns. I am described in this article as a "quiet, neat and stubborn chairman" who, according to the article, is a "perfect example of a strong subcommittee chairman." Steed of Oklahoma, Whitten of Mississippi, Passman of Louisiana, McFall of California, Flood of Pennsylvania, Andrews of Alabama, Mrs. Hansen of Washington, Sikes of Florida, Boland of Massachusetts, Evins of Tennessee and Rooney of New York are all described and the article further stated that the 13 have more to say about how much money the government spends and for what purposes than any other men in Washington. The 13 subcommittee chairmen in the House mark up the bill, pass it through the House, and the Senate only serves, according to the article, as a court of appeals with a few changes permitted on their part by the House.

The article described two of our former chairmen in detail and they are Albert Thomas of Texas and Mike Kirwan of Ohio. For several years now Members of the House have referred to the 13 subcommittee chairmen as Cardinals and the chairman as the Pope. This was noted in the article and other details pertaining to us generally.

Today's newspapers carry a story to the effect that the Metro has run out of funds. The amount from the Federal Government appropriated for 1971, of course, cannot be released until the District of Columbia's share is appropriated and so far the Department of Transportation and the District Government have failed to comply with the Highway Act of 1968 and 1970. We are going into a month's recess beginning on August 6th and then return on September 7th. In the meantime, the District of Columbia Committee should have its revenue bill ready to submit to the House and then we will be ready to mark up the District of Columbia Appropriation bill for fiscal year 1972. Our bill is out of balance \$90,300,000 and since there is no revenue bill we have had to mark time now for several days. I do hope that the Government decides to move along the court suit which was filed in December 1969. This is an injunction suit and in December of this year it will be 2 years since the suit was filed. An

injunction was requested against the Government and after the Three Sisters Bridge had been under construction for one year the injunction was granted and no bond requested. This was a right unusual procedure. We are now paying \$500 a day damages to the Bridge contractor and since the Courts have held that the Highway Act of 1968 and 1970 is the law the hearings which were held in December of 1970 at the order of the Federal Court concerning design certainly should have been presented many months ago. We have foot-dragging all the way along the line and now they are crying that the Metro is out of funds.

August 3, 1971

Apollo 15 astronauts David R. Scott and James B. Irwin ended our most rewarding visit to the moon yesterday when they flew their spacecraft Falcon off the lunar surface and into orbit before a worldwide television audience. The Falcon connected with the command craft Endeavour which was under the control of astronaut Alfred M. Worden who, for days now, has been orbiting the moon while our other astronauts made the landing on the moon. The Falcon was then unhooked and dropped back on the moon. Now deposited on the moon we have the Falcon and the dune buggy. The dune buggy, by the way, is valued at \$8 million. It has just barely

been broken in with only 16 miles on the speedometer and is free for the asking. Our astronauts will orbit the moon a number of times, continuing their inspection and then will head back for the earth.

By a vote of 49 to 48 the Senate yesterday approved legislation to authorize a \$250 million loan guarantee to Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. The legislation was identical to that which passed the House 192 to 189 last week and will end any immediate threat of a Lockheed bankruptcy. The vote in the Senate was deadlocked 48 to 48 and then Marlow W. Cook of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, who had previously been listed as uncommitted, rose to break the tie. This must have been Cook's finest hour. I voted against this legislation and still believe that this is the best system for the United States of America.

Secretary Rogers has announced that the United States will support mainland China in its request for seating in the United Nations but that it will oppose any action to expel the government of Nationalist China. Now the struggle shifts to attempt to keep in the world organization the rival government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek by requiring a two-thirds vote in the drive by Peking and its allies to expel the Taiwan regime. Both regimes insist the other has no right to sit in the United Nations organization.

The Apollo 15 astronauts behaved for all the world yesterday like lunar tourists doing little more than taking pictures of the moon as they circled it from orbit 70 miles above the surface. Most of the picture taking was done by astronaut Alfred M. Worden who was kept busy running two cameras and a pair of

Yesterday President Nixon repudiated an extensive school busing plan proposed by his Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and pledged his Administration to hold busing to the minimum required by law. This is a hot issue and will still be hotter in the President's election next year.

I voted against the Foreign Aid Authorization bill late last night. The bill finally passed by eight votes and each year the proponents lose some of their faithful followers. For some time I voted for the Authorization bill and for the Appropriation bill from our Committee on Appropriations. No longer can I vote for foreign aid and for the past three years have voted against the Authorization bill and the Appropriation bill. Until this program is cleaned up and the money used in countries that are friendly to us in the proper manner, I will continue to vote accordingly.

August 4, 1971

booms in an open instrument bay in the rear of the command craft. The astronauts will fire Explorer's rocket engines at 5:23 p.m. today to take them out of lunar orbital start their return to earth. Splashdown is scheduled for Saturday about 1 p.m.

We are traveling a little more in the right direction. Radio and television stations must accept advertising and controversial public issues. The U. S. Court of Appeals here in Washington held that a flatly paid public issue announcements such as the one approved by the Federal Communications Commission last year violate the First Amendment. The Court held that it might unsettle some of us to see an anti-war message or a political party message in the accustomed place of a beer commercial but the Court held that we must not equate what is habitual with what is right. Just for instance the Court of Appeals here in Washington has decided a case according to the Constitution. This is really a shocker and might lead the Attorney General's office to look a little more favorable in bringing suits in the District of Columbia rather than going to New York and California. This especially applies to criminal cases.

Arthur Goldberg, who served on the

- 6398 -

Supreme Court and later ran for the office of Governor in New York State, has decided to open up a law office here in Washington. He announced yesterday that he would run his own "peanut shop." This man has had quite a bit of experience in government but certainly is a freak and should never have been selected for either Secretary of Labor or for an appointment on the Supreme Court. The people in New York state served notice on him at the time he made his attempt for the office of Governor.

August 5, 1971

Apparently the state of Virginia is having much more success with the case in Federal Court concerning I-66 than Mr. Volpe is having in the District of Columbia. The suit in Virginia was filed in March and Judge Oren R. Lewis indicated yesterday that he would hand down a decision next week. I-66 comes into Three Sisters Bridge from the Virginia side.

We have finally concluded the Conference on the Labor-Health, Education and Welfare bill with the Senate. I was really amused today when we were just about ready to finish the Conference and Senator Magnuson of Washington, who is a Catholic and our Chairman, Daniel

- 6399 -

Flood of Pennsylvania, agreed that the small amount carried in the bill which totals \$21 billion was really exhorbitant with this amount to be used for birth control literature. Bob Casey who serves on our subcommittee from Texas just has eleven children and he too thought that the small amount of \$231,000 was a tremendous amount to spend in the fifty states for this kind of a boondoggle. Before too many years pass, in my opinion, the Pops will join with this crusade because our population increase throughout the world is simply beyond control.

August 6, 1971

We start a thirty day recess today and I am going down home tonight. During this thirty day period I will travel into the twenty counties in the 2nd District and in addition to seeing a lot of the people will make speeches in a number of the counties. In fact I speak next Tuesday in Owensboro.

Apollo's 15 mission is still successful and yesterday Alfred M. Worden, the astronaut who orbited the moon while the other two landed walked in far space. The spacecraft Endeavor was 196,650 miles from earth when Worden floated down the side of the service module, teethered to the main cabin and hanging on to hand rails. At times he appeared to be

- 6400 -

standing on his head and doing cartwheels. This was man's first space walk outside of earth orbit and it went better than planned at the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston.

The Senate by a vote of 88 to 2 passed a far reaching political campaign spending reform bill yesterday aimed at clamping a lid on increasing costs, particularly for radio and television ads. The bill's key provision provided for a limit to an overall total of a dime for each potential voter and the amount that can be spent on radio, television and magazine advertising during a political campaign. The bill also requires broadcasters to sell politicians radio and television time at the lowest unit rates in effect for the time slot used. The bill further repealed the equal broadcast time provision for federal elections and established a new six member federal elections commission.

With all of our problems in South Vietnam the Vice President Nguyen Ky has made every effort to qualify to run for President against President Thieu. So far he has been unable to secure the support of either 100 province councilmen or 40 national legislators which is the requirement for qualification. Here we have two men fighting over the election and with us making every effort to wind

- 6401 -

this war down to a close saving the loss of lives of our boys and billions of dollars.

Louis (Satchmo) Armstrong died several days ago. He was one of the great jazz musicians and was 71 years old at the time of his death. At his funeral he was described as the greatest ambassador of goodwill our country has ever produced.

September 8, 1971

On August 6 we recessed for one month. I returned to Kentucky and during the 30-day period traveled throughout my District. I made a number of speeches and got to see a lot of people. The people in Kentucky, like in the other States, are very much concerned over the Vietnam War, inflation, crime, welfare, pollution, agriculture, and the drug problem. During my travels a great many people discussed these matters with me and they are very much concerned. I returned to Washington on Monday, September 6, which was Labor Day.

During the recess period President Nixon ordered a 90-day freeze on wages and prices, and he also requested Congress to cut taxes to stimulate the economy. In a quickly arranged nationwide radio and television address the President announced a series of steps intended to strengthen the dollar at home and abroad. The President asked

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- 3702 -

Congress to repeal the 7 percent automobile tax and to put into effect nearly year early scheduled reductions in federal income taxes. He also requested legislation granting a new business and industrial tax credit of 10 percent. In addition, he requested a surcharge of 10 percent on all imports not subject to quotas and he notified the International Monetary Fund that, effective immediately, the United States will not pay its international transactions in gold and no longer will buy gold at \$35.00 an ounce.

Last year Congress enacted the wage and price control legislation and we hoped that the President would immediately place the necessary controls which would help us during this inflationary period which, by the way, is one of the worst in the history of this country. The President refused to take advantage of the provisions of the law and said that he would not place into effect wage and price controls. The situation reached the point where he was forced to act and although his action is late it is very much in order.

The Devaluation of the American dollar has been discussed quite a bit during the past thirty days. Today in our country we have some \$67 billion in circulation, and in Europe alone there is a little over \$50 billion of our currency in circulation. This clearly shows the

imbalance of our export-import relations and also the seriousness of the gold outflow which has taken place during the past ten years. In addition to an imbalance in our export-imports we have foreign aid money going abroad, NATO appropriations with millions upon millions of dollars going into Europe, and with bases located throughout Spain and other countries, we have more millions of our dollars sent overseas each year. This has placed our country in a right precarious position.

The Secretary of the Treasury, John Connally, issued statements that it would not be necessary to devalue the American dollar, but the foreign money-changers have just about made this come true.

Several days ago President Nixon wrote me a letter and in the letter enclosed the Eisenhower Dollar on the first day of issuance. The President's letter stated that he wanted me to have this coin on the first day of issuance. The new Eisenhower Dollar is in a real nice container and along with the letter and the envelope makes quite a cherished memento - in fact, one of my great-grandchildren some day will have the opportunity of refusing a right sizeable amount for this letter, envelope, and the coin with the letter signed by the President and confirming the fact that this coin was delivered on the first day it was issued. Several years ago I

- 94 -

received a similar letter from President Johnson together with the Kennedy Half Dollar.

At 79 years of age, John W. McCormack, our former Speaker, retired from the House last year, lives much alone now because his wife is dying and no longer recognizes him. He has no children and, since retiring from the House, Mr. McCormack occupies a fifth floor room at Providence Hospital just across the hall from the room of his wife, Harriett McCormack, who has been there for many, many months. Mr. McCormack is a devout Roman Catholic and at the end of his long career expected to move to the second floor flat that he occupied as newly-weds in Boston. His wife is 87 years of age and is a former opera singer. I have heard our former Speaker say that, with only one or two exceptions, he and his wife have never been apart during the dinner hour. On one or two occasions when he had to attend dinner, he either had dinner with his wife before he left for his engagement or left his engagement to have dinner with his wife. This is a pitiful case and all of us in Congress are sorry to hear of the Speaker's troubles.

A diary kept by Brew Pearson, the Washington columnist from 1949 until shortly before his death in 1969 is to be published in three volumes, starting next year.

- 6405 -

Competition for the 1.7 million-word manuscript has been intensive and right bitter among a number of major New York publishers. Tyler Abell, Pearson's stepson, who negotiated the contract on behalf of his mother, Luvie Moore Pearson, did not disclose the financial details but one of the officials of the publishing company said that a solid six-figure advance was made. This man, Pearson, during his lifetime was a right controversial individual and I imagine that the diary is simply unpublished columns of the Washington Merry-Go-Round which could not be proven and, in all likelihood, would have brought on lawsuits. Some people who have seen parts of the diary say that it contains accounts of private conversations with such figures as President Kennedy and former President Lyndon B. Johnson, as well as caustic comments on the Capital's social life and new details on one of the columnist's favorite themes, Congressional lobbying and junkets.

Stephen Bingham, a grandson of former United States Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut who, by the way, was censured as a member of the U. S. Senate, is now being sought for his participation in the attempted prison break in San Francisco. He is a young attorney and the pistol that was carried into the San Quentin prison which in some manner was delivered to George Jackson, one of those

killed in the attempted prison break, was delivered by young Bingham, according to the indictment. Bingham's uncle is a Member of Congress and he is Jonathan Bingham, one of the extreme left-wingers in the House.

President Nixon will address a Joint Session of Congress tomorrow, urging speedy approval of the tax proposals and adjustments that he announced on August 15 at the time he placed wage and price controls into effect. The address will be carried live at 12:30 p.m. on radio and television and, following the President's address, the astronauts of Apollo 15, David R. Scott, Alfred M. Worden, and James B. Irwin, will speak at the Joint Session. Previously it was arranged for them to appear before the House but, since we are now to have a Joint Session of Congress to hear the President, the astronauts will address the Joint Session.

Talks are now under way in London between the British and Irish Prime Ministers on the explosive situation in Ulster which has been going on now for many months. Protestants and Catholics have been fighting and the Northern Ireland Parliament has been unable to control the situation.

The President's 90-day freeze may be extended but, in my opinion, he will not extend it for a long period. The

- 640 / -

absolute ban on wage increases and the ban on price and rent increases will provide a valuable breathing spell but, in my opinion, will have to give way to a more flexible method of discouraging inflationary behavior by business and labor. Organized labor is bitterly opposed to the freeze and is now in the process of rallying the country behind the idea of foregoing immediate advantages for the sake of partaking in a sounder prosperity later.

The busing of students is now very much in the news. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in a recent opinion, said that some of the Judges were misconstruing just what the Supreme Court has said in previous decisions. The Chief Justice maintains that busing to obtain racial balance is not mandatory but that in cases where it must be used for integration then busing will continue. President Nixon has issued statements concerning busing because the people in this country are very much up in arms. This not only applies in the South but throughout the other sections of our country.

Senators Muskie and McGovern are now on the presidential campaign trail. If we are real smart we will not nominate either one of these men because, if we do, we will have another Humphrey campaign.

For the past 14 years Wilbur Mills, of Arkansas, has been the most powerful

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- 6408 -

unknown man in Washington. According to Representative Mills, he always wanted to serve in Congress and to sit on the Ways and Means Committee. He is now Chairman of this Committee and has for years been an ultra-conservative. Now he has presidential aspirations and has rapidly turned into a raving liberal. He has no chance of being nominated for President on the Democratic ticket, and his chances for being nominated for the position of Vice President are not good. In order to be able to run for Congress, just in case he is not nominated, he had the Arkansas legislature pass a law which provides that he may run for Congress and, if nominated for either President or Vice President, may run for one of these offices. Recently a "Wilbur Mills Appreciation Day" was held in Arkansas and some 23 Members of the House were present. It is still very difficult for me to take Mills seriously as a presidential candidate or to believe that he takes his own chances seriously.

According to a public opinion survey, the voting records of ten House leaders of both parties have not reflected their constituents' views on such key issues as Vietnam, the draft, and the supersonic transport. The poll also showed that few voters in the ten Congressional Districts knew how their Representatives had voted, and that many would like to see more federal spending on narcotics control, pollution and

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education, and less spending on the war in Indochina, economic and military aid, and welfare. The survey covered the Districts of Speaker Carl Albert, of Oklahoma, Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford, of Michigan, two Democratic floor leaders and three Democratic committee chairmen, one Republican floor leader, and the ranking Republicans on the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Ways and Means. Surveyed among House Democrats, in addition to the Districts of Speaker Carl Albert and Tip O'Neill, of Massachusetts, were the Districts of Representative Hale Boggs, of Louisiana, Majority Leader F. Edward Hebert, of Louisiana, Chairman of the Armed Services Committee; George H. Mahon, of Texas, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee; and Wilbur D. Mills, of Arkansas, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Republicans whose Districts were polled besides Ford and Byrnes, of Wisconsin, were Arends, of Illinois, Minority Whip and ranking Republican on the Armed Services Committee, and Frank T. Bow, of Ohio, ranking Republican on the Appropriations Committee.

September 9, 1971

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts opened officially last night. This is a magnificent building which required a number of years to construct. On several occasions those in charge ran out of funds and Congress had

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to appropriate additional money and additional contributions had to be raised from throughout the world. The marble on the outside of this building is valued at over one million dollars and was contributed by Italy. The building is right on the Potomac River, in the line of the jet airplane lanes, and is located in such a manner that parking will be a problem and policing will also be one of the serious factors confronting the operation of this Center. Mrs. Rose Kennedy, along with all of the other members of the family were present, with the exception of Mrs. Jacqueline Onassis. I hope that this is a successful operation and will be considered as a great monument, along with the Washington, Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials.

The good old Washington Post is at it again. In yesterday's paper the Post carried a series of editorials under the headline, "Good Morning, Congress." Tax proposals and a strong welfare bill, along with other priority matters, were discussed and then at the bottom we find the words, "...Not to Mention the District of Columbia." This portion of the editorial stated that the District Government is now 14 months in arrears on its debt to Metro and that construction has continued only because of the generosity of the suburbs. The suburbs, according to the Post, have about lost patience with me and the House of Representatives

- 6411 -

and the patience of the Post has already worn out. It goes on to say that the Members of the House ought to decide this fall whether to let the subway be built or to stop construction and create the Natcher National Park in the underground caverns of the District.

In today's issue of the good old Post, we have excerpts from the hearings of the District of Columbia budget which were released yesterday. Some of the quotes which appear in this article are not accurate, but this of course is par for the course, because the Post is not very often interested in the truth but just in the manner of preparing the article which will make it excitable when read by those who may not know all of the facts.

September 10, 1971

President Nixon informed us yesterday in a Joint Session of Congress that the 90-day wage-price freeze he ordered last month will not be extended but will be replaced by a still-to-be developed stabilization program. The President said that he would hold a series of meetings in the next few days with business, labor, agriculture and Congressional leaders before deciding on the next phase of his plan to spur a lagging economy. The first meeting will be today with labor leaders, including AFL-CIO President George Meany, a leading critic of

- 6412 -

the President's wage-price freeze and tax proposals. He will then meet with the leaders of Congress and business leaders.

A great many promises were made by the President in his address, one of which was that next year he would send to Congress a program to insure the maximum use of America's technology in meeting the challenges of peace.

The heat has really been on the President since he ordered wage and price controls and he simply could not take the pressure. As Mr. Truman said one time, "If you can't stand the heat, get out of the kitchen." Richard M. Nixon really sailed out of the kitchen and this must be a real disappointment to the majority of the thinking Republicans throughout this country. I have never seen a man with his sails set so rigidly for the election next year as President Nixon. Every move now is strictly political and the guessing games are really under way. His statements and promises yesterday reminded me a great deal of the promise or pledge that he made during his last campaign for President concerning a secret plan to bring the Vietnam war to a quick and satisfactory conclusion. Of course, he had no plan at that time and still has no plan because the war is very much under way. I am very much disappointed

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- 6413 -

in the President and had hoped that he would rise above politics, just for a change.

Inflation is the most serious problem confronting our country today, next to the war in Vietnam and, regardless of promises and far-fetched guesses, it will simply not disappear. Immediate action has been necessary for months and, when the President finally issued his wage and price control freeze order, I thought that we were well along the road to conquering this inflationary spiral. At the close of the 90-day freeze which expires on November 13 we will be right back where we started, if not in a much more precarious position.

The good old Washington Post has again editorialized the fact in this morning's paper that they are not able to run this city with an iron fist and that the rapid rail transit-freeway impasse is still with us. \$35 million of debentures were issued by this paper several weeks ago and this was a clear sign of trouble. The way that our city is now operating and the direction that this newspaper wants it to take, along with a number of other dissidents, is certainly anything but good from the standpoint of the Washington Post having any financial value several years from now. Their radio station was given away and it may be that this paper will be in

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the same position in a short time. I would guess that no sound businessman or group of men would be interested in taking over this paper, regardless of the price. Instead of trying to assist our Nation's Capital in holding the tax base in the center core of our city and maintaining our business and residential sections, it is simply driving the people out of the city every day.

During the opening of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Mrs. Rose Kennedy, the mother of our former President, was talking to one of the local reporters and the reporter observed that Mrs. Kennedy certainly could take mobs better than Jackie can. Mrs. Kennedy replied firmly, "She can take anything -- she has."

September 11, 1971

The Evening Star carried a cartoon of me on the editorial page today. This cartoon shows me holding a long string attached to a purse marked "Subway Funds" and with a District official leaning over attempting to grab the purse before I pulled it in, and this appeared on my birthday which is today. I feel real good and was somewhat amused at the cartoon.

It now appears that we will be here until Christmas Eve, notwithstanding the fact that everything has slowed down to

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- 6415 -

almost a walk. After the balance of the appropriation bills are cleared it seems to me that we should adjourn.

President Nixon, in his message to Congress, hit out right vigorously at ineligibles on the welfare rolls. The President stated that no work is demeaning or beneath a person's dignity if it provides food for his table and clothes and shelter for his children. Further, he said that the thing that is demeaning is for a man to refuse work and then ask someone else who works to pay taxes to keep him on welfare. Apparently the President has decided to make this one of the major issues in next year's campaign. The black Members in the House were very indignant at this portion of the President's speech and have held a number of news conferences since the speech, calling the President a racist. They further suggested that the President should change places with a welfare recipient in order to learn all of the facts.

Nikita S. Krushchev, former Soviet Premier and Communist Chief, died today of a heart attack. The 77-year-old Krushchev was a right controversial figure and may be recorded in history as one of the great leaders of the Soviet Union. The Cuba missile crisis was his downfall and up to that time

- 64.6 -

he seemed to be establishing quite a mark as a Communist leader.

September 13, 1971

President Nixon's proposal to discontinue the 90-day freeze on wages and prices, beginning on November 13, has caused quite a commotion in Congress. It now appears that the President has no plan whatsoever for continuing restraints insofar as wages and prices are concerned and is simply on a fishing expedition. He received a great deal of criticism from some sources at the time he entered the order and is now in the process of talking to labor, business, agriculture and Congressional sources, hoping that someone will produce an answer that will take him out of his dilemma. Yesterday's editorial in the Sunday Star stated, "Nixon moves to fill his inside straight." His chances, to me, do not appear good.

September 14, 1971

It was necessary for the state police and National Guard troops to take over in New York State at the Attica State Prison yesterday. They finally regained control of the state prison. The bodies of nine hostages, all guards, who were slain by inmates during the past four days were found with each of the guards slain with a knife and all with their throats slit.

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- 6417 -

Twenty-eight convicts were killed when the prison was retaken and this is probably the most serious prison disorder in the history of this country. What transpired in the prison before it was retaken will put capital punishment opponents back many years.

The President continues holding meetings concerning the economic situation. Yesterday business leaders told the President that they favor government retention of policy making during phase 2 of the control program. They specifically opposed the voluntary wage board made up of business, labor, and public members. The business leaders are in favor of the wage board being under the control of the government and that all policy decisions after the freeze ends on November 13th should be under the control of the government. Inflation continues on and the President is maneuvering for a position.

