


1972

## U.S. House Journal of William H. Natcher, vol. 32

Manuscripts & Folklife Archives  
Western Kentucky University, [mssfa@wku.edu](mailto:mssfa@wku.edu)

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

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

---

### Recommended Citation

Folklife Archives, Manuscripts &, "U.S. House Journal of William H. Natcher, vol. 32" (1972). *U.S. House Journals of William H. Natcher*. Paper 31.  
[http://digitalcommons.wku.edu/whnatcher\\_journals/31](http://digitalcommons.wku.edu/whnatcher_journals/31)

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

JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. NATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

2ND DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME XXVIII

July 21, 1972

We go to Conference Monday on the Appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare. The overall amount now is nearly \$29 billion which does not include the Social Security trust funds and the trust funds for the Railroad Retirement Board. The bill now exceeds the budget \$2.6 billion and President Nixon says that he will veto the bill regardless of what we do in Conference.

The new Democratic nominee for President, Senator George McGovern, flew back into Washington yesterday from his vacation in South Dakota just in time to cast his vote against the Administration's Minimum Wage proposal which would provide for an increase in the minimum wage from \$1.60 an hour to \$1.80 this year and \$2 new year. The bill that passed the House provides for the increase to \$1.80 this year and \$2 next year. This was brought about by virtue of the Republican amendment introduced by Representative Erlenborn of Illinois. The Senate bill as reported out of their committee provided for a \$2.20 an hour minimum wage to take effect immediately, and further, their bill provided for additional coverage. The vote on the rejection by the Senate on the Administration bill was 47 to 46 and if Senator McGovern had remained in South Dakota for the balance of his vacation period the vote would

have been a tie vote and with Vice President Agnew in the Chair the Administration would have won. McGovern's decision to return was obviously prompted by his need to improve relations with organized labor since on Thursday the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO announced that for the first time since the merged federation was formed it would not support the Democratic Presidential candidate. They have decided to sit this one out.

July 22, 1972

I receive over 100,000 letters a year and some of these are right unusual. In today's mail I received a letter signed "A Bronx N. Y. Woman" and in the letter she enclosed a clipping concerning a woman who recently died at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, who had lived on Social Security for years, eating only two meals a day and never buying a thing for herself. The article stated that when she died she startled her neighbors and friends when she left \$400,000 for stray dogs. For 32 years Miss Eva Tranter, 84 at the time of her death, lived alone in her brick bungalow on a tree-lined street in Fort Thomas, Kentucky, and her only companion was a dog she called Bickey. When Bickey died she had a pine coffin made for him and buried him in her back yard between shrubs, and she paid a neighbor's child a quarter a day to pick flowers and place them on his grave.

Of course, the Bronx woman was very much concerned over the fact that this woman all down through the years had drawn Social Security and then at the time of her death had disposed of \$400,000.

July 24, 1972

On Saturday, President Nixon ended all speculation about his running mate in 1972. He announced that he wants Vice President Spiro T. Agnew on the ticket again with him this year. For several months now a number of Republican leaders have called upon the President to ditch Agnew. In addition to some of the leaders the media, which of course is very much incensed over some of Agnew's speeches, have called on the President to name a new running mate for this campaign. It never occurred to me that President Nixon would drop Agnew because Agnew has said some things that make him right popular down where I come from.

In speaking of the Democratic and Republican parties, from time to time I see cartoons and short stories that give the definition as to why the elephant represents the Republican party and the donkey the Democratic party. The donkey of course gained its acceptance as the Democratic symbol in 1874 as a result of Thomas Nast's cartoons. At that time

one of the Republicans in the Minnesota legislature made the remark that the Democratic Party is like a mule - without pride of ancestry or hope of posterity.

The elephant has been used as the symbol of the Republican party also as the result of the imagination of Thomas Nast who first presented this cartoon in Harpers Weekly on November 7, 1874.

For days now articles have been written explaining just why McGovern received the nomination. So far the polls do not show that he will be the winner but the Republicans in the House are not too jubilant over the fact that this man appears to have the majority of the young people, all of the blacks, and quite a bit of money behind him. I still have my doubts as to just how far he will go in Kentucky. Quite a bit of work must be accomplished between now and the election in November if McGovern is to succeed in carrying the state of Kentucky.

McGovern will appear at the Democratic Caucus either this week or next week and explain his position on a number of matters to the Democratic Members of the House of Representatives. Many questions will be asked, and, maybe, better understanding will be secured as to just how far the House Members intend to go with McGovern on the ticket. According to my

information, candidates for nine of the fourteen Senate Democratic seats up in November feel their election prospects will be hurt, though not necessarily wiped out, by having George McGovern head the national ticket.

July 26, 1972

Yesterday was a hot, humid day and it was just one of those days when nothing seemed to work right. We finally struggled through a Conference with the Senate on the Labor - H.E.W. Appropriations bill, and, notwithstanding the fact that we finally got the other side to reduce the amount some \$1 billion, it is still too high and probably will be vetoed just as soon as it reaches the White House.

Last night after I turned on my television set in my apartment on Massachusetts Avenue I was really startled to see Senator Eagleton at the press conference answering questions concerning his hospitalization three times between 1960 and 1966 for psychiatric treatment. He said that this was simply nervous exhaustion and fatigue. Under questioning, Senator Eagleton, the Democratic nominee for Vice President on the ticket with Senator George McGovern, said the illness involved the manifestation of depression and that twice he received electric shock therapy which he described as a recognized

treatment for that type of ailment. Senator McGovern promptly expressed full confidence in Eagleton, and said he will discourage any talk of dumping Eagleton from the ticket. Eagleton revealed his medical history after reporters for the Knight newspapers had confronted McGovern staff members with accounts of it. Senator Eagleton said at the press conference which he immediately called, after he and his wife decided that his medical records should be discussed, that he had not received psychiatric counseling since 1966 and that his health now is solid and sound. He is 42 years old and at the time he was interviewed on the Floor at the convention immediately after the word was passed that he was the choice of Senator McGovern for the Vice Presidential nomination in answering the questions propounded he started perspiring and I do not believe that I have ever seen a man under any more stress or strain. I remarked to Virginia that even though the television lights that were used on the Floor of the convention were hot and unpleasant this to me was not enough reason for Tom Eagleton to just suddenly start perspiring and becoming as nervous as he did.

It seems as though the Knight newspaper chain made an investigation after receiving word that Senator Eagleton had received psychiatric treatment. The newspaper chain said it turned up material



last week about Eagleton's medical history and notified Senator George McGovern's staff. After Senator Eagleton and his wife decided that he should inform Senator McGovern, a meeting was held and then it was agreed that Senator Eagleton should hold a press conference.

Shock treatment is widely used but is still quite controversial. It is a widely used form of treatment for the type of mental depression that the Vice Presidential candidate said he went through early in his political career. In spite of 34 years as an accepted method of treatment the use of electric shock is still a matter of controversy among psychiatrists.

Time will only tell just what effect this announcement will have on the Democratic ticket this November.

July 27, 1972

It is right unusual for me to ever agree with an editorial from the Washington Post. Today I agree very much with the editorial that appeared in this paper concerning Senator Eagleton's disclosures. This editorial goes on to state that President Nixon's choice of Spiro Agnew for Vice President again in 1972, of course, does not meet with the requirements that this particular newspaper sets for a Vice President, since it has never

considered Agnew fit for the office of Vice President. Regardless of Nixon's failure to select an outstanding man to go on the ticket with him this year, the Post says that the unanswerable question concerning Senator Eagleton's true medical condition and the unanswerable question concerning his performance if elected to the office of Vice President, has created and will continue to create, an enormous and probably crippling burden for Senator McGovern's candidacy. The editorial further states that if there is to be a remedy, however, it must ultimately proceed from within the Democratic party and in the last analysis from Senator Eagleton. It is the judgment of the Post, according to the editorial, that the burden imposed by the presence of Senator Eagleton on the ticket can only be removed by his withdrawal as the candidate.

To me, Senator Eagleton should have already withdrawn, and certainly this action must take place between now and Monday of next week.

July 28, 1972

Allen J. Ellender, Dean of the Senate and one of the last survivors of the Huey Long political machine in Louisiana, died last night at Bethesda Naval Hospital after a heart attack. He was 81 years of age and was the Dean of Senate and the President pro tempore.

For a great many years, Senator Ellender was Chairman of the Agriculture Committee and when Dick Russell died took over as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee. He was always my friend and worked very closely with me on all of our flood control reservoirs and locks and dams in Kentucky and on the Ohio River. He was running for his seventh term and had just returned from Louisiana to vote on the Agriculture Appropriations bill at the time he suffered his heart attack. The Senator was a hard-working member of the Senate and had many friends on the Hill.

At 81 years of age, Senator Ellender of course should have dropped out. At his age and running for a seventh term brings about more criticism of the Congress. My Chairman is 72 years of age and certainly this should be his last term.

President Nixon has passed the word that if Senator Eagleton remains on the ticket his illness will not be a campaign issue. The President has stuck to his 'no comment' rule on the health history of Senator Eagleton. I recall during President Nixon's campaign against Jack Kennedy that it was disclosed that on a number of occasions he had consulted a psychiatrist. At the same time Jack Kennedy was taking medication for Addison's Disease.

Senator Eagleton continues to maintain that he will not drop out and on television last night called Jack Anderson a liar when discussing Anderson's story that the Vice Presidential candidate had been cited for drunken driving and reckless driving in the 1960's.

In speaking of President Kennedy's bout with Addison's Disease, articles in today's paper disclose the fact that Winston Churchill went through periods of the 'black dog of depression' as he described it. Throughout history, American Presidents have suffered from illnesses both emotional and physical. Woodrow Wilson went through periods in which he could not work because of nervous exhaustion and he ended his second term as an invalid from a stroke. Both Dwight D. Eisenhower and Lyndon B. Johnson won elections after suffering heart attacks and Franklin D. Roosevelt was seriously ill, suffering from high blood pressure and an enlarged heart, when he was elected to his fourth term. Thomas Jefferson suffered for years from migraine headaches.

July 29, 1972

All kinds of reports are circulating today concerning the advisability of Senator Eagleton to withdraw as the Democratic candidate for Vice President. Judging from his statements, he does not intend to withdraw, but the statements

made last night by Senator McGovern in South Dakota seem to indicate that the next move is up to Eagleton. When you get right down to the question of whether or not Senator McGovern can make Eagleton withdraw you then are confronted with the cold, hard, fact that a nomination at the party's convention places the individual in a position where he can refuse to withdraw. The Democratic party would have to call another convention because without the withdrawal the Democratic National Committee cannot act.

It is very much to the best interests of Senator Eagleton and to the Democratic party that he withdraw, and I still am of the opinion that this will take place sometime between now and Monday at midnight.

The next day following the death of Senator Ellender, the Senate elected Senator James O. Eastland, the 67 year old Mississippi Democrat, famous for his opposition to Civil Rights bills, as President Pro Tempore of the Senate. This post of course is partly honorary but carries a few special benefits such as being in line for President following the Vice President and the Speaker of the House. This man Eastland is so controversial that the leaders in the Senate decided that they had better make the move as quickly as possible because notwithstanding his seniority and the fact that he was the member entitled to the assignment as

President Pro Tempore, a rugged battle might take place if too much time expired. Senator Ellender is to be buried on Monday of next week.

July 31, 1972

Yesterday, Jean Westwood, the new Democratic National Chairman, on Meet the Press television program said that she had come to the conclusion that Senator Eagleton should get off the ticket. In addition to Mrs. Westwood, who by the way is the first woman to serve as Democratic National Chairman, the Assistant Chairman, Basil Paterson, also made the same statement. Apparently both statements had been cleared with Senator McGovern because certainly neither one of them would have asked Senator Eagleton to withdraw if this had not met with the approval of Senator McGovern. The two Senators meet tonight and after listening to Senator Eagleton on Face the Nation yesterday, it would seem to me that Senator McGovern has his job cut out for him in convincing Senator Eagleton to withdraw.

During the week in the House we have only conference reports and a few minor bills. For instance, today under Suspension we have five bills. One provides for transfer of surplus liberty ships to states for use in conservation programs. Another provides for an increase in

Federal ship mortgage insurance available for high-powered vessels. One of the bills provides for the printing of proceedings of the Italian American War Veterans, and another designates the libraries of the highest Appellate Courts in each state as a depository library. The last bill today under Suspension provides that the Congressional Record may be sent to libraries of certain United States Courts. All of these bills could have been placed on the Consent Calendar and been passed within a matter of five or six minutes. For the balance of the week we have conference reports and two little bills pertaining to certain health communications. The President's major proposals concerning welfare reform, government reorganization, and revenue sharing are apparently all on the sidelines. We passed a welfare reform bill last year and this bill still lingers in the Senate. The President's proposals concerning government reorganization whereby the nine Departments would be placed into four groups has not cleared either House and revenue sharing has passed the House but not the Senate.

August 1, 1972

Senator Thomas F. Eagleton bowed to Senator George S. McGovern's wishes last night and agreed to give up the Vice Presidential nomination. After a meeting of nearly two hours in the Capitol, the

two men announced that they had agreed that the need to unify the Democratic Party and to discuss significant issues required Eagleton's resignation from the ticket. This took place about 10 o'clock p.m. and did not surprise too many people.

I never felt as sorry for anyone in my life as I did for Senator Eagleton while watching him make his announcement that he was withdrawing from the ticket. Senator McGovern spoke first and in his statement said that he was satisfied that Eagleton's health was excellent and that in talking with Eagleton's doctors who had treated him for nervous exhaustion and fatigue on three occasions was advised that Eagleton had had no further difficulty. This must have been a right difficult meeting for both men because it was very obvious on Sunday that McGovern would ask Eagleton to withdraw and that Eagleton would make every move possible to stay on the ticket. The Democratic Chairman in Missouri immediately issued a statement to the effect that McGovern could count Missouri out because Eagleton was given a raw deal and that he could expect to receive nothing of any value from Missouri in November.

This is the first time in the history of this country that after receiving the nomination and following the adjournment of the convention that a nominee has withdrawn from the ticket. In 1844, Senator



Silas Wright of New York was notified by telegram that the Democratic convention had chosen him for the second spot and Wright declined because he favored Martin Van Buren for the Presidential nomination and the convention had nominated James K. Polk. In this instance the convention was still in session and then turned the nomination over to George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania. In 1912 the Vice Presidential nominee died and the Republican National Committee selected Nicholas Murray Butler to replace James S. Sherman.

Apparently, the jury of American public opinion rendered the verdict in the Eagleton case and it was a harsh one. The major newspapers who intended to endorse McGovern called for Eagleton to withdraw. The McGovern staff that has traveled a long, rocky road with him were also of the opinion that Eagleton should withdraw. The expression on Mrs. McGovern's face in one of the pictures during the weekend while she was standing beside Mrs. Eagleton listening to Senator Eagleton make his statement concerning his health problems clearly indicated that he should withdraw because unless this action took place it would bring about the defeat of her husband in his race for the office of President.

At times news commentators and reporters are just as cruel as can be. This applies, I presume, to all professions

but the Fourth Estate from time to time seems to take great delight in attempting to crucify everyone that comes into reach. On the program Face the Nation Sunday, one of the reporters very sternly called Senator Eagleton's attention to the fact that he was perspiring more than usual and that his hands were trembling. This to me was a right mean thing to do. After a solid week of stress Eagleton handled himself right well I thought on the program and certainly he did not deserve this remark.

The Democratic National Committee must now be called into session and I presume on Monday or Tuesday of next week a successor to Eagleton will be named. The rumor now is that McGovern may pick Lawrence O'Brien, Senator Muskie, or Sargent Shriver. I hope he does better than this and certainly the selection can mean a lot to him in November.

August 2, 1972

Our old friend, Edwin Edwards, who served in the House for a number of years and who is now the new Governor of Louisiana, apparently has remembered just how the old Louisiana machine operated when Huey Long was assassinated. Huey Long's widow was named to fill out his unexpired term and Huey Long's son, Russell, is now one of the Senators from Louisiana. Yesterday, Governor Edwards named his wife,

Elaine, to fill Ellender's unexpired term. She will serve until the 93rd Congress takes over in January of 1973. The gentleman who was running Senator Ellender a close race in the Primary may have difficulties because every effort will be made to have a special election, notwithstanding the fact that the Primary election for the Senate seat is just around the corner. There is an old Louisiana law that provides that unless there are two or more bonafide candidates running for this particular office the Governor can call a special election. Since Senator Ellender has died leaving the gentleman who was running him a close race, and a non-entity that is not known to anyone in the state, the old law may apply. The gentleman who might have won in the Primary is a political enemy of Governor Edwards and the Governor will make no move to assist this gentleman.

I have continued my interest in the space program since serving on the Select Committee that prepared the space law and set up the Space Committee in the House. Some of the astronauts really must be characters. David R. Scott, Alfred M. Worden, and James B. Irwin, the Apollo 15 astronauts were disciplined out of the astronaut corps yesterday. They had been warned about carrying anything to the moon for commercial gain, but notwithstanding this warning, they took 100 souvenir stamped envelopes later sold by a German stamp dealer for \$1500 apiece.

The astronauts on Apollo 13 violated the rules and took twenty silver coins into space for the Franklin Mint of Philadelphia. They were prevented from landing on the moon or from going into moon orbit by an accident and when the crew returned to earth they send one of the twenty coins back to the Franklin Mint and kept the other nineteen. The Franklin Mint advertised that the astronaut medals contained silver that had landed on the moon and then later had to call back in the medals since Apollo 13 was an accident, then Apollo 14 astronauts took 200 coins into orbit for the Franklin Mint and gave 50 of the coins to the Mint. The Franklin Mint then melted these down with a great quantity of silver and the medals were issued and delivered to customers who had the medals at the time of the Apollo 13 mission. All of this almost closed down the Franklin Mint, and at the same time left a right bitter taste in the mouths of the American people who have been exceedingly proud of the fact that our country is the only country in the world that has landed ten men on the moon. Scott was transferred out of the astronaut corps into an office assignment, and Worden will be reassigned today. Irwin resigned the space agency to become an evangelist. Billy Graham will now have to move over.

This man Jack Anderson who took over the Merry-go-Round column at the death of

Drew Pearson, is a reckless, arrogant, ugly, yellow journalist. His stories concerning Senator Thomas Eagleton proved to be false and since he was one of the interrogators on Face the Nation Sunday he proceeded in a mild manner to apologize to Senator Eagleton, but then before completely apologizing, said that he could not fully appease his conscience by retracting the story completely, and that he would continue on with his investigation. The good old Washington Post in an editorial yesterday entitled "Jack Anderson's 'Apology'" really blasted this man. This was unusual coming from the Washington Post because a lot of people consider Jack Anderson and the Washington Post in the same pod. In one of the closing statements of the editorial, the Post said that the Anderson performance on Face the Nation was a reckless and wholly regrettable excursion into the worst kind of journalism. Yesterday Anderson went to Senator Eagleton's office after Senator Eagleton had withdrawn from the ticket and apologized fully for his television program wherein he charged Senator Eagleton with drunk driving on a number of occasions according to information that he had obtained from a reliable source. The reliable source turned out to be True Davis the President of the National Bank here in Washington who is a Missourian and the man who ran against Eagleton in the Primary in 1968 for the Senate seat. True Davis was a former Ambassador during the Johnson

Administration and is constructed along the same lines with this man Anderson. A great many Members of the House and the Senate and people throughout the United States felt sorry for Senator Eagleton during all of his trials and tribulations and then to have this man Anderson make charges which were completely false was simply too much.

Last night Senator McGovern was to speak at 9 o'clock on national television but when the networks ascertained that he was only to make an address and not an announcement as to whom would take Senator Eagleton's place, the free time offer was cancelled.

The American jury has, in a very harsh manner, passed on the Eagleton case and it is one that will long be remembered. Today there is more sympathy for this man throughout the United States than for most any politician that I know of during this century. His wife and two children must be humiliated and during the past week the Senator said that he must continue on the ticket and carry on for his family, and especially for Terry, his 12 year old son. This move has not helped Senator McGovern one bit and, in fact, makes our party look like the party of indecision, barefooted delegates and one that has no pilot or rudder.

August 3, 1972

The Democratic National Committee will meet on Tuesday of next week to select a Vice Presidential candidate to go on the ticket with Senator McGovern. So far we have only had rumors here on the Hill and it appears that several members of the Senate are under consideration along with Lawrence O'Brien, the former Chairman of the Democratic Party and others. Regardless of what takes place on Tuesday, it seems to me that the Presidential ticket is in serious trouble this year. For instance, in my home town of Bowling Green, a poll was taken of Warren County and under the poll President Nixon would receive 70% of the vote, Governor Wallace 5% and Senator McGovern would receive 20% of the vote. The vote also showed that I would receive 92.2%. This is right high, but Warren County is my home county and certainly I believe I will obtain a good majority here. So far my race seems to be in good shape throughout the district.

Mrs. Harry Piper, Jr., of Minneapolis was kidnapped last week and her husband, the board chairman of a Minneapolis investment firm, paid a million dollar ransom. His wife was released unharmed and this is the highest ransom ever paid in this country.

August 5, 1972

Arthur Herman Bremer, the 21-year-old bus boy from Milwaukee who attempted to assassinate Governor George C. Wallace of Alabama, was found guilty yesterday and sentenced to 63 years. A jury, consisting of 6 men and 6 women, decided that he was sane at the time of the shooting and convicted him on all 9 counts of shooting the Governor and 3 other persons. This case of course will be appealed but, in my opinion, Bremer will serve.

Senator McGovern and Senator Muskie were in a huddle off and on all day yesterday. According to reports here on the Hill, Senator McGovern has requested Senator Muskie to join him on the ticket as his candidate for Vice President. Senator Muskie, upon being interviewed, said that he would go home this weekend and discuss this with his wife, who apparently is bitterly opposed to his making another race for Vice President. Senator Muskie accumulated an indebtedness of some size during his campaign in the Primaries for President this year and, according to my information, these debts will be paid during the campaign this November.

Bobby Fischer, the American chess champion, and Boris Spassky are in



Iceland at this time in the World Chess Championship match. Yesterday Fischer defeated Spassky and now leads 6½ to 3½. The Russian titleholder who, by the way, up to this time has been recognized as the World Champion, seems nervous and confused and Fischer's tactics concerning objection to television and other matters have upset Spassky.

On Monday of next week we take up 24 bills under suspension, all minor bills but most of them will be on roll call votes.

On Tuesday of next week we take up the Foreign Assistance Act of 1972 and, as reported out, the bill fixes a time certain for ending the war in Vietnam. This comes as quite a surprise to a lot of Members in the House because the Foreign Affairs Committee has refused on a number of occasions to take this position. It now appears that House Speaker Carl Albert is ready to break with the Administration and throw his support behind the anti-war amendment contained in this bill. On Wednesday of this week the Senate adopted the Aiken Amendment which orders a halt to all military operations throughout Indochina and a withdrawal of all American military forces in the area by October 1. The only conditions to the pull-out would be a return of American prisoners, and accounting of the missing

in action and safe withdrawal of all American forces. The Senate has adopted a number of amendments along this line but this one is much stronger than any of the others. The House has never approved legislation setting a date for termination of action in Vietnam. It may be that the House will approve that provision in the Foreign Assistance Bill this next week. I certainly intend to vote for this provision. The President, of course, is very much concerned over the action of the Senate and the legislation which will come up in the House next week. He maintains that this will bring about more difficulty as far as the peace talks in Paris are concerned.

August 7, 1972

Senator George McGovern announced on Saturday night that his running mate would be Sargent Shriver.

In the meantime, Senators Muskie, Humphrey, Ribicoff and Nelson had turned down the chance to run for Vice President.

McGovern really is in trouble. The Eagleton confrontation has done him no good and for days he made every effort to give away the nomination and finally it was accepted by Sargent Shriver. Just by way of review, on July 13th Senator Thomas Eagleton accepted the

offer to run for Vice President not considering his history as a psychiatric patient as a skeleton in the closet. On July 19th Senator Eagleton decided to make his medical history public and on July 25th Senator McGovern said that he was behind Eagleton 1,000 percent. On July 31st Eagleton announced his withdrawal from the race and from August 1st to August 3rd McGovern contacted the Senators mentioned herein and they all refused. Just as soon as Muskie notified McGovern on August 5th that he would not accept, McGovern offered the nomination to Shriver. If Muskie had made the race, it probably would have meant that Bill Hathaway, a member of the House who is running against Margaret Chase Smith for the Senate in November, would have had a good chance to win. Regardless of the outcome, Muskie certainly would have carried Maine and would have carried Hathaway in with him.

Sargent Shriver married Eunice Kennedy in 1953. Eunice Kennedy is the sister of Edward Kennedy and took an active part in John Kennedy's race and also in Robert Kennedy's attempt to be nominated for president. Shriver graduated at Yale and served in the Navy during the war. Following the war he practiced law and met Joseph Kennedy, the father of Edward Kennedy who in

turn asked him to go over the diary of Joseph Kennedy, Jr. and see if it was worth publishing. Joseph Kennedy, Jr. died during the war. Shriver informed Mr. Kennedy that, in his opinion, the diary should not be published and later on he was introduced to his wife by Mr. Kennedy. After serving a hitch as Director of the Merchandise Mart, the world's largest private office building. in Chicago, Shriver was placed in charge of the Peace Corps by President Kennedy. He later served as the Director of OEO and as Ambassador to France. I am personally acquainted with Sargent Shriver and like him very much. He has a nice personality and I guess, under the circumstances, will do about as good as anyone.

The first bill under suspension today in the House provides for a pension to Supreme Court widows of \$10,000 per year. I recall that when Fred Vinson died, Earle C. Clements who was in the Senate at that time prepared and passed through the Senate right quick one afternoon a bill providing for payment of annuities to Supreme Court widows a payment of \$5,000 per year. Fred Vinson died without any estate and notwithstanding the fact that she had two sons, one of whom was practicing law here in Washington and making quite a bit of money each year, it was agreed

that an annuity bill should be passed paying Mrs. Vinson and anyone else who would qualify \$5,000 per year. I remember at the time that I voted for this bill I thought it was right unusual that sons would not take care of their mother. Today this bill is a result of the case involving Mrs. Frankfurter who is still in a nursing home and has consumed the Justice's estate in its entirety. The members of the Supreme Court should pay into a retirement fund an adequate amount the same as House members do so that they will then be in a position to have an annuity for their widows.

August 8, 1972

In the mail today I received a circular from one of our printing firms calling attention to the fact that a new book entitled "Education of A Congressman" was now for sale. This book contains over eighty newsletters sent by Morris Udall, one of our representatives from Arizona, to his constituents. Udall was elected a Member of Congress in 1961 and since that time has sent out the newsletters describing his views on major political and legislative issues. It is a little unusual to see a book for sale containing the newsletters of a member. A great many of the members have newsletters but in

their newsletters they do not bring about controversy by expressing themselves too firmly on any issue. In the main, the newsletters ask questions as to how the constituents feel about a great many matters and in some instances the member, in a very polite, mild way, indicates that maybe he is for or against the issue that he calls to the attention of his constituents. Udall is a right able member of the House and is in the ultra-liberal category. His views, of course, might meet with the approval of some of his people but my guess is that the majority of his constituents take issue with him from time to time concerning some of the views expressed in his newsletters. I have never had a newsletter and have never regretted my failure to have one.

In addition to serving on the Appropriations Committee and other committees from time to time, several years ago I was designated as a member of the Gymnasium Committee. Three of us serve on this committee and our main duty is to back up the manager of our gymnasium when he refuses to let the pages, dignitaries from downtown and members of the White House staff use the facilities of our gymnasium. Our manager, Herb Botts, is one of the ablest men that I know of for such an assignment. He is quite an athlete and is about 6'5" tall

and weighs about 230 pounds. He has a nice personality and knows how to be firm and positive at the right times. In addition to having steam rooms, handball courts, basketball courts and other facilities, we have a nice swimming pool. The gymnasium is on G-3 level in the Rayburn Building and the swimming pool is on the G-1 level. A great many of us enjoy swimming in the pool and not just because I am a member of the Gymnasium Committee I take an active part in the use of the gymnasium. I go every week at least five times and spend an hour and it has helped me all down through the years. On Saturday of last week we had a sad event to take place in the gymnasium. We have a number of employees and several of them are employed to keep the gymnasium clean. This, by the way, is the cleanest gymnasium I have ever been in in my life. One of the men employed was an older man by the name of Ben Abbi. He applied for the job about two years ago and was over seventy years old at the time he applied. He had served as a bartender here in Washington at a number of bars for years and finally retired. After sitting around home for several years he decided that was not the life for him and he would get out and find some sort of a little job. He applied for the job in the gymnasium and our manager hired him for the job of cleanup man.

He drank a little bit and very few times there was an indication that he was drinking on the job. He had arthritis and suffered all of the time. In talking to him he complained about his physical condition and this along with the fact that apparently he was having some problems at home with members of his family placed him in a position where he was simply helpless. Last Saturday he was drinking some and even though this was his day off he came to the gymnasium and made up his mind to clean the pool. He had one of the other boys help him carry the machine which is used to clean the pool and also inquired as to whether or not they had some rope in the gymnasium. The other man said that they had some long wrapping cord. He got him some of this thinking he was to use it in the operation of the machine to clean off the bottom of the pool. Some three hours after the other man helped Ben take the machine down he decided he had better find out what had happened to him. After discovering his body in the pool, he called the police and the building superintendent. Ben Abel had used the cord to tie the machine around his neck and then used a sharp weapon and cut his throat pushing the machine off into the pool and this, of course, carried him right to the bottom. So far the newspapers have carried no stories concerning this episode and I



presume that one of these days an article will appear that a man committed suicide in the House of Representatives gymnasium pool and it may be that this man Anderson that we read so much about from time to time or some other member of the fourth estate will take delight in telling this story.

August 9, 1972

The Democratic National Committee in a meeting here in Washington last night named Sargent Shriver as our candidate for Vice President. This was quite a meeting and those attempting to be nominated president were all present on the platform. Senator Humphrey, Senator Muskie, Senator Jackson and others participated and pledged their full support to the ticket this fall. Sargent Shriver made a real good acceptance speech and has charisma which is one item that Senator McGovern certainly does not have. His speech stirred up the committee much more than any of the speeches that were made. In starting out he turned to the distinguished party members seated on the platform and called attention to his brother-in-law, Senator Edward Kennedy, who was staring into space with a troubled look on his face. Sargent Shriver said, "and my brother-in-law Ted Kennedy is on the platform real anxious and by

the way Ted, what are you worrying about?" Everybody just hooped and hollered and the camera stayed on Senator Kennedy for several minutes and he was really confused. I understand that Sargent Shriver and Edward Kennedy are not as close as they used to be and if this is a hopeless trip into space for Shriver, it may not be of any assistance to Kennedy in 1976.

Former President Harry S. Truman has turned over personal and secret papers to his daughter, Margaret Daniel. Mrs. Daniel is preparing a biography of former President Truman and it is to be published by Morrow and Company. For several years now scholars have been hoping for a glimpse of some of Mr. Truman's private memoranda and papers that are sealed off in one section of his library in Independence, Missouri but have been unsuccessful. The papers included in Mr. Truman's private wing of the Truman Presidential Library consist of letters to friends and relatives and notes he wrote to himself at different times when crisis situations were underway. The 640-page book will be published in January of 1973. This will give some of the people in this country and especially some of our college professors a chance to argue again that the personal and private papers of the president should be open

to the public immediately after the president goes out of office and that this multi-million dollar book does not serve the interest of the people in this country.

One legislative proposal that has caused considerable controversy during the past two years pertains to no-fault insurance. Bills were introduced in the House and the Senate with the Senate bill moving along and the House bill held up in committee. Yesterday the Senate shelved and probably killed for the rest of the year a bill to establish a national no-fault automobile insurance system. By a 49 to 46 vote the measure was sent to the Judiciary Committee for further study with no deadline for completing its study. Backers of the no-fault bill argue that the Judiciary Committee is certain to be the bill's graveyard. Under this bill and under the bills generally along this line, each person involved in an accident would be paid by his or her carrier and the question of fault and negligence would not enter into a settlement of the claim.

The rural dominated Senate Finance Committee has rewritten the House passed revenue-sharing bill which gives more money to farm states and less to urban states. The chairman of the committee,

Russell Long, said that his committee did not feel that a state should receive more or less because its people live in a city as compared to a rural area. Revenue sharing, government reorganization and welfare reform are still three of the issues that President Nixon is insisting be solved before this session of the 92nd Congress finally adjourns.

