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JOURNAL

31

OF

WILLIAM H. NATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

2ND DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME XXVII

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January 19, 1972

We continue on with our favorite subject of the Three Sisters Bridge. This is probably as good a way to start the 2nd Session of the 92nd Congress that I know of and I do hope that this problem is finally solved. Attempting to carry out the laws passed by Congress is a right difficult matter at times and I do hope that all of the cuts and scars finally heal and we resolve this matter. In yesterday's Washington Post appeared an article entitled, "Bridge Issue In Court." This article is as follows:

"The Justice Department, declaring that the U. S. Court of Appeals here has thwarted the clear will of Congress, asked the U. S. Supreme Court yesterday to let work resume on the Three Sisters Bridge.

In a 20-page brief supplemented by 219 pages of lower court opinions and legal citations, the department denied that the District of Columbia government and the U. S. Department of Transportation took procedural shortcuts in embarking upon the controversial Potomac River bridge project.

"The congressional directive (in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1968) that this particular bridge be constructed, as planned, without further delay is, we

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submit, a complete answer to the present litigation," the Justice Department asserted.

The legal challenge to the bridge was filed by 23 civil and environmental organizations and individuals late in 1969 after the D. C. highway department awarded contracts for the construction of its piers.

Work was begun and later halted by a sequence of court orders, upheld last October 12 by a three-judge Court of Appeals panel headed by Chief Judge David L. Bazelon.

Yesterday's petition to the high court, seeking to overturn the Bazelon panel's action, was filed on direct orders from President Nixon. The D. C. corporation counsel joined the Justice Department in the appeal.

The President declared November 18 that the future of Washington's interstate freeway and subway programs were both "jeopardized by a complex legal and legislative snarl" in which the Court of Appeals decision figured prominently.

At the time, pro-highway forces in the House were threatening to continue withholding \$72 million in overdue Metro subway funds, insisting that the bridge

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and the subway be built simultaneously.

Two weeks later, the House supported the President and spurned its own top leaders in voting to release the subway money.

The issue may be revived. Rep. Silvio O. Conte (R-Mass.), a leader of the subway backers, warned recently that congressional approval of 1.2 billion in federally guaranteed Metro bonds may hinge upon how hard the administration pushes the Three Sisters litigation.

The Justice Department brief itself did not mention the subway controversy, but the texts of U. S. District Court and Court of Appeals decisions contained in the petition document spell it out in detail.

Included is a statement by Bazelon that Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.), chief House overseer of the D. C. budget, brought extraneous political pressure on Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe to approve the bridge.

Since neither of the other two judges on Bazelon's panel concurred on this point, the Justice Department dismissed the issue in a footnote. "We . . . do not consider Chief Judge Bazelon's views on that subject in this

petition," it said.

Under Supreme Court rules, lawyers for the bridge opponents have 30 days-- which could be extended to 60 days by the high court or its clerk--to answer the petition.

Then the judges will vote privately whether to hear the case or to let the Court of Appeals decision stand. That decision told Volpe to decide the fate of the Georgetown-to-Arlington crossing on the basis of a full administrative record.

Under the November 18 presidential directive, the Court of Appeals itself was asked to reconsider its own decision --which it refused to do--before the issue was taken to the Supreme Court.

Yesterday's petition posed these two issues:

1--Do the regional planning, safety, environmental and location hearing provisions of federal highway law prevent Volpe from approving projects before "final plans" have been approved?

2--Which takes precedence--the 1968 provision requiring speedy construction of Three Sisters or generally applicable highway procedures that would delay the

construction?"

January 20, 1972

For a number of years now I have known that President Nixon's old law firm was very much involved in the rapid rail transit-freeway controversy. A number of my friends on the committee have urged from time to time that I use this information when certain matters arose that appeared quite unusual. I never have used this in any way in this long controversy but have wondered from time to time just why the Attorney General was four and five months late in filing answers in the freeway suits, and why it was that President Nixon would write me letter after letter and then when the last battle took place in the House send all of his forces out in the corridors outside of the House chamber to join in defeating the leadership in the House and our committee by 13 votes. Finally the press in the city of Washington has decided to publicize the fact that President Nixon and Attorney General Mitchell's old law firm is very much interested on the side of rapid rail transit. An article appeared in yesterday's Evening Star entitled, "Nixon Firm Gets Metro Fees." This article is as follows:

"The former law firm of President Nixon and Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell

stands to collect nearly \$300,000 in legal fees from the preparation and sale of \$1.2 billion in revenue bonds by the Washington area subway agency.

The New York-based firm of Mudge, Rose, Guthrie and Alexander is the bond counsel for the agency, which plans to use proceeds from sale of the bonds to help finance construction of the 98-mile subway system.

The subway agency already has obligated \$50,000 in payments to the firm for its work in putting together the bond package, Metro General Counsel John R. Kennedy said yesterday.

The firm actually has collected \$30,822--for work from December 1969 to June 1971. Kennedy said the firm probably won't be required to do that amount of preliminary work.

From the sale of the bonds, the firm is to get \$252,500, a figure based on the customary formula for paying bond counsel, Kennedy said.

If Congress approves the federal guarantee for the bonds, the subway agency is expected to begin selling them this year. Then, it will continue to sell \$1.2 billion worth until the Metro system is completed, probably in late 1979.

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An unusual joint hearing of the Senate and House District committees is to take up the proposed federal guarantee, probably next month. Metro officials say the bonds cannot be sold without the federal guarantee.

Subway agency officials deny that political considerations had anything to do with the selection of Mudge, Rose as Metro's bond counsel.

No one has urged the agency to drop Mudge, Rose as its bond counsel. Rep. Morris K. Udall, D-Ariz., has called on the U. S. Postal Service to disqualify the firm as its counsel in the sale of \$250 million in bonds by that agency.

Udall said recently the selection of the former Nixon-Mitchell law firm by the new postal corporation was a gross impropriety and a serious mistake. The choice of Mudge, Rose was "at best insensitive to appearances and at worst highly political," he said.

Postal officials, responding to Udall's charges, said, "the selection was made solely on sound business judgment and in the best interest of the public and the Postal Service."

While President Nixon and Mitchell were members of the firm, it was known

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as Nixon, Mudge, Rose, Guthrie, Alexander and Mitchell. Nixon was a partner in the firm from 1963 to 1968, when he was nominated to run for president.

Mitchell had been with the firm for years before he became Nixon's campaign manager and then attorney general. While Nixon was a partner, the firm doubled the number of its attorneys and developed a national reputation in the bond counseling field.

The subway agency originally had contracted with another law firm to serve as bond counsel. That firm--Hawkins, Delafield & Woods--assigned the Metro bonds to one of its top attorneys, Robert Ferdun. When Ferdun and two associates switched to Mudge, Rose in 1969, the subway agency decided to hire that firm as its bond counsel.

In a June 1969 memo, Metro General Manager, Jackson Graham said, "Mr. Ferdun expressed the desire to continue his association with the authority (the subway agency)."

"He assured us that, should the board elect to shift its account to the Mudge, Rose firm, he would continue to be the individual responsible for our program," the memo said.

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"He further assured us that the Mudge firm would be agreeable to the identical terms which we presently have with Hawkins, Delafield & Wood," it said.

Kennedy, the Metro general counsel, said that among other things a law firm puts its certification on the bonds, saying that their sale is legal. "There's just no way to put out a bond issue without a certificate by a bond counsel," he said. "A bond counsel is indispensable."

The \$30,822 has been paid to Mudge, Rose for the first phase of its work, said Kennedy, covering "up to the point of authorization and issuance of the bonds."

For this, the firm is paid an hourly rate--it varies depending on whether the attorneys are partners or associates--and is reimbursed for expenses.

The latest bill from Mudge, Rose was for about \$10,000 covering the first six months of 1971, Kennedy said.

The earnings the firm will get as a fee from the actual sale of the bonds are figured at a rate per \$1,000 in bonds up to one point, then at successively lower rates depending on the size of the bond issue.

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The payment stemming from the sale of the bonds will come from fares when the first section of Metro begins operations. The law firm will be paid over the remaining eight years of subway construction, whenever a portion of the bonds is sold."

We passed a bill yesterday which provides for a non-voting delegate for Guam and the Virgin Islands. I voted for this bill and it was right controversial before it was over. In addition, we passed a new Federal Election Campaign Practices bill with the vote being 334 to 20. This is a good bill and is long overdue. Every contribution or expense of more than \$100 must be reported in detail including proceeds from fund raising events in the District of Columbia which all down through the years have been exempt from being reported. The amounts that can be spent by candidates for president and Congress on the communications media would be limited to 10¢ per voting age person in the nation, state or congressional district. In the congressional district this would amount to about \$50,000. No more than 60 percent can be spent on television and radio. Other media subject to this 10¢ limitation would be newspapers, magazines, billboards and mass telephone campaigns.

I almost dropped out of my chair this

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morning when I read the top editorial in the good old Washington Post. The title of this editorial is, "Approaching A \$40 Billion Deficit." It starts out by saying that even those of us who are not John Ashbrook (one of the most conservative Members of Congress) can see trouble in a Federal deficit of nearly \$40 billion. I wonder where the Washington Post was at the close of fiscal year 1971 when the deficit was \$29.8 billion. The deficit at the close of the 1972 fiscal year will be between \$35 and \$40 billion and a lot of these projects are for programs urged by the Washington Post notwithstanding the fact that we must pay our bills and when we do not have the money it is simply added to the national debt.

January 21, 1972

Announcements are being made daily by members who are not seeking re-election. The Republican Party will lose a great many of their senior members and these men will all be missed in the House. The two top men on Ways and Means, Representative Byrnes of Wisconsin and Representative Betts of Ohio have both announced that they will not seek re-election. Frank Bow, the ranking minority member on the Committee on Appropriations announced today at noon that he will not seek re-election and the man

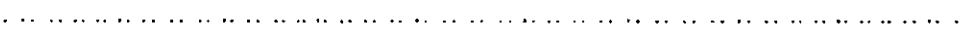
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under him on our committee, Charles Jonas of North Carolina announced several months ago that he will not seek re-election. Bill Springer, the ranking minority member on the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce announced several weeks ago that he will not be a candidate. In addition, Representative Smith, the ranking minority member on the Committee on Rules announced about a month ago that he will not run for re-election. Representative McCulloch, the ranking minority member on the Committee on Judiciary announced several months ago that he will not be a candidate. All in all a number of the top ranking minority members in the House have indicated that they will not be candidates. Regardless of politics you soon learn to know the members and when you have a good member regardless of the party he belongs to, you not only respect and honor him but you hope that he will remain a member as long as possible.

During the Christmas recess a great showman died. His name was Maurice Chevalier and he was in a very special sense, almost an American.

January 24, 1972

Except on the topic of national defense the President's Message on the State of the Union was remarkably bland. It was



full of platitudes and was right political to say the least. He only devoted about two lines to the war in Vietnam and the domestic program was almost completely ignored. He made a suggestion that something had to be done as far as property tax is concerned and that during the year he would send to Congress a tax proposal which would pertain only to education. I understand that this will be a consumer's tax which will be paid when the article is purchased and not a straight out Federal sales tax. It will be a built in item and would produce, according to some estimates, as much as \$10 million. The President stated that he had now pending before Congress some 90 proposals that had not been acted upon and that measures such as revenue sharing, reorganization of the departments of the government and certain other matters should be decided this year regardless of the fact that this is a presidential election year. With a smile on his face he said that there were more candidates for president in the U. S. Senate than at anytime in the history of this country. I was amazed at this remark because I always thought that with 100 members in the Senate all 100 members were candidates at one time. I recall a story concerning a secret ballot that was held in the Senate which was suggested just to see who the Senators would vote for president and upon counting the vote,

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each Senator received one vote.

My old friend, Carl Hayden, is in the hospital in Arizona in a coma. He is 94 years of age and served nearly 57 years in Congress. He entered the House of Representatives in February 1912, the date Arizona was admitted to statehood, and he won re-election six times and was elected to the Senate in 1926. He served in the Senate until 1966 and upon retirement was the senior Senator in length of service.

Carl Vinson of Virginia served fifty consecutive years in the House of Representatives and this is the record in the House. As I have stated before, if Manny Cellar of New York is re-elected this year and serves eight or nine months, he will exceed Carl Vinson's record in the House.

January 25, 1972

President Nixon submitted his budget for fiscal year 1973 yesterday. This budget carries an automatic deficit of \$25 billion and in all likelihood will reach \$40 billion. The total budget provides for \$246.3 billion. This will be the third consecutive year that the budget has been out of balance. The President calls this a full employment budget and I know that a great many

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people in this country are really concerned over the deficit that we now have in front of us. The national debt is over \$460 billion and it requires over \$22 billion to pay the interest on the national debt. We will take this budget to our Committee on Appropriations and divide it up and start holding hearings within the next few days.

We have in the budget \$2,800,000 for the second full year of construction on the Taylorsville Reservoir in Spencer County in the 2nd District. Upon completion this will be the 28th project that has been constructed in Kentucky and on the Ohio River since I have been a Member of Congress. The people in Spencer and adjoining counties are jubilant. For years and years they attempted to have such a project authorized and never succeeded. When Spencer County became a part of the 2nd District, I was real fortunate in having it authorized and after advance engineering and design, placed under construction. This reservoir is a flood control reservoir and in addition will provide recreational features that will produce great benefits for the 2nd District. The new bank in Shepherdsville, Kentucky no longer will be flooded --within a few weeks after the new bank was completed, the water got up in the bank over six feet high.

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The Danes laid King Frederik IX to rest among his royal ancestors yesterday with family love and popular affection. Europe's ruling monarchs and heads of state walked behind the king's bier in ceremonial procession while the people who loved him packed the streets to make their farewell. He will be succeeded by his daughter, Queen Margrethe. John Eisenhower, the son of our former president, represented President Nixon at the funeral.

Going back again to the budget, I really am amazed at the President's election year budget. For instance, national defense, instead of \$78.3 billion as it was in 1972, will be \$85,363,000,000. The domestic programs are increased just a little and here is where we need help. When we revert from a wartime economy to a peacetime economy, the domestic programs that are now successfully operating must be stepped up because we will have unemployment increasing from 6.2 percent to 10 percent. The President has decided to select defense instead of domestic programs and in his State of the Union message, the President dwelled upon the fact that in order to obtain peace throughout the world, we must be militarily prepared.

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January 26, 1972

Last night President Nixon very dramatically disclosed in a televised report to the American people that he had proposed a secret plan to end the war in Vietnam and had sent National Security Advisor Henry A. Kissinger to Paris 13 times to negotiate with communist leaders. He said that the plan included an agreement by President Thieu to resign from office while new Vietnamese elections are held. The President stated that these secret talks provided for a total withdrawal from South Vietnam of all U. S. forces and other foreign forces allied with the government of South Vietnam within six months of an agreement. The plan further provided for the release of all military men and innocent civilians captured throughout Indochina. Then the President set forth the principles which would govern such commitments and then very dramatically stated that for many months now he has tried to set a fixed date for the close of the war and that all of these talks were held to no avail. This was all very dramatic and political to the nth degree. President Nixon is really running for reelection and is so afraid that the House and the Senate will set a fixed date for the close of this war.

Ex-Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona

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died last night. He served in Congress for 57 years which is longer than anyone in history. At the time of his death, he was 94 years old. Carl Hayden was a good man and an outstanding representative of his people.

January 27, 1972

Hanoi said yesterday that President Nixon's Vietnam peace proposals are not acceptable and have not been accepted because they do not abandon the Vietnamization program and do not withdraw all support from President Thieu. In addition, the North Vietnamese complained bitterly over the fact that Mr. Nixon had broken his promise by disclosing the secret negotiations. The North Vietnamese had apparently never heard the expression --not in seeing the light but feeling the heat. President Nixon is positive that within the next few months the chances are exceedingly good that the House as well as the Senate will adopt a resolution fixing a time certain for closing this war. This is the reason why he apparently has broken his promise to the North Vietnamese in disclosing the secret negotiations.

January 31, 1972

In walking through the corridors of the Capitol you have to be careful because

If you are not, it is possible that you would step on a candidate for president. I have never seen as many in my life. In the House we have Wilbur Mills, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, making every effort possible to receive the nomination and, in addition, to Mr. Mills we have Mrs. Shirley Chisholm, the first black woman elected to Congress now actively engaging in running for president. We see very little of Mrs. Chisholm and since she is a candidate, we very seldom see her. According to a portion of her platform she, in the end, might be willing to throw her support and delegates to one of the democratic candidates if promises are made and kept -- first, to place an Indian in the President's cabinet as Secretary of the Interior; second, a black in the President's cabinet and divide up a lot of the important government jobs among the blacks in this country. She says that she is not the candidate of black America and is not the candidate of the women's movement in this country. It appears that the first campaign stop on Mrs. Chisholm's trail will be Florida where she is hoping to come in (somewhere in the middle) of the ten candidate field. She is committed to the primaries in North Carolina and New York and may also campaign in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and California. She had only served in the House a short time until her apartment

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was robbed and all of her clothing was stolen. Since that time she has been on speaking tours throughout the United States and admits that her speaking fees amount to over \$50,000 a year. You should now see her wardrobe.

February 2, 1972

There will be quite a change in the House next year. Almost daily now Members are announcing that they will not run for reelection. Yesterday Edward A. Garmatz, Chairman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee announced that he would not seek reelection. He has been a Member of Congress since 1947, and has had one or two narrow escapes. Under the new redistricting in Maryland he was placed in the district with Representative Paul S. Sarbanes who by the way succeeded two years ago in defeating George Fallon, the Chairman of the Public Works Committee in the House in the democratic primary. This was quite an upset and at the time Garmatz thought maybe that he too might have serious trouble. The second-ranking member on the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries is Leonor K. Sullivan of St. Louis. This will be the first time a woman has been chairman of a committee since the days of Mrs. Edith N. Rogers of Massachusetts during the 83rd Congress when she was Chairman of the Veterans Affairs Committee.

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The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, of course, is not one of the major committees now but at one time played a right important roll in this country's history.

We continue with our flood control and recreation projects in Kentucky. In one of my speeches in Bowling Green during the recess period I discussed at some length the new proposed lock and dam on Green River near the two obsolete locks and dams at Woodbury near Rochester. So far the Corps of Engineers has not approved this project. An article appeared in Monday's Louisville Courier Journal entitled "Twice-slain Butler County 'Monster,' Huge Rochester Lake, Being Revived." This article is as follows:

"An enormous, fluvial "monster," which has both haunted and excited some Butler County residents for 35 years, and which has twice been pronounced dead, has come to life again.

Although the "monster" is half its original size, even its friends estimate that if turned loose it would destroy between 45,000 and 60,000 acres of Butler County farmland.

The "monster" is a proposed gigantic lake, first talked about in the 1930s, that would flood about one-third of the

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county's farmland and make high stakes gamblers out of local residents.

The proposed lake, almost the size of Lake Cumberland, would total about 70,000 acres primarily in Butler County. About 20 per cent of the acreage would be in Warren, Ohio and Edmonson counties.

The "monster" seemed dead in 1968 when an Army Corps of Engineers survey found the estimated cost of the lake project, \$58 million, would far exceed the probable benefits.

Indeed, the engineers estimated the project would return only about 5¢ cents for every \$1 spent to construct it. Corps of Engineers regulations say that a project must have a cost-benefit ratio of at least \$1 return for every \$1 spent.

But, according to a Corps of Engineers official, the negative report on the project was never officially submitted.

Engineers shelve the proposal

"The Kentucky Department of Commerce and congressional interests did not agree with the conclusions of the study. As a result we sat on the report by listing it as 'inactive,' according to Neil Jenkins, the Louisville engi-

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neering district's chief of plan formulations.

In 1938 the Corps of Engineers shelved the proposed "Mining City Reservoir"--the original "monster"--when officials of Mammoth Cave National Park protested the reservoir would flood parts of the cave.

"That original lake project was really monstrous--it would have covered more than 140,000 acres in the same general area of the lake talked about in the 1960s," Jenkins said last week.

The "Mining City Reservoir" and its successor--now listed by the engineers as "Rochester Lake"--were both proposed to improve navigation so barges could move along the Green and Barren rivers east of Muhlenberg County. The Green River east of Muhlenberg County and the Barren River are not navigable.

"The primary benefit of the 70,000-acre lake, like the 'Mining City' project, would go to strip mine operators," Jenkins said. "The mines could load directly on the barges without trucking or using rails." The Corps of Engineers estimate that 1.7 million tons of coal would be shipped on the lake each year.

Proponents of the project predict it will boost the area's economy by increasing

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coal mining in the area because of availability of barge transportation, attract a large number of tourists and lure industry to the lakeshore.

"The lake would be big enough for industry and fishermen and pleasure boaters," one of the lake's boosters said.

Opponents cite problems

On the other hand, opponents claim the lake would mean many elderly farmers would have to give up their lifelong homes. The Logansport area, which would be extensively flooded by the lake, has a particularly large number of older residents.

Also, opponents claim the proposed lake would be within a short drive of several other reservoirs which attract fishermen and boaters. They argue there simply wouldn't be enough tourists to go around. Butler County would be competing in an already crowded field, they claim.

Four major tourist and recreation areas within 50 miles of here are: Rough River Reservoir to the northeast; Nolin Reservoir and Mammoth Cave National Park to the east, and Barren Reservoir to the southeast.

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For almost four years the lake project gathered dust in the Corps of Engineers office in Louisville.

It took one of the Congress' most powerful members to breathe new life into the proposal.

Rep. William Natcher, a veteran member of the House Appropriations Committee, who represents Kentucky's 2nd District, called for reviving the project in a speech before the Bowling Green Chamber of Commerce last December 30.

According to news accounts of the speech, Natcher acknowledged that the Corps of Engineers had not approved the project and also noted that many Butler County residents oppose the lake.

Natcher reportedly said he still thinks the lake is important to the area's economy and said he would guarantee he could obtain money to build the lake and a new dam if Butler County residents get behind the project.

Natcher unavailable for comment

Repeated attempts in the last two weeks to reach Natcher to interview him about the project were unsuccessful.

As a result of Natcher's speech, the

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Lake project is once again a topic of discussion in Butler County. This time, however, public support for the lake seems to be growing.

County Judge Archie Phelps has endorsed the project for the first time and credits Natcher for bringing up the project "at a good time."

"I think five years ago only a few people were for the lake," he said. "Now I think at least 30 per cent of the county residents are for it. I guess an equal number are against it."

He estimated that 40 per cent of the county's 9,723 residents "don't care one way or another."

"I think the lake will be built in five or ten years," Phelps said.

Although Butler County is not in Natcher's district, the county immediately south of Butler, Warren County, is Natcher's home county. And Warren countians are enthusiastic about the projects-- particularly business leaders.

"The lack of barge accessibility has hurt Bowling Green in attracting new industry," Charles Stewart, president of the Bowling Green-Warren County Industrial Foundation, said.

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Water for industry forecast

Stewart, who is manager of the Warren Rural Electric Cooperative, said the lake would provide enough water for the needs of most industries.

Harold Huffman, executive vice president of the Bowling Green Chamber of Commerce, disputes the Corps of Engineers finding that the project wouldn't be worth the cost of constructing it.

"There are all kinds of ways of justifying this kind of a project," he said. "There are ways to figure the benefits other than the method used by the corps."

A number of Butler countians, including Judge Phelps, have struggled with the pros and cons of the project and generally agree the county would be taking a considerable gamble if it decides to push for the lake.

"I'm for the lake, if the farmers are paid a good price for their land," Judge Phelps said.

"But I recognize we stand to lose a good deal if the lake doesn't attract new industry to our county and also a good deal of tourism."

County would lose tax money

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Phelps has estimated the lake would flood one-third of the county's best farmland and would cost the county more than \$10,000 in tax revenue. Another county official said the tax loss would be closer to \$25,000 annually if the lake becomes a reality.

Butler County, not all farmland, has 193,520 acres.

Phelps, Stewart and Huffman all predicted the lake will be constructed and probably within the next 10 years.

To raise the level of the Green River to the pool stage that would give near-maximum navigability, the Corps of Engineers said it would have to build a dam at Rochester near where Ohio, Muhlenberg and Butler counties touch.

This would bring the pool stage to 420 feet, which has caused some Butler countians to believe the Green River Parkway, now under construction between Owensboro and Bowling Green, might have to be redesigned in some sections.

The Kentucky Highway Department says some stretches of the new highway in extreme northern and southern Butler County are right at the 420 foot elevation and are near the Green or Barren rivers.

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If the lake project is approved, a planned four-lane bridge on the parkway over the Green River near Morgantown would have to be raised about 30 feet to allow barges to safely navigate beneath it, a Coast Guard official said."

February 3, 1972

For several months after President Nixon was elected I've wanted to believe that all of the old tales that had been told about him were false and that while serving as president he would rise above a lot of the innuendos which for years were spread throughout the country. It now appears that a lawyer in California by the name of Herbert B. Kalmbach is the collector of Nixon's big money. He was in 1968 and has started again for the 1972 election. In addition to collecting millions for the President and his campaign this man who started out in a very small way as an attorney in Newport Beach, California has really expanded his law practice. Now clients such as United Airlines, Flying Tiger, MCA, Dart Industries, Marriott, Traveler's Insurance, University of Southern California and the Richard Nixon Foundation are among those represented by this man and his law firm. It seems that Kalmbach is also President Nixon's private attorney as well as campaign collector. He set up the purchase of the San Clemente estate for Nixon with

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a special \$1 million mortgage that can wait repayment until after the President's term is over. In addition to raising Nixon's big money this man raised over \$3 million for the 1970 senatorial campaign. This is really quite an operation and disturbs me no end. I know that when Lyndon Johnson left Washington he was worth some \$22 million and this was a right unusual happening when you consider the fact that in 1934 Lyndon Johnson was in Washington working for a congressman and had nothing.

I go back again to my old friend, the real Speaker of the House, Sam Rayburn. When Mr. Rayburn died, he left a small home and a few acres of land together with some government bonds with the total estate rounding out to some \$67,000. It made me feel good down deep in my heart when I read about Mr. Rayburn's estate because this confirmed what I know was true about our Speaker.

February 4, 1972

It seems almost each week articles appear in the local newspapers concerning testimony of our former Speaker, John W. McCormack before federal grand juries and trial juries here in Baltimore and in the state of Florida. Yesterday our former Speaker testified in Baltimore and informed a federal jury that he had

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no knowledge of ever having met Washington attorney Darwin Charles Brown who is on trial on charges of mail fraud involving the use of McCormack's office to peddle influence. Mr. McCormack also denied ever having seen, signed or authorized a letter said to have borne his signature to the late Representative L. Mendel Rivers on behalf of a Baltimore manufacturing firm. McCormack's former administrative assistant Martin Sweig is now serving a sentence in a federal reformatory concerning the use of the Speaker's office and the peddling of influence. It seems that case after case develops and poor Mr. McCormack is again back in court. His wife died several months ago and his nearest relative is his nephew, Edward McCormack. Our former Speaker was from a district and a way of life that did not frown upon certain actions which are not only disapproved but simply never used in a great many sections in this country. I presume these cases will continue all during the balance of Mr. McCormack's life and certainly have been very detrimental and degrading.

February 7, 1972

For a period of three years now there has been trouble in Ireland. English kings and politicians have been trying to master the Irish problem for 800 years and few of them have succeeded. The struggle now

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underway has turned out to be self-destruction, a draining of energies abroad and one that has produced division at home. For several months the Irish question has dominated British political life. The pressures have been building up along with the toll of violence in Ulster for three years. Last Sunday thirteen catholic civilians were killed by British soldiers in Londonderry. There was an immediate show of emotion in the House of Commons and almost a throwback to the old Irish debates that took place there over a century ago. Bernadette Devlin, the catholic radical from Ulster, crossed the floor to punch the Home Secretary, Reginald Maudling, in the nose and turmoil generally resulted. Make no mistake about it, a war is on in Ireland and it may be many years before this problem is solved.

February 9, 1972

Longshoremen and shippers reached a tentative agreement in San Francisco yesterday on a contract which if ratified will promptly end the dock strike that has paralyzed West Coast ports off and on for the last seven months. A bill is now pending before Congress which if enacted would end the strike through compulsory arbitration. So far the Labor and Education Committee has refused to bring out this bill since two or three have been enacted during the past several

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years in railroad strike cases and each time labor was very unhappy.

Big business and big labor groups must work out better agreements and cause less trouble. If not the people in this country will insist upon rigid laws preventing dock strikes which continue for month after month with not only the national security involved but the economy of our country.

Hearings began yesterday on the Labor-HEW appropriations bill for fiscal year 1973. Secretary Richardson of HEW in a 36-page statement to our subcommittee started out by attempting to justify the many reductions in HEW by stressing the importance of increasing the defense budget. The people in this country do not feel this way and in questioning the Secretary I stated that the people generally, in my opinion, would not go back through the 1930's and that unless more attention was given to the domestic programs in this country we would have general disorder. The people in our country are tired of war and will not at this time or at anytime in the next few years accept the argument that more money must be spent for defense in order to keep our country strong and that this will thereby bring about reductions generally in the domestic program. Our people are really disturbed over cancer

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research, the dreaded diseases generally, lack of housing, more aid for education, better health facilities with more doctors, nurses and technicians and a stronger and more equitable welfare program. After three decades of war neither Secretary Richardson, President Nixon or anyone else, in my opinion, will be able to justify increases in national defense at the expense of the domestic programs which are necessary in our country today. This may be just enough to defeat President Nixon in his bid for reelection.

February 11, 1972

The big mystery has finally been resolved. Several days ago pictures appeared in the Washington papers of Senator Proxmire of Wisconsin and he really had two black eyes. All that he would say to the press was that he had no comment to make. In this morning's paper appears an article from a New York newspaper stating that Senator William Proxmire, D-Wis., has had a face lifting operation resulting in two black eyes which he refused to discuss with his colleagues or reporters. The New York Daily News said Proxmire, age 56, a well-known health buff, had the operation to remove sagging skin under his eyes. The result was two black eyes. This man Proxmire is really a character. He was on the Senate Appropriations Committee and for two years

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was Chairman of the District of Columbia Budget Subcommittee. We experienced all kinds of difficulty with the Senator and finally had to inform him that the answer was no to a great many of his unusual proposals. The next year he gave up his chairmanship of the subcommittee and went on to another subcommittee. He has been married several times and several months ago was divorced from his last wife.

Another mystery apparently has been solved during the last few days. Author Clifford Irving has finally admitted that he never met billionaire Howard R. Hughes, the subject of his purported autobiography. Finally Irving informed federal officials that his 230,000 word manuscript was not produced under the circumstances which he previously represented. He maintained that he had met with Hughes on a number of occasions and secured his material in this manner. McGraw-Hill Book Company issued checks totaling \$650,000 payable to Hughes and turned them over to Irving. Irving is an international jet set member living on a small island off the coast of Spain and he had his wife take the checks to Switzerland using the name Helga R. Hughes and deposit the checks. She later transferred the money to another Swiss bank and then the Swiss authorities stepped in. For days now Irving has been issuing statements and McGraw-Hill Book Company up until yesterday continued to

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maintain that the manuscript was genuine and everything was above board. So far Irving will not say where he received the information for his manuscript but has said that he never met billionaire Howard R. Hughes. He is trying to make a deal with the federal court officials about charges concerning his wife before he issues any additional statements. This man Irving along with a group of others of the same philosophy, citizenship and so forth have really played havoc during the last 40 years in matters concerning national security, fraud, deception and deceit. Apparently he is not quite as smart as he was led to believe.

In the rapid rail transit controversy several of my friends in the House who know what's going on have admonished me from time to time that I should just give the House all of the facts and then there would be a better understanding of the events that have taken place during this Congress. For over five years I have known of the connections of one or two Members in the House with certain groups that are not good. For some reason or the other one of the groups involved has taken a great deal of interest in the rapid rail transit controversy here in Washington. In today's Washington Post appeared an article entitled, "Alleged Crime Figure Held on Extortion

Charge Here." This article is as follows:

"Paul A. Coppola, a New Haven, Conn. man who allegedly has ties to organized crime, was arrested by the FBI here yesterday on extortion charges involving more than \$100,000 in financial transactions with a Washington businessman.

Only recently, the D. C. government, in a request for federal funds to fight organized crime, listed Coppola as one of six alleged "mobsters" operating in the Washington area.

The D. C. report also linked Coppola to alleged Cosa Nostra members Charles Rivezzo and Carmine Lombardozi. "Enormous sums" have been traced from these men to loan sharking operations here, the report said. It cited a 1971 federal grand jury as the source.

Coppola was arrested at a Holiday Inn at 2700 New York Avenue, N. E. at 10:30 a.m. He was later brought before a U. S. magistrate and held in lieu of the extraordinarily high bond of \$200,000.

The government requested that all search warrants and affidavits in the case remain sealed. However, papers filed by the government in a request to set the bond contained a number of allegations regarding Coppola and his dealings with

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Bernard Semel, a Washington businessman who operates Eastern Import-Export, Inc., a fireworks business at 1441 Okie Street, N. E.

According to the papers, Coppola extended credit to Semel at illegally high rates of interest. The papers also allege that:

Coppola attempted to ram his car into Semel's car on a Washington street in an effort to force him to come to New York City and to coerce payment of the loan.

In demanding money, Coppola threatened to blow up Semel's warehouse on Okie street, to break both of Semel's legs and to take Semel's life.

Coppola has "close ties" to a number of organized crime figures in the New York area and a "working association" with publicly identified mob figures.