During the hearings on the District of Columbia budget for fiscal year 1972 it was disclosed that we now have 84,176 people on welfare in the District of Columbia. With 756,000 people this means that now we have 11.4 percent of the District population on the welfare rolls. It is now predicted that the welfare population in our Nation's Capital will continue to soar and by July

of next year some 112,000 District residents will be on welfare. I observed during the hearings, and this was noted in the press this past week that we have hundreds on the welfare rolls that are not eligible and it might even run into the thousands. Up until two years ago we had 92 investigators and the investigators were dropped by the Welfare Department as a result of the rulings handed down by some of the courts that welfare recipients had the right to refuse investigators admission to their homes and, in addition, the Welfare Department said they dropped the investigators since the "Man in the Home" provision of the law was excluded by the Supreme Court's decision. Regardless of marital status, the fact that there is a man in the home does not disqualify for welfare according to this ruling, and several other excuses were given for the dropping of the investigators. The District of Columbia caseload has increased 52 percent during the last year. This is the highest increase of any city in this country. For some reason or other, much to my surprise, the newspapers selected this part of the hearings to publicize. Informing the people in Washington as to the true situation concerning rapid rail transit--freeways, welfare, crime and the fact that it was disclosed recently that the Superintendent of Schools has a chauffeur receiving over \$17,000 per

year salary are not for the best interests of the readers of the newspapers in Washington apparently. The welfare story produced a number of letters and the ones that I received were very much in favor of the action of our Committee in attempting to disclose the true picture concerning welfare here in Washington, D. C.

September 15, 1971

The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare is a Boston aristocrat and a man with a fine educational background. A former Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts and a former Assistant Secretary of State he started out serving as Secretary of H.E.W. when Secretary Robert H. Finch resigned and every indication was that he would make a strong Secretary. He is operating, of course, in a one man government which is strictly dominated and controlled by the President, and when the rising question arose the President abruptly cut the ground out from under him without any warning whatsoever. Shortly thereafter at a press conference some 19 questions were propounded to him and 15 concerning the President's about-face on the busing of children and as to whether or not Elliot Richardson would resign as Secretary of H.E.W. In a very pious manner he said that he was totally in accord with the President's insistence on a minimum busing required by law. He appeared to have no ideas of his own on

- 6420 -

the matter, which is strange since in Massachusetts where there have been Richardsons for three centuries he had a considerable reputation as a civil rights activist and in appearing before our Subcommittee on Labor-H.E.W. he very positively indicated to us at every turn that the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and all civil rights legislation must be rigidly enforced. At the press conference, Mr. Richardson said that people who don't carry out policies should look elsewhere and this in turn was simply quoting the statement from the White House made by Ziegler when the President was supposed to have said that unless his wishes were carried out concerning the busing of school children some of those in the federal government would find themselves in other departments and others would find themselves out of the federal government. Apparently Secretary Richardson has made up his mind to suffer secretly, if at all. Apparently he thinks it is worthwhile and may believe that his future lies completely with Richard M. Nixon and not back home in Massachusetts. This man is an able man and would have had the respect of the Congress if he had simply resigned when the President absolutely crucified him.

The Nixon political team is off and running. In his message to the Congress, which, by the way, was full

- 6421 -

of platitudes, he simply smiled and smiled and placed the monkey on our backs. Attorney General John Mitchell is about ready to retire from the cabinet and take up his political chores along with Murray Chotiner, Harry Dent and others. The great test of the President's finesse will be Spiro Agnew. It seems to me that the apparent strategy now is to create a setting in which the Vice President can retire with grace. No critical word or intimation that Agnew will not be on the ticket is ever uttered by anyone close to the President. Yet, from the statements that I hear from time to time from the Republican Members in the House and certain other hints that are floating around, it seems that Vice President Spiro Agnew is becoming more sensitive to the notion that he will serve the President best by stepping aside. It will be quite interesting to watch this maneuver take place. It is generally understood throughout the country that the Vice President's rabid speeches, and especially his severe attacks on the news media were straight out of the White House. Along with the Spiro Agnew problem is the problem which is more serious each day, and this concerns uniting the Republican party and especially the business leaders who were so important in the Nixon campaign of 1968. It seems that some of the big businessmen are starting again to get

White House attentions which they were absolutely denied in the earlier phase of the Nixon presidency. I see changes each day insofar as acceptance of the moderates in the Republican party is concerned. It seems that the President and Governor Nelson Rockefeller are a little chummier today than they were last year. The President went out of his way with two telephone calls at the time of the Attica penitentiary riots agreeing wholeheartedly with the Governor in the action that was finally taken when the police and the Guard were sent in to take control of the penitentiary. The President's action was volunteered here and there are pro and con arguments as to whether or not force should have been used at the time it was or conferences should have continued for a day or two longer.

September 16, 1971

Esta Tabor died today. She was my secretary for 35 years and was a lovely lady. She served with me when I began practicing law then on through three 4-year terms as county prosecutor and next, district prosecutor. Following this we had World War II and while I was in the service for nearly four years she operated my office. When I was elected to Congress on August 1, 1953 she was still with

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- 6423 -

me and remained with me as my secretary up until the time of her death today. Early in life she learned how to spell and to know the full meaning of the words integrity, loyalty and honesty. At the time of her death she was survived by her husband Lewie Tabor, her daughter Jean Lonborg and three grandchildren. At the time of her death Mrs. Tabor was in charge of my District office in Bowling Green, Kentucky. All of the people throughout the District loved and respected her and there was a tremendous crowd at her funeral. We travelled a long road together and I am just as certain that she is in heaven today as I am that I am sitting at my desk.

September 20, 1971

Following Mrs. Tabor's funeral, I attended the Democratic dinner in Louisville, Kentucky. There were 6,000 people there and it has been a long time since I have seen as much enthusiasm. The candidate for Governor, Wendell Ford, who is now the Lieutenant Governor, was the principle speaker. Three of our former Governors were present, Lawrence Wetherby, Ned Breathitt and Bert Combs. Bert Combs made a rousing speech endorsing Wendell Ford and his speech was well received. In the primary Bert Combs, who had announced for Governor again, was defeated by Wendell Ford and the feeling

since the primary has been anything but good. The meeting in Louisville seemed to have healed a lot of right serious wounds.

Justice Hugo L. Black, 85 years of age, announced last week that due to a physical disability he was retiring immediately from the Supreme Court. Justice Black has served on the Court for over thirty years and if he could have remained for some five or six months longer would have established the all time record. The newspapers have eulogized his service and especially the real liberal newspapers. Justice Black served in the U.S. Senate and his previous experience on the bench was in one of the municipal courts in Alabama. President Nixon has set as his goal the achievement of a less permissive Supreme Court. He has indicated that the next two vacancies on the Court will be filled by Southerners and this now gives him an opportunity to consider Representative Richard H. Poff, 48 years of age and a ten term Republican in the House. Dick Poff is probably the outstanding constitutional lawyer in the House at this time and to me would make an outstanding Supreme Court Justice.

The Saturday, September 18th issue of the Evening Star could almost be called the Natcher edition. An article appeared on the front page concerning the rapid

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rail transit--freeway impasse which again
 describes existing conditions and states
 that I am holding up the rapid rail transit
 money. The top editorial is entitled
 "Welfare Abuse" and this editorial goes
 on to state that my statements concerning
 the outrageous situation in the District
 of Columbia in the welfare program are
 certainly justified. The editorial goes
 on to state that with some 78,000 now on
 welfare and with the figure going up to
 an estimated 112,000 by next July cer-
 tainly means that something must be done
 to correct this situation. We only have
 756,000 people in the District and with
 112,000 on welfare, the editorial states,
 clearly indicates the seriousness of the
 failure of the Welfare Department to
 police the welfare rolls. On the page
 opposite the editorial page, one of the
 columnists wrote an article entitled
 "Compared to Old West-Ax' Natcher is
 Pretty good". They compared me with Joe
 Bates of Kentucky who many years ago was
 Chairman of the District of Columbia
 Subcommittee.

Senator Kennedy is again leading in
 the Gallup poll and he still says that he
 is not a candidate for President. It may
 be that he will be nominated but if he is
 we will be in serious trouble.

Senator Muskie, while campaigning
 on the West Coast, was asked by one of

An announcement was made yesterday that the Washington Senators baseball team would move to Arlington, Texas. Arlington is about halfway between Dallas and Fort Worth. The American League owners met in Boston and after some 13 hours of discussion it was agreed to permit Robert Short, the owner of the Washington Senators baseball team, to move the team to Texas. For 11 years now there has been a major league baseball team located in Washington. Mr. Short purchased the team for some \$9,300,000, and according to my information, one of the local banks put up all of the money with the exception

September 23, 1971

the black city councilmen if a ticket composed of Muskie and a black man could be elected. Muskie, who is a liberal and anything but a racist said that in his opinion a ticket with a black man on today could not win. This conversation apparently was a confidential one but as usual a leak developed and now this statement has made the headlines in a great many of the newspapers. In addition to the resignation of Justice Hugo Black, Supreme Court Justice Harlan is also in the hospital and there is every indication that he may resign shortly.

- 6427 -

of a few hundred thousand dollars. Short has had his problems here in Washington from the standpoint of players, scouts, minor league connections and customers. Time after time, the Senators play a game with less than 2,000 people in attendance and after so long a time this, of course, can bankrupt most anyone. A contract was entered into for the use of the Kennedy stadium with the Senators team paying something over \$250,000 a year and, in addition, had to furnish parking lot attendants and guards. The stadium is so located that some of the customers who attend must be supervised right carefully. I certainly can understand why it was that Mr. Short was forced to take this team out of Washington and regardless of all of the lamentations, any sound businessman would have made the same move. The President expressed his sympathy and so did the Mayor but it just so happens that this is not enough to keep a losing ball team solvent. Washington has ended up either in the cellar or just one place above time after time for many years. They are next to last today with Cleveland occupying the cellar position. I hate to see organized baseball abandon Washington since it has been a part of this city's life for so long. Mr. Short considers baseball a business and keeping baseball alive in our Nation's Capital will require more than the contracts that were forced

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- 6428 -

on Short. For instance, I understand that his television contract in Texas will be \$1 million and rent for the stadium will be \$1 per year. There are other franchises and another league but Washington's chances of securing a major league team at this time do not appear good.

The legislative program in the House has simply bogged down. We have before us at this time the joint resolution concerning equal rights for men and women. It will require ratification of the states and should be ratified without too much difficulty. All of the appropriation bills have passed with the exception of four and we are waiting for the authorization committees to take action before we can call up these bills.

Today in this country there is no disease that haunts Americans more than cancer. Only diseases of the heart rank above it in all its forms as the agent of death. A move is underway now in Congress to set up an independent Conquest of Cancer Agency which would take all research and control away from the National Institutes of Health. The question before us now is should NIH be permitted to continue its job or should we set up an independent agency for the conquest of cancer and have a crash program. I do not believe that the proponents

- 6429 -

Of the new cancer agency can prove that NIH has done a poor job in the past of handling cancer research, I believe that we must continue to fund with every dollar necessary, our cancer research programs and move on to solve this major problem. A breakthrough must come because time after time this disease, in a matter of a few months, removes people from this country and the countries around the world in such a manner as to cause all of our people to be afraid and to insist that every effort be made to determine what causes cancer.

September 24, 1971

Another Supreme Court Justice has resigned. John Marshall Harlan retired from the Supreme Court yesterday creating the second vacancy on the high court in less than a week. Mr. Harlan cited ill health as his reason for stepping down after 16 years of service. He is 72 years of age and is under treatment at George Washington University Hospital. Only eleven days before the Supreme Court is scheduled to open its new term on October 4th, Mr. Nixon became the first president with the opportunity to name two justices simultaneously since Franklin D. Roosevelt faced that situation in 1941. I believe that the President will name a woman and will name Representative Poff of the state of

Every so often something happens to you that makes you feel real good. Yesterday in the House we had the Peace Corps authorization bill up for final action and the speaker called and asked that I preside. I have presided over this bill ten times and this was each year when the authorization bill was up before the House. Jack Kennedy was president in 1961 when the first Peace Corps authorization bill was sent to Congress and Speaker Sam Rayburn asked me to preside. Yesterday while presiding over this bill in the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union, Dr. Morgan of Pennsylvania, the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the

record in Kentucky. number two on the Ways and Means Committee and has established quite a politicalington on the critical list. John is unit at St. Joseph's Hospital in Lexington this morning is in the Intensive Care and according to word that I received in Louisville suffered another attack weekend following our Democratic dinner now for a number of years and this past session District of Kentucky has been sick John C. Watts of the 6th Congress-

today. standing lawyer, and according to my way of thinking, is one of the three great lawyers in the House of Representatives Virginia. Representative Poff is an out-

House, in his speech stated--"Mr. Chairman, I must tell the Members of the House that the Peace Corps was 10 years old yesterday. I remember that I stood in this well 10 years ago and asked the House to pass the first Peace Corps authorization bill. The distinguished Member of Congress from Kentucky who is now presiding as chairman of the Committee of the Whole was presiding as chairman during that debate 10 years ago. For the past 10 years our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Natcher), has presided over every one of the debates on the Peace Corps authorization.

All of us in the House recognize that the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Natcher) is a fine presiding officer, he is a stern but a fair taskmaster, and the Peace Corps benefited from his skill and the judgment he has displayed in presiding over our deliberations during each year of its history."

September 25, 1971

Retired Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black died early today. He was 85 years old and had served for 34 years as a member of the Supreme Court. This is the third longest term in length of service in the history of our high court. President Franklin D. Roosevelt named Mr. Black to the Court on October 4, 1937.

- 6432 -

Mr. Black was sometimes controversial and in his later years sometimes unpredictable. However, on matters calling for a most literal interpretation of the U. S. Constitution, he was rigid. He was one of the Court's staunch defenders of individual rights and civil liberties. He stood firm for a strict construction of the Bill of Rights and lived to see his view prevail.

My good friend, Congressman John C. Watts of the 6th Congressional District of Kentucky died yesterday. John was serving his 11th term and was the second ranking member on the Committee on Ways and Means. He was a former police judge, county attorney, state representative, director of motor transportation in Kentucky and then a congressman up until the time of his death. I understand that there are some nine applicants for his position, one of which is former governor A. B. Chandler who at the present time is running again for governor of Kentucky on the Commonwealth ticket. The American Labor party, the Commonwealth party, the Democratic party and the Republican party all have candidates for governor for the November 2nd election in Kentucky. I presume that Chandler would be delighted to withdraw from a race that he has no chance to win and run in the special election. Each of the Democratic chairmen of each county in the 6th District will

- 6433 -

meet and select the Democrat to go on the ticket for the special election and the Republicans will do the same thing.

We will have a hard time trying to convince one of our Members to go on the Committee on Ways and Means because this Committee has become highly controversial. Mr. Rayburn wanted me to go on the Committee on Ways and Means at the time Watts was elected to go on the Committee. I did not want to get off the Committee on Appropriations but suggested John's name to Mr. Rayburn and John was later elected as a member on the Committee on Ways and Means.

September 27, 1971

Noble J. Gregory, who served some 22 years in the House from the First District of Kentucky died yesterday at his home in Mayfield, Kentucky. He was defeated by Representative Frank A. Stubblefield, and according to my information, had not been well for some time. He served on the Ways and Means Committee for years and in fact would have been chairman if he had survived the 1958 race.

President Nixon flew to Anchorage, Alaska yesterday and welcomed Emperor Hirohito of Japan to America. The President and the Emperor held their historic

- 6434 -

meeting at Elmendorf Air Force Base just outside Anchorage. It was the first time a Japanese Emperor had set foot on foreign soil and the first meeting between a U. S. President and a Japanese Emperor. The Emperor expressed his sincere gratitude for the United States' unstinted assistance after the end of World War II, materially and morally.

Just before going to China the President decided that he had better either go to Japan or meet the Emperor halfway at Anchorage. The Japanese are somewhat concerned over the President's trip to mainland China and this visit yesterday may soften the Blow somewhat.

One of the major problems that the Department of the Interior has today is the solution of the demand for a pipeline bringing oil from Alaska's North Slope. According to a release today, it may be that the Alaskan oil may flow into Canada and if so, this will solve a big problem for Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton. The environmentalists are all up in arms over the proposal for the pipeline and big oil interests on the other hand are demanding that permission be granted for the construction of the pipeline.

September 29, 1971

Yesterday I had a right serious decision to make. The funeral for

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- 6435 -

Congressman Watts was held at 2 o'clock in his hometown of Nicholasville, and we had a regular legislative program consisting of the adoption of a rule for extension of the Office of Economic Opportunity and a bill pertaining to Weather Modification Reporting. I talked to our Speaker Carl Albert and he very frankly told me that he could give no assurances as to whether or not there would be quorum calls and roll call votes. I wanted to attend John Watts' funeral and at the same time I did not want to break my perfect attendance record. This was a difficult decision to make. I remained in Washington and sure enough there was a quorum call shortly after the House met. I went to the Floor and answered to my name and this caused the Louisville Courier-Journal reporters to simply stand on their heads. One in particular, a man by the name of Mike Brown, ran up and down the corridors like he was demented attempting to find out if I had actually answered the call and was present. This would have been a real story apparently to write that I had finally missed a roll call. Vultures of the first order but after inquiring of the Tally Clerk and arguing with him, with the Tally Clerk finally telling the reporter of the Courier-Journal to get out of the office, this man finally understood, I hear, that I was present and answered to my name.

- 6436 -

October 5, 1971

This past weekend I was in Kentucky speaking in behalf of the Democratic ticket. Our candidate for governor is Wendell Ford, the present Lieutenant Governor, and his opponent is Tom Emberton of Edmonton, Kentucky who has served on the Public Service Commission in the Nunn Administration and before announcing for governor was one of Nunn's administrative assistants. This weekend I spoke in Springfield in Washington County and unless there is a radical change, the Democrats should win with a majority of at least 50,000 in the state.

The election for president was held in Vietnam on Sunday. President Thieu received about 87 percent of the vote. He had no opponent and the landslide election apparently has saved him the trouble of resigning. He had previously said that unless he received 50 percent of the vote he would resign and call for an election. Official returns showed that 87.7 percent of 7.2 million registered South Vietnamese voters went to the polls and indicated that they wanted President Thieu to continue on in office. There is quite a bit of dissension in this country over this type of an election.

For years the Postal Service operated

- 6437 -

at a loss and the new Postal Service which is being operated by the corporation set up by Congress now indicates that there will be another rise in mail rates next year. The first class letters will go from 8¢ to 9¢ and air mail from 11¢ to 12¢. Before too long a move will be made to place the Postal Service back under the control of the legislative branch of the government.

The longshoremen's strike continues and is now serious. On Monday President Nixon invoked the Taft-Hartley Act in a first step towards sending the nation's striking longshoremen back to work for a 90-day cooling off period. The President appointed a five-member board of inquiry and the board is to report to President Nixon by Wednesday of this week.

Yesterday the House supported President Nixon's anti-inflation plan to delay for six months a pay raise of about 6 percent due Federal employees and military personnel on January 1st. By a vote of 207 to 174, the House rejected a resolution that would have vetoed the delay which is part of the Nixon program to combat inflation and stimulate the economy. The delay until July 1st will take effect unless vetoed by the Senate by Thursday. I voted in favor of the resolution. I sincerely believed that wage and price controls

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- 6438 -

were necessary but when the President issued the order he then, within a few days, said that the 90-day freeze period which expires on November 13th would not be extended and that other measures would be placed into effect. This, to me, was nothing but subterfuge so if we are not to have wage and price control at this time, I do not believe that his present 90-day order should control. With the inflationary situation as it is, the 90-day freeze period with no continuation is a waste of time.

Postmaster General Winton M. Blount called on the American people yesterday to boycott French goods to force the French government to crack down on the drug traffic. His statement was promptly disavowed by the State Department with the approval of the White House. Blount, the Administration said, was taking a position not shared by the government. Mr. Blount in a speech delivered in Dallas said that the American people should not buy French goods when an estimated 80 percent of the heroin which finds its way into this country comes from France.

Today in the House we take up the Revenue Act of 1971 which makes certain changes that should be of assistance to us in this inflationary period through which we are passing.

- 8-9 -

Two former members of the House from Kentucky died during the past week. William O. Cowe who was only 49 years of age died of a heart attack in Louisville and Jim Kelen who served in the House for two terms from the Fifth Congressional District died. He was 79 years of age. Both of these men were friends of mind will thought of by all of the members of the House.

Representative Richard H. Poff, Republican of Virginia who had been a White House favorite for one of the two vacancies on the Supreme Court took himself out of the running on Saturday of last week. His move, he said, was to avoid a long and divisive confirmation battle. As someone President Nixon indicated that he was considering Dick Poff the civil rights people and the ADA organization along with a few other do-gooders set in to do battle if the appointment was made. This man Poff is an outstanding lawyer and member of Congress and should have been nominated and confirmed. Of course, he knew what happened to President Nixon's other two southern appointments and rather than put his family in the same position, he simply announced that he was not a candidate for the appointment.

October 6, 1971

For the first time in nearly 100

years the state of Kentucky has no representative on the Ways and Means Committee. This committee is composed of 15 Democrats and 10 Republicans. States like California and New York have two members each on this committee. Therefore, the committee does not have representatives from 25 states. Since the defeat of Noble Gregory, John Watts was on the committee and prior to Watts we had Gregory on the committee for nearly 20-years. So on back nearly to the Civil War. Today Joe Karth of Minnesota was elected in the Democratic Caucus to take the place left vacant by the death of John C. Watts. There have been complaints for several years now that this committee, which by the way is a one-man committee since you never hear about any of the members of the committee other than the chairman, Wilbur Mills, consists of members mostly on the eastern seaboard. Texas, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and so on up the eastern side of the United States have been represented on this committee for years. The complaint was somewhat justified and when Frank A. Stubblefield of the First Congressional District of Kentucky indicated that he would like to have Watts' seat there was no move by the leadership to support Stubblefield. He dropped out of the race and Karth had no opposition this morning. When John Watts went on the committee I had an opportunity to go

- 42 -

ora but did not tap the Appropriations Committee for Ways and Means Committee at that time as certainly would not today.

President's Assistant Henry A. Kissinger will make second trip to Peking at the latter part of this month to make concrete plans for President Nixon's China visit. The President's visit was planned for some time before May 1st of next year and apparently will not be disrupted because of some unknown internal crisis which appears to have gripped Peking in recent days. Apparently Kissinger is being sent to Peking to explain our position concerning a two-place representation of the United Nations by communist Red China and Nationalist China. This will be right difficult to explain to those in Peking but certainly is the general feeling of the majority of the people in this country.

The situation in Israel and the Arab states is about the same. Reaching a peace settlement contemplated many months ago and more fighting probably will take place before any final decision is made.

I have a new picture in my office now and it is the picture of Christopher's baseball team. He's quite a young man now and is the center on his team. Chris' little sister, Virginia Jane, is now walking and looks exactly like her father and mother. I have never seen a

- 6442 -

Baby favor both parents any more. Jeffrey is recovering from an arm operation brought about as a result of a slight fracture near the elbow in his right arm. A calcium deposit developed and the operation became necessary. Jimmy, my oldest grandson, is quite a swimmer and football player. He is now on the football team but is having trouble playing because he has not memorized all of the signals. Paul is doing fine and little William is about ready to walk. Five little grandsons and one little granddaughter. Virginia and I are proud of all of them and if we have our way they will all become good citizens.

October 7, 1971

For a number of years I have served as a member of the Gymnasium Committee. Boland of Massachusetts is Chairman and the third member is Cederberg of Michigan. We have no set duties or obligations. From time to time we have to make decisions concerning the operation or use of the gym which are right important. Some of the members would like to invite staff members from the White House and all of the departments to use the pool and handball courts. If this action was approved, then the members would be pushed around somewhat and the purpose for the construction and use of the gym would be destroyed. We have about 85 members who

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- 6443--

use the gym regularly. Most of us every-day that the House is in session. Except on the days that the subcommittees I serve on are in session I try to go every morning at 11:00. I sincerely believe that the workout that I take has been good for me all down through the years.

Our colleague, James G. Fulton of Pennsylvania, died with a heart attack last night and this is the second Member that we have lost in the last two weeks. It is right unusual after the sudden death of one of our Members when you go to the gym the next day and see all of the Members that just simply crowd into the gym. Then the next day the number just dwindles off to the usual number of participants. Today it was simply crowded and I saw a great many Members that I do not see all year.