Last night in listening to Senator McGovern in his address to the Democratic National Committee, I noticed that he called attention to the service of Woodrow Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman and John F. Kennedy but never mentioned the name Lyndon B. Johnson. Just over the podium in large pictures were Truman, Johnson, Kennedy and Roosevelt and each time the television camera pointed out one of the pictures as McGovern spoke, the picture of Johnson was seen each time between the pictures of Truman and Kennedy but no mention was made of Johnson. Knowing Lyndon B. Johnson as well as I do, he must be furious. I know that Sargent Shriver's main campaign issue will be the closing of the Vietnam War and his continued statement that it should never have been started. What he says places so much of the blame on former President Johnson that I presume he cannot eulogize Johnson

from the standpoint of elementary and secondary education legislation, higher education legislation, environmental protection legislation, health legislation and welfare assistance without coming close to endorsing the Johnson record.

According to the Harris survey Senator McGovern has fallen farther behind President Nixon in popularity following his decision to drop Senator Thomas Eagleton from the ticket. The Harris survey now shows the President leading by 23 percentage points, his largest lead since March.

August 10, 1972

I have just returned from the House chamber where we have the Foreign Assistance Act of 1972 under general debate. This bill authorizes the foreign aid program for our country and after it is signed by the President then comes to the Appropriations Committee for funding. Since I have been a Member of Congress foreign aid has been one of the more controversial subjects.

In the bill now before the House, we have Section 13 which provides that notwithstanding any provision of this or any other Act, the involvement of United States land, sea, and air forces,

for the purpose of maintaining, supporting, or engaging in hostilities in or over Indochina shall terminate and such forces shall be withdrawn not later than October 1, 1972, subject to a cease-fire between the United States and North Vietnam and those allied with North Vietnam to the extent necessary to achieve safe withdrawal of such remaining forces, and subject to the release of all American prisoners of war held by the Government of North Vietnam and forces allied with such Government and an accounting for all Americans missing in action who have been held by or known to such Government or such forces. The accounting for the American prisoners of war and missing in action referred to above shall be subject to verification by the International Red Cross or by any other international body mutually agreed to by the President of the United States and the Government of North Vietnam. This is the first time that a committee has incorporated such a provision in a bill. Heretofore, on the four occasions that we have voted on such matters the vote has come as a result of an amendment to a bill that was on the floor for action. This vote today will be exceedingly close. I intend to vote for Section 13 and if it remains in the bill, will then vote for the bill. I am not sold on foreign aid at the present time and

have voted against the foreign aid appropriation bills for the past four year.

August 11, 1972

The House rejected 228 to 178 yesterday an attempt to fix a date for total U. S. military withdrawal from Indochina. One of the reasons why this move failed was due to the fact that a number of those in charge of the legislation fell out among themselves over just when the deadline should be. The provision in the bill provided for a deadline of October 1st. At the last minute the sponsors of this proposal were afraid it would not be adopted and offered an amendment fixing the date at December 1st. This failed miserably on an amendment and then the motion to strike Section 13 which fixed the October 1st withdrawal date was successful. I voted for the amendment and against the motion to strike and then voted against the foreign aid authorization bill.

It now appears that we may have a chance to adjourn the last day of September. The President would like to make the entire campaign here in Washington and if he has his way, Congress will be in session on November 6th. Many statements will be made as to the

Administration's proposals that should be enacted and more proposals will be sent to the Hill simply to delay adjournment. Remarkable as it is, the leadership on our side in the House would like to stay in Washington during the month of October. Our Speaker, Carl Albert, is not well and although he has taken opposition, hates to go home to campaign. If the leadership on our side in the House and Senate are smart, we will adjourn the last day of September and give all of the members a chance to campaign during the month of October. Control of the Senate will be very much in doubt and there is a possibility that we could lose as many as twenty seats in the House.

McGovern and Shriver are campaigning. They made several speeches and tours in a number of the eastern states yesterday and the more McGovern travels the more Nixon will want him back in Washington.

A great many jokes have been circulating concerning George McGovern's failure to have someone accept the vice presidential nomination. Sargent Shriver who was George McGovern's seventh choice for his running mate said yesterday in an interview that McGovern was not his first pick for the Democratic presidential nomination.



Shriver, the new vice presidential nominee, said that he donated \$2,000 to the presidential primary campaign of Senator Edmund Muskie and helped him quietly until the Maine Democrat faltered at the polls. In the cloakroom in the Senate someone, and apparently it was one of the pages, posted a banner some twenty inches long and fourteen inches wide stating that anyone who was interested in the vice presidential nomination should immediately call the following telephone number. The telephone number, of course, was Senator McGovern's office telephone.

August 15, 1972

The Presidential race is really underway.

Ramsey Clark, the former Attorney General in the Johnson Administration, has returned from a trip to Hanoi and after meeting with the leaders in that country and speaking on the Hanoi, North Vietnam radio station he announced upon his arrival back in this country that the North Vietnamese are ready to release the prisoners immediately after the withdrawal of troops and the cessation of fighting. This, of course, comes at a bad time as far as the Nixon Administration is concerned and the President is really up in arms. Leaders in the Republican Administration are making public statements to

the effect that Clark is almost guilty of treason and that he should be censored by Senator McGovern. Senator McGovern answered immediately that Clark too is concerned over the bombing of innocent people, dikes, and hospitals, and as an American citizen has the right to express his opinion as to this horrible war which must cease.

Ramsey Clark is the son of the former Attorney General Tom Clark, who later served on the Supreme Court. Heretofore in my journal I made a statement quoting Mrs. Tom Clark when she said that early in life she nicknamed Ramsey "Old Man River." Ramsey Clark is very much a liberal and as a Texan has really acquired an unusual philosophy during the past ten years.

The polls show President Nixon in the lead without any question, but the polls in Illinois, California and New York show the race to be close. No President wins without carrying these three states and this may indicate that before this race is over it will really be a contest.

August 17, 1972

Yesterday Lyndon B. Johnson endorsed Senator McGovern. This was almost a left handed endorsement because my friend, the former president, said that although

he differs with some of George McGovern's stands, he will support the Democratic presidential nominee and the entire party ticket. The statement by the former president was delivered to the two weekly newspapers in Fredericksburg which is sixteen miles from Johnson's ranch. The former president, in making his statement, said that he believed the Democratic Party best serves the needs of the people and that he would vote for all of the nominees of the party. However, he went on to state that it is no secret that he and Senator McGovern held widely differing opinions on many matters especially foreign policy. LBJ said that McGovern has not refrained from criticizing policies of his with which he disagreed and that he would not refrain from stating his disagreements with any position taken by McGovern when he believed it to be to the public interest to do so. The differences between us, LBJ said, need not be minimized because the Democratic Party can accommodate disagreement.

Senator McGovern may be treading on thin ice because during the past several days he has sent word to North Vietnam that they should make peace with President Nixon rather than wait for a possible change in administration in Washington. Of course, we Democrats know that President Nixon is going to

make every move possible to bring this war to a close prior to November 7th. But such statements may weld McGovern so tightly with the North Vietnamese negotiators that it will be right hard to explain to the people in this country as to why he is making this move at this time. In his campaign for the presidential nomination McGovern stated time after time that he would stop this war within ninety days after his inauguration and, if necessary, would go to North Vietnam and beg for the release of the prisoners. Begging is not a way of life in this country from the standpoint of patriotism, dignity and honor and although he got by with this particular statement, his moves in the future must be carefully planned because the boomerang may come back and hit him squarely between the eyes.

Johnson's endorsement to a certain extent neutralizes John B. Connally, the former governor of Texas and past Secretary of the Treasury under President Nixon. This longtime Democrat now is Chairman of the Democrats for Nixon. A full page ad appeared in all of the newspapers yesterday signed by John B. Connally and a number of other right prominent Democrats endorsing President Nixon. I recognize a number of the names and especially one. This name is James Roosevelt of Beverly Hills,

California, the son of Franklin D. Roosevelt and a former Member of Congress. This is a right unusual move for Roosevelt to make but I recall when he was elected to come to the House, his third or fourth wife, whichever it was, made him sign an affidavit during the campaign which prevented a divorce suit and with the affidavit stating that he had had sexual relations with some ten or twelve very prominent women. They were named in the affidavit. This was blackmail of the highest order and was forced on Roosevelt just before his election in the California district he was running in. Probably James Roosevelt would have had a more prominent place in history if he had not served in the House and especially if he had not endorsed Nixon as one of the Democrats for Nixon. All of the stories about President Roosevelt and his days in the White House have been very complimentary to James Roosevelt because as the oldest son he helped his father move about and was his almost constant companion. At that time, of course, President Roosevelt was in a wheelchair and in walking had to use braces with the aid of a cane and his son James.

The ad endorsing Nixon by the Democrats states that he has brought home 500,000 men from the war; has opened the door to China; has signed the Nuclear

Arms Limitations Agreement with Russia; fights for equal education for all children without busing; has waged an all out war against crime and drugs; has developed domestic policies which have provided job security and gainful employment to 82,624,000 Americans at the highest wages in history.

August 18, 1972

We recess today for a period of two weeks. The Republican National Convention begins next week and we will go back into session again on September 5th.

Of course, each year just before a recess or final adjournment the leadership attempts to kill all of the members. We were in session until 2:30 a.m. fighting over the busing bill. We finally passed a bill that prevents forced busing which has been used to bring about racial balance. Not only the deep south and the border states but most of the big cities have heard from their people and the bill passed. The House vote was 282 to 102 on final passage. While rejecting repeated amendments aimed at banning required busing for desegregation entirely, the House went beyond the scope of limits proposed by President Nixon and way beyond the limits recom-

mended by the House Committee on Education and Labor. We adopted an amendment on a vote of 246 to 142 which would allow reopening scores of previously decided desegregation cases to reduce busing requirements to the limit set forth in the bill. Some of the black members in the House made loud, noisy, hysterical speeches which were not called for and one in particular, Mitchell of Maryland, said that all of the members in the House with the exception of the black members were racist and that an amendment should go into the bill carrying this country to pre-Civil War days with the black people going back into slavery. Of course, this type of a speech made no impression on the members of the House and only brought about a feeling of no respect for the member offering the suggestion.

The nation's economy was as robust in the three months from April through June as in any quarter since the spring of 1959 according to the Commerce Department. The Department said the rate of real growth for the quarter was 9.1 percent and the rate of inflation a comfortable 1.8 percent. According to the Department, pre-tax corporate profits rose by 5.6 percent over the quarter to an annual rate of \$93.1 billion which set a record. The Gross National Product which, of course, is

the market value of all the goods and services Americans produce is probably the most comprehensive indicator of the state of the economy. The Gross National Product stood at an annual rate of \$1,139.4 billion in the second quarter.

McGovern is traveling and so is Shriver. The Republicans attending the Platform and Credentials Committee meeting in Miami Beach preliminary to the convention heard state chairmen throughout the United States charge that the Republican Party has simply bungled the wire tapping of the Democratic National Committee headquarters and the New York State Chairman, Charles Lanigan, said that the Republicans in Washington were the biggest bunch of bunglers that he had ever seen. All of this was heard by Senator Dole of Kansas, the Republican National Chairman, who was in attendance and he said that if there was anything really to the charge that was serious, it certainly should be brought out into the open prior to October 28th. These men were arrested and money and checks have been traced right back to the Nixon Fund for President and all are under indictment and trial dates have been set. This was really a stupid trick for the Republican Party to play and has been frowned upon by the majority of the



Republicans in this country.

Now we continue on with the Eugene Rudder story. Yesterday a man by the name of John Patrick Byrnes, who currently had been confined to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, escaped and robbed another bank here in Washington. He is listed as a bank robber and also as one who has never hurt anyone. In fact, he buys beer all around with the proceeds of his wrongdoings. That is exactly what he did when he robbed a Riggs Bank, which by the way was the bank of his first recorded stick-up, and that is what police say he did on Wednesday of this week when he robbed another branch of the same bank walking away with \$1,000. He never uses a gun. In 1968, police picked up Byrnes only twenty minutes after the holdup, but he had sufficient time to buy a round of drinks at a tavern near the bank on Wisconsin and M Streets, N. W. One of the best clues that police had this time was that a man was buying beer for the boys at a tavern near the bank that was robbed the last time. Apparently Byrnes has been mentally ill on and off for some twenty years, and after leaving St. Elizabeth's he jumped into a cab in front of a Georgetown tavern and told the driver, John E. Rudder (Eugene Rudder's father) to head for the bank at 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue. He instructed the

driver to wait outside the bank and he walked in and the driver said that about six minutes later out he walked, jumped back into the cab and told the driver he believed he would go to Canada since the pace in Washington was getting to be too much for him. The next stop the driver said, was at a store where Byrnes discarded his hospital garb and bought a shirt, tie and gray suit. He had cuffs put on the pants and left his other clothing behind, which consisted of the hospital garb from St. Elizabeth's. Next Byrnes told Rudder that he believed he would go on out to the airport, but since he left the cab before arriving at the airport the police are doing one thing - looking in all the local bars for someone who is buying the fellows a round of drinks.

September 6, 1972

Now the sailors have an opportunity to have a date upon the bow of the ship. The old man might be lucky enough to have a cute little thing bring him up a cup of coffee when he has the deck. Admiral Zumwalt has announced that beginning as of now waves and women throughout the ranks may be assigned to ships and serve sea duty assignment the same as men have in the past. The wives have raised a loud noise maintaining that if this takes

place wives and children should be permitted to go too because their husbands should not be placed in a position of temptation on long tours at sea. What will we think of next?

During the past 14 days we recessed while the Republican National Convention was being held in Miami Beach. During this period I had an opportunity to spend a day each in a number of my counties and I have now covered the district. I have never received a better reception in my life. McGovern so far is in deep trouble in Kentucky and the senatorial campaign has tightened up with a recent poll showing Louie Nunn, the former governor on the Republican ticket, and Walter "Dee" Huddleston, the Democratic nominee, neck in neck. The man running against me will receive thousands of votes that he is not entitled to by virtue of the fact that McGovern is so weak and the President again will carry the 2nd District. In 1968 he carried the 2nd District about 6,000 and the Republican candidate for the Senate carried it 3,000. I carried it almost 16,000.

The Olympic Games are underway now at Munich, Germany. A number of records have been set and probably the outstanding one of all is the seven gold medals won by Mark Spitz who by

the way also established seven world records in winning the seven medals. No other man or woman who has ever participated in modern Olympic Games has come so close. Nedo Nadi, the Italian fencing master, won five gold medals at Antwerp in 1920. Jesse Owens, the great American sprinter, won four at Berlin in 1936.

Yesterday morning Arab terrorists went to the Olympic Village in Munich where the participants are staying during the games and seized a number of the members of the Israeli delegation. Late last night it was announced that eleven members of Israel's delegation to the Olympic Games were killed by the terrorists. Two of them at the time of the raid on the village and nine others in a shootout between the terrorists and the German police at a nearby airport. Four of the terrorists also died at the airport and three others were captured. This tragedy was the latest and the most spectacular intrusion of international politics into the Olympic scene. The Arab guerrillas who are a part of an organization known as the Black September group staged the raid in an effort to grab public attention to force the government of Israel to release 200 political prisoners. This was one of a series of acts of terrorism by Arab

guerrillas whose goal is to drive the Israelis out of the Middle East. The Olympic Games were immediately called to a halt and may not be completed.

Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell yesterday denied any involvement in the breakin of Democratic headquarters. In a deposition given in a \$1 million lawsuit filed by the Democrats for the purpose of establishing just what transpired at the time the men were arrested in an attempt to bug Democratic National Headquarters in the Watergate Apartment Building. This is much more serious than appears at first glance and, of course, the Republicans know all about the amounts of money paid and the transaction.

It now appears that a September adjournment date may be in jeopardy. President Nixon is still calling for final passage of legislation concerning revenue sharing, government reorganization and welfare reform. These three are at the top of the President's list and all have passed the House with the exception of government reorganization. All of our appropriation bills have passed with the exception of defense and foreign aid and as soon as action is taken on these two together with the conference reports that follow along with the conference report on

military construction, we will be through on our committee. We are well up with our work and it seems to me that we should adjourn at least by the first day of October.

During the present year the war in Vietnam, of course, has been the major issue. Inflation is serious and we continue with a crime and drug problem. Unemployment stands at about 5.8 percent and we still have wage and price control regulations in effect.

September 11, 1972

A decision was made to continue the Olympic games and much has been written and said about how the games should be conducted into the future. Two of the American winners, Vincent Matthews and Wayne Collett, slouched and made all kinds of movements other than standing erect when our National Anthem was being played and at the time Wayne Collett won the gold medal and Vincent Matthews won the bronze medal. Both are black and Matthews gave the black militant salute by raising his right arm and clenched fist. The International Olympic Committee barred both of them from future participation in the Olympics and they were then of course barred from participating in the 1500 meter relay team race which was held on Sunday.

The District of Columbia and especially the pressure groups here under the control of some right unusual people are making every move to obtain Home Rule before we adjourn. John McMillan, the Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, failed to win his Primary with a majority of the vote and is now confronted with a run-off vote and the usual amount of criticism and abuse from the District of Columbia by virtue of the fact that he is still against Home Rule. Joel Broyhill, one of the Virginia Representatives, and a member of the District of Columbia Committee is fighting desperately against the Home Rule bill, and was one of those who failed to attend the Committee meeting last Thursday, thereby causing the Committee to adjourn since a quorum was not present. I still have my doubts that the District of Columbia can be used as our Nation's Capital if people like the Fauntroys, Marian Barrys, Sammy Abbotts, and John Hechingers take charge.

One of these days, George McGovern certainly will tell the American people and especially the Wall Street group that during the Eisenhower days the annual deficit in Federal spending averaged \$2,700,000,000. During the Kennedy years, \$7,300,000,000; during the Johnson years, \$11,400,000,000 and so far during the Nixon years it is \$31 billion. We have had \$123 billion

in deficit spending under the Nixon Administration, and this sets an all time record. This is more than all of the deficit spending under all of the Presidents combined back to World War II. President Nixon continues to send us full employment budgets that are out of balance with the one before the Committee now out of balance \$44.7 billion. At the time he sent it up, he maintained that it was out of balance \$35 billion. Our staff members contend that it will be out of balance \$50 billion before we complete the fiscal year of 1973. At least McGovern should make this speech before he concludes his campaign for President and it might be a little more effective than the ones that he has been making. Those that he has been making have made no impression on the people of this country and he is still far behind.

As disclosed in this journal from time to time, I have never been one of the Members of the House who believed that Carl Albert would make an outstanding Speaker. He has had his ups and downs ever since taking over the office, and in all fairness to the Members of the House, should, in my opinion, step aside at the end of this year. We are concluding the 92nd Congress, and this would be a good time to gracefully step out. At the beginning of the 93rd Congress, which will be sworn in in January, a new Speaker must be elected.



- 2572 -

Our Speaker has had trouble with his drinking off and on now for years and on Saturday night drove his white Thunderbird into another vehicle at the corner of Wisconsin Avenue and Macomb Street, N. W., and before being able to stop his car drove into a parked truck. Some fifteen or twenty minutes later he returned to the scene in his car and the owner of the car that he struck was present with officers, and after a pushing and shoving match took place with Albert shouting at the top of his voice that he was Carl Albert, the Speaker of the House, and was not to be molested, and, in fact, was the one who got the raises for the Police Department here in the District of Columbia, was able to settle with the owner by making a cash payment. The owner of the parked truck drove off saying that he had received only minor damages and after some time passed the police drove Albert to his apartment which is located at 4101 Cathedral Avenue. Later on, Albert's seventeen year old son returned to the scene and drove the Thunderbird back to the apartment house. A number of the witnesses who came out of the Zebra Room, a local bar near Wisconsin and Macomb, recognized Albert without any difficulty since he is a patron of this particular bar. One or two of the employees of the bar said that they could not give any information about the

Speaker because the owner of the bar would probably fire them.

I still recall the days when Mr. Rayburn was our Speaker, and the fact that he had five Members on the list that he always believed should be considered for Speaker. I know full well who these five Members were, and Carl Albert's name was never placed on this list. Mr. Rayburn would really be surprised if he could return and see Carl Albert sitting in the Speaker's Chair.

September 12, 1972

We reduced the military defense appropriation bill by \$4.3 billion and will take the bill to the House for final passage on Thursday of this week. We approved \$74.6 billion for fiscal year 1973 which is the largest annual military outlay since World War II and is almost \$1.8 billion above the amount approved last year. We have a little over \$30 billion in the pipeline which is obligated and approximately \$10 billion in the pipeline which is unobligated. With these amounts in the pipeline it seems to me that this small reduction should not cause any great difficulty.

The Democratic Party yesterday

accused former Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans of knowingly supplying \$114,000 in Nixon campaign funds for the purpose of financing a massive Republican espionage conspiracy and then destroying records of the transaction. The Democrats' new allegations against Stans were immediately denied by the President's campaign director, Clark MacGregor. According to my information one of those arrested in the Watergate and now charged with bugging the Democratic campaign headquarters has given a full explanation of just what transpired not only during the time when the headquarters was bugged but during the time when the office of the Democratic campaign nominee for president was bugged. These Republicans just won't behave.

September 13, 1972

According to the news, Representative John L. McMillan, long time chairman of the House District of Columbia Committee was defeated in the runoff election yesterday. He was seeking his 18th term and has been a controversial member ever since he has been in Congress. The vote in the South Carolina runoff was 35,549 for his opponent, a man by the name of Genrette and McMillan received 34,658. When I first arrived in Washington McMillan was being accused of accepting a new

Cadillac automobile from an insurance broker in Maryland. The newspapers accused McMillan of receiving the automobile for favors granted as chairman of the District of Columbia Committee. Since I have been chairman of the District of Columbia Budget Subcommittee on the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. McMillan has been in and out of controversies which always seemed a little unusual with so many charges made and so many denials. Not too long ago Mr. McMillan wrote me a letter requesting that I fund the Alcoholic Control Board which had been dissolved in order that one or two of his friends could be reinstated as members. He was always being accused of something and since he was bitterly opposed to home rule and year after year had made the fight against granting the District of Columbia home rule, he was subject to every sort of criticism with some probably not very well founded. In the primary one of his opponents received 28,000 votes and the winner finally, some 29,000 with McMillan receiving some 31,000. This alone should have been enough to warn McMillan that he was in trouble.

This is the third chairman that has gone down into defeat in primaries so far this year. George Miller of California, chairman of the Space

Committee, John McMillan, chairman of the District of Columbia Committee and according to the newspapers, Wayne Aspinall, chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. The papers announced this morning that Representative Aspinall, serving his 13th term and 76 years of age, lost in his primary race in Colorado's 4th District to Allan Merson, 38 years of age and a law professor. Colorado was redistricted and Aspinall ended up with only one of his old counties left and all of the rest of the counties were new counties. This was just too much for him and at his age he was too vulnerable. Aspinall is a good Member of Congress and in fact is the only chairman defeated this year that will really be missed.

The McGovern campaign still has not gotten off the ground. Yesterday in Chicago Senator Edward M. Kennedy campaigned with Senator McGovern and met with him and the mayor of Chicago, Richard J. Daley. The mayor then made a statement of endorsing McGovern and the entire Democratic ticket and a tremendous crowd in the Chicago Loop heard Senator McGovern call for unity and for the Illinois vote in the November 7th election. Senator McGovern also had a tremendous crowd in Minneapolis the day before and it may be that he will get his candidacy off the

ground before the election takes place.

September 15, 1972

Chief Justice Burger of the U. S. Supreme Court served on the Circuit Court of Appeals prior to his appointment and is well acquainted with this man Bazelon who for a period of three years now without any legal authority whatsoever has thwarted the will of Congress and made every effort to get around the Highway Acts of 1968 and 1970. At the time President Nixon was attempting to help us solve the freeway-rapid transit system impasse in March of this year, he called upon the Secretary of Transportation to immediately appeal Bazelon's decision to the Supreme Court. This went up on a writ of certiorari. Chief Justice Burger said that it would require approximately a year for the Supreme Court to hear the case and to avoid the delay since it was the will of Congress that the freeway system including Three Sisters Bridge be built and was definitely set forth in the Highway Acts, Congress should again write into a law restrictions limiting any court and especially Bazelon from setting out requirements delaying construction of the bridge. This, of course, was right unusual action on the part of the Chief Justice but at least he had nerve enough to say to a Circuit

Court of Appeals judge that just for a change he should be stopped from handing down opinions and decisions containing his own personal likes and dislikes without any law supporting such decisions.

Yesterday the Public Works Committee in the House in its Highway Act of 1972 complied fully with the suggestion of Chief Justice Burger. In the Evening Star on the front page appeared an article entitled "House Panel Blocks Bridge Building Bans." This article is as follows:

"A House subcommittee today approved federal highway legislation that would prohibit any court from interfering with construction of the controversial Three Sisters Bridge. In effect, the action was designed to push District and federal transportation authorities into proceeding with the bridge project, long delayed by legal challenges in the federal courts here.

The Supreme Court last spring refused to hear the government's appeal from a three-judge U. S. District Court of Appeals ruling that a variety of further studies would be required before construction could continue.

Chief Justice Warren Burger, in an

unusual side comment, suggested that the future of the Three Sisters Bridge depended upon Congress. He suggested enactment of a clause precluding court interference, and the House subcommittee did just that today."

In this morning's Washington Post appeared an article entitled "Amendment Would Halt Court Action on Bridge." This article is as follows:

"A House public works subcommittee yesterday approved a bill that would attempt to prohibit the courts from stopping construction of the controversial Three Sisters Bridge.

The measure was tacked onto the 1972 federal aid to highways bill by the Roads Subcommittee in a unanimous vote in a closed meeting. The roads panel is a unit of the Public Works Committee.

A spokesman for Rep. John Kluczynski (D-Ill.), subcommittee chairman, said the action was taken in response to an opinion by U. S. Supreme Court Justice Warren E. Burger inviting congressional clarification of previous legislation ordering construction of the bridge.

Burger issued the opinion in March



as the Supreme Court rejected a request by President Nixon for it to order a resumption of work on the bridge that had been halted by lower court orders in 1970. Mr. Nixon had appealed in an effort to persuade Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.), chairman of the House District Appropriations Subcommittee, to agree to the release of millions of dollars in frozen city subway construction funds.

Natcher, who said he blocked the release of the funds because of his dissatisfaction with the pace of freeway construction in the city, rejected Mr. Nixon's request. But the House overturned him and voted to free the transit money, permitting subway construction to continue.

Congress in a number of federal highway acts has repeatedly ordered the city to build the bridge and other freeways that have been opposed by the District residents and the D. C. City Council.

Citizen groups had obtained a court injunction halting bridge construction on the grounds that proper hearing and environmental protection procedures had not been followed by Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe and city highway officials.

"No court shall have any authority to issue any order to take any action which will in any way impede, delay, or halt construction" of the bridge, which would span the Potomac River north of the Key Bridge, the amendment says.

"Nor shall any appeal, authority, funding or similar action taken or omitted by the Secretary of Transportation, the head of any other federal agency, the government of the District of Columbia, or any other agency of government in carrying out the mandate of this act be reviewable in any court," the amendment adds.

Subcommittee sources said the measure is aimed at U. S. Court of Appeals Judge David Bazelon, who in ruling in favor of the citizen groups said that Volpe, in deciding to build the bridge, should not have considered the pressure of Natcher and other House members to force freeway construction in exchange for subway money.

Under federal highway regulations, all states by July of next year must tell the Secretary of Transportation what sections of their authorized interstate roads they plan to build. Roads they do not plan to build may be taken out of the interstate system by the secretary.

The subcommittee, in the measure, exempted the District from this regulation thereby insuring that the city cannot fail to include controversial freeways in its plans in an attempt to have them dropped from the interstate system.

The subcommittee also approved an amendment that would not have local District highway construction regulations apply to the interstate system, which includes city freeways.

Rep. Fred Schwengel (R-Iowa), a subcommittee member who did not attend the meeting, said he would attempt to kill the District provisions when the bill goes before the full House Public Works Committee Tuesday.

"I'm disturbed that the subcommittee completely ignored the wishes of the people of the District. We treat them like foreigners. In every other area we have state highway commissions listening to what the local community wants," said Schwengel, who favors statehood for the District.

However, the full Committee has a history of upholding its Roads Subcommittee when it comes to measures concerning freeways in the District.

A federal highway bill pending in the Senate has no provisions for city freeways.

Before construction of the bridge began in 1969, controversy over its need became so intense that both Presidents Kennedy and Johnson personally had intervened in an effort to settle the issue. In 1968 Congress ordered bridge construction to begin.

When a court order halted construction in 1970, only work on the piers of the bridge had begun and this was swept away this summer by floods following tropical storm Agnes."

September 18, 1972

It now appears that we will have Bella back in the Congress. Representative William Fitz Ryan defeated Bella Abzug when she moved over into his district after being redistricted out by the New York legislature. He defeated her by more than two to one in the June 22nd primary and at that time was right sick. He has had cancer of the throat for a number of years and during the weekend died. His health had been quite an issue in the June campaign. It is expected that Mrs. Abzug will receive the majority vote when the Democratic committee meets to

place a Democratic nominee on the ticket. This is simply awful and will mean that we will continue on with this woman. As I have said before, one of the most intelligent and nicest women that I have ever met in my life is Edith Green of Oregon and she is a credit to the House. But this woman from New York is anything but a credit.

We are in the process of trying to adjourn by the last week in September or the first few days in October. We will bring back our Labor-HEW appropriation bill to the House on Tuesday. This is the bill that President Nixon vetoed. The foreign aid bill will be brought to the House on Thursday and with one more supplemental, we should be through with all of our appropriation bills.

The Washington Post carries an editorial today entitled, "Congressmen, Cars, Laws and Favoritism." This editorial is as follows:

"It comes as a surprise to many people, but the crime that kills and injures more people and destroys more property than all street crimes combined is drunken driving. Almost half the 55,000 road deaths in the United States last year were due at least in part to alcohol; and it has been shown in previous

years that twice as many innocent bystanders are killed by drunken drivers as are killed by robbers, rapists, arsonists and thieves combined. The property damage from accidents attributable to drinking drivers runs at about six times that of the property stolen in all the robberies, larcenies and burglaries in the country.

Given these high statistics, police and prosecutors have an obligation to enforce the laws against drunken driving with special vigor. That is why we are especially concerned when we read that within a matter of months in this city, there have been two incidents in which there was at the very least a serious question of whether the drivers were drinking--but in which the drivers happened to be members of Congress and no charges were pressed.

In May, Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D-Miss.) was behind the wheel of a car that hit another automobile, jumped a curb, continued up a sidewalk, hit two trees and a fence and finally smashed into a brick wall. An investigating officer was reported as saying, "The guy's been drinking, there's alcohol on his breath. I don't think he's drunk, but he's shook up." Yet there was no arrest. The case was subsequently dropped. And that was that.

The other, more recent accident involved House Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.). His car hit the rear of a van truck and a parked car and then drove off. About 15 or 20 minutes later, witnesses say, Mr. Albert drove his car back to the scene. When two policemen approached him, according to witnesses, he began pushing at the officers and yelled, "Leave me alone, I'm Carl Albert, Speaker of the House . . . I just got you your raises." (A pay bill for D. C. police and firemen recently passed Congress and has been signed by the President.)

Mr. Albert then proceeded to negotiate with the driver of the other car and, after conversing in the back seat of a police car, settled in cash for the damage. Meanwhile, the truck driver left the scene after discerning that there had been little or no damage to his vehicle. The police drove Mr. Albert home. And that, too, was that--even though witnesses contended that the Speaker was "obviously drunk."

Had the driver in either of these two cases been anyone less celebrated or influential, would he have been treated the same way? Or was there favoritism toward two men who wield considerable power in Congress?

Police officials of this city, who depend in a special way on the good will of Congress, would argue that such incidents are extremely sensitive and require special handling--"extreme discretion" is one way of phrasing it. Undoubtedly, the prospect of charging a high-ranking lawmaker with drunken driving is not particularly appealing to an officer in the field, especially if he cannot be sure that his superiors really want the laws to be enforced with equal vigor against all violators, regardless of status.

Without passing judgment on the guilt or innocence of the congressmen involved in the two accidents, we would suggest that the responsibility of this, or any, police department is not to worry about the delicacy with which certain "important" people ought to be treated, but to concern itself instead with the pressing mission of protecting all citizens from any violator of the laws. In the case of congressmen, to play favorites with the men who make laws, and then break them, is not simply unfair; it is an appalling example for responsible leaders to set for the rest of the citizenry.