In a series of 1969 articles, columnist Jack Anderson alleged that Coppola had close business and personal ties to Rep. Robert Giaino (D-Conn.). These articles also described similar loans between Coppola and Semel in the early 1960s.

Coppola himself listed his occupation

on a bail report as "real estate" and listed his annual income as \$25,000. He said on the bail report that he has lived at the same New Haven address for 23 years with a wife and daughter. He gave his age as 53.

According to Assistant U. S. Attorney Harold J. Sullivan, head of the major crimes unit, Coppola has been under investigation here since late 1969, when Coppola was in jail on income tax evasion charges. Sullivan said Coppola had been under extensive surveillance by the FBI.

Semel is reported to have been a friend and business associate of Coppola. In the articles in 1969, Anderson alleged that Semel borrowed Mafia money from Coppola during the early 1960s for his firecracker operation.

Semel, 46, is best know as the inventor and distributor of the plastic cherry bomb. He was sentenced to a six-month jail term in 1965 after being convicted of shipping 5,760 cherry bombs from Maryland to Virginia.

In the 1969 articles, Anderson charged that Giaino was a business partner with Coppola in a New London, Conn. apartment house operation.

Anderson also alleged that Giaino

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by pressuring a draft board, kept one of Coppola's friends out of the Army for six months. Coppola and Giaimo used to meet at a New Haven restaurant and Giaimo's law firm handled a case charging Coppola with tax evasion in the early 1960s, according to Anderson.

Les Whitten, who works for Anderson, said yesterday that the allegations in those articles have never been disputed. Giaimo could not be reached for comment last night.

Anderson said in a Nov. 6, 1969 article: "Giaimo, while insisting he did nothing for Coppola in the criminal (tax) proceedings and has received nothing from him except possibly a few small campaign contributions, declared loyally: 'He's a good friend. He's a good guy.'"

At a hearing before U. S. Magistrate Lawrence Margolis yesterday, Coppola was represented by attorney Francis X. Grossi of the law firm of Williams, Connolly and Califano.

Dressed in a red cardigan sweater and dark sports shirt and wearing heavy black glasses, Coppola appeared tense at the hearing. He grimaced as Assistant U. S. Attorney Donald E. Campbell revealed he would ask for a bond of \$200,000 and grimaced again later when the magis-

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trade agreed to set the bond at that figure."

February 14, 1972

When John Nance Garner was about to reach his 90th birthday our Speaker, Mr. Rayburn and former President Harry S. Truman recalled that they had made a promise at the 80th Garner birthday to be present on his 90th birthday. On the 80th birthday they, of course, took him a bottle of whiskey and decided that they must carry out their promise and attend his 90th birthday. They also got a bottle of whiskey and boarded the train for Texas. When they arrived at Mr. Garner's home on his birthday they presented the bottle and were very much amazed when Mr. Garner said that he still had the other bottle in his bookcase. He immediately went to the bookcase and brought it out and dusted it off and sure enough it was the same bottle that Mr. Truman and Mr. Rayburn had given him for his 80th birthday. They almost fainted because they never thought for a minute that John Nance Garner would ever keep whiskey that long in a bottle. He said that for a number of years he had stopped drinking and this was the reason why he still had the bottle. During their visit Mr. Truman and Mr. Rayburn inquired of Mr. Garner as to whether or not if he had his life to live over would he make any

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change, especially in his political career. Mr. Garner said yes that the biggest mistake he made politically was when he gave up the Speakership to run for vice president. He said that if he hadn't given up the Speakership he would still be the Speaker of the House. Mr. Rayburn looked at him and, of course, was very much surprised but knowing Mr. Garner as well as he did, he knew that if he had not run for vice president, he probably still would have been Speaker.

February 15, 1972

President Nixon leaves for Peking on Thursday of this week. Yesterday he ordered a further relaxation of U. S. restrictions on trade with China. This visit will be an eight-day visit and to me is still a serious mistake.

The President assured congressional foes of court-ordered busing that he was determined to find a remedy for this national problem. The President met with eight lawmakers who favor a constitutional amendment against forced busing but declined to endorse their strategy at this time. Of course, this is 1972 and is the year that the President will run for reelection. The majority of the people in this country are against forced busing for racial balance but when you consider the fact that the

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president of the United States discusses the need for a constitutional amendment along this line you can see just how far some people will go to amend the Constitution on matters which ten years from now will be considered as only events of the times which were not near as serious as depicted. I still am of the opinion that the Congress today could not prepare our Constitution and this applies generally to any group of men selected. Our founding fathers knew what they were doing when they prepared this Constitution and it has served us well for nearly 200 years.

If Richard Nixon loses the presidency in 1972 to Edmund Muskie, historians of the election may look back to the past two weeks that it happened by virtue of the massive administrative broadside on the Maine senator by Mr. Nixon and his advisors in the White House. Senator Muskie's immediate criticism of the Nixon peace plan which was finally divulged and the one that the communists turned down many months ago brought forth the bitter attack from the White House. President Nixon has forgotten that he was given a quick buildup by President Johnson when he in turn criticized the Johnson plan and Johnson fired back immediately words to the effect that Nixon was a chronic campaigner talking about a conference that obviously he was

not well prepared on or informed about. Johnson went on to say that we should not have men killed because we try to fuzz up something and that Mr. Nixon certainly was not serving his country well by trying to leave that kind of impression in the hope that he could pick up a precinct or two, a ward or two. Nixon then suddenly blossomed forth and was on national television answering Johnson. Nixon was later quoted as saying that he could hardly believe that Johnson would have issued such a statement because it was too good to be true. Nixon also stated that he disagreed with Johnson but respected his political skill and that the President's slip was simply building up a major spokesman on the other side.

February 16, 1972

The United States recorded its worst balance of payments deficit in history in 1971 according to the Commerce Department's report yesterday. The Department said the official settlements deficit measured in terms of official foreign holdings of dollars was \$29.6 billion for the year, nearly \$20 billion worse than the 1970 record deficit of \$9.8 billion. In the last three months of 1971 the deficit was \$6.1 billion, about half the third quarter deficit.

Mitchell is expected to return to the New York law firm which he and Mr. Nixon were senior partners prior to the 1968 election. The Washington office of the law firm Mudge, Rose, Guthrie and Alexander is on the same floor as the Nixon campaign committee at 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. This is the same law firm that now represents the

In a long anticipated election year move, Attorney General John M. Mitchell resigned his government post yesterday to head President Nixon's campaign for reelection. Mr. Mitchell is President Nixon's closest confidant. The President named Mitchell's Justice Department deputy, Richard G. Kleindienst to be his successor as Attorney General. Kleindienst is a former Barry Goldwater campaign aide whose nickname is "Mr. Tough." According to what I heard today, this confirmation may stir up considerable difficulty.

The busting of school children controversy continues on. It now appears that the Majority Leader in the Senate, Mike Mansfield of Montana and the Minority Leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, are opposed to any constitutional amendment to block busing of school children. The two leaders agreed that enacting such an amendment would be difficult and time consuming.

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Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority which is building the subway in our Nation's Capital. This is a real plum and I often wonder just how it was arranged for this particular law firm to take over the legal work for the Authority and why there has been so much foot dragging on the part of Mitchell and President Nixon in enforcing the laws passed by Congress concerning freeways and bridge construction which were enacted in 1968 and 1970. The 1968 act was signed by President Johnson and the 1970 act was signed by President Nixon. Someday the real story will be written about the subway--freeway controversy here in Washington which, in my opinion, will open a great many eyes and give a lot of people a better understanding of just what has transpired since the year 1969. At times it appears that my efforts have been in vain but long before this controversy is settled some of those who are in a very peculiar position now will want to join hands with those of us who have tried to be fair in bringing about a settlement of this impasse.

The Secretary of Defense, Melvin Laird, says that he personally will take the case for President Nixon's military policies including increased spending to the people in election year 1972. Attempting to convince our people that

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we should have more expenditures for defense and less for important domestic programs will be exceedingly hard to get over. We, of course, must maintain a strong defense position but at the same time should cut back \$6 or \$8 billion in defense at this time. If we succeed in bringing about a solution concerning weapons and stop the arms race that appears to be underway around the world, then we can turn our direction to the needs of our country which become greater every day.

In each mail Members of the House receive letters from their colleagues indicating that certain bills have been introduced and that the following Members are cosponsors. Sometimes the list is considerably long and others only contain a few names. In the House at this time we have a great many Members on both sides of the aisle who will cosponsor most any type of legislation. This is quite a change in the last 15 years and knowing the people in this country as I do, I believe this list will become shorter in the future. Members such as Anderson of California, Bingham of New York, Boland of Massachusetts, Brademas of Indiana, Brasco of New York, Burton of California, Carney of Ohio, Chisholm of New York, Collins of Illinois, Cordova of Puerto Rico, Cotter of Connecticut, Danielson of California, Dellenback

The President will be accompanied by Mrs. Nixon and a small official party that includes Secretary of State William P. Rogers, White House National Security Advisor Henry A. Kissinger and H. R.

President Nixon leaves Washington today on the first leg of an unprecedented trip to China that he has called a journey of peace.

February 17, 1972

grades from ADM.
ultra ultra liberals and received top
the rain, the Members listed above are
and Charles H. Wilson of California. In
Waldie of California, Adams of Washington,
Sardines of Maryland, Seiberling of Ohio,
New Jersey, St. Germain of Rhode Island,
of Michigan, Rodino of New Jersey, Roe of
of Washington, Rodell of New York, Riegler
Massachusetts, Ross of California, Pelly
of Illinois, Mink of Hawaii, Morse of
Washington, Metcalfe of Illinois, Mikva
of Hawaii, Mazzoli of Kentucky, Meade of
ington, McFall of California, Matunaga
icks of Washington, McCormack of Wash-
of California, Helstoski of New Jersey,
Maine, Hastings of Massachusetts, Hawkins
Harrington of Massachusetts, Hathaway of
of Connecticut, Halpern of New York,
of Florida, Fulton of Tennessee, Grasso
of Michigan, Bliberg of Pennsylvania, Frey
of Oregon, Dellums of California, Digg

Waldeman, the President's Special Assistant. There will be well over 100 newspapermen and others in the party. Before leaving the President will brief the Democratic and Republican leaders of the House and the Senate on the purposes of his trip and before taking off in a helicopter at the White House for Andrews Air Force Base he will be greeted by school children from a number of schools who were invited to attend the take off ceremony. Those selected and the ages are quite significant because this trip certainly does not meet with the approval of the majority of the people in this country and students in colleges and young men and women who have been affected seriously by the war in Vietnam do not share the President's enthusiasm for this journey of peace.

The President, after stops in Honolulu and Guam, will reach Peking at about 10:30 p.m. EST Sunday.

Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the nation's top military officer, said yesterday that regardless of how relations among the United States, China and the Soviet Union may develop in the future, the United States must always retain enough nuclear power to cope with both the Soviet Union and China simultaneously. He further said that even if we were involved in a

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nuclear war with only one of these nations we would still need sufficient strategic forces to deter, simultaneously, a nuclear attack from the other nation.

February 18, 1972

Every so often my faith in human nature is restored. This past week the committee in the New York legislature approved a redistricting bill which places Bella Abzug, William F. Ryan and Edward I. Koch in the same district. Mrs. Abzug was very vocal in her outrage when informed of the action of the New York legislature and with the necessary curse words that she uses said that she did not win election by making deals with politicians and did not intend to lose her seat in Congress by becoming the sacrificial victim of male deals. All three of these Members are about in the same category and if the people in these districts have nerve enough to send such representatives to Congress, in my opinion the legislature has performed a service for this country.

Among the gifts President Nixon is taking to China are two shaggy haired arctic American ruminants better known as musk oxen. They will be given to the Peking zoo which it is understood has long wanted a pair of musk oxen for exhibit purposes. The Musk ox is native to North America and is still found in considerable

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numbers in Canada and Alaska. The two that President Nixon takes with him are descendants of Canadian musk oxen.

Walter Washington, the Commissioner for the city of Washington, presented his budget yesterday to the City Council. This is a \$910 million budget with no new programs. The budget is out of balance \$19,600,000 but will be in balance if the City Council accepts the Commissioner's recommendation that a 30¢ per \$100 real estate tax be approved and adjustments in the sewer and water charges. The rate for real estate tax then would be \$3.50 per \$100 instead of \$3.20. This is one of the lowest tax rates in the United States. If approved in its entirety, the amount available then for our capital city would be about \$1,250,000,000. In addition to the \$910 million requested in the budget we have federal grants totaling some \$250 million that the District of Columbia is automatically entitled to and which are not included in the District budget. The overall amount available is right high when you consider the fact that there are only 741,000 people living in the District of Columbia. Seventy-one percent of the people now in the District of Columbia are black and 91 percent of the school children are black.

President Nixon and his party have landed in Hawaii and shortly will be in

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peking. In bold headlines in the newspapers in this country today we read that Nixon's foreign policy is assailed by Peking. The articles state that Communist China denounced President Nixon's foreign policy as he was preparing for his visit to China. We firmly support the people of the world in their struggle against United States' imperialist aggression said the official New China News Agency in extremely long commentary on Nixon's state of the world report. The commentary made only one specific mention of Nixon's trip and here we find a statement that any new dialogue with Nixon while he is visiting the People's Republic of China will not under any circumstances be at the expense of their friends. Of course, the News Agency stated that any dialogue would be painful to their old friends on Taiwan but did mean that no force on this earth could change the resolve of the Chinese people to liberate Taiwan. It seems that the Chinese leaders are going all out to destroy any hopes of any accomplishment by the president even before he lands on Communist Chinese soil. In the face of all of this adverse criticism of the visit it seems to me that the President would really be an embarrassed man when he sits down to talk to all of those stone faces who say that he is in China only for the purpose of building up a little political strength for his cam-

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paign in 1972.

February 22, 1972

President Nixon received a cold, cold welcome when he landed in Peking. The President and his party landed at 10:30 Sunday night. He was greeted by Premier Chow En-lai and other senior Chinese leaders as he descended from the presidential aircraft, the Spirit of '76. Following the President off the plane were Mrs. Nixon, Secretary of State William P. Rogers, White House National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger, Presidential Assistant H. R. Haldeman and other members of the official party. Mao Tse-tung was not present. The official welcome was cordial but muted. The obvious lack of fanfare and public enthusiasm stood out in sharp contrast to receptions accorded to other foreign visitors such as Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia who was greeted by 300,000 persons when he arrived in Peking last October. The airport in Peking where the President landed is a large airport and there were less than 100 people at the airport to greet the President. You could not tell as to whether or not those in the receiving line were high in the party or just members of the party. A band played and an honor guard was present. The President and the Premier then got into an automobile and travelled into the city of Peking. This required about 35

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minutes and along the way there were no people. When the procession reached the Peking Public Square which contains some 90 acres, there were less than 100 people riding bicycles and walking along the Square. You could tell from those on bicycles that they were there either as members of the army or a part of the protection force notwithstanding the fact that they were not in uniform.

During the day yesterday President Nixon had a very serious and frank discussion with Mao Tse-tung for about an hour. On Sunday night a banquet was held in honor of the President and Mrs. Nixon and it too was a serious, quiet, stilted affair. President Nixon in his remarks and toast at the banquet stated in part that on behalf of all of the Americans present he wanted to thank the Prime Minister for his incomparable hospitality and for his eloquent remarks. At this moment the President said, through the wonder of telecommunications more people are seeing and hearing what we say than on any other such occasion in the whole history of the world. Yet what we say, the President said, will not long be remembered but what we do here can change the world. President Nixon really makes much to do over being first in some things and his statement that more people are seeing and hearing what we say than on any other such occasion was corny to say the

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least. The Premier in his statement in part said that the American people are a great people and the Chinese people are a great people. The peoples of our two countries, said the Premier, have always been friendly to each other but owing to reasons known to all, contacts between the two countries have fallen off during the past two decades.

President Nixon will stay in China for the balance of this week and notwithstanding the fact that very little is expected of this meeting, the war in Vietnam continues and the leaders in Peking have frankly stated before the meeting and will in my opinion state after the meetings with the President that their feelings have not changed one bit concerning this war.

To me, the President's visit to Peking was a serious mistake. The benefits gained for the 1972 presidential election will never offset the loss of face abroad and in this country regardless of the outcome of the 1972 presidential election.

February 25, 1972

President Nixon starts back to the United States today. He has spent the past five days conferring with Chou En-lai and Chairman Mao. During the day

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yesterday the President said that he hoped the Chinese leaders would soon permit American tourists to come to China and authorize Chinese to visit the United States. The President went on a sightseeing tour yesterday which included the Great Wall of China. Mrs. Nixon, by the way, has certainly been a great help to the President not only on this trip to China but at all times since he has been President. She meets the public well and regardless of the occasion fits in perfectly. She is simply one of the folks and this, of course, was not the position occupied by Jacqueline Kennedy or Mrs. Lyndon Johnson.

The Senate approved by a substantial majority a bipartisan compromise allowing the use of federal money for school busing only when reasonable and only when local officials request it voluntarily. At the same time the Senate approved another provision that temporarily stays federal court desegregation orders that involve two or more school districts. The major Democratic presidential candidates were absent yesterday and did not vote. Senators Humphrey, Muskie and McGovern were announced after the vote as favoring the Mansfield-Scott amendment. A fourth candidate, Senator Jackson, was announced as opposing it.

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February 28, 1972

We held our annual Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner on Saturday night in the new Sports Center at Frankfort, Kentucky. There were over 3,000 at the dinner and at the \$100 per ticket reception there were some 800 who attempted to get into the private club room on the top floor of the Old Capitol Hotel building. With our new governor a Democrat and with our chances of picking up one of the Senate seats this year real good, everything looks much better for our party in Kentucky. I enjoyed myself and saw about 200 people from my district.

Admiral George W. Calver died this past weekend. For 38 years he was attending physician to Congress. He served as the attending physician from 1928 until his retirement in 1966. He always chided us to eat less, filibuster less and walk more. During his first year as physician 22 Congressmen died and many of these from heart attacks. In 1965 he issued a report that we had gone into the entire year without a single coronary. Our present attending physician is Admiral Pearson.

Judging from the news in today's papers President Nixon has acceded to Chinese communist demands by publicly pledging for the first time to withdraw all American forces and military installa-

itions from Taiwan, the seat of Chiang Kai-shek's rival nationalist regime. In a joint communique issued yesterday at the end of the President's week-long visit to China Mr. Nixon also acknowledged that Taiwan is Chinese territory and there is only one China. He further affirmed that the Taiwan question should be resolved by the Chinese themselves. The President and his party left Shanghai bound for Anchorage, Alaska and are expected to arrive at Andrews Air Force Base here in Washington at 9:00 tonight.

The considerable concessions by the President appear to have been made in return for a relatively minor Chinese agreement to facilitate by little scientific, technological, cultural, sports, journalistic and trade exchanges between the United States and China. According to this communique the Chinese got the better of the bargain. Before President Nixon left for China he said that the immediate concrete achievements might be limited. Former Under Secretary of State George W. Ball, a democrat who served in the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations said yesterday on Issues and Answers, an ABC program that never in human history have so many people taken so much trouble to produce so little for so many. Mr. Ball labeled the summit conferences held in China as television overkill as it has been diplomatic overkill.

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I could not agree with Mr. Ball more.

March 1, 1972

The Nixon-Mitchell law firm in New York City continues operating. This is the same law firm that has been in the rapid rail transit--freeway controversy for several years now. An article appeared on the front page in yesterday's Evening Star entitled, "ITT Memo Links Case, GOP Aid." This article is as follows:

"A memorandum attributed to an official of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation provides the first documented link between the company's pledge of \$400,000 to aid this summer's Republican National Convention and a Justice Department decision to abandon prosecution of three antitrust cases filed against ITT.

The disclosure of the inter-office memo today by syndicated newspaper columnist Jack Anderson rekindled the controversy over whether ITT, in effect, "purchased" a favorable settlement of the antitrust cases when it offered the unusually large contribution to support the GOP convention.

ITT and the Justice Department denied any deal over the convention financing or

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the antitrust cases.

The memorandum--dated June 25--was attributed to Mrs. Dita D. Beard, a veteran ITT lobbyist and a ranking official in the firm's Washington office. The Star independently verified the existence of such a memo.

It appears to raise several new questions about the negotiations relating to both the convention financing arrangement and the antitrust settlement:

Justice Department officials, including Atty. Gen. designate Richard G. Kleindienst, have repeatedly claimed that outgoing Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell did not participate in any aspect of the ITT antitrust litigation because his former law firm (also the former firm of President Nixon) has served as legal counsel to several ITT subsidiaries.

The memo attributed to Mrs. Beard and addressed to William R. Merriam, the ITT vice president in charge of the company's Washington office, says "certainly the President has told Mitchell to see that things are worked out fairly" and concludes by stating: "Mitchell is definitely helping us, but cannot let it be known."

Spokesmen for the White House and

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the Republican National Committee have insisted in the past that ITT's pledge of financial assistance did not involve them, but was instead a transaction solely between the company and the convention host committee in San Diego, California.

The memo says ITT's initial decision to put up the money was a closely held secret among company officials and five politicians, three of whom hold positions at the highest level of the Nixon administration--the President; H. R. Haldeman, a White House aide generally regarded as Nixon's chief of staff; and Mitchell, the President's chief political adviser and campaign manager in 1968 and 1972.

The other two men identified as being privy to the secret in mid-1971 were California politicians--Ed Reinecke, the state's lieutenant governor, and Republican Rep. Bob Wilson, whose congressional district includes San Diego and who identified ITT as the guarantor of the \$400,000 six weeks after the memo was written.

ITT, the White House and the San Diego host committee all have denied reports that the company pledged as much as \$400,000 to support the convention. Herbert G. Klein, the Nixon administration director of communications, said three months ago that ITT had a commitment for

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"well under \$100,000."

The memo specifically refers to a \$400,000 commitment, most of it in services but some in cash. It says that Harold S. Geneen, ITT's president and board chairman, agreed last year to "up the original amount" from \$300,000 to \$400,000.

Wilson says he received the pledge of financial assistance for the convention from Howard James, president of the Sheraton Corporation of America, an ITT subsidiary which operates a nationwide hotel chain but which was not involved in the antitrust litigation.

The congressman says he visited Geneen at ITT's corporate headquarters in New York last summer, but only "for the purpose of firming up a fishing trip."

Lists Names

The memo says the commitment to Wilson was made by Geneen, not James; that Wilson and Geneen did meet to discuss the \$400,000 pledge; and that the terms of the financial arrangement were known to high-ranking ITT officials--including Geneen; Merriam, head of the Washington office; and Edward J. (Ned) Gerrity, Jr., senior vice president for public relations --at the same time they were seeking a favorable settlement of the antitrust cases.

The memo to Merriam is marked "personal and confidential" and the last line asks: "Please destroy this, huh?" The two-page document repeatedly stresses the need for secrecy concerning the financial arrangement for the Republican convention:

"I thought you and I had agreed very thoroughly that under no circumstances would anyone in this office discuss with anyone our participation in the convention, including me. Other than permitting John Mitchell, Ed Reinecke, Bob Haldeman and Nixon (besides Wilson, of course) no one has to know from whom the \$400,000 commitment had come.

"You can't imagine how many queries I've had from 'friends' about this situation and I have in each and every case denied knowledge of any kind. It would be wise for all of us here to continue to do that, regardless of from whom any questions come; White House or whoever.

"John Mitchell has certainly kept it on the higher level only, we should be able to do the same. . . I hope, dear Bill, that all of this can be reconciled between Hal (Geneen) and Wilson--if all of us in this office remain totally ignorant of any commitment ITT has made to anyone.

"It if gets too much publicity, you

can believe our negotiations with Justice (concerning the antitrust cases) will wind up being shot down. Mitchell is definitely helping us but cannot let it be known."

Links Case Again

At another point, the memo again links ITT's pledge of assistance to the GOP convention to the antitrust litigation:

"I am convinced, because of several conversations with Louie re: Mitchell, that our noble commitment (of \$400,000) has gone a long way toward our negotiations on the mergers eventually coming out as Hal (Geneen) wants them.

"Certainly the President has told Mitchell to see that things are worked out fairly. It is still only McLaren's mickey-mouse we are suffering."

The "Louie" to whom the memo refers, according to Anderson and Brit Hume, his associate who researched the story, is Kentucky Gov. Louie Nunn, who acted as an intermediary in bringing together Mrs. Beard and Mitchell at a dinner reception in the governor's mansion in Frankfort, Ky., after the Kentucky Derby in May.

The "McLaren" mentioned in the memo is Richard W. McLaren, former assistant

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Attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's antitrust division who is now a federal judge in Chicago.

McLaren said in a telephone interview that the settlement with ITT was basically the work of his staff, that Mitchell had nothing to do with it and that Kleindienst had been kept informed, but did not take part in the discussions or formulating the settlement.

He added that the outlines of the final agreement had been formed by mid-June after months of discussion, and said Mrs. Beard was claiming credit for a decision in which she had no part.

In a statement released at the New York headquarters, ITT denied that there was a deal "of any kind to settle our antitrust cases."

The company asserted that the memorandum "attributed to Mrs. Beard was seen for the first time by the ITT official (Merriam) last week when it was brought in by a member of Mr. Anderson's staff."

Furthermore, the company said, "it had made a 'nonpartisan' pledge of \$100,000 toward construction of a hotel in San Diego, and not \$400,000."

Atty. Gen. Mitchell said: "I was not

involved in any way with the Republican National Committee convention negotiations and had no knowledge of anyone on the committee or elsewhere dealing with International Telephone and Telegraph. In fact, I do not know as of this date what arrangements if any exist between the Republican National Committee and International Telephone and Telegraph."

Summer Chronology

On June 3, three weeks before the memorandum was written, Rep. Wilson announced that San Diego's prospects of successfully bidding for the Republican convention had been enhanced by a \$400,000 pledge from unidentified "san Diego interests."

On July 23, the Republican National Committee selected San Diego as the site for the 1972 convention. At that time, there was no public disclosure that ITT was solely responsible for more than one-fourth of the city's \$1.5 million guarantee of goods, services and money to the party."

March 3, 1972

Joint hearings are now being held by the Senate and the House District of Columbia Committees on legislation introduced amending the National Capital

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Transportation Act of 1969. The bill now pending carries the total cost of the rapid rail transit system from \$2.5 billion as originally authorized up to \$2,980,000,000. In addition the \$835 million worth of bonds that were to be issued and retired out of the fare box are increased to \$1,200,000,000 and the Federal government guarantees payment under the new bill of these bonds. This establishes a new precedent. The bill will be brought to the House sometime during the month of May for action.

I still say that the rapid rail transit system will cost between \$4 and \$5 billion and some day a good writer will write the story of rapid rail transit-freeways and it will certainly be unusual.

The Nixon law firm and the one that Attorney General Mitchell was in apparently is into everything today insofar as the federal government is concerned. The part this firm has played in the rapid rail transit system and the hearing now being held before the Senate Judiciary Committee concerning dismissal of anti-trust cases against International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation is enough for referral to the Justice Department for investigation. With Mitchell now out as Attorney General and Richard G. Kleindienst up for approval in the Senate at this time we have a situation which certainly is not

to the best interest of our people in this country.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has approved Kleindienst as the new Attorney General and was about ready to ask for confirmation by the full Senate when the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation case was exposed by Jack Anderson, Drew Pearson's successor to the Washington Merry-Go-Round column.

President Nixon is now attempting to cement ties with Congress over his visit to China. The President has relayed an invitation from Chou En-lai to Majority Leader Mike Mansfield and Minority Leader Hugh Scott for a visit to communist Red China. The President's visit has raised the question as to whether or not we have altered or have violated our treaty commitments to Korea, Taiwan or Japan. The President maintains that he did not sell Taiwan down the river and his statement that forces would be removed from Taiwan has been the policy of this country for sometime now and will take place only when the situation justifies such a removal. The same applies to South Korea.

After the President passed along Chou En-lai's invitation to the two leaders in the Senate our Speaker, Carl Albert of Oklahoma threatened appropriate action if House leaders are left out of future

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Invitations to go abroad. Albert said yesterday that he is satisfied that the President made no change in our Taiwan position but that cooperation is a two-way street and that the House leaders should not have been left out. Albert maintains that not only he but Hale Boggs, the Majority Leader in the House and Gerald Ford, the Minority Leader also should have been invited.

The President is really playing every key on the old calliope.

March 6, 1972

The New Hampshire primary is tomorrow and with all of the snow and cold weather it must have been hilarious. Even my old friend Wilbur D. Mills who has been real coy up to this time announced in Manchester, New Hampshire that he will campaign in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and perhaps other primaries as an active candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. So far Mills has avoided a direct statement that he was a candidate. In New Hampshire President Nixon is running but has made this race in absentia sending in Cabinet members and members of the House and the Senate. Representative John Ashbrook of Ohio and Representative Paul N. McCloskey, Jr. are running on the Republican side. Ashbrook is an ultra conservative and he says that President

Nixon has left the Republican party. McCloskey is an ultra liberal and says that the President is living in the year 1872. The five Democratic candidates are Senator Muskie, Senator McGovern, Senator Vance Hartke, Edward Coll, a young gentleman too young to be President under the provision of the Constitution, and Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty. Muskie is ahead but has been chopped up somewhat in New Hampshire and especially when he accepted the bait of the editor of the Manchester, New Hampshire newspaper and later stood in front of the newspaper office with tears in his eyes calling the editor a liar over a statement made about Mrs. Muskie.

The next primary will be in Florida where George Wallace, the Governor of Alabama is in the lead.

There was a small item in today's Washington paper concerning former member of the House Hugh J. Addonizio. Addonizio served in the House of Representatives for about ten years and represented a New Jersey district which was called the rackets district. I remember that he was a good baseball player because he played with us two or three years when we played the Republicans in the House. Shortly before announcing that he would not be a candidate for reelection to the House but that he would run for mayor of Newark,

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New Jersey, I had heard that a salary of a congressman was simply not enough for Addonizio. The rumor at that time was that he wanted to become a rich man. The article in the paper stated that Addonizio who had been convicted of extortion and conspiracy in a million dollar shakedown plot while serving as mayor had been ordered to surrender to begin serving a ten-year prison term. Addonizio is now 57 years of age and upon conviction in the district federal court appealed his case and the appeals court sustained the Lower court. Thus ends a story that is a right sad one.

March 7, 1972

In a right unusual proceeding the Senate committee investigating the ITT controversy permitted a Virginia doctor by the Name of Liszka to testify that he is the attending physician of Mrs. Dita Beard, the Washington lobbyist for ITT and that she drinks excessively under tension, takes tranquilizers and due to her present physical condition is emotionally unstable. Further, the good doctor said that her irrationality sometimes affected her thought process, and her actions and sentences could be caused by the heart's failure during a sudden attack to pump enough blood to provide oxygen to the brain. The committee contacted another doctor in the osteopathic

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hospital in Colorado where Mrs. Beard turned up and this good doctor said that he did not question her mental health but that she was a cardiac case and no one could see her. It now appears that the memorandum presented by Jack Anderson is valid in every detail and it has been agreed that Mrs. Beard must be shunted aside and classified as an unstable person who prepared the memorandum without any foundation whatsoever. This is where we start again and it seems to me that the facts as originally presented are true in every respect.

March 8, 1972

The New Hampshire primary has just about put Muskie out of the running. It is true that he won the primary but the fact that he did not receive more votes was the telling factor. McGovern received 35.3 percent and Muskie received 48 percent. New Hampshire is next to Maine and the people in New Hampshire know more about Muskie than most any other state with the exception of Maine. The Florida primary will take place in a few days and according to predictions Wallace will win this one. Muskie is still the front runner but he was bloodied up considerably in New Hampshire.

A bomb threat was made to the officials of TWA demanding \$2 million ransom

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and warning that five or six bombs were in cases aboard planes and would go off unless the ransom was paid. According to the threat one would go off every six hours. One of the TWA planes parked off of the runway in Nevada was damaged early this morning. This is a new form of blackmail in this country and follows one or two cases where huge amounts have been paid and the pilot was directed to fly the plane low enough so that the hijacker could parachute off.

Jack Nicklaus, the Columbus, Ohio golfer, now is the top money winner of all time. He is a tremendous player and is young enough that he will probably continue on for several years.

The International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation case may be only the tip of the iceberg. Coming after President Nixon's trip to China was quite a shock to this administration. The ITT case has pushed the China story completely off of the front pages of the papers in this country.

March 9, 1972

They won't be sending a boy to do a man's job in January of 1973 when 82 year old Representative William Colmer, D-Miss., Chairman of the House Rules Committee retires from Congress. His successor if

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the Democrats are in power will be Representative Ray J. Madden, D-Indiana, who is presently number two on the committee and is 80 years of age. I believe in seniority but when you talk to me about 80 and 82 year old representatives, then this is too much. Mississippi today has five representatives, Colmer, Abernethy, Whitten, Griffin and Montgomery. Representative Griffin's wife is seriously ill and he will retire. Representative Colmer has made his announcement and today Representative Tom Abernethy, 69 years old, announced his retirement. This leaves only Whitten and Montgomery. Representative Whitten has been here since 1942 and I sit next to him on his Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environmental and Consumer Protection. Yesterday before our hearings started on this particular bill with the witness room full of witnesses, the Chairman arrived and I informed him that before he arrived I had tried out his chair and stated that it fit me perfectly. Everyone hooped and hollered and I further said to him that after 18 years I should finally become chairman of his subcommittee. He laughed and said he was just getting started and felt like a freshman Member.