October 8, 1971

Last night President Nixon outlined Phase II of his new policy to regulate wages and prices. In a radio and television address to the nation the President also informed the people that his prediction that 1972 would be a good year for the American economy could now be interpreted as a great year for America and the world. Phase II will not be a rigid system. Wage restraint would be vested in a Pay Board made up of five

- 6444 -

members each from labor, management and the public with the chairman to come from the public side. This board would establish its own standards and review pay increases on a case by case basis. Similar powers in its sector would be exercised by a Price Commission composed of seven public members. Members of both boards will be appointed by the President. The President was severely criticized earlier for not including profits in the freeze and last night he said that the Price Commission would be empowered to curb windfall profits by seeking a roll-back in prices. The President's proposal creating a price and wage control structure for Phase II has a good chance I believe to work. The tough decisions which require the setting of specific guidelines will be left to 22 private citizens who will compose the Pay Board and the Price Commission. The Pay Board and the Price Commission will have to work out the numerical yardsticks against which pay and price increases can be measured. The President hopes that there will be a reduction in the price indexes so that they are rising no more than 2% to 3% at the end of 1972.

It now appears that we will have a certain form of wage and price controls with us for many years to come.

The Washington Post carries an editorial

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- 6445 -

today entitled "The Freeway to Rosslyn North". The editorial goes on to state that the proposals now up for consideration present a new opportunity and urgency and especially so since the proposed doubling of the traffic capacity of the Whitehurst Freeway which would become necessary if the Three Sisters Bridge is built which Congressman William Natcher, D-Ky. wants to see done at an early date. Of course, the good old Post never mentions the fact that I am simply acting as an agent for the Congress and that the Highway Act of 1968 and the Highway Act of 1970 is the law and still must be complied with.

October 12, 1971

We may solve the impasse that has confronted us in the rapid rail transit - freeway systems soon.

Several months ago a group of people filed suit in the Federal District Court that serves Arlington, Virginia, attempting to stop I-66 and I-266. For several years now those who have refused to comply with the Highway Acts of 1968 and 1970 have said that the Three Sisters Bridge was not necessary because I-66 and I-266 would never be constructed. They base this belief on the fact that the suit filed would be successful. This week the District Federal Judge decided the suit and it was dismissed. In the

- 6446 -

October 10th issue of the Evening Star
an article appeared entitled "D.C.
Squeezed on 2 Sides to Build Highways."
This article is as follows:

Decisions by a federal court and
Maryland's transportation department
have increased pressure on the District
government to resume construction of
controversial highway projects, including
the Three Sisters Bridge and the North
Central Freeway.

U. S. District Judge Oren W. Lewis
ruled yesterday that construction may
begin in Arlington on Interstate Route
66 which would have a link to the Three
Sisters span at the Potomac River near
Georgetown.

The Maryland highway agency last
week said it intends to build Interstate
Route 95 between the Capital Beltway and
the city line in Northeast Washington,
where federal highway officials have
planned for it to connect with the North
Central Freeway.

City and suburban freeway foes
have fought the road projects, which are
keys to completion of the Inner Loop
network of expressways around downtown
Washington. Based on arguments that
the roads would needlessly destroy
homes, businesses and parks and increase

through Arlington where one branch called
inside the beltway, I-66 would run

and pieces from the Shenandoah Valley
of Virginia to the beltway in Fairfax
county where it comes to an abrupt halt.
The superhighway now runs in bits

planning the road.
the legality of the procedures used in
brought by Arlington citizens challenging
I-66 in Arlington. He dismissed a suit
reason to further delay construction of
in Alexandria, Lewis said there is no
In a decision handed down yesterday

relations subcommittee.
chairman of the House District Approp-
of highway construction. Natcher is
of his dissatisfaction with the pace
share of rapid transit costs because
release of funds to pay for the city's
William H. Natcher, D-Ky., has blocked
tion of the freeway tangle. Rep.
subway system also is tied to resolu-
The fate of the \$3 billion area

in traffic congestion.
area is not to find itself strangled
contend the roads are essential if the
Supporters of the freeway network

suits.
have led to arrests - as well as court
the form of demonstrations - which
air pollution, the protests have taken

I-266 would connect with the Three Sisters Bridge. The rest of the road would run to the Roosevelt Bridge, already completed as is the approach from Rosslyn.

Construction of the Three Sisters Bridge was halted by the U. S. District Court in Washington when citizens complained that planning and safety requirements had not been met. Although the District and federal governments have completed the requirements now, they have not yet asked the court for permission to resume building. Meanwhile the citizens appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals and asked that construction of the bridge be halted permanently.

Bridge foes had pinned their hopes on the I-66 court case because it would not make sense for the city to build a bridge that would have no linking road on the Virginia side of the river.

The North Central Freeway would run through Northeast Washington to Montgomery County where plans have called for it to link with Interstate Route 70S. A branch of the North Central called the Northeast Freeway would run to Prince Georges County to meet I-95.

Homes in the Brookland section of Northeast Washington had actually been

taken by the city to make way for the North Central construction. But, after demonstrations in Brookland, the city dropped plans for immediate construction.

In the 1971 Federal Highway Act, Congress ordered the city to make a new study of the North Central. The study is due to be completed later this year.

Montgomery County officials have objected to any extension of the North Central into Silver Spring. And the state transportation department last week indicated that it would not insist on construction of the entire segment planned for Montgomery County.

But the state agency did say it will push for construction of I-95 inside the beltway. If this decision stands, either the North Central will have to be built, or I-95 would dead end at the District line.

Prince Georges County officials now have protested that construction of I-95 in their county would destroy parkland and neighborhoods. Friday, a state highway officials responding to the complaints, said the transportation agency will study the need for the road. Such studies in the past have rarely led to a decision to stop construction.

In the I-66 case, the Arlington Coalition on Transportation which brought the suit said it will appeal Lewis' decision. "After consultation with our

- 6450 -

attorneys, we will take immediate steps to appeal," said Emilia Govan, who with her husband, James, heads ACT.

ACT has argued the highway should be reconsidered because it will go through Spout Run and Bon Air parks in Arlington.

In last night's Evening Star appeared an editorial entitled "Time for Highway Action." This editorial is as follows:

Another obstacle to progress on this area's besieged highway program fell when U. S. District Judge Oren R. Lewis dismissed a citizens' suit that has stymied the construction of Interstate Route 66 inside the Capital Beltway. And in the same week, Maryland's highway agency said it will press for construction of Interstate Route 95 to connect the Beltway with downtown Washington. These developments were preceded by news that the controversial Three Sisters bridge had passed its safety test (through the use of an expensive model) by a margin so wide as to be astonishing.

But these encouraging advances do not, unfortunately, mean that construction will automatically begin. Regional highway planners have learned from repetitious experience that when an obstacle falls, another is quite likely

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to pop up in its place. We hope that will not happen this time, and especially in the cases of the bridge and the I-66 segment, which are further along toward construction than the I-95 link. For when the freeway work gets moving on an appreciable scale, this city's subway money that is frozen on the Hill will undoubtedly be released.

Judge Lewis' Saturday ruling could be a major breakthrough for the program, because it unequivocally rejected the contention of some Arlington residents that the state has no right to cut a freeway swath, as planned, through their city. The highway was, after all, planned 13 years ago, the issues have been thrashed out at great length and most of the right-of-way has been acquired. So Judge Lewis decided, in a lengthy review of all this, that "there is no justification or legal requirement for further delay." His decree may be appealed by the protesting citizenry, but it has a good chance of prevailing.

And in sanctioning the 9-mile stretch of I-66, it cuts more ground from under the opponents of the Three Sisters span, who have succeeded in delaying the bridge work with court actions. One of their contentions has been that the structure over the Potomac shouldn't be built while the future of the freeway that would connect it to the Beltway is still uncertain. One by one, the uncertainties are

being removed.

Virginia authorities now should move with haste to prepare for I-66 construction, and they should vigorously press for an early final court decision in the event an appeal injunction is sought and obtained by the highway opposition. Furthermore, Transportation Secretary Volpe should, now that the Three Sisters safety matter has been settled, immediately approve the bridge design and make every effort possible for speedy resumption of work on the structure.

Traffic continues to swell and clog, and key legislators continue to sit on the subway money because Congress' highway-building orders of long ago haven't been carried out. It's time for some forceful action to break this costly stalemate.

It now appears that one of the main reasons why Representative Poff withdrew his name from consideration for a seat on the Supreme Court was due to the fact that the committee of the American Bar Association was prepared to give him a very low rating. Due to inexperience in trial work and since he had only practiced for a short time the committee was all set to turn in a poor rating. This has really incensed President Nixon and the

- 6453 -

word from the White House now is to the effect that under no circumstances will the committee on the American Bar Association be called upon to pass upon any further nominations. Richard Poff would have made a good Supreme Court Justice even though confirmation might have been delayed for sometime.

The President apparently is not only mad over this turn of events, but has decided to do a little maneuvering. Since Dick Poff withdrew his name the name of Robert C. Byrd, the Senator from West Virginia has been prominently mentioned by the media for several days now. Articles have appeared stating that evidence was mounting that President Nixon's first choice now for nomination to the Supreme Court was Senator Robert C. Byrd, from West Virginia. Byrd himself has made no comment, but it appears that a great many of the reports concerning the fact that he now heads the list come out of his Senate office. Senator Byrd at one time was a member of the Ku Klux Klan and has voted against a number of the Civil Rights bills, as well as the confirmation of the first black Justice Thurgood Marshall. Bob Byrd studied law at American University the last two years he was in the House of Representatives, and the first two years of his Senate term. He has never practiced a single day and was only admitted to the Bar several months ago. Certainly

- 6532 -

could sue the District for its share of subway costs.

The revenue bill already has a provision which would create a trust fund to finance the city's share of subway costs. It was tacked into the Senate District Committee.

More than \$863 million has been committed by the District, suburbs and federal government to build the subway. The cost of the system originally was estimated at \$2.5 billion, but has risen to \$3 billion. A bill that would permit the issuing of additional bonds to finance the increased cost was introduced in the House yesterday by Rep. Earle Cabell, D-Tex.

Also yesterday, the WMATA Board of Directors rejected a demand that blacks be given five percent of subway construction contracts but did agree to expand participation of blacks in "all areas of Metro work." Black leaders in the District have threatened to disrupt construction if their demands are not met."

November 22, 1971

Peter Darwin Jirles has been just a little bit too much for Grandma. It seems that Peter wakes up quite frequently during the night and Virginia

- 6533 -

has lost quite a bit of sleep. This, along with a cold that she picked up from William Natcher Jirles has placed her in the hospital. She seems to be doing all right and in order not to give all of the little boys the flu or a right mean cold she decided that she had better go to the hospital for a few days.

President Nixon was completely ignored at the AFL-CIO convention at Miami Beach, Florida last week. I have never heard of any organization insulting a president like the President was insulted when he appeared to speak. The band was instructed to leave the hall and not play Hail to the Chief and only a few of the delegates applauded and arose when the President arrived. In his opening speech, President George Meany of the AFL-CIO said that labor would not participate in Phase 2 unless President Nixon agreed to do certain things and if the President did not want to do this, he knew what he could do. When the President started out speaking before the convention he left his prepared text and said that President Meany had said he knew what he could do and said that he did and intended to do it. This, the President said, was to take care of the people in this country and to bring about a halt in inflation. The President said that while some of those in attendance might be against him politically and some against his

- 6534 -

party, the fact remained that they were for their country. This only brought a certain amount of laughter from the group. When the President finished and started off the platform, Meany refused to shake hands with the President and then when the President stopped to shake hands with a few of the delegates Meany raised the gavel and said the delegates should take their seats and proceed with Act 2. The delegates howled.

This was right shabby treatment to give to the office of the President of the United States of America. Regardless of their likes or dislikes they should not have treated the President in this manner.

November 23, 1971

Peter Darwin Jirles is doing fine and I hope that Virginia will be able to rest up a few days and when she is released from the hospital will have no further difficulty.

Pakistan and India are now engaging in an undeclared war on four fronts in East Pakistan. India denies that its troops have invaded the eastern wing of Pakistan but this is denied by Yahya Khan. Khan says that India will be crushed and the United Nations organization is considering Pakistan's complaint.

- 6535 -

With our problems in the Arab world certainly we do not need a war between Pakistan and India.

Yesterday the Senate passed a 3-year \$39 billion tax cut by a vote of 64 to 30 after adding a political financing plan that could funnel up to \$20.4 million each in government funds to the Democrat and Republican presidential nominees in 1972 and as much as \$6.3 million to George Wallace. An amendment was added to this tax bill that provides that each taxpayer can indicate in a box set forth on the return that \$1 of the amount of the tax paid is to go to the political funding in presidential elections. Minority Leader Hugh Scott said that if the funding amendment which was sponsored by Senator John O. Pastore, Democrat of Rhode Island, is retained in a House-Senate conference he will recommend that President Nixon veto the tax bill. Just before passing the bill the Senate revised the Pastore plan by inserting a provision to the effect that the taxpayer could earmark the \$1 for the party of his choice rather than having a non-partisan fund available to all nominees. This is really something new so far as elections in this country are concerned, and may stop one party or the other from simply buying an election. The Democrat party is broke and the national committee owes \$9 million. The Republican party is

- 6536 -

prospering financially and has a kitty built up so far of \$15 million to start the 1972 presidential election.

November 24, 1971

The rapid rail transit--freeway impasse is still with us. Our bill is to be presented to the full committee on Monday and the following Wednesday or Thursday we will take the bill to the Floor. Meetings have been held for several days now at the White House and the President has just about taken over this problem from Secretary Volpe who by the way has received severe criticism from this Administration for his tactics. In this morning's paper appeared an article entitled "U. S. Attacks Court Ruling On 3 Sisters." This article is as follows:

"The Justice Department, in papers filed upon orders from President Nixon, charged yesterday that the U. S. Court of Appeals "overstepped the permissible bounds of judicial review" and relied on "pure speculation" in ordering a full review of the Three Sisters Bridge project here.

The department asked the full nine-member Court of Appeals to review the October 12 Three Sisters Review order.

That order, written by Chief Judge

- 6537 -

David L. Bazelon for a three-judge panel of the court, will make it "virtually impossible to build this bridge as directed by Congress," yesterday's Justice Department brief said. Senior Circuit Judge Charles Fahy concurred with Bazelon in the 2-to-1 decision.

President Nixon asked the Justice Department last Thursday to request the new hearing and said that if it is not granted the attorney general will take the case to the Supreme Court. At the same time, he urged the Congress to release the District's subway money because the Metro system is in jeopardy.

The brief strongly criticized the Bazelon decision for finding that U. S. Transportation Secretary John Volpe had not properly followed federal laws and regulations in approving the bridge and that his decision was invalid because it had been influenced by Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.), a proponent of the bridge.

"There is no basis in law or fact to overturn an administrative decision of this nature because of alleged extraneous pressure of this sort," said the brief. "The facts of political life are such . . . that it is idle to pretend that our administrative officials . . . should make their decisions in a vacuum."

- 6538 -

The Court of Appeals, by a vote of its members, can decide whether to rehear the entire case, originally raised in a suit brought in October, 1969, by the D. C. Federation of Civic Associations and 22 other groups and individuals opposing the bridge.

If there is a full Court rehearing, as is sometimes voted in cases of exceptional importance, the Bazelon opinion of October 12 could be overturned. Such an action might mean construction of the bridge could go ahead.

Construction of the bridge has been under a U. S. District Court injunction since August 1970, pending a determination by the courts that all federal laws and regulations, particularly those concerning the environmental impact of the bridge, had been complied with.

The Bazelon opinion, to which Circuit Judge George M. MacKinnon issued a dissent, accusing Bazelon of taking a slanted and partial view of the facts, continued that injunction until Volpe develops a full administrative record to prove that he had properly considered alternatives to the bridge, its possible harm to the environment, and other matters.

Volpe would also have to prove, according to the order, that he had consid-

- 6539 -

ered the alternative of no bridge at all, and that he had not been influenced at all by Natcher. On Thursday, Natcher again refused to approve \$72 million in overdue and current District funds for the city's subway system until construction of the bridge and other highway projects in the city proceeds.

The President's announcement that he would appeal the case, coming hours after the Natcher decision, reiterated his belief that the District must proceed with both freeways (including bridges) and the subway. "The future of both is jeopardized by a complex legal and legislative snarl," he said.

The controversial Georgetown-to-Arlington span was ordered by Congress in the 1968 Highway Act as part of the interstate highway system and has been the subject of controversy since.

"In more than three years, except for a few concrete footings, and despite the (congressional) mandate, the bridge is no nearer construction than it was in 1968," said yesterday's brief in which D. C. Corporation Counsel C. Francis Murphy also joined with the Justice Department.

The brief said the Bazelon decision failed to acknowledge that the absence of

- 6540 -

an administrative record on Volpe's approval was "due to the fact that the Secretary himself made the vital . . . determinations, having personally involved himself. . ."

The brief said, "We respectfully submit that judicial review does not include that which basically amounts to a 'second-guessing' of his (Volpe's) determinations."

It said that the Bazelon opinion amounted to disbelieving Volpe's testimony before a District Court on his decision, and in impugning of his credibility.

On the question of influence by Watcher, the brief said that Bazelon's decision would, "in the extreme, deprive an administrator of absolute control over the lawfulness of his own actions" because his actions would become "vulnerable to circumstances completely beyond his reach."

The Washington Redskins have a right good football team. For the first time in many years they are at the top of the league and up until last Sunday were leading in their division. On Sunday the Dallas Cowboys defeated the Redskins 13 to 0 here in Washington at the Robert F. Kennedy Stadium. There was quite a bit of booing and thousands of the fans

- 6541 -

conducted themselves in a disgraceful manner. Yesterday President Nixon suddenly appeared at the Washington Redskins practice field and after shaking hands with all of the members and coaches made them a little talk. He said that he too had received boos recently but said that the Redskins were a good team and had the courage and spirit to win in their league. This he believed they would do and before he left informed George Allen, the Washington Redskins coach, that he would like to have a reservation for the playoffs. The Redskins really received the lift that they needed and Allen said that it was one of the greatest honors that he had. Just to think that the President with all of his problems would come out to the practice field to see the Redskins giving them encouragement to continue on as they should. At times President Nixon really rises above the call of duty and yesterday was one of those days.

November 26, 1971

Virginia feels much better and should be dismissed from the hospital in the next two or three days.

With Christmas just around the corner she will really have her hands full with Christmas shopping and trying to stay ahead of Santa Claus.

- 6542 -

An article appeared in the Evening Star on Wednesday, November 24 entitled "U. S., D. C. File Plea On 3 Sisters Ruling." This article is as follows:

"The Justice Department and the District government have asked for reconsideration of the October order by the U. S. Court of Appeals here to review the Three Sisters Bridge project.

Attorneys for the federal government and the D. C. Corporation Counsel filed papers yesterday asking the nine-member appellate bench to review last month's order because, they argued, there is no justification for changing an administrative decision resulting from alleged congressional influence. The court had cited the fact that Rep. William H. Natcher, D-Ky., had brought pressure on the city to build the span.

The 2nd-1 decision on October 12 said U. S. Transportation Secretary John Volpe made a premature decision to favor the bridge's construction because Natcher, chairman of the House District appropriations subcommittee, demanded it.

Natcher has refused to release subway money for the District until the city proves it is moving on construction of the bridge and Washington's controversial freeway network.

The three-judge appellate panel relied heavily on a 6-month-old U. S. Supreme Court ruling that set guidelines for building highways through parks and historic sites. Specifically, the Supreme Court determined that before a federally assisted highway project could encroach on a park or historic site--as the bridge would--there must be evidence of "no feasible and prudent alternative to use of such land."

District and federal attorneys argued yesterday that Volpe had made a case for using such land. The bridge would cross the Potomac River and link Spout Run Parkway in Virginia to the Georgetown area.

In last month's appellate ruling, Chief Judge David Bazelon wrote, "It is not inconceivable, for example, that the secretary might determine that present and foreseeable traffic needs can be handled (perhaps by expansion of existing bridges) without construction of an additional river crossing."

This ruling reversed a decision seven months earlier by U. S. District Court Chief Judge John F. Sirica. He had given tentative approval to building the bridge, provided the government could assure that it was safe and would not harm the environment.

- 6544 -

Construction of the bridge has been halted by federal court injunction since the D. C. Federation of Citizens Associations filed suit against it in 1969.

If the full appellate court reverses the Bazelon decision for a further judicial review of the project, the last obstacle in the way of construction should be removed, according to John Hess, an assistant city corporation counsel.

President Nixon last week ordered Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell to appeal the case to the Supreme Court if necessary in order to get construction on the bridge started again. At the same time, Nixon urged Congress to release the federal subway funds."

For a number of years now the New York Times has changed editorially and in every other way. For many years this newspaper was recognized throughout the world as one of our better newspapers. Now it is so ultra liberal that it makes you ill at times to read some of the editorials and some of the articles which are editorialized on the front page. The same procedure which the Washington Post has followed for ten long years. In the newspapers this past week appeared articles stating that Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, the publisher of the New York Times has warned all Times employees of a dangerous slip-

- 6545 -

page in the newspaper's profits. In a letter to all 5,800 employees Sulzberger says that the third-quarter profit results were bad news. The Times second-quarter profit margin was 2.7 percent compared with 5.3 percent for the next lowest which he cited--the Washington Post. It seems that time may catch up with the good New York Times and also the Washington Post.

President Nixon yesterday directed Attorney General John N. Mitchell to seek an injunction under the Taft-Hartley Act ordering striking east coast and gulf coast longshoremen back to work. This has been a serious problem now for several months.

George Meany, age 77, president of the AFL-CIO was hospitalized yesterday with possible spasms in the coronary arteries. He was reported resting comfortably last night and I hope he recovers. His open battle with the President several days ago apparently was just too much for the old gentleman.

November 29, 1971

For several days now the Washington newspapers have made every effort possible to bring about a confrontation between the President and our Committee on Appropriations. Today I present the District of Columbia budget for fiscal year 1972

to the full Committee on Appropriations and we may have quite a battle.

Yesterday in the Sunday Star appeared a front page article with bold headlines across the page "Nixon's Metro Plea Rejected by Natcher." This article is as follows:

"D. C. Funds Up for Vote Tomorrow

Rep. William H. Natcher, D-Ky., chairman of the House District Appropriations subcommittee, has rejected President Nixon's plea to release millions of dollars in frozen city subway funds.

Natcher, in a report sent to members of the Appropriations Committee, said the funds must not be voted by Congress because of a lag in city freeway construction.

The committee is scheduled to meet tomorrow afternoon for a final vote on the annual District appropriations bill which would have to contain subway money if the funds are to be freed this year.

Rep. Robert N. Giaino, D-Conn., second-ranking Democrat on the Natcher subcommittee, plans to lead a fight in the full committee to free the funds.

\$72 Million Blocked

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On November 18, Nixon urged Congress to appropriate the more than \$72 million in subway funds that have been blocked by Natcher.

The President also ordered Atty. Gen. John Mitchell to appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary to overturn a judicial ruling that has blocked construction of the Three Sisters Bridge.

The fate of the subway system has been tied to the bridge by Natcher who argues that mass transit money shall not be released until freeways ordered by Congress are built.

Natcher, in his report to the committee, cited the President's plea.

However, Natcher told the committee that an "impasse" on freeway construction continues and that until it is resolved he will not recommend appropriation of the subway money.

After the President's statement, Mitchell asked the full U. S. Court of Appeals to review a decision, made by a panel of three of its judges, which has held up construction of the bridge. In a split decision, the panel ruled that Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe did not meet administrative requirements in deciding to build the span.

Change From 1969 .

Natcher's reaction to Nixon's plea is unlike his behavior of 1969. Then, he agreed to release funds which permitted subway construction to start when the President assured him that the roads ordered by Congress would be built.

Hours before the November 18 Nixon request, the Natcher subcommittee had voted to deny the subway funding.

But when the President issued his statement, proponents of the subway had hoped Natcher would change his mind before the full committee acted on the city money bill.

If the full committee upholds Natcher, subway supporters plan a full-scale fight on the House floor to put the transit money back in the bill.