No community can afford special favors for special people when the lives of innocent citizens are in jeopardy;



"status" is not a license for murder or mayhem. Our hunch is that the policemen out on the street know this, more or less instinctively, but that they will not feel comfortable about applying this rather fundamental principle of law enforcement unless they are confident that the top people in the police department know it, and believe in it, as well."

I have just returned from the full Committee on Appropriations where the foreign aid appropriation bill for fiscal year 1973 was reported. I served for about ten years on this particular subcommittee and soon learned that a great amount of our foreign aid money was squandered. In addition, I learned before too many years passed that those countries who have received the most are never present to assist us when we are carrying the torch for some small country who is attempting to maintain its freedom. The bill as reported today showed that this Administration that is supposed to be a very conservative Administration requested \$5,163,024,000 and the bill as reported provides for \$4,195,155,000. This is \$1,004,259,000 more than for fiscal year 1972 and a reduction of \$967,869,000 under the amount requested. There is too much in this bill and certainly I am not in favor of any increase over last year. I intend to vote against the bill when

it is presented to the floor for final passage.

In the Committee report which accompanied the bill, the subcommittee set out certain information concerning the war in Vietnam. The total amount invested according to the report from 1961 through fiscal year 1972 totals \$143,600,000,000. The war cost from 1965 up to the present time in 1972 totaled \$128,200,000,000. The economic assistance programs from 1961 through 1971 totaled \$4.5 billion. The military assistance programs from 1961 through fiscal year 1972 totaled \$10.9 billion. The number killed in action from January 1, 1961 through July 8, 1972 totaled 45,810. Those who died from other causes totaled 10,234 which makes a total of 56,044. The number wounded 303,208 and there are 1,119 missing in action. According to our figures some 520 were captured and are now being held. All of these figures clearly indicate that the war in Vietnam was a huge mistake and the sooner we get out, the better.

September 22, 1972

We finally finished the foreign aid appropriation bill for fiscal year 1973. This bill contains \$1.4 billion more than the amount appropriated for

fiscal year 1972. The bill passed 169 to 141. I voted against the bill.

On a recount of the election in South Carolina, Representative John L. McMillan, the chairman of the District of Columbia Legislative Committee, was still the loser. Final figures show Jenrette the victor by 845 votes. McMillan served for 17 terms and has been chairman of the House District Committee for 24 of the last 28 years. His actions from time to time brought on trouble which carried over to the Appropriations Committee and as chairman of the District of Columbia Budget Subcommittee, I have been tortured time after time as a result of McMillan's actions. For some reason or other the people here in the District of Columbia and generally throughout the United States have never been able to understand that I am not chairman of the District of Columbia Committee. This is one of the 21 standing committees of the House and deals only with the operations of our nation's capital.

There is a small buckeye tree near the driveway at the rear of the White House on the White House grounds where automobiles are parked and each year I have always wanted to get a buckeye from this tree. This year I succeeded in obtaining one because

they were just falling and I have a nice one.

September 26, 1972

Chief Justice Warren Burger in his concurring opinion at the time the writ of certiorari was before the Supreme Court on the Three Sisters Bridge case stated--"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."

The Federal-Aid Highway Act of

1972 on page 44 contains the following:

### Three Sisters Bridge

Sec. 139. No court shall have power or authority to issue any order or take any action which will in any way impede, delay, or halt the construction of the project described as estimate section termini B1-B2, and B2-B3 in the 1972 Estimate of the Cost of Completing the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways in the District of Columbia and as estimate section termini 02-03 in the 1972 Estimate of the Cost of Completing the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways in the Commonwealth of Virginia, in accordance with the prestressed concrete box girder, three-span design approved by the Fine Arts Commission, known as the Three Sisters Bridge. Nor shall any approval, authorization, finding, determination, or similar action taken or omitted by the Secretary, the head of any other Federal agency, the government of the District of Columbia, or any other agency of Government in carrying out the mandate of this Act be reviewable in any court.

### District of Columbia

Sec. 140. None of the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide

a permanent system of highways in that part of the District of Columbia lying outside of cities", approved March 2, 1893 (27 Stat. 532), as amended, shall apply to any segment of the Interstate System within the District of Columbia.

We have the Federal-Aid Highway Act before the House of Representatives this week and is before the Rules Committee today for the issuance of a rule.

Secretary Volpe made some sort of a statement this past weekend to the effect that incorporating this provision in the bill was a mistake. Jerry Ford, the minority leader, in the House, who along with the Speaker of the House and other leaders have joined with us all down through the years in the fight, is real upset over Volpe's statement. Today he said to me on the floor of the House that this matter would be thrashed out at the White House before the day was over. I hope so because I do hope that President Nixon does not have his menials dashing up and down the corridors of the Capitol trying to change votes when an amendment is offered to strike this provision out of the bill. This provision was included in the bill at the request of the minority leader and certainly is the correct procedure.

Before the week is over we will also have before the House a controversial housing bill, a bill authorizing construction of the Eisenhower Bicentennial Civic Center which is real controversial and a federal payment for meat inspection bill. The federal payment for meat inspection legislation will, when presented, be confronted with a number of amendments which seek to strike out of the bill provisions pertaining only to the small ham operator who on a family farm kills hogs and sells cured hams. This small family farmer has really been raising Ned since passage of the meat inspection bill.

I understand that former president Lyndon B. Johnson is calmly getting his affairs in order for an early demise. On a number of occasions before he left office, he said that the Johnson men died of heart attacks in their early 60's and that since he had had so many heart attacks this is the same that he could expect. According to my information, he believes so strongly that this will be what takes place with him that he is now quietly settling his estate in order that his family will have no problems or hard decisions to make. Recently he sold the family television interest subject to government approval for about \$9 million. He is rapidly withdrawing from public interests

that require his active supervision and looking for investments that won't create problems for his heirs. The former president apparently has withdrawn almost completely from the spotlight since he left the White House. He won't talk to the press, won't respond to attacks, won't permit even his friends to draw him into a discussion of national affairs. This is certainly a change for the Lyndon Johnson who dominated Washington for so many years. It is true that Lyndon Johnson suffered severe withdrawal pains as his presidential power slowly slipped from his fingers four years ago. When he departed from Washington he definitely believed that he was a maligned and misunderstood man. Just before he left the White House I had an opportunity to talk to him for a few minutes and I have never seen a man so depressed.

September 28, 1972

This is the most unusual presidential campaign that I have ever witnessed. McGovern is way down in the polls and we Democrats are almost broke. Nixon is leading in all of the polls and will spend some \$40 million in the campaign. We owe a little over \$9 million and in one night this week Nixon raised \$10 million through a closed-circuit television speech to



dinners throughout the country. This was a \$1,000 a plate arrangement.

President Nixon was in California yesterday speaking of more spending at one point and threatening a veto unless excessive spending is stopped by the Congress. At one location he handed out mass transit grants and at the next made a very vigorous speech against spending.

Senator McGovern has accused the President of hiding out in the White House and letting his squad of surrogates carry on the campaign. So far, Vice President Agnew, the two Nixon daughters and Mrs. Nixon have done most of the campaigning. One of the reasons why the President is not campaigning and we know this on the Hill here in Washington, is the fact that it would be a right dangerous journey for him to take. For instance, yesterday in Los Angeles Nixon youth backers were chanting "Four More Years", and Nixon protesters were chanting "Three More Months." An hour later the number of demonstrators grew to about 3,000 and the Nixon supporters withdrew into the hotel. The President helicoptered into the hotel without incident and through the early part of the evening there were no physical clashes between demonstrators and watching police. At the \$1,000 a plate

luncheon in San Francisco the President informed 700 guests that he would like nothing better than to take the Administration's record and its program to the people. He said he wanted to win this election and to carry California but his first obligation was to do his job as president and he intended to meet this responsibility.

I do hope that there is no more shooting of candidates during this presidential election and I have mixed emotions as to whether or not he should get out of the White House and attempt to make a full scale speaking tour of this country.

I have just returned from a luncheon given by my chairman, George Mahon of Texas, honoring Paul Wilson, the clerk of our Committee who retires today. Paul is 58 years of age and has served in the federal government for 38 years. The last 18 of those years have been on the Committee on Appropriations in the House. My chairman composed a poem which he read that was right witty and in addition in commending our clerk on the work that he had accomplished down through the years said that he not only had the ability but the intelligence to serve in the capacity that he served in with credit and dignity at all times. Our

chairman told the little story about a dinner that John Kennedy gave in the White House just prior to his assassination. President Kennedy had as his dinner guests Nobel Prize winners from around the world and there were quite a few at the dinner and all outstanding men and women. In his brief speech, the President said at that particular dinner there was more brains and intelligence present than at any time in the history of the White House with the exception of one occasion and that was when Thomas Jefferson dined alone.

September 29, 1972

Representative Emanuel Celler who was defeated in the Democratic primary will not seek reelection as the Liberal Party candidate. Elizabeth Holtzman, a 30 year old lawyer, defeated Celler in the Democratic primary and this came as quite a surprise to the Members of Congress and the 84 year old representative. He is calling it quits after having served longer in the House than any other representative in Congress except former representative Carl Vinson, Democrat of Georgia. My old friend Carl Vinson served for fifty years and if Manny Celler had been re-elected and served two months and a day of his new term, would then have established the all time record. All

of the civil rights legislation from the House carries Manny Cellar's name and in addition he said yesterday that there are 399 other laws that he can lay claim to.

October 9, 1972

On Thursday of last week, we had before the House the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1972.

This bill contained a section concerning the Three Sisters Bridge. The section in the bill reads as follows:

#### THREE SISTERS BRIDGE

Sec. 139. No court shall have power or authority to issue any order or take any action which will in any way impede, delay, or halt the construction of the project described as estimate section termini B1-B2, and B-2-B3 in the 1972 Estimate of the Cost of Completing the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways in the District of Columbia and as estimate section termini 02-03 in the 1972 Estimate of the Cost of completing the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways in the Commonwealth of Virginia, in accordance with the

prestressed concrete box girder, three-span design approved by the Fine Arts Commission, known as the Three Sisters Bridge. Nor shall any approval, authorization, finding, determination, or similar action taken or omitted by the Secretary, the head of any other Federal agency, the government of the District of Columbia, or any other agency of Government in carrying out any provisions of law relating to such Three Sisters Bridge be reviewable in any court.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Sec. 140. None of the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a permanent system of highways in that part of the District of Columbia lying outside of cities," approved March 2, 1893 (27 Stat. 532), as amended, shall apply to any segment of the Interstate System within the District of Columbia."

President Nixon instructed the Secretary of the Department of Transportation, John Volpe, to proceed immediately with the Appeal from the Circuit Court of Appeals decision to the Supreme Court. On March 28, 1972, the Supreme Court refused to hear the case on a Writ of Certiorari. Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, in an unusual concurring opinion,

which refused to grant the review, 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 so clearly expressed in the Federal Highway Act of 1968. Chief Justice Burger stated 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.

After quite a battle, we succeeded in sustaining the provision in the Bill. An amendment was offered by this famous woman from New York City, Bella Abzug, which provided that this section of the Bill be stricken. On a recorded teller's vote, which is Roll Call No. 415, we had 173 noes and 125 ayes. This vote sustained the provision in the Bill and the Highway Act for 1972 is now in conference with the Senate.

The good old Washington Post is again very much hurt over the fact that its editorial demanding that this provision be stricken was not complied with by the United States Congress. We now have again in the Law the mandate to build the Three Sisters Bridge.

Several days ago, we had a request to name conferees on the Federal Minimum Wage increase legislation. This was the second time that conferees had been requested and again on a Roll Call Vote of 196 to 188, conferees were denied. The reason why conferees were denied is the fact that my good friend, Carl D. Perkins of Kentucky, the Chairman of the Education and Labor Committee in the House, will not assure the House that the position taken by the House is to be maintained in the conference. He was against the amendment which we adopted in the House that provides for an increase in the minimum wage from \$1.60 to \$1.80 and a year later up to

\$2.00. The Senate, in their Bill, provided for an increase from \$1.60 to \$2.20. Perkins wants to take the Senate version and this is the reason why conferees were again denied.

On the front page of the Daily News, my hometown newspaper, appeared an article with the title in bold headlines--NO VOTE RECORDED FROM NATCHER. The article goes on to state that one Kentucky Congressman voted Tuesday in favor of sending the Minimum Wage Bill to conference with the Senate. Perkins, according to the article, was the sole Kentuckian voting to send the Bill to conference and Carter, Curlin, Snyder and Stubblefield opposed the action. The last sentence in this article stated that Representative William H. Natcher did not vote.

I have never missed a vote since I have been a member of Congress and this story, needless to say, disturbed me. The information in the paper was obtained from the Associated Press and upon calling the Associated Press, was advised, after the records were checked, that they had made a mistake and that it would be corrected in the Kentucky newspaper immediately. I called Ray Gaines, the editor of the Daily News, and he said that he was sorry and a correction would be forthcoming. My hometown news-



paper is a strong Republican Newspaper now and I do hope that the correction is on the front page instead of on page 16 under the Obituary column.

The Nixon-McGovern campaign is still about the same. McGovern has called the Nixon Administration the most corrupt in the Twentieth Century, and President Nixon now views that there will not be a tax increase unless Congress brings it about. He said yesterday that both the Democratic Congress and his Democratic rival, George McGovern, are pushing the country toward higher taxes while his own goal is no tax increase in the next four years.

This week we will vote on the Debt Increase Bill which also contains a provision that the budget for fiscal year 1973 will not exceed \$250 billion. If this legislation is approved, the Congress has given to the President item veto and this to me would be a mistake. My Committee on Appropriations will reduce the overall budget a little over \$4 billion but Congress should make the reductions and not the President. If our regular 13 bills are passed and the President has the right to make reductions, bringing the overall budget down to \$250 billion, this in reality gives him an item veto.

Senator McGovern campaigned in Missouri this past week and he was accompanied by Senator Thomas F. Eagleton. McGovern said while he was in Missouri, that the Eagleton Decision was not handled every step of the way as wisely as possible but that his mistakes were made as mistakes of the heart and that they were honest mistakes. Eagleton withdrew and his place was taken by Sargent Shriver. This election is right unusual. We have a wheat scandal now as a result of the sale of over a \$100 million worth of wheat to Russia. It now develops that through the aid of the White House, a large grain company received advance information and in the buying and selling of most of this wheat to Russia has made a tremendous profit. The farmers in this country who are not receiving as much for their wheat as they should are, of course, incensed. It just so happens that one of the assistant secretaries of the Department of Agriculture, a man by the name of Clarence D. Palmby resigned his position after returning from Russia during a conference on the sale of the wheat. He was employed by this large company that sold most of the wheat and in addition, entering this period of time, it was only a matter of a few weeks, purchased a large apartment in New York City at a little less than \$100,000.

The bugging of the Democratic headquarters in this country and the indictment of seven men who were caught in the action, along with the wheat deal and many other matters has made very little impression on the American people. The polls show this to be true. This concerns me because these matters are matters where integrity, honesty in Government and morals are involved, but for some reason or other in this good year of 1972, a great many people believe that such tactics are usual political tactics that emerge when Presidential elections are held.

With only a month to go in the Presidential campaign, Senator George S. McGovern still is deep in the hole and struggling to find a way out. The democratic candidate adopted a new tactic this past week of slashing President Nixon in his increasing personal terms but there was little evidence to indicate it was effective.

We are still engaged in South Viet Nam. We only have some 28,000 combat forces there but portions of the fleet and the Naval Arms contain over 150,000 men. B-52 bombers are bombing every day and the peace conference still holds meetings in Paris.

We had a close call on Connecticut Avenue this last week in the construction of the Rapid Rail Transit System. One of the large eight story buildings on the same side of the street with the Mayflower Hotel almost toppled. The street where the subway is under construction caved in and the cave-in extended clear up to the foundation of the buildings on the right side of Connecticut Avenue travelling West. This is the second or third near miss that we have had so far. The core drilling machine hit a great big rock and deviated in the direction of the old Treasury Building, one block from the White House and the Street and the sidewalk and part of the stairway up into the side of the building suddenly collapsed. One or two other incidents have taken place. I do hope that we are able to construct this system without losing one of our large monuments or beautiful buildings.

October 11, 1972

Henry A. Kissinger, the President's assistant, is in the fourth day of peace talks with the North Vietnamese representatives in Paris. According to rumors here on the Hill the talks may be succeeding and if so this war could be brought to a close. Senator George McGovern, in a television address to the nation last night, indicated that

even if he lost his race for president, the closing of the war would be well worth the effort. Senator McGovern pledged to break free completely from the war in Indochina if he is elected and also to close all American bases in Thailand after U. S. prisoners are released.

Despite protests that it would give away the major power of Congress, the House voted last night to empower the President to cut spending if he chooses to stay within a ceiling of \$250 billion during the fiscal year ending next June 30th. The vote of 215 to 167 was a major victory for President Nixon. I voted for the Mahon substitute which prevented giving to the President an item veto and on final passage the vote was 221 to 163.

We are still trying to adjourn and today we are passing upon conference reports and have finished the supplemental appropriations bill.

October 12, 1972

For years now strip mining has been a serious problem not only in Kentucky but in all states where coal is located. At one time I had Muhlenberg, Hopkins, Webster, Union and Henderson Counties where millions of tons of coal are

available. Muhlenberg County has simply been gutted and it makes you feel bad down deep in your heart to just see the condition of this particular county. I have always believed that our state of Kentucky was guilty of not enforcing the law concerning strip mining thereby preventing irreparable damage throughout counties where stripping is permitted. Yesterday I cast the vote of my people for a tough federal strip mining bill. This bill was under suspension and passed 265 to 75. Under suspension, it simply meant that the bill was to be voted up or down without amendments and in order to pass it, it required two-thirds of those voting one way or the other. The chance of Senate passage is uncertain since it appears that we will adjourn this weekend. The bill pending before the Senate is substantially different because it covers the strip mining of all minerals, not just coal. For weeks the National Coal Association said that the bill pending before the House was all right since some legislation would pass. At the last minute the association started fighting the bill and said that it was punitive and predicted that it would cripple production of low sulphur coal for electric plants.

October 14, 1972

We may be real lucky and adjourn sometime today or early tomorrow morning.

H. R. 1, which pertains mainly to welfare reform, the debt limit increase with a proviso that the budget for fiscal year 1973 shall not exceed \$250 billion - really an item veto by the President which has never been approved heretofore by Congress - the Supplemental Appropriations bill conference report, and one or two other little matters are all that is presently pending and must be passed upon before we leave. We are fighting a losing battle at times with our present leadership, because our Speaker is either not well, or, appears to be recovering from too much social life at night. In fact, the leadership generally on both sides of the aisle would like to remain in Washington up to the day before the election. This also applies to a great many Members in the House. The Presidential election is not going well from the standpoint of the Democrats, and could be a landslide. This is the second most dangerous year that I have had politically since I have been a Member of Congress. In 1956 we had the Eisenhower landslide and I was the only Democrat in my district to survive. Everything looks good this time, and I do hope that I do not have

too much difficulty.

If we do adjourn, I will leave tomorrow for Kentucky, and start a speaking schedule which will take me pretty much over all of my district. We have a number of fund raising dinners and other meetings arranged.

Yesterday the new electronic voting system was turned on for a few minutes so that the Members and those present on the Floor could see how it worked. The system will not be used regularly until January. The electronic voting will allow each House Member to vote with a plastic card similar to a credit card at approximately forty voting stations on the Floor. Directly over the Press Gallery are four huge panels where all 435 names are located, and instead of consuming some twenty-five minutes to call the roll twice this system should save about fifteen minutes.

October 17, 1972

We are still here in Washington hoping to adjourn sometime between now and midnight.

At midnight on Saturday of last week we found ourselves without a quorum and had to adjourn. We hoped



at that time to complete action on three conference reports and to approve a final adjournment resolution. Yesterday I flew down to Kentucky and was present at the dedication of Riverview along with Governor Wendell Ford, Senator John Sherman Cooper and a large crowd of people. This is the old Hobson House that we secured federal funds for together with city and state funds and it is now restored to its almost original condition. The house was built just before the Civil War and is a right unusual old home. Last night at a dinner honoring Senator Cooper and me we had people from twenty counties. At the ceremony we were presented with large sterling silver trays with our names and a nice statement engraved thereon thanking us for our service with our navigation, flood control and multi-purpose program. In Kentucky since 1953 we have constructed 27 major projects and have some 12 more under construction. This is a beautiful tray and weighs about 12 pounds.

I have never missed a vote so far and was real close today at noon. I flew back from Nashville just in time to answer a quorum call and since that time several roll call votes.

Our Majority Leader, Hale Boggs, 58 years of age and a veteran of 26

years in Congress was travelling in a light plane from Anchorage, Alaska to Juneau in a rain and wind storm and the plane was reported missing about 1:00 p.m. yesterday. With Boggs was Representative Nick Begich, Democrat of Alaska, Ross Brown, Begich's secretary in Alaska and the pilot, Don Jonz. The two lawmakers had been scheduled to speak at a fund raising dinner last night for the Alaska lawmaker. The small Cessna plane took off at 11:00 a.m. for Juneau, a flight which normally takes four hours. The plane is reported missing and the weather is so bad in Alaska this afternoon that search planes have been unable to be used to try to locate the downed plane. It may be that in the flight from Anchorage to Juneau in the wind storm that was underway the plane, if using the Gulf of Alaska route, may have landed in the ocean and those aboard may never be found. We are proceeding on today with our legislative program not knowing as to whether or not the plane will be located or just what the situation is. The plane had sufficient gasoline for six hours but after checking all of the airports in Alaska and every possible landing place, the plane is still listed as missing.

So far the House and the Senate conferees have been unable to reach an agreement on the Highway Act of 1972.

A number of meetings have been held and the last one which was late Saturday night ended up in a shouting match. In yesterday's Washington Post appeared an article entitled "Road Bill Dies Amid Anger." This article is as follows:

"Members of Congress traded angry accusations yesterday after Senate and House negotiators failed to reach an agreement to extend the nation's highway program and expand it to include aid for urban mass transit.

With Congress pushing for a delayed pre-election adjournment, virtually no chance remained for a resumption of sessions aimed at writing a law to keep the road program going into the fiscal year starting July 1st.

As a result, some states, including Virginia, face the prospect of running out of federal highway money even sooner, probably forcing a cutback in construction programs early in 1973.

The impasse sent a new multibillion-dollar program of aid for mass transit--including operating subsidies for deficit-ridden bus and rail systems--down the drain.

Senator John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) blamed the House negotiators. Senators

Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.) put most of the blame on Cooper. Reps. John C. Kluczynski (D-Ill.) and William H. Harsha (R-Ohio) blamed the Department of Transportation.

Lawmakers said the collapse of deliberations by the Senate-House conference committee will make it urgent to consider highway legislation early next year.

The breakdown, Williams told the Senate late Saturday, "makes our job all the more harder next year."

The dispute centered on attempts led by Cooper and Senator Edmund S. Muskie (D-Maine), supported by Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe, to open the highway trust fund--made up chiefly of gasoline tax revenue--to spending for mass transit, including big-city rail systems.

Over objections from Randolph, chairman of the Public Works Committee, the Senate backed the Cooper-Muskie plan when it passed its version of the proposed highway law. In the House, where a majority regards the highway fund as sacrosanct, the proposal was not even considered.

In conference, House spokesmen offered to finance transit, dollar for dollar, from the Treasury's general tax revenues instead of from the highway fund. The package totaled \$4.4 billion.

Finally, after four days of sparring in which the Cooper-led bloc outvoted its Senate colleagues, the sessions broke down. At 10:30 p.m. Saturday, House members stalked glumly out of the meeting room.

Cooper, who is retiring this year after 20 years in the Senate, blamed the House members--for insisting on authorizing a new 10,000-mile super-highway law. He said House conferees insisted on 18 months or two years.

Randolph, questioned by newsmen on a contradictory report of the proceedings, turned to Cooper and disagreed sharply. He said House members offered reasonable terms.

Williams, with a side glance to Cooper, said those who refused to accept the House transit plan were "sadly misguided."

"I would suggest soul-searching with the question whether the effort was to aid mass transit or to break up the highway trust fund," Williams said.

"Sadly, it seems to me, the majority of the Senate conferees chose the latter course."

At 1 a.m. yesterday, the leaders of the House conferees, Kluczynski and Harsha, issued a bluntly worded statement asserting that four unnamed Volpe aides "called the signals for this deplorable hatchet job, and they were followed obediently by seven Senate conferees--four of whom were not even present..." (Cooper voted their proxies.)

Their aim, the House members said, was "to bust up the highway trust fund at whatever cost..."

A Department of Transportation spokesman said the agency would have no comment.

A spokesman for the National League of Cities and U. S. Conference of Mayors, prime backers of the transit program, voiced disappointment. The Highway Action Coalition, a citizens' anti-highway lobby, accused House conferees of scuttling the bill "rather than accept the progressive Senate features."

The bill that failed also would have authorized an expanded highway safety program. The House version also sought to force construction of the Three

Sisters Bridge between Washington and Arlington by overriding adverse court decisions."

October 18, 1972

Henry A. Kissinger, the President's foreign aid assistant in the White House, is back in South Vietnam attempting to sell President Thieu on some agreement which will bring about a ceasefire and end the war in South Vietnam. For days now Kissinger has been meeting with the representatives of North Vietnam in Paris and after another meeting with the second in command for North Vietnam in Paris, a man by the name of Thuy, left for South Vietnam to talk with Thieu. It would just be Nixon's luck to bring about a ceasefire just a few days before the November 7th election. Nixon is so far in the lead it appears that McGovern will not be able to overtake him and this move, if successful, would be just enough to bring about a landslide victory. I hope the landslide applies only to Nixon.

In an atmosphere of rising antagonism between Congress and the White House, the Senate last night killed a proposed compromise on the President's \$250 billion spending ceiling and further voted to override his midnight veto of the water pollution bill. The vote to

override the veto of the \$24.6 billion bill was 52 to 12, well above the two-thirds vote required. The House will vote today to override and, in my opinion, we too will override.

We are still here and so far have not located the instructions which I believed Mr. Rayburn left on how to adjourn. Our present Speaker is simply wandering around and since there has been no word further concerning the location of the plane upon which Hale Boggs, our Majority Leader and Nick Begich, the representative of Alaska, disappeared in somewhere over Alaska, we are really having our troubles. So far there only remains the sine die resolution to adjourn, the vote to override the water pollution bill, the matter of the debt ceiling which the Senate refused to accept last night and the Highway Act of 1972 which again will go to conference hoping that Senator Cooper and the two other conferees who have succeeded in deadlocking the procedure will relent and let the conference report come out for action by the House and the Senate. I do hope that we adjourn late tonight because I am now cancelling speaking engagements. Tonight I was to speak at a fund raising dinner at Lebanon, Kentucky and I had to cancel this engagement. This is not good and certainly we should have adjourned



several weeks ago so that all of us could campaign for reelection.

Coast Guard helicopter pilots reported yesterday that they had picked up very strong emergency locator beacon signals in a mountainous area where House Majority Leader Hale Boggs and three other persons are missing in a light plane. Pilots of two Coast Guard jet-powered helicopters said that they picked up a signal for about forty minutes some ten miles west of Juneau. More than 140 aircraft—Air Force, Coast Guard and civilian planes along with 400 salmon-fishing boats are making the search. In some instances planes missing in Alaska during this kind of weather have not been found for months and in some instances years. Only recently a plane that was lost 15 years ago was found at the bottom of one of the small lakes and the two occupants were still in the plane.

The good old Washington Post in its article this morning concerning the signals heard in the area of Boggs' flight, of course, had to bring up about his drinking and the fact that he had experienced some unusual happenings since he has been a Member of Congress and one thing that was unusual was two years ago there was some question of a road contractor remodeling Boggs' home

in Bethesda at half price. This left wing newspaper believes in having hob nail boots in order to not only make noise but to make dents and marks on the final resting place of those that it disagrees with. I know from experience.

We have just voted a sine die resolution to adjourn and it now appears that we will adjourn the 2nd Session of the 92nd Congress sometime between now and 6:00 p.m.. This has been a long, tedious Congress and although some of the bills which were reported out will not be enacted, we have passed a great many constructive pieces of legislation. A number of bills in the health field have been enacted which, to me, are good. Certain education legislation extensions are important and have been enacted. The revenue sharing bill which was enacted may be good at the present time but certainly it should not be carried on into the future. Our government has more debt than anything else and revenue sharing in the future would not be good. Our water quality bill which we have just passed over the veto of the president is an excellent piece of legislation. Certain budget cuts have been good. All in all the 92nd Congress will go down in history as a right good Congress.

November 20, 1972

On Tuesday, November 7th, President Nixon and a Democratic Congress were elected. The President carried 49 states losing only Massachusetts and the District of Columbia for a total of 521 electoral votes out of 538. He won 60.83% of the popular vote which is just a shade under Lyndon B. Johnson's 61.09% in 1964. Senator George S. McGovern suffered the worst defeat of any Democratic presidential candidate in history.

The Democrats increased their strength in the Senate by two seats and the margin is now 57 to 43. Eight of the incumbent House members were defeated and redistricting took care of another five members. The House margin for the 93rd Congress will be 243 Democrats to 192 Republicans. Senator McGovern lost his home state of South Dakota and after the election announced that he would run for reelection to the Senate.

After the 92nd Congress adjourned I returned to Kentucky and campaigned throughout the twenty counties in the Second Congressional District. I received 61.8% of the total vote and carried 19 counties out of the 20. In the 2nd District we have 15 Democratic counties and five Republican counties. I carried all 15 Democratic counties and

four out of the five Republican counties. I lost Grayson County by 524 votes. I have been able to carry Grayson but never in a presidential election year. The county is simply too strong Republican to carry when there is a candidate for president on the Republican ticket.

Walter "Dee" Huddleston was elected to the U. S. Senate. He defeated former governor Louie B. Nunn by a 34,000 majority. Notwithstanding the fact that President Nixon carried Kentucky 303,000 majority, Huddleston succeeded in defeating Nunn. Nunn carried eight out of the 20 counties in the Second Congressional District and up until three weeks before the election was in the lead.

I was indeed fortunate because we did have a Republican landslide underway. I carried every precinct in my home county of Warren and my majority was 6,854, and carried every precinct in Daviess County where the majority was 6,998. In addition, I carried every precinct in Marion County, Meade County, Hardin County and Nelson County.

During the campaign President Nixon made up his mind that he would not travel except when absolutely necessary. For instance, he made a promise to help Arch Moore, a former member of the House who was running for reelection

as governor of West Virginia and Louie Nunn who was a candidate for John Sherman Cooper's seat in the Senate. When the time arrived for him to fulfill the two promises he decided to fly to Ashland, Kentucky and have the speaking at one of the new elementary schools with shuttle buses carrying the people to the school and in this manner eliminating hecklers and disturbers. This speaking engagement must have cost the Republican Party \$250,000 or \$300,000 because some 5,000 people were moved by shuttle bus to the building alone. McGovern all during the campaign said President Nixon was a captive in the White House and had made up his mind not to come out. In addition to the Ashland meeting President Nixon spoke either four or five other times at airports where the meeting was held in large hangars and where the crowd could absolutely be controlled. The shooting of George Wallace in Maryland was a warning to all of the candidates and I was glad when the campaign was over because in my opinion if President Nixon had campaigned on a similar scale to that followed by George McGovern, there might have been trouble. President Nixon did less in his campaign for re-election than any president during my time.

Just before we adjourned a District

Court in New Jersey entered an order concerning franking of mail by members of the House. One of the New Jersey congressman, Representative Helstoski, mailed thousands of copies of consumer product reports, voter opinion surveys, newsletters and parchment copies of the Declaration of Independence. Judge Leonard Garth in the U. S. District Court in Newark, New Jersey excluded from the congressional list all of these items and said that they could not be mailed free. That portion of the ruling pertaining to newsletters really has upset the members of the House. As I have said before, I have no newsletter but there are a great many people in this country that believe that all Members of Congress should have a regular newsletter informing their people as to future actions on major legislation.

Recently the Department of Health of Pennsylvania issued a statement to the effect that blood relatives of lung cancer victims are likely to die of the same disease regardless of whether they smoke. According to this statement lung cancer tends to run in families.