The House and Senate conferees on appropriation bills meet in the old Supreme Court chamber. We have met in this chamber now for several years and

It is about halfway between the House and the Senate. Just over 113 years ago the U. S. Senate moved out of this chamber which it had occupied since 1800 and moved into its present quarters. On the day of the departure of the Senate which was January 4, 1859, Vice President John C. Breckinridge addressed the 64 senators assembled from 32 states and said that the Senate was assembled for the last time in that chamber and henceforth it would be converted to other uses. The other uses began immediately and first it was the home of the U. S. Supreme Court which occupied the chamber until 1935. This chamber today remains closed to the public and is used as a conference room for the appropriation committees. This year Senate leaders and the Architect of the Capitol, George M. White, are making a renewed effort to win funds for the restoration of the old Senate chamber and of the old Supreme Court chamber one floor below. When the senators occupied the old chamber which is on the second floor the Supreme Court occupied the chamber directly under the Senate chamber. When the Senate moved out, the Supreme Court moved up to the second floor and occupied the chamber. On two occasions funds have been incorporated in Senate bills for the restoration of the old chamber and on each occasion the House has removed the funds. The small gallery in the chamber is now enclosed and appears to be a part

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of the wall which runs up to the high ceiling. One day this chamber should be restored and should be a section of the Capitol to be used by our visitors and the guided tours which take place all day long during the weekdays in our building.

Kentucky's former Governor, Louis Nunn, appeared as a witness yesterday in the ITT hearing before the Senate committee. He said at the Kentucky breakfast before the Derby which was held in the Governor's Mansion, Mrs. Dita Beard, the ITT lobbyist, confronted Attorney General John Mitchell who was also at the breakfast, concerning the antitrust suits against ITT. Nunn's testimony was anything but enlightening, and when asked the question, what his brother Lee Nunn did in Washington, he was unable to describe his duties. It just so happens that Lee Nunn is one of the two key fund raisers in the Republican organization set up to promote President Nixon's reelection.

A right cute cartoon appeared in the Washington Post yesterday. The cartoon was drawn by Engelhardt of the St. Louis Post Dispatch and shows the White House with three cars parked at the main entrance with Lockheed written on one, Penn Central on another and ITT on the last car. The Post has been extremely critical of the President's position in this matter and

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is insisting that there be a thorough hearing.

March 10, 1972

On a number of occasions in my journal I have stated that my friend Carl Albert is not a strong member of the House and certainly will never make an outstanding Speaker. Hale Boggs is just beyond description. I do not ordinarily agree with Jack Anderson who now writes the Washington Merry-Go-Round column but some of what he said today probably is true. The article is as follows:

"It has now been 14 months since 81-year-old John McCormack finally retired as Speaker of the House. He was a relic of another era, too old to lead, too feeble to grasp the issues of the times.

Yet McCormack's retreat to Boston, under the shame of the scandal surrounding his top assistant, Dr. Martin Sweig, did little to revitalize the House. McCormack at least understood the use of power. And he was personally an honorable man.

Unhappily, the House is not a better place without him. The men who have filled the power vacuum show even less leadership ability, and they lack McCormack's strong ethics.

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Carl Albert, the Oklahoma politician who moved up to the Speaker's chair, has demonstrated on almost every possible occasion that the gavel is too heavy for him.

He does most of his swinging away from the chamber. He has startled more than one hostess by showing up at a party, not with his wife, but with his lovely Eurasian assistant on his arm. And he used to spend too much time around the punch bowl.

Now the Speaker, second in line for the presidency, tells friends he is staying away from the bottle. But the Eurasian girl is still on the payroll.

Majority Leader Hale Boggs is second in command of the House. Friends suspect John Barleycorn was the ghost writer for Boggs' poorly researched attack on J. Edgar Hoover.

Battler Boggs

The Democratic leader also has a reputation as a bar fighter. He slugged it out with a former congressman at the prestigious Gridiron Club dinner.

He had to be locked in a room when he went to Florida to speak at a fund raiser for another congressman. The guests

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were on their way out when Boggs broke free, mounted the rostrum and boggled the minds of his listeners with a free wheeling discourse.

Another night, he defended his heavyweight title in a Baton Rouge, La., restaurant. He topped it off with an incredible exhibition at a party for the House leadership at the home of Clark MacGregor, the White House lobbyist.

Albert is so wary of Boggs' behavior that he is afraid to step down from the chair and turn control of the House over to the man who is supposed to be his prime assistant. Albert has even cancelled trips to avoid leaving Boggs as boss.

The kindly Boggs has sought medical help. He knows he has a problem. So do the other 43½ members of the House.

The crisis of leadership may not seem too important to citizens who just pay their taxes and expect the men to do a job. But the sad fact is that, without leadership, the job doesn't get done.

Footnote: Perhaps the most competent leader in the House is Wilbur Mills, the crafty Ways and Means chairman. He probably could have beaten Albert in a showdown in January, 1971. He chose not to

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contest the Speakership then. Within three months, however, he began to mount his strange little campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination. People who know him think he really wants to be Speaker."

March 13, 1972

Last week the Black United Caucus met in Gary, Indiana. The black members of the House were present along with black leaders from throughout the United States. This group is attempting to represent the 14 million potential black voters in this country. Before the Caucus adjourned a number of those present indicated that the Democrats can no longer take the blacks for granted while the Republicans at the same time write off the blacks. The National Black Political Convention was the official designation of the meeting and just before adjourning adopted a resolution condemning busing to achieve school desegregation as racist suicidal methods that are based on the false notion that black children are unable to learn unless they are in the same setting as white children. Walter Fauntroy, the non-voting delegate from Washington, was the chairman of the platform committee and everytime the television camera passed his way he turned over tables and chairs jumping in front of the camera. The meeting was not one of complete harmony and really accomplished nothing.

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The real purpose of the meeting was to formulate plans which would be placed into the form of demands on the Democratic Party with same to be presented prior to the meeting at Miami and during the presidential convention which is to be held in Miami.

Some of those in the District Building still refuse to comply with the Highway Acts of 1968 and 1970 and they still expect new buildings costing millions of dollars, new dams and new everything but at the same time are not in favor of complying with the law and recognizing the fact that the Constitution provides that the District of Columbia is under the control of the legislative branch of the government. Only recently the Public Works Committee in the House refused to place two small dams on tributaries of the Potomac River in the 1972 Omnibus Rivers and Harbors Bill. This decision, of course, was criticized by a few of the leaders in Washington but it is simply an indication that the Public Works Committee that sponsored and passed the Highway Acts of 1968 and 1970 means business.

The President and his New York law firm are again in the Jack Anderson column with this column appearing in Saturday's Washington Post entitled, 'Kleindienst Aided Drug Firm Merger.' This article is as follows:

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"Richard Kleindienst has been sweating under the senate spotlight while senators review his qualifications to be Attorney General.

When he was the Justice Department's No. 2 man, he acted for ex-Attorney General John Mitchell in two gigantic anti-trust cases, because the Nixon-Mitchell law firm had represented International Telephone and Telegraph and Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical.

By his own sworn admission, Kleindienst "set in motion a series of events" that led the Justice Department to drop antitrust suits against ITT just eight days after ITT pledged up to \$400,000 to help finance the Republican convention. This story has been splashed across the nation's front pages.

Kleindienst also blocked the Justice Department from going to court to stop Warner-Lambert from merging with Parke, Davis and Company. The details of this case haven't been spelled out.

Elmer Bobst, the venerable old granddad of Warner-Lambert, was quoted at the Senate hearings as saying the company had gone through the White House to get the Justice Department's injunction called off.

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Both Kleindienst and his former antitrust chief, Richard McLaren, disavowed any knowledge of White House intervention. Disingenuously, they kept mispronouncing Bobst's name as if they had never heard of the man.

Nixon's Foster Father

Few names are better known in Nixon circles. It was Bobst who took Richard Nixon by the hand after his traumatic defeat for governor of California in 1962.

They discussed Nixon's future aboard the yacht Alisa, Bobst's 98-foot status symbol. The old Warner-Lambert tycoon suggested banking and offered to arrange a top position for Nixon with the Wall Street investment banking house of Eastman, Dillon Union Securities.

Nixon said Wall Street was all right, but pointed out he was still a lawyer. As it happened, Bobst knew a Wall Street Law firm quite well. It was Mudge, Stern, Baldwin and Todd, which happened to represent Warner Lambert.

Almost magically, Nixon was installed as senior partner.

Bobst has said he has always regarded the President as a son. Nixon maintains that he has looked upon Bobst as a father.

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Bobst and his wife Mamdouah--Nixon and other friends call her Dodo--spend Christmases at the Nixon's home, wherever it happens to be.

After dinner, the family group--Dick, Pat, Elmer, Dodo, Ed, Tricia, David and Julie--gather around the piano. No one laughs when Nixon sits down to play because he always rehearses. There are carols, and invariably, "When Irish Eyes are Smiling."

In selecting a foster father, Nixon picked a veritable saint among the robber barons of the drug industry. Bobst steered his company clear of price fixing and other scandals that have characterized the industry.

He is, nevertheless, one of the industry's elder statesmen. And Nixon's subordinates in the White House and at the top levels of the Justice Department are keenly aware that the President wouldn't want them to take any action that might hurt Elmer."

The fight is on again to extend the West Front of the Capitol. The Building Commission is composed of the Speaker, Carl Albert, Vice President Spiro Agnew, House Majority and Minority Leaders, Hale Boggs and Gerald R. Ford, Senate Majority and Minority Leaders, Mike Mansfield and

Hugh Scott and the Architect of the Capitol, George M. White. Finally the Commission has decided to extend the West Front with the repairs consisting of additional rooms and space which would bring the building out some 70 feet. The good old Washington Post in an editorial today entitled, "Obstinate Vandalism on Capitol Hill," is bitterly opposed to this move. Ordinarily I disagree with the Washington Post but in this particular instance, they are just about right. The editorial is as follows:

"Obstinate vandalism has once again triumphed on Capitol Hill. We cannot conceive that it will ultimately prevail.

In an arrogant maneuver of dubious legality and in the face of clear opposition on the part of the nation's architects and architectural historians, not to speak of a contrary recommendation by its own expert consultants, the ruling congressional establishment has decided to proceed with its old plan to extend the west front of the United States Capitol. Seven men--House Speaker Carl Albert, Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, House majority and minority leaders Hale Boggs and Gerald R. Ford, Senate majority and minority leaders Mike Mansfield and Hugh Scott and the Architect of the Capitol, George M. White, who are ex officio members of a commission created for the

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purpose in 1955--would rebuild the most prominent part of the Nation's First Building in the image of (declining) Roman imperialism so that it would be physically and spiritually akin to that pompous disaster, the Sam Rayburn House Office Building. It makes not a shred of sense in terms of history, function, finance or aesthetics.

Historically, or rather anti-historically, what the extenders would do, is to bury the last remaining external vestiges of the Capitol as it was originally designed and built. William Thornton's softly elegant sandstone facade is the only visible link to the Capitol's beginnings in the early years of the Republic. It is the last remnant of an architecture that was at once inspired by and expressive of the Jeffersonian concept of civilization, a concept that believed in gentle manners, the virtues of classical beauty and the pursuit of happiness. This part of our history would be irretrievably obscured behind a glossy, new marble facade, some 70 feet further out, which, far from expressing our own time, fakes classic architecture in a clumsy way. To make matters worse, the extension of the building into a massive box will ruin the commodious terraces designed by Frederick Law Olmsted, America's greatest landscape architect, reducing them to a narrow strip. It would puncture Olmsted's blank

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terrace walls with windows, destroy his landscaping with a service road and spoil the present sight of the dome by setting it much too far back on the building, much as a brazen drunk pushes back his hat.

All this, ironically, could well turn the Capitol into a messy construction site during the summer of 1976, just when millions of Americans will flock to Washington to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the nation and pay their respects to our historic traditions.

Functionally, the extension folly was to be justified by the need to rebuild the "crumbling" west front walls. The alleged crumbling, which so frightened the last Architect of the Capitol, George Stewart, has been proven a myth in an extensive study by Praeger-Kavanagh-Waterbury, a reputable architectural engineering firm, selected under Mr. Stewart's regime and retained by Congress under Public Law 91-145 of 1971. The present Capitol Architect, George M. White, called it "a careful and diligent open-minded study." It concluded, in sum, that there was nothing wrong with the west front that careful restoration could not fix under all five conditions set down by Congress two years ago. The conditions were, in sum, that restoration could, without undue hazard, make the building safe, sound, durable and beautiful for the

foreseeable future and that restoration would be no more disrupting than extension and wouldn't take any more time.

Now the argument is made, that Congress needs more space within the Capitol and that is only a little less spurious. Under the Stewart plan most of the 4 1/2 acres of expended space was to be used for tourist cafeterias, "a giant Howard Johnson," as one Congressman put it. The new architect has thought better of duplicating the tourist services which the proposed Visitors' Center in the remodeled Union Station will provide a few hundred yards away. Mr. White talks of 285 offices and conference rooms. But he does not give any reason why these offices must be built inside the Capitol.

Nor does Mr. White say anything about a recent report by a task force of the American Institute of Architects which found the present space within the Capitol "crowded, misused and underused" all at the same time. It noted that many functions now located within the building have no reason for being there. And it urged a rational space utilization and development plan outside the old building since the proposed extension "will not begin to meet present, least of all projected, space needs."

Financially, the extension plan is as

Illogical as it is shocking. The extenders imply that they are not bound by Public Law 91-145 because restoration would cost more than \$15 million. What with the rise in building costs and the contingencies of all careful restoration work, it probably will. But is that any reason to spend an estimated \$60 million on the extension? A few years ago the extension was to cost only \$45 million--no less than \$166.95 a square foot which was five times more than the Rayburn Building, at the time the most expensive office building in the world (since eclipsed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation building). Why should we believe that the cost will not go up by another \$15 million or more in another few years?

But apparently nothing can be done to stop this fiat until Mr. White has drawn up the \$2 million worth of extension plans for which Congress appropriated the funds in 1969. This will assure him a place in history as the Architect of the Great Capitol Boondoggle. But when he comes back to Congress with this folly and an appropriation request for \$60 or \$75 or \$100 million to carry it out, Congress will, we are sure, refuse him. For Congress is responsive to the people. And the American people, after far too many years of destructive "progress" which bulldozed away some of our more cherished landmarks, are gaining a new and wholesome

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respect for our historic heritage. They like the Capitol as it stands."

March 14, 1972

The presidential primary in Florida today will go a long way in deciding just who has a chance to be nominated when the Democrats meet in Miami. It is a foregone conclusion that Governor Wallace of Alabama will receive more votes than anyone of the other candidates and then the question is will Senator Muskie beat Senator Humphrey, Senator McGovern, Senator Jackson and Mayor Lindsey of New York City. After the primary in New Hampshire if Senator Muskie falters in Florida then he is in serious trouble. Senator Humphrey seems to be picking up strength in Florida and may run second. If this occurs, Muskie is really in serious trouble.

One of the presents given President Nixon when he was in the People's Republic of China was two giant pandas. The pandas will arrive in this country within the next few days and according to the President's statement yesterday, will go to the National Zoo here in Washington. A number of other zoos throughout the United States hoped that they could get the pandas but President Nixon says that they are to go to the zoo here in Washington because they are for all of the

people in this country. Pandas have not been able to reproduce successfully in this country and the superintendent of the zoo here hopes that the two to be received will reproduce. These animals are scarce and are found only in China and maybe one or two other places.

Author Clifford Irving and his wife Edith pleaded guilty yesterday to a federal charge of conspiring to defraud McGraw-Hill Publishers in the autobiography that they attempted to foster off on the people. This is one of the most complicated frauds that we have had in this country in a long time. The attempt was to defraud the publisher with a fake autobiography of Howard Hughes. In addition, these people were also indicted in state court and Mrs. Irving must return to Switzerland to answer charges.

The ITT hearing in the Senate continues and the White House is making every effort to bring this one to a close.

March 15, 1972

Alabama Governor George C. Wallace won Florida's Democratic presidential primary yesterday by a stunning majority. He received 41.4% of the vote. Senator Humphrey received 18.6% of the vote. Senator Jackson received 13.5%. Senator Muskie received only 8.9%. Mayor Lindsey

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received 6.5%. Senator McGovern received 6.1%. Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm received 3.6%. Former Senator Eugene McCarthy received 0.5%. Wilbur Mills, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the House received 0.4%. Senator Hartke received 0.3% and Mayor Sam Yorty received 0.2%. President Nixon received 87.1%. Congressman Ashbrook received 8.8% and Congressman McCloskey received 4.1%.

The showing made by Senator Muskie has probably placed him on the skids now and after many months of campaigning as the frontrunner and after the expenditure of many millions of dollars it appears that he is through. His little escapade in New Hampshire in front of the newspaper office was just too much.

Our television artist Senator Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii who is presently serving as Chairman of the District of Columbia Subcommittee on Appropriations in the Senate has started hearings on the District of Columbia budget for fiscal year 1973 notwithstanding the fact that no budget has been received for the District of Columbia. The Mayor's budget was sent to the City Council and now a fight is brewing between the City Council and the Mayor's office and a budget will not come to the Hill until sometime in the middle of April. Senator Inouye said

that he would start hearings on the budget and be in a position to pass the bill thereby giving the city a budget long before it had last year. Last year the District of Columbia Committee in the House did not pass its authorizing bill until way up in December and immediately after it was passed we passed our appropriations bill and sent it to the Senate. We completed hearings on the budget and waited 4½ months for the District of Columbia Committee to act.

Yesterday Senator Inouye with the press present and the television cameras going full blast revealed that Mayor Walter E. Washington could face a jail term for 18 alleged violations of the federal Anti-Deficiency Act uncovered by the General Accounting Office. He said that he would not himself press the charges but that the Mayor could be sentenced to two years in jail and fined \$2,000. Because in 18 separate instances in some of the agencies of the District government the amount appropriated has been exceeded but the overall amount of the budget for the city had not been exceeded. This was disclosed in a letter to the Senator from the General Accounting Office. Before revealing the fact that he had the letter he inquired of the Mayor and the Budget Officer as to whether or not it was true that certain agencies had over-expended their amounts. The Budget Officer

and the Mayor answered no with the exception of the Police Department which was a little over \$1 million brought about as a result of the demonstration march held in Washington several months ago. The Senator then cleared his throat and looking straight into the television camera read the letter from the General Accounting Office. There was much excitement and consternation and the Senator preened up like a turkey gobbler in a full strut. Shortly thereafter the good Senator said that this would be the last year that he would be chairman of this subcommittee because he would pass onto more important matters on the Appropriations Committee.

The Senator is spending quite a bit of time attempting to locate meters in cabs here in Washington and wants to take out the provision which has been in the appropriation bill since 1933. One or two large companies who manufacture the meters have really walked up and down in the halls of the Capitol.

One of the columnists in the Washington Post is a man by the name of Nicholas von Hoffman. He has written one or two right mean articles about me and the rapid rail transit-freeway impasse here in our city. This man is really a rebel but he fits in right well on the Washington Post. In today's Post appears a commentary by von Hoffman entitled, "Congressional

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De-Districting." This article is as follows :

"Bella of the wide-brimmed hat has been up in New York snorting, ripping and letting it be known she will not die dainty. "I don't plan to let that gang of enemies cut me down," she was saying from the ruins of her congressional district. For Bella Abzug hasn't been redistricted, she has been de-districted, her old constituency cut up and split in four different ways.

She has been demolished, the political map redesigned to put her out of politics forever. She says she's going to fight back and fight on, and maybe she will and maybe she will win. She is Bella, after all, but that's why Nelson Rockefeller and the conservative Democrats wanted to get her and beat her brains out. They did indeed liquidate her inelegantly because, as she says, "When you have all the power, you don't need to be clever."

Why they did it is interesting. Bella has zilch seniority, nor is she regarded as being especially effective in Congress. She has stood for something, however. There is in her chemistry an uncrackable element which resists being reduced to the House of Representatives' ordinary bipartisan sludge. That makes

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her dangerous. She attracts people, excites them, gets them into politics, and if there were too many like her, we would begin to discern a difference in our two major political parties.

Another congressman who's getting shafted is Ken Hechler, a Democrat from West Virginia, and when Hechler goes, that's the end of the state. It will be strip mined into mud, gravel and pulmonary disease. Not only is Hechler the only pro-coal miner member of a state congressional delegation that's so bad it makes you giggle, he is being blotted out by a congressman who once testified he favored strip mining because it lets the sun shine in the forests.

This chap's name is James Kee, and he, his mother and father have held the seat since 1932, and "I'm going to make goddam sure I keep it," he says. He deserves it, too, the way he serves his constituents. More than 15,000 miners and their widows living in his district have been denied black lung compensation from the government. But Kee is working on it. He's got his daughter on his own payroll at \$22,000 a year as a "black lung specialist," and when the Charleston (W.Va.) Gazette asked him about the young woman who majored in music at school, he answered that, "We only hire the best people for the job in my office. It don't

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make a damn bit of difference who they are. I'll put my daughter up against anybody. Nepotism is a grossly misused word. . . she's right up to snuff on this black Lung and I'll tell you or anybody else that wants to know that Kirsten earns her pay."

In Indiana, they've savaged young Rep. Andy Jacobs' district. Probably because of C-5A. "Cee" is Jacobs' great dane, named after the flying turkey military cargo plane because, like it, the dog also just grew and grew. It is said that the late L. Mendel Rivers, the chairman of the committee that approved the money for this multi-billion dollar goose, once made the mistake of telling Jacobs what a fine animal C-5A was. "Thank you, Mr. Chairman," the younger man replied, "but every time old C-5A here comes in for a landing one of his legs falls off."

That tells you why he got it. Abner Mikva of Illinois isn't as funny but his record is just as good. William Green of Philadelphia has been unseated and is trying to survive against a "67-year-old super hawk and organization minion," as he puts it, for the sin of having run against Frank Rizzo for mayor.

The cumulative effect of a couple of generations of such decapitations is a Florida primary, which is what you get

when the distinctive people are knocked off at the bottom. For it is at the local and the congressional level that you hope to build a party politics with meaning and an abiding direction, one that can raise up presidential candidates who have organic connection with a definite group of people and a coherent set of ideas.

When you don't have that, you have a Florida. Mobs of loud, cynical, suspiciously wealthy pols running around with opinion surveyors hoping their numerologists can tell them when to say yea and nay. With a Florida you get these frenzied men picking their political positions by checking where their rivals are; if Wallace is far right, then Jackson will be reasonable right, and Humphrey will be iddy-bitty center which shoves Muskie a couple of centimeters to the left. . . like 11 piglets trying to nurse a sow with 10 teats. And one leftover, squealing, scrambling porker.

With a Florida, you get the political stars, the celebs undisciplined by the long nurture of growing inside a school of thought. . . You get the Gene McCarthys who feel they owe their followers nothing and so can betray them out of celebish eccentricity.

Yes, when they do in Bella, they not

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only give it to her now, but all of us later."

March 17, 1972

President Nixon has decided to join the parade.

Last night on television the President called on Congress to enact promptly legislation putting an immediate halt to all new busing orders by federal courts. The President said that a constitutional amendment to end compulsory busing as a means to achieve racial balance would take too long. The immediate need is a moratorium on new busing. The majority of the people in this country believe that the busing of small children for 20, 30 or 40 miles is an outrage and on three occasions in the House this year I have cast the vote of my people against busing. The President, of course, is running for reelection in this good year of 1972 and he has decided to join the parade and lo and behold he has pushed his way up front and is now waving the big banner.

The ITT hearing continues and yesterday Harold Geneen, the President of ITT appeared before the Senate committee. He very frankly stated that his company and their subsidiaries did not make a contribution of \$400,000 to the Republican National Convention but simply made an

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investment.

March 18, 1972

The Air Force has launched a behind the scenes counterattack against the U. S. Navy. The Navy feels that the Soviet Union's surface fleet is rapidly making ours inadequate and obsolete and therefore is making additional demands on the government for more money. Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird recently issued a classified memorandum after receiving one from the Air Force Secretary. The Air Force, of course, does not deny that the Soviet Navy is expanding and that our Navy needs modernizing. However, the Air Force does object to the Navy's request for a still larger share of limited defense funds at the expense of the other services.

As a member of the Committee on Appropriations I know that the surface appears to be calm when down below the services fight like cats and dogs at times. Especially over money.

March 20, 1972

For a number of years a great many of our young people have complained bitterly over the continuation of the war in Vietnam. This, of course, was to be expected and in fact it is generally

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agreed that we should never have entered into this war. Now a great many of these people who see the war coming to a close have turned their attention to pollution. We have pending before the House now a pollution bill which will be right controversial and judging from my mail a great many of the organizations such as the Sierra Club, Good Earth, Audobon Society and the Conservation League are very much up in arms over the fact that the House bill is not near as strong as the Senate bill which passed several months ago. Action will be on the House bill and this should come within the next few days. The bill is now before the Committee on Rules.

Members are rated today by the conservation groups and in a great many instances some of these new groups that have mushroomed overnight contain only a few people but they succeed in obtaining a tremendous mailing list and start the dollars rolling in with high salaries following and criticism directed to the legislative branch over the fact that we are not proceeding fast enough in matters concerning pollution of the land, air and water. We have in the budget for fiscal year 1973 a little over \$10 billion that pertains directly to anti-pollution measures and, of course, as we continue on this amount will be increased considerably. We all know that pollution must stop but at the same time we must strike a reasonable

balance and industries employing thousands of people cannot be automatically shut down without being given every opportunity to correct objectionable features. The Wall Street Journal on Friday carried an article entitled, "Leaky Legislation." This article said that the oil industry has drilled itself a loophole in the clean water bill that Congress is to act on within the next few days. Down this loophole some pollution fighters feel could flow enough contaminants to foul water and water-bearing rock in oil producing states for centuries to come. The provision that is objected to states that the term "pollutant," as used in the bill, means "dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes. According to the Wall Street Journal article, this is a lawyer's way of saying that while the federal government is going to crack down on other industries it will let oil industries dump all sorts of chemicals, some of them harmful to humans, as well as very salty water into the ground.

March 22, 1972

Adam Clayton Powell cut quite a swath while he was a Member of Congress. He had his ups and downs and finally was turned out of office. He is today confined to the Jackson Memorial Hospital in Miami,

Florida critically ill. According to a news story today he remains in critical condition and two women are fighting for the right to be known as his wife. The circuit court in Miami has issued an order forbidding the hospital from releasing Powell's body or possessions in the event of his death until the court decides who should get them. Yvette Diago Powell, the former Congressman's Puerto Rican-born third wife, claims that she is still legally married to Powell and charges in the suit that the hospital might turn his body over to an individual alleging to be his wife unless the court intervenes. Apparently a woman by the name of Darlene Expose Powell claims to be his wife and is reportedly by his bedside in the hospital. Powell, 63 years of age, was flown to Miami from Bimini several days ago aboard a Coast Guard helicopter after he started hemorrhaging as an after effect of prostate surgery.

Now we have another case in addition to the ITT case for the Nixon Administration. This is an income tax case from California where one of Nixon's close personal and political friends, Charles Arnholt Smith is involved. Apparently hundreds of thousands of dollars were at issue and the Nixon Administration with the concurrence of the President stopped the District Attorney from further investigating the case. According to reports

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today U. S. Attorney Harry Steward quashed an investigation into illegal campaign contributions from multi-millionaire Republican Charles Arnholt Smith following the 1968 presidential election.

Senator Muskie received 62 percent of the votes in Illinois yesterday and this to a certain extent puts him back on the track. In the Illinois election we had quite an upset with two of Mayor Daley's men being defeated. The Mayor endorsed State's Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan and then dumped him before the primary. The fight became a black and white fight and Hanrahan upset Mayor Daley's candidate, Raymond K. Berg. Hanrahan was running about 50,000 votes ahead of Berg when the counting closed last night. The Mayor said that the people have spoken and that he would not walk away in November. This is the first time that the Daley machine has received an upset since 1938.

March 23, 1972

On Saturday of this week we will have a Children's March for Survival. The school board in our nation's capital has directed that the School Superintendent pass out a cartoon captioned "Nixon Doesn't Care" and which carries a caricature of the President and a peace symbol

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with a child upside down. Some 50,000 are expected to march and they will be led by some of the school board members and George Wiley, the president of the national welfare group. We are holding hearings now on the District of Columbia supplemental request and standing out in the hall is Hugh Scott, the Superintendent, and Marion Barry, the President of the School Board, who will give their reasons as to why the school children are participating in this march.

President Nixon and his administration are jumping up and down but this is right unusual because the President has been talking out of both sides of his mouth concerning the matters here in the District of Columbia. Freeways and rapid rail transit and home rule are some of the issues that we hear quite a bit about from the White House. The President makes all kinds of promises and then backs away from them right fast. This march criticizing the President in our nation's capital, of course, will be televised throughout the world and coming in the election year of 1972 is enough to make him mad.

I am just waiting to see what the Republican members of my subcommittee say to the Superintendent and President of the School Board.

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The three AFL-CIO members of President Nixon's Pay Board resigned yesterday saying that they could no longer cooperate in a control program they viewed as slanted against the nation's workers. AFL-CIO President George Meany announced that the United Steelworkers President I. W. Abel and Machinist President Floyd Smith were quitting the Board immediately. Meany said he had informed the other two labor members of the 15-man Pay Board of the AFL-CIO decision but did not know whether United Autoworkers President Leonard Woodcock and Teamsters Union President Frank E. Fitzsimmons would resign.

The Navy will get its first female admiral within the next six months according to Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird. Mel Laird said that there are now female generals in the Army and the Air Force and that the Navy must certainly have a female admiral. I concur.

Speaking of the Navy an unusual case is underway in Florida at this time. A Navy chaplain is undergoing court martial proceedings charged with the offense of adultery with two of the wives of Navy officers stationed at the same place where the chaplain operates. Apparently one of the women became very remorseful and talked to the other lady that she had heard was also participating and then decided to tell her husband who brought

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the case to light and during the trial the attorney for the chaplain argued very vigorously that he had very carefully researched court martial cases down through the years and had never found a case where a Navy man was court martialled charged with the offense of adultery.

March 27, 1972

We start general debate today on the Federal Water Pollution Control Act amendments. The Senate in its bill placed strict limitations that are not included in some instances in the House bill. A package of three amendments will be offered to the Senate version which attempt to substantially provide cleaner water at significantly less cost according to the sponsor of the amendments. In addition, amendments will be offered which provide that not only the person or the company damaged as a result of pollution may institute suits but that the same right is granted to anyone or to any organization. This would place some of the organizations in a position to ride herd over a great many industries who have during the last twenty years located along our navigable rivers. Certainly we must stop polluting the earth, air and water. This program should have started long before 1965 and should have been well underway at this time. Notwithstanding the fact that we are slow, a reasonable balance

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must be agreed to because we cannot shut down hundreds of industries employing hundreds of thousands of people. Regardless of how you cast your vote on some of the amendments that will be offered tomorrow and the next day, you have made a mistake.

A special subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday flew to Denver, Colorado and after placing Dita D. Beard, the controversial lobbyist for ITT under oath, proceeded to examine her. After 2½ hours of examination Mrs. Beard collapsed suffering with severe chest pains while testifying from her hospital bed in the Intensive Care Unit. The subcommittee chairman, Philip A. Hart, D-Mich., announced that he and his six colleagues had unanimously agreed to return to Washington Monday and to discontinue the interrogation of Mrs. Beard. Before collapsing with what her doctor described as an attack of angina pectoris which they said was a possible warning of a heart attack she vehemently denied under oath that she had written an interoffice memorandum attributed to her and first publicized in late February by columnist Jack Anderson in his Washington Merry-Go-Round column. Anderson and his people have exact copies thermofaxed of the memorandum on ITT paper and the FBI says that the typing is from a typewriter from Mrs. Beard's ITT office. The plot thickens and

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the Republican Party generally becomes more hurt everyday. They say this is a matter of politics and that the Democrats should stop playing games.

March 28, 1972

Several months ago a writ of certiorari was filed requesting the Supreme Court to hear the Three Sisters Bridge case. Since Transportation Secretary Volpe had failed to file the necessary reports requested by the Court of Appeals and was guilty of negligence in not making certain other studies required by the law I did not believe that the Supreme Court would grant the writ. This writ, of course, does not decide the case one way or the other and I believe that the Supreme Court was correct. We are right back where we were in the beginning with Secretary Volpe and the Nixon administration. The question still is does the Congress have the right to pass the Highway Acts of 1968 and 1970 and further have the right to carry out the laws of the land. Yesterday the Supreme Court refused the writ of certiorari.

In this morning's Washington Post appeared an article on the front page entitled, "3 Sisters Appeal Rejected-- Supreme Court Leaves Bridge Up to Volpe." This article is as follows:

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"The Supreme Court, delivering an indirect rebuff to President Nixon, refused yesterday to consider ordering a resumption of work on the Three Sisters Bridge.

By staying out of the controversial issue, the Court left the fate of the Georgetown-to-Arlington crossing of the Potomac River chiefly up to Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe. He must make a series of findings based solely upon the merits of the project.

Mr. Nixon personally ordered the Justice Department to seek the Supreme Court review of the Three Sisters issue.

He issued a statement Nov. 18 saying he was convinced that the federal and District of Columbia governments had fully complied with highway laws in proceeding with the bridge, and that the U. S. Court of Appeals was wrong in finding Oct. 12 that they had not.