A floor fight to accomplish this failed in June when Congress acted on the last city appropriations measure.

This time, however, White House lobbyists have been working to convince a majority of House members to vote for the subway money. Rep. Joel T. Broyhill, R-Va., who met with Nixon on November 18 to discuss the transit impasse, predicted that a floor fight will succeed because of the

President's intervention.

Yesterday, officials of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) announced that they have appealed to 75 House members who voted against subway funding in June to change their positions.

Gude Urges Approval

On Capitol Hill, Rep. Gilbert Gude, R-Md., wrote personal letters to all members of the Appropriations Committee, urging them to vote for the subway money.

A Senate-passed District revenue bill would create a trust fund to finance subway construction money as a mechanism to bypass the Natcher subcommittee.

The transit money at stake in the Appropriations Committee is the District's share of subway construction costs. Only contributions from the area suburbs have permitted construction to continue.

Congress has authorized money to build a 9-mile transit system for the area but a vote must be taken to expend funds after they are authorized.

COG's efforts to free the funds were announced in a press conference held in the office of District City Council

Chairman Gilbert Hahn Jr. "We're very optimistic, very optimistic," said Hahn, stressing the regional nature of the COG effort.

Also, John B. Burcham, vice chairman of the Prince Georges County Council, sent a letter to the Appropriations Committee noting that the suburbs have contributed \$125 million of their own money toward subway construction. Prince Georges, Burcham said, has "contributed over \$31 million . . . even though the first physical evidence of such a system beginning in our county will not be seen until at least late 1972."

November 30, 1971

The full Committee on Appropriations sustained our subcommittee yesterday with the vote of 31 to 13 to delete the \$72 million subway funds. I hope within the next few weeks some agreement is reached whereby we can again release the subway funds.

December 3, 1971

We lost a battle but not the war.

This was a big battle and the outcome was a surprise not only to me but the leadership in the House. I have never seen as many lobbyists in action including

- 6551 -

nearly everyone from the White House with the exception of the President and every big company involved in the Metro at this time or who expect contracts in the future.

In today's Washington Post on the front page is a headline which reads "House Releases District Subway Funds-- Leadership Rebuffed, 195 to 174." This article is as follows:

"The House, dealing a rare and stunning setback to its leadership, voted 195 to 174 last night to release money to continue digging Washington's Metro subway system.

Unless further roadblocks develop, the release of the \$72 million District of Columbia contribution to the Metro is expected to make possible the scheduled start of limited subway service by mid-1974 and the completion of the 98-mile system by 1980.

The House vote, following seven hours of sometimes angry debate, was a victory for President Nixon and a bipartisan team of relatively junior lawmakers over the top House leaders of both parties.

Last May, when the House rejected an effort to free the subway funds, 123 Democrats and 47 Republicans voted for release. Yesterday, only one more Demo-

crat supported release but the number of Republicans backing it increased by 24.

A spokesman at the White House said that President Nixon learned of the House vote as he was leaving for Key Biscayne and was "very pleased" with the result.

Minutes before an earlier test vote, with a similar outcome, the U. S. Court of Appeals rejected a Justice Department petition asking that the court reconsider a decision that is blocking construction of the Three Sisters Bridge.

An announcement of the court decision surprised House members and may have played a major role in the outcome.

Until then, House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford Jr. and others argued that the court, by halting the bridge, was flouting a 1968 law that called for its prompt construction.

"We are engaged in a battle which I interpret to be a battle of principle," Chairman George H. Mahon (D-Texas) of the Appropriations Committee, declared. "The House of Representatives has been challenged."

His voice quivering with emotion, Mahon, a 36-year veteran of the House who is regarded as one of its most influential

Leaders, added:

"Please don't kick in the teeth of the Appropriations Committee."

The Committee set the stage for yesterday's challenge when it voted Monday to uphold its own D. C. subcommittee, headed by Rep. William H. Ratcher (D-Ky.), and refuse the money.

After Mahon sat down, Rep. Silvio O. Conte (R-Mass.), a House member for 12 years and a member of the Appropriations Committee active in the prosubway effort, asked: "Do we want to kick the President of the United States in the teeth?"

Mr. Nixon made three appeals for release of the subway money--a personal statement November 18, a second statement through his press secretary on Tuesday and a personal letter to House Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.) on Wednesday.

Meantime, his chief House liaison officer, Richard K. Cook, engaged in vigorous lobbying efforts.

Albert, who announced his rejection of the President's appeal, did not vote. The other key Democrats, Hale Boggs (La.), the majority leader, and Thomas P. O'Neill (Mass.), the party whip, voted to release the money.

- 6554 -

The minority whip, Rep. Leslie C. Trends (R-Ill.), voted to keep the freeze.

Rep John B. Anderson (R-Ill.), chairman of the House Republican Conference, supported the fund release and denied this was disloyal to party leaders. "The issue," he said, "goes far beyond personal loyalties."

He, like the President, warned that the Washington suburbs were preparing to pull out of the program because of the fund freeze.

Among Washington area lawmakers, only Rep. William L. Scott (R-Va.), an announced U. S. Senate candidate, voted against the Metro funds. He said he was convinced of the need to push the Three Sisters Bridge and the connecting Interstate Rte. 66 across Arlington.

Throughout yesterday afternoon, most of the debaters supported the Appropriations Committee stand, and fewer than 100 members were on the floor most of the time. Applause came only occasionally and was desultory.

Those on both sides of the issue joined, however, in sharply and repeatedly criticizing the Court of Appeals and its chief judge, David L. Bazelon, for halting

- 6555 -

the bridge and challenging Natcher's right to withhold subway funds to force its construction.

Bazelon's opinion was, Natcher asserted, "the most outrageous opinion ever written by any chief judge."

Rep. Robert N. Giaimo (D-Conn.), who ranks just behind Natcher on the D. C. subcommittee and who introduced the amendment that restored the subway money, agreed.

But, he insisted, the House should reject the proposal by Natcher and Ford that the subway money be withheld until the Court agreed to a rehearing.

That very issue was being debated when Conte interrupted. Rep. David R. Obey (D-Wis.), another prosubway member of Natcher's subcommittee, to announce the Court's refusal of a rehearing.

There was a startled silence. Then Ford suggested that the U. S. Supreme Court should be able to expedite its consideration of a petition to review the case, with the subway funds held up in the meantime.

Before the apparent confusion subsided, the first vote came. It was taken by tellers, a method under which each

- 6556 -

member signs a card--green for "yes," red for "no"--and marches up an aisle and hands it to a monitor. Under House rules, the process lasts 12 minutes.

Giaino announced the "yes" votes first, 196. Then Natcher announced the "no" votes, 183. Brief but loud hand-clapping followed.

Del. Walter E. Fauntroy (D-D.C.), who cannot vote on the House floor, strode about offering green cards to his voting colleagues.

The final 195-to-174 roll call on the issue followed a half hour later.

Then the entire bill was passed on a voice vote.

The measure also finances D. C. government operations for the current fiscal year. The House version, which totals \$973 million, must be reconciled to conference with a differing Senate version, but the subway funds will not now be in dispute.

Jackson Graham, general manager of the subway building Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, said the fund approval will permit the award of a contract early next year for the Pentagon station. It also will permit Metro

- 6557 -

to order its first 300 train cars.

With federal matching money that is available, the release of the \$72 million actually will provide \$212 million to continue work on the subway. This will be available as soon as the Senate acts on a bill that includes the same \$72 million.

To date, \$583 million has been put into the Metro project by the federal government and eight area political jurisdictions. Eight miles of tunnel is now being built in Washington and the Rosslyn area of Arlington.

The Metro's next major hurdle on Capitol Hill will be an attempt to win passage of Nixon administration legislation to grant a federal guarantee for \$1.2 billion in subway bonds. No hearings have been set.

Under the proposal, these are to be repaid from fare collections. The total cost of the subway system, to be financed from these bonds and governmental contributions is estimated at just under \$3 billion.

The Court of Appeals decision came at a dramatic and perhaps crucial time in the debate, at an hour in which Ford and Natcher were asserting in the debate

- 6558 -

that it was not unreasonable for Congress to insist on a rehearing.

With seven members of the nine-member Court participating, the judges voted, 4 to 3, to turn down the petition. Two did not vote.

Besides Bazelon, Judges J. Skelly Wright, Carl McGowan and Spottswood W. Robinson III voted against reconsideration. Judges Edward A. Tamm, George E. Mackinnon and Roger Robb voted to rehear the case.

The case originally was heard and decided by a three-judge panel. The rejected petition sought a rehearing before all nine judges.

Both the Justice Department and the White House said last night that the government would move swiftly in seeking the Supreme Court review.

Since the Court of Appeals petition was filed November 23 on direct presidential orders, the Court's secrecy rules shrouded all efforts to find out when a decision might be reached. Newsmen were alerted in early afternoon yesterday that an important Court action might occur, but had to guess what it would be. "

December 6, 1971

We lost a big battle but, of course, the war is still underway.

An editorial appeared in the December 5th issue of the Sunday Star entitled "The Several Sides of the D. C. Subway Vote." This editorial is as follows:

"Over the years, many battles far more important have been slugged out on the House floor. But not many have been fought harder--with more gratifying results--than Thursday's narrowly successful bid to wrest \$72 million in D. C. subway appropriations from the grasp of Representative William H. Natcher.

As political drama, the struggle had everything, including big-name stars. President Nixon, aligned with rank-and-file House members of both parties, was largely responsible for making the all-out fight. On Natcher's side was virtually the entire power structure of the House, including Republican Leader Gerald Ford. Natcher had cast the plot, furthermore, on the appealing congressional theme that the District's subway dollars must be withheld to safeguard Congress' legislative prerogatives to order that certain D. C. freeway projects be built. Were that not done, he said, Congress would have no protection against

- 6560 -

the unwarranted encroachments of a recalcitrant administration and a meddlesome, irrational judiciary.

But the outrageous, infuriating aspect of that position was that the effort to sustain the subway freeze had absolutely nothing to do with the merits of the subway--or the grave peril in which that program was placed.

What it had everything to do with was power politics, in which the subway was merely a pawn. And that distinction, in the final analysis, is what led 195 House members, rather astonishingly, to repudiate their leaders--perhaps at a political cost to some of them--in behalf of a just cause.

Had they not done so the whole subway program--despite claims to the contrary--might well have come unraveled. Certainly it would have suffered harm. The regional rapid-transit authority, which already has committed the expenditure of \$587 million, has no more money to keep on schedule. At least three suburban jurisdictions--rightly enraged at the District's inability to meet its fair share of the fiscal obligations--this week had threatened to cut off their own contractual contributions. The cost of any new delay, furthermore, was estimated to be a \$1-million-a-week escalation

in the total subway price.

For that part in avoiding those threats, the entire region is indebted to Mr. Nixon and to Representatives Robert Giaimo, Silvio Conte and Joel Broyhill, among many others. But this momentary relief is by no means the end of it. The subway isn't out of the woods yet.

In January, the transit agency will return to Congress to seek legislation providing federal guarantees to back up millions of dollars worth of subway construction bonds. Without the guarantees, there is scant hope the bonds could be marketed. Next spring, furthermore, Mayor Washington must return once again to Representative Natcher's District Appropriations subcommittee to request clearance of the city's next share of subway dollars. Both those requests will be viewed in the light of increasing skepticism about sharply spiraling costs.

At one point in Thursday's debate, Natcher assured the House that he was "as much for the rapid transit system as anyone in the city of Washington," and that "under no circumstances do we intend to come before the House at any time to stop the program." We trust that pledge will be honored, for the strong support which Natcher gave the subway at its inception will be more vital than ever

- 6562 -

in the months ahead.

But if Natcher was wrong--as we firmly believe he was--in holding the District subway funds hostage to action on District highways, he is as right as anyone could be in complaining that Congress' clear-cut directives on freeway construction have been unconscionably and deliberately thwarted by officials of the District, the administration and, most recently, the Three Sisters Bridge decision written by Court of Appeals Chief Judge David Bazelon. And now that the subway is back on the track, Natcher has every reason to expect Mr. Nixon to exert a much stronger leadership in each of those areas.

The President's first obligation is to see that the Bazelon opinion--as promised--is appealed immediately to the Supreme Court. Speaker after speaker on both sides of Thursday's floor fight castigated the decision as constituting such an arbitrary and burdensome barrier to the bridge that it had to be appealed. We fully agree.

Beyond that, Mayor Washington and Transportation Secretary Volpe must give Congress by December 31 their new recommendations on other portions of the city's basic freeway network. Mr. Nixon is obliged to see not only that those

- 6563 -

reports get in on time, but that they present a unified approach which the administration as a whole will support.

In the furor over subway dollars, Natcher's arguments to the effect that District freeways are as vital as the subway have been shoved on the back burner. It is time now that those arguments get the attention they deserve, for they happen to be accurate. The subway, from its inception as a full-fledged system in 1959, was intended to share the regional transportation burden with a new system of freeways--one which in those days was much larger, in fact, than that now contemplated. It was never assumed that the full load could be carried by rail transit, any more than autos and buses alone could do the job.

A good many weird ideas are floating around these days, on that point, about shutting off the access of autos to the central city or making parking resources so scarce or so expensive that motorists would have no alternative but to stop driving. At the moment, of course, such thoughts are pure flights of fancy, for as yet there is no decent transit system. Even if there were, however, the approach is wrong. The government's proper role is not to eliminate such options, but to make public transit sufficiently convenient and economical that it will be used

as a matter of choice.

One further aspect of last Thursday's showdown fight on the House floor deserves comment in terms of the future.

As the debate developed, Natcher's case, supported by the House leadership, rested largely on a promise that the further denial of District subway funds would be temporary. In essence, he presented a deal under which the funds would be released as soon as the full U. S. Court of Appeals agreed to a petition requested by President Nixon for reconsideration of the Bazelon bridge decision. The arguments advanced were that (1) the Three Sisters Bridge is the keystone of the freeway program enacted by Congress, and that (2) the Bazelon decision was so faulty that such a review surely would be granted within a matter of days.

But near the very end of the seven-hour-long House debate, word arrived that the full Court of Appeals (perhaps as zealous of its own prerogatives under pressure as the Congress is) would not review. When that occurred, the House leadership deal simply fell apart.

Whether the subway dollars would have been turned loose on Thursday if the appellate court had not been heard

- 6565 -

from before the vote, no one can know. We are inclined to doubt it. In that event, Natcher might well have won, and the situation then could have had the makings of a prolonged period of subway uncertainty.

That incident, perhaps more than any other, should assuredly serve as a warning that the subway system is too vital to the Nation's Capital, and for all its vast size and cost too intricate a mechanism, to be utilized ever again as an instrument of political blackmail to achieve any other purpose, no matter how valid. The subway and road programs should both proceed, but neither at the expense of the other."

I have just returned from the House following the swearing-in ceremonies of our new Member, William P. Curlin Jr. Bill Curlin succeeds John Watts who died in September.

December 9, 1971

Mannie Celler, the dean of the House, is a right unusual gentleman. He is from New York City and is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. If he is reelected and serves two months of his next term he will have established the all time record for continuous service in the House of Representatives. Up to

- 6566 -

this time Carl Vinson of Georgia served fifty consecutive years and retired about six years ago. Emanuel Celler is a lawyer and a right crafty old gentleman. He will be 83 his birthday. During one of his hearings several years ago one of the departments in the government sent up one of their top assistant secretaries to testify in behalf of the pending bill and about two weeks later another top assistant secretary appeared before the Chairman's committee to testify against the bill. Mannie threw his hands up and said, "I am amazed--you come up and light one candle for Christ and one for the devil and in this way you can't lose."

Fighting continues on the East Pakistan border and according to yesterday's reports India with infantry and armor sliced a large segment of East Pakistan in taking over the key towns of Comilla and Brahmanbaria. These towns are on the way to the provincial capital of Dacca. One report was that an orphanage was hit where some 400 children were living and the orphanage was completely destroyed.

Today John Tunney, one of the Senators from California will endorse Senator Edmund S. Muskie of Maine for the Democratic nomination for president. This is a real Kennedy sign. John Tunney

and Edward Kennedy were roommates at the University of Virginia for some three years and are very close. Senator Kennedy has maintained for months now that he is not a candidate for president and at the same time is running full speed ahead. I do not believe that Senator Tunney would endorse Senator Muskie unless he had Senator Kennedy's approval.

It may be that Senator Kennedy expects a deadlock at the convention and the withdrawal of some of the candidates thereby placing him in a position where he can obtain the nomination and take back loyal supporters who are now traveling down the road with other candidates.

Powell was confirmed by the Senate for the Supreme Court and William H. Rehnquist is really under attack at this time. Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana is leading the attack and Rehnquist's views in matters pertaining to segregation and rigid enforcement of the law are being discussed daily on the Senate floor with a confirmation vote appearing to be some time off.

December 10, 1971

We are in the process of adjourning the 1st Session of the 92nd Congress. We have had late sessions each night for several nights and although the

- 6568 -

leadership is indicating that Saturday might be adjournment date I believe that it will be the middle of next week. Considering our many problems and the serious situation existing throughout the world as well as the economic situation in this country, we have had a right good session of Congress. A number of bills have passed that will be beneficial to our people and our country and if we can only wind the war in Vietnam down and solve our economic situation in this country we will have a much easier session next year. Conference reports including the District of Columbia budget are now in the process of being prepared following conference, and I might add that the District of Columbia budget conference will require considerable time.

We have almost completed this session of Congress and so far I have not missed a vote during the session. I was sworn in as a Member of Congress on January 6, 1954 and have never missed a vote since I have been a Member of Congress.

December 17, 1971

We finally adjourned the 1st Session of the 92nd Congress today. This has been a long difficult session of Congress and all along the way maneuvering

- 6569 -

for a position in the presidential election next year was present and pushed hard. In fact on a number of occasions it was right embarrassing to a great many of us to see the maneuvering that was taking place in legislation which was too important to be treated in such a manner.

During this session we enacted legislation giving the 18-year-olds the right to vote along with an equal rights amendment which provided for an equality of rights under the law with no abridgment or denial on account of sex. We set up a Rural Telephone Bank to provide capital for financing telephone cooperatives and companies serving rural areas. A right important bill was enacted concerning flammable fabrics which has been a serious problem throughout this country for a number of years. We gave additional authority to the U. S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission which would grant the Equal Opportunity Commission the right to file civil actions after filing charges in Federal district court seeking injunctions against discrimination and requiring affirmative action on the part of the violator. We passed an education bill authorizing \$19 billion in Federal aid to post secondary education in fiscal years 1972-1975. We passed additional legislation providing for additional

- 6570 -

information services in the National Environmental Data System program. Legislation was enacted providing for additional extensions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act along with legislation regulating the manufacture and use of pesticides such as DDT. One bill enacted really met with approval from our young people throughout this country and this legislation provides for protection of wild horses and burros on public lands. We passed a right important bill pertaining to Alaska and this was the Alaska Native Land Claims Act. I presided during general debate on this bill. We passed a bill providing for public funding of presidential elections to take effect in 1976. Money for the fund would come from taxpayers who will have the privilege of earmarking \$1 of their taxes with the taxpayer designating the party to which the dollar is to go. We passed legislation setting up benefits for black lung cases and passed a number of bills concerning the Conquest of Cancer, comprehensive health manpower training, nurse training and treatment of narcotics addicts, the appalachian program was extended and wage and price control legislation enacted which now carries the program through April 1973. A number of bills were passed pertaining to our veterans and in addition to medical benefit extension we had legislation pertaining to military drug treatment

and legislation. According to our information some 40% of the boys engaged in the war in Vietnam at one time or another used drugs. This figure when first received seemed to be unusually high but later it was proven to be correct. The school lunch program legislation was amended providing for a Federal reimbursement rate of 40¢ for every free and reduced price meal served.

In addition we passed appropriation bills totaling \$153,745,160,892. The amount requested in the budget was \$154,384,959,860. The total amount requested in the budget for fiscal year 1972 including authorizations and budget authority generally was \$249 billion.

I will leave for Kentucky within the next day or two.

December 18, 1971

Congress adjourned for the year yesterday after voting \$1.237 billion in new funds for the foreign aid program. There was a vote to instruct the conferees to incorporate the Mansfield Amendment which called for an end to the war in Vietnam in six months subject to release of prisoners. I voted for this amendment and it failed 130 to 101. There were over 200 absentees and we had the necessary quorum with only 14

- 6572 -

votes to spare.

The Speaker was called upon for a statement concerning the 1st Session of the 92nd Congress and he said it was historic. The Minority Leader, Gerald Ford of Michigan, was also asked for a statement and he said it was lackluster.

The Indochina War and the basic health of the economy were the overriding issues of the 1971 session in Congress. On three occasions the Senate endorsed Mansfield's six-months end of the war amendment and on this number of occasions the House rejected the amendment. During this session we had new leadership in the House with Carl Albert replacing John W. McCormack as Speaker and Hale Boggs moving up to Majority Leader. Albert tended to drive with a very loose rein giving the committee chairmen their head. Like Speaker McCormack, Albert opposed the end of the war legislation and resolutions which Mansfield was trying to push through the Senate.

Pakistan yesterday ordered a cease fire along its western frontier with India after two weeks of ground warfare in the west and a military defeat on its eastern wing. President Yahya Khan made the announcement and Eastern Pakistan is now the new Republic of Bangladesh. The

- 6573 -

new Republic has been officially recognized by India and it has immediately called upon our country for economic aid. The lineup for foreign aid continues to form on the right and here we have a brand new country making demands for foreign aid from our country within 20 hours of its formation.

The British Empire was dismantled country by country by virtue of a lot of promises concerning foreign aid and assistance and a great many of these countries are still living from hand to mouth. Our country made several commitments and in a number of instances assisted in splitting off a portion of the British Colonial Empire which to me was a serious mistake. The fact that Great Britain continues to speak to us amazes me at times.

I do not intend to cast the vote of my people for military assistance or a great deal of economic aid to this country unless we get down to the point of absolute necessity with food and medical supplies necessary to keep the people from suffering. India was so prompt in entering this war and taking the side of East Pakistan. Therefore, the great neutral country of India who has all down through the years sided more with Soviet Russia than with us should now take on the burden of supporting East Pakistan.

- 6574 -

We adjourned until January 18th and on Tuesday the 18th we will take up legislation providing for delegates for Guam and the Virgin Islands. Next we will take up the Federal Election Reform conference report and then the Foreign Aid Authorization conference report. On Thursday we will have the President's State of the Union Address with the official picture of the House in session to be taken after the State of the Union address.

January 17, 1972

Several months ago Vice President Agnew in one of his speeches criticized the news media for attempting to control the government by editorializing on the front page and shaping the news according to its own desires and wishes. Much to my surprise a great many people in this country believed he was right. One good example that I know of is the action of the Washington Evening Star. This newspaper entered into an agreement with a man by the name of Ward Sinclair, who edits the Louisville, Kentucky Courier-Journal bureau here in Washington, whereby Sinclair would be paid \$300 to do a meat-ax job on me. This man Sinclair does not know that I have a copy of his contract from Peter T. Maiken, Editor of the Washington Evening Star.

- 6575 -

On December 26th the article appeared in the magazine section and, of course, it complies with the agreement and is just about as ugly as it could be.

The Evening Star - The Sunday Star
Washington, D. C. 20003
Lincoln 3-5000

August 24, 1971

Ward Sinclair
Louisville Courier-Journal
1265 National Press Building
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Ward:

This will confirm your assignment to do a profile of William Natcher for our magazine. We'll expect copy of about 3,000 words by October 4. We'll pay \$300, with a \$100 guarantee.

As we discussed, I don't expect an intricate report on the subway and District affairs matters, but these should be dealt with in the broad sense, using certain specifics for what they're worth in shedding light on Natcher's character. Naturally our interest in Natcher is more in his presence in the District, and the accompanying effects, than in his

- 6576 -

homestate ties. The latter, of course, would do much to explain why he is what he is.

In general, we want a good close look at the man, warts and all.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Peter T. Maiken

Peter T. Maiken
Editor of Washington

During the Christmas recess I travelled into 14 of the counties of the 2nd Congressional District and everything seems to be in good order. I made a number of speeches and a number of ground breaking ceremonies.