Mr. Kissinger, the President's special assistant on foreign policy matters is back in Paris conferring with the North Vietnamese negotiators and before leaving for Paris, Kissinger

said that an agreement would be reached and signed shortly. He said not in months but as a matter of a few weeks. Yesterday both the U. S. and North Vietnamese officials declined to comment on the substance of the meeting but eye witnesses reported that Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, Hanoi's top negotiator, were smiling when they emerged from their first session in five weeks. I hope and pray that some agreement is reached before Christmas.

When the war in Vietnam winds down then we will go through one of the most challenging periods in the history of this country during the 20th century. Unemployment certainly will be a problem and a recession or a depression could be the major domestic problem confronting the President and the Congress. I look forward to living in a peacetime economy but the adjustment may be anything but smooth.

We continue on under wage and price control regulations in this country and according to word that we receive in Congress, we may continue on through the year of 1973 with these controls.

November 24, 1972

The Federal Highway Act of 1972 was strongly contested both in the House and the Senate. The House added 10,000 additional miles to the Interstate Highway System and refused to go along with requests that raids be permitted on the Highway Trust Fund for mass transit. In addition, the House added the Three Sisters Bridge provision and this provision was contested on the floor. In the Senate the 10,000 additional miles were deleted and the Senate agreed to a figure of \$800 million for mass transit. This money was to come out of the Highway Trust Fund. While the bill was on the Senate floor a provision was added on a roll call vote pertaining to a highway project in San Antonio, Texas. This project was in a very similar position with the Three Sisters Bridge project. One of the members on the Circuit Court of Appeals in Texas had made up his mind that the project was not to be constructed--the same as Bazelon has done with the Three Sisters Bridge in Washington. On a roll call vote the San Antonio project was included in the Senate bill and the House added this provision when the bill was before the Committee on Public Works. This action took place when the House members on this committee agreed to accept the Senate amendment. You would naturally



expect the Senate conferees in final conference to do the same with the Three Sisters Bridge provision. However, our old friend John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky with six proxies in his pocket refused to go along with the House bill maintaining that mass transit should come out of the Trust Fund, the 10,000 miles added to the Interstate System should be deleted and the Three Sisters Bridge provision should be deleted. The conferees met time after time and no agreement could be reached. Late in the day on the last day of the session, the conferees agreed to try one more time. The House conferees agreed to send Jim Wright of Texas, a member of the Committee on Public Works and one of the conferees, over to the Senate side to see if some agreement could be reached. Jim Wright reached an agreement which, of course, took care of the San Antonio, Texas project, dropped out the 10,000 additional miles and the Senate request concerning mass transit and the Trust Fund and in addition agreed to delete the Three Sisters Bridge portion of the House bill. About 9:00 at night the clerk of the Senate reported to the House that the Senate had just adopted the sine die adjournment provision which the House had voted early in the day. This provision was then laid upon our clerk's desk and was final. Shortly after this procedure took place, the

conference report on the Highway Act of 1972 was called up for adoption. I talked to a number of my friends and we decided that the Texas deal was just too much. When the conference report was called up John Myers, a Republican member of our Subcommittee on the District of Columbia Budget, made a point of order of no quorum. There were only 67 or 68 members on the floor at the time the point of order was made and the Speaker announced that the clerk would call the roll. We knew that there was not a quorum and we also knew that a majority of the members in the House were not in favor of ramming the 1972 Highway Act through the House on the final day of the session when weeks were consumed with no conference report forthcoming. A great many members in the House believed that the Trust Fund in the Interstate Highway System is a contract with the people and represents money paid by the taxpayers who use the highways and certainly the raid on the Trust Fund by a few city politicians should be defeated. The clerk, in a very slow deliberate manner, proceeded to call the names of the members knowing full well the odds were very much against the establishment of a quorum. After the roll had been called twice as provided for under the rules and those in the well had been recorded only 156 members had answered to their names.

218 is the required number for a quorum and Jim Wright and a few others who were in on the deal proceeded to run up and down the aisles like they were lost never thinking for one minute that any of us would have the nerve to let this conference report go down the drain. After waiting several minutes with no additional members appearing, the Speaker recognized Tip O'Neill, the acting majority member, and O'Neill then inquired if the sine die adjournment motion had been adopted by both the House and the Senate and was informed that it had, and he then made a motion that the House adjourn. We adjourned and left both Wright and a few of his cohorts standing in a circle trying to find out just exactly what had happened to them.

I was very much surprised upon my return to Washington to find so many Republicans mad about the November 7th election. President Nixon, of course, seemed to be confined to the White House during the campaign and only ventured out four or five times. No mention was made generally by the President in any of his speeches about the importance of obtaining a majority in the Senate and the House by the Republican Party and as it turned out two seats were picked up by the Democrats in the Senate and only eight of the Democratic House incumbents were defeated.

Miller of Iowa was defeated. Chafee of Rhode Island failed to win. Allott of Colorado was defeated in his race for reelection and so on down the line. All of the big money went into the Committee to Reelect the President and the Republicans now maintain that not enough money was turned loose for the Senate and the House races and that the President was so intent on winning that he refused to take part in the Senate and House contests where he could have been of assistance. The presidential campaign was based on bumper stickers which merely stated--Reelect the President. The word Republican was used very few times and the President simply turned his back on the Republican candidates for the House and the Senate with the exception of a very few. The landslide victory by Mr. Nixon could have been of great assistance to a number of those defeated for congressional and Senate seats according to the leaders in the House and the Senate. Our old friend Senator Dole who is now the Republican National Committee Chairman is in a huff and this applies to several of my friends on the leadership side in the House. The President may have all kinds of trouble with his own people beginning with the 93rd Congress.

In addition resentment is now coming to a slow boil among congressional Repub-

licans over what they regard as President Nixon's insulting indifference to the Party's congressional wing during the long secret sessions at Camp David to draft his drastic reorganization plans. The rising hostility in truth stems partly from the President's spectacularly successful reelection campaign during which many Republican candidates felt ignored by the self-centered and highly effective non-campaign conducted from the White House. The President's proposal for a reorganization of the government will, of course, be in trouble with the Democrats and we may have a lot of Republican volunteers on our side before it is over.

January 3, 1973

During the recess period Harry S. Truman died in the Kansas City hospital on December 26th at the age of 88. Mr. Truman will go down in history as one of the ten great presidents because he was a man of courage and, in my opinion, he was an honest man. He never aspired to be president and on many occasions stated that being a U. S. Senator was the best job a man could have. After the presidency descended upon him he courageously carried out the duties of this office in some of the gravest crises that our country has faced. I recall distinctly

that he always had a sign on his desk, according to newspaper reports, that stated that the buck stops here.

For the past four years I have attempted to like Richard M. Nixon. It is becoming more difficult each day. When he was first elected his favorite name of "Tricky Dick", of course, was used time after time and for several months it appeared that he would rise above the reputation that he established in the House and as Vice President. During the past two years it appears that he too is attempting to accumulate a lot of money. In December of last year on one of his visits to New York City his first place to visit was his old law firm. This is the law firm that is in the rapid rail transit matter here in Washington and has been into nearly everything where large fees apply for months now. I definitely am of the opinion at this time that his connection with this law firm will mean that he will leave the presidency and be able to collect and own property that is worth millions of dollars. No denials have been made by the President when the activities of this law firm have been publicized from time to time.

Lyndon Johnson came to Washington in 1934 and was working for a salary which totalled \$3,500 a year. When he

left Washington and returned to Texas his assets totalled a little over \$11 million. Along with Johnson we had President Eisenhower who just about travelled the same route. After acquiring some of the land at Gettysburg former President Eisenhower accepted gifts totalling some \$500,000 with all of same placed on the farm at Gettysburg. Fine registered bulls, all kinds of complicated equipment and many other things.

Since I have been a Member of Congress Jack Kennedy is the only president who was not criticized for his business dealings and if he had not been assassinated, should have served two terms and gone out of office as an honest man. Harry Truman did and with the exception of Kennedy, he is the only one since World War II.

Today we begin the 93rd Congress. It will be one of the most challenging Congresses of the 20th century. When the war in Vietnam winds down we will then return to a peacetime economy. It will be the first time with the exception of a year and a half during the past thirty years. World War II, Korea and Vietnam placed us in a wartime economy.

Kentucky has a new senator, Walter

"Dee" Huddleston, who takes the place of John Sherman Cooper. Huddleston is a nice man but is not too well qualified to serve in the U. S. Senate. With Nixon carrying Kentucky 305,000, it was almost a miracle for Huddleston to defeat former Governor Louie Nunn with a majority of 35,000. He himself admits that in the five congressional districts where we have Democrats, he simply rode along on the coattails of Democratic congressmen. I carried all 15 Democratic counties in my district and four out of five of the Republican counties. Former Governor Nunn carried eight of my counties and at one time it appeared that he might carry 12 of them. The last two weeks of the campaign I spent more time trying to see that Huddleston carried the 2nd District which by the way was his home district. I met with him, the Governor and J. R. Miller, the Democratic State Central Executive Committee Chairman on three occasions and asked Huddleston not to name a separate chairman in each of the twenty counties in my district in his race. He said that he had already started naming them and would have to continue. A lot of my people became incensed over the fact that he would not accept the local organization and simply turned their back on him. For instance, in my home county of Warren I carried the county nearly 7,000 and



Huddleston carried the county 284. In Huddleston's home county of Hardin my majority was larger than his. In Daviess County I carried the county seven votes short of 7,000 majority and Huddleston carried the county a little over 2,000. If he had accepted the organization that the county set up and stayed with the people who know how to organize the counties and get out the vote, his majority in the 2nd District would have been considerably larger.

During the 93rd Congress, we will have some 15 major issues along with other matters that have not surfaced at this time. Tax reform will be discussed somewhat and we may end up with a few minor changes. I believe that health insurance has a good chance for a broad national program by late 1974. It appeared for a short time that welfare reform might be in the offing but the prospect now has diminished considerably. Strong anti-busing action appears to be unlikely unless public pressure builds again. I believe that tax credits for private-school tuition has an outside chance of being enacted. Another matter that is long overdue pertains to pension reform and I certainly favor stronger regulations for pension funds. I believe that during the 93rd Congress we will trim the budget some and especially in defense spending but there

will be no meat-ax slashes. Skyjacking must stop and a program to curb air piracy will be enacted during the 93rd Congress. The 93rd will probably increase the \$1.60 minimum wage. A plan to compensate victims of serious crime has a good chance. Strip mining prospects are good and there will be new curbs on surface mining. The plan to tap the Highway Trust Fund has only a 50-50 chance. No fault insurance will have trouble in 1973 but could be enacted in 1974. There may be stronger gun control legislation and I believe that a consumer-advocate agency will be set up.

In our Democratic caucus yesterday the House Democrats voted 154 to 75 to work to cut off all funds for U. S. combat operations in Indochina as soon as prisoners are returned and arrangements are made for safe withdrawal of U. S. forces. I voted for this resolution.

January 4, 1973

For several years now all of the blood scattered around the chamber walls in the House of Representatives when the Highway Acts of 1968 and 1970 were called up annually has been mine. After passing the laws then the House demanded that I enforce the provisions

of the laws and then the freeway-subway battle began. At that time the representative in the White House appointed by President Kennedy to represent the District of Columbia was a man by the name of Horsky. It later developed that this man Horsky was one of the 130 members in the law firm of Covington and Burling here in Washington. This man would come to my office time after time and console with me over the failure of the District officials and others to carry out the law concerning the construction of the freeway system. Later on when the lawsuit was filed it just so happens that it was filed by the law firm of Covington and Burling. Still later when the law firm finally admitted that they had no contract for a fee and as I have set forth in this journal heretofore, are now demanding a fee of nearly \$200,000. This firm maintains that the fee should be paid by the District of Columbia and by the federal government. For services rendered, they say and, of course, there was no contract or agreement at all with the District government or the federal government because these two were two of the defendants who were sued by the law firm of Covington and Burling. When the Highway Act of 1968 was passed and sent to the Senate, my old friend Senator John Sherman Cooper

for some reason or other was bitterly opposed to the provision concerning Three Sisters Bridge and fumbled all around moaning and groaning that this was an awful thing to do to the District of Columbia. He lost and attempted to make the same move when the Highway Act of 1970 was passed. The leg man for the Covington and Burling law firm was a man by the name of Peter Craig and he was in and out of the Senate buildings for a number of years. Later on as I have set forth in this journal President Nixon's law firm, the Mudge law firm from New York City, suddenly entered into a contract with the rapid rail transit people and they are now the attorneys for the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority. The size of their fee and the amount that they will obtain over the years will be tremendous because this is a four billion dollar project and the largest public works project in the history of the world.

My old friend Senator Cooper retired from the Senate at the age of 71 and for weeks now he has stated that he will go to work soon but that the announcement will come from others. The Kentucky papers have attempted to obtain from him just what his employment will consist of but to no avail. In this morning's Washington Post on

the society page Maxine Cheshire in her column says that Senator John Sherman Cooper retired at 71 after two decades in the Senate will join Washington's largest law firm, Covington and Burling. Cooper according to the article who was a county judge and a state circuit judge in the early days of his career will assume what is known as the "Dean Atchison Seat," the elder statesman slot once occupied by the late Secretary of State, in the 130-member firm. Officially Cooper's title will be "Counsel" to the firm.

I often wondered what Cooper's connection was with the rapid rail transit-freeway situation and now I know. Further, I have said that John Sherman Cooper has always been a great claimer and really never defeated an outstanding man in Kentucky because he failed with Barkley and Chapman but at the same time I always wanted to believe and did believe that Cooper from the standpoint of honesty and integrity was above reproach. The Washington newspapers for years now have commented considerably over the fact that on one side of the battle--the side of the Congress concerning enforcement of the laws passed by the Public Works Committee was a man by the name of Natcher in the House and for some reason or other Senator John Sherman

Cooper also of Kentucky was ever ready in the Senate to rise up and argue on the other side.

January 5, 1973

Just before the election Dr. Henry Kissinger, the President's foreign relations expert, issued a statement that peace was at hand. This brought much cheer throughout this country and it appeared that within a few days we would have a ceasefire and our boys could be withdrawn from Southeast Asia. For days following the doctor's statement the people expected to hear that a ceasefire was to take place but time passed and peace was not at hand. Kissinger later said that the North Vietnamese prevented the truce from being signed and, of course, they stated that the United States could not get South Vietnam to go along with all of the provisions and for that reason a ceasefire did not take place. Not only the Democrats but the Republicans generally are disturbed over the promise which did not take effect. Yesterday and today there were hundreds of peaceniks here in Washington and they really have descended upon the members of the House. I had a number visit with me yesterday and since I have consistently cast the vote of my people which would bring this war to a

close, I had very little difficulty at the time these people visited me. They, of course, knew how the House voted in the Democratic caucus. Before leaving my office one of them wanted to discuss amnesty and here is where we disagreed. I want this war brought to a close but right or wrong when our flag is committed, I am not in favor of giving our blessing to deserters and those who decided to run. We would have trouble defending our country if it was under attack by accepting the proposals now made concerning amnesty. Some are in Canada, Sweden, Norway and in other countries. There may be extenuating circumstances in some of these cases but in the main I am not in favor of amnesty.

In our Democratic caucus in addition to voting on a resolution concerning the war, we adopted a resolution making two changes in the House rules. One provides that on a majority vote a unanimous consent request to meet at an earlier hour than the 12:00 noon provision which is in the rules can be adopted. Up to this time any Member could object and we could not come in at an earlier hour to begin our session. Another change in the rules pertains to the issuance of a closed rule from the Committee on Rules. This change provides that the Rules Committee may

issue a closed rule on Ways and Means Committee bills but still permit a certain percentage of the Ways and Means Committee to offer amendments or a certain percentage of the House members if at least this particular number are in favor of the amendment to be offered.

For weeks now people have paraded all over this Hill with signs and petitions calling for a complete overhaul as far as seniority is concerned. In fact, the majority of these people and a great many liberal newspapers are calling for a complete change as far as seniority is concerned. Requests are being made that we elect the chairman of each committee in the caucus and also at the time the House meets to elect committee members. At our caucus which meets again next Wednesday, a resolution will be offered which provides that members can only be chairmen of one subcommittee regardless of how many committees they serve upon. Personally, I see nothing wrong with either one of these provisions and intend to vote for both of same.

One of the bitterest people that I know in Washington today is Margaret Chase Smith. This little lady served 32 years as a member of the House and the Senate. Recently she said that the



Senate was her whole life and since she had no family or hobbies and only had herself and her job as a U. S. Senator, she was completely lost and bitter over her defeat in the November election. She has denied dozens of requests for interviews and is bitter and angry at the people in the State of Maine. Her husband served in the House and just before he died made a deathbed request that the people in his district elect his wife to succeed him in the House. This was in 1940. She is now 75 years old and, of course, should not have made this last race. She had a consecutive roll-call record of 2,941 votes and it was not until 1968 that this record was broken when she fell and broke her hip and had to go to the hospital. She always wore a red rose and will not forgive the people in the State of Maine for her defeat. This man Bill Hathaway who defeated her was, of course, a right weak member of the House and one that I have no faith in whatsoever. He finally succeeded in obtaining a seat on our Committee on Appropriations and every amendment that he offered in full committee had all of the earmarks of chicanery and high pressure, big business interests.

The Louisville Courier-Journal is, of course, one of the pimps for the Washington Post. When President

Nixon recently banned the Washington Post from covering social events given by President and Mrs. Nixon, the Courier-Journal howled as if the kick that was given to the Post was, by osmosis, received too by the Louisville, Kentucky Courier-Journal. In an editorial, the good old Courier-Journal said that the action of President Nixon was one of retaliation and a clear indicator that it was from the mind of a very small man. The Washington Post has branded President Nixon as a crook and a wheeler-dealer time after time and I guess that Richard Nixon and his wife, Pat Nixon, have simply decided that at least at the social events which take place in the White House they should not bear the cross of gazing upon the representatives of this scurrilous newspaper.

It might seem that I am just a little bitter but the media today throughout our fifty states is really under attack by the people. Editorializing on the front page is one of the specialties of the Louisville Courier-Journal and the Washington Post and the truth means nothing to either one of these newspapers. Reporting all of the news, to these two newspapers and to a number of other newspapers throughout our country, simply means reporting it in the way that this particular newspaper

has decided that it is to be reported and colored accordingly to carry out the dictates of those in charge of the newspaper. Several months ago, Vice President Agnew really struck the right chord when he, in a fighting mood, demanded that those newspapers who operated as the Louisville Courier-Journal and the Washington Post should come out of their ivory towers and get down on the firing line so that the people would have a chance to at least argue back and be heard.

It is a sorry state of affairs when we cannot believe the news that we read in certain newspapers. This has been brought about by virtue of the fact that little, bitter, self-serving maniacs have gotten in charge and are simply venting their spleen on big business, big labor politicians generally and those who read their newspaper who do not agree with the editorial policy and also the editorializing of stories on the front pages of their newspaper. I predict that we will hear more about the First Amendment in the next few years than we have heard in many years. Most of this will be brought about by a few newspapers who no longer print the news as it occurs.

The Supreme Court only recently

had to decide as to whether a newsman has a special right to refuse to testify before a grand jury or a judge. The Supreme Court held that he did not have this right and so far during the past several weeks three newsmen have gone to jail and have been sentenced for contempt of court when they refused to answer questions about their stories. At issue, of course, is whether the First Amendment to the Constitution which guarantees freedom of speech gives newsmen a special immunity from disclosing confidential sources or information. In June of this year the Supreme Court ruled five to four that the Constitution of our country does not exempt the newsman from performing the citizen's normal duty from appearing and furnishing information relevant to the grand jury's task. The first newsman jailed after the court ruling was Peter Bridge who served 21 days in October for refusing to answer some of the grand jury's questions about a story he wrote for the Evening News of Newark, New Jersey involving the Newark, New Jersey Housing Authority. Another case is the William Farr case, a reporter for the Los Angeles Times. Another is the Paul M. Branzburg case of the Louisville Courier-Journal. In this case Branzburg refused to give information to the Jefferson County, Kentucky grand jury that was investigat-

ing illegal drugs. There are a number of other cases and to me the First Amendment certainly does not apply in cases where a felony or a serious crime has been committed and under no circumstances in cases concerning the security of our country. To hear the howl from a lot of these left-wing yellow journals, you would think that our founding fathers placed the First Amendment in the Constitution so that scurrilous half truths could be written and bragged about regardless of whether a crime was involved and this system used to sell newspapers regardless of how the people generally feel or how the courts should interpret such actions.

Margaret Truman's book on Harry S. Truman clearly shows that regardless of everything that has been written by the St. Louis Post Dispatch and the other Missouri newspapers who hounded this man for years, that he was still honest although faithful to his friends and with sufficient courage to be one of our great presidents. In one of his memorandums he stated that he was clearly of the opinion that Richard Nixon was a spokesman for special interest. This memorandum was written a number of years ago and certainly expresses the feeling that I have just about accepted during the past ten months.

And speaking of the President, he still has around him a number of right unusual friends. This man Murray Chotiner, a Washington lawyer and a man who started out with the President, pops up in news stories from time to time here in Washington. In a trucking case before the Interstate Commerce Commission the President's old law firm of Mudge, Rose, Guthrie & Alexander of New York and Washington along with Murray Chotiner succeeded in causing the Interstate Commerce Commission to do an about face in a case involving routes from Atlanta to Dallas and from Houston back to Atlanta. For some reason or other, the Interstate Commerce Commission reversed its rulings suddenly when Chotiner appeared in the case along with the President's old law firm. This, of course, is another example of how President Nixon is operating at this time.

President Nixon has just completed making his assignments in the Cabinet. John Volpe has caused the President trouble ever since he has been Secretary of Transportation and many months ago I heard that he was to be kicked out of the Cabinet. The President has recently accepted his resignation and he is out of the Cabinet. This is exactly what he deserved and President Nixon certainly could do no worse in making a

change in this department. This man, in all of our freeway-subway battles made promises and failed to carry out any of them. He begged and pleaded with the President, according to my information, not to just kick him out, but to give him an ambassadorship to Italy for a short time. This will give him a cushion to land on. The President complied and as long as Volpe stays in Italy, it will be much better off for the people in Washington and Massachusetts.

My old friend, Lyndon B. Johnson, has donated his home and more than 200 acres of his Texas Hill Country Ranch to the United States. The Department of the Interior will pass this land over to the National Park Service and will begin on a theme to interpret the entire life of a president. Other gifts by Johnson to the National Park Service brought about the acquisition of a 47-acre tract and a log cabin in Johnson City which the President's grandfather, Sam Johnson, used as a cattle drive headquarters and a one room junction school which Johnson attended when he was six years old. My old friend LBJ is still worried about his place in history and maybe this will help him some.

The Louisville Courier-Journal again

comes out with one of its famous editorials, "Reporter As Stool Pigeon-- Or Cop." What is happening to this newspaper has happened to a lot of other newspapers and I would not be surprised to hear any time that this paper has either been sold for a small amount of money or has decided to close up shop. I have my doubts seriously, if anyone would buy this newspaper because I have heard from time to time that the print shop and the television station have carried the Courier-Journal and the Louisville Times now for several years.

We completed the Apollo XVII mission during the adjournment period and landed two more astronauts on the moon. The astronauts this time were Eugene A. Cernan, Harrison H. Schmitt and Ronald E. Evans. Schmitt and Cernan landed and Evans was in charge of the spacecraft. Some \$50 billion has now been expended in the space program and it must be cut back to make room for serious domestic needs. This program has served its purpose and we are now the space leaders in the world. I am not in favor of closing down the space program but certainly it must be cut back from \$6 billion a year to about \$1½ billion.

President Nixon's official margin in Kentucky was 305,297. My total vote was 75,871 and my opponent, J. C. Carter,



received 47,436. Four out of five of the Republican counties and all 15 Democratic counties was exceedingly good and I certainly appreciate what the people have done for me.

My two daughters, Celeste Jirles and Louise Murphy are doing just fine. Celeste has five little boys: Jim, Jeff, Paul, William and Peter. Louise has one little boy, Christopher and a beautiful little daughter, Virginia Jane. My two sons-in-law, Darwin Jirles and Michael Murphy are doing just fine and all of them seem to be real happy. Virginia and I are well pleased with our family and just before New Years Eve decided to transfer a piece of our property to our children so that they could have a monthly income that could be used in an emergency and to take care of bills that are constantly facing all young people. With my income tax report this year, I will file a gift tax report showing that I have given a piece of real estate upon which there is a service station to our two daughters and the service station is now under a new ten-year lease which will pay a total rental of \$96,000 during the next ten years. The buildings and everything on top of the land are owned by the service station company and they have to pay the taxes on the buildings. Our two daughters will only have to pay the

real estate tax and will have no problems concerning upkeep and maintenance. Virginia and I feel real good about this move and when we called the children to pass this information along, Louise joked and said to me that she was not surprised that her very conservative Irish mother maneuvered the deal in such a way that one piece of my property would be the piece that was to be given.

While I was home during the adjournment Governor Wendell Ford had a luncheon for the Kentucky Members of Congress and at the meeting we discussed certain matters concerning the federal government and the State of Kentucky and especially the federal highway program. Wendell Ford can make a good governor for Kentucky and I certainly intend to do everything within my power to help him establish a good record.

As we begin the 93rd Congress in this good year of 1973, we can look back on the 92nd Congress and especially on some of the legislation which we enacted that to me is good. During the 92nd Congress we sought and lost battles with the President on foreign policy and military issues. Amendments calling for an end to the U. S. involvement in the Indochina War cleared the Senate three times in 1971 and twice in 1972 but none ever got through the House.

We sent a proposal by Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield to fix a time for U. S. withdrawal from Vietnam to the White House last year but President Nixon chose to ignore it. We ratified the Arms Limitation agreements worked out by the President with the Soviet Union. In the domestic program, Congress balked at several of President Nixon's key proposals. The President vetoed a much broader child development program. In the first session of the 92nd Congress, we gave the President the economic and tax legislation he said he needed to control and stimulate jobs. Among the major bills carried during the 2nd Session of the 92nd Congress, we had a constitutional amendment barring discrimination on the basis of sex and, of course, enacted the 18-year-old voter legislation during the 92nd Congress. We passed a 20% increase in social security in 1972 and a \$19.5 billion higher education authorization bill. In 1971, we passed a \$15.8 billion tax cut for individuals and business. During the 92nd Congress, we authorized the President to control wages and prices and rents through April 30, 1973. We amended the law concerning school lunches and the new provision provides that all needy school children be given a free or a reduced price lunch. With the 20% increase in social security, we added an additional 10% increase which made a total of 30%

during the 92nd Congress. The military draft was extended for two years.

Some of the major matters which were not acted upon during the 92nd Congress pertain to welfare reform, tax reform legislation, proposed by the President, together with a proposal to ban commercial sales of easily concealable hand guns.

January 8, 1973

I heard from my old friend Carl Vinson last night. Admiral Vinson, as he was known for many years, established the all time record as a member of the House of Representatives. He served for fifty consecutive years and this record would have fallen if Manny Celler of New York City had been reelected in his primary last year. Carl Vinson always said that a member of the House of Representatives should attend functions in his district only when he was the principal speaker or the main attraction. Never should he attend when the governor of the state was to be present unless it was absolutely imperative or at any other time when he was permitted to sit at the speaker's table but not be the principal speaker. This man, for many years, served as the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee and prior to that time served as Chairman of the

Naval Affairs Committee. It was generally known in the Pentagon that when Admiral Vinson was chairman that he ran the military services. Occasionally one of the admirals or a general would appear before his committee and proceed in a very smart aleck manner to instruct Admiral Vinson and the members of his committee about certain matters pertaining to the military. The old chairman would pull his glasses down to the tip of his nose and then look over his glasses and interrupt the witness by asking a question. In addressing this witness, the Admiral would reduce him in rank by addressing him as colonel or senior grade lieutenant. This, of course, would really upset the witness but it clearly indicated that the Admiral was disturbed and would not permit any of the brass to come over from the Virginia side to tell him and his committee what to do. Most of the top ranking military officials soon learned how to handle the Admiral and the manner that they used was one of subservance. Mr. Vinson always sat at the first table in the private dining room where most of us from Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama and Georgia sat and from time to time he would give us instructions. He was an able man but a right arrogant man and would permit no interference.

Senator Marlow Cook of Kentucky and

his wife had a dinner last night honoring our new Democratic Senator from Kentucky, Walter "Dee" Huddleston and his wife. In addition to the Kentucky members from the House and their wives, Senator Cook had a number of the senators that he is close to together with their wives. One of the senators present was the new senator from Georgia, Sam Nunn. He is a young senator and the only political experience that he has had is one or two terms in the Georgia legislature. Really an unknown and the man who won the nomination against seven or eight others, one of whom was a former governor. At the dinner, Mrs. Sam Nunn sat on my right and she is a very attractive young lady. She informed me that her husband received the only vacancy on the Armed Services Committee. I knew that her husband had received the vacancy and also knew that our new senator, Walter Huddleston, had worked for weeks to receive this assignment. Fort Knox is in his home county and we also have Fort Campbell in Kentucky. Mrs. Nunn informed me that her husband was Carl Vinson's nephew and that the old Admiral had advised his nephew not to run for the United States Senate because he could not win. He told him that in order to win in the Senate he had to either be a former governor, a member of the House of Representatives or a politician with quite a record of

achievement in the State of Georgia. Sam Nunn, of course, could not fill any of these requirements but with nearly ten running in the primary he succeeded in winning. Mrs. Nunn was right critical of the old admiral but at least informed me that he called his good friend John Stennis, the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee together with Mike Mansfield, the Majority Leader, insisting that his nephew be given the vacancy on Armed Services since the State of Georgia has as many military installations as any state in the union. With the old Admiral serving for years and years as Chairman of the Armed Services Committee in the House and with Richard B. Russell having served as Chairman of the Armed Services Committee in the Senate for years and just before he died having taken over the chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations, this was sufficient to obtain the blessings of the leaders in the Senate and Sam Nunn was given the vacancy on the Armed Services Committee. The old Admiral did not come up to see his nephew sworn in because I believe he has only been back to Washington three times since he retired. Mrs. Nunn asked me if I knew that he was going to give all of his property to his administrative assistant and his administrative assistant's family. I knew this story and informed her that I had been aware of this. In fact,

the old Admiral told me this on more than one occasion. His wife died some thirty years ago and he bought a nice home out in Maryland and moved his administrative assistant's family into this home. His administrative assistant, as I understand, is a good man and is very fond of the old Admiral. The Admiral moved into the house with his administrative assistant's family and lived there for many years. When the Admiral retired from Congress, he bought a place in his hometown in Georgia and his administrative assistant also retired and moved his family to Georgia. The old Admiral is worth well over one-half of a million dollars and at night sleeps in a big country home on his large farm and the next day comes into the town to have breakfast at his administrative assistant's home and takes the rest of his meals with them. At night, he goes back to the country to his family home to spend the night. Mrs. Nunn said that on more than one occasion he had invited her husband and his family consisting of Mrs. Nunn and their two small children to the little town for dinner. He would take them to a restaurant and pick up the menu and order for the whole family--the same for all of them and would never look up from the menu until he had given the order. Then he would talk about other matters until the food arrived. Regardless of whether the



children like the food he ordered, they eat it. She also informed me that when he crosses the street in his hometown if he is not at the corner, he simply goes across the street wherever he is with his head down and never looks to the right or left. When asked if he doesn't know a car will hit him, he says the drivers of all the automobiles know me and they know damn well that they had better not hit me. The old Admiral apparently is leading the same kind of a life that he led here in Washington for fifty years. I still like him and he is a political animal through and through.

After meeting his nephew, Sam Nunn, I sincerely believe that it was much better for him to receive the best assignment which was the Armed Services Committee assignment. This was the best assignment given to any of the eight new senators. He is a much more attractive man and has a much better personality than Walter "Dee" Huddleston and, in fact, I believe that he is a much smarter man. He will be more aggressive and unless something happens should stay in the Senate for many years.

I heard from my old friend Carl Vinson and the only part of the story that I heard that surprised me was the background which cleared up immediately

the question of why Sam Nunn was selected over Huddleston and the other six new senators for this good assignment on Armed Services.

At the dinner among those who were present were Senators Saxby of Ohio, Nelson of Wisconsin, Baker of Tennessee, Packard of Oregon and their wives.

Gaylord Nelson served in the Wisconsin legislature and during an unusual period was elected governor. This is his background and he is not considered a strong senator by any means. His colleague in the Senate from Wisconsin is the maverick William Proxmire. Proxmire is a great publicity hound and Gaylord Nelson is rapidly developing into one. Proxmire, in the Congressional Directory, simply states that he is William Proxmire, Democrat of Wisconsin. For a number of years new newspaper reporters from time to time examine the Congressional Directory and when they find a listing such as Proxmire's, they write story after story that here we have one senator who does not list all of his great accomplishments and achievements and only says that he is a Democrat of Wisconsin. This, of course, is the reason why Proxmire listed himself as stated.