In a one-sentence order yesterday, the high court refused to grant the review.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, in an unusual concurring opinion, suggested that the Court of Appeals and its chief judge, David L. Bazelon, had "unjustifiably frustrated the efforts of the Executive Branch to comply with the will of Congress

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is rather clearly expressed in . . . the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1968."

That law contained a special District provision purporting to require prompt construction of the bridge as part of the interstate highway system.

Supreme Court consideration of the case might have taken "almost a year," Burger said, making a rejection of the petition preferable.

"In these circumstances Congress may, of course, take any further legislative action it deems necessary to make unmistakably clear its intentions with respect to the Three Sisters bridge project," Burger concluded, "even to the point of limiting or prohibiting judicial review of its directives."

There was no immediate indication whether the Roads Subcommittee of the House Public Works Committee, which wrote the 1968 provision, would act on Burger's suggestion.

However, Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R-Va.), whose district includes Arlington, called on the Subcommittee to write new legislation to force construction of the bridge. If the Committee does not do so, Broyhill said, he will.

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The Subcommittee is currently holding hearings on a 1972 highway act that may contain a new set of District provisions. Volpe and the city government have urged the Committee to scrap plans for the North Central Freeway.

There was no indication, either, whether the high court's shunning of the bridge dispute might rekindle a congressional controversy over Metro subway funds.

Members of the Roads Subcommittee, supported by Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.), chief House overseer of the District budget, and backed by the top House leaders of both parties, sought in December to withhold \$72 million in subway money to force construction of the bridge.

Mr. Nixon's order to the Justice Department to appeal the case was part of his successful effort to win release of the subway money. On Dec. 2, the House voted 195 to 174 to release the funds.

The Nixon administration is now supporting a pending bill that would grant a federal guarantee to \$1.2 billion in subway bonds. Metro officials say its passage is crucial to completion of the 98-mile rail system.

Opponents of the bridge praised the Supreme Court's action yesterday while the

White House and other affected government offices withheld comment.

A Transportation Department spokesman said Volpe conferred on the situation yesterday afternoon with Francis C. Turner, the federal highway administrator, and John W. Barnum, the department's general counsel.

Technically the case has not yet reached the Transportation Department for its action. In the Oct. 12 decision, the Court of Appeals sent the case back to the U. S. District Court, which held a lengthy hearing on the bridge project in 1970.

The District Court was told, in turn, to send the case to Volpe to make several determinations dealing with such factors as the bridge's proposed usage of and impact upon parkland along the Potomac shore.

Under the Court of Appeals order, he must also make a documented record of his determinations. At the 1970 hearing he said he had considered the various factors in question but had not made a written record.

Judge Bazelon's opinion of Oct. 12 said these decisions must be made by Volpe without considering the pressure exerted

by Natcher and other congressmen to force construction of the bridge by withholding subway funds.

Volpe denied he had bowed to such pressure.

The Court of Appeals also told the District Court's chief judge, John J. Sirica, to clarify and possibly reconsider his finding in 1970 that proper hearings had been held six years earlier on the location of the bridge.

Bazelon noted that the location had been shifted as much as 1,500 feet and that ramps had been redesigned.

The Court of Appeals ruling was stayed by the presidentially ordered petition to the Supreme Court. Yesterday's order by the high court will, in effect, activate the Court of Appeals directives.

Robert M. Kennan, Jr., transportation chairman of the Committee of 100 on the Federal City, one of 21 civic groups and individuals who brought the lawsuit that led to yesterday's high court action, said the question of the location hearing may prove crucial.

As a result of various court decisions over the years, Kennan said, "The way is cleared for a reappraisal of the

bridge proposal on its merits. If it gets that, we are confident the project will be abandoned."

Sammie A. Abbott, spokesman for the antifreeway Emergency Committee on the Transportation Crisis, promised to continue fighting the bridge "by every means as we have in the past. . . (by) political and legal action."

The Three Sisters Bridge has stirred controversy since the 1950s, when it was formally proposed as a supplement to the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge, which was built to bring Interstate Rte. 66 into Washington.

Three Sisters became so controversial that Presidents Kennedy and Johnson both intervened personally to bring settlements.

When no settlement was forthcoming, the House Roads Subcommittee wrote the 1968 law in an effort to force prompt construction of the bridge. The Subcommittee sought to exempt the project from procedural steps that would delay or halt it.

Work was begun on the bridge piers in 1969, leading Congress to grant funds to start building the subway, but work halted by court order in 1970. It has not been resumed.

The major legal issue has been whether

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the project is, in fact, exempt from the procedural steps that Congress sought to waive. The Court of Appeals ruled that it is not."

The statement of Chief Justice Burger is as follows:

"I concur in the denial of certiorari in this case, but solely out of considerations of timing. Questions of great importance to the Washington area are presented by the petition, not the least of which is whether the Court of Appeals has, for a second time, unjustifiably frustrated the efforts of the Executive Branch to comply with the will of Congress as rather clearly expressed in Section 23 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1968. If we were to grant the writ, however, it would be almost a year before we could render a decision in the case. It seems preferable, therefore, that we stay our hand. In these circumstances Congress may, of course, take any further legislative action it deems necessary to make unmistakably clear its intentions with respect to the Three Sisters Bridge project, even to the point of limiting or prohibiting judicial review of its directives."

In yesterday's Evening Star on the front page appeared an article entitled, "3 Sisters Bridge Delay Upheld." This article is as follows:

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"The Supreme Court turned down today the government's plea for permission to start work promptly on the controversial Three Sisters Bridge across the Potomac River.

In a brief order, the justices declined to review an Oct. 12 ruling by the U. S. Court of Appeals here that the bridge could not be built until after further study by the Department of Transportation.

The Supreme Court's one-line order made no comment on the case.

However, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger issued a brief opinion of his own, inviting Congress to pass a new law to order construction of the bridge.

Burger said the only reason he was prepared to go along with the Supreme Court's action today was the "timing". If the court had agreed to review the lower court decision, Burger said, "it would be almost a year before we could render a decision in the case."

In urging new action by Congress, the chief justice--speaking only for himself--said the new law could "make unmistakably clear" the intention of Congress to have the bridge built.

Congress, Burger added, might want to

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go even so far as to limit or forbid entirely any court review of a new law dealing with the project.

Burger said the Justice Department's appeal from the lower court decision had raised "questions of great importance to the Washington area. . .not the least of which is whether the Court of Appeals has, for a second time, unjustifiably frustrated the efforts of the executive branch to comply with the will of Congress as rather clearly expressed in. . .the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1968."

After hearing of the court's action, Rep. Joel T. Broyhill, R-Va., said, "There's no question about it--Congress will have to respond to this quickly."

He said it would be preferable for the Public Works Committee to rewrite existing legislation affecting the bridge and said he would consider introducing such a bill if necessary.

He said that what is needed is one measure that would clearly spell out the intent of Congress that the Three Sisters Bridge be constructed.

"I feel we should bring this matter to a head. We should quit playing around with the Three Sisters Bridge like a bunch of kids," he said.

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A Senate Public Works Committee staff aide said it is unlikely any member of that panel will take up Burger's suggestion that new legislation mandating construction of Three Sisters Bridge be introduced.

"I see no further need for Congress to say that we really meant what we've already said twice before," the spokesman said. "With all due respect to Justice Burger," he added, "I also doubt that this committee is prepared to step into the field of the judiciary and relieve the Court of jurisdiction over this matter."

Sam Abbott, director of the Emergency Committee on the Transportation Crisis, one of the citizens' groups fighting the bridge, hailed the court's action as a victory.

"We pledge increased determination to meet the next moves of the pro-freeway forces by every means as we have in the past: public education and mobilization, political and legal action," Abbott added.

The lower court's decision had threatened, for a time, the District's chances of getting funds from Congress to continue work on the local subway system.

\$72 Million Freed

But after President Nixon ordered the

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Justice Department to take the bridge case to the Supreme Court, the House freed \$72 million in subway funds which had been blocked by Rep. William Natcher, D-Ky., chairman of the District Appropriations subcommittee.

The bridge and the subway have been linked in years of controversy. In 1968, Congress tried to end the dispute by ordering a start on the bridge within 30 days.

Those who favor the bridge want it built to permit further work on area freeways, and the subway system's future has often been kept in doubt as leverage to get the bridge project.

For five years, attempts to get the bridge approved have been under legal attack in federal courts here.

The Appeals Court has twice ruled that the bridge may not go ahead until federal officials hold full hearings on it and settle issues on the bridge's impact on area environment, the safety of the structure and the role of the bridge within an overall transportation plan.

Following the first such decision, in 1968, Congress passed a law ordering construction of the bridge to begin in 30 days. However, Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe did not actually order plans

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to go ahead until August 1969.

Told to Reconsider

In the most recent ruling by the Appeals Court, Volpe and his department were told to reconsider the project to see if it satisfied federal highway law on the issues of safety, environment, location and overall planning.

In its appeal, the Justice Department protested that the lower court decision amounts to a binding requirement that nothing be done on the bridge until "final plans" are fully drawn.

Officials who plan bridges and highways, the department argued, must have the authority to make plans as they go along.

The effect of the Appeals Court decision, the department added, will be to cause delay and added expenses in federal transportation projects.

The agency also contended that the 1968 law specifically ordering the bridge to proceed should have settled the matter.

The appeal did not contest one part of the Appeals Court's ruling. In reconsidering the project, Volpe must make up his mind solely on the merits, not in response to pressure from members of

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Congress, the majority ruled.

One of the two judges in the majority, David L. Bazelon, said there had been "extraneous pressure." The other judge, Charles Fahy, said he was not sure of that, but he nevertheless joined Bazelon's ruling that Volpe must act only on the merits of the bridge.

Burger is a former member of the Court of Appeals which he criticized today. While a member of that tribunal, Burger frequently differed--philosophically and personally--with Bazelon, the author of the ruling Burger challenged today.

The challengers to the bridge--the D. C. Federation of Civic Associations and local citizens--told the Supreme Court that the bridge case raised no legal issues worth the court's time, because it involved a strictly local situation not likely to be duplicated anywhere else.

Two Options

The high court's decision leaves federal and D. C. officials with two options in regard to the Three Sisters Bridge, said John Hess, the assistant corporation counsel who has handled the bridge litigation.

"We either comply with the mandate set

forth in Judge Bazelon's decision or we get new legislation," he said. "There's no other way of doing it."

The legislation would have to specifically free officials building the bridge from complying with a variety of planning steps outlined in federal law. Government officials had earlier argued that Congress already had exempted them from these steps, but the court of appeals didn't agree.

Government lawyers were unable to say today how long it would take for officials to comply with Bazelon's ruling and resume construction of the bridge. So far, only a small portion of the construction has been completed.

The attorneys said they are unsure about how to comply with the section in Bazelon's decision which says plans for the bridge must be in concert with the "continuing comprehensive planning process" for the entire region.

But after that is ironed out, Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe must make a new determination, supported by a written record, that the bridge is needed and should be built at the proposed site upstream from Key Bridge.

An environmental impact statement must also be worked up. According to of-

officials of the Transportation Department, this already is big done.

And a new location hearing must be held on the matter of the Three Sisters Bridge, but at what point this hearing would be held is clear.

The Supreme Court's decision not to hear the bridge case also affects the plans for construction of Interstate 66 inside the Capital Beltway. I-66 would link up to an access road to the bridge.

Opponents of I-66 have argued in the U. S. Court of Appeals in Richmond that construction of the road, which is scheduled to begin this spring, should be held off at least until the bridge matter is cleared up. If the bridge is not to be built, then I-66 shouldn't be constructed either, they contend.

March 31, 1972

Midnight last night was the filing date for candidates for Congress and the Senate. Up until just before the Secretary of State's office closed I had no opposition on either side. A man by the name of Carter from Loudoun County who is in the real estate business filed his papers just before the Secretary of State's office closed their doors. This is the same man that filed for Congress in our

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district on the Republican ticket four years ago and then in a few days withdrew with a statement in the paper that the Republicans would not back him and for that reason he withdrew. An article appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal several days ago entitled, "6 Kentucky Incumbents Have Filed for U. S. House." When this article appeared I had no opposition. The article is as follows:

"Congressmen William H. Natcher, Tim Lee Carter and Carl D. Perkins have filed for reelection, meaning that all but one of Kentucky's incumbent U. S. Representatives have indicated campaign commitments.

The exception is Rep. William P. Curlin, Jr., who is scheduled to comment on his political plans on Monday. The filing of candidacy papers by the other incumbents--Frank A. Stubblefield, Romano L. Mazzoli and Gene Snyder--has been reported earlier.

And so far members of the Kentucky congressional delegation have drawn few challengers.

"I'm surprised that we don't have more candidates," Secretary of State Thelma Stovall said yesterday.

"Usually there are a whole lot of persons who've filed by this time," she said.

Mrs. Stovall referred to the fact that with only a week remaining for candidates to file for Kentucky's seven seats in the U. S. House of Representatives and for one of Kentucky's two seats in the U. S. Senate, only 14 candidates have formally registered with the secretary of state's office here.

Mrs. Stovall noted that all candidates for Congress, including the U. S. Senate, must file in her office in order to be on the ballot for the May 23 primary election.

But as of yesterday Robert E. Gable, of Stearns, was the only candidate who had filed for the Senate seat being vacated this year by Republican U. S. Sen. John Sherman Cooper.

Gable is seeking the GOP nomination to succeed Cooper. State Senate Majority Leader Walter (Dee) Huddleston, of Elizabethtown, is expected to file within the next few days for the Democratic nomination for the Senate seat.

In most Kentucky elections, there are usually many political unknowns and perennial candidates who file for various offices. Mrs. Stovall said that this year there are fewer than usual, "but I'm sure we'll have several more by midnight Wednesday."

Wednesday is the deadline for filing

Ford told reporters the night of the Jefferson-Jackson dinner that the Breckinridge banner was placed in the dining

During the Democratic Party's annual Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner held in Frankfort earlier this year, only two Democratic candidates had banners in the dining area: Huddleston, who has Gov. Wendell H. Ford's support for the Democratic nomination, and former Atty. Gen. John B. Breckinridge, who had previously announced he planned to challenge Curlin for the 6th Congressional District seat.

Since December, however, several sources say that Curlin has fallen into disfavor with key political power brokers who pushed his candidacy in December's special election.

There has been strong speculation within the past few days that Curlin won't seek reelection. He was elected last December to fill out the remaining year of the unexpired term of the late U. S. Rep. John Wats, D-Nicholasville. Curlin announced the night of his election that he would seek a full term in the election this year.

For the May 23 primary, and Mrs. Stovall announced that she will keep her office open until midnight to accommodate late filers.

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area by Breckinridge supporters and "doesn't imply anything." Several high-ranking Democrats, however, said they believed that Curlin was being urged to withdraw as a candidate.

Although several persons have announced they plan to run for the 6th District congressional seat, as of yesterday only one man had actually filed for the office. He is Thomas Ward, a 37-year-old Woodford County farmer and businessman who had announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination earlier this year.

Ward, a member of the Woodford County Democratic Executive Committee, formally filed in Mrs. Stovall's office yesterday afternoon. He told reporters that he expects opposition for the nomination "but I expect to win."

Meanwhile, in Lexington yesterday, Laban P. Jackson, of Shelby County, former state conservation commissioner and former vice chairman of the state racing commission, became the first announced candidate for the Republican nomination for the 6th District congressional seat. Jackson has not yet formally filed, however.

As of yesterday, these were the candidates who had filed for the Senate and U. S. House of Representatives:

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1st Congressional District (Western Kentucky)--Incumbent Stubblefield, D-Murray, and Kenneth A. Burkhart, of Paducah, have filed for the Democratic nomination. No Republicans have filed.

2nd Congressional District (Western and South Central Kentucky)--Incumbent Watcher, D-Bowling Green, is the only candidate to have filed.

3rd Congressional District (Louisville, Shively and part of the Jefferson County suburbs)--Incumbent Mazzoli, D-Louisville, and Phillip Vernon Baker, of Shively, have both filed for the Democratic nomination.

Only one Republican had filed yesterday for the 3rd District seat. He is James Albert Crumlin, of Louisville.

4th Congressional District (Jefferson suburbs and Northern Kentucky)--Incumbent Snyder, R-Jeffersontown, is the only Republican to have filed, and James W. Rogers, of Dayton, Ky., is the only one to have filed for the Democratic nomination.

5th Congressional District (South-eastern Kentucky)--Incumbent Carter, R-Tompkinsville, is the only one to have filed for the Republican nomination, and Lyle Leonard Willis, of Corbin, is the only candidate to have filed for the Democratic

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nomination.

6th Congressional District (Central and Northern Kentucky)--Ward, of Versailles, has filed for the Democratic nomination. No other Democrats and no Republicans have yet filed.

7th Congressional District (Eastern Kentucky)--Incumbent Perkins, D-Hindman, and Bessie Smith, of Tina, Ky., have both filed for the Democratic nomination. No candidates have filed for the Republican nomination.

U. S. Senate seat--Former Parks Commissioner Gable, of Stearns, has filed for the Republican nomination. No other candidates have filed for the Senate."

An editorial appeared in this morning's Washington Post entitled, "Three Sisters: Back to the Drawing Boards." This editorial is as follows:

"Once again, for the umpteenth time in as many years, the Three Sisters Bridge --the bridge that people can't see because it isn't there, but feel no less powerfully about on that account--is back on page one, complicated as usual and unresolved as ever. The project, you may recall, involves the building of another Georgetown-to-Arlington crossing of the Potomac River. It also involves politics,

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home rule, money, planning, conservation, freeways, the Metro rapid transit system, housing, assertions of congressional power, Presidents of the United States and, in this latest round, the Supreme Court.

Without trundling through all these aspects at this point, it may help to list certain things that the high court order does and doesn't do about this legendary issue. First, the Supreme Court did not--repeat not--kill the Three Sisters Bridge project. Second, the court did not order work to resume. Third, the Supreme Court didn't even want to hear the case.

In effect, the high court let stand a ruling of the U. S. Court of Appeals here which, on October 12, had decided to send the case back to the U. S. District Court, along with some instructions. Essentially, these directives would send the entire project back to the drawing boards, as follows:

1. District Court Judge John J. Sirica is told to clarify--and possibly reconsider--his finding in 1970 that proper hearings had been held six years earlier on the location of the bridge.

2. The District Court is also told to send the case to Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe, who is to make several determinations dealing with

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such factors as the proposed usage of, and impact upon, parkland along the Potomac shore. Mr. Volpe is also instructed to make a documented record of these and other determinations, such as whether the bridge jibes with areawide transportation planning criteria.

You might conclude from this that the way is now clear for a total reappraisal of the Three Sisters project on its merits --which, in view of all the time that has elapsed since it was originally proposed, seems sensible. But it isn't that simple. Congress could change everything. Congress, after all, specifically ordered the bridge built, through a provision in the Federal Highway Act of 1968. Now, this week's action by the Supreme Court--including a highly unusual concurring opinion by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger--may serve to generate new legislation forcing construction of the bridge despite all.

There are two reasons:

First, the Supreme Court in effect let stand the language of the Court of Appeals, in which Chief Judge David L. Bazelon said Mr. Volpe's decisions on the bridge must be made without considering pressure exerted by Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.) and other congressmen to force construction of the bridge by threats to withhold money for the region's subway

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system. Many congressmen read that as an insult to the legislative branch of the sort that demands retaliation.

Second, Chief Justice Burger managed to fan these flames, by suggesting that the Court of Appeals had "unjustifiably frustrated the efforts of the Executive Branch to comply with the will of Congress . . ." Furthermore, he wrote, it might have taken "almost a year" for the Supreme Court to consider the case. Instead, the Chief Justice said, "Congress may, of course, take any further legislative action it deems necessary to make unmistakably clear its intentions with respect to the Three Sisters project, even to the point of limiting or prohibiting judicial review of its directives."

These comments--coming as they do from the Chief Justice of the United States--strike us as peculiar, to say the least. We had not thought it to be the function of the Chief Justice to advise Congress, and still less encourage it, to take particular actions; or to pay quite such close attention to a local dispute largely unrelated to national affairs; or to suggest answers to questions not before the court. Yet he seemed to do all three in pointing out that Congress could not pass still another law requiring the bridge to be built, and could couple it with a provision prohibiting judicial review of

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Its action. Some lawyers think such a coupling would raise substantial legal questions--and point out that a similar issue is involved in President Nixon's anti-busing program.

Nevertheless, there's still the chance that Congress may have had enough of the whole Three Sisters saga by now, and might be willing to let the matter undergo the same procedures as any other federal highway project. That's probably too much to expect--but why shouldn't there be a thorough, up-to-date review of this dog-eared plan as it applies to today's transportation outlook here? That is the gist of the courts' position, and it need not become an excuse for frivolous delaying tactics. Indeed, it might finally produce a fresh decision with which everyone involved in this ancient imbroglio could live in peace--or at least in something closer to tranquility."

April 11, 1972

During the Easter recess period I spent ten days in Kentucky. I made a number of speeches in different sections of the district and had a real good time. Since I have to stay so close in Washington I go home everytime we recess and travel in my district. The Second District seems to be in good shape politically and my people generally were surprised that this

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man Carter filed against me. He does not have the backing of the Republican Party and I believe that if the leaders had known that he was going to file they would have filed someone else and certainly they are not in favor of this kind of a candidate receiving their nomination. I believe that the people in the Second District will beat this man real good if he stays on the ticket.

We have launched another series of bombings in South Vietnam. B-52 bombers are carrying out sustained raids over North Vietnam, the first such attacks since the 1968 bombing halt. We have about 67,000 boys left in Vietnam and the President appears to be making every effort to withdraw our forces and at the same time receive some commitment concerning the release of the prisoners.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger is nearing the end of his three years as Chief Justice of the United States. It will be a long time before this present court will be designated as the Burger court. Despite the recent arrival of more like-minded justices Burger is increasingly and conspicuously on his own in solitary dissent and separate opinion. Even his Minnesota twin Justice Harry A. Blackmun is starting to part company with Burger.

The ITT hearings continue on in the

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Senate much to the chagrin of the Republican Party and to the International Telegraph and Telephone Corporation generally.

James F. Byrnes, 92 years of age, former senator, Secretary of State and Supreme Court Justice who played a major role in American public life from the New Deal through the Cold War died on Sunday in Columbia, South Carolina after a long illness. A native of Charleston, South Carolina where he left school at age 14 to clerk in a law office. Mr. Byrnes had a career in public service that spanned 47 years. His career also included seven years as a congressman.

We still have Three Sisters. An article appeared in today's Washington Post entitled, "Peace Reigns Over Three Sisters Site." This article is as follows:

"Peace has settled over the Three Sisters Bridge construction site while fierce legal and political battles are waged over it elsewhere in the city. Birds flock to the sycamore trees at Three Sisters as before, traffic hums in the distance and the Potomac laps gently against the rusted pilings.

Jets mar this peace, as does Sebastian, a toothy German shepherd whose bite is even worse than his bark. Let a visitor approach the Three Sisters Bridge con-

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struction site, a small compound of shacks and equipment just north of Georgetown, and Sebastian begins a fearful snarling and rattling of chains.

He and his fellow watchdog, Rex, mean business. As the only permanent residents of this acre or so of Washington, they take their responsibilities seriously.

The city is paying \$500 a day to keep Rex, Sebastian, a construction superintendent and two guards on duty. Since August 1970, when the U. S. District Court ordered all work stopped on the much-debated bridge leading to Virginia, it has cost the city an estimated \$275,000 just to maintain and guard the site.

Under the original contract, construction of footings for the bridge was to cost \$1.15 million. Approximately \$1.2 million has been paid to the contractor, so far, although only 90 of the estimated 400 work days were completed. D. C. highway department chief Thomas F. Airis says the contract, if it is fulfilled, will cost about \$2 million.

"We work for the court," says construction superintendent Carlton Hudson. "If they say work tomorrow, we start work tomorrow." Both Hudson, who is employed by the Head Construction Co., and Frank Eden Outer, a D. C. highway department engi-

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neer who works in a trailer there, have stacks of yellowed newspaper clippings chronicling the on-again, off-again bridge project.

Hudson, a 30-year veteran of heavy construction who moved here from Virginia Beach in early 1970 to supervise the bridge project, says he is kept busy by routine maintenance on the flotilla of small boats, a tug and a crane anchored by the shore.

He also must keep the lights working on a pier frame, the only visible part of the project, that stands 20 feet out of the water. Ice floes this winter have jarred the steel beams and pushed them askew.

Under the order handed down in 1970, the construction site is supposed to be guarded while the future of the bridge is argued. Airis said \$15,000 a month is the amount his department negotiated with Head Construction for security, to "keep the contract active," and preserve Head's low bid on the project.

But about six months ago, Airis said, he reluctantly recommended that the contract with Head be cancelled in light of court action. On March 27, the Supreme Court refused to order resumption of the work on the Three Sisters bridge. The

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decision is now up to Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe.

Airis insists that the need for another bridge over the Potomac near the rocks called Three Sisters and for a freeway feeding into it have continued to sour, despite the opposition to highways by some environmental and citizens groups.

"I don't feel hopeless about the bridge," Airis said. "I think it eventually will be built. Cut out the work eventually. It think it will be built."

The construction site, once the target of vandals and protesters, is no longer bothered, Hudson said, perhaps due to Sebastian & Company, and perhaps because of the round-the-clock appearances of Washington police cars and the harbor patrol."

April 13, 1972

I don't know what this world is coming to. In today's Washington newspapers appeared an article stating that in Prague a woman by the name of Vera Czermak jumped out of her three-story window when she learned that her husband had betrayed her. Mrs. Czermak is recovering in the hospital after landing on her husband who was killed, the newspaper Vecerny Pravda reported.

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We started our hearings for the District of Columbia budget for fiscal year 1973 yesterday and before the hearings proceeded too far along I informed the Commissioner that we must have freeways, express buses, and a rapid transit system. In order to meet the tremendous day-by-day growth of traffic the freeway system must be carried out, along with the present rapid rail transit system that is now under construction. The Highway Acts of 1968 and 1970 are the law and must be complied with. Both systems must proceed together.

President Nixon has emphatically stated time after time that we must have a balanced system of transportation for our Nation's Capital and that the Highway Acts of 1968 and 1970 will be enforced. On August 12, 1969, President Nixon directed the following letter to me:

Dear Bill: Your diligent efforts through the years to ensure that the District of Columbia will enjoy a balanced transportation system are very much appreciated by all of us who are concerned with the welfare of our Capital City. As you know, I have previously expressed my desire that a fair and effective settlement of the issues involved in the transportation controversy be reached to serve the interests of all those concerned--central city dwellers, suburbanites, shoppers, employees and visitors. It is my conviction

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that those steps necessary for a fair and effective settlement have been taken.

The City Council of the District of Columbia has now voted in favor of a resolution to complete the requirements of a Federal Aid Highway Act of 1968. Immediately thereafter, the Commissioner of the District of Columbia directed the Department of Highways to implement immediately the requirements of the Act. The Secretary of Transportation has directed the Federal Highway Administrator to rescind the letter of his predecessor dated January 17, 1969, thus placing these projects back into the Interstate System. Furthermore, the Federal Highway Administrator has been directed to work closely with the Highway Department of the District of Columbia in order to continue work until completion of all projects and the study called for in the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1968. I trust that these actions will fulfill the criteria which you set forth in your statement of August 11, 1969.

The District of Columbia Government is firmly committed to completion of these projects as the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1968 provides. I join the District of Columbia Government in that commitment, and I have directed the Attorney General and the Secretary of Transportation to provide assistance to the Corporation Counsel of the District of Columbia to

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vigorously defend any lawsuits which may be filed to thwart the continuation of the projects called for by the Act.

A balanced transportation system is essential for the proper growth and development of the District of Columbia. I hope that this evidence of tangible progress would permit us to assure the citizens of the District of Columbia that your Subcommittee will be in a position to approve the \$18,737,000 deleted from the Supplemental Appropriation bill together with the \$21,586,000 in the Regular Appropriation bill for the District of Columbia for Fiscal Year 1970.

With cordial regards.

Sincerely,

Richard Nixon

Still maintaining that the Highway Acts of 1968 and 1970 are the law and must be enforced, the President on April 17, 1971, directed the following letter to me:

Dear Bill: The regional rail rapid transit system (METRO) projects 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

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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.

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

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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.

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,

Richard Nixon

On November 18, 1971, the President issued the following statement concerning the rapid rail transit-freeway impasse. The statement 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 eighteen 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 areawide rapid rail transit system of the future--is already a fact of life for all who use the downtown streets, as construction pushes ahead on the first 8 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, 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

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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 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 Appeals. I have also instructed him, if that fails, to file a petition for certiorari with the Supreme Court.

2. The Metro system must move toward completion and operation as rapidly as possible.

Not only do delays in METRO work cost taxpayers heavily; they might even erode confidence and cooperation seriously

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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 more such derailments of METRO progress.

We have come to a critical juncture. Obedience to the law is at stake. A huge 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.

I believe that President Nixon will carry out the commitments set forth in the letters and the statement and that the Department of Transportation, the Attorney General, and the District of Columbia officials should immediately join with the President in carrying out the mandate of the Congress set forth in the Highway Acts of 1968 and 1970.

In today's Washington Post appeared an article entitled, "Broyhill Warns President on Possible Metro Freeze." This article is as follows:

"Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R-Va.) yesterday warned President Nixon to meet court objections to area highway projects

or face a freeze on additional funds for the Metro subway system.

The House late last year ended its two-year freeze on appropriation of area subway funds based on promises by Nixon to appeal court rulings stopping work on the Three Sisters Bridge.

Since then, however, the Supreme Court has upheld the lower court orders barring the bridge, authorized by Congress, until certain administrative and environmental standards are met by federal and local agencies.

And a three-judge panel of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals has prohibited further work in Northern Virginia on Interstate Rte. 66 until new environmental information is filed by the state highway department. I-66 would connect with the Three Sisters Bridge at the Potomac River.

Broyhill asked Mr. Nixon to call "an immediate meeting" with Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe, Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton and Environmental Protection Administrator William D. Ruckelshaus.

Mr. Nixon, Broyhill said, should "bring an end to the ineptness and lack of cooperation their departments and agencies are displaying with regard to

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the construction of a balanced transportation system in the National Capital area mandated by Congress."

The court actions, Broyhill said, threaten to halt subway building because Metro is to use the median strip of Route I-66 and because members of Congress who have supported the subway "now feel the balanced transportation concept has been abandoned by the administration."

It was learned last night that Rep. William H. Natcher (d-Ky.), chairman of the House District Appropriations Subcommittee, will again try to block the subway funds if the federal agencies do not move to build the bridge.

Although the House last year revolted against Natcher and appropriated the money, Congressional sources said that until Mr. Nixon moves to meet the court requirements, Natcher may be in a stronger position now. Before the last vote on the subway money, Natcher had held up the subway funds for two years.

Broyhill said the court decisions stem "from their interpretation of administration laws and regulations promulgated by the departments and agencies" and their "ineptness, red-tape and sloppy administrative work."

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Broyhill said the courts did not find that Congress had no right to order the bridge and other freeways built.

Unless action is taken quickly, he said, "We are going to end up with the biggest empty holes ever dug in any nation's capital."

Former President Lyndon B. Johnson is recovering from another major heart attack. He was visiting his daughter in Virginia and was placed in the University of Virginia hospital. Yesterday he returned to Texas and according to the pictures in the local newspapers, he is now a very sick and tired old man.

April 17, 1972

Apollo XVI raced away from the earth yesterday about noon and shortly thereafter two very anxious hours were spent while a shredding panel of insulation on the landing craft took place. For a time last night it appeared that this would simply be a lunar orbit and that the highlands of the moon would be forgotten. By 10 o'clock the trouble that was feared turned out to be minor and the Apollo XVI continues on its flight to the moon. We have landed men on the moon from Apollo flights XI, XII, XIV and XV. XIII had to be called back.

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U. S. planes bombed Haiphong harbor for several hours this weekend and now North Vietnam claims that a Soviet freighter docked in the harbor had been damaged during the raids and a Russian officer wounded. President Nixon's decision to carry out such massive attacks on the North was seen as confronting the Soviet Union with the decision of whether to cut off its supply of weapons to Hanoi. The Soviet government last night protested the bombing and a statement early this morning demanded a stop to the bombing and reaffirmed the Soviet Union's support for North Vietnam.

This war continues on and I am just wondering how President Nixon will finally carry out his promise of 1968 when he said he had a secret plan to end the war and that if elected, the plan would be carried out. No details of this secret plan have ever been divulged by the President.

One of the most controversial figures in our Nation's Capital is a man by the name of Gil Hahn. Since 1968 he has served as Chairman of the City Council and has done more to prevent home rule and to bring about disorder than any individual in the 20th century. Finally last week notwithstanding the fact that he is a fundraising Republican was notified by President Nixon that he would not be reappointed. A man by the name of

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John Nevius who has previously served on the City Council will take over as chairman of the City Council within the next few weeks. Hahn is a very wealthy Jew and has developed into one of the most rabid racists that I have ever met in my life. His closest friends in the Bar Association here in Washington can no longer stand him and the move to oust has been well received in the city as well as on the Hill.

April 19, 1972

In an effort to save the nomination of Richard G. Kleindienst as Attorney General the White House backed down yesterday and agreed that Peter M. Flanigan may testify before the Senate Judiciary Committee. Here we have the matter of executive privilege and for years the presidents have refused to permit executive employees to testify concerning matters which the president deems strictly under the doctrine of executive privilege. President Nixon probably will rue the day that he has violated the executive privilege doctrine because the Flanigan case will be cited on down through the years. Kleindienst is involved in the ITT case and his nomination is pending before the United States Senate for the office of Attorney General. Under ordinary circumstances he would have been confirmed shortly after the nomination was submitted

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but it developed that he was one of the main participants in the ITT case.