The legislature of Kentucky is now in the process of redistricting Kentucky and one of the articles that has appeared during the past several days in the state papers concerning this matter is as follows:

"Geographical, Political Squeeze Is On His 6th District--Rep. Curlin Caught In Middle of Congressional Remapping.

"Geographically and politically, I'm the man in the middle," U.S. Rep. William P. Curlin Jr. said with a sigh.

- 6577 -

Curlin, a Frankfort Democrat who represents Kentucky's 6th Congressional District, was visiting the legislature last week, seeing old friends and seeking to make new ones.

He paused during his round of hand-shaking for an interview about a painful subject: congressional redistricting. "I wince when you bring up the topic," Curlin said. "Look at me," he added, smiling. "I'm already covered with cuts and bruises and Band-Aids."

The reference to "cuts and bruises" was only a jesting figure of speech about political wounds. But Curlin's statement about being "the man in the middle" of congressional redistricting was completely accurate.

Kentucky's General Assembly is scheduled to begin work this week on congressional redistricting--one of its major legislative headaches.

Both House and Senate leaders say they expect to have a mutually acceptable congressional redistricting bill worked out and passed into law by the Feb. 1 federal deadline.

Kentucky has seven seats in the U. S. House of Representatives, including Curlin's 6th District seat. The 1972

- 6578 -

legislature's job is to make each of the seven Congressional districts almost mathematically exact in population, using 1970 census figures. Such a mathematically perfect district in Kentucky would have 459,901 persons, according to final, official U. S. Census Bureau figures.

Each of the state's seven congressional districts will require some surgery to make it equal in population--and thus acceptable to the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" doctrine.

But the congressional district facing the most surgery is the Central Kentucky area represented by Curlin. He said in the interview last week he was going to fight to preserve the Bluegrass character of the 6th in redistricting.

But he acknowledged with a forlorn nod of his head that the 6th District is caught in the middle of the geographical squeeze play that could force his district either into Northern Kentucky or into Jefferson County for a population balance. If the latter were the case, Jefferson County might find itself with three U. S. representatives.

Here is Curlin's dilemma:

The 6th Congressional District has 38,294 more persons than the mathemati-

- 6579 -

cal ideal. If no other factors figured in, all Curlin would have to worry about would be losing a county or two to shed the excess population.

Unfortunately for Curlin, the needs of three other congressional districts bordering the 6th make it inevitable that there be more changes than simply losing a county or two.

The 4th Congressional District, immediately north of the 6th, has the biggest excess in population of all. The 4th, with a 1970 population of 578,732 according to final census figures, must lose 118,831 persons in re-districting.

The 4th takes in suburban Jefferson County, and all of Oldham, Trimble, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Pendleton, Kenton, Campbell and Boone counties. The district is represented by U. S. Rep. Gene Snyder, R-Jeffersontown.

Snyder's 4th District will give up part of its excess by yielding some of the Jefferson suburbs to the presently underpopulated 3rd Congressional District, composed of Louisville and Shively. The 3rd, which is represented by U. S. Rep. Romano L. Mazzoli, D-Louisville, needs 40,124 more people to reach the mathematical ideal.

- 6580 -

Sources close to Mazzoli say he hopes to get the 40,124 addition from safely Democratic precincts in Jefferson's "B" and "C" districts--the southern and southwestern sections of the county. Mazzoli, like Curlin, was in Frankfort last week, vigorously pumping hands of legislators who will be voting on the size and shape of his district.

Even after giving up some area to Mazzoli's 3rd District, Snyder's 4th District still will have an excess population of more than 78,000. Where does that go?

There are two Eastern Kentucky districts that need population to attain the mathematical ideal, but neither of these underpopulated district's touches the 4th. So the inevitable solution in reapportionment is for the legislature to change the district in the middle--Curlin's 6th District.

Immediately east of the 6th, the 7th Congressional District in Eastern Kentucky needs 48,883 more population to attain the ideal. The 7th District is represented by U. S. Rep. Carl Perkins, D-Hindman, the dean of Kentucky's congressional delegation. Perkins is the man most likely to get "first grabs" at counties in the shifts necessitated by redistricting, according to legislative leaders here.

- 6581 -

Several sources say that Perkins probably will pick up Mason, Robertson, Nicholas, Montgomery and Powell counties--all from the eastern border of Curlin's existing 6th District. If the 7th District adds all of those counties, it will pick up a total of 49,012 persons--and be virtually ideal.

Loss of those counties would not only wipe out the 6th District's present excess of population, but it also would make the 6th about 10,000 people below the mathematical ideal.

That loss, however, would not be the only one ahead for the 6th. Immediately south of the 6th District is Southeastern Kentucky's 5th Congressional District, represented by U. S. Rep. Tim Lee Carter, R-Tompkinsville.

The 5th District is 68,482 people short of the mathematical ideal. The simplest solution for balancing the district is for the legislators to reach northward and excise yet some more counties from Curlin's 6th District.

According to some key legislators here, Carter will be given all of Boyle and Garrard counties and most of Madison County. The total population of the three counties, according to 1970 figures, is 13,277--slightly more than needed by the

- 6582 -

5th District.

Loss of 68,000 more population, in taking care of the 5th, would put Curlin's 6th District with a net loss of about 78,000--combining losses to the 7th and 5th.

That figure--78,000--is the excess that would still be remaining in Snyder's 4th District after giving up some area to the 3rd.

The general legislative assumption, therefore, is that Curlin's 6th District will take some part of Snyder's 4th District to resolve the 78,000-population matter.

The two most likely options for the legislature would be either to take a 78,000 additional slice of Jefferson County's suburban area and add it to the 6th, or else take a portion of populous Northern Kentucky.

Most speculation in Frankfort has it that the legislature will opt to add a portion of Northern Kentucky to the 6th District--possibly all of Pendleton County and part of Campbell County.

According to the 1970 census, Pendleton had 9,949 population, and Campbell had 88,501. The total is slightly more

- 6583 -

than 10,000 above the 78,000 needed to be swapped between the 4th and 6th districts.

Several Northern Kentucky legislators, however, have said they will fight vigorously to keep Campbell County from being split and added to the 6th District. "Northern Kentucky counties, including Campbell, should be kept together because they have a common community of interest," said Rep. Arthur Schmidt, R-Cold Spring, who is one of the strongest political figures in Campbell County.

Schmidt is a member of the House State Government Committee, which probably will handle reapportionment legislation in the House. He said that he will urge that any population shortage in Curlin's 6th District (following losses to the 5th and 7th) be picked up from suburban Jefferson County.

Schmidt said the redistricting could be done so Snyder could still maintain a Republican slice of northern Jefferson, in the Jeffersontown area. Mazzoli could have the Democratic southern area of the Jefferson suburbs, and Curlin would be given the politically mixed area in between.

"I think this would work well for all concerned," Schmidt said. "Jefferson al-

- 6584 -

ready has one full Congressional district (the 3rd), and part of a second.

"If Curlin's district is added, Jefferson County will have a third voice in Congress," Schmidt added.

Schmidt also said Jefferson residents probably would be less concerned about having a "split county" than would residents of Campbell County.

During the interview last week, Curlin declined to say how he hopes the shape of the 6th District will wind up--and whether or not he would rather be given portions of Northern Kentucky or portions of Jefferson County.

"I just hope my friends in the legislature take care of me," he said. "I really would hate to lose any of the counties I now represent."

Rep. Snyder of the 4th District frequently has told reporters he "could live with" almost any form of redistricting as long as it didn't move him into totally new counties.

Loss of either a part of Northern Kentucky or a part of the Jefferson suburbs to the 6th District would not hurt Snyder politically. "Gene Snyder is unbeatable whatever they do to his district,"

- 6585 -

one Democratic legislator said.

The remaining two congressional districts that would be in the reapportionment puzzle are Western Kentucky's 1st and 2nd Districts.

Only a minor change is needed to adjust the 1st District, which is represented by U. S. Rep. Frank A. Stubblefield, D-Murray, and the 2nd District, represented by U. S. Rep. William Natcher, D-Bowling Green.

The 1st District needs to gain 10,557 more population to be mathematically perfect, and the 2nd District needs to lose 10,925. A simple swap would bring the adjoining districts up to par.

The only problem for the legislators is where to take the population from the 2nd. It could come from part of any of the following 2nd District counties: Daviess, Ohio, Grayson, Warren or Simpson. Each of those counties has more than 10,000 population and borders on the 1st District.

Many legislators last week said the swap will involve Ohio County, which had a 1970 population of 18,790 and which is a normally Republican county. The Democratic-controlled legislature would be more likely to split up a GOP county

than a Democratic one, according to most observers."

Going back to the \$300 contract to Ward Sinclair, it is right interesting to see just the type of meat-ax job he performed on me. The story which appeared in the magazine section of the Sunday Star is as follows:

"Subways are for Stalling"--Our man in Washington, William H. Natcher

of Kentucky.

"Mr. Natcher: Then a postage item here of \$112. Is that necessary?"

Dr. Carroll: Yes sir; it is necessary.

Mr. Natcher: What about it, Mr. Davis?

--1968 hearings, House D. C. appropriations subcommittee.

Details. The southerners are very good with the details. Men from the up-lands are too busy for details, too busy running for governor or president. But the southerners, well, the southerners pay attention. They read the fine print, nurture it, talk it for what it's worth. Details translate into power, and there you have it--southerners run the

- 6587 -

Congress.

Ellender and Long, McMillan and Mahon, Poage and Passman, Whitten and Mills, Sparkman and Stennis, they're good with the details. Men of the South, all of them, scions of the sure districts and peanut-patch machine politics, but every one good with the details. It helps the old longevity.

There's more to it than that, obviously. But while attention to detail means the Southerners perforce must be injected into the big legislative conflagrations, it means, too, that they must tend the brushfires around the periphery. The District of Columbia is a brushfire. With it come two of the most thankless jobs this side of indexing the C&P telephone directory--the chairmanships of the House and Senate appropriations subcommittees for the District. Only an infinitely patient and detail-devoted man, at ease with the line-by-line minutiae of a monumentally boring D. C. budget, could handle the task without (1) going batty or (2) lousing it up completely. It seems only right and natural that a Southerner fit in there somewhere.

Such a man is William Houston Nat-
cher, chairman of the House appropriations
panel for the District. Southerner by

- 6588 -

dint of home and heritage, yes; but not all that easy a sort of fathom. Natcher has been around here long enough (17 years) to hoe a wider legislative row than he has, but he purposely has eschewed the opportunity because, at least until one of The-Powers-That-Be tells him differently, the chairmanship of the appropriations subcommittee for the District is a most important calling.

At his best behind the scenes, Natcher avoids calling attention to himself (unless it is with editors back in his home district). Many of his colleagues consider him one of the more powerful men in the House, by virtue of his No. 2 ranking on appropriations subcommittees for agriculture and labor-health, education and welfare, and by virtue of his close rapport with top men in the Democratic leadership. Such is his self-assurance that he could unflinchingly confront the late Rep. Mendel Rivers, a power in his own right, and virtually direct him to back away from tampering with military construction projects in Kentucky. Natcher got his way.

Nowhere was the clubby camaraderie of the House more evident than in the vote early this month that unfroze \$72 million of Washington subway system money that Natcher had been sitting on since last year. It was a defeat, of course,

- 6589 -

for the bipartisan House leaders who stood fast beside Natcher, but perhaps not all that meaningful. The difference was President Nixon's forceful intervention, coupled with his warnings that further delay would condemn the rapid-rail transit program to "an early grave." That was enough to sway the doubters who put presidential prerogative ahead of congressional prestige.

Natcher's interminable obstinacy over funding of the metropolitan subway system has earned him more contumely than he probably deserves, but Natcher doesn't mind being a lightning rod for Congress. He would never suggest that Congress as a whole should take the blame. He would never suggest that blame more logically ought to be aimed at the public works committees. It isn't his way. So, in Northeast Washington, they call him a racist. In Georgetown, the taffeta ladies summon up their highest sudgeon and call him a wretch. The frustrated patriots of Northwest just call him a lousy politician.

Natcher takes it, all for that bloody subway. But what infuriates the critics most is that Natcher--ascetic, mystical Kentuckian--won't answer back. He won't get down in the gutter and scrap with them. In reality, none of the easy epithets will do for Natcher, because he is

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- 6590 -

many other things: exasperatingly stubborn, unforgiving of the treacherous, paranoically suspicious, unrelentingly private, regally indifferent to his critics, maddeningly self-righteous, possessed of a sense that he is somehow to make history. He cuts one of the more fascinating figures under the Capitol dome.

Natcher stands a shade over six (mostly lean) feet, although only now, at 62, he's just beginning to show the signs of a little extra heft around the belt. Appearances are important, and the man is predictable--the steel-gray hair immaculately parted down the middle, dark suit and shoes spotless, shirts impeccable and taut, socks never drooping, ties reserved (although lately they're a bit brighter and wider). His official photograph depicts a somewhat-younger Natcher; he no longer lists his birthdate in his official biography. As one might expect from a serious Kentucky Baptist, he neither smokes nor drinks.

Just as your down-home great aunt saved the parlor for visitors, Natcher reserves his Rayburn Building office for callers. The place is neat as a pin, adorned with wildlife prints, a hand of tobacco leaf, the customary graphic accouterments of a politician's den and the arts and crafts of some talented grandchildren, all overseen by the wistful

- 6591 -

portrait of a stunningly beautiful young grandson. Natcher does his work in a paper-stacked anteroom, which is hung with certificates attesting to his perfect attendance and a newspaper front page with a banner headline reporting on the day he unfroze some subway money. He is not a great one for smiling--most everything is serious--but when a constituent hoves into view, Natcher is a formidable charmer. The right hand pumps out, the visitor becomes "my friend," and before he knows it, he is ushered ceremoniously into the big office and flatteringly plopped down in the congressman's high-backed chair behind the desk. Mr. Constituent leaves saucer-eyed, sure to report at home that Bill Natcher's doing quite a job up there in Washington.

The trouble with most of the theories about Natcher's recalcitrance, and they abound in these parts, is that the theoreticians try to decipher his motives on their own terms--not on William Natcher's terms. Such is the cynicism toward the contemporary politician, so widespread the belief that no elected official ever acts without some self-interested motivation, that Natcher is at once unbelievable.

He defies all the popular myths. Those who surmise he is a front for the cement and rubber tire lobbies find he

- 6592 -

voted against the bill creating the interstate highway system. Those who would unveil political payoffs learn that he has not knowingly accepted a campaign contribution in years--if every. Those who would topple him by financing an opponent find no one so bold. He is the nearest thing to invincibility there is in his rolling west-central Kentucky district. Those who would expose his imagined indiscretions come up empty-handed. Those who approach him about help on a contract down at the District Building get the bum's rush, bluntly. Those who might ask him to use a little influence downtown and land a friend on the District payroll know better. He won't do it.

Then there are the half-truths. Those who see his insistence on freeways in black neighborhoods as the stance of an intractable racist find he was against the major civil rights bills, but voted for enough of the other civil rights measures to preclude outright labels. Those who would call him a political nihilist find he backed a goodly portion of the Great Society. Those who think him anti-urban found him first against Model Cities and later for them (and presto! his hometown became one). Those who term him penurious find they're only half right--he is a tight budget slasher and balancer, but he has been deceptively tolerant in allowing the District's spend-

- 6593 -

ing to spiral upward.

As a matter of fact, the District budget has increased nearly fourfold during Natcher's tenure as subcommittee chairman. His budget hearings are generally recognized as precise exercises in fairness. Natcher, courteous and often courtly, is always to the point ("Please justify that" is a favorite line) with a minimum of harangue and sermonizing. He often knows the details better than the expert witnesses, because he makes a point of remembering how many janitors were used in one place last year and how much they paid for window glass in another. Compared with the antagonistic chairmen who preceded him--men who weren't much on detail--there is no comparison. "Consider the history of the committee before Natcher," one of his seat-mates said recently. "They couldn't have cared less. Natcher has been fair with the D. C. budget--he's really changed the committee without being a bleeder or a flaming liberal. He has permitted tremendous capital improvements here . . . he knows the District and he knows its budget." The not-so-distant era of Chairman Joe (Meat Ax) Bates, the Kentuckian whose idea of an air-raid warning system was to ring the District's church bells, is a reminder of what might have been.

So what has made Natcher stubbornly

- 6594 -

sit on the subway money, even in the face of presidential pressures? What is it that has allowed him to suffer the opprobrium of the indignant cosmopolites who want their subway, and want it now? How could he let himself be boxed into the seeming indignity of a U. S. Court of Appeals finding that he "pressured" Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe into a premature decision in favor of building the Three Sisters Bridge over the Potomac? (For their part, Natcher and his supporters termed "outrageous" the opinion of Chief Judge David Bazelon.)

Natcher himself will not provide the answers; at least not in the customary setting of a press interview. "Natcher was not available for comment" has come to be the single most frequently repeated line in the local press.

"Just write the facts," Natcher will say to the newsmen who occasionally can get through to him. "You know the facts. If you write them true, you won't hear any complaint from me."

So much for dealing with the prime source.

For all the umbilical contemplation that transpires vis-a-vis Natcher, subways and freeways, there are two recurrent themes in his public statements

that--taken in the context of the man-- go a long way toward illuminating the basis for his repeated refusals to release the city's portion of the money needed to continue work on the rapid transit system.

The first is Natcher's disdain for deception. His ethical style is entirely basic and without philosophical entanglements: a man's word is his word. Those who play cute semantical games with him either find themselves cut off at the pass or put on his list. As Natcher believes, and as the record clearly suggests, if certain local functionaries were not keeping their word to his subcommittee regarding freeways, they were, at a minimum, playing semantical games with him. There were promises to forge ahead with the D. C. freeway system that Natcher so fervently thinks is necessary; and yet, in fact, the system was not forging ahead. The causes for the delays --slow-moving studies, litigation and injunctions--may have been beyond the control of the promisers. May have been . . .

Natcher tends to think not. The rankest deception, he has noted from time to time, was the National Capital Planning Commission's action following the 1966 Congressional release of rapid transit money. The release was contingent upon

The second recurrent theme is Natcher's personal view of the majesty and infallibility of Congress. As he expressed it just before the vote that unfroze the subway money this month, what was really at stake was the prestige of Congress as a co-equal branch of the government. From adolescence on, his solitary goal was to get to Congress. When he finally took his place there in 1954, after patiently awaiting appointment by the Democratic power-brokers in Kentucky, Natcher did not mind telling a reporter that no man had ever wanted the job more than he. The opening lines of his personal journal, a private history he keeps on a day-to-day basis, reflect that his swearing-in was the consummation of a quest he began when he became a lawyer in Kentucky in the 1930s. In Natcher's view, membership in the House is an end in itself. There is no higher aspiration. He wants nothing more, and has, in fact,

the NPC's approval of a freeway system. But with the transit money freed, the commission changed its mind on freeways, took another vote and repudiated the earlier action. Thereupon the whole dispute became immersed in the courts, and it still is there. "We did exactly what we promised we would do . . . We were deceived before, and after we turned the transit money loose, the freeway system was stopped again," Natcher said in 1968.

- 6597 -

rejected opportunities to run for a seat in the U. S. Senate or the Kentucky state house, either of which he might have been able to win.

It follows, therefore, that a law passed by Congress is a law for all the people, which must be obeyed without question by all the people. This makes the freeway question cut and dried. As Natcher has said on numerous occasions, Congress wants the freeways built-witness the 1968 and 1970 federal-aid highway acts, which decreed that the District of Columbia would do such and such to complete its road system. Never mind that Congress hasn't told Bowling Green, Kentucky, or Tacoma, Washington, where or whether to place their roads. Never mind that some others who believe just as fervently as Natcher in the majesty of Congress, such as Kentucky Sen. John Sherman Cooper, have said it is "wrong to attempt to impose on a city a vast highway system which it does not ask for and objects to. That is the awful situation in which we find ourselves."

Natcher's answer: Congress has acted, the law is the law. He remarked in one recent conversation that he would insist the law be complied with "until Congress tells me otherwise." From this stance, the only alternative for dealing with those who so blatantly flout the

- 6598 -

mandates of Congress is not to submit to their vague promises, but to him them where it hurts--cut off the money they so badly want for the subway. Pinch so hard that they'll have no recourse but to get moving on freeways.

Not that some members of Congress have not tried to tell Natcher otherwise, at what would seem to be some peril. One of Natcher's warmest admirers and supporters, Rep. Robert Giaimo, a Connecticut Democrat who someday stands to succeed Natcher as subcommittee chairman, decided last spring that enough was enough.

"I went to Bill last spring and said I disagreed with him. . . . that I couldn't in good conscience go along with him any more. I told him we were committed to the subway and we couldn't cut off their funds . . . couldn't hold it hostage to the freeways any longer," Giaimo recalls. "Well, we took it to the floor and moved to release the subway money--and I got 170 votes. Before that, he had always said the whole House was behind him. That vote showed that it wasn't behind him as much as he thought. He disagreed with what I did, but he didn't hold it against me. He took the amendment with grace. You have to respect Bill Natcher--he's not a lightweight of any kind."

Giaino has another opinion about Natcher which tends to dispel a popular notion about the headstrong Kentuckian. "Bill has the votes he needs on this in the subcommittee, but I am sure he would stand aside if the subcommittee overruled him."

Knowing it would be a distant day when that might occur without some fierce prompting, Giaino tried again this month by moving to restore the subway funds. This time he pulled off the stunning rebuke of the leadership, but only after the White House had deployed its heavy lobbying artillery on the Hill. Presumably, Natcher now understands he has been told "otherwise" by Congress. And if Giaino is correct in his estimation of his chairman, the subway holdup is a thing of the past.

William Natcher was born in 1909 in Bowling Green, a small city only a couple of counties removed from the birthplace of Jefferson Davis, down near Kentucky's border with Tennessee. Briefly during the Civil War, Bowling Green was the Confederate capital of schizophrenic Kentucky. Natcher's county has remained more Southern than Northern. Even today, wild-eyed Bowling Green fanatics cheer the heavily black basketball teams from hometown Western Kentucky University by waving the Rebel flag.

- 6600 -

Natcher grew up on a country place in Warren County, and he counts among his early impressions the visits to a neighboring farm of Col. Henry Watterson, the wheeling-and-dealing old editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, who in his time was a national figure journalistically and politically. Natcher and his young playmates would flock around to hear Watterson discourse on the affairs of state.

By the time Natcher was a teenager, he was telling willing listeners that he would some day go to Congress. At 17, he was an active Democratic precinct worker around Bowling Green. He went on to college at Western Kentucky and then, on borrowed money and working parttime, he got himself through law school at Ohio State.

He returned home to practice law in 1933, laying the groundwork that ultimately would bring him to Congress after a special election in 1953. He was a federal conciliation commissioner, spent three terms as a county attorney and part of another as prosecutor. Along the way, he served in the Navy in World War II and was an energetic organizer and leader of Kentucky's Young Democrats. The power-brokers passed him over a couple times when he made it known he wanted to run for Congress. Finally, he was chosen in 1953. Redistricting from time to time

has changed the configuration of Natcher's 2nd District, but his appeal is so great and he does his homework so thoroughly, that only once in his self-financed campaigns has he faced serious opposition. In the Eisenhower sweep of 1956, he won by only a couple thousand votes--his closest call.

Once Natcher got to Washington, he lost no time in getting to know the right people and doing the right things to cement himself in Congress. He knew the appropriations committee was the right place to be, so he made friends with the late chairman, Clarence Cannon, and quickly got a seat. Eight years later, in 1962, as a favor to Cannon, Natcher accepted the chairmanship of the D. C. appropriations subcommittee, a thankless but necessary task. Just as he was close to Cannon then, he is a close and trusted ally of today's full committee chairman, George Mahon of Texas.

Meanwhile, Natcher was using his committee seat for all he was worth. His most consuming interest was waterways development in Kentucky, which he pursued with abandon in league with former Kentucky Sen. Earle C. Clements. So successful were they in building locks, dams and lakes that Natcher in 1960 could put out a press release saying waterways development in the state during his brief tenure

- 6602 -

in Congress had "forged ahead at a near-incredible pace." Indeed it had.