Senator Howard Baker, Jr. of

Tennessee, I believe, is doing a good job. His father served in the House with us for many years and Howard Jr. married Senator Dirksen's only daughter. He is a small man but a hard worker and one that apparently suits Tennessee because he was reelected last year without any trouble.

This man Saxby is really a maverick. His only experience in politics is a term as Republican Attorney General of Ohio. A right dogmatic, mean sort of a fellow, he is now in the doghouse as far as the White House is concerned. Two weeks ago, he said that President Nixon had lost his senses and his action in the bombing of Vietnam was simply insane. This statement, of course, may have pleased a lot of people in Ohio but it did not please Richard Milhous Nixon.

Senator Packard is a young senator and a right aggressive one. He beat Wayne Morse, the old maverick, and I hope he does a good job in the Senate.

I looked around last night at the different people attending the dinner and could not help but think of just what position we were in in Kentucky from the standpoint of the United States Senate. Marlow Cook and Dee Huddleston. This is quite a change from the past

fifty years when at least we had one strong man in the Senate. Men like Barkley, Cooper, Morton, James, Stanley and many others. Man for man, the Senate does not compare with the House of Representatives. When I was first elected to the Congress the reverse was true. Now we have too many Javits, Cooks, Nunns, Tunneys, Mosses, Cannons, Brocks, McGoverns and Proxmires in the Senate.

January 9, 1973

Everyone knows that you spell Houston--H O U S T O N, except me. My name is William Houston Natcher and when I was in the first grade I had to write my full name. I could not spell Houston and spelled it on the piece of paper that I turned into the teacher--H U S T O N. When I received my first grade certificate, my name was spelled as I spelled it. And then in the second grade, I learned how to spell it but was too proud to spell it correctly but just continued on with the spelling Huston. This is the spelling that I have used all through college, law school and in Congress.

Several months ago the Superintendent of Schools at Cloverport, Kentucky called me and said that the elementary school there was to be

named William H. Natcher Elementary School. I told him that this building should be named after one of the principals or teachers who had taught in the school for years and through their efforts attempted to help the children in Cloverport. He said the board had acted that morning and the school had been named. During the adjournment period, I was invited over to spend the day at the elementary school and high school which are in adjoining buildings. During the day we had a luncheon, dedication ceremony and that afternoon I made a speech in the gymnasium to all of the students of both schools and a number of school administrators in the counties in the upper end of my district. After I arrived that morning, William Bennett, the school superintendent, said that he wanted me to go into all of the classrooms and spend just a few minutes with the students in the elementary school. We started with the first grade and I sat down with the boys and girls in this class for a few minutes and talked with them about their school. I told them that I could not spell when I was in the first grade and explained about the spelling of my name Houston. They just hooped and hollered because they were delighted to know that I could not spell. One little boy said that he certainly could spell and I

told him that I knew he could because by just looking at him, I could tell that he could spell. This little boy asked me if I could spell now and I told him that I was still just a very fair speller and this pleased him no end. I had a good time and, in fact, it was one of the most pleasant days that I spent during the adjournment period. They gave me a beautiful plaque with the key to the City of Cloverport and this will go on the wall in my Washington office.

The polls seem to indicate that 66 percent of our people are in favor of curbing air and water pollution; 66 percent favor more funding for federal aid to education; 62 percent indicate that they favor more money for helping the poor; 41 percent believe that we should help state and local governments with money; 37 percent believe that we should fund the improvement of our highways; 34 percent are in favor of more funds for research and development for defense; 22 percent are in favor of funding of subsidies for farmers and 22 percent are in favor of additional funds for people on welfare.

The President is still shaking up his Administration. A number of new Cabinet appointments have been made

and directors of a number of departments have been moved. Several days ago Robert M. Ball, the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration was notified that his resignation had been accepted. President Nixon requested all of the Cabinet members and the high appointees in his Administration following the election to send along their resignations and he is now in the process of accepting those that he intends to move. Mr. Ball has been in the Social Security Administration since the 1930's and is the best qualified government employee in the entire government.

I have never seen a man as dedicated and as well qualified in any agency of the federal government as this gentleman. On more than one occasion I have stated publicly and during the hearings on the appropriation bill for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare that this man knows more about his agency than anyone else. This applies to all of the other agencies because I have never met a person who was as well qualified as Mr. Ball. A lot of us on the Hill were really surprised when we read in the paper that Mr. Ball's resignation had been accepted. I presume that this is strictly politics and somewhere back down the line one of the little bureaucrats in the Social Security Administration has built up

enough steam to see that Mr. Ball is moved. This is an agency that has over 28,000,000 participants now drawing checks and the trust funds annually total over \$60 billion. Regardless of who takes this assignment, there will be rough shoals ahead.

January 10, 1973

A reform proposal requiring a vote on House committee chairmen by the Democratic caucus was approved yesterday by a caucus committee headed by Julia Hansen of Washington. Common Cause and other reform groups have been screaming and yelling now for months urging election of committee chairmen instead of automatic promotion by seniority. These reform groups believe that if chairmen are elected, it will make them more responsive to the full party membership. This proposal was to come up today before the caucus but the caucus has been continued over until Wednesday of next week. I intend to vote for the election of chairmen.

Other proposals made to the Hansen Committee and which also will be submitted at the Democratic caucus provide that Democratic members of the House can only serve on one committee if they are members of the Ways and Means Committee, Appropriations Committee



and Rules Committee. Service on these committees prevents the members from having any other House committee assignments due to the fact that these are full time jobs.

In addition, the committee will submit a resolution to the caucus which provides that members can only serve on one major committee and will designate as major committees the Committees on Agriculture, Armed Services, Banking and Currency, Education and Labor, Foreign Affairs, Commerce, Judiciary and Public Works. By considering these as major committees it means that a number of members will have to make a decision. For instance, Leonor Sullivan of St. Louis who is now chairman of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee will have to keep her chairmanship on this committee and get off of Banking and Currency or give up her chairmanship and stay on Banking and Currency as the third-ranking majority member. Jack Brooks is chairman of one of the major subcommittees on the Committee on Government Operations and also serves on Judiciary. He will have to make a choice. This applies to a great many other members and it applies to some who have been dogmatic in their views concerning seniority and have insisted for years that seniority be eliminated. Now they

will have to make a choice. The Committees on Appropriations, Ways and Means and Rules have been exclusive committees for years and I could not have served on any other committee if I had desired.

The Republican Senate Conference Committee has agreed that in the future the Republicans in the Senate will elect the ranking minority member on each committee. For instance, Senator Milt Young is the ranking member on the Appropriations Committee and if he fails to be elected in the Senate Conference Committee as the ranking minority member on this powerful committee, he would have difficulty the next time he runs for reelection. The conference chairman in the Senate, Norris Cotton of New Hampshire, stated yesterday that he could conceive of a ranking member being deposed only in the most extreme cases because it would probably insure his defeat in the next election. To be deposed, Senator Cotton said, he would have to be abrasive and brutal. This reform measure which, according to the Republicans in the Senate on the minority side, make a ranking member pay more attention to the other members wishes.

January 11, 1973

The Committee on Committees in the House for the Democrats is composed of the Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means and the Speaker and the Majority Leader. Up to this year the Committee on Committees consisted only of the Democratic members on the Committee on Ways and Means. This committee has now been in session for two days making committee assignments. The new members have been assigned to committees and a number of the old members have made committee changes. On the Democratic side on the Committee on Appropriations we had four vacancies. Bill Hull of Missouri retired and he was a good member. Bill Hathaway of the State of Maine defeated Margaret Chase Smith and we were glad to get rid of him--always represented big business interests. Nick Galifianakis of North Carolina was only a fair committee member and he ran for the Senate. He won the Democratic primary and then was defeated in November. David Pryor of Arkansas who at one time was a page in the House and was one of the few men ever to come on the Committee on Appropriations his first term in Congress decided also to run for the Senate and Senator McClellan of Arkansas was just too much for him. The new members that have been assigned

to our committee to fill these four vacancies are Edith Green of Oregon, Bill Chappell of Florida, Bill Tiernan of Rhode Island and Bill Burlison of Missouri. All of these are members with considerable experience and we were exceedingly fortunate on our committee to get these new members. The last eight members added to our committee on the Democratic side have been ultra, ultra liberals and members who would stay with the committee only occasionally. I was surprised to hear that Edith Green wanted to come on our committee. She is the ranking majority member on the Committee on Education and Labor sitting right next to Carl Perkins, the chairman of the committee. She has been in Congress now for some 16 years and is the ablest woman in the Congress. She said that she had had all that she could take in serving on the Committee on Education and Labor and wanted to get off of the committee. I was delighted to hear that she was coming on our committee. Bill Burlison is now on the Committee on Agriculture and will step into the old Missouri seat. My former chairman, Clarence Cannon of Missouri, served on the Appropriations Committee for over thirty years. Bill Tiernan of Rhode Island has tried to get on our committee ever since John Fogarty of Rhode Island died. Bill Tiernan is a liberal but a reasonable

liberal and should make a good member. Bill Chappell of Florida is a good member and a conservative.

I worked hard to help John Breckinridge of the Sixth District of Kentucky to obtain his first committee choice which was the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. The Committee on Committees gave him the only vacancy on this committee. This is a good committee and John was exceedingly lucky. He will have to serve on the District of Columbia Committee which is the legislative committee and this assignment is not too good but since he received a choice committee, he can get by with this minor committee.

The Democratic committee assignments will be announced next week and the Republican Committee on Committees which is composed of one Republican from each of the fifty states will make their announcement before this week is over. In fact, an executive committee session will be held by this committee this afternoon. I hope that Earl Ruth of North Carolina is given an assignment on our committee by the Republicans. He is a good conservative member and would fill the Charley Jonas' seat in an excellent manner.

The last election should have brought

home to all of our people the seriousness of the present system now in use whereby politics has become mainly a sporting game of the rich. The factor of finance now overshadows all other considerations in determining who runs for public office and who does not. Certainly this is not healthy for free government when vast wealth becomes the principal arbiter of questions of this kind. It is imperative that Congress look and look deeply at where the nation's politics are headed. We must find ways to hold campaign expenditures within reasonable limits. Another important matter to be decided is to place some limitation on the time a campaign is to be conducted. It seems to me it would be desirable to consider limiting campaigns to three weeks or four weeks. We must again consider abolishing the Electoral College. The new Federal Election Campaign Contributions Act which we enacted during the 92nd Congress needs refinement and modification. The listing of campaign contributions and the limitations on contributions is good but the procedure to be followed in making a full and honest disclosure requires too much detail and, in fact, so much that some of the candidates are placed in a position of simply evading rather than to get into such detail when they are unable to know

how to comply with all of the requirements. A more simplified method of reporting with full reporting can be worked out.

January 12, 1973

President Nixon is just speaking for a fight.

During the past two weeks he has issued a number of Executive Orders freezing additional money and canceling programs that have been underway now for many years. Over a month ago, he directed the Secretary of Agriculture not to accept any more rural environmental assistance contracts after December 22nd. This is the new name for the old program that was designated as the Agricultural Conservation Program. His action, he stated, was authorized under the Rural Development Act of 1972. This authority to cancel out an existing program authorized by law is very questionable but he may win this fight. Thousands of letters are being received daily on the Hill by the Members of Congress from farm organizations and farmers throughout the country. Several days ago, he issued another Order concerning REA. The basic law authorizing Rural Electrification Administration loans provides that this money shall be borrowed

out of the treasury of the United States and interest is to be two percent. Under his new Order, the President has directed the Rural Electrification Administration to stop two percent loans and to make loans from funds obtained from other government securities and certificates at the going rate of interest. This has stirred up a battle and is one that will probably be presented to the Congress in the form of legislation. Another Order recently issued freezes housing and community development funds in the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Several months ago, the President issued an Order freezing between \$5 billion and \$6 billion in highway trust funds. He has vetoed a number of bills including the Rivers and Harbors Omnibus Bill of 1972.

Hearings are underway before the Committee on Agriculture concerning the President's orders with agricultural programs and a suit was filed in the District Court in St. Louis concerning the freezing of highway trust funds. The District judge held that the President had no right to withhold highway trust funds and this case has now gone to the Circuit Court of Appeals. In other words, the President is really spoiling for a fight and a confrontation is very much in



order.

The President is not only causing trouble in the domestic programs but is fighting diplomatic battles abroad and especially with Sweden. The Swedish Prime Minister, Olof Palme, has for months now vigorously opposed the American policy in Vietnam. To protest the action of Sweden our President did not replace the American ambassador who retired from Stockholm last summer. The President recently responded sharply to Mr. Palme's latest outburst when he said that the Christmas bombing of Hanoi was among the century's worst atrocities. The Swedish Prime Minister is trying to obtain two million signatures urging an end to the bombing and the atrocities in Vietnam. The President has ignored this latest move and notwithstanding the fact that most of the bullets and the small arms furnished the Vietcong during the past thirteen years have come from the Peoples Republic of China and the planes and financial assistance together with shipping facilities have come from Moscow, the President continues to keep an ambassador in Moscow and is broadening the ties that he has established with the communist Chinese. It seems to me that the Swedish attitude is shared in the main by practically every friend that we have

throughout the world and this is one of the major reasons why this war must come to a close.

In the Washington newspapers on the editorial page we have a space reserved for letters to the editor. All kinds appear and from time to time citizens take on the President and members of the Cabinet over speeches that have been made or statements issued. So far to my knowledge the Soviet Union, through one of its duly authorized officials, has never appeared in the Washington newspapers through the letters to the editor column until one appeared yesterday. The Science Commentator for Outer Space of the Novosti Press Agency by the name of Yury Marinin took issue with Robert G. Kaiser who in a letter to the editor of the Washington Post said that despite all its scientific achievements the Soviet Union is a second or even a third rate technological power. To back up his statement apparently Kaiser cited the failure of the Soviet Union to keep up in cosmonautics, aeronautics, the automobile industry, computing techniques and even surgery. The commentator from Moscow took issue with all of the examples given and said that even those in charge of the space program with one being Dr. James Fletcher, Director of NASA, did not agree with the views expressed by

Kaiser. This man goes on disproving all of Kaiser's statements in a nice way and then signs his letter which was publicized in the paper. This is really a change from the standpoint of our relations with the officials of the Soviet Union.

Several days ago a black man recently discharged from the Navy with a discharge other than honorable barricaded himself on top of a Howard Johnson Hotel roof in New Orleans and before he was shot to death killed six or seven people. Apparently he had a large supply of ammunition and on top of the roof was shooting at everything moving along the sidewalk on both sides of the street. After he was killed it was ascertained that he was from the State of Kansas and was simply bitter toward white people. Another sniper event took place in Houston, Texas in 1966 when an engineering student barricaded himself on top of the library tower at the University of Texas and shot 15 people to death and wounded 32 others. Before going to the library tower this man had slain his wife and mother. Some people and especially the officials in some of the cities where these events have happened sincerely believe that this is part of a nationwide conspiracy, and supposed to be proof of a black militant plot. Instead, to me, these tragedies

were committed by men who were deranged to the point of murderous suicide. If it develops that people want to believe that these incidents are a part of a nationwide conspiracy then we really are in trouble in this country. At times I believe that we are almost back to where we were before the Civil Rights Bill of 1964 was enacted. The bitterness that has been generated down through the years is no better and we must have considerable improvement or else we are going to have more trouble as time passes.

January 15, 1973

To me, we no longer should attempt to exercise options in regard to the war in Vietnam. After developing a no-win policy and refusing to permit the military leaders in this country to really fight this war, I believe that there is more respect to be won in the opinion of this world by resolute and courageous liquidation of unsound positions than by the most stubborn pursuit of extravagant or unpromising objectives. Dr. Kissinger returned to Washington this past weekend and flew on to Florida to report to the President. Judging from the pictures that appeared in this morning's paper and the expression on the face of the President, we are still some distance

away from a ceasefire.

The Washington Redskins for the first time in the history of professional football succeeded in winning in the playoffs and gaining the right to represent the National Football Conference in the Super Bowl. Yesterday we played or at least tried to play the Miami Dolphins who represented the American Football Conference. The score was 14-7 in favor of Miami and there is much gloom in the old capital city this morning.

January 16, 1973

During the year of 1972 President Nixon's visit to China was voted as the top news story of the year. The attempted assassination of Alabama Governor George C. Wallace was voted as the number two story of the year. Terror at the summer Olympic Games was listed as number three, and President Nixon's reelection was number four. Next we have Henry A. Kissinger's mission to end the war as number five and President Nixon's visit to Moscow and the signing of the Strategic Arms Limitation Agreement as number six. Number seven was the selection of Senator Thomas Eagleton as the Democratic vice presidential candidate and his withdrawal. The Vietnam War was number

eight and severe floods that killed hundreds of people in West Virginia, South Dakota and Pennsylvania was number nine. The Supreme Court ruling on capitol punishment was listed as number ten.

General unrest throughout the world and especially in this country occupied as much space in the newspapers as any subject except the war in Vietnam.

January 17, 1973

The White House is very cautious today concerning a Vietnam peace settlement. It appeared on Monday of this week that there might be a peace settlement by Inauguration Day which is Saturday of this week. Finally the President's press secretary, Ronald Zeigler said that there would be no ceasefire during this present week. Again it seems to be close and I do hope that between now and the 20th of next month there is a ceasefire and the war is over.

Apparently President Nixon's suspension of all bombing and shelling of North Vietnam is the first step in a tentative Vietnam peace pact which was worked out last week. Since there will be no ceasefire the peaceniks and a lot of dissidents appear to be on their way

to Washington for Inauguration Day. I know this must concern the President and I do hope that the ceremonies are not disrupted or there is any serious disorder.

The break-in at the Democratic headquarters prior to the November election is receiving front page headlines at this time. Four of the defendants suddenly entered a plea of guilty and two of the defendants are standing trial. We hear on the Hill that those who have entered pleas of guilty have been assured that their families will be taken care of while they serve their jail sentences and that at least \$1,000 per family per month will be paid. The whole truth will never come out in this case and as I have said previously in my journal the fact that so many people in this country were not alarmed at this event was right disturbing to me.

January 18, 1973

I will attend the Inauguration ceremonies on Saturday of this week. This will be my fifth Inauguration since I have been a Member of Congress. The first one was President Eisenhower's second term in 1956. Then we had Presidents Kennedy, Johnson and now two Inauguration ceremonies for President Nixon. According to rumor here

on the Hill today, a great many members of the Democratic Study Group which is composed of left wingers in the House will boycott the inaugural ceremony. Don Edwards, Democrat of California, who is on the left hand side announced yesterday that some 165 Members of Congress plan to boycott the ceremonies Saturday. I have my doubts that this number will fail to attend but some will be noticeable by their absence. As I understand, a religious ceremony of some sort is to be held Sunday following the Inauguration and this group who do not attend the Inauguration will be in attendance. The Inauguration this year, by the way, will cost \$4 million and it seems to me now that we are simply going too far as far as pomp and ceremony is concerned. We have no kingdom and we should now start cutting back on the expenditure for this function which takes place every four years.

I have talked to several of my friends downtown and believe now that we are closer to a ceasefire than at anytime during the past twelve months. The President's emissary, General Alexander M. Haig, is still in South Vietnam conferring with President Thieu and will then travel to Cambodia and Laos. I understand that President Thieu has now agreed to accept the agreement worked out in Paris and the



ceasefire which will be agreed upon will leave most forces of the opposing armies in place and provide for elections in six months to be held under the supervision of a three-part Council of National Reconciliation and Concord. The general elections will be held for the purpose of electing a new national assembly and a new president. A force of some 5,000 will be selected to see that the ceasefire is carried out and that the agreement is complied with in full.

As a member of the Appropriations Committee who serves on the subcommittee that appropriates the money for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, I know that this department is simply a can of worms. The outgoing Secretary, Mr. Richardson, is now making suggestions concerning the simplification of programs and structure in this department. We hear suggestions from time to time along this line but so far Congress has refused to make any changes.

January 22, 1973

Some 35,000 people were present at the inaugural ceremony Saturday. I saw a number of right interesting people and the one who seemed to be the happiest and the one with no affectation

at all was Bob Hope. Some were dressed in morning coats, tails and, of course, all of the ladies were dressed in beautifully colored coats and hats. The central theme of the 1973 Inaugural was one of self-reliance. The President said our friends abroad and the people in this country must learn to do more for themselves. I know that President Nixon intends to reduce the federal government's programs in health, manpower training, welfare, housing, education and in other social fields. Some that he does not stop completely will be transferred to local and state governments.

The President was right proud of America's success in building and sustaining a stable world order. This, he indicated in his speech and I agree that he is entitled to this credit. In order for the President to reduce the domestic programs that he intends to work on he will have to obtain real public rapport and in order to do this he must communicate with the people and especially with the Congress.

Some 100 House members were not present and most of them are members of the Democratic Study Group. This group had threatened to boycott the inaugural ceremony and the majority of them did not appear. The President

said that the war is coming to a close but did not mention the word Vietnam. Some 350,000 people witnessed the parade that followed the inaugural ceremony. There was some 20,000 peaceniks here in Washington who also marched on a different street but as far as disorder is concerned, there was very little present at the ceremony. The President and Mrs. Nixon were standing up in the presidential automobile and at one point along the route a number of oranges were thrown at them. There were seven or eight Secret Service men alongside of the car and they batted the oranges down as they almost reached the President and Mrs. Nixon. This is the fifth inaugural ceremony that I have attended and promptly at noon the President was sworn in for his second term.

It never occurred to me that after Richard Nixon was defeated for governor of California and for president that he would ever be elected president and be inaugurated for two terms.

January 23, 1973

Lyndon B. Johnson, our former president who attempted to lead America toward a "great society" and left office with our country right badly divided, died yesterday at the age of 64. He was found lying on the floor in his

bedroom at the LBJ ranch yesterday afternoon by Secret Service agents after suffering an apparent heart attack. He had suffered a number of heart attacks and on two occasions it appeared that he would probably die as a result of the attacks. Mr. Truman died some two weeks ago and now almost exactly four years to the day after Lyndon Johnson left office to return to Texas he is dead. Lyndon B. Johnson was a man of strong convictions and rare qualities of leadership. History will give him good marks for his domestic achievements and right poor marks for his foreign policy program. It remains for history to judge his performance and I hope that he is given credit for the skill and hard work that he spent in enacting into law our pollution, education and new housing programs.

Last night we also heard on television and radio that the heavyweight champion of the world, Joe Frazier, was knocked out in the second round in his heavyweight battle with George Foreman. Foreman, a young, undefeated beginner who is a former U. S. Olympic gold medal winner like Frazier, succeeded in knocking Frazier down in the first round and in the second round Frazier was down three times when the referee stopped the fight. At the time Joe Frazier knocked out Cassius Clay, he was

in right bad shape physically following the fight. In fact, he was in the hospital for days and there was some question as to whether or not his heart was involved. At that time his manager said that he should retire and fight no more.

January 24, 1973

I was delighted to hear President Nixon say last night in a televised address to the American people that we have finally concluded an agreement to end the war and bring peace with honor to Vietnam and Southeast Asia. A ceasefire which will be internationally supervised will begin at 7:00 p.m. Washington time on Saturday, January 27th. Within sixty days from Saturday all Americans held as prisoners in Indochina will be released and there will be the fullest possible accounting of those missing in action. During the 60-day period, all American forces will be withdrawn from South Vietnam. According to the information we have here on the Hill, there are fewer than 25,000 American troops in Vietnam today. One part of the President's message that disturbs me is his statement that the people in South Vietnam have been guaranteed the right to determine their own future without outside interference. I do hope that the ceasefire will continue

because if it does not the 145,000 North Vietnamese soldiers who will remain in South Vietnam will be joined by thousands of others and a bloodbath will be the result. I do hope that Nixon's statement that we have achieved an honorable agreement is true. This is one war that we have fought with many illusions and today I am definitely of the opinion that we should have no illusions about the peace. The ceasefire permits the withdrawal of our remaining armed forces and the retrieval of American prisoners of war but it is no more than a truce and it may last no longer than the earlier truce in 1954 when the French withdrew. None of the issues over which the North Vietnamese have been fighting have been resolved and their fight has continued now for the past 25 years. Until the final terms of the ceasefire are announced, we will be unable to judge as to just how far we have succeeded in bringing about peace in Indochina. The question of whether this peace can last and lead to a healing in South Vietnam certainly depends upon the details of the agreement and on the will of all of the people involved to make the peace last. This may be the best agreement that could be reached and may be a right weak agreement. We will leave North and South Vietnam to work out their own destinies if the agreement is the

kind that I am afraid that it is. One part of the President's statement that really confused me more than anything else was the portion concerning the determination by North and South Vietnam of their ability to determine their own futures. This would make you believe that the North Vietnamese troops are to be withdrawn and I have my doubts about that taking place. The President made no mention of the Demilitarized Zone. Hopefully this agreement will work and at least the first step, if successful, should be of assistance in finally settling the problem in Indochina. Time will tell.

President Johnson's body will be flown to Washington today and will lie in state in the Rotunda of the Capitol this afternoon and tonight. We will have services in the Rotunda at 2:30 and there will be church services at the National City Christian Church in the morning.

This is the difference between the Johnsons and Trumans. Harry Truman would have climbed out of his casket if he had believed that his family would have his body brought from Missouri to Washington and back to Missouri for burial. I presume that LBJ gave instructions well in advance and this, to me, is certainly poor taste. Since

I have been here President Eisenhower's body was placed in the Rotunda and then later taken on out to Kansas for burial. In other words, this was a matter of coming from Pennsylvania through Washington on the way to Kansas and was not too bad. Kennedy was buried here.

January 25, 1973

I am afraid that the last soldier killed in the Vietnam War has not been born.

Yesterday the President's advisor, Henry A. Kissinger who served as our representative at the peace talks which brought about the ceasefire, met with the press and detailed the agreement which was made. It now develops that there is no agreement concerning the withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam and no commitment as to the Demilitarized Zone. Our boys who are prisoners will be released from the prison camps in North Vietnam and from the prison camps that have been maintained now for several years by the North Vietnamese in South Vietnam. The fact that the North Vietnamese control sections of South Vietnam so securely that they could have prison camps there comes as a surprise to a great many of our people. I recall several years ago when President Johnson was



still in the White House that General Westmoreland, the Commanding General in Vietnam, in briefing the Congress on the war used a map which showed the sections of South Vietnam under the control of the North Vietnamese. At that time the colors used to show control by the North Vietnamese equaled the colors used to show control by the South Vietnamese. This was below the Demilitarized Zone and all in South Vietnam. I was surprised at the time when I saw just how much of South Vietnam the North Vietnamese controlled.

I attended the memorial services for President Johnson yesterday which were held in the Rotunda. Jake Pickle, the congressman from Texas who represents Lyndon Johnson's old congressional district delivered the memorial address and he was followed by Dean Rusk, the former Secretary of State who also made a short statement concerning our former president. The Rotunda was packed and after the service the doors were opened and the people were permitted to enter to pay their respects to the former president. The flag-covered casket was placed in the center of the Rotunda at the same spot where former President Eisenhower's casket was located and also the casket of former President John F. Kennedy. More black people lined up to enter the Capitol building to view the

casket than the number that appeared following the Eisenhower and Kennedy services. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was one of President Johnson's great achievements and for two days now the black people here in Washington have certainly paid their respects to the former president.

In going back to the Vietnam settlement, we now know that a ceasefire will be effective on Saturday, January 27th at 7:00 p.m. There will be a complete withdrawal of U. S. troops and military advisors within sixty days. All American servicemen now held as prisoners will be returned within sixty days. A ban on the introduction of new troops and munitions into South Vietnam on behalf of either the Viet Cong or the Thieu regime will be enforced. Negotiations will be held between the Saigon government and the Viet Cong to settle the return of Vietnamese civilian personnel detained in South Vietnam by both sides. A pledge to maintain the Demilitarized Zone at the 17th Parallel as a provisional dividing line was agreed to. This, of course, is a matter of interpretation of words. An international control commission is to be set up immediately and to be staffed by Canada, Hungary, Indonesia and Poland to supervise the ceasefire and help enforce other provisions. With-

drawal of all foreign troops from Laos and Cambodia is another provision and also a provision to the effect that consultations between the South Vietnamese government and the Viet Cong on general elections with each side holding a veto will take place.

January 26, 1973

We Now are in the process of organizing the House for the 93rd Congress. A number of caucuses have been held and we have been confronted with all of the demands, the whims and the fancies of the Democratic Study Group. This Democratic Study Group is composed of some 74 members on the Democratic side who are the wild-eyed, ultra liberals. Some five years ago this group was organized to really take charge of the House and so far they have failed. Most of these members are young Members of Congress and members who want to be chairman of the Committees on Ways and Means, Appropriations and Rules the first day that they are sworn in as a member. They are bitterly opposed to seniority and have joined with the Nader group and the Common Cause group in bringing about dissension and trouble in the House. We have finally adopted some of the proposals suggested by this group and have turned down a basketful. One of the suggestions recently adopted

was the election of all chairmen of all of the standing committees in the caucus on either a roll call vote, secret ballot or a standing vote. Heretofore, chairmen of the committees were automatically presented by the Committee on Committees which on the Democratic side is the Ways and Means Committee and the House of Representatives adopted the resolution offered. Now the election must first take place in the Democratic caucus and then later presented to the House. During the past several days, we have voted on a secret ballot on each of the chairmen of the twenty standing committees. One chairman had only four votes against him and another had 49. We finally have elected the chairmen and the committees can meet and adopt the rules of the committee for the 93rd Congress. The subcommittees will be set up and then the committees can start functioning. It now appears that no member may serve on more than two subcommittees. I find no fault with this action because three subcommittees are just too many. This means that those of us who serve on three subcommittees will have to make a choice and drop one.

If this study group has its way seniority will be completely wiped out as the controlling factor in organizing and operating the legislative branch of our government.

January 30, 1973

We received the President's new budget yesterday which totals \$268.7 billion. According to the reductions made in this budget in the domestic programs, President Nixon has now committed the full weight of his reelection mandate to a fight to trim and reshape the domestic side of the national government. The reaction from most of the Democrats here in the House was mainly negative and probably sets the stage for a knockdown fight that may well dominate the next two years of American politics. The President made severe reductions in agricultural programs, housing, hospitals, health, poverty and economic development programs generally. Some of the Republican members said the President had merely reduced some of the "sacred cows" in the budget but programs such as REA, the building of hospitals under the Hill-Burton provisions of the law and rural environmental assistance programs certainly should not be considered "sacred cows".

Heavy fighting continued throughout South Vietnam yesterday as preparations went on for supervising the peace agreement and ceasefire. Despite the two-day old ceasefire there were numerous outbreaks of fighting reported. Based on South Vietnamese claims and independent

observations of reporters in the field, the present situation seems to result from a major communist push to seize hamlets and strategic footholds on the roads from one end of the country to the other. Both sides had been expected to make last minute pushes but apparently there is more heavy fighting than our people anticipated. I still believe that it is possible that the last man that will be killed in the Vietnam war has not been born yet.

We are now voting with I.D. cards in the new electronic system in operation in the House. So far, we have only had two quorum calls on the new equipment but it certainly saves time.

We have a Congressional Black Caucus in the House and it is composed of all of the black members. They have annual meetings where several hundred thousand dollars is raised for employment of staffs and payment of necessary expenses and seem to be bitter most of the time. For instance, I received a letter this morning from Louis Stokes, the representative from Cleveland, Ohio stating that they will, for the next two years, continue to deliver to their friends and constituents their views concerning the true state of the union. According to this letter, major emphasis will be placed on their responses to

the President's wholesale cutbacks of programs that affect not only black and poor people but virtually every American throughout the country. According to Stokes, the President's arrogant impounding of billions of dollars clearly shows his general insensitivity to the needs and aspirations of a large segment of the population.

There was an all night watch at the burial site for Lyndon B. Johnson. Some nine military police together with a commanding officer, were in charge and early the next morning, Mrs. Johnson together with her two daughters and one of her sons-in-law, Charles Robb, went to the cemetery and thanked the military police.