Another development concerning the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation is underway in Chile. President Allende announced yesterday that he will submit legislation to ex-appropriate the holdings of ITT in Chile. He also stated that he would place before the courts the names of persons in Chile who appeared to have been involved in ITT's alleged efforts to prevent Allende from reaching the presidency in 1970. ITT's interest in Chile includes seventy percent of the Chilean telephone company, an electronics plant, two hotels and a telecommunication system for cables and telex. By ITT's figures this business group is worth close to \$200 million. Jack Anderson who has the Washington Merry-Go-Round column publicized the ITT's interest in the Republican National Convention and the sudden settlement of the antitrust suits against ITT and then later on divulged the fact that he had also secret documents showing ITT's interest in Chile at the time Allende was running for president. It seems to go on and on and the officials of ITT will have a difficult problem explaining their actions to their stockholders at the next annual meeting.

We have always believed that the moon

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is for lovers and all of the nice people in the world. The astronauts who have landed on the moon and the number of them in the space program apparently have not been affected by the moon race. Six of the astronauts who have participated in the Apollo program are either now divorced or in the process of obtaining divorces and Aldrin, one of those who walked on the moon is now under psychiatric treatment. The rigid schedule that must be followed by the astronauts which keeps them away from home for weeks at a time and the publicity and public acclaim apparently has been just too much for a great many of their marriages. John Glenn after orbiting the earth experienced some difficulty with his equilibrium for many months and took a sudden fall in his bathroom during his campaign for the United States Senate in Ohio and just about eliminated himself just before he was defeated.

The astronauts aboard Apollo XVI are ready to soar into lunar orbit this afternoon.

April 20, 1972

Yesterday North Vietnamese MIG fighters and high speed patrol boats attacked U. S. 7th Fleet warships in the Gulf of Tonkin. According to reports that we received late yesterday afternoon

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two of the enemy's planes were shot down by the Sterett (I remember this one from World War II), a Navy destroyer. Two of our ships were hit and suffered some damage.

In a democratic caucus today we will take a final vote on a resolution to bring the war to a close. A fight developed yesterday and we did not vote so the caucus had to go over until today.

The Ethics Committee in the House in a surprise move yesterday introduced a "sense of the House" resolution which would strip voting privileges from Representative John Dowdy, Democrat of Texas, who was convicted last year of accepting a \$25,000 bribe. Dowdy was fined \$25,000 and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment. He continues to represent his east Texas district while he is appealing the U. S. District Court sentence. In the meantime, his wife is back in Texas campaigning for his seat. Shortly after the jury verdict she announced for Congress and is running with five or six others in the primary.

April 21, 1972

Apollo XVI astronauts John W. Young and Charles M. Duke landed on the moon last night at 9:30 p.m. EST. They landed among the moon's volcanic highlands

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after about a six-hour delay brought about as a result of cancellation of one of their three planned traverses of the lunar surface. We now have placed ten men on the moon and this, of course, is one of the great achievements of our times. Yesterday it just so happened that we had the space authorization bill for fiscal year 1973 up and it passed without any difficulty. One of the most fascinating years that I ever spent in my life was the year of 1958 when I served on the Select Committee on Astronautics and Outer Space and during this time we prepared the space law and set up the space committee. We started moving and now have landed men on the moon. The Soviet Union has been unable to land a man on the moon notwithstanding the fact that on October 4, 1957 they succeeded in orbiting the earth when we were unable to place a satellite in orbit that weighed as much as ten pounds.

The North Vietnamese continue their drive in South Vietnam and heavy allied air attacks are taking place around the clock.

House Democrats taking their strongest stand against the war voted yesterday in a Democratic caucus to direct the Foreign Affairs Committee in the House to report out in 30 days legislation that would end U. S. military involvement

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in Vietnam. The vote was 135 to 66. I voted for this resolution and intend to vote for the bill if it is ever reported out by the House Foreign Affairs Committee. We have lost too many boys and we should have withdrawn from this war many months ago. We could have won this war time after time without atomic weapons if our leaders had only permitted the military of this country to fight the war.

April 25, 1972

Sometimes roommates fall out. Representative Rodino of New Jersey is number two on the Committee on Judiciary and the Chairman, Manny Cellar is 83 years old. Representative Cellar is the dean of the House and is in bad shape physically notwithstanding the fact that he is running for reelection. From every indication Rodino would be chairman of this committee some day. The legislature has completed a redistricting bill in New Jersey and Rodino and Minish were placed in the same district. Rodino is serving his 12th term and Minish is serving his 5th term. Both are Democrats and up to this time the closest of friends. In fact their wives and families remained in New Jersey and these two gentlemen several years ago rented an apartment and have occupied the apartment while attending sessions of Congress. On weekends they go to New Jersey. When the bill was

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approved in Federal court after a right tedious lawsuit and the two representatives were placed in the same district they decided that no longer could they be roommates in the apartment when they had both started campaigning for reelection. According to my information Minish has more of his old counties left than Rodino and may have an advantage.

Today Wayne Aspinall, the Chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs informs me that the Colorado legislature which is controlled by the Republicans has just completed their redistricting bill and he will receive 11 new counties with nearly all of them strong Republican counties. This leaves Aspinall, a Democrat, only two Democratic counties, and he is the first chairman of a committee on either side of the political aisle in the House during the 20th century from the State of Colorado. This is a right unusual deal and one that is really hard to understand when the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs means so much to the State of Colorado generally.

April 26, 1972

Apollo XVI's astronauts headed for home this week hoping that their treasure trove may include long-sought pieces of the primitive lunar crust. John Young, Thomas Mattingly and Charles Duke reported

that their morale is up a couple of 100% after rocketing out of moon orbit. Command Module pilot Mattingly who soloed in moon orbit while Captain Young and Commander Duke spent three days exploring the highlands scrambled over the sides of the Apollo XVI Command Module yesterday and spent one hour walking in space. It was Mattingly's first moment of glory during the mission and he made the most of it. The spacecraft will land in the Pacific tomorrow.

Yesterday the Senate Republican leadership after being alerted by the White House blocked an attempt by Senator Mike Gravel, Democrat of Alaska, to put a 63-page excerpt from the 1969 Kissinger papers on the Vietnam War into the Congressional Record. The excerpt, from a Vietnam study prepared for the President three years ago, dealt exclusively with evaluations of U. S. air and bombing operations in Vietnam up to that time. Gravel who said he might face a Senate censure move as a result of trying to make the secret materials public, contended that the 63 pages conclusively demonstrate that bombing cannot win the war. Minority Whip Griffin of Michigan informed the Senate that if Gravel attempts to read into the Record portions of the secret report he will demand a closed session of the Senate because the Kissinger papers are classified as secret. The papers go

on to state that the military situation in Vietnam as outlined to the President in 1969 stated that Hanoi could continue to sustain very heavy troop losses for at least the next several years in its war against the south. The papers clearly indicate that Nixon's recent order to renew bombing is nothing but an escalation of the war.

You never know about elections. Two members of the Pennsylvania delegation, Representative Byrne and Representative Green were, under the redistricting legislation, placed in the same congressional district. Byrne has been here over 20 years and is in his late 60s. Green is one of the young members of the House and has only been a member for about six years. He is the son of old Bill Green who served in the House for over 20 years and was the Democratic Party chairman of Philadelphia for years. The prognosticators, polls and news media predicted that Byrne would win because he had the organization with him and that most of the district that the two would run in was his old district in the main. Byrne was quoted just last week as saying he could not lose. Yesterday in the Pennsylvania primary Green beat Byrne.

In the Massachusetts presidential primary McGovern received 48.4% of the vote, Muskie 22.3%, Wallace 8.8%, Humphrey

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8% and so on down the list. In Pennsylvania, Humphrey received 34.7%, McGovern 21.1%, Wallace 20.6%, Muskie 20.5% and Jackson 3.1%.

Although he lost two primaries in one day Senator Edmund S. Muskie and his supporters around the country vowed last night to continue his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination.

April 27, 1972

On television last night President Nixon announced that he was continuing his troop withdrawal in the face of the North Vietnamese offensive. He has ordered ground forces in Vietnam cut from 69,000 on May 1st to 49,000 on July 1st.

Yesterday in the House Bella Abzug, this wild, hysterical woman from New York City yelled and screamed on the House floor for an hour urging adoption of her resolution which would force the United States government to furnish to the House of Representatives within 10 days full and complete information on the number of bombs dropped in Vietnam during the first 10 days of March 1972, the tonnage of bombs and shells fired during the first 10 days of March 1972, the cost of all bombing and shelling carried on by the United States during the first 10 days of April 1972, the cost of all bombing

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and shelling carried on by the United States in and over South Vietnam during the first 10 days of 1972, and whether or not there has been an increase in the movement of military airplanes, military ships and other supplies since March 15, 1972. This resolution, of course, was tabled overwhelmingly and Bella continued to simmer. Along with Patsy Mink another wild-eyed rebel from Hawaii, she traveled to Paris, France to talk to the woman member of the North Vietnamese peace group and after having their pictures made and as much publicity obtained as possible returned to this country. You simply cannot understand people electing members such as these two.

April 28, 1972

Apollo XVI's three explorers returned to earth yesterday afternoon. The spaceship splashed safely in the Pacific Ocean to end a lunar voyage that should vastly enrich man's knowledge of the moon.

Also yesterday Senator Edmund S. Muskie of Maine announced that he was withdrawing from active participation in the remaining presidential primaries after one of the most sudden political collapses in recent history. He said that he did not withdraw his candidacy although he was releasing his delegates, and that he would continue to speak out on the issues

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around the country and on the Senate floor. He said further that his early decision to run in the first eight presidential primaries was a mistake.

From time to time we have right serious problems concerning the erection of new buildings here in our capital city. For some reason or the other the judges have decided that they want a palace and according to their original demands the building would contain a ceremonial courtroom larger than the Supreme Court chamber. Of course, our Committee on Appropriations would not agree to this type of a project and in yesterday's Evening Star appeared an article entitled, "Court Complex Is Rejected By Congress." This article is as follows:

"Congress yesterday denied a D. C. Superior Court request for \$13 million to begin construction of a \$60 million courts complex.

The action came on the recommendation of Rep. William H. Natcher, D-Ky., chairman of the District subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee. The request was contained in a supplemental budget.

Congress also rejected a \$165,000 appropriation to initiate construction of a \$3 million morgue building.

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More positively, Congress approved a \$69.8 million construction project to provide additional prisoner housing for the D. C. Department of Corrections.

The capital outlay funds, Natcher noted, will reduce serious overcrowding and meet projected prison population increases.

In denying funds for the court complex, Natcher's report to the full Congress said:

"Testimony revealed that the building presently contemplated is not the \$88 million structure planned through a \$300,000 contract by an outside consulting firm.

"Rather, a \$60 million courthouse agreed upon by the chief judge of the Superior Court and others is planned. Until such time as a definite proposal, substantiated by adequate plans is submitted, the committee is not in a position to pass on this project.

Natcher reported the morgue request was killed because the building's total estimated cost of \$70 per square foot is excessive.

The House also disapproved two highway projects related to the development

of the Fort Lincoln new town urban renewal project.

A total of \$230,000 had been requested for work on Eastern Avenue and widening of South Dakota Avenue. Natcher said the committee would not recommend funding for the two projects "until such time as plans are fully developed."

That Natcher recommended against the Court project came as no surprise following release last week of secret testimony before his subcommittee.

The Kentucky lawmaker had expressed displeasure over an agreement between D. C. Superior Court chief judge Harold Greene and Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, D-Hawaii, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee's District subcommittee.

Greene and Inouye had agreed to scale down the lavish \$88 million court complex to about \$60 million. That entailed cutting out a ceremonial courtroom larger than the Supreme Court chamber and reducing individual courtroom sizes to U. S. District Court guidelines. They would have been larger than most federal courtrooms.

Also, at \$62 per square foot - even at the reduced figure of \$60 million - it was noted that square foot costs would

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exceed the \$34 per square foot cost of the Rayburn House Office Building. The Rayburn Building was considered during its construction in the 1950s to be the city's most costly and opulant structure.

Although the Senate must act on the supplemental requests, Inouye has indicated he concurs with Natcher on the courts complex request. He said perhaps some planning money could be appropriated but he agreed construction funds should be withheld.

Included in the \$69.8 million approved for the Department of Corrections are funds for another youth center at \$2.5 million, three medium security facilities at \$16.8 million each, and a second, but more elaborate youth center at \$16.8 million."

May 1, 1972

The war in Vietnam continues underway with North Vietnamese troops and tanks completely surrounding the city of Quang Tri.

Senator McGovern continues on his way and it appears now that he is the leader. I have my doubts that Senator McGovern can be elected.

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May 3, 1972

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation since 1924 died Monday night at his home. He was 77 years of age and for a number of years now has been a right controversial figure. The death of Mr. Hoover leaves his 71 year old Associate Director, Clyde A. Tolson in nominal charge. However, Mr. Tolson has been sick for many years and I presume that President Nixon will name someone else to take Mr. Hoover's place. At times J. Edgar Hoover and the Federal Bureau of Investigation performed miracles and at other times in desperation jumped to conclusions that are simply unbelievable. For instance the bombing of the Capitol building many months ago has never been solved and one or two hippie-type people have been arrested, interrogated and carried from one end of the country to the other but so far no indictments have been returned charging anyone with the crime. This was simply a hit and miss operation and certainly one that was not complimentary to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

May 4, 1972

With Muskie and Jackson now on the sidelines Senator Hubert H. Humphrey and Senator George McGovern are competing in the presidential primaries. Yesterday

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Senator Humphrey appeared to be the winner in Ohio with a very narrow victory. The unofficial vote was Humphrey-412,707 and McGovern-391,976. In Indiana Humphrey was the leader and Governor George Wallace was running second.

If by any stretch of the imagination or series of events which lead to the nomination of Senator McGovern we are really in trouble in the south and in the border states. Very little more can be said for Senator Humphrey.

Yesterday the casket of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover was placed in the Capitol Rotunda and a brief service held, attended by the Congress along with the members of the Cabinet, the Supreme Court and a great many visitors. The Director, in his 48 years at the FBI, had established a right unusual record. At this time the Federal Bureau has over 220 million copies of fingerprints and has a complete record on most of the prominent people in this country. The Director always denied certain wiretapping but it was generally understood that more of this took place than appeared in the press.

Yesterday President Nixon selected Assistant Attorney General L. Patrick Gray III to be Acting Director of the FBI and announced he would not nominate a permanent director until after the

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November elections. He gave as his reason the fact that the nomination for attorney general so far has not been confirmed and he did not want to send up another nomination which would bring on a partisan battle.

In South Vietnam President Thieu dismissed two generals in command of the hard pressed northern front. I have my doubts that this will help the situation any.

May 8, 1972

There has been a lot of talk about how the enemy in Vietnam is "going for broke." Of course, this phrase implies a number of things. First, that the North Vietnamese have committed just about everything they have in the way of manpower and equipment in an effort to inflict a decisive defeat on the South Vietnamese army. If they win big, of course, you would expect them to continue with their arrogant demands in Paris. It seems to me that President Nixon is the one that is going for broke in Hanoi. Resuming air strikes against North Vietnam and with an additional carrier on the way to Vietnam today with more planes, it seems to me that we should examine and find out just why the President has decided to go for broke in Vietnam. In addition, it seems to me that he is

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staking his political future on the outcome of a risky battle. The commitment that he will not permit the North Vietnamese to take over militarily in South Vietnam is really not a new commitment. It is the same commitment made by John F. Kennedy in 1960 and by Lyndon B. Johnson in 1964. However, it is a distinct change from the President's promise to end the war and to do so with a secret plan which he has so far divulged. If the President decides to block Haiphong he may find himself confronted with the Soviet Union. Doing, to me, will not prevent a communist victory in South Vietnam and with only 69,000 combat troops in Vietnam this time we are really treading on thin ice. Several of the carriers standing off have Marines aboard which the Department of Defense says will be placed in Vietnam if it becomes evident that we are taking a chance of losing several thousand more of our men during the withdrawal periods.

On Saturday last week President Nixon visited at the home of his friend John Connally and made quite a political speech. He said that Congress should have courage enough to pass a law against crippling strikes. Also he said Congress owes it to the people to act on his busing package before adjournment. Welfare reform and revenue sharing must be acted upon according to the President.

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This speech, of course, was well received by the crowd in attendance.

I have not seen the sign in the White House but they inform me that one is on the wall that reads--only 77 days left. This means that according to the White House they believe Congress will recess for the two conventions and then adjourn sine die in late September.

President Nixon denounces the Soviet Union for arming North Vietnam but still indicates that he will sign the strategic arms limitation agreement to limit nuclear delivery systems when he travels to Moscow later this month. Unless there is a change in Vietnam the Moscow trip may be a complete washout.

May 9, 1972

President Nixon announced last night in a televised speech that he had ordered the mining of all North Vietnam's harbors to choke off supplies to its troops fighting in the south. In addition, the President said that air and naval attacks against military targets in North Vietnam which started after North Vietnam launched its offensive March 30th will continue. The President spoke in a very conciliatory manner to the Soviet Union and did not indicate that the summit conference which he has planned to attend in Moscow on

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May 22nd will be called off. It does seem apparent today that Moscow may retaliate by postponing or cancelling the meeting.

This was quite a gamble for the President to take and no president except the late John F. Kennedy in the 1962 Cuban missile crisis has wagered higher stakes in the nuclear age. From a military standpoint President Nixon's dramatic move to close North Vietnam's ports to Soviet arms shipments and to bomb the railroad lines from China inside North Vietnam is meant simply to stop the communist offensive before all of South Vietnam crumbles. We still have 69,000 combat troops in South Vietnam and the military victories achieved by the North Vietnamese during the past two weeks have clearly indicated that we must immediately remove our men and take our chances on the North Vietnamese turning the prisoners over to us or escalate the war. The word escalation will be interpreted and misinterpreted now for the next three or four days here in Washington but the President's statement to me clearly indicates that this move will escalate the war and that politically he now realizes that this issue which gave him the presidency will determine whether he remains in office or is ousted. Time will tell as to his success politically and as to just what his moves bring on from the

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standpoint of Moscow and Peking.

Yesterday the House rose up and for the first time in many months said to the District of Columbia that the Congress is tired of all the demands coming out of the District building. By a vote of 270 to 50 a \$3 million bus subsidy to the D. C. Transit Company was refused. If approved, the fare would have remained at 40¢ instead of the proposed move to raise the fare to 50¢. The highest per capita income in the world is right here in the nation's capital, and the House really spoke yesterday.

May 10, 1972

The Senate Democratic Caucus yesterday laid down a direct challenge to President Nixon's Vietnam policies. They adopted a resolution condemning his escalation of the war by a 29 to 14 vote and endorsed a proposed Vietnam fund cutoff by a 35 to 8 vote. The Caucus also voted 44 to 0 against postponing a Senate vote on the fund cutoff until Mr. Nixon returns from his scheduled trip to Moscow late this month. These three votes represent the strongest repudiation of Mr. Nixon's Vietnam policies ever voted by the Senate democrats as a group.

In the House yesterday a number of the members spoke vigorously against the

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President's action and I presume that in our next caucus we too will adopt a similar resolution.

Following the President's speech our officials in the State Department again sought to reassure the Soviet Union that the decision of this country to mine North Vietnamese ports need not result in a deterioration of U.S.--Soviet relations. The President's National Security Advisor Henry A. Kissinger who, by the way, is a right unusual man, expressed the hope that the summit talks in Moscow could still be held. He conceded that the impact on the North Vietnamese invasion of the south would not be felt for several weeks and stated that the United States would not attempt to intercept foreign ships headed for North Vietnam. Moscow and Peking continue to maintain silence with the only reaction from Moscow was a Soviet News Agency report calling the U. S. moves overt acts of aggression. Peking limited itself to protesting the wounding of Chinese crew members during an attack by U. S. warplanes.

President Thieu of South Vietnam told his people following the President's speech that the sharply stepped up bombing of North Vietnam and the mining of the country's harbors are the strongest measures ever taken to punish the

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communists. He appealed to the National Assembly for special emergency powers so that he can deal more decisively with the perils ahead. For the first time he officially announced that parts of South Vietnam had been lost and that the communists were in control at these points.

The Democratic presidential primaries continue on. Senator Hubert H. Humphrey won a decisive victory over Alabama Governor George C. Wallace in West Virginia's presidential preference primary. Humphrey received 69.2 percent of the vote and Wallace received 30.8 percent. In Nebraska Senator Humphrey and Senator McGovern were locked in a close battle. With 36 percent of the vote counted Humphrey was receiving 37.2 percent, McGovern - 35.7 percent and Wallace - 14.7 percent.

Hijacking of airplanes continues in this country. During the past two months the favorite demand is for several hundred thousand dollars with parachutes and jumping equipment. Last week Eastern Airlines turned over to a hijacker \$300,000, parachutes and jumping equipment and when the plane flew over Central America the hijacker parachuted from the plane. An immediate alert was given and there really must be a hunt underway in this country for the \$300,000

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now carried on the ground by the hijacker or still on his body if he was killed in making the jump. Israel may settle their hijacks, Israeli paratroopers disguised as airline mechanics pushed their way into a hijacked Belgian jetliner with guns blazing and killed two Arab guerrillas at Tel Aviv. Ninety-seven hostages were rescued.

The drug problem is serious in this country.

According to a poll, 6 percent of the nation's high school age youth have used heroin at least once. Marijuana has been used by hundreds of thousands of young people in this country.

May 12, 1972

Democrats on the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday approved legislation providing for the withdrawal of all U. S. forces from Indochina by October 1st subject only to release of prisoners and safe withdrawal of U. S. troops. They rejected President Nixon's requirement of a ceasefire as a condition for U. S. withdrawal. This bill will probably be reported to the House within the next few weeks.

The White House yesterday claimed substantial support for President Nixon's

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Vietnam decision both in Congress and among the voters despite the sharp criticism that has developed. The President's press secretary declares that the congressional opposition is largely along party lines and that the people support the President at least five or six to one. This surprises me because certainly the polls that have been taken during the past few months do not substantiate this figure.

For the first time since I have been a Member of Congress the House galleries were ordered closed to the public for hours yesterday and the day before due to the fact that several thousand students and wild-eyed liberals are strolling all over the Capitol and around the building attempting to cause trouble over the war. On Tuesday of this week fifty were ousted from the galleries by force after they stood up and started yelling and screaming about the war.

The Soviet Union yesterday insisted that the mining of North Vietnamese ports by the United States be cancelled without delay but did not threaten any retaliatory action. The Soviets said that the United States' action is fraught with serious consequences for international peace and security. The mines blocking North Vietnamese ports were activated at 7:00 a.m. yesterday. The

mines are now active and all ships were advised to remain clear.

It has finally been decided that the Trans Alaskan Oil Pipeline will be to the best interest of our country. Yesterday Secretary of Interior Rogers C. B. Morton who, by the way, is a brother of Thruston B. Morton and a former member of the House announced that he will grant a permit for its construction. Environmental groups who have filed suits to stop this pipeline responded immediately they they will go to the Supreme Court if necessary to block the pipeline. These people contend that it will cause irreversible harm to the Alaskan wilderness and to the rich fishing center in Prince William Sound. The pipeline has been stalled for two years by a court injunction obtained for environmental groups who contend that the Interior Department failed to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act. If constructed, the pipeline would extend for nearly 800 miles from the oil fields located at Prudhoe Bay on the edge of the Arctic Ocean and extend to the southern port of Valdez on Prince William Sound. Here the oil would be loaded on super tankers for delivery to west coast ports. In this country today we have a shortage of fuel oil and the same applies to natural gas and electricity. There is no telling as to just how much oil is on the north

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slope and if Secretary Morton's action is approved by the courts, this may produce great benefits to our people.

We had a right bitter battle in the House on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The minimum wage was increased from \$1.60 to \$2.00 with a substitute adopted which would raise the minimum for workers covered before 1966 to \$1.80 sixty days after enactment and to \$2.00 a year later. Workers covered by the 1966 act would go to \$1.70 in sixty days and to \$1.80 a year later. There would be no expansion of coverage under the substitute adopted by the House. The stretchout was agreed to to help fight inflation and unemployment. The substitute was adopted 216 to 187 and on final passage the bill passed 330 to 78.

The Nixon Administration is somewhat encouraged today after receiving the Soviet and Chinese responses to the mining of North Vietnamese harbors. No military challenge was made nor any offered threat to U. S. relations with Moscow or Peking.

May 13, 1972

The budget for the District of Columbia was submitted out of balance for the ninth consecutive year. When submitted the Commissioner and the members

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of his staff took great pride in telling our subcommittee that the budget was in balance. We soon discovered that it was out of balance \$4,300,000 and later on an additional \$1,600,000. The budget as submitted provided for an increase in real estate tax of 12¢. Under the law the Commissioner prepares and submits his budget to the nine-man city council. The city council can make changes and the Commissioner can veto. The Commissioner sent his \$907 million budget to the council with a proviso that the real estate tax be raised 12¢ which would then make the tax \$3.32 per \$100. This is exceedingly low. The budget totaled \$907,300,000 as finally submitted and this with \$290 million in federal grants which are received by the District of Columbia and are not in the budget makes the total about \$1,200,000,000. When you consider the fact that we only have 741,000 people in the District of Columbia now this is really spending money. Well over \$1 million per capita.

Just before we completed hearings I called attention to the fact that even though the budget provided for a 12¢ increase in tax no ordinance had been passed to that effect. If the \$4,300,000 additional money to be raised from the tax is not forthcoming, then this simply means that we will have to cut an additional \$4,300,000 out of the budget

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because the budget for the District of Columbia under the law must be submitted in balance. Gilbert Hahn, the chairman of the city council was not reappointed and he was a troublemaker. On the present city council he has three or four cohorts who are trying to cause trouble now just because he was not reappointed by President Nixon. Gilbert Hahn is a fund-raising republican but he and President Nixon had to part ways. An article appeared in yesterday's Evening Star entitled, "2 More May Quit D. C. City Council." In addition, after several days of yelling and screaming one of the Washington papers finally decided to tell the truth in an editorial and this appeared in the Washington Evening Star yesterday with the editorial entitled, "The Council Revolt." The article and the editorial are as follows:

"The Rev. Carlton Veazey is strongly considering resigning from the D. C. City Council in protest over the way the council is being run by new chairman John A. Nevius, according to informed sources.

District Building sources said yesterday another councilman, not identified publicly, also may step down before his term expires if in his opinion, the council situation continues to deteriorate.

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News that the two members are considering quitting comes one day after the Star learned that Henry K. Willard II will resign June 30 to return to the American Security and Trust Co. as a vice president of international banking.

Willard refused to confirm or deny that his resignation is imminent and had "no comment" on any aspect of the report, including the possibility that his decision had any connection with Nevius becoming chairman earlier this month. Willard, who had a one-year leave of absence from the bank, has served nearly 12 months of a three-year term.

Veazey denied he is resigning before his three-year term expires. He is one of the council's quietest members, but he spoke out uncharacteristically Tuesday against a Nevius-sponsored resolution committing the council to a 12-cent real estate tax increase.

The resignation reports coincide with growing dissatisfaction with the way Nevius has operated the council so far. Morale of most of the council staff is extremely low, according to council members and the staff.

"We haven't had any strong leadership so far," said one councilman, who did not want to be identified. He said

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several members "resent the way things have been done."

Staff members and the council secretary were not invited to a closed meeting earlier this week that Nevius held to thrash out the real estate tax problem. It was the first time they had been barred from an executive session in the last three years. One staffer said he feels "Nevius is attempting to separate the council from the staff."

The new chairman also has refused to discuss council matters with the news media. He has turned away all queries with promises of "I'll get to you later."

Tedson Meyers, a Democrat who is emerging as a strong ally of Republican Nevius, said low morale may be because of the council and staff's strong loyalty to ousted chairman Gilbert Hahn.

"Gil Hahn dominated the council," Meyers said. "His style of doing things is the way everyone was accustomed. In a change of leadership, there is going to be confusion."

Problems between Nevius and some council members and staff surfaced in the wake of this week's controversial real estate tax.

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Nevius told council members Rep. William Natcher, D-KY., chairman of the D. C. House Appropriations subcommittee, had warned at a closed session last week that he wanted a strong commitment that the council would raise the taxes or he would stall the city's fiscal 1973 budget.

But other District government sources said Natcher made no threat. The sources said Nevius asked Natcher if a resolution of the council's intent would be firm enough and the congressman said yes.

However, Nevius has refused to clarify which version is correct or whether he misinterpreted Natcher's concern over the budget, as some sources contended yesterday. Despite Nevius' strong plea for approval, a vote on the resolution was delayed for one week by angry council members who charged Natcher was trying to usurp their authority.

"A lot of us didn't like the way this Natcher thing was handled," one councilman said. "We think the chairman should have stood up to Natcher."

Another concern is over who will fill the vacancy of secretary left by David Schwartz, who resigned to join Hahn's law firm shortly after the chairman was ousted. The secretary is the only person who can sign legal documents

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for the Council.

The decision is between counsel Ed Webb, Kirk White, a special assistant to vice chairman Sterling Tucker, and William Stratton, who began Tuesday as a replacement for executive assistant Robert Walker, who also resigned recently. Stratton is a former associate of Nevius.

Some council members plan a strong push to give the council its first black secretary. While Webb is the only black among the three, Nevius reportedly has asked the council to consider Stratton if he wants the job."

"The D. C. City Council's refusal this week to commit itself firmly to a 12-cent increase in the property tax rate here involves some important basic considerations in the District's relationships with Congress which the council very much needs to put in perspective before the subject arises for another vote Tuesday.

It arose, in the first place, through the following sequence of events: The council had tentatively agreed to the tax boost last month, as part of the city's fiscal 1973 budget submission to Congress. Its reason for the "tentative" label, as explained then, was that since no one actually knew what Congress would

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do with the budget, maybe no tax boost would be needed.

But that was much too iffy for Representative Natcher's House appropriations subcommittee, as John A. Nevius, the new city council chairman, was advised in no uncertain terms. When Nevius accordingly urged a firm vote of commitment to the tax boost last Tuesday, however, his fellow councilmen demurred, amid charges that the congressional demand was an improper attempt to "usurp" the council's limited prerogatives.

Fast on the heels of that decision, however, Senator Inouye also has stepped into the picture. In much the same terms as Natcher presumably expressed the House position, Inouye says the indefiniteness of the local tax boost already has led his Senate appropriations subcommittee to cut the District budget. Said Inouye: "We don't want to approve expenditures based on a tax the council might or might not approve."

Well, no rise in the property tax holds any appeal to us. And no doubt the council's obligation to raise the one tax over which it has control--in the absence of any real voice in what the money is to be spent for--is politically frustrating.

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But that nevertheless is the council's obligation. The crucial point is that the tax hike was not Congress' idea; it was proposed by the city government and the White House as the reasonable local share of the costs of an increased budget which also will require a liberal contribution of federal dollars. And Congress, in order to act on that budget, is entitled to the firm knowledge that a certain level of revenues will be available to support it, not that under certain circumstances they may be available.

The council is well aware, furthermore, that the mayor's initial budget proposal had suggested a 30-cent rise in the tax, which was trimmed to 12 cents only by severely curtailing the city's spending requests. That pared-down budget, as Senator Inouye has made clear, already has been jeopardized by the council's gamesmanship, and it had better switch from that course before the harm is irreparable."

Moscow today is hinting at cooperating with Red China to counteract the mines set by our people in Haiphong harbor. Last night the Soviet Union gave a strong hint that it was cooperating with its traditional adversary, communist China, to counteract the American mining of North Vietnam's harbors. Shipping of materials and supplies overland through China into

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North Vietnam may be the answer that the Soviet Union will give us within the next few days.

Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur F. Burns in a dramatic speech before the International Bankers in Canada yesterday brought pressure on the Nixon Administration to move more quickly to settle disagreements with other nations on trade and monetary problems. He set forth ten points which he said would create a new and stronger international monetary system and that the rebuilding process must begin immediately. I agree with Mr. Burns.

May 15, 1972

From time to time I receive letters from Common Cause stating that members of the House and the Senate are now under investigation. The letters are right arrogant at times and I do not know who John Gardner thinks he is trying to frighten. This man Gardner is really something. On Saturday I received the following letter from Common Cause.

May 8, 1972

Dear Mr. Natcher:

Common Cause intends to monitor campaign contributions and expenditures

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for all Senate and numerous House races in 1972.

As you are aware, the letter of the new Federal Election Campaign Act which requires comprehensive disclosures become effective on April 7, 1972. Common Cause urges, however, that you comply with the spirit of this new law by making similar disclosures for all funds raised prior to April 7.

This would include the total amount collected; the names of all contributors over \$100, their addresses and the amount each gave; and the totals and location for each fund-raising event.

A number of candidates for President and for Congress have already responded to public demand and committed themselves to voluntary disclosure of pre-April 7 contributions. Others, however, have used this pre-April 7 period for concentrated fund-raising efforts designed to circumvent the public disclosure requirements of the new legislation.

Common Cause believes that voluntary compliance with both the spirit and the letter of the new law is called for from all candidates for elected office. We intend to make the same request for voluntary disclosure from the other candidates in your race.