Natcher's pork-barreling proclivities have led more than one wag to jokingly suggest that his district will be "watered over with dams" some day. It doesn't faze Natcher in the least, for dams and water projects have helped make his mostly rural district into a small industrial boom area. "They say, 'What else do you want for Kentucky?'" he mused one day. "I always say, 'Well, we're 100 years behind . . . reparations, that's what we want.'"

Make no mistake--all of that goes over swimmingly at home. Weekly newspaper editors are taken by his attentiveness and flattery, and he makes certain they are fully and personally informed about the federal largesse he is arranging for the district. Their faith in Natcher is so implicit (or their sloth so great) that, like weeklies in many parts, they don't even bother to rewrite the occasional handout he shuffles their way. One particularly untouchable is his annual notice announcing he has just chalked up another year of perfect attendance, certified by the clerk of the House. The Courier-Journal, the state's largest daily, takes a more limited view about printing verbatim press releases, and as far as Natcher is concerned, the

- 66-03 -

paper--at least its left-wing editorialists and its Washington bureau--can go fly a kite for their insouciance. Only recently, a Louisville reporter, inquiring if Natcher had not gone to the funeral of the late Kentucky Rep. John C. Watts for fear of blemishing his perfect roll-call attendance mark, got a telephone hung up in his ear--twice--for his troubles. Further, Natcher cautioned him the next day to "stay away from me." He has.

Natcher's absence from the funeral was duly noted by others in the state's congressional delegation, who attended en masse; and although they may not have forgiven him, most at least understood or tried to. "I think he really agonized about that--whether to fly down or not," said one of the Kentuckians. "But, you know, he wants to leave his name in the history books so badly that he wouldn't have broken that record for anything."

January 18, 1972

The 2nd Session of the 92nd Congress convened today. For the first time in over 15 years the Speaker had to clear the gallery. Shortly after the House convened and just prior to the start of the debate on the legislation which provides for a non-voting delegate for Guam and the Virgin Islands, Mrs. Bella

Abzug, the real controversial member of the House, was speaking under the one-minute rule and when she reached a certain point in her speech several hundred people in the gallery who had been admitted to the gallery with the usual gallery pass stood up and started yelling and screaming at the tops of their voices and waving signs and banners. The signs and banners, I understand, were concealed under their overcoats when they entered the gallery and had all kinds of slogans concerning the Vietnam war. The banners and signs demanded that the war in Vietnam be stopped today and others proclaimed the fact that Nixon had blood on his hands and that he had no intention of bringing the war to a close as he had promised in the campaign of 1968. The Speaker, who was temporarily out of the chair, took over the gavel and demanded that the Sergeant at Arms and the Doorkeeper immediately clear the gallery. In about 10 minutes the gallery was cleared and remained cleared for about 1½ hours. I have just returned from the Floor, and the doorkeepers were instructed to let the visitors back in the gallery again but not those with banners and placards who again might start to cause trouble. This is a real start for the 2nd session of the 92nd Congress.

Bella Abzug is the woman who defeated Representative Farberstein and she was

assisted by Barbra Streisand who appeared on television in New York City and sang and begged the people to vote for Mrs. Abzug. Mrs. Abzug is quite a character and as the pages say, sits in the "bomb throwers" section. The pages by the way are right sharp and they know Mrs. Abzug, is a right unusual member and is as far out in left field as you can get. I am amazed that even the people in New York City would elect and send to Congress such a member.

it will be adding insult to injury if the President decides to slap the American Bar Association, his critics in the press, those ultra-liberal Senators who in the past have been against his nominations, and the do-gooders if he sends up the name of Bob Byrd. I have always liked Bob Byrd and gotten along with him fine, but I can see now what the President has in mind.

The NAACP, the Americans for Democratic Action, and the ultra-liberal Senators on both sides of the aisle in the Senate would vigorously fight Senator Byrd. The Democrats leading candidates for President are now sitting in the United States Senate. This would really place Senator Muskie and others right on the hotspot and all of this of course is known by President Nixon. Two of President Nixon's nominations have been turned down by the Senate and now Senator Byrd, who is the Democratic Whip and a right powerful member of the Senate, could be passed on and this would turn the merry-go-round to the other side. I just wonder if our people will fall into this trap.

In speaking of the Supreme Court, a recent poll by two legal scholars, Professors Albert Blaustein of Rutgers and Roy Mersky of the University of Texas, decided that the 12 great Justices of

- 6455 -

all time were Joseph Story, John M. Harlan I, Roger B. Taney, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Charles Evans Hughes, John Marshall, Louis D. Brandeis, Harlan F. Stone, Benjamin N. Cardozo, Hugo L. Black, Felix Frankfurter and Earl Warren.

October 14, 1971

On Tuesday of this week, Judge David Bazelon, Chief Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, in a 2 to 1 decision remanded the bridge case back to the District Court with instructions that the Secretary of Transportation John Volpe proceed immediately to comply with the provisions of the Highway Act concerning safety, pollution, and other matters before construction on the Three Sisters Bridge starts again. Judge Bazelon, who, by the way, is a right unusual character and this is generally known, said in his opinion that Secretary John Volpe had not properly followed Federal laws and regulations in approving the bridge. The question now is whether or not the government will appeal the case, ask for a hearing before the full Circuit Court of Appeals, or proceed to carry out the instructions from the Court. In the decision Judge Bazelon makes all kinds of suggestions, and then on page 31 finally to get back within the law said that it was plainly not the function of the Federal Court to establish the parameters of relevance. Congress, according to the Judge, has

carried out that task in its delegation of authority to the Secretary of Transportation. Nor are we charged, said the Judge, with the power to decide where or when bridges should be built. That responsibility has been entrusted by Congress to, among others, the Secretary, who has the expertise and information to make a decision pursuant to the statutory standards. So long as the Secretary applies his expertise to considerations Congress intended to make relevant he acts within his discretion and our role, the Judge said, as a reviewing Court is constrained. He went on to say that the Court did not hold in other words that the bridge can never be built nor do we mean to suggest that the information now available to the Secretary is necessarily insufficient to justify construction of the bridge. All of this is correct, and according to law, and notwithstanding all of the other suggestions and innuendoes included in the opinion finally Judge Bazelon decides that he had better cite the facts and the law just in case of appeal. This man is really something.

We are now back to where we were several months ago and another hearing will probably have to be held and facts obtained concerning pollution before the bridge starts under construction again.

Former Secretary of State Dean Acheson died on Tuesday of this week at

- 6457 -

his home Sandy Spring, Maryland. He was 78 years old and was widely considered a major architect of American postwar diplomacy. He died of a heart attack and was still well thought of by most everyone here in Washington.

October 15, 1971

I do not intend to ask the Members of the House of Representatives to jump through the Bazelonian Hoop. An article appeared in the Evening Star yesterday entitled "Broyhill Seeking Okay On 3 Sisters Bridge." This article is as follows:

Rep. Joel T. Broyhill, R-Va., was to seek House District Committee approval today of a new measure that would order the city to build the Three Sisters Bridge immediately.

Broyhill proposed the measure as a rider to the District revenue bill in an effort to free the area's frozen subway funds.

The rider would permit any other laws or administrative decisions relating to federal roads from interfering with the bridge construction.

The U. S. Court of Appeals Tuesday prohibited any resumption of bridge construction until Secretary of

- 6458 -

Transportation John A. Volpe again shows why it should be built and demonstrates that federal approval of the bridge is not due to any pressure exerted by Rep. William H. Natcher, D-Ky.

Natcher, chairman of the House District Appropriations subcommittee, has refused to approve the release of 134.2 million in city subway funds for the last fiscal year because of his dissatisfaction with the pace of construction of local freeways, including the bridge, that have been ordered by Congress.

Both the 1968 and 1970 Highway Acts ordered the city to build the bridge across the Potomac River upstream from Georgetown.

The city began to build the span in order to obtain Natchers' agreement to release the funds which permitted the start of subway construction. But the bridge work was halted by a court order when citizens brought suit to protest the construction.

A city appropriations bill now pending in the Natcher subcommittee includes the \$34.2 million in subway funds left over from the last fiscal year and \$38 million more in subway funds for the current fiscal year.

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- 6459 -

Congressional sources said yesterday the appeals court decision strengthens Natcher's hand if he again moves to block release of the subway money due to his irritation over the roads.

They explained that the court decision will permit Natcher to tell the House the courts have defied the wishes of Congress by halting bridge construction. This strategy would make it difficult for most members of the House to appear that they were knuckling under to the courts.

Backers of the subway project waged an unsuccessful floor fight earlier this year to obtain release of the subway money. When Natcher won the battle, he said he would release the money in the next District appropriations bill if Volpe moved to build the freeways, including the bridge.

Leaders of the last floor fight against Natcher have been confident that if he again tried to block the subway money they would have a good chance of beating him on the floor. But the appeals court decision has thwarted them.

The Appropriations Committee is not expected to act on a city spending bill until a local revenue bill, now pending in the District Committee, is approved.

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- 6460 -

He explained his measure would supersede the appeals court decision.

In addition, an editorial appeared in the Evening Star of the same date entitled "The 'Acrimonious Imbrogio". This editorial is as follows:

At the outset of the startling new Court of Appeals ruling which prolongs indefinitely the moratorium on Three Sisters Bridge construction, Judge David Bazelon refers to this "long and sometimes acrimonious imbrogio." With that characterization, at least, there would be universal agreement. And with not much else.

The 2-1 decision, in which Bazelon was joined by Judge Charles Fahy, surely holds little joy for anyone concerned about speedily giving this city the effective subway-highway transportation system it needs. To the confusion reigning before, the ruling adds some vast new dimensions of controversy, broadening the scope of permissible legal attack on highway projects here and perhaps everywhere else in the nation. The result - particularly in Congress - is apt to be more acrimony, not less. The fate of the District's hostaged subway appropriations is as unsettled as ever.

We hope this dismal picture is

overdrawn, but there is little in the history of this seemdngly endless struggle to justify optimism.

In essence, the Bazelon-Fahy ruling charges that Transportation Secretary Volpe erred in approving the bridge construction without adequately considering a number of environmental, engineering and procedural questions. Before the project can move now, the court says, the secretary must backtrack and rejustify his approval on every legal point raised to the court's satisfaction. It further instructs Volpe to ignore, in the process, such "extraneous considerations" as a 1968 order of Congress which specifically directed that the bridge be built without delay. Further, it is Bazelon's view that congressional pressures exerted on Volpe by Representative Natcher and others in the bridge's behalf would have been sufficient grounds to reverse the approval even if Volpe had complied fully with every conceivable requirement of law.

This strikes us, to say the least, as an extraordinary challenge of congressional authority. What's important, however, is how it strikes Congress, and speculation on that question at the moment is useless.

This is not to suggest there is nothing to be done. Unless the

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- 6462 -

administration is prepared quickly to appeal the new ruling, Secretary Volpe should move immediately to comply with the court's requirements to the best of his ability. In certain instances this will not be easy, for Bazelon has left no legalistic pebble unturned. But in the case of most of the issues raised there is a wealth of evidence which Volpe can cite to justify his approval of the project with no reference whatever to congressional pressures.

As to the District's subway funds, Representative Natcher should accede now to their appropriation in full. His previous justification for withholding the money has been to compel the administration to proceed in good faith to build the bridge, as ordered by Congress. Under the new court sanctions, however, that consideration at least for the moment is moot: Volpe is so clearly powerless now to move in that direction that it would be an act of sheer irresponsibility for Congress to penalize the citizens of this region any longer by prolonging the appropriation ban.

We have no doubt that in time the Three Sisters Bridge will be built. The circulatory needs of traffic demand its construction. Its impact on parklands would be negligible. How long it will take for the logic of these clearly demonstrable facts to overcome the new

- 6463 -

barriers of legalisms, however, we will just have to wait and see.

October 18, 1971

Steve Blass pitched a four-hitter yesterday and carried the Pittsburgh Pirates to the world championship of baseball. Pittsburgh won the seventh and deciding game of the World Series at Baltimore 2 to 1. The Washington Redskins football team has won the first five games. This is almost a miracle.

I am not in favor of the Judiciary Branch of the Government taking over the Legislative Branch, so therefore I have not changed my mind as to what Congress should do in the rapid rail transit - freeway impasse. An article appeared in this morning's paper entitled "D. C. Subway Fate is Doubtful Again," and is as follows:

Is the Metro subway system going anywhere?

Now that the U. S. Court of Appeals has blocked the resumption of work on the Three Sisters Bridge, there is probably nobody on either side of Washington's agonizing subway-freeway dispute who can do more than guess at an answer.

Key federal and local officials and

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- 65464 -

lawmakers, with the sole exception of Rep. Joel T. Brodyhill (R-Va.), who wants to overrule the court, have sidestepped responses.

Even "informed sources," those shadowy insiders who sometimes tell newsmen at least part of what they know, profess bafflement.

For over a decade, the fates of freeways and subways in Metropolitan Washington have been intertwined.

The two transport networks were studied together and recommended together in the same congressionally financed mass transportation survey in 1959.

Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.) liked this form of togetherness so well that he adopted it as firm policy in the channeling of funds through the House District Appropriations Subcommittee that he heads. To get the subway, Natcher insisted, the city must build freeways.

Intermittently, as is the case currently, Natcher has withheld subway money in attempt to get his way.

The big hit developed as the subway became increasingly popular and the interstate freeways, including the Three Sisters sp between Georgetown

- 6465 -

and Arlington, became increasingly unpopular among many of the populace.

In 1968, the highway-oriented House Public Works Committee reacted in frustration to the road delays. It wrote a law that, by its blunt language, seemed to require that Three Sisters be built without delay.

But the 1968 measure also said the project was to follow "all applicable provisions" of the basic national law that sets procedural and environmental standards for highway planning.

In their lawsuit, 23 individuals and civic groups seized upon that language. They alleged that Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe not only took shortcuts in eventually granting approval but - more basically - failed to consider whether the bridge was really needed.

In finally deciding the case, which bounced from court to court for two years, the Appeals Court last week agreed with bridge foes.

In agreeing to the shortcuts, Chief Judge David Bazelon wrote in his 34-page opinion that Volpe bowed to "extraneous pressure" brought by Natcher through the withholding of subway funds.

"We do not hold . . . that the bridge

can never be built," Bazelon wrote. "... We hold only that the secretary must reach his decision strictly on the merits and in the manner prescribed by the statute, without reference to irrelevant or extraneous considerations."

Since the subway money fit the latter description, the potential impact of the decision on subway financing sent a shudder through the Metro organization.

After all, contracts totaling more than \$300 million, more than 10 percent of the currently estimated cost of the 98-mile rail system, have been awarded.

Without more money, to which Congress holds the key, these contracts might produce little more than a concrete-lined underground bicycle path from Union Station to Rock Creek Park.

Such an extreme result seems unlikely. Too much obviously is at stake, financially and politically, for officials - from the President on down - to let this happen.

But, as Natcher himself has suggested, the size of the system could be curtailed. Lawyers familiar with Metro's charter say this would present a tangled legal problem, since suburban governments have contributed funds to build downtown subways on a commitment that the lines will someday reach out to their communities.

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- 6467 -

Despite a plea from the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments that he intervene personally in the situation, President Nixon has shown no public concern. He is reported, however, to have called aides into his office a few weeks ago for an explanation of what is going on.

On Capitol Hill, Rep. Broyhill's suggested legislation to overturn the Court of Appeals decision is the only open reaction to date.

Natcher has continued his customary silence.

Some people feel Natcher might see fit to regard the court decision as the basis for graceful withdrawal from the dispute.

Perhaps so. But less sanguine observers point to what he said in House debate on Aug. 11, 1969, two days after the D. C. City Council agreed reluctantly to build Three Sisters.

"I will never come into this House and ask that the Public Works Committee be repudiated and that we void the (highway) law of 1968," Natcher declared. "I do not intend to do it."

(An interesting sidelight: During that debate, a news clipping shows,

Natcher remarked that he did not "think there is a judge on any bench in the District of Columbia who would override the congressional Three Sisters mandate. Natcher apparently edited this remark out of the debate transcript as printed the next day in the Congressional Record.)

Over the years, Natcher never has lost a floor challenge to his Metro tactics. The closest he came to defeat was last May 11 when an effort to restore subway money to a pending D. C. appropriation bill lost by a vote of 219 to 170.

That was an internal House dispute - all in the family, so to speak. Some now fear that the court decision might be regarded on Capitol Hill as a direct confrontation between the powers of the judicial and legislative branches.

If this is so, some Metro insiders privately note, Congress holds a much more powerful weapon than the potential continued withholding of \$70 million by Natcher.

Metro's completion depends upon congressional enactment of a Nixon administration bill that would grant a federal guarantee for \$1.2 billion in subway bonds. Without this guarantee, everyone agrees, Metro's bonds would be unsalable on the open security market. And without the bond money, Metro could not be completed.

- 6469 -

October 19, 1971

I attended a briefing at the White House this morning. President Nixon is really disturbed over the Mansfield Amendment vote which takes place in the Senate today. The substance of this amendment is that a time will be fixed at six months to bring the war in Vietnam to a close. So far, the President is withdrawing troops and is committed to a total withdrawal of combat forces, but will not release a final withdrawal date affecting all forces. The Senate now for months has maintained that a fixed date should be set. The vote in the Senate may be real close today, and, in fact, the Mansfield Amendment may be adopted. Following the vote in the Senate, the House will then take up the Conference Report on the Military Construction Authorization bill and a motion to instruct the House Conferees will take place.

At the briefing this morning, Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, spoke first and he was followed by the Army, and then President Nixon appeared and spoke for about five minutes. He very bluntly said that if the House joined with the Senate and cut the ground out from under him he would be in a dickens of a mess, in traveling to Peking and Moscow this spring. These trips have

- 6470 -

been arranged and the bargaining power, according to the President, of course would be gone and it would be simply a matter of undermining the President. If this takes place, President Nixon informed us, then the responsibility would be directly on the Congress. He maintained to us again that he is proceeding as rapidly as possible in withdrawing the troops, but that it is not the right thing to do to set a fixed date for withdrawal of all troops. He said that he would withdraw all the troops as committed and obtain the release of our prisoners of war, but again he gave us no indication as to when the last combat forces would be withdrawn from South Vietnam. There were only twenty-five of us present this morning from the House, and this is the first time that the President has emphatically stated that if the Congress acts in fixing a date at this time the responsibility then will shift from him, the Executive, to the Legislative and the people will so be informed. He seemed to be right disturbed and I guess has obtained enough information to the effect that the vote in the Senate will either be successful or very, very close.

October 21, 1971

Shortly after I was elected a Member of Congress, we passed a bill making Alaska the 49th state. Yesterday and the

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day before I presided in the House when the legislation was up which gives the Alaskan natives 40 million acres of land and \$925 million as their rightful share of the state. This legislation attempts to settle for all time the land claims of the 55,000 Eskimos, Indians and Aleuts whose ancestors lived in Alaska before the United States bought it from Russia in 1867. \$425 million will come from the federal government and \$500 million from state mineral revenues. This money would be paid into a corporation in which the natives would hold shares. These could not be sold to non-natives for twenty years. The natives would receive their land in two steps. They would first choose 18 million acres around their villages and then the state would have until 1984 to pick nearly 100 million acres still due from the statehood act of 1958 but frozen for the last five years until the native claims were settled. The natives would then be allowed to select another 22 million acres. The big fight in the Committee of the Whole was over the Udall amendment which would have created a federal - state land use planning commission to guide orderly development of the released land. It would also have empowered the federal government to withhold 100 million acres for a time until Congress decides whether this should be held as national park land for

- 6472 -

all the people of the nation. The sponsors of the amendment maintained that this would prevent Alaska from being plundered by speculators. The bill passed 334 to 63 and the House finally has settled a 104 year old account.

Chancellor Willy Brandt was named the 1971 winner of the Nobel Peace Prize yesterday for his efforts to ease the Cold War by seeking reconciliation between West Germany and Communist Eastern Europe. Willy Brandt is quite a man. He was an illegitimate child and this was used against him when he was first defeated and his next try for the chancellorship when he was elected. I recall distinctly in his public statements admitted that he was an illegitimate child.

President Nixon continues to have trouble with his Supreme Court appointments. Yesterday the American Bar Association's judiciary committee declared that both Mildred L. Lillie of Los Angeles and Herschel H. Friday, of Little Rock, were not qualified for the Supreme Court. Mrs. Lillie is on the Court of Appeals in California and has served as a judge for a number of years and Friday is a right famous lawyer. The President says he is now considering twelve names for the two vacancies, and,

- 6473 -

according to every reliable rumor that I have heard, the two disapproved yesterday by the American Bar Association committee were the top two.

Several years before Brent Spence retired as a Member of Congress he told me about one of his opponents. It seems at one time a man announced against him in the primary who had just been released from an asylum. Several of Mr. Spence's friends said that he ought to disqualify this man and avoid making a campaign because certainly a man that was crazy and had been confined to an asylum was not qualified to make the race for Congress. Brent said no, let him go ahead and run. He wouldn't get many votes anyway. One of his friends decided that he should take it up with the Attorney General's office in Frankfort and ask for a ruling. Assistant Attorney General Hollifield wrote a lengthy opinion stating that he examined all of the cases and precedents and was unable to find anything that indicated that you had to be of sound mind to run for Congress. Mr. Spence used to laugh and tell this story.

October 22, 1971

President Nixon last night surprised the Congress and Washington generally in announcing to the nation on television

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- 6474 -

that he will nominate Louis F. Powell, Jr. of Richmond, Virginia and Assistant Attorney General William H. Rehnquist as Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. Their names had not been figured in speculation nor were their names submitted to the American Bar Association's Judiciary Committee for clearance. Powell, 64 years of age, is a well known attorney and former president of the American Bar Association. Rehnquist, 47 years of age, is a native of Milwaukee who graduated from Stanford and Harvard and practiced law in Phoenix, Arizona. Powell is a democrat and Rehnquist is a republican. In the Senate where the nominations must either be confirmed or denied the reaction this morning seems to be good. Many of the Senators and members of the House expressed the opinion that both nominees seem to be a clear improvement over some of the potential nominees whose names had spewed out of the rumor mill which has been working now for weeks.

The President this time chose his nominees without asking for American Bar Association clearance and this, of course, is quite different from the procedure that has been used up to this time. The American Bar Association will now investigate the two nominees and report to the President.

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- 6475 -

Pablo Neureda, a dedicated Communist and a Chilean poet who is now Ambassador to France won the Nobel Prize for Literature. He is 67 years of age and has been a candidate for the Prize for more than twenty years. The award this year is worth \$88,000.

October 26, 1971

Last night the General Assembly of the United Nations organization voted to admit Peking on its own terms and expel the delegates of Taiwan. The vote was 76 to 35 with 17 abstentions. The United States lost the confrontation with supporters of Peking over Chinese representation at the United Nations that it had won every year since 1949. Our country for the first time called for the seating of Peking but insisted that Taiwan remain a member of the United Nations organization. Earlier in the assembly the United States' resolution to declare the expulsion of Taiwan an important question requiring a two-thirds majority was defeated 59 to 55 with 15 abstentions. Our country had predicted a victory on this particular key vote and our loss here started a landslide in the opposite direction. This action comes as quite a surprise to me and to a great many Members of Congress.

- 6476 -

October 27, 1971

One of the headlines in today's newspaper is--Goldberg Says LBJ Lied In His Book. Excerpts from the President's book (The Vantage Point) are now appearing in a number of papers throughout the United States and the 11th excerpt of the 15 to appear in the Washington Post carried the above article. Former Justice Arthur J. Goldberg accused former President Lyndon B. Johnson yesterday of making untrue statements in his memoirs about who made the initiatives that led to Goldberg's 1965 resignation from the Supreme Court. Goldberg said in a statement that nothing could be further from the truth than Johnson's account that Goldberg was restless on the Court and sought service as head of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare or the United Nations ambassadorship. Goldberg now says that the President actively and insistently solicited his acceptance of the ambassadorship and that he accepted this ambassadorship in the belief that, perhaps mistakenly, he could persuade the President to wind down the war in Vietnam. I presume that this is part of the price that you pay for writing your memoirs and especially unless the notes that you use are completely accurate and can be proven without any question. LBJ, of course, in his book tells the story according to his own understandings and opinions and

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- 6477 -

since he is such a strong willed individual, I presume that other denials will be heard before this book is forgotten.