January 31, 1973

Senator John C. Stennis, 71, of Mississippi and the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee in the Senate was shot and seriously wounded last night after two black men robbed him near his upper northwest Washington home. The senator was shot in the left chest and right thigh by the men who approached him after he parked his car in front of his house at 3609 Cumberland Street, N. W. about 7:40 p.m. The senator was immediately taken to Walter Reed Hospital and a team of surgeons performed an

operation which required some six hours.

From time to time the Committee on the District of Columbia issues reports following reports previously issued by the chief of police to the effect that the crime situation in our nation's capital is much improved. Our Committee on Appropriations only passes upon the District of Columbia budget but I know myself that all of these statements to the effect that the crime situation is better are anything but true. As one Member of Congress, I believe that it is worse today than it has been in years and the transfer of over 100 policemen in the last ten days clearly indicates what I have believed all along. I have never had much faith in the new chief of police, a man by the name of Wilson. His predecessor was a man by the name of Murray and I always believed in Mr. Murray. The transfer that I have just mentioned follows a number of indictments returned in federal court against police officers here in the District for accepting bribes and participating with criminals generally. The gambling and drug section of the Police Department will be shaken up somewhat by the transfer but in my opinion the shakeup should go to the top first and then come back down the ladder.

President Nixon informed us yesterday



in one of his messages that, as predicted, 1972 was a very good year for the American economy and said that 1973 could turn out to be a great one. This statement was contained in his annual Economic Report to the Congress.

The last two officials of President Nixon's reelection committee, G. Gordon Liddy and James W. McCord were convicted yesterday of conspiracy, burglary and bugging the Democratic Party's Watergate National Committee Headquarters. Previously four others had pled guilty. Chief U. S. District Judge, John J. Sirica ordered Liddy who was a former White House aide, FBI agent and prosecutor and McCord, a veteran of the CIA and the FBI, jailed without bond.

February 2, 1973

Senator Stennis who was shot on Tuesday of this week during a holdup in front of his home is definitely improving and has been removed from a recovery room at Walter Reed Medical Center to a private suite in the Intensive Care section. I was glad to hear this because I am right fond of Senator Stennis.

Lyndon Johnson's will was probated yesterday and according to news reports,

the size of the estate could reach some \$40 million. The total value included some \$4 or \$5 million previously given to his two daughters. I have often wondered where Lyndon B. Johnson got all of this money.

To me, one of the great men to come out of the State of Texas during the 20th century was Sam Rayburn. I always respected Mr. Rayburn and he was my friend. When Mr. Rayburn died, his total estate was listed at about \$67,000. It consisted of his home in Bonham, Texas and a few acres of land and as I recall the balance was in government bonds. Sam Rayburn was in a position as Speaker of the House and as one of the great Members of Congress to have acquired millions of dollars if he had decided to travel that road. I believe that historians will be a little better to Lyndon Johnson than he believed prior to his death. I know they should be good to Sam Rayburn.

Congress took three steps yesterday toward a direct confrontation with President Nixon over federal spending priorities. The Senate passed 68 to 14 a \$593 million Rivers and Harbors Omnibus bill identical to the one vetoed by President Nixon after Congress went home last year. More than two-thirds of the Republicans voted for this popular

bill and Democratic leaders in the Senate believe that they can override if the President sends up another veto.

On the House side the House Agriculture Committee prepared and sent to the House for action a bill forcing Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz to spend \$225 million appropriated for the Rural Environmental Assistance Program which the President ordered terminated effective December 22, 1972.

The Senate started debating a bill to require Senate confirmation of the Director and Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget. These are presidential aides who ride herd on the entire budget and possess enormous powers over federal programs. This action was the third major step and we will see now as the 93rd Congress progresses as to the outcome of a direct confrontation with the President and the changes generally which will occur if the action of the legislative branch is successful.

Here in our nation's capital we had a chief of police by the name of Robert Murray when I was first elected a Member of Congress. As Chairman of the District of Columbia Budget Subcommittee, I always believed that Robert Murray was an honest man and was trying to make a good chief

of police. His assistant, Jerry Wilson was named to succeed him when he retired. During the hearings on many occasions, I had commended Chief Murray for his action in attempting to enforce the law here in our nation's capital. Shortly after Chief Wilson took over it became apparent to me that something was wrong in the police department. I have never complimented him and in fact he knows that I do not believe that he should be chief of police at this time. For instance, yesterday much coverage was given to a police raid involving some 24 locations where gambling was taking place. About forty people were arrested and a total of \$125,000 confiscated. According to the announcement, this investigation has been going on for nine months. According to my information this gambling has been going on ever since Chief Robert Murray retired as chief of police and the indictments recently handed down against police officers in Washington from the federal courts and the transfer of over 100 officers out of the narcotics and gambling detail simply confirms the fact that something is wrong and has been wrong now for several years.

February 7, 1973

Almost every day Senator Bennett who resides in the same apartment building with me rides down the elevator at

the time I use it each morning. He is one of the leaders in the Mormon Church and for years now has been a right pious little man. I understand that he is many times a millionaire and has a son by the name of Robert F. Bennett who started out in the Department of Transportation. Later, after his extracurricular activities surfaced, it was decided that he probably should leave his government assignment and he is now a consultant here in the city. In fact, he is president of Robert R. Mullen and Company. They have offices at 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue close to the White House. It seems that all of the milk money that caused so much controversy during the presidential election last year funneled through Bennett's office to the White House and now it appears that about \$100,000 in checks from Howard Hughes passed through Bennett's office and was used in the campaign. In addition, some of the money in the Watergate bugging case has been traced through Bennett's office. This man really is a character.

The leadership has decided that we will pass two bills today and tomorrow which probably will be vetoed and then we will try to override. One pertains to the Rural Environmental Assistance Program which the President stopped on December 22nd of last year and the

other provides that the Senate must confirm the President's Director and Assistant Director of the Bureau of Management and Budget. The President has said that he will veto both bills. I do not believe that we can override the vetoes and to me the leadership has selected the wrong territory for the confrontation with the President.

February 8, 1973

We voted in the House yesterday 251 to 142 to direct President Nixon to continue the Rural Environmental Assistance Program. This is the program that the President deleted and the test is now underway as to whether or not the President has the right to impound money appropriated by the Congress.

The energy situation in this country is now serious. Before the year is over we may have to have gasoline rationing. For over two years now the Administration has refused to let oil imports come in and now there is a shortage of fuel oil on up and down the eastern seaboard. The other night Virginia and I were out for dinner and in parking our car at the restaurant we noticed how dark it was. We then discovered that out of some eight or ten overhead lights only one

was on and the balance were off. This was to save electric energy and a lot of the large companies and businesses are not only attempting to save as much energy as possible but are insisting that all of their customers do likewise. The government for a period of over ten years now has refused to let the gas interests increase prices which in some instances would then have brought about more production and more drilling for oil and gas. This situation will become a lot worse before it is better.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is now operating in the red under the control of appointed officials with hundreds of millions of government money appropriated to stave off bankruptcy. This is the largest railroad system in the world and just a few minutes ago instead of adjourning we had a recess called to find out for sure as to whether or not a resolution may have to be passed between now and midnight to stave off another strike by employees of this railroad. Those appointed to run the railroad and to try to save it have cut back in some instances in employees, hoping to save about \$100 million a year. This action has not been approved by the railroad unions and may call for action on the part of the Congress before the week is over.

From time to time my chairman on the Committee on Appropriations rises to the occasion. On our committee now we have four dissidents who have caused trouble for months. These members are Yates of Chicago, Illinois, Evans of Colorado, Giaimo of Connecticut and Obey of Wisconsin. I have had Giaimo and Obey on the subcommittee that I am chairman of now for several years and we have had a running battle on a number of matters. In the Democratic caucuses that have been held during the past five weeks these four men together with certain other dissidents who have organized themselves into a study group are attempting to run the Congress. In announcing his committee assignments today plus subcommittees the chairman took Obey and Giaimo off of District of Columbia and in Giaimo's number two spot we now have Stokes of Cleveland, Ohio who is a black man. Sitting next to me as chairman he now has a chance to be chairman of this subcommittee. This is what Giaimo has been attempting to accomplish now for several years and when we had to make our choices I indicated that under no circumstances would I give up the chairmanship of the District of Columbia. I also indicated that I wanted to stay on Agriculture, Environmental and Consumer Protection and on Labor--Health, Education and Welfare. Under the new announcement



today I remain as Chairman of the District of Columbia and am still number two on Labor--HEW and move down to the fifth spot on Agriculture, Environmental and Consumer Protection. This is only fair when you consider the fact that I was number two on each of two of the most important subcommittees and under the rules adopted in the Democratic caucus each member has the right to indicate his first choice of subcommittee assignment. By dropping me down further on Agriculture, Environmental and Consumer Protection this then placed Shipley of Illinois next to our chairman Jamie Whitten of Mississippi and Evans of Colorado, Burlison our new member from Missouri and then me followed by Smith of Iowa and Casey of Texas. In announcing his committee assignments this morning our chairman said that he knew that a few of the members had for weeks now attempted to cause trouble and that he had learned early in life that those who live by the sword, die by the sword. Upon a rollcall vote on adoption of the resolution agreeing to the chairman's report we had four votes against the resolution--Giaino, Obey, Yates and Evans. Those who lived by the sword, died by the sword.

February 9, 1973

We may have a substantial break-

through on cancer. A company in Milan, Italy is now producing an antibiotic called Adriamycin which has showed some success in treating a wide variety of cancer including some that are resistant to other forms of drug treatment. The drug is still in the preliminary stages of testing but in a report prepared by the National Cancer Institute this drug was called an extremely promising drug. In fact, the National Cancer Institute has tried the drug out on some 1,000 patients which, according to the Institute, is enough to bring about an application on the part of the company to sell this drug commercially in this country. The National Cancer Institute's testing program has grown to a point where it now uses 30,000 vials of Adriamycin a month at a cost of \$5 each.

We are now spending nearly \$1 billion in research on cancer and I do hope that before too long we have a complete breakthrough which will place us in a position of being able to treat and cure cancer.

Former Maryland Senator Daniel B. Brewster was given a maximum six-year jail sentence and fined \$30,000 on Friday of last week for accepting illegal gratuities while he was a U. S. Senator. I know Brewster right well

since he served for a short time with us in the House. This case has been in court for years and exposure of the fact that Speigel, Inc. paid to Brewster some \$14,500 in 1967 for his assistance on pending mail legislation was the main foundation for the criminal charge. It developed that Brewster accepted the money and this was considered as a campaign contribution and together with a great many other senators was on one side of the proposition concerning the mailing of second and third class mail. Brewster is a millionaire and this money really meant nothing to him except that it was used as a campaign contribution. This case, to me, is a serious mistake because what Brewster did is no worse than a great many senators are doing today in the U. S. Senate and also House members. When you accept campaign contributions from large companies or from individuals and then matters are brought up pertaining to these particular people and to take an active part you are then in the same position that Brewster was in in 1967. I have followed the Brewster case now for several years in the newspapers and still am of the opinion that what he did is no worse than a great many other transactions that are taking place everyday in the Congress. The system should be changed or cases like Brewster's should not be presented to the federal courts.

I receive letters from my grandsons real often. Chris wrote a letter to Virginia and me on Saturday informing us that he had been fishing and caught three fish. The largest fish that he caught was a sea trout about 15 inches long and all told his fish weighed five pounds. He is developing into a great fisherman and this is one hobby that I really approve of. According to his letter, he is writing a long report on hawks and that only recently he received his Bear Badge in Cub Scouts. In addition, Chris said that he was making money finding golf balls and selling them back to the golf pro. In closing his letter, he said that he is glad that there is peace now in Vietnam. This was a real cute letter.

Yesterday I received a letter from my grandson, Jeffrey Jirles. He informed Virginia and me that the basketball game that she was to have witnessed while visiting in Cambridge and which was played later resulted in a 58-12 victory for his side. Jeffrey is now participating in a junior chess club and informs us that he believes he'll like it. I always enjoy Jeff's letters.

February 10, 1973

- 1202 -

The long-awaited release of United States prisoners of war will start on Sunday night with 115 of them to be released in Hanoi and 27 more to be freed by the Communist forces in South Vietnam. The fact that the North Vietnamese have been able to control certain sections of South Vietnam so firmly as to be able to keep American prisoners scattered throughout South Vietnam comes as a surprise to a lot of people in this country. When you say that South Vietnam is now strong enough to protect their territory, you must keep in mind that for years the North Vietnamese have held large sections of South Vietnam and when we had our 550,000 combat troops in South Vietnam, together with all of our other war machinery, we were unable together with the South Vietnamese to take over and control the large sections of South Vietnam held by the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese. Within the next few weeks, more American prisoners will be released by the Communist forces in South Vietnam and most of these prisoners to be released have been held in South Vietnam ever since they were captured.

The number of men to be released is approximately one-fourth of the 562 men the Communists have acknowledged holding in North Vietnam, South Vietnam and Laos. Under the terms of the

ceasefire, the prisoners of war are to be released in equal installments about 15 days apart over the next 60-day period. Some of the sick and wounded men would be among the first group to be released.

As I have pointed out before, we have an energy crisis in this country. A number of us in Congress have been in favor of building the trans-Alaska oil pipeline and linking up the oil rich North slope of Alaska with this country. Yesterday, the same United States Court of Appeals that has caused so much trouble down through the years and the one located here in the District of Columbia blocked issuance of government permits issued by the Department of Interior for the building of the trans-Alaska oil pipeline. The seven-man Appellate Court reversed the District Judge and sent the case back to the District Court ordering it to issue an order enjoining the Secretary of the Interior from issuing a special right-of-way permit for construction of the pipeline. This time, instead of the Chief Judge, Bazelon being in charge, he put his old friend, J. Skelly Wright in charge and Wright handed down the majority opinion. Wright, in his opinion, said that the court had full knowledge of the severe economic impact which would take place in stopping the pipeline, but that the

pipeline would be enjoined until Congress acted to amend the Mineral Leasing Act because the amount of land covered by the government permits exceeded the limits set by Congress under the Mineral Leasing Act.

The Federal Court of Appeals here in Washington is the most controversial in the country and the Justice Department's proposal to consolidate this Court of Appeals with the Court of Appeals located at Richmond, Virginia must take place because this apparently is the only way that men like Bazelon, Wright and one or two others can be brought back to a position of properly interpreting the law and keeping out of the opinion, their own personal whims and desires. The only other alternative would be impeachment and this would be exceedingly difficult at this time.

With all of the other problems, we are now having trouble again with the American dollar in Europe. We had a devaluation of the dollar several months ago and it now appears that our friends in Europe are determined that the American dollar again be devaluated. West Germany, during the past week, acting under the direction of Chancellor Willy Brandt purchased over a billion dollars of American money in West Germany to stabilize the dollar.

The action this past week cast considerable doubt as to whether or not Chancellor Brandt's government can keep its pledge to maintain the fixed rate of exchange between the American dollar and the German mark. The massive inflow of American dollars forced the West German government, in 1971 to float the mark by freeing it from fixed parity with the dollar and such a move may have to be made again unless the American dollar is devaluated. If the American dollar is again devaluated, this simply means that its purchasing power in Europe goes down and will purchase less; therefore, our balance of payments deficit will increase. Our balance of payments deficit is one of the major problems today that we have before us now and the flood of American dollars to West Germany may bring on more trouble for us. In Europe alone, there are some \$50 billion American dollars. In our country, we have in circulation just a little over \$100 billion American dollars.

Arthur Hoppe is the humorist who writes a daily column that appears in a number of the newspapers in this country including the Evening Star-Washington News. In the Washington Post, we have Buchwald. In the Hoppe column yesterday there was an article entitled, "Why Congress Finally Folded."



This article is right witty and to a certain extent tells part of the story of the battle that we are now engaged in with the President. In this article, Hoppe goes on to state that the long and bitter fight between Richard Nixon and the Congress has finally ended when the President merely impounded the funds Congress had appropriated to run Congress. According to this article, the President said that he and Pat, his wife, have always had a warm spot in their hearts for Congress, since some of their best friends over the years have been congressmen. But, the President continues, there can be no room for sentimentality when it comes to making the lonely and agonizing decisions of where to cut spendthrift programs in the budget. And continuing the President said, you can't solve problems by throwing money at them and when the President in considering the problems that we were throwing money at, it seemed that one led to all the rest and this was the Congress. Congress, according to the President, has simply outlived its usefulness and all of its legislative programs generally required money which the President had simply impounded and since Congress had outlived its usefulness, the Executive Branch of the government had to take over the government in its entirety. Before impounding the funds to operate Congress,

according to the article, the President decided that a poll should be taken and the question was--will you miss not having your congressman in Washington to represent you? The response was--yes-6.2%, no-4.3% and who?-89.5%.

February 12, 1973

The first group of returning prisoners of war left Hanoi at noon yesterday and landed at Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines. There was a mixup over the release of a number of prisoners of war in South Vietnam and they will not be released until today or tomorrow. The number to be released that fouled up was 27 and the communist forces refused to release them when there was a failure to release communist prisoners by the South Vietnamese.

David Lawrence, the dean of Washington's syndicated columnists, and the editor of the U. S. News and World Report magazine, died yesterday at his Sarasota, Florida winter home. Mr. Lawrence was a right controversial man in his time but a well known newspaper man--a graduate of Princeton and a close personal friend of Woodrow Wilson.

The Speaker of the House, Carl Albert, insisted that the television

networks grant him time to answer President Nixon's budget message. On Sunday night, he was given thirty minutes and proceeded to explain why President Nixon's budget contained irresponsible cuts which affect the people generally. He concluded by saying that the President had defaulted in his responsibility to lead and the budget for fiscal year 1974 does not point us toward a brighter tomorrow. Further, that the budget, as presented, is one with its hands in its pockets and its eyes on the ground. Further, the Speaker said that the budget is one of limited horizon and is devoid of any great vision of America. The American people deserve more and the budget, as presented, said the Speaker, is one that takes care of big business and the rich people in this country.

I do not know who wrote the Speaker's speech but whoever did simply missed the boat. It may be that the Speaker wrote it himself. Some of the reductions made by the President are very much in order and some of the programs deleted should never have started. The budget, in a number of instances, stops programs and makes certain reductions which are essential at this time. I still am of the opinion that at the rate we are going in Congress the President will again win the battle of the budget. The fight

that has now been underway for several years between the Executive and the Legislative Branches of the government so far has not been fixed at the proper battle-ground which would decide the issue and at least cause a number of people in this country to understand that in some instances the President has taken unto himself certain authority that is not provided for under the Constitution. Our Speaker gained no ground for the Congress and, in fact, it would have been much better if he had not appeared to speak for the Legislative Branch.

February 13, 1973

The United States last night on its own initiative devalued the dollar by ten percent with a presidential request to Congress to raise the price of gold from \$38 to \$42.20 an ounce. I have been expecting this action now for several months and knew that West Germany could no longer carry out its commitment to us to protect the American dollar. The announcement was made last night by Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz who said that the U. S. had acted because of the recent currency disturbances that rocked world exchange markets and because international negotiations for monetary reform were proceeding too slowly. The European

countries assured the U. S. that the change in the par value of the dollar was acceptable to them and they will place into effect immediately this value when their markets open today. The European currencies will not be revalued as was the case in December of 1971. Technically the President will request Congress to reduce the par value of the dollar from 0.92106 SDR (Special Drawing Rights) to the dollar to 0.82895 SDR to the dollar. This action according to the Secretary of the Treasury was designed to do something constructive with this crisis. This simply means that our dollar will purchase less in Europe and the real change will show in our export-import transactions.

Devaluation of the American dollar is a serious matter and much more than the people in this country realize.

143 prisoners of war returned from years in the hands of the North Vietnamese yesterday. They left behind in communist prisoner of war camps 451 additional Americans who are scheduled to be released at approximately 15-day intervals between now and March 27th.

We continue to pollute the air and the water. Government scientists now say that great globs of oil and bits of

plastic in massive proportions are being found in the Atlantic Ocean from Cape Cod to the Caribbean Sea. This pollution is far more widely distributed than previously had been suspected. Samples of organisms that form the basis of the ocean's food chain disclose that half of the young fish and their food were oral contaminated. A number of survey ships have been surveying the situation and the reports from the survey ships were anything but good.

I had lunch today with one of Speaker McCormack's closest personal friends. We talked for some time about the former Speaker and the conditions under which he operated during the last few years of his career in the Congress. Following the death of Mrs. McCormack, the Speaker then returned to Boston and the people in Boston have been unusually nice to him. A number of parties have been given in his honor and citations and awards have been given by a number of organizations.

John McCormack was elected in 1930 and served with seven presidents. He served during one of the most interesting periods of the 20th century. I often wondered just what he would do with his papers, files and all of the many citations and letters that he had received over the years. In having

lunch today I was informed that he had turned over everything that he had to Boston University. This university is a Methodist university. I had naturally assumed that he would turn his papers over to Boston College which, of course, is a great Catholic college. Boston College has changed considerably in the past ten years and I presume that one of the reasons it has changed so considerably is that Father Drinan who is now a Member of Congress was a former dean at Boston College. My Catholic friends were really disturbed when Father Drinan ran against Phil Philbin, one of the great Catholics and one of the nicest men that ever lived. Phil Philbin, as I have previously stated in my journal, was a devout Catholic and had helped his church all down through the years. He had rendered great service to Boston College and, in fact, to the parish church that Father Drinan had attended. When Father Drinan announced against Phil Philbin a great many Catholics in that Massachusetts district were really astonished. By virtue of being a hawk and the second ranking majority member on the Committee on Armed Services, Phil Philbin was vulnerable at the time of his last race. His age too was against him and all of this placed Father Drinan in a position where he could walk the streets and in his nervous rebel rousing manner tear down and destroy

a right able member of the House. I remember distinctly that John McCormack was courteous to Father Drinan but that is as far as it went. He never got over the fact that this Catholic priest would do what he did and especially to one of the great Catholics in this country. All of this entered into the decision that Mr. McCormack made in turning over to Boston University all of his letters, papers, files and important materials that he had gathered over the years. Boston College, I understand, complained bitterly over the fact that Mr. McCormack did not select their school as the depository but when the final decision was made, it was made firmly and with reason.

Before leaving Washington Mr. McCormack like all other members of the House was granted permission to purchase his desk, chair and one or two other pieces of furniture that had been in his office for years. A McCormack Room was set up at Boston University and an exact replica of his office now is in existence at the university, with hundreds of letters from former presidents, cabinet members, crowned heads of the countries of Europe and around the world and from famous people all over the world, along with files and records which give a real insight into the history of the time.



February 14, 1973

We are passing through that part of the 20th century where women's liberation, marching and rock throwing, street disturbances, drug addiction, broken homes and use of marijuana are all around us. Several days ago the body of a young woman was found down in the southeastern section of Washington in a deserted garage. She had been stabbed more than twenty times and had been sexually molested. It now develops that her name was Shelia Broughel, 26, the daughter of a West Hartford, Connecticut insurance executive and a graduate of Chaffee School and Vassar College. She worked briefly at the New Yorker magazine and for several years her whereabouts were unknown insofar as her family is concerned. After discovery of the body, one of the Washington newspaper reporters recalled that he had seen this young woman standing in the rain in front of Union Station on Thursday of last week. She had two shabby open sacks of clothing and books stacked on top of the sacks. She was just standing there in the rain and she was wearing very shabby clothing. This clothing at one time had been exceedingly nice clothing consisting of a camel's hair coat and kid gloves. She had on sneakers with holes in them and she admitted to the newspaper

reporter that she had been living at Union Station for several days and had no money or place to go. The reporter bought her lunch and gave her \$5. It now develops that she is one among the many who have turned away from the right road and for several years was simply swept along with the tide. We have thousands like this in this country today, some living in communes with eight or ten men and four or five women and living the life of hippies generally. This is a sad era through which we are passing insofar as a great many of our young people are concerned.

President Nixon's devaluation of the dollar by ten percent may now ease monetary tensions all over the world. Money markets which had been battered shut by a wave of dollar dumping either were reopened yesterday or plan to do so today. As to whether or not the devaluation will achieve its main purpose of curing the record U. S. trade deficit, is very uncertain. What is certain is that some imported goods such as Japanese and West German cars, television sets and European wines along with vacations abroad will cost American citizens more than before the devaluation.

The trade legislation which is now being prepared at the White House will

be sent to the Congress within the next few days and according to the President, if enacted, will give American business a fairer shake.

We are today engaged in a pollution battle with a lot of the large companies in this country. Ford Motor Company yesterday was assessed \$7 million in fines and penalties in federal court due to violation of federal anti-pollution laws. The 1973 model engines were being tested for proper emission control and it developed that some of the employees in the Ford Motor Company made certain changes in the engine pertaining to installation of new spark plugs, cleaning of carburetors and now certain other engine adjustments during the period when the particular car was being operated to ascertain the change in that particular year's engine under the testing program which was underway for proper emission control. Ford Motor Company admitted that its employees made the changes in a number of the vehicles being tested and agreed to the judgment which was entered in the Detroit district court. \$3.5 million was assessed in the criminal case and \$3.5 million was approved in a signed agreement for damages in the civil suit. Later on during the day Ford announced its largest net income in years and apparently the \$7 million in penalties

are not of too much consequence.

The January 1973 issue of the American Bar Association Journal carries an article beginning on page 29 written by Frank R. Strong, a professor at the University of North Carolina School of Law, concerning the statement of Chief Justice Burger which invited Congress in the Three Sisters Bridge case to limit or prohibit judicial review. Mr. Strong reviews the Three Sisters Bridge case mentioning the part that I played and goes on to state that a considerable stir has been occasioned by Chief Justice Burger's modification of his concurrence in the Three Sisters Bridge case--Volpe v. D. C. Federation of Civic Associations to which on March 27, 1972 the Supreme Court denied a petition for a writ of certiorari to the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia circuit. Mr. Strong goes on to develop this case from the standpoint of the attitude of the U. S. Supreme Court on the question of congressional power to limit the exercise of discretionary powers by U. S. District Court judges. The question of the constitutionality of the Nixon Administration's anti-busing bills, H. R. 13916 and S. 3388, were discussed somewhat to see if there was a connection or a change in the attitude of the Supreme Court. The Three Sisters Bridge

controversy continues on. The denial of certiorari is set forth in 405 U. S. 1030-31.

February 15, 1973

Representative Donald W. Riegle, Jr. of Flint, Michigan, one of the leading critics of President Nixon's Vietnam and domestic policies has decided to switch parties and to become a Democrat. Riegle is the second prominent liberal Republican congressman to switch parties in the past year. Last March Representative Ogden R. Reid of New York left the Republican Party in protest against the Nixon Administration policies.

I was surprised when Don Riegle was reelected as a Republican last November. Beginning in 1969, Riegle started having differences with the President. He maintains that Mr. Nixon told him in 1968 that he would end the war within six months after entering the White House. This statement was later denied by the White House but the fight continued on. Riegle was the only House Republican who gave active assistance to Paul McCloskey during the McCloskey challenge of the President in the early 1972 Republican primaries. So far, McCloskey has ruled out any change of parties. Several months ago, Don Riegle published a book

entitled, "O Congress." In this book he very frankly discussed the deficiencies of the Nixon Administration and of the Congress generally. He and his wife got a divorce and he married a little lady in his office. The future may be good to Riegle and it may be otherwise.

We are now beginning the post-Vietnam period. The return of the prisoners and the visit of the President's foreign affairs representative, Henry Kissinger, to Hanoi points up the fact that we are now at the threshold of a new era. Reconstruction aid to Indochina may become the most tortured issue of all of the issues arising out of the Vietnam war. The amnesty issue is another matter that will be brought to the attention of the Congress and the American people will take sides. In the beginning President Nixon emphatically came out against amnesty but since his original statement several clarifications have come out of the White House which indicate that this question may be one that must be decided according to the individual case. The President has promised substantial funds for reconstruction aid in South and North Vietnam and he may have considerable difficulty obtaining enough funds for any reconstruction money for North Vietnam. Some of our left-wing

newspapers are now indicating that North Vietnam reconstruction is morally right and important politically from the standpoint of future diplomatic relations.

We continue having Democratic caucuses almost every week notwithstanding the fact that the committees have now been organized and we are starting hearings on the budget and on other legislative proposals pending before a great many of the committees. A Democratic caucus has been called for February 21st and a special caucus for February 22nd. At the February 21st caucus a number of matters will be considered, one of which is the age of chairmen of committees. Bennett of Florida has offered a resolution which provides that no chairman shall be over 70 years of age at the time he is elected. Those serving now over the 70-year age limit are grandfathered in under the present resolution. At the last caucus the roll was called and we did not have a quorum. At the February 21st caucus other matters will be discussed and then the matter of the closed rule resolution will be offered. Another resolution will be offered concerning the appointment and selection of a policy steering committee. A number of members in the House are not satisfied with the decisions made by the Speaker concerning the legisla-

tive program and the direction that the House will follow during this Congress. Another resolution will be offered limiting the Whip, Caucus Chairman, Caucus Secretary, and Campaign Committee Chairman to a two-term limitation. Another resolution will be offered concerning open committees. It seems that all of the committees including the Appropriations Committee have decided that unless otherwise directed by a majority vote of the subcommittee, the committee hearings will be open. Another resolution will be offered placing a limitation on positions which may be held by committee chairmen.

In the House we have some 57 active members of the Democratic Study Group who meet often and are stirring up the question concerning seniority. Members like Frank Evans of Colorado, Bella Abzug of New York, John Seiberling of Akron, Ohio, Bob Eckhardt of Houston, Texas, Sidney Yates of Chicago, Illinois, Sam Gibbons of Tampa, Florida, Phillip Burton of California, Robert Glaimo of Connecticut, James Symington of Missouri, Barbara Jordan of Houston, Ron Dellums of California, Jim Wright of Texas, Louis Stokes of Cleveland, Ohio, Henry Reuss of Milwaukee, Wisconsin and Spark Matsunaga of Hawaii.



According to the information we received on the Hill today an electronic eavesdropping device was planted in the House Foreign Affairs Committee main hearing room here in the Rayburn Building in an effort to bug upcoming secret briefings by high State and Defense Department officials. The device was planted under a large table off in the corner of the main hearing room used by the representatives of the news media. The device was strapped under the table and when the room was being cleaned one day this week the device dropped off and the FBI and the State Department were notified immediately. We are in a recess period this week and this, of course, will be of great importance to all of the members of the Congress generally and especially to the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee. When all of the members return next week we will probably hear more about this incident. Especially will we hear considerable comment in regard to the statements made at the State Department when they were notified that a hearing device had been discovered in the hearing room. At the State Department, officials commented that little sensitive information is given to the Foreign Affairs Committee in closed hearings. The State Department says the committee is too large to get detailed briefings of the kind given informally to the

Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Both constitutionally and in practice, they said, the Senate committee has precedence over the House panel on foreign policy matters. I can really see the chairman of the House committee, Dr. Morgan, and the ranking majority member, Wayne Hays of Ohio, dancing and jumping over these statements.

February 16, 1973

Judging from reports coming out of the White House, President Nixon is very much incensed over the attitude of the American people following the ceasefire agreement. The news media, according to the President, has been plucking at the ceasefire agreement maintaining that it's so fragile that it will not last and by innuendo day after day states that North Vietnam entered into the agreement by virtue of the fact that they are to receive \$2.5 billion in American money for foreign aid improvements in their country. So far the President and Secretary of State Rogers have given no indication as to just how much money has been promised for Indochina. We understand here on the Hill that the \$2.5 billion is the figure for North Vietnam and the overall figure for Indochina which, of course, includes South Vietnam totals a little over

\$7 billion. Last night on television Secretary Rogers appeared to be so mad and frustrated that at one point in his news conference he choked up when he was trying to explain that the Administration understood full well that there would be difficulty in obtaining money from Congress for postwar reconstruction of North Vietnam but they believed this request would not be turned down. Rogers said that he understood fully the difficulty that the Administration would face in dealing with Congress on this issue so soon after a long, difficult, bitter war. Rogers attempted to justify the money which would be requested by saying that this small investment would cement relations on into the future and bolster up the ceasefire accord thereby making this investment a good one.

There was no dancing in the streets and the American people received the ceasefire agreement news in a very quiet manner and assumed a wait and see attitude. One of my friends in the White House said confidentially to one of his close associates that he had never seen the President more bitter in his life. The President simply cannot understand why the American people are not praising him and showing their pleasure over the termination of this war.