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We trust that you will agree with this position and we look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Tom Pokorni
Common Cause
Campaign Monitoring Unit

After reading this letter I decided it was time to just answer one of their letters and let them have information which they could use if they desire. My answer is as follows:

May 13, 1972

Dear Mr. Pokorni:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 8th which indicates that Common Cause intends to monitor campaign contributions and expenditures for all Senate and numerous House races in 1972.

Mr. Pokorni, I have completed eighteen years' service in the House of Representatives and have never missed a day in attendance and you will be interested to know that I have never missed a vote since I have been a Member of Congress.

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I was sworn in as a Member on January 6, 1954 and from that time down to the present time I have a perfect voting record.

Prior to my election to the House of Representatives I served three four-year terms as county prosecutor and following this service I was elected as district prosecutor.

I have been to the post a number of times and I have never accepted a campaign contribution. Further, I have never had committees or anyone acting for me who accept campaign contributions and the records in the clerk's office here in Washington and in the Commonwealth of Kentucky show that I have never accepted campaign contributions. I spend my own money for campaign expenses and I do not spend much. I have twenty counties in the Second Congressional District and the people throughout my District know that I do not accept campaign contributions.

Certainly I believe that all campaign contributions should be reported whether they were accepted prior to April 7th or subsequent to that time. It is perfectly legal to accept campaign contributions and I find no fault with members of the House and the Senate who follow this procedure.

.....

A young assailant dressed in red, white and blue shot Governor George C. Wallace of Alabama yesterday at a campaign rally in Laurel, Maryland. An exploratory operation was performed which lasted for several hours and the governor is paralyzed in both legs. He was shot at close range when a crowd of some 1,000 gathered around the candidate for President. He was hit in the chest and stomach by two bullets. His condition this morning is satisfactory but critical. Three people traveling with Wallace were also wounded in the shooting. Police immediately arrested a young man identified as Arthur Herman Bremer, a white, 21-year-old busboy and janitor from Milwaukee, Wisconsin. According to Prince Georges' County, Maryland police no other persons are being sought and there is no evidence that other persons are involved.

Shortly before midnight an announcement was made from the hospital that said the Governor's chances of regaining

May 16, 1972

William H.atcher, M. C.

Sincerely yours,

With kind personal regards, I am

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use of his legs cannot be predicted yet but the outlook is not favorable. Wallace has a bullet lodged in the spinal canal at the level of the first lumbar vertebrae. The doctor in charge said that when his general condition warrants it an operation would be performed to remove the bullet.

For months now I have believed that this presidential campaign would be the most difficult one to conduct in the history of this country. The same applies to President Nixon when he campaigns for reelection. Unless a different type of campaign is conducted it will be extremely difficult to protect the President and the other candidates when they travel throughout this country.

On May 10th I received the following letter from President Nixon:

May 9, 1972

Dear Bill:

As we approach the time for Congressional action on the District's 1973 budget, I want to express to you my personal hopes that we can move forward with the District's contribution to the METRO system. As we approach the July 4, 1974 initial operation date of METRO, any further delays in construction will

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substantially increase the cost of the system.

I believe that we share a strong, fundamental agreement about the importance of building in the national capital area a viable transportation system for our residents and visitors, including highways, the Three Sister's Bridge, buses and rapid transit. I am doing everything possible to see that all elements of this program move forward with maximum speed.

Particularly as we approach our Bicentennial celebration, in which the national capital will play a major part, I sincerely hope that we can work together toward this goal.

Sincerely,

/s/ Richard Nixon

Today I have answered the President's letter and my answer is as follows:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 9th in which you state that you are doing everything possible to see that a viable transportation system for our residents and visitors, including highways, the Three Sisters Bridge, buses and rapid transit moves forward with maximum speed.

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In our previous correspondence, you have emphatically stated that the Federal Highway Administrator has been directed to work closely with the Highway Department of the District of Columbia in order to continue work until completion of all projects and the study called for in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1968. In addition, your position has been clear concerning your commitment to see that all projects provided for under the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1968 are completed. I know that you have directed the Attorney General and the Secretary of Transportation to provide assistance to the Corporation Counsel of the District of Columbia to vigorously defend the lawsuits which were filed to stop continuation of the projects provided for by the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1968.

I join with you in your statement that a balanced transportation system is essential for the proper growth and development of our capital city and I sincerely believe that under your direction the Attorney General and the Secretary of Transportation, along with the District government officials, will expedite as quickly as possible the orders set forth in the Circuit Court of Appeals decision so that we may proceed with the construction of the Three Sisters Bridge and the other projects as provided for under the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1968.

.....

Although Governor Wallace survived the assassin's bullets he may be faced with paralysis for the balance of his life. Medical sources at Holy Cross Hospital in Silver Spring where the Governor is being treated were saying that barring some sort of miracle the Governor would never walk again. His campaign press secretary said that he will campaign from a wheelchair if necessary. His wife and supporters who have

May 17, 1972

William H. Hatcher, M. C.

Sincerely yours,

With cordial good wishes, I am

Today I will recommend that the Appropriations Committee approve the \$33,498,000 requested for the District of Columbia's share for rapid rail transit for the fiscal year 1973.

Mr. President, for some time now those defending the suit have been somewhat dilatory in proceeding and our committee will appreciate it if you will make every effort to see that immediate action is taken in the suit now pending in the District courts.

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helped him campaign across America have promised to continue on in his behalf.

The governor although paralyzed was triumphant when informed that he had carried both the primaries in Maryland and Michigan. I was really surprised at the Michigan primary. In the Michigan primary Wallace received 50% of the vote, McGovern - 26% of the vote and Humphrey - 17% of the vote. In Maryland Wallace received 40% of the vote, Humphrey - 27% of the vote and McGovern - 22% of the vote.

In a major surprise President Nixon announced yesterday the resignation of John B. Connally as Secretary of the Treasury and the nomination of George P. Shultz, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, as his successor. Caspar W. Weinberger, Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget, was named to succeed Shultz. I am right well acquainted with Mr. Weinberger and I am glad that at long last he has finally been named director.

The departure of the only Democrat from the Cabinet and the man on whom the President has increasingly depended for both domestic and foreign counsel left Washington political circles with more questions than answers. The President commended Connally with glowing terms

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and Connally in turn gave high praise to the President in a joint appearance at the White House. Just two weeks ago at the Connally ranch in Texas Mr. Nixon said the Treasury Secretary is capable of holding any job in the United States that he would pursue. My friends here on the Hill who know Connally much better than I do say that he has made no decision as to whether he will change his party affiliation from Democrat to Republican but they are positive he will support President Nixon in his campaign for reelection. This surprise move yesterday may be a forerunner to other news which will come later.

Arthur Herman Bremer who is being held on \$200,000 bond in the shooting Monday of George Wallace followed the trail of the Alabama governor's campaign as it worked its way through Wisconsin, Michigan and Maryland during the last several weeks. Although apparently never directly entering into the campaign as a worker the 21-year-old former busboy and school janitor has been positively placed at Wallace meetings in Wisconsin last month and in both Michigan and Maryland last week. Several Wallace campaign workers said they saw Bremer in Milwaukee, Bremer's hometown during the April campaign. A picture of Bremer appears on the front page of the newspapers today which was taken at a Wallace rally in

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Kalamazoo, Michigan along with other supporters of Wallace and judging from the picture Bremer who's standing with a big smile and applauding was really participating in the Wallace campaign. Apparently for several weeks now he has been unable to place himself in the right position to assassinate the governor and his chance arrived at Laurel, Maryland.

May 18, 1972

The Committee on Education and Labor after some 19 meetings finally resolved the higher education bill in conference with the Senate. This is an \$18.5 billion omnibus education bill and the anti-busing amendment incorporated in the bill on the House floor was the stumbling block in conference. Finally the conferees agreed to a busing moratorium until January 1974, insofar as federal funding is concerned. The date to be exact is January 1, 1974 and this in effect would stay all pending appeals in any federal court and federal district court orders requiring transfer or transportation of students to achieve racial balance. The conferees finally limited the use of federal funds for busing without banning it entirely which the original House provision would have required.

Governor George C. Wallace's chief neurosurgeon gave his patient a slim

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chance insofar as ever being able to walk again. Dr. James Galbraith confirmed that a bullet is lodged in Wallace's spinal column and said the fact that the Alabama governor has neither been able to move his legs nor feel any sensations there for more than 48 hours is a bad sign. The doctor said that the governor's condition is not hopeless and that when the bullet is removed in the next two weeks the complete answer will then be available. The doctor's final statement was right discouraging. He said after examining Wallace that he had never had a patient recover fully from spinal cord injuries similar to Wallace's. He also knows of no such case in medical literature. Therefore, he had reservations about the governor gaining full control of his legs.

May 19, 1972

We have a lot of weird people in Washington this week. Some are members of the Weathermen's association, others--members of Common Cause, some students who are sincerely interested in bringing the war to a close, a few drug addicts and street walkers who are here for a good time and quite a few people who look like they need a hot bath. I have had a number of groups visit with me this week and have had no difficulty explaining that I think this war should

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be brought to a close. We could have won this war time after time if we had turned it over to the military leaders and directed them to fight the war. This could have been accomplished without the use of atomic weapons.

I presume that we will have considerable trouble this week before all of those here finally leave the city.

An explosion in a top security area of the Pentagon Building took place early this morning causing extensive damage but no injuries. The explosion occurred at 12:59 a.m. and was caused by a bomb placed in a fourth floor women's restroom of the military complex just outside Washington. Shortly before the bomb exploded the Washington Post received a call from a man who said he was a member of the radical Weathermen and announced that a bomb would go off shortly in the Pentagon. The call was received at 12:42 a.m., which was 17 minutes before the bomb exploded. The caller was somewhat confused because he informed the newspaper operator that the bomb was to go off on the eighth floor of the Pentagon but the building only has five floors.

Several months ago a bomb exploded in the Capitol Building here in Washington causing extensive damage and so far

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no one has been apprehended. The FBI really messed this case up and it may be that it will never be solved and the same may also be true in regard to the Pentagon.

Now instead of skyjacking we are having linerjacking. Nearly 2500 persons aboard the Queen Elizabeth II were sailing today under threat of having their luxury liner blown up in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. Four military explosive experts flew out from London yesterday and parachuted along side the ship and were picked up by boats from the ship. These experts are now examining the ship from bow to stern hoping to ascertain quickly if there are bombs aboard. A call was made to the Cunard Line in New York demanding \$350,000 ransom and the Cunard officials collected the \$350,000 and are ready to pay it over unless it can be determined beyond any shadow of a doubt that no bombs are aboard and the ship is not in danger. Some right famous people are aboard this ship and this is another venture by mean or demented people to cause trouble and to collect ransoms.

Shortly after George Wallace was shot a report was received that the man who shot Governor Wallace might also have followed Senator McGovern for several days. This directed considerable

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attention to Senator McGovern and so today in the papers there is a report to the effect that he also might have followed Senator Humphrey. This kind of evens the score now between the two and if any sympathy should be given or attention shown both of the senators may have the right to expect to receive their share.

President Nixon is preparing for his trip to the Soviet Union. Yesterday he had a long meeting with Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin and it now appears that Dobrynin will also be in the Soviet Union during the President's visit.

One of the major matters confronting the Congress today is revenue sharing. A bill was introduced several months ago which provides for payments to localities for high priority expenditures and which according to the bill would encourage the states to supplement their revenue sources and further would authorize federal collection of state individual income taxes. To soften the terms somewhat the bill provides that this act may be cited as the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972.

Since 1865 we have had a strong Appropriations Committee in the Congress. Finally in the year of 1919 all authorizing committees were prohibited from making direct appropriations of money.

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It took quite a long time to regain this power and since that time the Appropriations Committee in the House especially has been very zealous of its power to appropriate federal funds. This revenue sharing bill as introduced provides for appropriations of money and not for authorization of the funds. For instance, on page 32 of the bill a provision provides that there is hereby appropriated out of any amounts in the general fund of the treasury attributable to the collections of the federal individual income tax not otherwise appropriated for the period beginning January 1, 1972 and ending June 30, 1972 of the sum of \$450 million. The next provision of the bill provides for \$1 billion beginning July 1, 1972 and then on down the line to July 1, 1975 when the sum of \$1,600,000,000 is appropriated. This is a direct appropriation of funds and the bill comes from the Ways and Means Committee which has the right to tax but not the right to appropriate. The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee is Wilbur Mills who up until he offered himself for the office of president of the United States was very much against one committee infringing upon the rights of another. Now Mr. Mills has changed and reluctantly after many months has announced very positively that he is for revenue sharing. When you speak of revenue sharing, I am somewhat amused because I am just wondering what the

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Federal government has to share at this time with the state governments and the local municipalities throughout this country. The deficit last year was over \$30 billion and the proposed deficit for the present fiscal year will run between \$35 and \$40 billion. These deficits, of course, are added to the national debt. The national debt at this time totals \$407 billion. It requires \$21.6 billion to pay the interest on the national debt and this is the single largest item in the budget.

H. R. 14370, the revenue sharing bill was reported out of the Ways and Means Committee after quite a battle and it is now before the Rules Committee for the issuance of a rule. A terrific battle is being fought at this time in the Rules Committee over this legislation and with a whole lot of luck a rule will be issued which will bring about the defeat of this bill. If a closed rule is issued, in my opinion, the bill will pass.

Not only from the standpoint of taking away the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Committee this type of legislation is certainly not for the best interests of our country at this time. No longer do you hear people talking about state's rights. Instead of budgets containing \$243 billion the federal budget should go back to \$150 billion and the

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states and local communities should then be given the right to tax their own people in amounts sufficient to operate the local governments. Adequate amounts could be obtained in this manner if the federal tax structure did not take in so much money from the states and the local communities.

If this revenue sharing bill passes it will then, of course, be up for amendments year after year with every year demands being made by the states and the local municipalities for increased amounts instead of \$5 billion for the first four years, demands would be made that \$10 and \$15 billion be appropriated annually.

This is one of the most serious matters that has been presented to the Congress since I have been a Member.

May 22, 1972

President Nixon departed on Saturday for his summit meetings with Soviet leaders. He said that his journey to Moscow might not produce positive results. He is the first American president to travel to Moscow and apparently wants to be the first in everything along this line. My guess is that there might be some minor agreements reached concerning trade, space and disarmament.

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Disarmament is the most important of all next to obtaining assistance from the Soviet Union to help bring the war in Vietnam to a close.

On Sunday Michaelangelo's La Pieta, one of the great art treasures of the world was badly damaged by a man who was in a group of tourists and worshippers. He jumped over the altar rail and with a 12-pound hammer rained blows on the unguarded statue. In the two minutes before he was subdued, the assailant, a Hungarian from Sydney, Australia named Laszlo Toth seriously damaged the flawless marble sculpture. He knocked off the left arm and part of the nose and knocked out the left eye together with chips from the left side of the face. Experts say it may never be possible to restore the statue properly. This man when he jumped the rail started screaming, "I am Jesus Christ", and then started hitting the statue.

We have more of this today probably than at anytime in the history of the world. Demented people and disgruntled, mean people who are traveling around the world and throughout this country are ready to cause trouble at the drop of a hat. Today in Washington we have several thousand who say that they will block the roads leading to the Pentagon and do everything possible to cause the Department

The first Soviet-American summit conference ever held in Moscow opened on Monday night. Apparently leaders of both countries are determined to reach major new accords. At a banquet held shortly after the President's arrival, President Nikolai Podgorny spoke of the

The Supreme Court ruled five to four yesterday that a man on trial in a state court may be found guilty by a less than unanimous jury. Breaking sharply with tradition and its own precedents of the past decade the court held that the Constitution is satisfied when only a substantial or heavy majority of jurors is convinced of the guilt of the accused. The unanimity rule which dates from the 14th century in Anglo-American judicial history but was discarded by Britain in 1967 remains in force in federal courts because one of the swing justices on the Supreme Court, Lewis F. Powell, Jr. alone declared that the Sixth Amendment demands it for federal but not for state courts.

May 23, 1972

of Defense difficulty. Thousands of police officers and troops are scattered throughout the District and outlying territory ready to stop this disturbance if it starts. We continue to have more and more of the same.

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event as a radical turn toward relaxation of tensions on all continents. President Nixon replied that the meeting was being held at a moment when we can make peaceful cooperation a reality and further stated that the conference was to begin a new age in Soviet-American relations. In spite of the happy expressions from both sides both presidents cautioned that many differences would continue regardless of the progress made at the meeting. The Soviet president bluntly said that failure at the meeting would lead toward greater tension.

224 anti-war demonstrators were arrested outside the Pentagon yesterday. Their threat to snarl traffic at the Pentagon failed but trouble started and the police called upon the U. S. Park Mounted Police to assist in dispersing the demonstrators when they would not get up off the ground. The hoofs of the horses apparently were just too much and some of the scenes on television showed the demonstrators to be rolling and running out of the way. Some of the methods used to control the demonstrators are right fierce but I guess necessary.

Notwithstanding the fact that he had a number of nieces and nephews alive J. Edgar Hoover left his entire estate consisting of some \$551,000 to the man who was his closest friend, companion and

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law enforcement associate for more than 42 years. Clyde A. Tolson, the 72-year-old Associate Director of the FBI was named as sole beneficiary. Tolson inherited Hoover's \$100,000 home and antique furnishings at 4936 30th Place, N. W. along with the balance of the estate.

May 24, 1972

Only a few hours after President Nixon started his summit conference in the Soviet Union the United States and Russia signed cooperative agreements on environmental protection and health. Afternoon and morning sessions have been held constantly since the President has been in the Soviet Union and many toasts have been offered and especially before and after the signing of the first cooperative agreement. This type of an agreement, of course, does not amount to much but at least it keeps the photographers busy and places both sides in the position of giving up nothing but still agreeing on matters which may be of importance in the future. With the space program, the question of environmental protection can and should be seriously considered.

President Nixon, of course, will bring this summit conference to the last drop hoping for some major accomplishments since this is the first time a president

has journeyed to Moscow for such a conference. The war in Vietnam and the disarmament talks should be major matters that, to me, would produce great benefits to both countries if some agreement could be reached during the conference.

House democratic leaders yesterday postponed action on President Nixon's revenue sharing bill for at least two weeks and began talking compromise as sponsors decided the bill is in trouble as it stands. After a fierce struggle the House Rules Committee voted 8 to 7 yesterday to send the bill to the Floor under the ground rules requested by the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas. This rule forbids any floor amendments except those offered by Mills' committee and waives points of order against matter in the bill forbidden by House rules and which otherwise could be stricken by a single objection. According to information that I received today the Senate may set aside the social security and welfare bills temporarily in order to be in a position to clear revenue sharing through Congress before the first presidential convention is held in July. If this revenue bill as presented is cleared, it would be a major victory for the President.

A major fight will take place in the House when the revenue sharing bill is

presented. One of the major objections that I have to the bill and which, of course, is a major objection to a number of other members in the House is the fact that the Ways and Means Committee in its bill appropriates money. This is a violation of the rules of the House and has not been done since the year 1919. There are other major defects in the bill which would be corrected if an open rule had been granted. This closed rule business is a serious matter and should not be permitted. When you say you vote the bill up or down and have no opportunity to offer an amendment or vote on amendments unless the amendments come from the Committee on Ways and Means, you do not have the opportunity to consider and pass constructive legislation.

All of the incumbents from Kentucky won in their primaries yesterday. Representatives Carter and Snyder had no Republican primary and I had no Democratic primary. Stubblefield, Perkins and Mazzoli won without any difficulty and in the old John Watts' district with Bill Curlin serving out the unexpired term and not a candidate, John Breckinridge, a former Attorney General of Kentucky, won on the Democratic side in this the 6th District and Laban Jackson won on the Republican side. A right fierce battle will take place in November between these two men.

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Senator McGovern won the Oregon presidential primary yesterday receiving 50 percent of the vote, Humphrey - 13 percent and Wallace - 19 percent. Senator McGovern also won the Rhode Island presidential primary receiving 41 percent. Muskie received 20 percent, Humphrey - 20.1 percent and Wallace - 15.4 percent.

Senator Humphrey and Senator McGovern are now battling today in the California presidential primary. Apparently the old Humphrey magic is still sparkling. Yesterday he said that he was purer than ivory and he didn't float. This man Humphrey is quite a character.

May 25, 1972

A number of pictures have appeared in the local Washington papers of President Nixon and other officials of the Soviet Union during the past few days. The President appears anything but happy. It may be that he is tired or the pressure is too much. The headlines yesterday stated that President Nixon and Soviet Communist Party Chief Brezhnev agreed on a joint manned space flight for 1975 and were in the process of putting final touches to a pact limiting nuclear arsenals. Another pact was agreed upon between Secretary of State Rogers and the Chairman of the Soviet Committee for Science and Technology

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which calls for U. S.--Soviet cooperation in scientific and technological fields. The space agreement sets up programs for a docking of Soviet-American spacecraft and an exchange of astronauts between the two ships in 1975. U. S. sources said the event is planned for June 1975. This all may be fine but we still have the war in Vietnam and everyday the Soviet Union is furnishing weapons and material to the North Vietnamese.

Some of the senators are very much concerned over the proposed limitation of nuclear arms pact which the parties apparently are working on. Senator Goldwater said he was concerned that the President is going to make a step that will be detrimental to our position in this world of power. Senator Jackson of Washington said that a new Russian missile which has been in development for a few years can carry a payload of more than 50 megatons which is the equivalent of 50 million tons of TNT. The Soviet Union apparently has developed this missile and any limitation as to number of missiles in the arsenal or as to development would place us way behind. I do hope that the President will not bite off more than he can chew before he leaves Russia. The mood of the Senate and the House is not good and he could be repudiated.

Our Speaker, Carl Albert, will if he

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is not careful go down in history as the weakest Speaker of the 20th century. He is subject to pressures from all sides and has no courage. It may be that his two heart attacks have placed him in a position mentally and physically where he simply agrees in order to prevent trouble. One day he takes a position and after some of the wild-eyed liberals threaten him he then does an about face. He has just about lost all of the respect that he ever had from the south and the border states. No Speaker can survive without a solid front in the south and the border states. Mr. Rayburn knew this full well and with all of his faults, John McCormack knew this and has said many times on the Floor that anyone who mistreats the south and the border states in the Democratic Party is asking for trouble. The revenue-sharing bill has placed Albert in an untenable position and one that will cause him trouble from here on in. He has agreed to ignore the rules of the House in regard to appropriations and issues statements that the need is so great that rules must be set aside to accomplish the demands of those that are pressuring him everyday. Personally I have liked Carl Albert but certainly never believed he would be a strong Speaker while at the same time I had hoped that he at least would be a fair Speaker.

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May 30, 1972

The most famous love story of the 20th century ended last week with the death of the Duke of Windsor, the man who gave up the British throne to marry the woman he loved, Wallis Warfield. He will be buried in England and will long be remembered.

President Nixon completed his summit talks in Moscow on Monday and before leaving extended an invitation to the three big Soviet leaders to visit the United States--Communist Party Chief Leonid I. Brezhnev, President Nikolai V. Podgorny and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin. They accepted the President's invitation and the visit will take place after the November elections.

Before leaving Moscow the Soviet Union and the United States signed a declaration of principles committing both countries to seek peaceful solutions in their disputes.

Just three hours after proudly signing in the Kremlin the final accords that project new American-Soviet ties in the nuclear and space age the Russians suffered a mortification on the ground from old-fashioned engine failure. One of the four engines of the Soviet Ilyushian-52 jetliner that was to carry President

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and Mrs. Nixon from Moscow to Kiev in a gesture of Soviet prestige and hospitality failed just before takeoff. The mishap could not have happened at a more embarrassing point. The major Soviet objective in the summit was to validate equality and parity with the United States. After waving goodbye President and Mrs. Nixon entered the plane and three of the engines started up without any difficulty but the fourth failed. Suddenly all of the engines were cut off and about an hour later another plane was pulled up and the President and Mrs. Nixon boarded the second plane which had no difficulty taking off.

The Soviet Union leaders must really have been embarrassed.

The Joint Committee on Printing announced last week that before extensions could be inserted in the Congressional Record which exceeded two pages the member must first state the cost of printing and then an objection can be made to the insertion. This was brought on by this woman Bella Abzug who is here representing a New York City district. Mrs. Abzug, a leading advocate of women's liberation placed in the Record on May 2nd a voluminous brief supporting her proposed bill to lift all legal restrictions on abortions. The material filled 136 pages in the Record and cost the taxpayers of

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this country \$18,000. The cost per page of the Congressional Record is \$150 and this woman along with Representative Dellums of California have been using the Congressional Record for purposes such as this now for several months. Mrs. Abzug said she felt that she was accommodating her colleagues in the House by putting the material together for them in the Record. This was a right silly answer and just goes to show that we have in the House a number of right unusual people.

During the weekend a gunman shooting at everything that moved killed three persons and wounded eight others outside a shopping mall where Senator Everett Jordan, Democrat of North Carolina, was campaigning. He then killed himself when he heard the police sirens. This is the second shooting where candidates for public office were involved. On the front page of the papers showing the results of the North Carolina shooting appeared a picture of Alabama Governor George C. Wallace in a wheelchair in the Holy Cross Hospital where he is recovering from gunshot wounds inflicted in the State of Maryland. Jordan, by the way, ran second in the primary and Nick Galifianakis, a Greek member of the House of Representatives almost secured the nomination without a runoff. He ran first and secured 49.6 percent of the vote cast.

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In his race for reelection Senator Jordan ran second and now in the runoff which takes place in a few days may have a chance to run first. The word is out here on the Hill that Galifanakis will probably beat him in the runoff.

Thousands of people are attending Transpo 72 at Dulles Airport. Some 200,000 people attended Transpo yesterday. The Department of Transportation along with certain other groups are in charge of this transportation exposition.

May 31, 1972

It just so happens that the President's plane lands in time for him to address a joint session of Congress tomorrow night. The time will be 9:30 and he should have an audience of millions. I can say this for the President--he is really playing every key on the board.

I presented the District of Columbia appropriation bill for fiscal year 1973 to the full Committee this morning. For the first time in many years the amount recommended is less than the amount appropriated for the previous fiscal year and is \$25,226,000 less than the amount requested. The total amount of the budget as presented is \$875,662,000. This amount together with the federal grant assistance programs which total \$291,924,000 makes a

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total of \$1,167,586,800. When you add the federal reimbursements and private donations totaling \$1,782,400 you get a total of \$1,179,369,200. The budget for the Commonwealth of Kentucky and for some eight or nine other states is less each year than the amount which the District of Columbia will receive. For instance, in Kentucky we have 3,348,000 people and in the District of Columbia under the 1970 census we had 756,510 people. Now in the District it is estimated that there are only 741,000 people. The budget in Kentucky is just barely over \$1 billion each year which is slightly smaller than the District of Columbia amount. For fiscal year 1972 not including federal grants and private donations the District had \$1,014,230,700. The amount requested for fiscal year 1973 was \$900,888,000. We cut Capitol Outlay \$18,536,000 and operating expenses \$6,690,000. The federal payment that we recommend this year is \$185 million. When you add the \$185 million together with the \$291,924,800 you get a total of \$476,925,800 which is the amount that the federal government is contributing to the operation of our nation's capital. In 1963 the federal payment was \$30 million and now it is \$185 million. When I was first elected a member of the Committee on Appropriations the federal payment was \$20 million.

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This is the ninth consecutive year that a budget out of balance has been submitted for the District of Columbia. We presented a balanced budget to the full Committee and it was accepted without amendment changing any of the amounts. The city of Washington is attempting to operate three colleges--the District of Columbia Teachers' College, Federal City College and Washington Technical Institute. The last two are new colleges and the first one has been in existence for many years. The Justice Department is now investigating embezzlement matters concerning the District of Columbia Teachers' College and the Federal City College. In the city of Washington we have 481 employees receiving over \$25,000 a year for salary. The Commissioner's salary is \$40,000. No other city in the world has a situation such as this one. We approved 983 new positions out of the 1,213 positions requested. 144 were for the new superior court; 339 for the Department of Corrections and 153 for the Narcotics Treatment Administration. Our bill carries a limitation keeping the total number of positions in the District of Columbia at 39,619. When you consider this number with the total number of residents at 741,000 you can see how many are working for the city. The amount we recommended for the Metropolitan Police Department was \$95,044,300. The amount for education totalled \$179,526,000.

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\$146,476,600 of this amount is for public schools. During the present fiscal year of 1972 there are 141,411 pupils in the schools. It is estimated that there will only be 140,700 during the fiscal year 1973. This means an expenditure of \$1257 per capita. This is probably the highest in the United States. For recreation we recommended \$13,860,000. For human resources we recommended \$208,709,000 with welfare to receive \$89,541,200. At the present time there are 106,000 people in the city on welfare. It is estimated that 124,400 will be on welfare in fiscal year 1973. When you consider 124,400 along with the total population figure of 741,000 you get a true picture of the situation. We recommended \$21,711,000 for highways and traffic and \$33,498,000 for rapid rail transit. For Capitol Outlay we recommended \$131,394,000. \$149,930,000 was requested. Instead of 49 automobiles and chauffeurs there will be three next year. Just to think that 49 city employees had automobiles and chauffeurs. Next year there will be a chauffeur and automobile for the Commissioner and for the Chief of the Fire Department and the Chief of Police. The provision concerning meters and cabs will remain in the bill.

President Nixon flew from Kiev in the Soviet Union to Tehran to visit the Shah of Iran. Shortly after landing and

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during his 22-hour visit the President agreed to lay wreath at the tomb of the Shah's father, Reza Shah. Two sticks of dynamite went off one-half hour before the President and Shah were to begin the ceremony. But the President and the Shah went through with the ceremony after a security check and a 45-minute delay. In another incident during the day the U. S. advisor to the Iranian Air Force, Brigadier General Harold L. Price suffered broken legs when his car ran over an explosive device. Earlier a bomb went off in the alley outside of the U. S. Information Service building in Tehran breaking 35 windows.

June 1, 1972

President Nixon is in Warsaw, Poland today and judging from the newspapers, he received his greatest welcome in Poland. This was quite a change from the reception that he received in Iran. His visit in Iran was marred by a series of terrorist explosions against American and other installations. He will leave Poland during the day and arrive in Washington shortly before 9:00 tonight. His address to a joint session of Congress will take place at 9:30.

Two of the Democratic leaders in the Congress introduced legislation yesterday that would close and force the reexamina-

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tion of almost every major loophole in the federal tax laws between now and 1976. Wilbur Mills, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee introduced a bill in the House and Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield introduced one in the Senate. This, of course, took the Nixon Administration by surprise and shortly after the introduction of the two bills the Nixon Administration issued a qualified endorsement of the plan. This is one key that the President failed to strike but he is missing very few these days.

Fighting still continues in South Vietnam and the North Vietnamese are continuing their march to take all of Kontum. The United States aircraft are bombing around the clock attempting to shut off supplies and blow up petroleum depots. We lost some ten or fifteen men yesterday and the situation does not appear to be good. If there was any move made in either Moscow or China to help us bring this war to a close, the word has not been received by the North Vietnamese.

June 2, 1972

President Nixon in his speech to a joint session of Congress last night said that his trip to Moscow will go a long way toward bringing about peace throughout the world. His agreement with the Soviet Union in a limitation of arms

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will without question be sufficient for the maintenance of our security and the protection of our vital interests, said the President. There are a number of members in the Senate who are ready to contest this statement and my guess is that before the treaty is ratified there will be quite a bit of rhetoric.

One of the things that I enjoy at a joint session of Congress is the opportunity to watch the expression on the faces of the ambassadors, ministers and charge de affairs of some 120 countries who march down the aisle and take their seats in the chamber just before the President arrives to make his speech. These men and women are of all sizes and colors and some wear right unusual garb. You cannot pay too much attention to the applause from the Republican side or the Democratic side but you can get a right good picture by simply watching the expressions on the faces of all the representatives of the different governments who attend the ceremony. Most of the ambassadors, of course, are unusual men and are trained in government. The same applies to a number of the other representatives who attend but regardless of experience and training certain statements made by the President are reflected in the facial expressions of those in attendance. Regardless of control you can note the change in the facial expressions

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and this is one of the pleasures that I have always enjoyed when we have joint sessions. I always sit in that section of the chamber where I can see all of the representatives of the different governments and this way watch their reaction to the remarks made by the President.

In coming back to the Rayburn Building last night on the little train Paul Rogers of Florida and Senator Pell of Rhode Island were on the train in the seat just in front of me. Paul Rogers asked me what I thought of the President's speech. I informed him that I enjoyed the President's speech and he immediately replied that I still was not answering his question. I stated further that according to my best recollection I saw my first circus when I was six years old. This was the Ringling Brothers circus and was during the period before they had a consolidation of Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey. Last night reminded me somewhat of a circus. The President said very little that we had not heard before either on television or seen in the newspaper and without any question of a doubt, the President's trips so far have been right successful politically but as far as producing benefits for our country, I am not too well convinced at this time that this will be the outcome. A better communication system with communist Russia and China may be of some

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assistance in the future and reluctantly I guess I should admit Lt.

June 5, 1972

Angela Davis was acquitted of all charges in California yesterday. A jury of seven women and five men found that she was not guilty of murder, kidnapping or criminal conspiracy. This was the case in which the judge was led out of the courtroom with a noose around his neck and shot just outside of the courthouse. Angela Davis was charged with furnishing the guns and setting up the plan for stopping the trial of the case which resulted in the death of the judge. This verdict comes as a real shock to the people generally throughout the fifty states.