October 29, 1971

The Senate is still debating the Foreign Aid Authorization bill. This has been going on now for a period of weeks and yesterday, in a series of roll calls, the Administration succeeded first by one vote and finally by four in deleting from the foreign aid bill a provision that would have cut all funds for military activity in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia except for use in withdrawing U. S. forces. Next the Administration forces failed in an attempt to remove a spending ceiling on military aid to Cambodia but the final vote on this question will probably come today. For months now we have had the Cooper-Church amendment sponsored by Frank Church of Idaho and John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky. This is the amendment that would cut funds for military activity in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. It has failed on a number of other bills and failed when it was brought to the House after finally passing by a handful of votes in the Senate. This amendment has been offered to a number of bills and so far has never been enacted. In the roll call vote yesterday in the

- 178 -

Senate Kentucky's other Senator, Marlow Cook, voted against the Cooper-Church amendment. I presume this is one of the many reasons why our two Senators do not speak very well of each other.

November 1, 1971

Former President Lyndon B. Johnson made a serious mistake in my opinion in writing his book "The Vantage Point" as he did. I have carefully examined a number of the excerpts from the book and I have read several book reviews. He expressed no opinions or gave any reasons for his actions in the Tonkin Bay Resolution matter, seeing in combat forces in Vietnam, and a great many other crucial matters which will all be considered by the historians when they give him his place in history. It seems that my old friend decided that this book must be published during his lifetime in defense of his actions in order to guarantee him his proper place in history and a high rating as a former President, and, at the same time I think he really missed the boat. It would have been much better for President Johnson to have been firm and discussed these matters in detail giving his opinions and convictions, and justifying why he made the moves that he did. The most positive statement in the book was the statement made by Lady Bird

- 6479 -

Johnson when she advised him to run for President in 1964. A portion of her statement was to the effect that he might end up drinking too much, and, this of course would not be good, and that if he did not run he would search around for a scapegoat and she did not want to be that scapegoat. So she advised him to run for a full term which he did, and of course won with a landslide vote. I imagine that the sale of this book will be right surprising and it would have been so much better to have really honestly and factually recorded what happened from the death of President Kennedy to the time he left the White House. The book could have been released after the death of the President and the proceeds could then have gone to the Johnson Memorial Library at the University of Texas. This way we have a book containing nothing but dribble, and again we have a question of credibility gap discussion. Some of his statements of course will be contested by people who are still alive, and without using slanderous or libelous statements the President could have written a positive book that would have been a great service to our people in the future, but instead he comes up with "The Vantage Point."

In a mood of disillusionment after more than two decades of Foreign Aid at a total cost of \$143 billion, the Senate

- 6480 -

voted on Saturday to kill the Foreign Aid program. The vote was 41 to 27. This was the Foreign Aid Authorization bill which must come first before the Appropriation bill comes out of our Committee on Appropriations. The action taken by the United Nations organization in kicking out Taiwan and the war in Vietnam generally with a great chunk of the money to go to Cambodia was just enough to cause the Senate to kill the bill. I have voted against Authorization bills in the House and Appropriation bills for Foreign Aid for the past five years. Up to five years ago, I could take most of the Foreign Aid money proposals, but then I finally reached the point where I could no longer go along.

Of course the Senate will repent and before too many months pass a new Authorization bill will be presented and pass the House and the Senate, but it will do so without my vote.

November 2, 1971

Since I have been a Member of Congress a number of outstanding Senators and Representatives have died. Men like Richard Russell of Georgia, Jere Cooper of Tennessee, Tad Walter of Pennsylvania, Sam Rayburn of Texas, Joe Martin of Massachusetts, Clarence Cannon of Missouri and several others. You

very seldom ever hear anyone mention their names and this clearly shows the change in the way we live.

Former Senator A. Willis Robertson of Virginia died yesterday at the age of 84. He served in the Senate for twenty years and was one of the most conservative members ever to serve in this body. At the time of his defeat, he was serving as Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee. He was defeated by Senator William B. Spong who now serves in the Senate. I recall an event that took place while Senator Robertson was a member of the Senate that was right unusual. The House and Senate conferees on the District of Columbia budget were deadlocked and the Senate conferees would not yield. Carl Hayden of Arizona at that time was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the Senate and he called me and said that the House was right and that his conferees were just being obstinate. He said that he would correct it that afternoon. He did by adding one additional conferee to the Senate group and this member was Senator Robertson. Senator Robertson at the time of a specially called meeting of the Senate conferees voted to sustain the position of the House and this decided the controversy.

- 6482 -

November 3, 1971

Wendell Ford and the entire Democratic ticket won in Kentucky yesterday. Wendell is a resident of Owensboro in the Second Congressional District and not only made a great race in the primary but certainly fought an uphill battle in the November election. The Republican Party with the Governor in Frankfort and all of the state employees backed up by hundreds and hundreds of thousands of dollars made this an exceedingly difficult campaign. Wendell Ford has been my friend for years and in fact Mazzoli and I were the only two Democrats in Congress who were for him in the primary. It now appears that his victory will be in excess of 50,000 majority.

The good old Louisville Courier-Journal of course was on the losing side. They endorsed Tom Emberton for governor and this was by the way the same procedure followed by the Park City Daily News in my home town in Bowling Green. The Park City for years now has been controlled by Republicans and is so strong on this side of the political fence that the news stories on the front page are editorialized considerably.

A number of upsets took place throughout the country. One was in Cleveland where the present mayor Carl B.

- 6483 -

Stokes jumped from candidate to candidate and ended up losing with the Republican Ralph J. Perk winning the race for mayor. Stokes who did not run for reelection backed the Democrat in the primary who won, and then changed to the Independent, a black candidate by the name of Arnold R. Pinkney who is the present school board president. Kevin H. White won the mayor's race in Boston defeating Louise Day Hicks, the Member of Congress who took John W. McCormack's seat. Democrat William A. Waler won the governor's race in Mississippi defeating Charles Evers, the first black candidate to run for this office. Former Police Commissioner, Frank L. Rizzo defeated Thatcher Longstreth for the office of mayor of Philadelphia. Rizzo is a strict law and order man.

President Nixon's two nominees for the Supreme Court Lewis F. Powell, Jr. and William H. Rehnquist go before the Senate Judiciary Committee today. A battle may result over the Rehnquist nomination.

Since the Senate defeat of the Foreign Aid Authorization bill, the Administration is moving heaven and earth to get some sort of a bill passed. Yesterday Allen J. Ellender, Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee came out against any bill and said this

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- 6484 -

program should be stopped.

The District of Columbia Committee in the House under the chairmanship of John McMillan of South Carolina in a report accompanying the revenue bill which we have been waiting on now for some four months finally made certain statements about our nation's capital which must be right surprising to the Washington Post especially since this newspaper has for years swept everything under the rug that showed any criticism of the local government. An article appeared in the Post today and the title of this article is "Hill Unit Calls City Officials Extravagant". This article is as follows:

"Calling city officials high-spending and over-indulgent, the House District Committee accused the District of Columbia government yesterday of becoming "the most extravagant in the entire nation."

In one of the most strongly worded in a series of recent criticisms, the Committee charged the city government with inefficiency, lack of fiscal responsibility, quadruplication of programs and a constant expectation that the federal government will bail it out of its financial problems.

- 6485 -

The Committee's comments were contained in a report accompanying a bill that would increase the annual federal payment to the city by \$44 million--the largest dollar increase ever voted. The bill, which was approved by the Committee last week, is expected to be acted on by the House Monday.

In a report on a similar bill last year, the Committee predicted that the city was heading for "a financial catastrophe" and said that Mayor Walter E. Washington's administration would be "perfectly happy to continue its merry spending, its enlarged programs, its ever-increasing personnel, mostly at the expense of the American taxpayers."

Yesterday's report was written at the direction of House District Committee Chairman John L. McMillan (D-S.C.), a consistent opponent of additional revenue for the District. Ten Committee members filed minority views, dissenting from the report's conclusion.

Mayor Washington said yesterday that he had not read the report and had no comment on the Committee's statements.

The Committee report directed some of its harshest language at what it said was the city's desire to have the federal government "pick up the tab,"

- 6486 -

concluding that "it is the District government which is in debt to the Congress, and not the Congress which owes the District anything."

The Committee added:

"It is not the Congress or the federal establishment which is the interloper here--as some District spokesmen maintain--but rather the thousands of persons who have swarmed here, most of whom add little or nothing to the day-by-day operations of the federal government, who are 'local' in character and needs, and who are the intruders..."

"Washington is a federal city, occupying its own land and owes nothing to the District residents thereon. If the District wants to crowd 700,000 people on the rest of the land, and cannot support these persons by providing employment for them, manifestly it is not the obligation of the federal establishment to do so."

Mayor Washington had requested the additional funds contained in the revenue bill to meet what he said was a \$70 million deficit in the city's current billion-dollar budget request.

That budget, the Committee noted, has increased from \$520 million when the

- 6487 -

mayor took office under the newly reorganized city government in 1967.

The Committee charged that the District now ranks first of 17 cities of comparable size in such categories as general city expenditures, per capita costs for police, per pupil expenditures in the public schools and per cent of population employed by the local government.

Because city officials frequently testify that the District performs the functions of a state, the Committee included a table of 14 states with a population of fewer than 1 million. The District ranked second highest in the total number of state and local employees.

In a similar comparison of all types of federal aid, the Committee said, there are 31 states that received less in federal funds in 1970 than the \$405 million granted to various District programs. The District's federal aid amounted to \$535 per capita, the Committee said, higher than any of the states.

At the same time, the Committee said, a comparison of the relative tax burdens in the nation's 24 largest cities shows that the District is 19th for a family of four with a \$5,000 income and 12th for a \$25,000 income.

- 6488 -

The Committee also criticized the D. C. City Council for failing to raise the real estate tax by the full 30 cents for each \$100 of assessed value requested by the mayor. The council voted a 10-cent increase, leaving the District with a higher rate than the Virginia suburbs but lower than Prince George's and Montgomery counties.

The council is "not meeting its obligations" and if it continues to "fail to carry out its responsibilities," Congress will have to take back the authority for setting real estate tax rates, the Committee warned. The real estate and personal property tax rates are the only ones set by the council.

Echoing special investigations made last year, the Committee report also attacked the D. C. public school system for "budgetary chaos" and called the school administration a "layered monster." Federal City College, also the subject of earlier investigations, was called "greatly disoriented, vastly disorganized, inadequately planned, and too often in disrepute in even an ordinarily favorable press."

November 5, 1971

It seems that we still have judges who are willing to decide cases according

- 6489 -

to law. In the Evening Star yesterday an article entitled "MacKinnon Blasts Verdict on Bridge" appeared setting forth the dissenting opinion of Judge MacKinnon. This article is as follows:

Judge George E. MacKinnon of the U. S. Court of Appeals today issued a blistering dissent from the court's recent decision to delay construction of the Three Sisters Bridge, accusing Chief Judge David L. Bazelon of harboring a "colossal distrust of government officials."

He criticized Bazelon for taking "an overly suspicious view" in rejecting as false the sworn testimony of Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe.

Although he singled out Bazelon for individual criticism, MacKinnon, in his opinion today, focused mostly in his 33-page dissent on the joint opinion of Bazelon and Judge Charles Fahy in their Oct. 12 ruling which barred construction of the bridge until a number of steps are taken.

According to MacKinnon, the two judges chose to disbelieve Volpe "for no reason more substantial than their own innate suspicion." And he said their opinion contained "gross distortion," exceeded its authority" and took "an

- 6490 -

overly technical, legalistic and impractical interpretation" of the law.

MacKinnon indicated that the two judges are so opposed to the bridge that there is nothing Volpe can do which "would cause them to believe him in the future." They "can always find reasons" for further delaying bridge construction, he said.

"It may well be that the only hope to carry out the expressed will of Congress," which ordered in 1968 that the Three Sisters Bridge be constructed, "lies with the Supreme Court," said MacKinnon.

The disputed testimony by Volpe was to the effect that no outside factors unduly influenced his decision to go ahead with construction of the bridge, which is to span the Potomac River just above Georgetown.

In his opinion, Bazelon said that Volpe had been improperly influenced by Rep. William Natcher, D-Ky., who is holding up subway construction funds because the bridge and several freeways haven't been built as Congress instructed.

"Rep. Natcher was thus merely attempting to see that the laws enacted

- 6491 -

by Congress were carried out," MacKinnon said. "It is not unusual or improper for Congress to withhold appropriations until its laws are complied with."

November 8, 1971

The Sunday Washington newspapers decided to say something about the rapid rail--transit impasse. An editorial appeared in the Evening Star entitled. "The Only Hope." This editorial is as follows:

"Judge George E. MacKinnon's newly filed dissent in the U. S. Court of Appeals to the Bazelon-Fahy ruling-- which last month tossed a host of arbitrary new legal impediments in the path of the District's Three Sisters Bridge project--was well worth the wait. It is no wonder, furthermore, that the dissent was delayed.

The asserted purpose of the majority ruling was to set forth certain administrative conditions which Transportation Secretary Volpe must meet to support his approval of the bridge project before its construction may resume.

As concocted by Judges Bazelon and Fahy, however, those conditions ranged so far and so deeply into political as

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- 6492 -

well as legal issues that the mere act of physical compliance poses staggering problems. And the far more important thrust of Judge MacKinnon's blistering dissent is to question whether in fact Volpe's replies--no matter how responsive--would ever persuade the majority that the bridge specifically ordered by Congress could proceed.

Thus, in dissecting findings with which he disagrees, MacKinnon accuses his colleagues--and Bazelon in particular--of "gross distortions," of "straining at gnats" to "invent new requirements;" of a "partial and slanted view of the facts," of an "overly technical, legalistic and impractical interpretation" of the law, of electing to disbelieve Volpe's testimony "for no more substantial reason than their own innate suspicion."

Confronted with that record, MacKinnon doubts "that a more extensive administrative record would cause them to believe him (Volpe) in the future." The dissent concludes: "A court that has gone to the great extremes that this court has . . . can always find reasons satisfactory to it for avoiding practically any subjective decision required with respect to the bridge. It may well be that the only hope to carry out the expressed will of Congress lies with the Supreme Court."

- 6493 -

That is a harsh indictment, but one with which, in this instance, we fully agree.

Since the Bazelon-Fahy edict came down October 12, Volpe and District officials have been flopping around like fish in a bucket, while the bridge, not to mention the District's subway funds, remains in limbo. The question of an appeal to the Supreme Court, reportedly under study, should be resolved immediately, in the direction suggested by Mackinnon."

In addition, an article appeared in the Washington Post entitled "Fund Hope For Metro Grows Dim." This article is as follows:

"Chances have diminished seriously for the prompt release of Metro subway construction money by the House District Appropriations Subcommittee, according to Metro Chairman Carlton R. Sickles.

Sickles, describing himself as being "as optimistic as anyone (about the release) . . . up until the last few days," said Thursday night that the situation now seems to be reversed. There are now serious questions, he declared, whether the money will be released without a floor fight, if then.

- 6494 -

Continued refusal of the money by Congress would plunge the perennially troubled Metro program into its deepest financial crisis since the project's ground breaking 23 months ago.

At stake now is a total of \$212 million that would become available if the Subcommittee, headed by Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.), would release the overdue and current D. C. subway contribution of \$72 million. Action on the city's money bill is expected within two weeks.

While Natcher has not tipped his hand publicly, there have been reports from Capitol Hill that he has talked to numerous colleagues seeking support for a continued freeze.

According to sources who would not permit the use of their names, Natcher has shifted ground on his reasoning.

Previously, he has blamed the city and the federal Transportation Department for failing to push ahead with interstate freeway projects, notably the Three Sisters Bridge, that Congress sought to require in the 1968 Highway Act.

After the U. S. Court of Appeals blocked bridge construction in a recent

- 495 -

decision that criticized his money-withholding tactic, Natcher reportedly began telling colleagues that the court has directly challenged the power of Congress.

"And that's absolutely accurate," said one lawmaker who favors the release of subway money. "We're working on it, but it's tough."

Sickles, a former Democratic congressman from Maryland, was asked why his optimism has dimmed. "It's just the comments you get from some . . . ex-colleagues in the Hill," he replied.

Sickles made the comments on a WTOP television program, "Washington News Conference," taped for showing at noon today.

He said suburban counties and cities have continued contributing to Metro because they realize the lines will never otherwise read outward from the city.

However, James P. Gleason, the Montgomery County executive who was Metro chairman in 1968, has threatened to hold back the county's next payment of \$9 million in January unless Congress releases the D. C. share.

Taping another program, "Dimension

- 6496 -

Washington," for showing at 11:30 a.m. today on WRC-TV, Sickles said the construction program would halt in about two years if both the suburban and congressional funds were stopped. About \$330 million in projects are under way, mostly in downtown Washington."

The Evening Star carried an article entitled "Subway Stalled, High Court Plea Hinted." This article is as follows:

"Rep. William H. Natcher, D-Ky., privately has informed members of the House District Appropriations subcommittee that he again intends to block the release of millions of dollars in city subway funds.

Natcher, the subcommittee chairman, has said he considers the U. S. Court of Appeals ruling which blocked construction of the Three Sisters Bridge to be a personal insult.

As a result, he will refuse to approve the expenditure of the more than \$72 million in subway funds contained in the pending city revenue bill.

Meanwhile, federal and District officials may ask the Supreme Court to overturn the appeals court ruling.

"Just in the past week, a possible appeal to the Supreme Court has come under strong consideration," a D. C. official said yesterday.

Natcher's subcommittee has not yet formally met to take final action on the measure. Natcher, according to subcommittee members, usually "marks-up" the revenue bill the way he wants before calling a formal meeting, where he usually prevails.

\$34 Million Held Up

Subway money in the pending bill includes \$34.2 million for mass transit from the last fiscal year when Natcher refused to approve because of his dissatisfaction with the pace of construction of city freeways. Congress, in legislation, has ordered them built.

Natcher could not be reached for comment.

Earlier this year when refusing to permit the money in a supplemental spending bill, he told the House he would agree to release the funds in the now pending measure as long as local and federal officials kept their promises to build the bridge and other roads.

Last month, however, the appeals

- 6498 -

court ruled that Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe's decision to move ahead with bridge construction had been unduly influenced by pressure from Natcher.

House leaders show little inclination to aid a floor fight for the subway money because Natcher is presenting the case as a showdown between Congress and the courts.

According to legislators who want the transit money freed, only pressure from President Nixon on Republican House members could win a floor fight.

It is possible that Natcher could change his mind between now and the time he calls a meeting of his subcommittee to act on the bill. However, even the usually most optimistic House backers of the subway project don't think this will happen.

The only chance of freeing the funds now appears to be in the Senate where Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, D-Hawaii, chairman of the Senate D. C. Appropriations subcommittee, has said he will no longer bow to Natcher's wishes on the subway issue.

MacKinnon Dissents

- 6499 -

A blistering dissent in the appeals court decision by Judge George E. MacKinnon has prompted D. C. and federal officials to consider appealing to the Supreme Court.

MacKinnon, who sat on the three-judge panel which heard the bridge case, handed down the 33-page dissent on Thursday in which he sharply criticized the majority opinion of Chief Judge David L. Bazelon and Judge Charles Fahy.

Their October 12 ruling ordered Volpe to undertake a complete review of the Three Sisters project. It contained "gross distortion, exceeded its authority" and took "an overly technical, legalistic and impractical interpretation" of the law, according to MacKinnon.

In fact, he indicated, Bazelon and Fahy are so opposed to the bridge that they "can always find reasons" for blocking construction of it--even if Volpe stages a thorough and proper review.

Jan. 12 Deadline

"It may well be that the only hope to carry out the expressed will of Congress," which ordered in 1968 that the bridge be built, "lies with the Supreme Court," said MacKinnon.

- 6500 -

Government lawyers have until Jan. 12 to file an appeal with the high court, but if one is filed it would probably come well before then.

A Transportation Department spokesman said Volpe returned from a 10-day trip to Europe last night and would be reading MacKinnon's opinion over the weekend. Volpe will probably have final say on whether to appeal."

After remaining in session nearly all night the House early Friday morning passed a massive new program to aid colleges but not until the \$24.3 billion bill was loaded down with amendments to prevent the forced busing of school children to achieve integration. The bill finally passed 332 to 38 at 2:21 a.m.

My old friend Spessard L. Holland, age 79, died this past week. He served in the Senate from 1946 until last year when he retired. He and I were in a great many battles together.

The Supreme Court on Saturday in a right unusual session ruled that the atomic test at Amchitka Island could proceed. The vote was 4 to 3 and the environmentalists throughout the country were very much up in arms over this test. The United States successfully detonated

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- 6501 -

its most powerful underground nuclear explosion on Saturday following the Supreme Court's ruling and there was no indication that the blast had caused a serious earthquake, a tidal wave or radiation in the air. This test on the island took place after a hole nearly 6,000 feet deep was drilled with the nuclear warhead at the bottom of the hole.

November 9, 1971

The House yesterday rejected a proposed constitutional amendment to return prayer to public schools. A majority of 240 to 162 favored the proposal but it fell 28 votes short of the two-thirds required to approve a change in the Constitution. Of course, if the House had given the necessary two-thirds then the resolution would have been submitted to the fifty states for rejection or ratification. This vote ended a nine-year effort to overturn the 1962 and the 1963 Supreme Court decisions that outlawed government supervised prayers in public schools as violating the freedom of religion guaranteed by the First Amendment. I have received thousands of petitions, letters and telegrams during the past eight years concerning this matter and I certainly am glad that we finally voted yesterday and resolved this

- 6502 -

situation for the time being.

November 10, 1971

On Saturday of last week Peter Darwin Jirles entered this great big wide world. This is Celeste's fifth boy and both the baby and Celeste are getting along just fine. Peter now joins William, Paul, Jeffrey and Jim and their home in Cambridge, Ohio should be right lively. Celeste and Darwin together with all of the boys are real happy and enjoy life. Louise and Mike along with Christopher and Virginia Jane have fallen in love with Mill Valley, California and are doing fine. Mike has a good job and has been promoted a number of times.

The Senate is now considering President Nixon's last two nominations to the Supreme Court. Yesterday a number of civil rights leaders vigorously objected to the nomination of William H. Rehnquist. They call this nomination an insult to Americans who support civil rights. It now appears that there will be very little controversy over the nomination of Mr. Powell but it appears now that the hearings on the nomination for Rehnquist will go on for some time.

Communist China has now officially entered the United Nations organization

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- 6503 -

and this to me is still a mistake and especially when you consider the fact that the Nationalist Chinese were ousted.

November 12, 1971

The District of Columbia Revenue Bill passed the House yesterday and this is the bill that we have been waiting on for some five months. We will now mark our bill up and take it to the Floor.

We still have up the matter of rapid rail-transit and freeways. An article appeared in yesterday's Evening Star entitled "Metro Officials Say Natcher Is Blocking Bond Guarantee." This article is as follows:

"Officials of the Washington area subway agency believe Rep. William Natcher, D-Ky., and his allies are blocking passage of a bill designed to provide a federal guarantee for \$1.2 billion in Metro construction bonds.

Natcher and "other key congressmen" oppose the bill at the moment, Metro officials said today, because it would offer "a way around the current impasse in subway funding." Natcher was unavailable for comment.

That impasse--which is delaying the opening of Metro--stems from Natcher's

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- 6504 -

refusal to release \$72.5 million in subway construction funds. Natcher has said the District must move ahead with its freeway building program, as Congress ordered, before he will release the money.

However, subway agency officials said the bond guarantee would provide a new source of revenue, allowing them to proceed with construction currently being held up as a result of Natcher's stance.

Should the bill be approved, it will allow the agency to begin selling bonds immediately. Such sales could put some new funds in Metro coffers within three months after the bill's passage, a key Metro official said.