This has been our most unpopular war and our longest war in the history of this country. We did not win this war and there are millions of people in this country that do not agree with the President that the settlement of this war and the ceasefire which resulted was peace with honor. The plea now being made by the State Department which lays the groundwork for the foreign aid request simply indicates to a great many of us that the North Vietnamese have driven a hard, cruel bargain. Kissinger has spent two days this week in Hanoi and, of course, the main subject for discussion at the meetings in Hanoi pertained to postwar reconstruction of North Vietnam. There are a great many people in this country that believe that we should help with postwar reconstruction of South Vietnam but under no circumstances for North Vietnam. Naturally the people did not receive the ceasefire news with the same jubilation that they did at the close of World War II. We were attacked in World War II and we won that war. We were not attacked in Korea and President Eisenhower did just exactly what he said he would do if elected president--he went to Korea and waved the white flag and brought the war to a close. We still have men stationed in South Korea and have spent billions of dollars since the waving of the

Eisenhower flag

Regardless of the bitterness and the contempt that a great many of the people in this country showed for Lyndon B. Johnson, he too could have done the same thing that Nixon did many times in bringing the Vietnam war to a close.

You can tell by the statements that have been made by the prisoners of war who have appeared before the microphones this week that all of them have been cautioned about their statements since only a few have been released so far. Judging from the expressions on their faces and their physical appearance generally, a great many of them will tell unusual stories of cruel punishment and the methods used by the North Vietnamese but these statements probably will not be made until after all of the POW's have been released by the North Vietnamese. Some of these stories, in my opinion, will be so horrible that Secretary of State Rogers, the President's foreign affairs expert Kissinger and the President himself will really have an uphill battle attempting to convince this Congress that we should spend billions of our people's money for postwar reconstruction of North Vietnam when at the same time the President's budget for fiscal year 1974, as submitted to Congress,

carries no request for continuation of federal funds for hospital beds in this country. The Hill Burton program which we have had for years was completely deleted by the President this time and I for one am not sold on the idea that the President's budget which increases defense appropriations and space appropriations at the expense of the domestic programs in this country should be approved. I personally believe that we can reduce defense appropriations by at least \$6 billion instead of increasing them \$5.5 billion as provided for under the President's budget and by doing so place no burden upon the Defense Department insofar as the security of this country is concerned. We have landed twelve men on the moon and no other country in the world can land one. This program should now be cut back.

I have watched the television programs for the past two days showing the meeting of the families with some of the POW's and the scenes depicted on television are really emotional. One of the happiest scenes took place at Andrews Air Force Base here in Washington when an arm major's wife dashed out to the plane and after four children by at least a few long steps and jumped into the arms of her husband which was very similar to the jumping

tactics you see performed by acrobats.

Time will tell as to just what attitude the people will take in this country concerning some of the promises that have been made to close the war and some that are probably being made right now in addition to those previously made for the purpose of steadying this very fragile ceasefire under which we are operating.

I would like to see some of the columns that are now being written in the European press as to just how far we went in closing the war and just what tactics a little communist country has used in bringing us to this point. I have wanted to close this war for several years and in fact have said many times that it should never have started insófar as we are concerned. It would have been much better to have pulled our troops out, prepared South Vietnam as much as possible and said to the North Vietnamese, if you cause us trouble in pulling our troops, we will let you have something that you have not had so far.

For a number of years Byron Rogers represented the city of Denver in the House and during his twenty-odd years as a member he was recognized as probably the outstanding lawyer in the

House. I can recall on a number of occasions the arguments that he made for or against some bill and he always was very persuasive. He was a former attorney general of the state of Colorado before his election to Congress. While he was here he was one of the more liberal members of the House and, in fact, I was amazed on many occasions at the way he cast the vote of his people. I thought that even though he had a city that Colorado was much more conservative than the votes that he cast. In fact, he was not liberal enough apparently because a young man of the hippie variety took after him in a primary four years ago and in a very close election won. The vote got down to about 35 and there was one or more recounts of contested precincts. It seemed that Congressman Rogers had gotten allergic to his district and only went home once or twice a year. He would remain just a day or two and then he would return to Washington. His wife lived in Denver the whole time he was in Congress and I presume still lives there. For some twenty odd years here in Washington he always had his lunch with an elderly lady who was a secretary in another office. The hippie that defeated Rogers was defeated in the November election. By reputation the people decided that he was not the one to serve even though he had won



the primary and so a Republican won in November. This Republican only served one term and last year in the primary a young woman by the name of Patricia Schroeder who is also of the hippie variety and an immediate joiner of the Democratic Study Group won the primary and the November election. She has two small children. She is a lawyer and her husband is a lawyer. This woman and her predecessor are not in the same category with Byron Rogers but this is the way the wheel spins.

Today when I went over to the Capitol to have lunch Byron Rogers who is practicing law here in Washington was in the main dining room with his lady friend and he wanted me to come over and talk to them. I always enjoy talking with them and had a right enjoyable lunch.

During the time we were eating I told Byron that my father and his parents together with his two sisters lived in Denver, Colorado for a short time. Next door to my grandfather's home in Denver was the home of Buffalo Bill's sister. Buffalo Bill, of course, was William Cody, one of the famous men of the west. I explained to my luncheon companions that my father would always go next door when Buffalo Bill was visiting his sister and listen

to the big tales of the west. Byron informed me that Buffalo Bill made Denver, Colorado his headquarters and after his wild west show failed, he lived with his sister permanently and was living with her at the time of his death. He had lost what little he had but was still a very famous man. When he died the people in Denver decided that he should be buried on the top of Lookout Mountain which overlooks a certain section of Denver. A beautiful large monument was erected and Buffalo Bill was buried at the top of this beautiful mountain. Shortly after his death Cody, Wyoming, a small town that was named after Buffalo Bill requested Denver, Colorado to permit the little town to remove the body of Buffalo Bill and take it to Cody, Wyoming where a beautiful shrine would be erected and a large burial ground set aside. The people in Denver were very much incensed over this request and emphatically said that it would not be granted. It seemed that some of the people in Cody, Wyoming made up their minds that they would steal the body and went so far as to see that Denver would either agree or they would finally obtain the body of Buffalo Bill. This alarmed the people in Denver and a committee was set up to make the necessary arrangements to see that the body was not removed from the cemetery. It

was agreed that the best way to take care of the matter was to erect over the grave and all around it for a distance of some forty feet a concrete and steel cover lying flat on the ground with the concrete and steel going down into the ground several feet. This task was accomplished and then the people in Denver felt much better because they knew that it would be physically impossible during any one night to remove the body without being easily detected. Byron Rogers tells me that Buffalo Bill is now resting peacefully under this tremendous sheet of concrete and steel at the top of Lookout Mountain.

Buffalo Bill gave my grandfather Natcher a book during one of his visits to his sister in Denver and this book is still in my family.

February 21, 1973

I have just returned from a breakfast in the Speaker's Dining Room in the Capitol where we witnessed the kickoff of the U. S. Senatorial Campaign for 1974. This meeting was called by the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Kentucky, Dr. Lyman Ginger, and in addition to representatives of all of the education associations in Kentucky, Governor Wendell Ford was

present together with certain members of his staff; the Farm Bureau had a representative present; and one or two other organizations along with the Congressmen and the two U. S. Senators from Kentucky. We discussed generally the freezing of funds by President Nixon which totaled a little over \$8 billion and the course of education legislation now in the process of going through the House and the Senate. With the many deletions in the budget and the reductions in a great many programs, naturally the state superintendents of education throughout the United States are very much concerned over funding for education during fiscal year 1974. In addition, they are really concerned over the freezing of quite a bit of money that was provided for in the fiscal year 1973 budget. During the discussion, each member of the House made a short talk and the two senators also made talks. Then the governor, after making a short talk, got back up and in a very belligerent attitude called on Senator Cook to tell him how he would prepare his new budget for Kentucky which must be submitted to the legislature in January of next year, unless he had some information concerning final reductions in programs proposed and just what would take place concerning the freezing of funds in a great many programs in which the states are vitally

concerned with. Marlow Cook, our Republican Senator, got back up and proceeded to answer the governor and one word led to another with an argument really taking place concerning just what was being done by this Administration to the states. In other words, unless there is a change regardless of any commitments that have been previously made or a promise to the contrary, the candidates for the position of U. S. Senator for Kentucky in 1974 will be Wendell Ford, our present Governor and Marlow Cook, our present Republican U. S. Senator. This would mean that Governor Ford would give up one year of his term as governor and he would turn over his governorship to Julian Carroll, the present Lieutenant Governor. J. R. Miller of Owensboro, Kentucky, the chairman of the Democratic State Central Executive Committee, has been in a running battle with Carroll for months now and this really would be a move which would take the governorship over into the opposition faction and mean that Julian Carroll would run for the position of governor while serving out the unexpired term of Wendell Ford. This goes back to the old poem--In Kentucky, politics is the damnedest.

February 22, 1973

Yesterday the Secretary of

Agriculture, Earl L. Butz, appeared before our Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environmental and Consumer Protection in behalf of his budget request for fiscal year 1974.

The Department of Agriculture is requesting \$8.9 billion for fiscal year 1974. When you take out food stamps and surplus food which certainly should not be charged to the American farmer, you have about \$3.6 billion left to charge to agriculture. Certainly this amount is not excessive. The American farmer produces and in every emergency has produced the necessary food and fiber for all of us and for a great many friends of ours abroad. In questioning the Secretary yesterday, I secured answers which indicate that out of the \$6.5 billion in frozen funds throughout the federal government, \$1.2 billion is in agricultural programs. With agriculture requesting only three percent of the entire budget for fiscal year 1974 for this country then 12 percent of the total amount for agriculture which has been frozen is excessive and clearly shows that this Secretary of Agriculture is simply making speeches indicating that he is for the farmer but does not perform accordingly. The day before yesterday we had over 20,000 people here in Washington petitioning the Congress to

restore the poverty program which President Nixon deleted from the budget for fiscal year 1974. You should have seen the picture of these people on the east side of the Capitol that appeared in the local papers. Many speeches were made on the Capitol steps and most of the black speakers made threatening speeches. There is no question in my mind but that the President will back off on his proposal to delete the poverty program which is designated as the Office of Economic Opportunity. I made this statement to the Secretary during the hearings yesterday and he agreed that the Administration would back away from this proposal. This came as quite a surprise to the newspaper reporters and the television people who were present. We may have reached the time when the American farmer will have to march on the Capitol to indicate his wishes and to see that his interests are fully protected. This seems to be the procedure that is now in use by all of the pressure groups. The farmer believes in our government and is a strong supporter of the legislative branch of the government. Certainly his interests should be protected and now is the time that the Secretary should take action to see that the farmer's interests are protected.

In the Democratic Caucus yesterday

a resolution was adopted which provides for open committee hearings and another resolution was adopted which provides that there shall be no further closed rules from the Committee on Rules if at least fifty Members within four days indicate that they will offer a certain amendment or amendments. I have always been against closed rules and do not believe that the Members of Congress should be forced to accept all of the provisions of any one bill and should have the right to offer amendments and to permit the House generally to work its will on all legislation. I voted for both resolutions and we go back into caucus again today on several other matters.

February 23, 1973

Israel and the Arab nations are still crouched and ready to go to war again. This past week a civilian plane carrying over 100 people was shot down by jet fighters of Israel and our country issued a strong protest to Israel. Ordinarily our protests are issued against the Arab countries and this was a change. The war between the Arab countries and Israel only lasted a few days with Israel the winner but the next time the war may continue for months. The President now says that since the war



in Vietnam is now over pursuant to the ceasefire we can turn our attention to settling the situation in the Middle East. Here we go again.

President Nixon has again sent Henry Kissinger to China and upon his return the White House issued an announcement that the United States and China agreed yesterday to open liaison offices in Washington and Peking to broaden their contacts in all fields. This is a step just short of formal diplomatic relations.

Following the devaluation of the dollar the price of gold was increased to \$42.22 per ounce. Yesterday gold on the London market rose to \$90 an ounce and at the end of the day dropped back to \$87. London apparently is the gold market center now from the standpoint of speculation and this terrific rise followed the news of the latest Middle East crisis stemming from Israel shooting down the Libyan airliner.

North Vietnam and Laos have entered into a ceasefire and fighting continues. The communist Pathet Lao were on one side at the agreement signing and Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma represented Laos. Now if we can get a ceasefire in Thailand and one or two of the

other countries in Indochina we may be all right.

February 26, 1973

In the House we have the Democratic Study Group composed of some seventy-odd members. All of the wild-eyed, bushy browed liberals belong to this organization and the members of this group are of the same type as those who took charge of the presidential primaries last year and forced McGovern on the Democratic Party. Almost daily this group gets new ideas for legislation or schemes which would bring about the advancement of one of their freshman members. Ability, seniority and integrity mean nothing to most of these members and unless something is done to hault this group, it is possible that the Republicans will take over the House.

It seems that organizing into groups is very fashionable and this past week six of the New England states decided that they had better organize since most of the textile mills were going to North and South Carolina and federal money generally was going to every other place except their six states. The six states involved have some twenty-odd members and they believe that by forming a close-knit

organization they will be able to make the federal government take care of their section of the United States. It is not a matter of need or justification but simply a matter of receiving their share of the pie.

President Nixon said on Thursday by radio that he intends to wage a struggle for human needs without accepting paternalism, social exploitation and waste. He is determined to do away with the present Office of Economic Opportunity and even though there is some question about the constitutionality of his action, he is moving ahead as quickly as possible.

An agreement was reached with Cuba several days ago concerning hijacking. It may be that this will stop a lot of the hijacking since under the agreement Cuba will not only turn back the money but also the offender.

In a rare weekend disclosure of economic figures, the Commerce Department reported yesterday that the nation's trade deficit narrowed in January to \$303.8 million.

Senator Eagleton who resigned the nomination for vice president has recently called upon Secretary of State William P. Rogers for an explan-

ation of a letter which was brought to his attention by a constituent which appears to be part of a mass mailing using Department of State letterheads. It seems that U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain Walter Annenberg has written a letter enclosing copies of editorials from London papers praising Mr. Nixon as truly a great President and eulogizing him for his work in closing the war in Vietnam. It seems that hundreds of thousands of these letters have been mailed all over the United States and, of course, with the approval of the State Department and the President. If the American papers are not going to give the President his just due then I presume this is one system of correcting such an error.

From time to time we have members of the House who attempt to obtain quick publicity and find that they have fallen on their face. At the present time, we have a member from New Mexico by the name of Harold Runnels who is a second-term congressman and a member of the House Armed Services Committee. This weekend he told the Detroit News, in a series of interviews, that he bought classified documents from three men last summer and met with them at least five times. So far he has not identified the three men but says that on one occasion he

paid the sum of \$1,000 of his own money to obtain this information in order to be in a position of asking good questions on his committee when it finally became his time to examine the witness. He said that he felt that he could impress his colleagues with his knowledgeable questions. Also he said that he felt strongly that the Pentagon was overpaying for what it was getting and his classified information was bearing out that information. This man must have simply lost his mind. To think that he would place himself in a position of buying information from a government employee or one who had access to files in the Pentagon and then admit it. He not only violated the law but became a party to a conspiracy. This will probably be the last of Mr. Runnels.

Crime here in the District of Columbia and in the metropolitan area is worse today than it has been at anytime during the 20th century. Weak enforcement of the law, inadequate sentences and pampering of criminals seems to be the way of life in our Nation's Capital. During the past weekend a young boy in Bethesda, Maryland who by the way lived on Bradley Boulevard, several blocks from where Virginia, Celeste, Louise and I lived when I was first elected to

Congress, was kidnapped and released when his father, a wealthy man, paid the amount demanded of \$200,000. This is a case that should be solved right quickly and with the FBI joining the Maryland police maybe we will have a solution to this one.

February 27, 1973

North Vietnam announced yesterday that there will be no further release of American prisoners of war until the United States accepts more responsibility for enforcing the ceasefire and communist representatives in South Vietnam are given better treatment. This is another little problem that apparently must be solved and I hope that no additional money is promised for reconstructing North Vietnam.

Employees of the Office of Economic Opportunity which have set themselves and their special friends high salaries all down through the years with very little of this money getting down as far as the poor people have employed lawyers all over the U. S. and a number of suits have been filed in federal courts seeking to enjoin President Nixon from dismantling the Office of Economic Opportunity. Federal employees are suing the government maintaining that the action of the

President is unconstitutional and that the Executive Branch of the government has no right to take their jobs away from them.

The dollar continues to be in trouble throughout the world and the price of gold continues to go up. It may be that another devaluation will have to take place soon.

February 28, 1973

The governors are holding their annual conference here in Washington at this time. A number of the governors have appeared before the committees in the House and the Senate and are either defending the President's budget for fiscal year 1974 or bitterly objecting to the President's proposals outlined in this budget. Wendell Ford, our governor in Kentucky, is in Washington and Virginia and I had dinner with Governor and Mrs. Ford last night. Governor Ford testified before one of the committees in the Senate yesterday and stated that he was unable to prepare Kentucky's new budget without additional information concerning the programs that the President deleted in his budget for fiscal year 1974. Programs affecting education, welfare and health generally are of great concern because if the state of Kentucky

like all of the other states are to use the revenue sharing money to take care of the programs deleted, Kentucky will have trouble. Prior to going to the dinner I saw Governor Ford on television making his statement concerning the deficiencies in the budget. The next governor who appeared was Governor Holton of Virginia and he vigorously defended the President's budget and his proposals concerning welfare and especially the elimination of the OEO program. During the day the Acting Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor in the House and explained President Nixon's dismantling program in OEO. This man said that he was out to ax bureaucracy and not the poor. We will hear a lot more about this program and the Administration's efforts to do away with it before any of the appropriation bills are presented to the House and the Senate.

March 3, 1973

During the past week, our Ambassador to the Sudan, along with his chief aide, was seized by Palestinian terrorists and held for about two days and then both were killed. Our Ambassador was Cleo A. Noel, Jr., and his aide was George C. Moore. In addition to our two men, the



Belgium and Jordanian representatives were seized along with the Saudi Arabian Ambassador, his wife and children. A farewell party was being given by the Saudi Arabian Ambassador at his home and the six members of the terrorist group entered the home and seized these people. Immediate demands were made for the release of fifty political Palestinian prisoners held in Jordanian jails, plus another seventeen members of the leadership of the Palestinian organization, Al Fatah, held in Jordan, and further demanded the release of Sirhan Sirhan the murderer of Robert F. Kennedy.

President Nixon immediately ruled out any negotiation from the standpoint of the blackmail demanded and said that every effort would be made to release our representatives. The first offer made to the terrorists was that a plane would be furnished for them to use to fly their hostages to the United States where negotiations could be held and their complaints fully aired. Up until midnight last night the bodies had not been released and this event has caused considerable commotion in our country.

It is well established that this session of the Congress will be one confrontation after another with President Nixon over his reductions in the domestic programs. The President is answering back almost daily on radio and in un-announced press conferences that there

will be a bonus for work instead of a bonus for welfare and that the Great Society programs which have not produced results and which are not necessary will not be funded. With the war in Vietnam winding down, the people are demanding that their Representatives in the Congress step up the domestic programs and with the exception of a very few, continue the programs that the President has decided will not be funded in his budget for fiscal year 1974.

106 more prisoners are to be released late this afternoon and during the day tomorrow.

Along with our difficulties over closing the war in Vietnam, it seems that we have a constant war underway with Indian protestors in the far northwest and southwest. Several months ago a group of Indians simply took over the Bureau of Indian Affairs here in Washington and destroyed property in the Bureau and caused damages totaling hundreds of thousands of dollars. This past week in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, Indians seized eleven hostages and appealed for direct contact with their two United States Senators to discuss their grievances. The Indian force consisted of some 200 and includes members of the American Indian Movement. There is trouble on the Indian reservations throughout the country and the Indians

are complaining bitterly over the fact that the United States government is mistreating them and has not carried out the agreements and treaties made with the Indians generally in this country.

Senator Stennis, who was shot here in Washington several weeks ago, has now been taken off the critical list at Walter Reed hospital and is well along on the road to recovery, according to an announcement made yesterday. It seems that he will have to remain in the hospital for several more weeks, but there is every indication now that he will have a full recovery. So far, the two or three men who robbed and shot him have not been apprehended and the FBI and the local police continue their efforts.

For several years now, we have had the matter of the extension of the West Front of the United States Capitol under discussion. Several years after I was elected a Member of Congress, we extended the East Front and spent some \$40 million in repairing this part of the Capitol building. The walls were cracked and it all goes back to the Civil War days when the huge copper, steel, and lead dome was placed on the building. The building of course was not designed or constructed to carry this tremendous weight. Large sandstone blocks were used throughout the foundation area of the building, and

these, of course, are not concrete and steel or limestone. Objection was made at the time the East Front was extended. Some twenty or thirty new offices were then available in the East Front of the Capitol and a number of conference rooms were added. The proposal that has been underway now for extending the West Front which is also in a bad state of repair cracked all over and considered dangerous from the standpoint of a sonic boom, would also include a number of additional rooms and space. Large cafeterias, tourist facilities, and many others would be added. Architects are divided as to the general appearance of the West Front after it is extended and some of them are bitterly opposed to the extension. Repair, of course, is well recognized and they all agree on this, but many believe that the building should be placed back identically in the same position that it is in from the standpoint of facilities, space and outside appearance. An attempt was made a year ago to obtain funds to extend the West Front and the battle was lost in the Senate. This week, the building commission consisting of Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, Carl Albert, the Speaker, Jerry Ford, the Minority Leader, and the Capitol Architect, George M. White, agreed that the West Front should be repaired and extended, and that the sum of \$58 million would be requested from the House Appropriations Committee for

the project. The commission stated that the project should proceed without further delay, primarily because the extension offers the best solution for insuring the future stability, appearance, and usefulness of the Capitol. The commission further stated that the urgent need for space in the Capitol for legislative purposes is growing daily. The battle will now begin and it is not at all certain that the House and the Senate will accept the extension proposals as submitted.

President Nixon this week announced very emphatically that there would be no further devaluation of the American dollar. This, to me, seems to be whistling in the dark because unless conditions change another devaluation is inevitable.

A major battle is underway in the House and the Senate now over the Highway Trust Fund. There is \$6 billion in the Highway Trust Fund to complete the highway program set forth in the 1954 legislation. The Senate wants to tap this fund and use the money for rapid rail transit studies and construction. Last year the Senate overruled the Public Works Committee on a vote of 48 to 26 and passed a bill permitting expenditures for rapid rail facilities. The House refused to go along, and this

is the bill that died the last night that we were in session.

This Martha Mitchell is really a character. She is the wife of the former Attorney General, John Mitchell, who, by the way, appears in the news almost weekly in some matter pertaining to the Mudge law firm in New York City of which he is a member. This is the same law firm that Nixon was in at the time of his election to the office of President.

Mrs. Mitchell this last week issued a blast at the White House for employing Jill Ruckelshaus, the wife of William D. Ruckelshaus, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. This lady is an active women's Lib leader and is employed as a member of the White House staff to assist Counselor Anne Armstrong. Mrs. Mitchell said unequivocally that she resented this employment "like hell." She said she did not know who placed her in the position but that she was just really disgusted and resented more than ever this women's Lib business.

One of the unusual men in this country died this past month. Charles S. Mott, aged 97, and one of our automobile pioneers died in Flint, Michigan. After moving his family's axle business from upstate New York to Flint, Michigan in 1907, Mott sold his company to General

Motors for shares of General Motors' stock. At one time he was the largest single stockholder of General Motors and spent six decades on General Motors' Board of Directors. He set up the Mott Foundation in 1926 to finance education, health and recreation programs throughout this country. He has been listed as one of the four billionaires in this country for years.

We had a terrific battle in the House over the Equal Rights Amendment. About a year ago this amendment finally passed the House and the Senate and so far has been ratified by 28 states. This would be the 27th Amendment to the Constitution, and it must be ratified by 38 states before March, 1979. The Amendment was a short one, providing that equality of rights under the law not be abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex. Manny Celler, one of the great constitutional lawyers to serve in the House, was chairman at the time of the Committee on Judiciary, and he was bitterly opposed to this amendment. It was finally forced out of his committee and it passed the House. Representative Martha Griffiths of Detroit was one of the leaders for passage of this amendment, and she has received a lot of publicity throughout the United States since it was passed and has been before the legislatures in the

fifty states for approval. Rejection in thirteen states is sufficient to kill the amendment and so far it has been voted down in eleven states. The Nevada Senate yesterday defeated the amendment by 16 to 4 and the only woman Senator in the Senate voted against the amendment. She stated emphatically that men and women were not created equally because God made us different. In North Carolina this week, the amendment went down 27 to 23. The construction that can be given to this amendment from the standpoint of alimony, military service, legal contracts and payments for support of infant children are right unusual. Manny Celler detailed all the duties and obligations that would automatically apply and he said that this would be the meanest thing in the world to do to the women in this country. A lot of these wild-eyed women lib members have led the fight all over the country to have the amendment approved and seem to have no hesitation about carrying guns in time of war. This was one of the bills that we have passed where the majority of the Members voted for enactment knowing all the while that the women in this country did not understand what equal rights insofar as sex would ultimately mean. It may be that this amendment will go down, and if so, not too many tears should be shed.



March 6, 1973

Secretary of State Rogers is demanding that the Palestinian terrorists be executed. The eight men who surrendered are now in custody in the Sudan but if their trial is like some of the others that have taken place in the last few years, they will soon be free again. It was a right sad picture to see the wives of our ambassador and his deputy at the Andrews Air Force Base when the bodies were returned to this country.

Alaska will vote today to fill the seat left vacant by the death of Nick Begich. According to the press this will be a tossup election and either candidate can win. I was very much impressed with Begich and believed that he would have no difficulty as long as he remained a member in the House. Almost single handed, he passed the Alaskan bill which settles a problem that has been pending for well over twenty years. His wife attempted to receive the nomination from the Democrats but was turned down. For the first time a native Alaskan-- half Indian and half Italian-- is the candidate on the Democratic side. His name is Notti and the Republican candidate is a state senator by the name of Young. Both are 39 years old. I voted for the admission of Alaska and so far

the members of the House from this state have been right good members. I also voted for the admission of Hawaii and I cannot say too much about the members that are now in the House from Hawaii. Patsy Mink is a rebel and Matsunaga is also a rebel and a wheeler-dealer.

WTOP Television Broadcasting Station is owned by the Washington Post and it is one of the most liberal television stations in the city. Some of their editorials are way out in left field and from time to time they offer those in opposition time to answer the editorials. Recently a black man by the name of Absalom Jordan, Jr. spoke on behalf of the Black United Front and here is what he had to say.

"The Black United Front is unalterably opposed to any moves for political or geographical unification of the Washington Metropolitan Area. We understand the intent of this recommendation not to be as stated by Station WTOP, but is rather another example of germandering for racist reasons.

D. C. and area blacks would lose all sense of being through any such union and would surrender the benefits of voting representation and an elected city government if achieved.

Blacks have a good example of regional government and the vices of said by looking at the Indianapolis regional government for blacks there lost all political power and here in Washington where we are 85% of the population, our strength would be reduced to a minority position of 24% if political unity was realized.

Whites always have some scheme for denying blacks control of the institutions which effect their very lives. Unfortunately, in the past there was no problem in finding sycophantic negroes who eagerly jumped at the intergrationist bait of white liberal devils for association at any cost.

When blacks ask for changes in institutions which effect our lives, carpet bagging liberals from the north sell us their companionship and pander their women and blacks wind up with nothing. We are not buying intergration anymore.

Washington, D. C. is the U. S.'s black mecca and the only potential black oasis in this racist nation. Black power to black people, and black pride. Ujamaa, Uhuru and Salamu. For we shall overcome someday."

This is a right good example of

the situation in our nation's capital today.

March 8, 1973

A right unusual woman died on Tuesday of this week. She was Pearl S. Buck, the author of *The Good Earth*, and was the only American woman to receive the Nobel Prize for literature.

We are now in the process of holding hearings on the budget for fiscal year 1974 which totals \$269 billion. The budget for fiscal year 1973 totaled \$243 billion and most of the increase in the new budget is for uncontrollables. --back door spending and mandatory programs which require funding in new budgets bring about a considerable increase the next fiscal year. The new Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Caspar Weinberger, appeared before our Subcommittee on Labor-HEW yesterday to justify the budget request for his department for the fiscal year 1974. This man was the Director of the Office of Management and Budget for a few months and now he is Secretary of probably the most important department in the government. At the time he was named by President Nixon it was generally understood that his sole mission was to bring the Department of Health, Education and Welfare under

control and to do so proceeded to reduce a lot of programs and deleted a great many others. Yesterday in questioning the Secretary it developed that there is no question whatsoever why he was given this assignment. He has no experience as far as Health, Education and Welfare is concerned and is a strong Republican lawyer from California. In California, he was the Director of the Department of Finance which is similar to the Office of Management and Budget in the federal government. He answers questions by talking fast and going into great detail with background information about everything under the sun except the question propounded.

President Nixon's proposal for construction funds for North Vietnam certainly ran into a roadblock yesterday. Secretary of State William P. Rogers appeared before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and listened to Representative Wayne L. Hays, Democrat of Ohio and Representative H. R. Gross, Republican of Iowa, say that they were not in favor of any money being hidden in the Defense Appropriation bill which would be used for this purpose and although Secretary Rogers assured them this would not be the case, these two members in particular said that there was too much money juggling going on and too many promises made to bring

about a ceasefire in Southeast Asia. Time after time the Secretary denied that the proposed funds which we understand will total \$2.7 billion is to go to indemnify North Vietnam. Secretary Rogers was really shocked over the fact that anyone would think that this was the situation when in reality he knows that it's just as true as it can be. Nixon's trip to China and to Russia with promises made for billions of dollars for North Vietnam was just enough to force the Chinese and the Soviet Union to insist that North Vietnam enter into a ceasefire.

The National League of Cities and U. S. Conference of Mayors have just completed their annual meeting here in Washington. All of the mayors along with the governors were very much in favor of general revenue sharing. They have received about \$5.5 billion for the first year of revenue sharing and along with their checks received news that federal programs such as water and sewer grants, Hill-Burton funds, library services and many others were cut off completely insofar as federal money is concerned. This, of course, was to be expected and it now seems that the mayors are a little unhappy over their endorsement of revenue sharing.

March 10, 1973

Since I have been a Member of Congress I have had the opportunity of meeting Arthur Krock, one of the great newspapermen in this country.

Arthur Krock was born in Metcalfe County over near the Barren County line and two of his closest friends when he was a boy were Dr. C. C. Howard, a practicing physician in Glasgow for many, many years and a Mr. Brown who was one of the Capitol guides until he retired several years ago. Mr. Brown had one eye and told me on one occasion that he lost his other eye playing with cartridges on the old hitching post rack, which contains a large base of stone, in front of the present bank of Edmonton in Metcalfe County. Arthur Krock was the bureau chief, correspondent and columnist of the New York Times from 1932 to 1966. Shortly after I came to Washington, I had the opportunity to meet Mr. Krock and had a very delightful first visit. From time to time, I would run into him and always enjoyed our conversations. He was a graduate of Princeton and in 1907 began his newspaper career in Louisville, Kentucky. His grandparents lived in Glasgow, Kentucky and in a recent book entitled "Myself When Young; Growing Up in the 1890's", he discussed in detail his boyhood and

the time that he spent in Glasgow. Also he discussed his career and apprenticeship in Louisville working for all three of its newspapers. He ended up as editor of the Courier-Journal following in the footsteps of Marse Henry Watterson, the famous "New South" editor of the Courier-Journal. After serving as editor of the Courier, he then moved on to the New York Times and was recognized as an outstanding newspaperman throughout this country. On a number of occasions when Dr. C. C. Howard would be in Washington he would have lunch with Mr. Krock along with Mr. Brown, the guide in the Capitol, and before the day was over they would drop by and visit with me.

When I was about nine years old Marse Henry Watterson, who by the way preferred beer and brandy over the native Kentucky bourbon, would visit his old friend Colonel Logan who lived on the Porter Pike just above the home of my grandfather, Frank P. Hays. A group of us who had ponies would saddle up our ponies and go up and sit around under the big beech trees at the Logan farm and listen to the big tales told by Colonel Logan and Marse Henry Watterson.

In his book, Mr. Krock tells a number of right funny stories, one of which applies to Major Dan Wood of Indian Wars



fame who haunted the Pendennis Club in Louisville. It seems that when old Major Wood was sufficiently refreshed by Boone's Knoll, a local bourbon, he seemed to always confuse two themes of his anecdotes of conquest. After gathering around him a number of men, he would build up to a mighty showdown with the Indians, nod off and then recovering himself, blurt out--of course, she gave in about two o'clock in the morning.