The Tuesday presidential primary in California may decide as to whether or not Senator H. H. Humphrey will continue on as a candidate. It now appears that Senator McGovern is so liberal that he makes former President Franklin D. Roosevelt appear as a conservative. In the House we have a number of wild-eyed liberals who have for several years now made every effort to turn this country a round. Senator McGovern is in the same category but the ultra liberals in the House are scared to death because they do not believe that McGovern can win in

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November. You should hear them cry and moan over the fact that McGovern may go on to be nominated and a great many of them might go down in defeat with him. This is a serious matter and for ten days now a number of Democratic governors and leaders throughout the country are urging that a stop McGovern move be made even though it may appear to be too late.

June 6, 1972

Outgoing Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally will begin a month-long trip to South America, South Asia and Europe today for formal discussions on international trade, economic development and any subject that his hosts wish to discuss. The President and Connally have had their pictures taken on several occasions during the past few days and it makes me believe that maybe Connally is being considered to take Vice President Agnew's place on the ticket in November.

The Administration is requesting that the debt ceiling be raised to \$465 billion through February of next year. The debt, according to the Administration, is just under \$430 billion and that it will be almost to \$465 billion by February. The last time we raised the debt ceiling we carried it up to \$450 billion with the ceiling to revert back to \$400 billion on June 30th of this year. There are a

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number of members in Congress who believe that tax reform should be tied to the debt ceiling and every attempt possible be made to seal off 54 major tax loopholes which appear in the tax laws today. The Administration is against this proposal.

The recent North Vietnamese invasion into South Vietnam is costing our country an extra \$16.7 million a day and could push the new military budget up another \$5 billion, according to Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird. He informed our Committee on Appropriations that there would be a saving of \$650 million as a result of the strategic arms limitation talks. My Chairman expressed dismay at the financial picture insofar as the military is concerned and said that he had hoped that an arms control agreement would save money. He inquired of Laird if the Vietnam war could go on for four or five years now with varying degrees of intensity and Laird answered that it could.

The Duke of Windsor was buried yesterday.

June 7, 1972

We completed general debate on the District of Columbia Appropriations bill yesterday and we will read the bill under the five-minute rule today and have the

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vote on final passage. The reason for the delay over to today was brought about as a result of four primaries yesterday. In one of the primaries in California, George Miller, the Chairman of the Space Committee, which is one of the 21 standing committees of the House, was defeated in his bid for reelection. According to my information, Mr. Miller is about 80 years old and notwithstanding the fact that he was chairman of a right exciting committee at the time, this was simply not enough to reelect him.

These Washington newspapers really amaze me. The stories that you read from time to time are right hilarious. In some instances actually they try to be correct. I use the word try because in many instances a correct reporting of the situation is not quite exciting enough. In this morning's Washington Post appeared an article entitled, "Council Branded As 'Stupid'". This article is as follows:

"Rep. William H. Hatcher (D-Ky.) yesterday called the District City Council stupid for contending that Congress has forced it to agree to increase the city real estate tax rate by 12 cents.

'Just how stupid can you get?' said Hatcher, chairman of the District Appropriations Subcommittee, as he stood on the House floor to describe how the

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Council blamed him and his Subcommittee for the tax increase.

'This committee had nothing to do with that (the tax increase). The budget was presented to us by the city,' Natcher said.

About 50 House members on the floor at the time applauded Natcher's remarks as the Subcommittee chairman opened debate on a bill that would appropriate a \$875.5 million budget for the District of Columbia in the fiscal year that begins July 1.

Del. Walter E. Fauntroy (D-D.C.) was not present during the nearly two-hour discussion of the budget. Voting on the measure is scheduled for today.

'I wish the delegate from the District of Columbia--the first elected representative from the District--were here to listen,' Rep. Ancher Nelsen (R-Minn.) told the House. Nelsen, ranking Republican member of the House District Committee, helped lead a fight two years ago to create the non-voting delegate post.

Fauntroy, reached later, said he had planned to be on the floor for the debate but was delayed at a funeral.

Natcher's comments about the Council

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were unusual for him. He rarely criticizes city officials.

In addition to describing the Council as stupid, he also accused that body of trying 'to make changes not in the interest of the nation's capital.'

He specifically referred only to the Council's refusal to increase the real estate tax rate by 30 cents as originally requested by Mayor Walter E. Washington.

Last month the Council refused to agree to increase the tax rate by a compromise 12 cents after Council Chairman John Nevius said that Natcher's Subcommittee threatened to block action on the Budget without the tax increase.

Subsequently, the Council found no such threat had been made and voted to agree to increase the tax.

Rep. William J. Scherle (R-Iowa), who last week accused District officials of 'stealing us blind,' yesterday told the House that 'home rule. . . is a lot of baloney.'

'If the present D. C. government is an example of what home rule is like I feel sorry for the citizens. . .,' Scherle said.

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Rep. Robert Giaino (D-Conn.), who last year led the fight to obtain release of millions of dollars in city subway funds that had been blocked by the Appropriations Committee, praised Scherle.

'Unfortunately, I think there is a great deal of frustration on the part of members of the Committee in trying to cut out waste,' Giaino said.

As one example, Giaino cited a U. S. General Accounting Office report accusing Gen. Hassan Jeru Ahmed's Blackman's Development Center of spending federal drug treatment money on cars and real estate.

The only defense of the city government came from Natcher, 'In fairness to the District, we have problems here that are problems in all large cities.' He also said the mayor is 'trying to do a good job.'

The Appropriations Committee included \$33.5 million in subway funds in the pending bill. Natcher fought appropriation of subway money last year on the grounds the city had failed to move to build freeways ordered by Congress.

Yesterday, he told the House that President Nixon had written him May 9th pledging that the city would build the Three Sisters Bridge and other roads

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delayed in court suits."

June 8, 1972

McGovern is on his way. He won in California, New Jersey, South Dakota and New Mexico.

We reported out the appropriations bill yesterday for the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. This bill contains a total of \$28,179,519,500. If you count the trust funds in the social security and railroad retirement programs, you have a total of about \$79 billion. We increased this bill over the budget \$912,023,000. \$300 million of the amount is in education and \$600 million is in health.

June 12, 1972

When I presented the District of Columbia appropriations bill for fiscal year 1973, I was forced to call my friend Representative Scherle in a nice way since he had in one fell swoop indicted all District of Columbia employees with the statement that they were incompetent political hacks and were stealing us blind. Scherle has only been a member of our subcommittee for two years and enjoys the publicity that he is receiving by virtue of his statements. In Saturday's

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Evening Star appeared a cartoon which was right unusual. The city of Washington is dressed in a colonial uniform with a cup in hand selling pencils and Scherle is screaming at the top of his voice pointing at the District maintaining that he is stealing us blind. Opposite the cartoon is an editorial entitled "Brickbats and Praise." This editorial is as follows:

"For those few members of Congress who never see anything good in the District of Columbia, consideration of the city budget presents a perennial chance to let fly with the brickbats. And the opportunity certainly was not passed up on the House floor this week.

Representative Scherle of Iowa-- who earlier had characterized city officials as a bunch of "incompetents" and "political hacks" who are "stealing us blind"--was back in that same hate grove. In view of the "mismanagement, hypocrisy and total arrogance" which he had encountered as a second-year member of the House District Appropriations subcommittee, Scherle said, he would cast a "protest" vote against the entire budget.

But then a most unusual thing happened.

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Subcommittee Chairman Natcher, in an extended response which conceded that his group has had its frustrations, asserted that "we have a number of outstanding people in our District government, and I say to you frankly that they are trying to do a good job." Mayor Washington, he said, "is making a good commissioner. He has his problems every day, and they are serious."

Representative Davis of Wisconsin, the subcommittee's ranking Republican member, followed up. No such "blanket indictment" as Scherle's, he said, "can be justified. I think it would do harm if this record were not made clear." In much the same vein, Representative Nelsen of Minnesota asserted that the mayor had done a "remarkably good job in the circumstances under which he had to work."

Our purpose in recounting this episode is not to suggest that all's well with the District government, or that there are no weak links in the chain. There are. Some of the complaints cited by Scherle, and by the subcommittee, itself, fully warranted criticism. But some significant advances, as Natcher and his colleagues noted, are being made, and we hope that the Nelsen Commission report on governmental efficiency--when it finally emerges--will stimulate further

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improvements.

In the meantime, it occurs to us that a couple of other aspects of the exchange cited above merit the consideration of both the citizens of Washington and Congress as a whole.

Those House members less aware than Natcher, Davis or Nelsen of the intricate relationship between the District and Congress should understand that the city's resources are extremely restricted, that the limited authority of the government is at least in part responsible for some of its difficulties, and that no one more desires a greater degree of autonomy over local affairs than the city's officials.

All our readers also should be aware, on the other hand, that the budget voted by the House the other day, which happened to be responsive to the city government's requests in virtually every major respect, did not just turn out that way by accident. It reflected an immense expenditure of time and interest by a relatively few congressmen--specifically by such members as Natcher--who surface frequently as public villains but whose positive contributions seldom get the credit they deserve.

Had Scherle's irresponsible tirade

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gone unanswered, there might have been real cause for alarm about the future of this city. But it was answered, effectively, in terms which should be persuasive to a majority in Congress."

Representative Don Riegle of Michigan served for 3½ years as a member of the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia Budget. He has long hair and has had his ups and downs politically and otherwise. He is conscientious and sincere in his beliefs but is so far out in left field that as a Republican member of the House certainly he is very much misunderstood by the President and the other members of the Republican Party in the House and in the Senate. He kept a diary from April 1971 to March 1972. He has recently written a story entitled, "O Congress." In this story he explains why it was that he and his wife divorced and he married the little lady in his office and why he has fallen out with the President along with other matters. His daily routine and efforts to assist Representative McCloskey who for several months was running against President Nixon in preferential primaries. McCloskey, of course, had dropped out now and finally succeeded in being renominated to the House. A number of statements have been made about the members that will not be appreciated by the members. He made a nice statement about me as Chair-

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man of the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia Budget and the manner in which I handled the subcommittee as chairman.

Some twenty years ago we had a terrific fire in the Capitol Building down in the basement section. The fire started in two large storage rooms where books, materials, paint and other supplies were stored. It appeared for a few minutes as if the fire might spread throughout the entire building. Several years after the fire it was decided that these rooms should be cleared out because the Chief of the Fire Department said that he could no longer be responsible unless the fire hazard was eliminated. I believe I have recorded part of this in my journal several years ago. After the Library of Congress was notified to take all of the books or as many as they wanted which were in a damaged condition, the members were notified and I sailed over because I believed that there were some valuable books to be had. I succeeded in obtaining three broken sets of the Annals, two broken sets of the Debates and several volumes of the Globe. I sent one broken set of each to Western Kentucky University and Kentucky Wesleyan. Brescia had not started at this time. Finally, I succeeded in obtaining a complete set of the Annals and of the Debates. There are 42 volumes of the Annals and 29 volumes of the Debates. First we had the Annals, then the Debates,

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then the Globe, then the Congressional Record. I later bought the first bound set of the Congressional Record which started in the year 1873. The Annals were not printed until 1824. Up to that time, the clerk of each body kept the records in longhand in large ledgers and used a very abbreviated system. In 1824 a resolution was passed directing that the history of the Congress up to that time be printed because the old records might be lost. A man by the name of Gates was contracted with and the Annals were printed. On page one of Volume I of the Annals we have notations to the effect that a quorum could not be secured in the House and the Senate for several days and finally when the quorum was secured, the Constitution of the United States of America was accepted. I would not take anything for my sets and even though some of the spines are burnt off and some of the books are damaged right bad, I have made no effort to have them repaired.

The Johns Hopkins University Press has recently announced that the documentary history of the first Congress of the United States will soon be published. There will be 18 volumes and Volume I will be the Senate legislative journal. Volume VI will be the House journal. The little brochure which was mailed out concerning this new publication said that despite the obvious need for a complete

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documentary record of the work of the first federal Congress, until now no such record has been compiled. The Annals of Congress have long been recognized as fragmentary and inaccurate and since neither the Senate nor the House recorded all of their discussions and debates, a full account of their proceedings must be sought in contemporary letters, newspapers and periodicals and in the shorthand notes of reporters who attended House sessions. This statement, of course, is being made in order to help sell this documentary history.

Over the weekend Wilbur Mills, the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, said that if Senator Edward Kennedy was drafted at the Democratic convention in Miami in July, he would, if requested, run with him as vice president. For months now Wilbur Mills has been campaigning for president and has received no recognition in any of the states with the exception of his home state of Arkansas. As chairman of the Ways and Means Committee he is one of the most powerful men in Congress but after announcing that he would be a candidate for president he then started changing. Instead of a five percent increase in social security, Mr. Mills is now for a twenty percent increase. He knows full well that a twenty percent increase at this time would seriously affect the whole structure of social security. This was to meet the demands of

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the other candidates who are running for president and in a number of other instances has done a complete about face in several legislative matters which, to me, are right unusual. Up to the time that he announced for president he was an ultra-conservative and now he is a conservative one day and a liberal the next. McGovern has over 900 delegate votes sewed up and only has to have 1,509 to win. A movement is underway now to stop McGovern and since Wilbur Mills has been saying all along that under no circumstances would he give up the chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means to accept the office of vice president, his move yesterday comes as quite a surprise to some people. I have believed all along that he was simply running to be recognized and hoping that one of the candidates would ask him to run on the ticket as vice president. Up to the time that he started changing his philosophy from day to day he might have made a right formidable candidate for the office of vice president. His health is not too good and I understand that he is now a rich man.

When the President boarded the Soviet Union's plane in Moscow to fly to Kiev and the fourth engine failed to start the Russian leaders boarded the plane to entertain the President and Mrs. Nixon until another plane could be pulled up to take the place of the disabled one.

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The Commissar of Aviation came aboard to explain what the trouble was and Brezhnev turned to the President and inquired as to what they should do to the Commissar of Aviation. He laughed when he said it, of course, and the President immediately said that he should be promoted because the engine failed on the ground. The President, at times, really has a quick comeback.

June 13, 1972

This morning I attended a breakfast honoring 25 boys and girls who received awards from the REA co-ops in Kentucky. The trip to Washington is a part of the award and each year some of the outstanding young men and women in Kentucky make this trip. REA, to me, has produced many benefits for my home state and is one of the great achievements of the 20th Century. In Kentucky we now have East Kentucky generating plant and Big Rivers generating plant. Big Rivers has two plants--one of which is located on the line between Webster and Henderson Counties and the other is located in Hancock County on the Ohio River next to Harvey Aluminum. I succeeded in obtaining the loans for both of these generating plants and along with the TVA generating plant in Paradise, Kentucky and Kentucky Utilities steam plant, we have an abundance of electricity in our section of Kentucky. In addition

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to the steam plants that I have just mentioned, we purchase part of the power generated at Barkley and Kentucky Dams. In addition to electricity, we have Texas Gas Transmission Corporation in Owensboro with Western Kentucky Gas one of its subsidiaries. Southwestern Kentucky now has adequate power for any size industry and certainly an adequate supply for our farm population and for the small communities who are hooked on the line.

Today at noon I had lunch with the Associated Industries group from Kentucky. Some 75 businessmen who represent industries throughout the state were here for this luncheon and these gentlemen and their companies are members of the Associated Industries of Kentucky. Each year a luncheon is held for the congressional delegation in the House and the Senate and we each are presented for a short talk and then we hear from the leaders of industry concerning legislation pending and legislation necessary.

When you have committee meetings, appropriation bills on the Floor and a breakfast and luncheon, it makes a right full day. Today we had on the Floor the appropriation bill for the Department of Interior. The bill just passed on a rollcall vote. In this bill, we have the total sum of \$2,744,468,200. This was \$5,237,800 less than the amount requested

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For fiscal year 1973 and \$97,525,165 more than the amount that we appropriated for Fiscal year 1972.

June 14, 1972

David H. Pryor of Arkansas is serving his fourth term in the House. The year he was sworn in as a member the Committee on Ways and Means which, by the way, is the committee on committees on the Democratic side, placed him on the Appropriations Committee. During the 20th century only two or three members have succeeded in being named to the Appropriations Committee in the House during their first year in office. Since Arkansas had for a period of 100 years had a member on the Committee on Appropriations, Wilbur Mills decided that the new member from Arkansas should go on the committee and fill the vacancy created by the death of former Representative William Norrell who died while serving in Congress. All of us on the Committee on Appropriations welcomed our new member and made every effort to help him. Pryor has had quite a bit of experience in Washington. As a boy he served as a page in the House and later worked in one or two departments of the government. He was assigned to two subcommittees one of which was the District of Columbia Budget Subcommittee. Last year during all of our trials and tribulations Pryor never attended a single

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day of the hearings on the District of Columbia budget and when we took the bill to the floor and were confronted with the Giaino Amendment, Pryor ran up to me all out of breath and said certainly he was going to vote with the committee and would vote against the Giaino Amendment. When the vote was taken, Pryor voted for the Giaino Amendment. This was par for the course and I listened to his apology on two or three occasions after the vote but none were sincere.

For three or four years now he has taken quite an active part in investigations concerning rest homes. Here in Washington and in Maryland he would suddenly appear at one of the nursing homes and go in and volunteer his services to shave the men and to help wait on them. He touched the hearts of a lot of old people and, of course, it just so happened that the television cameras were located near the spot and the press secured a story which was circularized in Washington and throughout the State of Arkansas. We knew that he had something in mind other than helping old people. Six months ago he announced for the United States Senate and for the seat occupied by Senator John L. McClellan who is now an old man--some 76 years of age and who was seeking his sixth term. Pryor is 37 years of age. In the primary McClellan just barely obtained more votes

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than Pryor and one other young contestant by the name of Ted Boswell. This called for a runoff since McClellan did not secure fifty percent of the vote. In the runoff Ted Boswell threw his support to Pryor and Pryor with the backing of a lot of money from labor and the labor leaders set out to beat Senator McClellan. The election was yesterday and Senator McClellan defeated Pryor. With 2,490 of the 2,590 precincts reporting in by midnight last night McClellan received 234,436 which was 52 percent of the vote cast and Pryor received 216,902 votes which was 48 percent of the vote cast. Conceding the election shortly after 11:30 p.m. Pryor said that this is the first concession speech that he had every made in his life and he was not very good in making them. He said he took a big chance and no one urged him to do it and that he had no regrets. Senator McClellan will go on to victory in November and if he lives, will serve his sixth term in the United States Senate.

Senator Jordan of North Carolina is also an old man and he ran for reelection. After three or four years of doing nothing for his State of North Carolina and, in fact, only going home around Christmas time he was defeated in a runoff election by Galifanakis in the House who, by the way, is also a member of our Committee on Appropriations. Galifanakis is a wild-

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eyed liberal with long hair and is a long way from being elected. It is my understanding that a very able man is the Republican nominee in North Carolina for the Senate seat and has a good chance to win.

David Pryor is a likable fellow and I tried to help him for several years. We all worked with him and as a first term on our committee, at his age, he really had an opportunity to establish an outstanding record which would mean something to him in the future. Instead of using good judgment and spending more time working in the vineyard, he just decided to take one giant step and eliminate a right able old gentleman in the United States Senate.

We go to the floor today with our Labor-HEW appropriation bill. This is the one that we increased \$912 million and now the AFL-CIO and a number of other groups are insisting that an additional \$364 million be appropriated for education. We increased education over \$300 million and health over \$600 million. I received a letter in this morning's mail from Andrew J. Biemiller, the Director of the Department of Legislation for the AFL-CIO urging that I support the Hathaway amendment. Biemiller served in the House for a short time and is quite a character.

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June 15, 1972

For about three years moves have been made to prevent the use of DDT. Quite a battle has been going on between Agriculture and the Food and Drug Administration along with other federal agencies. The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency announced yesterday a ban on the pesticide DDT for crop production and non-health purposes effective December 31, 1972. This represents one of the most significant victories ever won by environmentalists. Further use of DDT will be permitted only for disease and health control and these only under stringent conditions. The manufacturer of DDT products immediately requested a federal appeals court to set aside the Ruckelshaus' order.

Presidential Assistant Henry Kissinger is going back to Peking for concrete consultations with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai next week. So far the Administration has not indicated as to whether or not the main purpose for the trip relates to ending the war in Vietnam. Since President Nixon's trip to Peking moves have been made to normalize relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China. Since the admission of communist China to the United Nations organization under our objection, a lot of the opposition to communist China has died down in this country. Any country with 600 to

When the injunction suit was filed by the law firm of Covington and Burling here in Washington, a great many people were right startled due to the fact that this particular law firm does not ordinarily engage in this type of a case. A prestigious law firm and one that has a great many clients. I was amazed when this law firm filed the suit and so were the commissioners who were in charge in the City of Washington at that time. The reorganization had not taken place and we still had three commissioners--two commissioners and an engineer commissioner. I recall distinctly that all of the commissioners were amazed when they heard that this particular law firm had filed the suit. I later found out why it was that this law firm was in the case. Charles Horky was in the White House and the President's representative for the District of Columbia affairs. This man Horky lives in Maryland and was one of the associates in the law firm of Covington and Burling. He has always been over on the side of the dissidents--the Marion Berlys, Julius Robsons and Sammy Abbots. It just so happens that his law firm was the one that filed the suit and then the word passed around that a fee close to \$200,000 was to be paid. During two or three of the marches here in Washington, buckets

700 million people, of course, cannot be completely ignored.

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were passed around and money collected with the word passed around that a portion would be used to pay the lawyers in this particular case.

Yesterday the lawyers who handled the suit attempting to block construction of the Three Sisters Bridge filed their claim with the District and federal governments for attorneys fees. The city and federal government want to build the bridge and are defendants in the suit. The action was filed on behalf of several citizens groups and has brought a delay in construction of the bridge and the enforcement of the Highway Acts of 1968 and 1970. In the motion filed in The U. S. Court of Appeals on May 9th, the lawyers argued that they had prevented the dissipation of public money in the amount that it would cost to build the bridge and thus had benefited the public. This, according to their motion, makes them eligible to be paid a legal fee out of the public treasury. The lawyers are asking for government reimbursement of \$2,621.38 in expenses and a reasonable fee for 857 hours of legal work. Though the motion does not ask that the fee be paid at any specific hourly rate, it does cite as prevailing rates of compensation other cases in which fees of \$55, \$75 and \$128 an hour were ordered. At \$55 an hour the fee would amount to \$47,135. At \$75 an hour it would come to \$64,275, and

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\$128 an hour, the fee would be \$109,696.

Of course, the District government and the federal government have denied payment of this fee and both have signed motions in opposition to the request for legal fees from the two governments. According to the Justice Department, it is well established that unless specifically authorized by statute, costs cannot be taxed against the United States, and Congress has clearly established that attorneys fees may not be awarded in this type of litigation.

We continue along with Three Sisters and as we proceed the developments become more startling to say the least. This man Horsky is no longer in the White House and I presume that he is back in the law firm of Covington and Burling. Certainly the federal government and District government will not pay this prestigious law firm for getting into a lawsuit that they had no business in and if by any stretch of the imagination a claim is filed by the District of Columbia government, I am positive as to just what the action of our committee would be.

June 16, 1972

Over the years Bryson B. Rash of NRC-TV has broadcast editorials which have been anything but complimentary. Just for

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a change this past week Mr. Rash on radio and television had this editorial:

"The House has approved an \$875 million budget for the District and we are grateful.

It wasn't easy.

The report of the Appropriations Committee contained a supplemental view on the District budget offered by Congressman William Scherle of Iowa. It was a bitter and intemperate attack on District officials and local government.

Among other things Representative Scherle, a member of the D. C. Appropriations Subcommittee said, 'never before in my experience in government have I witnessed such a concerted effort on the part of individuals in positions of responsibility to cover up boondoggles, waste and mismanagement. Many cases border on outright fraud. The arrogance and duplicity displayed by these witnesses (from the District government) is sickening.'

At one point Representative Scherle declared -- with few exceptions they are stealing us blind.

In contrast to the unwarranted attack by Representative Scherle was the closing statement made at the budget hearings by

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Chairman William H. Natcher of the D. C. Appropriations Subcommittee. He told Mayor Washington -- 'We have asked questions and they have been answered. We certainly appreciate it.' Representative Natcher continued, 'You have a lot of good people around you, Mr. Washington. We have our problems in our Capital City but we don't have problems in, 'a number of city government departments.' He named them and concluded, 'So it speaks well for our city.'

Those are the words and feelings of a responsible Member of Congress. We have had our differences with Representative Natcher in the past, but for his work on an excellent D. C. budget and his defense of city officials and the local government -- we salute him."

The appropriation bill for the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare passed in the House last night. The final bill exceeds the budget \$1,300,000,000 and, of course, when the bill reaches the Senate additional money will be added. This places the President in a position where he can veto this bill and have very little trouble worrying about the House overriding.

On Wednesday of this week the President of Mexico, Luis Echeverria, addressed a joint session of Congress. In his speech

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he criticized severely those powers that wished to reduce world politics to agreements between powerful nations. He said he found it impossible to understand why the United States does not use the same boldness and imagination that it applies to solving problems with its enemies to the solution of simple problems with its friends. This was quite a shocker and the joint session after the interpretation reacted accordingly with very little applause to this part of his speech. He spoke in Spanish and the interpreter sat by his side and repeated back the statements in English. This required some time and after the President read his prepared text he then made a second speech which was extemporaneous. It appeared for a short time as if he had come to spend the afternoon with us and continued stressing the fact that the United States had not been good to Mexico and that all barriers between the two countries should be removed. I wondered at the time when he continued speaking of barriers if he was referring not only to trade and commerce generally but also to the heroin and dope problem that we have on the border since apparently it is so easy to get it in from Mexico.

President Nixon made an unusual appeal to Congress yesterday to approve the Strategic Arms limitation agreements by September 1st and to vote new money to

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support a creditable defense system. He invited to the White House the Committees on Foreign Relations, Armed Services and Joint Atomic Energy both from the House and Senate and during the briefing he permitted Mr. Kissinger to answer questions. This, of course, placed Kissinger in a position then where he could, with the backing of the White House, refuse to come to the Hill to testify before the proper committees.

June 17, 1972

The Evening Star apparently is just pleading for a fight on the Floor when the bill which would authorize the federal government to guarantee payment of the \$1.2 billion in rapid transit bonds is up for action. The other newspapers here in Washington have made no comments along this line and I guess the Evening Star would be real disappointed if a fight did not result. In yesterday's Star appeared an article entitled, "Metro Bond Bill Faces Floor Fight." This article is as follows:

"The Metro bond bill has cleared the House District Committee with ease, but it may run into stiff opposition when it reaches the House floor for a vote on June 26th.

So far, there has been little public

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opposition by House members to the measure, which would provide a federal guarantee to back up \$1.2 billion in Metro revenue bonds.

But congressional sources said yesterday that they expect Rep. William Natcher, D-Ky., and Rep. H. R. Gross, R-Iowa, to oppose the bill vigorously on the floor.

Supporters of the bond legislation are not concerned about the efforts of Gross, since his opposition to a bill that might increase public expenditures is regarded as routine. But Natcher's opposition is worrying the bill's proponents.

'Gross is Gross, but Natcher is something else,' said a House source, adding that the Kentuckian is a powerful figure partly because he is chairman of the House District Appropriations subcommittee.

Natcher has clashed before with the Nixon administration and local officials over a subway issue. He withheld \$72.5 million in Metro construction funds for nearly two years before the full House overruled him in December.

The administration, particularly Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe, has expressed strong support for the bond bill, as have a variety of local governing bodies

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and regional agencies.

Officials of the Washington area subway agency say that swift passage of the bond bill is crucial if they are to have enough money to move ahead with Metro construction.

The agency was unable to market the bonds at a reasonable rate of interest without the federal guarantee, officials said. But they added that they will be able to begin selling them immediately upon enactment of the guarantee and start receiving funds from the sales shortly after that.

The \$1.2 billion represents 40 percent of the estimated \$3 billion cost of building the 98-mile Metro rapid rail system.

The Senate District Committee has taken no action on the bond legislation up to now, waiting instead for its House counterpart to act first.

But the Senate committee is now expected to report out the bond bill soon for a vote on the Senate floor."

Ordinarily I do not agree with everything I read in the David Lawrence column. In fact, most times I disagree. This week in his column Mr. Lawrence writes about the Angela Davis trial in California,

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and the title of his article is "Beyond Any Reasonable Doubt." The people in this country generally were amazed at the outcome of the Angela Davis trial and certainly did not expect an acquittal. This case was a circumstantial evidence case strictly speaking and ownership of the guns was established insofar as Angela Davis was concerned and also the books belonging to her were in the briefcase which was used to carry the guns into the courtroom. The jury was properly instructed concerning guilt beyond a reasonable doubt and Mr. Lawrence explains the situation insofar as the jury is concerned and the failure of the prosecutor to establish guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. In following this case in the papers, I believe that the court was meticulous in handling the whole thing and apparently this circumstantial evidence case did not contain the necessary facts to convince the jurors that there was a conspiracy and Angela Davis was guilty.

The present Supreme Court is handing down some right unusual rulings. Recently, the Supreme Court held that the fact that a private club refused to admit blacks was not sufficient reason for the state or the county to cancel their alcohol license. The case provides that the private club has the right to deny certain people as members and to deny service to blacks. This, of course, is almost an

The Vietnam war is a strange war. A general is disciplined for violating the rules in attacking an enemy who has killed over 50,000 Americans. Leading newspapers praise the front-runner for the Democratic presidential nomination due to his stand concerning the war and anticipate his victory in tones of satisfaction. Many Americans identify themselves with the foe. By a single vote, the House Foreign Affairs Committee defeats a resolution requiring withdrawal of our forces from Vietnam by October 1st subject to release of prisoners of war. Apparently, a mixed-up United States is in need of a clear-cut decision on what it is doing and intends to do and Mr. Nixon has decided to lead the parade. Recently, Republican leaders met with President Nixon and after the meeting he emerged with a new line of attack. It followed, in the main, the President's address to a joint session of Congress following his trip from Moscow. It is a direct appeal to patriotism. The President maintains that we must not emerge from Vietnam with our honor stained and when this statement was made to the joint session, I recall distinctly that there was considerable applause. In other words, the issue of sabotaging President Nixon's attempt to bring peace in Vietnam and establishing a new relationship with Russia and China and to continue military

about face.

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security for our country is the issue that the Nixon administration will use in the coming campaign.

June 19, 1972

One of the five men arrested early Saturday morning in the attempt to bug the Democratic National Committee headquarters here in Washington is the salaried security coordinator for President Nixon's reelection committee. The suspect is former CIA employee James W. McCord who also holds a separate contract to provide security to the Republican National Committee according to GOP National Chairman Senator Bob Dole. This must be quite embarrassing to the Republicans.

Alabama Governor George C. Wallace underwent successful surgery yesterday for removal of a bullet from his spine, but the surgeons who performed the operation said they doubt that he would ever regain normal use of his legs. It is not an impossibility, the doctors said, but they do not expect it. The spinal cord was not severed but the damage, of course, was serious.

AFL-CIO President George Meany has summoned his two top political lieutenants to a meeting today to start answering all over again one of the key questions of the 1972 presidential campaign and that is will the union give organized support to

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George McGovern.

The primary election is being held today in New York State and I do hope that Ryan takes Bella out.

The commercial airline pilots voted to strike today. The U. S. Court of Appeals' order was sustained by the Supreme Court. The hijacking of planes has brought about this action and is becoming more serious each month.

The diplomats around the world today believe that a ceasefire will take place within the very near future and that the war in Vietnam may be over before the month of July expires.

June 21, 1972

Bella went down swinging--loud, noisy and vulgar. It never occurred to me that the people in New York City or in any state would ever send a person to represent them in the Congress such as this woman. The first day she arrived she made one of the most vulgar statements publicly to the doorkeeper that has ever been made on the Floor of the House and since that time has pushed her 189 pounds up and down the aisles in a very noisy manner. Mrs. Abzug moved over into the district of William F. Ryan, another liberal member of the House, and he beat

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Her. Today is a rainy, cool, mean day
But the news from New York should brighten
up the day for all of the decent members
of the House.

My friend, John J. Rooney who is one
of the senior members of our Committee on
Appropriations won in a very close race
with Allard Lowenstein, a former member of
the House and a carpetbagger who moved over
into his district and filed against him.
Jonathan Bingham defeated Scheuer. Bingham
and Scheuer are both members and were
placed in the same district.

Emanuel Celler, the dean of the
House, a Democrat, 83 years of age, and
Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary,
was defeated. If Manny Celler had been
reelected and served until February of
next year, he would have established the
all time record in the House. Carl Vin-
son of Georgia was here for fifty years
and Manny Celler would have had fifty
years and one month if he had won his
race and stayed until February of next
year. Manny Celler is a Jew and he was
defeated by a Jewess. This outcome was
really a surprise but Manny should have
known at his age that he certainly was
taking a chance.

It appears that Senator McGovern will
take at least 237 of the 248 delegate
votes in New York and this places him well

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over 1,300.

June 22, 1972

President Nixon's \$29.5 billion revenue-sharing bill passed its big test on the House floor yesterday by a comfortable margin of 223 to 185. This legislation will distribute more than \$5 billion a year in federal revenues to state and local governments for five years retroactive to last January 1st. Yesterday's test involved the procedural question of whether to have an open rule or a closed rule. The Rules Committee granted a closed rule and 185 of us believed that this should be an open rule and the bill should be subject to amendment. This is probably the most important vote that has been cast for ten years because it establishes a new precedent and one that all of us may be considerably worried about in the years to come. With a \$453 billion debt which requires \$21.6 billion to pay the interest each year, is not a sign or an indication that the federal government has any revenue to share as provided for by this bill. In the years to come the cities and states will demand more and more and it will be a political issue in every congressional and senatorial campaign as well as a major platform plank in each of our national convention platforms.