The legislation would obligate the federal government to pay off \$1.2 billion in construction bonds if the subway agency defaults. The government also would pay one quarter of the seven percent interest on the bonds.

The Metro board of directors and the agency's staff discussed the bond legislation in a closed-door session today. Afterwards, several Metro officials discussed the bill, but asked that their names not be used for fear of stirring up a personal fight with Natcher.

The unnamed sources say that Natcher

- 6505 -

and his allies think their leverage in the freeway dispute would be lessened if Metro gets a new source of money.

"It's recognized by Mr. Natcher and others that the guarantee bill is a way around the funding impasse," said a Metro official.

"This is why the bill has never been introduced in the House," the official said. It has been introduced in the Senate.

Natcher also has been able to keep it off the agenda of the House District Committee, the official said, adding, "He's got friends on the District Committee."

As a result of Natcher's pressure, "we're not pushing the bond bill now because it stands no chance of being passed in the present climate."

Natcher is chairman of the House District Appropriations subcommittee, which has major control of District government finances. The \$72.5 million being withheld from Metro is the District's share of subway construction funds for fiscal 1971 and 1972.

The District share would be matched by a \$139.5 million federal contribution."

-6506 -

Another cabinet member resigned yesterday. Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin resigned as Secretary and he will be succeeded by Earl L. Butz, a former Eisenhower Administration farm official. Mr. Butz was Assistant Secretary of Agriculture under Eisenhower and he appeared before our committee on a great many occasions. Secretary Hardin was a school man and the farmers in this country have never accepted him. The new Secretary was born and raised on a farm but he has spent most of his life as dean of the College of Agriculture at Purdue University. All the American farmer expects is a fair share of the national income and this is not taking place. The farm situation is serious and this will probably be one of the main issues in the campaign next year.

November 13, 1971

President Nixon announced yesterday that he is ordering 45,000 more American troops home from Vietnam in December and January and declared the U. S. ground offensive roll has been concluded. In his statement, the President said that when he entered office on January 20, 1969 there were 540,000 Americans in Vietnam and our casualties were running as high as 300 a week. Over the past three years casualties have decreased and for the past five weeks have been less

- 6507 -

than ten instead of 300 a week. 365,000 troops have been withdrawn and the President promised to make another statement before February 1st.

America's Mariner 9 is racing through space on a flawless path toward Mars primed to make man's first attempt at orbiting another planet. If everything goes as planned the 2,200 pound spacecraft will sweep into a martian orbit at 7:32 p.m. today. A 90-day picture taking experiment will begin from as close as 750 miles from Mars. Our jet propulsion laboratory people tell us that we are right on target and everything has worked well with the Mariner 9 on its 247 million mile journey from Cape Kennedy more than five months ago.

For several years now a company that manufactures taxicab meters has used every form of pressure to take out of the District of Columbia Appropriation bill a rider which prohibits the use of meters. In 1933 Clarence Cannon of Missouri was chairman of our committee and this, of course, was long before I was elected a Member of Congress. The residents of the city, the business people, the taxi drivers and the Members of Congress urged that he place in the bill in 1933 a rider which provides that no part of the funds for the District of Columbia shall be used for any purpose which would

- 6508 -

bring about the installation of meters. After several years the company that manufactures these meters finally had to quit since they could not find the right kind of a sponsor and now in today's good old Washington Post appears a top editorial entitled "The Taxicab Rider". It goes on to say that the rider was first placed in the bill in 1933 by Mr. Cannon and that nowadays the rider is being tacked on in closed sessions of the House Appropriation Subcommittee on the District of Columbia headed by Representative William H. Natcher who won't say why or exactly who does the tacking. The representatives of the company manufacturing the meters really meant business and in one or two instances according to my information were ready to enter into big promises if they could just succeed. The action of the editorial writer in the Washington Post today causes me to wonder as to whether or not the meter manufacturer has given up on the Hill and has decided to carry its case to the Post.

Several days ago Mme. Pompadour's delicate inlaid table was auctioned for \$410,000 in New York. This was just \$5,000 short of the record for a piece of furniture sold at auction. Part of the estate of Martha Rockefeller, second wife of John D. Rockefeller is now being disposed of and the table was one of the articles auctioned. This table was made

- 6509 -

specifically for the favorite of Louis XV. A New York collector bought the table.

An article appeared in the Evening Star yesterday entitled "Blacks Vow to Halt Subway If Jobs Issue Isn't Settled." For weeks now a number of black leaders in our Nation's Capital along with two black members of the City Council, Reverend Jerry Moore and Sterling Tucker have insisted that the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority enter into more contracts for the construction of the subway system with black contractors. Over \$300 million in contracts have been let so far and only \$1½ million of this total went to black contractors. It is a matter of equipment, ability, bonding and many other things which according to WMATA have prevented more blacks from receiving contracts. The battle now continues with the construction of the subway system and could get right serious.

November 15, 1971

Our Mariner 9 spacecraft swung flawlessly into orbit around Mars late Saturday some 167 days after launch from Cape Kennedy. The first of the spacecraft's pictures was beamed back to earth and it shows a dust storm almost completely covering Mars. This is a little unusual

- 6510 -

when you consider the fact that the wind direction would be such that the whole planet would be engulfed in a wind storm. For 90 days now pictures will be beamed back and this should give us more information concerning Mars and especially since the pictures in all probability will be much better after the dust storm subsides.

November 18, 1971

We mark up the District of Columbia Appropriation bill this morning and apparently this fact is generally known by the news media here in Washington.

An editorial appeared in the Evening Star yesterday entitled "Subway Freeze." This editorial is as follows:

"Speaking of monetary freezes which never get unlocked from Phase I, when will the White House wake up to the worsening crisis involving Representative Natcher's seemingly interminable strangle hold on D. C. subway funds?

By now, the subway construction money being held up at the Natcher subcommittee's behest amounts to some \$212 million. The construction simply must adhere to a tight schedule unless the whole program is to fall apart. And time is running out. Yet, ironically,

Given that new posture to the whole mess, there are two things the White House

question of Congress vs. the court." "From a simple question of the subway to a fight has broadened now, in Obe's words, lengthening Congress' prerogatives. So the members have construed as directly challenging ordinary language which a number of Court of Appeals opinion used some extra-ordinarily language which a number of delaying the bridge indefinitely--a Sisters Bridge. But a month ago--in freeway projects, especially the Three congressional order to build certain was complying fast enough to satisfy a the issue was merely whether the city prospects were dim enough before, when And Obe obviously is right. The

with certain House defeat." "Without direct, obvious and forceful White House involvement, any effort to pry loose the money for Metro will meet by now is so thoroughly entangled that representative Obe of Wisconsin, the impasse one Natcher subcommittee member, Representative Natcher subcommittee entirely. But in the view of loose by circumventing the Natcher subcommittee entirely. But in the view of maneuver he thinks might shake the money Senator Mathias initiated a legislative This week, for instance, Maryland's

virtually all the concern expressed thus far is coming not from downtown but from Congress itself.

- 6512 -

can and should do, as fast as it can.

First, it should see that the controversial court decision, written by Judge David Bazelon, is appealed to the Supreme Court immediately. The court-congressional squabble aside, Bazelon's opinion places so many new impediments in the path of the bridge project--and indeed raises so many questions about the viability of any future urban freeway--that it requires appeal on those grounds alone.

Once such an appeal is filed, however, there is nothing more for the moment the District could do about the Three Sisters Bridge, and there would be no rational basis on which the Natcher subcommittee could any longer withhold the subway funds.

One hears from one administration source or another that such an appeal is, in fact, in the mill. But the trouble is that the Bazelon ruling came down more than a month ago, and what the White House has had to say officially on the subject since then is precisely nothing.

There is no reason why, at the very least, an intention to file the appeal cannot be announced now. And that step should be followed by the application of all the pressure the Nixon administration can bring to bear for the subway funds'

- 613 -

immediate release."

Also an editorial appeared in the Washington Post titled "Could the Metro System Really Die?" This editorial is as follows:

"For years now, we have been reading quasi-obituaries on Metro, Washington's regional rapid transit system--with each report more grim than the last. Yet somehow, thanks to a combination of luck, faith, determination and some fiscal scotch tape, Metro has been able to stave off death. In fact, if you tour the town you'll see workmen everywhere, green fences around would-be stations, tunneling operations and all sorts of other indications that Metro is clicking along despite all.

Now, however, we are hearing again that Metro is in serious trouble, that despite the \$580 million already committed to the program, the system could collapse. The question--given Metro's miraculous record of bouncing back--is whether the latest warnings from downtown and Capitol Hill are serious. In short, could the Metro system really die?

The answer is that it most certainly could--and is as close to death today as it has ever been.

- 6514 -

It is easy to assume, of course, that the region and the federal government have put too much money into Metro to let it die; or that Congress has only been teasing about the money it has withheld from the District of Columbia for the project. Something this big simply couldn't fall apart, the argument goes. Well, people here used to think this about the Washington Senators baseball team, too; and people in Cincinnati once thought that way about the train system into downtown that was never completed; and people in Cologne, Germany, thought that way about the subway system there that never was finished, either.

Here, the problems of Metro are horribly complex, but clearly they contain the makings of disaster. First, there is that statement last week from Rep. David R. Obey (D-Wis.), a member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the District--who is in a good position to know a little bit about the Metro funding. With a subcommittee vote on the Metro Funds set for sometime this week, Mr. Obey has sounded the alarm: "In any objective view, the D. C. subway is, as of today, virtually dead," said the congressman, who last year helped lead opposition to the House Appropriations Committee decision to deny District funds.

Naturally, we hope Mr. Obey is wrong;

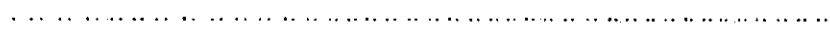
that Subcommittee Chairman William H. Natcher (D-Ky.) and the other members will permit a helpless District of Columbia to spend the money it is committed to spend, as its share of the regional system. It is safe to say, too, that Mr. Obey hopes he is wrong. But it is not safe to assume so by any means.

The gist of Mr. Obey's message, however, goes beyond this immediate vote. He is also saying that the last valiant but unsuccessful House effort to provide the Metro money faces an even worse set of odds this time, because Mr. Natcher and others are said to be sore about the U. S. Court of Appeals decision in October that blocked construction of the Three Sisters Bridge again. Reports have it that the chairman interprets this decision as challenge to the entire congress from the judicial branch.

Again, one could hope that the reports are wrong, but Mr. Natcher has yet to share with the public his specific concerns.

So what if the District can't pay its share this year?

The suburban jurisdictions, who have been paying their shares regularly--and who have been amazingly patient in the face of the District's dilemma--are more



- 6516 -

Likely than ever, come January, to refuse to pay any more for a bad risk. One could hope not--but threats have been made.

The Metro system's completion also hinges on a federal guarantee of \$1.2 billion in future bonds. Legislation to provide the guarantee must be passed by this Congress--or you can forget those bonds.

So what can be done?

It may seem unfair to punish the District of Columbia government--and in turn, the entire Washington area--because a decision by a court doesn't set well with Congress. It is unfair but it means that the District of Columbia government cannot bail itself out of this predicament.

What's more, congressional supporters of Metro--including Republican Congressmen Broyhill, Gade and Hogan--cannot be expected to carry the day against the Appropriations Committee without special help.

There is one effort being made in the Senate, by District Committee member Charles McC. Mathias Jr., who is proposing a plan under which the District government wouldn't have to win annual funding approvals for Metro. Instead, the city

- 6517 -

could pay its share by issuing tax-exempt bonds that would be repaid out of a new transportation trust fund. But even if this proposal is to succeed, it, too, will need special help.

That special help must come from the White House, where President Nixon's assistant assigned to national capital affairs, Egil Krogh Jr., has already noted that Metro "is in serious straits." The President, who on many occasions has endorsed the Metro program as vital to the well-being of the capital area, could make the funding a matter of his personal concern, in a forceful way that could bring House Republicans--and Democrats--to a realization that another vote to withhold funding may indeed kill the Metro system.

Greater Washington needs President Nixon's direct and urgent involvement before it's too late."

There are a number of big banks, large brokerage firms and big law firms involved and this has become quite a struggle. The rapid rail transit system will cost between \$4 and \$5 billion instead of \$2.5 billion.

November 19, 1971

Yesterday in marking up the District

- 6518 -

of Columbia Appropriations bill for fiscal year 1972 our subcommittee dropped out the \$72 million request for the rapid rail transit.

In this mornings paper appeared an article entitled "Nixon Urges Hill to Free Metro Funds." This article is as follows:

"President Nixon strongly urged Congress to release the District's subway money yesterday, saying he was acting because the Metro system is in jeopardy and might be headed to "an early grave."

The President said he was ordering the Justice Department to appeal a court-ordered halt in construction of the Three Sisters Bridge that has become a central issue in congressional refusal to free the subway funds.

The President's statement came several hours after the House District Appropriations Subcommittee refused again to approve \$72 million in overdue and current District funds for the 98-mile subway network.

The President repeated his belief that the District must proceed with both freeways and the subway. "The future of both is jeopardized by a complex legal and legislative snarl," he said.

- 6519 -

While a three-judge panel of the Court of Appeals found that the city and Federal governments were not in compliance with all federal requirements in the decision to build the bridge, Mr. Nixon said, "I am convinced that they are."

He said he was ordering Attorney General John N. Mitchell to ask the full Court of Appeals to rehear the case. If that fails, he said, the attorney general will take the case to the Supreme Court.

"We have come to a critical juncture," Mr. Nixon said. "Obedience to law is at stake. A huge investment is at stake. It is time for responsible men to join in responsible action and cut this Gordian knot."

Release of Mr. Nixon's statement at the White House followed several weeks of congressional and community urging for the President to intervene personally. It also came after a meeting yesterday afternoon between Mr. Nixon and Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R-Va.), who said he (Broyhill) had been working on the statement for three weeks with the White House staff.

Broyhill said the President was aware of the action earlier in the day by the appropriations subcommittee, headed by Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky).

- 6520 -

Natcher has intermittently withheld the District's share of subway money for the past five years, saying he thought the District was not proceeding with congressionally ordered freeway projects, including the Three Sisters Bridge. The court decision in October was believed to have intensified Natcher's determination not to include the \$72 million in the current District budget.

Natcher refused to talk to reporters yesterday after his subcommittee acted in closed session. The decision to continue to withhold the funds must still be upheld by the full Appropriations Committee, which probably will not act until after Thanksgiving.

The President's statement was greeted enthusiastically by congressional supporters of the subway system and by the city government.

Natcher's counterpart in the Senate, Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii), chairman of the Senate District Appropriations Subcommittee, said:

"This is what I believe Mr. Natcher has been waiting for. I am now more than convinced that the necessary funds to carry on construction of the Metro on schedule will be appropriated in this session of Congress."

- 6521 -

The Senate last year approved the funds three times, only to yield to Nat-cher in conference each time.

"This is the thing a lot of people have been seeking," Broyhill said. "I don't know of anything else the President can, or should, or needs to do."

"I don't know what else Congress can expect of the chief executive," he added. "He can't go out there and put on his overalls and start digging himself."

Broyhill said the President is "hopeful" the Appropriations Subcommittee will change its mind in light of the President's statement. If not, he said he feels certain that a majority of the House would support the administration and vote to restore the subway funds when the appropriation bill reaches the House floor.

Mayor Walter E. Washington said: "We are delighted at the President's call for responsible action to permit Metro to proceed."

However, Sterling Tucker, vice chairman of the D. C. City Council, said, "I am sorry the President did not deal with the issue of black contractors for Metro. The economic development of Washington is of equal importance to the building of

- 6522 -

98 miles of Metro track."

Several members of Natcher's Subcommittee appeared ready to lead a challenge on the House floor, but said they did not think they would have enough votes without the strong support of the House Democratic leadership and the President. An attempt to overturn Natcher on the House floor last May, led by Subcommittee member Rep. Robert N. Giaimo (D-Conn.), lost by a 219 to 170 vote.

While welcoming the President's "strong statement," Sen. Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R-Md.) said he thought more immediate results could be obtained by backing his own plan to allow the District to issue bonds, bypassing Natcher's Subcommittee.

The President also noted in his statement that the repeated delays in funding the Metro system have "cost the taxpayers heavily." Metro officials estimate that congressional withholding of money has increased the cost of the \$3 billion network by \$80 million, and say it will continue to rise \$4 million a month.

In addition, Mr. Nixon said, delays in supplying the District share, which totals \$212 million with federal matching funds, might "erode confidence and coop-

- 623 -

eration" with the suburban jurisdictions seriously enough to kill the entire project.

The President also noted that Washington area residents have been made acutely aware of Metro as they notice daily that "streets are being dug up, ventilation shafts have been dropped, tunnels are being bored" and \$863 million has been committed by the eight area jurisdictions and the federal government.

Mr. Nixon intervened in the subway-freeway impasse before. In 1969 he assured Natcher that the city would go ahead, with the Three Sisters Bridge. Natcher then rebased the District's first Metro contribution. Since then Natcher has withheld both the 1970 and 1971 payments.

Congress ordered the city to build the Three Sisters Bridge and related freeway projects in the 1968 Federal Highway Act.

After the District government and the Department of Transportation approved in 1969, the project was tied up by court decisions. A District Court injunction in 1970 allowed the city to finish the construction of two piers already under way."

The President's statement which was

- 6524 -

issued yesterday afternoon is as follows:

"Late in its second century of life as the nation's capital, the Washington metropolitan area is suffering severely from hardening of vital transportation arteries. The nearly three million people in the District of Columbia and its Maryland and Virginia suburbs are acutely aware of this worsening problem as they struggle to move about the area pursuing business or pleasure or the work of government. So are the 18 million visitors who come here each year from across the country and around the world, expecting magnificence--and finding it, but finding also, in the simple matter of getting about the city, more frustrations than they deserve in the capital of a nation that has sent men to the moon.

In recent months, though, Washingtonians have also become increasingly aware that something is being done about the transportation tangle. Metro--our superb area-wide rapid rail transit system of the future--is already a fact of life for all who use the downtown streets, as construction pushed ahead on the first eight miles of the project. Streets are dug up, ventilation shafts have been dropped, tunnels are being bored. Over \$863 million has already been committed by the eight participating local jurisdictions and the federal government. At the same time

- 6525 -

a coordinated interstate highway system for the region is progressing toward completion, as many thousands of detouring commuters know.

We need these freeways, and we need the Metro--badly. I have always believed, and today reaffirm my belief, that the capital area must have the balanced, modern transportation system which they will comprise. Yet now, almost incredibly in light of the manifest need for both of them, the future of both is jeopardized by a complex legal and legislative snarl.

To save them, here is what has to happen:

1. The local highway actions mandated by the Federal-Aid Highway Acts of 1968 and 1970 must go forward immediately.

The question (of) whether the District of Columbia and the federal government in their efforts to carry out this mandate, are presently in compliance with statutory requirements has been the subject of lengthy litigation. The U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has recently ruled that they are not yet in compliance, in the case involving the Three Sisters Bridge. But I am convinced that they are. Accordingly, I have ordered the Attorney General to proceed with the filing of a motion for rehearing

en banc before the Court of Appeal I have also instructed him, if that bill, to file a petition for certiorari with the Supreme Court.

2. The Metro system must now move to completion and operation as rapidly as possible.

Not only do delays in Metro will cost taxpayers heavily; they might erode confidence and cooperation seriously enough to consign the entire project to an early grave, with all the sad consequences that could have for metropolitan development in the years ahead. I strongly urge the Congress, therefore, to take appropriate action at once to end the present delay and to prevent any such derailment of Metro progress.

We have come to a critical juncture. Obedience to the law is at stake. A big investment is at stake. The well-being of the Capital area is at stake. It is time for responsible men to join in responsible action and cut this Gordian knot."

In the noon edition of the Evening Star on the front page appeared an article with the headlines "Natcher Silent - Nixon Pushing Bridge, Subway". This article is as follows:

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- 6527 -

"A decision by President Nixon to press for construction of the Three Sisters Bridge may have opened the way for Congress to release millions of dollars in area subway construction funds that have been frozen for more than a year.

Hours after a House subcommittee refused for a fourth consecutive time yesterday to approve the subway money, Nixon ordered Atty. Gen. John Mitchell to appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, if necessary, for permission to resume construction of the bridge.

In the same statement, the President pleaded with Congress to release the transit money, which has been tied to the fate of the bridge and other roads.

Rep. Joel T. Broyhill, R-Va., who met with Nixon while the President's decision was announced, predicted the House now will vote to appropriate more than \$72 million for the District share of subway construction costs even if it means overriding the subcommittee.

Moves for Rider

Sen. William B. Spong, D-Va., in an effort to insure that the 18 miles of rapid transit lines planned for both the city and suburbs will be built, moved today to add a rider to a District revenue

- 6528 -

bill that would reaffirm congressional obligations to fund the subway.

However, Rep. William H. Natcher, D-Ky., chairman of the House District appropriations subcommittee which rejected the subway funds, refused to comment on the new developments.

In late 1969 a personal appeal by Nixon to Natcher led to subcommittee approval of an appropriation that permitted the start of subway construction.

Then, as now, Natcher had balked at releasing the transit money because he believed city and federal officials were not moving fast enough to build District freeways, including the bridge, which Congress had ordered constructed.

Financial contributions by the suburbs to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority have kept the subway agency in business despite the fact that the Natcher subcommittee has refused to include transit funds in the last four city appropriations bills, including the pending measure.

Six miles of subway between Dupont Circle and Rhode Island Avenue, N.E. are under construction.

Cites Highway Need

- 652 -

"We need the freeways and we need the Metro (subway-badly," Nixon said as he reaffirmed his support for a balanced transportation system in the National Capital area. The President said that "almost incredibly in the light of the manifest need" for both a subway and freeways, "the future of both is jeopardized by complex legal and legislative snarls."

Nixon told the attorney general to seek a rehearing before the entire U. S. Court of Appeals as a bid to allow construction of the Free Sisters Bridge, and if this fails to seek a hearing before the Supreme Court.

Freeway foes, contending that required administrative procedures had not been followed by Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe, recently won a decision from a three-judge appeals court panel blocking bridge construction, which had been halted for months by an injunction. Freeway foes contend the roads would destroy neighborhoods and add to air pollution by encouraging more traffic.

Natcher has told members of his subcommittee he considers the court ruling a personal insult and a challenge to the authority of Congress.

Critical Junction

- 6530 -

Nixon said: "We have come to a critical junction. Obedience to the law is at stake. A huge investment is at stake. The well-being of the capital area is at stake."

Urging Congress to free the money, he said that "it is time for responsible men to join in responsible action and cut this Gordian knot."

Explaining that he believes the District and federal governments have met all legal requirements in deciding to build the bridge, Nixon warned that if the subway dies it would have "sad consequences . . . for metropolitan development in the years ahead."

Shortly after the Nixon announcement, Rep. Robert Giaino, D-Conn., second-ranking Democrat on the Natcher subcommittee, said he would lead a floor fight to free the subway funds but complained that it would be doomed without help from Nixon and the Democratic House leadership.

Broyhill said the President now had done everything he can be expected to do. "The President can't be expected to put on coveralls, go down to the bridge and start driving the piles himself," Broyhill said.

In June, Giaino led an unsuccessful

- 6531 -

floor fight to release the subway money in the pending bill if the Nixon administration carried out certain promises which have never been made public.

The full House Appropriations Committee does not plan to act on the city appropriations bill until after the Thanksgiving recess. If the Nixon statement is enough to persuade Natcher to release the money, the full committee could put it in the bill before the measure even reaches the House floor.

Broyhill said that if the bill comes to the floor without the subway money in it, the Nixon statement will be sufficient to attract enough votes to win a floor fight for release of the transit funds.

The Spong revenue bill rider reiterates the 1966 law, which guaranteed the District its share of subway costs and the 1969 law which authorized funds for a 98-mile transit system.

"It is a way of assuring the people of this area that . . . the Congress is not going to turn its back on the subway . . . is not going to ignore the obligations it has assumed," Spong said.

A legal memorandum Spong submitted to the Senate said the suburbs and WMATA