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Speaker Carl Albert called me and asked me to preside over the House during the general debate on this bill. We have eight hours general debate and worked rather late last night and will continue again at noon today.

June 23, 1972

The House passed yesterday and sent to the Senate President Nixon's bill to share \$29.5 billion in federal revenues with state and local governments over the next five years. The bill was approved by a vote of 274 to 122 after the House defeated 241 to 157 a proposal by Representative Byrnes, Republican of Wisconsin, to take six months and \$2.7 billion out of the five-year total.

President Nixon now says that unless Congress approves a continuing offensive nuclear weapons program, the hope of a second SALT agreement will be totally destroyed.

Former hurricane Agnes downgraded to a tropical storm, battered the eastern seaboard yesterday and all last night. Flooding is worse in Virginia, Maryland and Washington than at anytime during the 20th century. Scores of persons were dead or missing in the wake of the storm which earlier had left eighteen dead in Cuba and Florida. It finally moved out of the

Martha Mitchell, the wife of former Attorney General John Mitchell who, by the way, is now serving as President Nixon's campaign manager in his race for reelection really blew her top yesterday. For many months now Mrs. Mitchell has talked to almost any newspaper reporter who would stop and listen and she has the bad habit of disclosing secrets much to the embarrassment of her husband and the Nixon Administration. She is bitterly opposed to the action her husband has taken in politics and since the Democratic Campaign Committee offices were entered, the security forces who have been assigned to protect Mrs. Mitchell apparently are protecting her too well. She maintains that they entered her apartment and forcibly removed the telephone from her and as a result of the skimming she received

June 27, 1972

Washington area late last night and the tropical storm was dumping more rain today on Pennsylvania and New York. The rivers and small creeks in Virginia are all flooding and a number of the cities have already suffered millions of dollars in damages. Rock Creek Park which is used by thousands of motorists each day coming to work is closed off and will remain this way for at least a week. It takes me a little over an hour to come to work and the traffic is bumper-to-bumper.

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bruises and scratches over her body. She then finally somehow or other got to another telephone and issued an ultimatum that she is leaving her husband, John Mitchell, until he decides to leave his job as President Nixon's campaign manager. Mrs. Mitchell left Washington and flew to California and I presume that her husband was well pleased with the fact that she was no longer in Washington for a few days and then after another skirmish with those who have been ordered to keep her quiet and guard her, she flew to New York where she has taken up residence at the Westchester Country Club in Rye, New York. Mrs. Mitchell says that they are afraid of her honesty and that she is strictly a political prisoner. If Mrs. Mitchell could tell all she knows, it might be that the President and a number of others in his Administration would have business to transact in Peking or Moscow.

President Nixon in his letters and conversation with me has promised that the Highway Acts of 1968 and 1970 will be complied with in full and that the Three Sisters Bridge along with the other freeway projects will be constructed. I am still of the opinion that the rapid rail transit system will cost at least \$5 billion and that issuance of \$1.2 billion worth of bonds to be paid out of the fare box will simply mean that the Federal government will have to retire

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all of these bonds. I made the recommendation to appropriate the money to begin the rapid transit system and when I went to the Floor of the House and recommended that the money be released, rapid transit started. At the same time the freeway program started and the Three Sisters Bridge was placed under contract for construction. Yesterday I voted for the bond issue knowing full well that when the bonds become due the federal government will have to pay same, and hoping that we can now resolve the rapid rail transit - freeway problem. In this morning's paper appeared an article entitled "Hill Votes Guarantee of Metro." This article is as follows:

"The House voted yesterday by a lopsided margin to grant a federal guarantee to \$1.2 billion in Metro bonds, for the first time virtually assuring the completion of the entire 98-mile rail system.

The 280-to-75 roll-call vote followed two hours of debate in which Metro backers called the guarantee crucial to the \$3 billion subway project and opponents contended that it would saddle the federal government with the full \$1.2 billion.

Action by the Senate is still needed, but the subway project never has encountered opposition by that body. A Senate District Committee aide predicted quick

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committee action to send the measure to the floor for expected enactment.

Until now, Metro work has been financed entirely by annual contributions from the federal, District of Columbia and suburban county and city governments.

With \$1 billion from these sources already provided, 11 miles of line are now being built in downtown Washington and Arlington. Initial service is scheduled to begin in 1974.

The annual need for congressional appropriations made it possible for pro-highway lawmakers to hold up subway money repeatedly to push for the construction of several road projects, including the Three Sisters Bridge across the Potomac River. Work on the span has been halted by court order.

Last December, the House voted 195 to 174 to override an attempt by its Appropriations Committee to refuse \$92.4 million in subway funds then being sought.

That action, backed by strong White House lobbying, reduced the anxiety of Metro officials over the fate of the bond measure.

Many who voted against the subway money in December switched sides and voted

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yesterday for the bond issue. Among them were Reps. William H. Hatcher (D-Ky.), chairman of the House District Appropriations Subcommittee, and George H. Mahon (D-Texas), chairman of the full Appropriations Committee.

"We're over the hump," Rep. Gilbert Gude (R-Md.), told newsmen after the vote. "Taken together, that vote (in December) and this one (on the bonds) were crucial."

Metro's official financial plan calls for repayment of the bonds from fare collections. Officials insist these will cover the needed amounts, with the federal guarantee needed only as a standby to assure the sale of the securities on the open market.

The federal guarantee plan was devised after the Virginia Supreme Court ruled that an earlier plan for suburban counties to guarantee repayment violated the state constitution.

For much of the debate, the bill's floor managers, Reps. Earle Cabell (R-Texas) and Joel T. Broyhill (R-Va.) parried accusations and arguments by foes of the bill.

Opposition was led by Rep. H. R. Gross (R-Iowa), a longtime critic of federal spending on Washington projects who

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recalled his own accurate prediction that the D. C. (now Robert F. Kennedy) Stadium would fail financially. The same will go for the subway, he insisted.

"This is the biggest deception in the history of the Congress of the United States," shouted Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R-Wis.). "It (the Metro) is the biggest boondoggle in the history of all mankind."

The sharpest debate occurred over something not even in the bill--a proposal by Del. Walter E. Fauntroy (D-D.C.) in his Washington Agenda that transit service be made free of fares.

The Agenda is, in effect, Fauntroy's platform on D. C. affairs to be presented to this year's presidential nominees.

Rather than making his prepared speech favoring the bond measure, Fauntroy handed it to a clerk to be printed in the Congressional Record as though it actually had been delivered. This is a favorite device of congressmen to stay out of a debate but get their views on record.

Rep. Ancher Nelsen (R-Minn.), ranking minority member on the District Committee and a supporter of the bond bill, noted what Fauntroy did. Fauntroy, he said, should speak out on whether Congress will be asked to finance free fares.

Some of the articles that appear in the local papers are right unusual. Since I have been chairman of the District of Columbia Budget Subcommittee and a member of the Appropriations Committee, I have always refused to accept any contributions from anyone and especially from the District of Columbia. Many

Rep. William L. Scott (R-Va.) , his party's U. S. senate nominee who voted against releasing subway money in December, switched sides yesterday. The only Virginian to oppose the bonds was Rep. J. Kenneth Robinson (R-Va.) of the Shenandoah Valley."

"I do not expect my constituents in Prince George's County) to get free bus service," said Rep. Lawrence J. Hogan (R-Md.) .

When the debate took this turn, bringing others to their feet, Roberts N. Glavin (D-Conn.) and John B. Anderson (R-Ill.), chairman of the House Republican conference, assured their colleagues the bill would not provide free rides.

"I disagree," Nelson shot back. "It is relevant."

"It's not at all relevant to the bond bill," replied Fauntroy.

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Offers have been made which were right amazing and in holding to this principle I have been able to deal with these people at arms length and according to what I believe will result in a much better operation of our nation's capital. I hear statements from time to time and know full well that in the District Building every move possible is made to cover up pet projects and many for different programs and malfeasance and nonfeasance are simply not recognized as elements which must be considered in the operation of Washington. In major matters that we are concerned about the District government is, in many instances, forced to go along and for years now some of the District people have believed that the House committee was simply an enemy. Every worthwhile program inaugurated has been accepted by our subcommittee and we have started a number of programs which have proved beneficial. Some of these programs which we started only received fair support until proper action was taken which brought about the right kind of support. We go to conference today on the District of Columbia budget and a little article appears in the good old Washington Post entitled "Hill Set to Shape Final D. C. Budget." This article is as follows:

"The D. C. city budget, winding its tortuous path toward enactment, starts

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across a major hurdle today with District officials counting heavily on a boost from a man long portrayed as their enemy, Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.).

Representatives of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees are scheduled to meet to attempt to reconcile differences between the House and Senate versions of the city budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1st.

The money difference is substantial--about \$50 million--and for the first time in recent years the House version is more generous to the city than the Senate proposal.

As the chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the District, the unit largely responsible for the House version, Natcher will be the principal defender of the larger budget.

Natcher has gained the most publicity in recent years from repeatedly holding up congressional appropriations for the Metro subway system in an attempt to force construction of a controversial freeway system here.

The man defending the Senate's smaller budget will be Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii), chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the District.

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Inouye has portrayed himself as a friend of the city and described his criticisms of the city government as efforts to improve it.

However, his suggestion earlier this year that Mayor Walter E. Washington could go to jail for overspending in city accounts, his support of a subcommittee move to cut the salary of a high city official by \$10,000 and his committee's reduction of the city's proposed construction budget by \$68 million have left District Building officials grumbling.

They see Inouye's moves as grandstanding effort to gain press attention and say there is some evidence that Natcher whose hearings are closed and who rarely speaks to the press, may agree.

In addition, they believe Natcher may have been annoyed by Inouye's decision to hold hearings on the city budget this year before the House hearings. Traditionally, the House considers appropriation requests first.

The Senate reduced the city's construction request from \$150 million to \$81.7 million. The House only cut it to \$131.3 million.

This year, the Congress said that the city should request no more than \$150

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million for construction projects next year. In May, the city received an emergency appropriation of about \$68 million, most of it for new facilities at Lorton ordered by a Federal judge.

Inouye claimed this money should be applied toward next year's construction budget and therefore his committee reduced the city's request by \$68 million.

The House, by approving a \$131.3 million construction budget, took the position that the \$68 million should not apply to next year's requests and city officials are hopeful that that view will prevail. Included in the money cut by the Senate is \$10 million for a new city jail and much of the city's highway program for next year.

City officials were annoyed at the Senate's unusual decision to rebuke John Ingram, planning and management director, by cutting his salary by \$10,000. They note that throughout his disputes with the District, Watcher has remained "a gentleman" and hope "his sense of fair play" will persuade him to fight for restoration of the money which is included in the House budget.

In one area, welfare, both the Senate and House versions of the budget have some provisions favored by the city. "We

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hope there," a city official said yesterday, "we can get the best of both worlds."

June 29, 1972

The Evening Star in an editorial entitled "Green Light for Metro" says everything is under control. I hope they say the same thing when we build the bridge and continue the freeway program which is coming just as certain as Tuesday follows Monday.

This editorial is as follows:

"To say that Monday's 280-75 House vote of approval for the Metro bond bill was a landmark event for the Nation's Capital understates the fact.

The single vote, carried by a larger margin than the most optimistic observer had forecast, virtually assures the orderly completion of this region's ultra-modern, 98-mile subway system by providing the financial underpinning it must have to avoid costly delays. The legislation's key feature--a federal guarantee of up to \$1.2 billion in transit revenue bonds--could enable that source of construction funds to be tapped as early as this fall.

Before this machinery can be activated the Senate must, of course, concur. Fortunately, however, the Legislative intra-

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cacies have been fully explored in joint House-Senate hearings. Accordingly, the Senate District Committee is striving to report the House-approved measure to the floor immediately, seeking to secure Senate action this week.

We hope that goal is met. For unless it is, no further action will be possible until after the congressional recess which ends July 17. The size of the House vote, furthermore, adds immeasurably to the general feeling of optimism that the Senate will give this carefully formulated bill the same strong degree of support it traditionally has given the subway project in the past.

As to the victory in the House, it appears that two factors were chiefly responsible for the big vote. The first-- and in the long range the more important-- was an overwhelming recognition that the ultimate completion of the regional rapid transit system is by now an accepted fact, an issue no longer subject to serious question.

But the margin of approval--that 280--75 vote--could hardly have materialized in the absence of the splendid job done by such members as Representatives Cabell, Giaino and Broyhill, to name a few, in explaining the complexities of the financing amendments. One of the most

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gratifying votes, furthermore, was that of Representative Natcher, who previously had delayed subway appropriations in attempts to break Washington's freeway logjam. The highway controversy had no legitimate involvement with this legislation, and rightly was held apart to be resolved, on its own merits, at a later date."

A federal judge on Tuesday of this week sentenced United Mineworkers' President W. A. (Tony) Boyle to five years in prison and fined him \$130,000 for making illegal political contributions with union funds. I can say sincerely that in my opinion this action is long overdue.

June 30, 1972

The Supreme Court ruled yesterday in a 5-to-4 decision that the death penalty is forbidden in almost all cases. While the decision stopped short of absolutely barring capital punishment, it could spare the lives of over 600 men and women now under death sentence in 31 states and the District. This is a right unusual decision and one that will cause quite a bit of dissension. If a man is serving a life sentence in the penitentiary for murder and kills a guard, then what do we have?

The stop-McGovern movement won a critical test yesterday when the Democratic

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Party's Credentials Committee voted to strip Senator George S. McGovern of more than half of his delegates from the California primary. On a vote of 72 to 66 the committee awarded 151 of California's 271 convention seats to Humphrey and seven other candidates in proportion to their share of the popular ballots cast in the state's June 6th primary. If the committee's action is sustained by the full convention, McGovern will drop substantially below the 1,509 votes he needs for the nomination. About an hour after the decision, the Senator simply blew his top. He called a press conference and said that if he was refused the nomination, the Democratic Party would be split all to pieces and he would not support the nominee. He said that Humphrey was a trickster and was not honest and under no circumstances could he support him.

Senator Muskie in New Hampshire blew up and with tears streaming down his face defended himself and his wife in front of the newspaper office. No control emotionally and out he went. Yesterday's episode may remove McGovern completely. It now appears that we will have more fun as we proceed and it may be that my party will come up with a good candidate.

The Supreme Court also held yesterday in a 5-to-4 decision that newsmen have no

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right under the First Amendment to protect their sources when called before a grand jury. The Court held that the Constitution's guarantee of a free press did not prevent grand juries from summoning reporters, questioning them about confidential information and punishing their silence through contempt proceedings. This decision was the culmination of more than two years of battling between the news organizations and the Nixon Administration.

A picture appeared in the local newspapers which was taken at the home of George McGovern.

He and a group of his advisors were conferring shortly after the action of the Credentials Committee. It was somewhat surprised at some of those who appeared in the picture. For instance, former General James Gavin who was a right controversial man before he retired, was one of those in the picture. This man wanted to be a Billy Mitchell before he got out of the service. Another person in the picture was Dr. Herbert York who at one time had connections with the National Science Foundation and the early space program in this country. A right controversial man and one that was soon removed from the space program. Senator Frank Church of Snake River is in the picture. Of course, in the Senate they know this man to be quite a publicity

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hound. Another man in the picture is Stewart Udall, former Secretary of the Interior and the brother of Morris Udall who is now in the House. Stewart Udall engaged in a running battle with Lyndon Johnson just before Johnson went out of office and would have been removed if Johnson had continued on as president. This man is really a dissident and is now very much grieved over the little incident that he had in one of the stores when he was arrested for failing to pay for cigars which he had in his pocket. Others that appeared were Paul Warnke, Thomas Halsted, Herbert Scoville, Townsend Hoopes, Abram Chayes and Charles Schultze. Mankiewicz, McGovern's personal advisor and closest associate in this campaign, was formerly connected with the Peace Corps and is really far out in left field.

July 18, 1972

Senator George McGovern was nominated President on the Democratic ticket at the convention held in Miami Beach last week. He selected Senator Thomas Eagleton, of Missouri, as his candidate for Vice President.

This was really a surprise because all along McGovern was at the bottom of every poll and the Democrats, generally, believed that at the last minute there would be a deadlock and Senator Edward

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Kennedy of Massachusetts would agree to take the nomination notwithstanding the fact that he maintained all along that he was not a candidate. A year ago, McGovern had less than 1% of the delegate vote and the popular vote and won the nomination on the first ballot with over 1700 delegate votes. McGovern is one of the ultra-liberals and the young people throughout this country generally worked for him in the Presidential primaries. Senator Eagleton is 42 years old and is a Roman Catholic, former Attorney General and former Lieutenant Governor of Missouri. He is from a border state and may be the only Catholic on either ticket. His age, philosophy, which by the way is identical with McGovern's, his religion, and his home state all played a direct part in his selection.

The Washington Post, of course, is right jubilant over this nomination, and the Evening Star is right sad. The editorial in the Evening Star last Sunday called upon President Nixon to immediately ditch Vice President Agnew. Of course, Agnew has been a right controversial figure with the media.

We now have two newspapers in our Capital City. The Washington Daily News on July 12, 1972 carried a large headline on the front page with the one word - Farewell. The Washington Daily News

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ceased publication on that date and certain assets of the News were purchased by the Evening Star. The Star acquired the name and certain assets consisting of equipment, advertising accounts, and some circulation. The News had a circulation of 207,779 and employed 600 people. The Star employs 1800 people and has a circulation of 302,682 and a Sunday circulation of 316,596. The Washington Daily News was a right ugly yellow journal and will not be missed.

During the Three Sisters court controversy, I received a letter from a former editor of the Washington Daily News who now resides in Florida. This story was told previously in my journal and during the recess period articles appeared in all three of the Washington newspapers concerning the home of Judge David Bazelon, chief judge of the U. S. Court of Appeals. This man, Bazelon, of course was known as the bag man for the Chicago organization before he arrived in Washington, and is one of the most unethical, unscrupulous men to ever serve on a Federal court of Appeals. In his decision stopping the Three Sisters Bridge until certain requirements are met, he was surly to say the least, and did not comply with any legal precedents or laws heretofore enacted. It now appears that this home, which was described in the letter that I received, was sold to Senator George McGovern on May 2, 1969, and,

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according to real estate records, McGovern paid \$65,000 in cash and took over a \$50,000 mortgage to pay for the \$115,000 fully furnished house.

An article appeared in the Washington Daily News entitled McG Bought Bazelon House. This article is as follows:

One of the two appellate court judges who voted Wednesday to return 151 California delegates to Sen. George McGovern sold his District home three years ago to the senator for what some realtors describe as a bargain price.

David Bazelon, chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals, made the sale May 2, 1969. Real estate records indicate Sen. McGovern put down \$65,000 cash and took out a \$50,000 mortgage to pay for the \$115,000 fully furnished house.

2 - 1 Decision

Judge Bazelon sat on a panel that voted 2-1 in favor of returning the California delegates to Sen. McGovern, thus enhancing, momentarily, the senator's chances of a first-ballot nomination at the Democratic National Convention. Voting with Judge Bazelon was Judge George McKinnon. Dissenting in the case was Senior Judge Charles Fahy.

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In 1958, Judge Bazelon had the oriental-style house custom built on a third of an acre of land at 3020 University Terrace, N.W. The House has nine rooms, three baths, and a lavatory. It is fully air conditioned.

Local real estate men say the house was "a bargain" at \$115,000 - without the furniture. Houses in the McGovern neighborhood vary widely in value, ranging from \$50,000 to more than \$200,000.

When he released his financial statement last January Sen. McGovern estimated the worth of his house at \$110,000. The value of houses in the District normally appreciate at the rate of 5 to 10 per cent a year.

Furniture Cited

The apparent devaluation of the McGovern house came about in allowing for the furniture, according to Frank Mankiewicz, Sen. McGovern's campaign manager.

"The house was not worth \$115,000 at the sale," Mr. Mankiewicz said. "The senator figured the house was worth about \$95,000 and the furniture another \$20,000. If you take that into consideration the house has appreciated to \$110,000 - at about the right rate."

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In 1970 District tax office assessed the house at \$57,750 based on 55 per cent of the value of the house. Using those figures the house had value of more than \$104,000, in 1970. The latest assessment by the District last year listed a value of \$69,000 based on 60 per cent of the property - making the house worth \$115,000.

But real estate brokers say that the District's assessment values are "too far off" to use in computing the worth of property here.

In addition, to his District house, Sen. McGovern owns a home in St. Michael's, Md., which he valued at \$65,000. The senator has a \$31,600 mortgage on that one.

In addition, the Evening Star carried a little article entitled McGovern Bought his Home from Appeals Court Judge. This story is as follows:

The main figures in the Democratic delegate cases before the Supreme Court today are related in a web of links apart from the issues involved in the delegate controversy.

Chief Judge David L. Bazelon, who cast the deciding vote in the Court of Appeals 2-1 ruling that gave Sen. George McGovern back 151 disputed California delegates, three years ago sold his Japanese-style home on University Terrace here to the

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South Dakota senator.

McGovern moved into the house, which Bazelon sold him completely furnished, even to pictures and rugs, from a home in Chevy Chase he had bought 12 years earlier on the advice of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey.

Humphrey, now McGovern's chief rival for the Democratic presidential nomination, lived next door at the time.

A further coincidence puts the Court of Appeals ruling favoring McGovern in the California delegate case before a chief justice who was a bitter critic of Bazelon's views while both were Court of Appeals judges here.

And, of course, it was President Nixon who put Burger on the Supreme Court. Should McGovern win the Democratic nomination, he will face Nixon in November's general election.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round, written by Jack Anderson, and appearing in the Washington Post on July 10, 1972, carried an article entitled Bazelon Sold Home to McGovern, and this article is as follows:

The Appeals Court judge who ruled in favor of George McGovern in the Democratic credentials fight sold his former home to

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McGovern for a reported \$85,000.

Judge David Bazelon cast the deciding vote in a dramatic 2-to-1 reversal of the lower court. The presidential nomination, itself, was at stake. For Bazelon's ruling gave McGovern all of California's 271 delegates, whom he needed to win a first-ballot victory.

Friends of the two men say the house sale was a routine real estate transaction. Judge Bazelon also has an impeccable reputation. But even the slightest appearance of conflict has been enough for judges to disqualify themselves.

After selling his home in the late 1960's, Judge Bazelon moved into an apartment in the fashionable Watergate West. A near neighbor and close friend, Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.), is one of McGovern's staunchest supporters.

For years, Bazelon's angry antagonist on the Appeals Court was Warren Burger, now Chief Justice of the United States. The two jurists became bitter enemies, who often disagreed in open court and bad-mouthed one another in private.

After Bazelon's ruling in favor of McGovern, the Chief Justice didn't even wait to be asked before he started to consider the Democratic credentials case.

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Even before the Democratic National Committee appealed the ruling, Burger sent to the Appeals Court for the papers in the case.

Those who know Burger say he enjoys nothing more than overruling his old rival Bazelon. This may have been the reason he was in such a hurry to review the case.

July 19, 1972

Since Senator McGovern was nominated for the office of President at the Democratic convention in Miami Beach, a number of right unusual stories have circulated here in Washington. In the cloakroom this past week I have heard some of the best. Representative Tom Gettys from South Carolina said that he had called George McGovern and said to him that if the Senator would give him his word of honor that he would not endorse him, he would give the Senator his word of honor that he would not endorse him. Another story that has circulated pertains to another Georgia Member. This Member was walking along the street in his home District and one of his constituents stopped him and said, "Well, since the Democratic convention has nominated Senator George McGovern, are you going to be a Democrat still?" The Congressman immediately said, "Yes, I am going to be still."

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One of the unusual developments on the foreign scene was the action of Egypt in demanding that the Soviet Union withdraw its military advisors from Egypt. Yesterday President Sadat made this request and according to the media today an announcement was made that the military advisors were seen leaving on Sunday shortly after Premier Sidky returned from a one day visit to Moscow. Moscow has withheld any immediate comment and the diplomats here in Washington say that there has been no recent indication that there has been any breach between Egypt and the Soviet Union. This, of course, comes at a right unusual time and since the military advisors will leave it seems now that President Sadat is positioning himself for a new diplomatic effort to end the Israeli occupation of Sinai. He might do this by approaching the United States for help on grounds that Israel is no longer seriously threatened and that the Mid East can no longer be fairly regarded as a big power arena where the United States must stand up to the Soviet Union by supporting Tel Aviv.

Virginia and I stopped at Cambridge on the way down home during the recess period and had a nice visit with Celeste and Darwin and the boys. Peter, the baby, is doing just fine and the same applies to William, Paul, Jeffrey and James. They are all well and happy and really are growing. Virginia visited in California several weeks ago and Louise and Mike

are doing fine and the same applies to Christopher and Virginia Murphy.

On the way back to Washington, Virginia and I again stopped at Cambridge and all of the family had dinner with us at the motel with the exception of Peter. He had the pleasure of playing with the baby sister until we returned. Just before leaving Cambridge, Jim White gave me a dollar bill which was considerably worn and torn and asked me to keep it for him since it was one of the Joseph W. Barr bills. During the last two months of the Lyndon B. Johnson Administration, Joseph Barr served as Secretary of the Treasury. He was a member of the House from Indianapolis, Indiana, until he was defeated and then went into the Treasury Department as an Assistant Secretary. He became Secretary for the short time just before the Johnson Administration went out and as usual several thousand dollar bills were printed with his name signed to the bill as Secretary of the Treasury. For several weeks it appeared that the coin collectors really had something to go on because the bills were all quickly gathered up throughout the United States until an ad appeared in one of the coin advertisements indicating that the bills were then selling for \$4.60 each. The Treasury Department decided that this must stop and some ten million \$1 bills with Joseph W. Barr's signature as Secretary were printed and

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then of course the bonanza was over. My little grandson, Jim White, followed the bonanza on through up to the printing of the last batch of bills and he very carefully asked me to save this one for him since I had placed several others in my safe for him. I folded this bill up and placed it in my wallet and this morning when I was walking along the corridor I met my old friend, Joseph W. Barr, who is now president of the American Security and Trust Company here in Washington. I showed him the bill and asked him if there was any reason why he could not sign it for my little grandson and he immediately agreed to do this provided I would let him take the dollar down to the bank and get a bill in much better condition. Just a few minutes ago a messenger delivered to me a \$1 bill in excellent condition signed by Joseph W. Barr and he autographed it to James H. White. This was awfully nice of him and I know that Jim will be thrilled to death.

Several pages back I stated that during the Three Sisters court controversy I received a letter from a former editor of the Washington Daily News who now resides in Florida and that the story concerning his letter was in another part of my journal. Upon checking I find that I did not record in my journal the letter that I received from the former editor of the Washington Daily News. This gentleman's name is John T. O'Rourke and he

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served as editor of the Washington Daily News from 1937 to 1966. On December 6, 1971 I received the following letter from Mr. O'Rourke:

Dear Rep. Natcher: I read in the mail edition of The Washington Daily News Judge Bazelon's recent order to Secretary Volpe to reconsider his approval of the Potomac bridge at Three Sisters. More recently, I read your reaction to the Judge's finding.

There is a clear conflict of interest which, in my opinion, casts doubt on the propriety of Judge Bazelon acting in this matter at all.

He has a direct, personal interest in the positioning of the bridge, its approaches and the traffic pattern which will evolve from its construction.

Inevitably, this raises the suspicion that personal considerations could color his judicial behavior.

Judge Bazelon's home is at 3020 University Terrace, N. W. If you will mark this on a city map, it will be obvious to you why he is determined to frustrate the building of any bridge at this location - at least, as long as he can. The objectivity of anyone holding property in this neighborhood on the bridge question, is doubtful, to put it mildly.

If Judge Bazelon's sense of propriety were as well developed as his prejudices, he would have disqualified himself. Since he did not, there is serious reason for a challenge to his action on these grounds alone. I believe it should be so challenged and you can make whatever use of this letter that you think suitable.

I won't further burden you with my personal opinion as to Judge Bazelon's general judicial behavior, philosophy or bias, nor with my views on the traffic woes of my old home town, except to point out the almost criminal idiocy of opposing "another" Potomac River bridge when the Washington Metropolitan area urgently needs at least six more. I'd prefer ten.

I glanced at my map of London (where the per capita density of automobiles is considerably less than in Washington) and counted eighteen bridges and two tunnels across the Thames. The situation in Paris is similar.

Cordially yours,

/s/ John T. O'Rourke
editor emeritus, The Washington Daily News, 1937 to 1966.

I never used this letter but since the articles appeared in the Washington papers concerning the home, I decided that it might be of interest to my little granddaughter and my six little grandsons if I placed the letter at this point.

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July 20, 1972

The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO turned its back on George McGovern yesterday and voted 21 to 3 not to endorse any candidate in this year's Presidential election. AFL-CIO President George Meany said that the 13.9 million member labor federation would spend its vast political resources instead on the election of our friends in Congress.

I presume that some of the leaders will finally support McGovern, but this action, of course, is not good.

Senator McGovern's forces captured for him the Democratic nomination and controlled a convention with an authority and style which traditional political leaders such as Mayor Daley of Chicago would have to admire. McGovern sailed out of obscurity into this position of prominence after pushing aside Senators Humphrey and Muskie. These two men were recognized as political giants at the outset and McGovern was completely ignored. The action of the convention is believed by the McGovern forces to mean a complete endorsement of their new politics and a rejection of the way things are going in this country. It is too early to see as to whether or not this is true.

I recall following the nomination of Senator Goldwater with President Johnson's

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nomination assured, the first poll showed Lyndon Johnson as 70% and Goldwater as 30%. The last poll taken with Nixon and McGovern as the candidates in question showed President Nixon was 16% ahead. This is quite a difference and may indicate troubles and serious troubles for the Republicans in November. This is one election that will be hard to call and may go down to the wire in a neck and neck manner.

For weeks now, the Democratic leadership in the House has promoted a Public Works bill which was finally reported out of the Banking and Currency Committee. This was a \$5 billion bill which the Republican Members and leadership denounced as inflationary, misleading, and politically inspired. The leaders on our side where the majority is have worked for weeks now diligently to get this bill passed, hoping that it would provide jobs and community development. Yesterday the Republicans offered an amendment that no part of the bill would be acted upon as enacted in any year where the Federal deficit exceeded \$20 billion. This year's estimate for the deficit is over \$30 billion and of course this in effect really nullified the legislation. Notwithstanding the fact that this amendment was adopted, the final roll call vote was 206-189 against the bill and it was defeated.

Last night I attended two receptions,

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one held by the Credit Union and the other by the American Bankers Association. Carl Albert and I walked over together to the Credit Union reception which was held in the Senate building, and he was really despondent. We had just voted on the Public Works bill and he was still inquiring as to just why the House should take such action. In addition, Carl told me that his people are really disturbed over the McGovern nomination, and that notwithstanding the fact that he has a non-entity running against him who is not known even in the town where he lives, that he will have as rough a time being elected as at any time since he has been in Congress. This is the Speaker of the House talking and shows the troubled period through which we are now passing.

Senator George McGovern was very angry when the information was delivered to him concerning the action of the AFL-CIO. McGovern is on a two week vacation in South Dakota and when informed said that the AFL-CIO action poses an historic test of whether the union power brokers are alive or dead.

Governor Wallace was operated on again yesterday to drain a stubborn abdominal infection caused by the gunshot wounds. His doctors in Alabama reported that he withstood the operation well and is doing fine. Mr. Wallace has really had

a difficult time since he was shot. He is paralyzed from the waist down and the future must seem awfully bleak to him.

National Security Advisor Henry A. Kissinger met for 6 1/2 hours in Paris yesterday with North Vietnamese member Le Duc Tho. Mr. Kissinger returned to Washington last night and immediately reported to President Nixon. According to the White House, further meetings will be announced as they are held and, of course, President Nixon is making every move possible to reach some agreement with the North Vietnamese so that the balance of our troops may be removed and the prisoners released.

During his acceptance speech, Senator McGovern informed the delegates at the Democratic National Convention that within 90 days after his inauguration to the office of President he would remove the troops from Vietnam and then make every effort to secure the release of the prisoners. Time after time, during the Presidential primaries and in press interviews during the Convention, McGovern said that if necessary he would go to Hanoi and beg the leaders to release the prisoners. Such a statement, of course, does not meet with the approval of a great many of the people in this country. When you think of our President placing himself in this position with a little Communist country it simply goes against the grain.

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Jane Fonda, one of our better known movie actresses and the daughter of Henry Fonda, one of the great movie actors, is in North Vietnam at this time. She has given about two years of her life in joining all kinds of marches and sit-ins against the continuation of this war. She has been arrested on a number of occasions and has caused quite a bit of difficulty here in our Nation's Capital on a great many occasions. She was admitted to North Vietnam without any difficulty and, of course, in maintaining that we are at fault in being in this war and should get out immediately, places herself in a position with the leaders of North Vietnam where they not only would permit her free access to the country but in the press play up every statement that she has made during the past few days.

According to the press releases from Hanoi, the leaders seem to be taking somewhat of a part in our Presidential election. They are stating that President Nixon should be defeated and that they concur in the statements made by the Democratic nominee, George S. McGovern, and certainly the United States should get out of Vietnam immediately and stop the bombing and the killing of the North Vietnamese.

Just to think that in this good year of 1972 people in Southeast Asia,

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who admittedly believe in a Communist form of government, are making every move to take an active part in deciding who is to be President of the greatest country in the world.