One of the pleasures that I've had as a Member of Congress is my acquaintanceship with Arthur Krock.

I am constantly amazed when I read the present Louisville Courier-Journal with its left-wing tint and its conglomeration of bilge, bias and prejudice gathered together on its editorial page. This, together with the slanting of news which is editorialized on its front page, makes this newspaper today a disgrace. Just to think that this is the newspaper of Arthur Krock, Henry Watterson, Mark Ethridge and a great many other outstanding newspapermen. For days during the month of February of this year a full page in the Louisville Courier was devoted to answering the charge that the news contained in this newspaper was slanted. For instance, on February 17, 1973 in bold large print on a full page statement, the Courier

said that--We think the best answers to the charge that we slant the news are the answers of the people who are in charge. Next we have a picture of a man by the name of George Gill, the present managing editor together with his little ditty trying to justify that the news was not slanted and then further down on the page we have a picture of a man by the name of Mike Davies, managing editor of the Louisville Times, another newspaper in Louisville owned by the Bingham family, with Davies' little ditty that the news was not slanted in either the Louisville Times or Courier-Journal. Barry Bingham, Jr. is now editor of this paper and he and his father, Barry Bingham, Sr., are two little disgruntled featherweights who by virtue of a long story which I will not tell are now in the position of controlling millions of dollars acquired by old man Bingham from his wife who according to every account was a lovely lady.

March 12, 1973

Virginia and I attended church services at the White House yesterday. There were some 300 present--about fifty House members and their wives and some twenty senators and their wives along with a great many newspaper people throughout the United States.

The President and Mrs. Nixon appeared after all of us were seated in the East Room and the President then presented the Reverend Monsignor John G. Kuhn, paster of St. Matthew's Cathedral here in Washington who preached the sermon. The Takoma Park Baptist Church Choir sang four numbers and we had a real good sermon. In presenting the Monsignor, the President stated that after the sermon coffee and orange juice would be served and that all of those that wanted to go up on the second floor and go through were invited to do so. After the sermon Virginia and I went up to the second floor and went through all of the rooms with the exception of three whose doors were closed. The Lincoln Room is really beautiful and I have never seen a bed any longer or more ornate. Virginia really enjoyed seeing all of the beautiful furniture and all of the ladies who went through the second floor seemed to really enjoy this opportunity.

Seated next to me on my right was Representative Thomson, the former governor of Wisconsin who has served in the House now for a great many years. Seated on Virginia's left was Admiral McCain and next to the Admiral was his wife. The Admiral is a real small man and in fact is one of the best known Navy men in this country today. He is

a small edition of Admiral Bull Halsey of World War II fame. During most of the Vietnam War Admiral McCain was in charge of the Pacific Fleet. He retired about five years ago and remarked to Virginia that he was certainly having a hard time keeping himself busy.

I looked all the ladies over and none had as pretty a coat suit as Virginia's and with her black hat she really made Mrs. Nixon and all the other ladies look right commonplace.

I believe that Virginia thought the President really invited us so that he could have me prayed over just a little.

March 13, 1973

Three young Washington men were arrested late yesterday in connection with the holdup and shooting of Senator John C. Stennis of Mississippi. The arrests came after one of the most intensive manhunts in Washington history in which a thirty-man team of police and FBI agents questioned at least 1,000 persons. Rewards of more than \$60,000 were posted. The three black suspects were identified as Derick Holloway, 18; Tyrone I. Marshall, 19; and John Marshall, 21. FBI Director L. Patrick Gray said that all three

suspects would be charged under the federal congressional assassination statute, a 1971 law making it a federal crime to shoot a congressman.

The President is continuing his plan to dismantle the Office of Economic Opportunity. All ten of the agency's regional offices will be closed by April 28th. This is one of the instances where before its all over the President may have to back away.

We still have Indian troubles. The Indians still are on a rampage in Wounded Knee, South Dakota and yesterday a federal marshall was wounded. Wounded Knee is in the same vicinity where Colonel Custer was killed.

During the past few weeks some \$650,000 contributed to the Campaign Committee for the Reelection of President Nixon has been refunded. This has caused quite a bit of publicity and especially in the Washington Post with the Herblock cartoons. The money traced to those charged with wire-tapping and unlawful entry into the Democratic National Committee Headquarters at the Watergate had some of the money which was refunded by the Committee.

The confrontation with the President

and the Congress continues. Yesterday President Nixon reaffirmed his determination to prevent Congress from questioning past and present members of his staff but he did promise to make available all necessary and relevant information. A number of the members of the President's staff have been requested to testify before congressional committees concerning the bugging at the Watergate, and also other matters concerning the election. The President so far has refused to permit any of his people to testify.

I presume that within the next few months we will have the opportunity of reading a book by John T. Downey who was freed Sunday after twenty years confinement in Chinese prisons. Downey was piloting a plane supplying CIA representatives of our government who were located in China twenty years ago when he was shot down. His mother has suffered a severe stroke and President Nixon made a request direct to Choi En Lai requesting at this time that Downey be freed. The President's request was granted and after twenty long years Downey in all probability feels that some move should have been made many years ago to bring about his freedom. I guess we will read all about this in a new book before too long.

March 14, 1973

The Circuit Court of Appeals overturned the bribery and conspiracy convictions of former Representative John Dowdy, Democrat of Texas, yesterday. The court reversed five counts of the conviction but let three counts of perjury stand. In reversing the five counts the court sustained Dowdy's lawyer's contention that certain government evidence should not have been introduced at the trial because it pertained to legislative acts by Dowdy that are protected by the speech or debate clause of the Constitution. The court said the government could retry Dowdy on the five counts by omitting the objectionable evidence. The counts upon which the court reversed the case pertained to money which the government contended was bribe money for influence. The three counts of perjury pertain to Dowdy's testimony before a grand jury which the court held showed Dowdy's guilt as overwhelming. If sentenced on the perjury counts alone, Dowdy would face a prison sentence of six months and a \$3,000 fine. He was originally sentenced after conviction in district court on all eight counts and given an 18-months prison sentence and a \$25,000 fine. I have my doubts that the government will retry the case on the five counts and here again we

have a case of a man who denied accepting some \$25,000 and using it in one of his campaigns. The government later charged this money was given strictly as a bribe for influence but the facts are not too much different from the Brewster case.

This Administration is very much concerned over the continuing infiltration of North Vietnamese troops and war equipment into Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam. Up until about a week ago the Nixon Administration had played down violations of the January 28th ceasefire. It now appears that the ceasefire is still very fragile and that the North Vietnamese never intended to give up their claim for reunification of all of Vietnam and their actions since the ceasefire clearly indicate that they will release the prisoners of war and demand the money for rebuilding which was promised continuing their determination to take over South Vietnam by force. All of this, of course, could have been seen in the beginning but the President simply reached the point where he had to make a move. Unless there is a change, the North Vietnamese will take over all of South Vietnam within a matter of twelve months.

The weather is beautiful in Washington at this time and with no snow



this winter we have had a right unusual six months. Regardless of the weather our problems seem to accumulate and the confrontation with the Executive Branch continues daily. Yesterday we repassed and sent to the President a bill that he vetoed following adjournment on October 14th. 168 voted against the bill and this, of course, is a sufficient number to keep the House from overriding after the President again vetoes the bill. On Monday, we repassed another bill from the Committee on Education and Labor which the President had vetoed and sent this one back to him. Here again we do not have sufficient votes to override the veto which certainly will follow.

The decisions on confrontations, legislation to be used for the test and the general overall program for this session of Congress is not the kind that we would have had under the leadership of Sam Rayburn of Texas. Again the selection as to the bills was bad and the system that we are using makes the people in this country believe more and more that the battle entirely is over the question of the amount contained in the budget for fiscal year 1974 and the frozen funds which the Chief Executive is holding. It gets down to the point where the people believe that Congress wants to

spend more money and incur more debts which will bring about an increase in taxes.

A bill was introduced by my chairman this past week which provides that before any money can be frozen the President must indicate the amount and the reason for his action and then Congress after the order takes effect can by proper resolution prevent the freezing order from becoming final. Here again I believe we are making a mistake because such action confirms the proposition that the President has the right to do what he is doing. The President has no right under the law to refuse to spend the money and this is the reason why the Constitution provides for the presidential veto.

March 16, 1973

We have again established diplomatic relations with communist China. Our former ambassador to Germany, France and Britain, David K. E. Bruce, was named as chief of the new American liaison office in Peking. Personally I believe this move is correct and no longer can we just turn our backs on 800 million people. By the way, David K. E. Bruce is a right unusual man. He is the husband of one of the Mellon heirs who died several years ago leaving

an estate of \$450 million. Under her will Mrs. Bruce left the ambassador \$10 million and the government received about \$3 million along with the State of Pennsylvania in inheritance taxes. Out of the balance neither the federal government nor the State of Pennsylvania received a penny in tax. The \$440-odd million went to the Mellon Foundation. This is one of the major defects in our tax laws today.

A number of newspapers are really riding on President Nixon's back. They maintain that the campaign money collected, the President's relationship with his old law firm and his present refusal to permit any of the White House staff members to testify before Congress has brought on a deluge of criticism. Yesterday the President again emphatically stated that he will prohibit any members of the White House staff from testifying in the Senate's upcoming investigation of the Watergate case or any other formal session of a congressional committee. The President openly challenged Members of Congress to go to the Supreme Court as the only means of obtaining testimony from White House aides, particularly presidential counsel John W. Dean III. The challenge was immediately accepted by members of both parties on Capitol Hill including the chairman and the ranking Republican

member of the Special Watergate Investigation Committee. The President is really operating with an iron fist these days and since he is not eligible to run again and will retire at the close of this term, he has made up his mind first that he will make every effort to elect a Democratic Congress next year and next that he intends to run this country with no interference from the Legislative Branch of the government.

Congress is in the process of passing a dozen bills which President Nixon pocket vetoed last year following our adjournment on October 14th. A veto of each of the bills is expected and then we will be in the process of trying to override. Yesterday we extended the Economic Development Agency for one year and this is one of the agencies that the President deletes from the budget that he submitted for fiscal year 1974.

The North Vietnamese continue sending troops and materials into South Vietnam notwithstanding that this violates the ceasefire truce. Yesterday the President warned North Vietnam that supplies and troops is a direct violation of the ceasefire provisions and that serious consequences will result unless the North Vietnamese

immediately stop this action. The President said in a very straightforward manner that the North Vietnamese should not lightly disregard his expression because he would like to suggest to them that they go back and review his actions over the past four years to determine as to whether or not he means what he is saying now. He gave every indication that unless North Vietnam ceases, he will again start bombing above the Demilitarized Zone and in North Vietnam. I believe that this will continue on until we either turn our back on Vietnam or else engage in war activities again in Southeast Asia.

The study group in the House consisting of 165 members according to their claim, with all being Democrats, may bring about the election of a Republican House next year. Sam Rayburn stated for years that if the House decides to destroy itself politically all it has to do is to start fighting the South and the border states. This section of the United States has been the base for many years of the Democratic Party and notwithstanding the fact that the South and the border states are more conservative today than ever before, the liberals in our party in the House had better slow down.

If we continue as we are going

today, the future may hold that there will be a division as far as party alignment is concerned and instead of a Democratic and a Republican Party, we will have a Liberal and a Conservative Party. The majority of the people in my District would vote conservative but it would really be a race every two years.

March 19, 1973

According to the articles that have appeared in the Washington newspapers during the past ten days, the three men arrested in the Stennis case are either the wrong men, or, they have the right men with no evidence. One of the suspects was released on bond on Friday of last week, with the bond being a \$5,000 unsecured bond. This was Holloway. The federal magistrate has reduced the bond of one of the Marshall brothers from \$25,000 to \$10,000 and the bond of the younger Marshall brother which was originally set at \$50,000 has been reduced to \$10,000 in each of two cases which are old robbery cases. It may be that the FBI and the Washington Metropolitan Police were too quick in making the arrest and time will only tell as to whether or not they have any evidence, or, if they have the right men. The first article that appeared after the arrest stated that the

younger Marshall brother and his wife had a fight on the street near their home and she was heard to say that unless he stopped hitting her she would tell about the Stennis case. After five hours of questioning, she made no admission concerning any such remark and said she did not make it and apparently the police are unable to produce the witness who heard it made. One of the first articles that appeared after the arrest stated that the Senator's watch had been found in the home of one of the suspects. This was corrected the next day and the statement was made that no watch or any of the articles missing had been recovered. One of the articles said that a small pistol which the FBI believed had been used in the shooting was turned in by another individual, and I presume this is the man who is attempting to obtain the \$60,000 reward and that the pistol which was turned in was being tested to see if it is the one that was used in the shooting. Nothing further has been said about the pistol and it stands to reason that if the tests made showed this to be the pistol this news would have been too good, and the FBI and the police would have been hollering from the housetops that the case was solved.

We continue on with our confrontation with the President. This weekend

on one of the television programs Senator Ervin of North Carolina said that if the White House aides refuse to testify before the Senate's Select Committee investigating the Watergate bugging case and related political espionage, the Senator would recommend to the Senate that they send the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate to arrest any and all White House aides who refuse to appear. The Senator's remarks appear to be a direct challenge to President Nixon who flatly asserted last week that his aides have the executive privilege not to appear before Congress and will refuse to testify.

March 20, 1973

We are now permitting the American dollar to float. Yesterday there were slight gains on most international money markets and this was the first time in 17 days. Trading was very light and I presume this was brought about as the result of the big money managers' attempt to assess the implications of the monetary decisions ratified by 14 nations in Paris.

The International Telephone and Telegraph Company that was under attack back during the days of the site selection made for the Republican National Convention is now being investigated



by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee as the result of charges that this company attempted to control elections in South America and has violated the anti-trust laws of this country. The settlement of the anti-trust case against ITT by the Nixon Administration wherein this company campaigned in 1970 and 1971 to preserve its merger with the \$2 billion Hartford Fire Insurance Company is under investigation by the committee. This case was dismissed by the Justice Department under right peculiar circumstances.

March 21, 1973

From time to time Mrs. William P. Rogers, the wife of the Secretary of State sets up a congressional wives briefing program and is in charge of the program. For instance, yesterday there was a foreign affairs briefing for wives of Members of Congress in the Benjamin Franklin Room in the Department of State and following the briefing a question and answer period was held. I would have enjoyed being present to have heard some of the questions. Virginia always enjoys these meetings and I think this is a nice thing for the State Department and Mrs. Rogers to do for the wives of the Members of Congress.

The Republicans apparently are making every effort to obtain control of the House next year. Bob Wilson who has served in the Congress for a number of years and during most of his tenure has served as the campaign committee chairman for the congressional races resigned and his office is to be filled at a Republican caucus today. Bud Brown, a member from Ohio and the son of the former member Clarence Brown, has the blessing of the White House and has made an active campaign for several weeks now. Bob Michel of Illinois who serves on the Committee on Appropriations and with me on the Subcommittees on Labor-HEW and Agriculture-Environmental and Consumer Protection Appropriations is the candidate of the Republican members who do not believe that President Nixon's deals in the last congressional race should be condoned by electing Bud Brown. According to news items the White House gave its blessing to some 55 House Democrats who were friendly to President Nixon on the war and on other policies during their campaign last year and this really upsets the partisan Republican House member. Michel may upset the White House on this vote and if he does, he will be just as partisan as he can be in the races next year. A number of the members from the deep south such as Fisher--Texas, Montgomery

--Mississippi, Waggoner--Louisiana, and Eastland--Mississippi certainly were recipients of a left-handed endorsement from the White House.

J. Edgar Hoover must be turning over in his grave. His successor, Acting FBI Director L. Patrick Gray III is now walking through a minefield between the Executive and Legislative Branches of government. He is up for confirmation in the Senate and this confirmation is being bitterly contested with the likelihood that he may not be confirmed. Yesterday Mr. Gray informed the Senate Committee on Judiciary that he had received orders from the Attorney General Richard J. Kleindienst not to answer any questions that would reveal information from the FBI files pertaining to the Watergate investigation. Mr. Gray said he had received his orders and that he would have to carry them out. At no time during his long tenure would J. Edgar Hoover ever admit that he received orders from anyone.

This is the first day of spring and guess what we had in Washington this morning. A little snow for about two hours that did not stick but at least it was as much as we have had this winter.

March 24, 1973

The Watergate bugging case may cause the Republican Party as much trouble as the Teapot Dome did in the old days. Yesterday, Chief Judge John J. Sirica of the U.S. District Court gave Watergate conspirator G. Gordon Liddy a sentence of six to twenty years in jail and \$40,000 in fines. Liddy is a former White House official under President Nixon and was a campaign aid during the 1972 Presidential election. Liddy plead guilty and Judge Sirica deferred final sentencing for six others in the case until later on next week. Judge Sirica informed the other six that if they decided to cooperate with the Federal Grand Jury still investigating the Watergate bugging and with the special Senate Committee investigating the bugging, and related allegations of political espionage, he would consider giving them lenient sentences. One of the defendants, James W. McCord, Jr., a former CIA official and a Nixon aid during the campaign, directed a letter to Judge Sirica stating that other people were involved in the bugging operations and that political pressure was applied to the seven defendants to plead guilty and remain silent. McCord requested

a private interview with the judge because he said he lacked confidence in government representatives including FBI agents. Judge Sirica granted the request and postponed sentencing McCord until next week.

March 26, 1973

According to the National Education Association, the Commonwealth of Kentucky ranks last among the states in the median educational achievement of its people. According to this report, the average Kentuckian did not complete his tenth year of education and the median number of years adult Kentuckians have spent in school is 9.9 years. The national median is 12.1 years. This median simply means that half the people in Kentucky went to school less than 9.9 years and half went longer.

With all of the money that we spend in Kentucky we still have a poor education system. One example is the Superintendent of Public Instruction. This officer is elected by the people and must be a right good politician to be elected. The present Superintendent of Public Instruction is Dr. Lyman Ginger and he is only fair. His predecessor was Wendell Butler, a former school teacher. Wendell Butler has served two terms as Superintendent of

Public Instruction and is now serving his second term as Commissioner of Agriculture. Butler is right popular in Kentucky but is not qualified to be Commissioner of Agriculture or Superintendent of Public Instruction. When the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected then the other six state office holders must also be elected. Wendell Butler was first elected Superintendent of Public Instruction and served four years with no record established at all. Next he was elected Commissioner of Agriculture for four years and simply served the four years out. He was next elected Superintendent of Public Instruction and now is Commissioner of Agriculture. This is one of the main reasons why the education system in Kentucky is always rated right at the bottom of the list.

I read an article in one of the Washington papers the other day that referred to a fourth grade quiz given by one of the teachers in the Edmonds, Washington Elementary School. According to the teacher of this fourth grade, the questions asked and the answers were as follows:

"For head colds: Use an gonzier to spray the nose until it drops in the throat.

For nose bleed: Put the nose lower than the body.

For snakebite: Bleed the wound and rape the victim in a blanket for shock.

For fractures: To see if the limb is broken, wiggle it gently back and forth.

For fainting: Rub the person's chest, or if it is a lady, rub her arm above the hand.

For asphyxiation: Apply artificial respiration until the victim's dead."

I was certainly pleased to read that this took place in the State of Washington instead of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

March 28, 1973

We are now in the process of completing our hearings on the annual appropriation bill for Agriculture-Environmental and Consumer Protection. Mr. William D. Ruckelshaus, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, spent two days before our subcommittee in behalf of his budget request for the fiscal year 1974. Big business and especially those located

on our rivers are complaining that Mr. Ruckelshaus has issued orders that can not be complied with concerning air and water pollution and that unless he lets up somewhat a number of businesses will close. The Clean Air Act of 1970 is now in the process of being enforced vigorously by Mr. Ruckelshaus and those who have smoke stacks and steam plants especially are complaining. In this country we have the Sierra Club which has been in existence for many years and the major aim of this organization is to stop pollution and to preserve the environment. Full page ads have appeared this week by the Sierra Club demanding that Mr. Ruckelshaus enforce the Clean Air Act of 1970. This club maintains that this is the toughest piece of environmental legislation ever passed by Congress and it is the mandate of Congress that industry and the products of industry stop using the air we breathe as a dump for over 200 million tons of their poisonous waste each year. This club maintains that the automobile is the greatest offender of all. This matter concerning automobiles and air, water and land pollution is more serious today than at anytime during the past ten years. If the Sierra Club has its way no automobiles will be permitted to operate anywhere in our cities and the fact that we have 100 million automobiles in this



country is no excuse for permitting them to choke the people to death. The City of Detroit and the automobile industry generally fights back from time to time but the Sierra Club, the Good Earth group and the Audubon Society continue on with their drive to clean up the air, water and land in this country. The Sierra Club, in its full page ad this week in the local newspapers, calls upon the people to direct letters to Mr. Ruckelshaus urging that he hang tough on the Clean Air Act and continue to carry out the extent of the congressional mandate to give the people the highest quality air in the shortest possible time. This matter concerning pollution is serious today and unless we are able to strike a balance somewhere along the line, a great many people will be unemployed soon.

President Nixon issued a statement this week that neither he nor the White House had anything to do with the Watergate bugging case and regardless of newspaper stories which are appearing daily those that participated acted without the consent of the President and the White House. The Senate Watergate Investigating Committee will meet today and take sworn testimony from convicted bugging conspirator James W. McCord, Jr. Before this case is over, the White House may have to start

issuing clarifying statements.

President Nixon vetoed a \$2.6 billion vocational rehabilitation bill yesterday. This is one of the bills that he vetoed after we adjourned on October 14th last year and now the move will be up to Congress to see if the veto can be overridden. I have my doubts.

March 29, 1973

Several weeks before John Mitchell resigned as Attorney General and returned to his old law firm which by the way is the Mudge law firm and the one that President Nixon was affiliated with at the time of his election, his wife Martha Mitchell really created a ruckus. She maintained finally by telephone to the media that she had been under guard and that by force she was given a sedative and that she wanted her husband out of this Administration. She left Washington and ended up in California with Mitchell meeting with her and giving every assurance that he would resign from the Administration. Mrs. Mitchell then went to New York City and shortly thereafter Mitchell resigned as Attorney General and as chairman of the Nixon Reelection Committee. All of this took place prior to the presidential election on November 7,

1972. Mrs. Mitchell received a lot of sympathy and most of the people in this country believed that she was sincere. Knowing Mitchell as we do, a lot of us had our doubts but there was nothing you could lay your hand to that indicated clearly that the Martha Mitchell ruckus was a planned affair. Later it developed that there might have been more method than madness in her episode and it now appears more than ever that her blowup might have been planned and cleared by her husband at the time.

Yesterday James W. McCord, Jr. who is now under a sentence in the Watergate bugging matter testified under oath to the Senate investigating committee that former Attorney General John N. Mitchell had personally approved plans to bug the Democratic headquarters. McCord testified that his co-conspirator and former White House aide, G. Gordon Liddy told him that Mitchell had approved the plans and budget for the bugging while Mitchell was still serving as Attorney General in February 1972. McCord further testified under oath that he had been told by Liddy and former White House consultant, E. Howard Hunt, Jr., another conspirator, that presidential counsel John W. Dean III and former White House assistant Jeb Stuart Magruder had advance knowledge of the bugging operation and

further that he also had information that Charles W. Colson, then special counsel to President Nixon, also knew that the Democrat's Watergate headquarters were to be placed under illegal electronic surveillance. McCord's testimony was delivered in a 4½ hour closed meeting of the Senate select Committee investigating the Watergate bugging and related acts of political espionage and sabotage.

A number of Republican senators and House members are now issuing statements that a full disclosure must be made by the White House of all matters that they know about concerning the Watergate bugging. In the beginning, some people considered this event as sort of a prank. When the President last week authorized Hugh Scott, the Minority Leader in the Senate to quote him as saying that he had nothing to do with it and knew nothing about it, then this placed it more in the category of what it is--a serious criminal offense that must not be condoned regardless of who is involved. This Administration took great delight in removing Senator Dole of Kansas as Republican National Committee Chairman shortly after the election was over and replacing him with George Bush, a former House member, a defeated candidate for the Senate, and at the time of his appointment,

-serving as ambassador to the United Nations organization. Dole is up for reelection next year in Kansas and is very much concerned over his chances of being reelected. Last night Dole, in a televised interview, said that regardless of who was involved the whole Republican Party should not be branded and that there must be a complete and full investigation with the chips falling where they might land. Other statements have been made by senators on the Republican side and House members and before the investigation of the Senate committee, the federal grand jury that is now investigating the case downtown and the final sentencing of those who have pled guilty, developments may take place which just about blast the President out of the White House. The information concerning Mitchell is, of course, heresy but knowing Mitchell as I do and the type of man that he is makes me believe that the heresy evidence is right sound. Liddy has already been sentenced with his sentence running up to about twenty years, and with service of six or more years necessary before parole, may decide that this is now the time to tell the whole story. The same applies to Howard Hunt who has pled guilty and is now waiting for sentence to be handed down.

According to rumors that come out

of the White House, a number of people on the President's staff believe that the President must address the American people and deny emphatically any connection with this case. The action that the President has taken in a number of health, welfare and education programs along with the Watergate affair makes him right vulnerable and a full disclosure on his part would be the smart move to make.

March 30, 1973

The time has now passed for the release of all prisoners by the North Vietnamese and according to their statements all of the prisoners held have been released. I have believed all along that as soon as this time arrived, a number of our men would then tell the true story as to what happened while they were held captives. Starting yesterday throughout the United States a number of former prisoners of war described their imprisonment in detail. Colonel Robinson Risner, Lieutenant Commander Everett Alvarez and a great many others held press conferences and detailed the nightmarish ordeal in which they were tortured, beaten, deprived of food and held for months and even years in isolated confinement. They told of being bound with ropes until their flesh blackened and being

beaten until they confessed or gave propaganda statements. The North Vietnamese captors used iron bars, ropes, fists and bamboo. Colonel Risner said the captors would tie your wrists behind your back and force your head and shoulders down until your feet or your toes were in your mouth and leave you in this manner until you acquiesced in whatever they were trying to get you to do. According to a number of POW's, when they were tortured enough then they screamed and hollered and signed statements that the war was wrong and that they were criminals for participating in the war. At Portsmouth, Virginia Navy Captain James A. Mulligan, Jr. called his treatment inhuman and said that he had spent 42 months in solitary confinement often without food, water or medical care. This captain estimated that 95 percent of American prisoners were physically tortured and that about 80 percent made some sort of statement for the enemy. Lieutenant Commander Everett Alvarez, imprisoned longer than any other POW said he tried as long as he could to avoid making a confession. He finally decided that you live today and if you come back you have to take care of yourself. According to most of the POW's the torturing tapered off and their conditions improved in either 1969 or 1970. Some of them attributed

this to a North Vietnamese reaction to an International Red Cross inquiry and to public protests which reached Hanoi. The most common types of torture were beatings with fists and being bound so tightly that arms were permanently damaged. A number of the prisoners were burned with cigarettes and their fingernails were bent backwards. I have noticed a number of POW's who in deplaning clearly showed that their left hands were so badly treated that these men may never recover full use of their fingers and wrists on their left arms.

The initial decision to hold back accounts of mistreatment until all of the prisoners were out was made by the POW's. They held back until they were all out and then they felt that it was their duty to tell the American people just what had happened to them.

It seems to me that one of the major components of the ceasefire was the President's promise to restore North Vietnam with \$2.7 billion American dollars. The more the American people hear of the treatment given the POW's the chances of ever appropriating anything for North Vietnam will be very slim.

President Nixon last night in a televised program modified the Phase



III control program by imposing a ceiling on the price of beef, lamb and pork for as long as necessary to do the job. Reacting to the nationwide concern over rising food prices the President imposed price ceilings on beef, lamb and pork at every stage after slaughter. In his televised program, he referred time after time to the fact that he had settled this the most difficult war and the longest war in which we had ever engaged, in an honorable manner. Time after time he would return to the war in his television appearance and emphasize that he had carried out his word to the American people to end this war and bring about peace with honor. The President is still disturbed over the fact that the American people have not shown the proper jubilation for the ceasefire.

March 31, 1973

At the Republican caucus Bob Michael of Illinois defeated Bud Brown of Ohio for the position of chairman for the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee in the House. Bob Michael is an aggressive member of the House and can be just as partisan as they come. He probably will go all out to elect a Republican House next year.

President Nixon apparently has decided that now is the time to do an

about-fact in his position concerning the Watergate. The Republicans in the House and in the Senate are right disturbed over the attitude of the White House, so yesterday President Nixon directed members of the White House staff to testify before a grand jury now investigating the Watergate bugging conspiracy and has also paved the way for White House aides to appear before a Senate committee also probing the case. White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler made the announcement for the President yesterday, and in making the announcement said that this effort was simply to dispell the myth that the White House is seeking to cover up. I know that the President must consider this a right bitter pill to take, because this bugging case will now continue on and before it is over a number of the White House people will be tied in with those who are to serve Federal reformatory sentences.

April 3, 1973

We failed today to override the President's veto of the vocational rehabilitation bill. This bill authorized a little over \$1 billion and was one of the bills that the President vetoed after we adjourned on October 14th last year. The House and the Senate repassed the bill and sent it back to the Pres-

ident and he again vetoed it. By agreement the Senate was to act first and at 2:00 voted to override. The vote was 60 to 36 to override which was insufficient. Therefore, no vote was taken in the House. Here again we have an example of Congress attempting to override vetoes when we should be spending our time reducing the President's \$268 billion budget placing back into the budget the worthwhile programs and still holding it under the figure that went up to the Hill. In this manner we can win this fight but not by travelling the road selected by the Majority Leader and the Speaker in the House and the Majority Leader and Senate Pro Tem President.

April 6, 1973

President Thieu of South Vietnam is in Washington for a two-day visit. In an address at the National Press Club yesterday the President said that he was very confident that the South Vietnamese Army and the people were able to defend themselves against renewed aggression. He emphatically stated that never would he ask American troops to come back to Vietnam. In fact, he said never never would he make this request. Of course, the President was briefed very carefully in the State Department and this speech, according to this

Administration, would go a long way towards securing foreign aid money for South Vietnam and take some of the sting away from the \$2.7 billion request for restoration work in North Vietnam. I guess the President of the United States was a little surprised when the House and the Senate failed to send an invitation to the President of South Vietnam to address a joint session of Congress. If such an invitation had been extended, it would not have met with the approval of the majority members of the House and very few members would have attended such a session. In his address at the Press Club, Thieu also said that his government could survive without U. S. air power. Any such statement concerning the ability of the South Vietnamese to defend their country against the communists without assistance from us is silly. The North Vietnamese today control about one-third of South Vietnam and the sections under control are so strategically located that the North Vietnamese could, without assistance from this country, really march all over South Vietnam.

President Thieu did qualify his speeches and statements just a little when he said that a takeover of Cambodia by the communists would be the beginning of a new war and in that event the Vietnam Peace Accord would simply

mean nothing. We are still bombing in Cambodia and it is right unusual when you take Thieu's speech to the Press Club and fit it back with actions that are taking place today, you can easily see the fine hand of Richard Milhous Nixon.

The government's Wholesale Price Index continued up last month with a 2.2 percent increase that will spill over into retail prices in the months ahead. The rise was the greatest in any one month in 22 years. We have a meat boycott underway throughout this country by thousands of women and the people are generally disturbed over this tremendous price increase.

President Nixon has vetoed another bill which we will try to override on Tuesday of next week. The bill that he vetoed yesterday required him to spend \$300 million for rural water and sewer grants over the next three years. The President said the legislation would have revived a program ended by his Administration on January 1st of this year. The President says that this program has undermined local governments and has attained a distinct flavor of pork barrel. I have my doubts that we can override this veto in the House.

L. Patrick Gray III asked President Nixon yesterday to withdraw his nomination as Director of the FBI. Here on the Hill we have believed now for several days that either Gray would have to gracefully bow out or that the President would have to take the action of withdrawing the name of this man for the nomination as the Director of the FBI. Mr. Gray in his withdrawal announcement said that it was his conviction that the FBI is a great and unique American institution of vital service to the President and other American people, therefore, it is entitled to permanent leadership at the earliest possible time. From every indication, Mr. Gray would have made a right good Director of the FBI but unfortunately in appearing before the Senate investigation committee of the Watergate incident, he told the truth about John Dean, the attorney for the President. He said to the committee that if Dean made the statement that he didn't know about certain incidents in the Watergate affair, he was either very forgetful or was simply lying. Gray is close to the President and Dean is the President's attorney in the White House. When this statement was made there was really a lull at the White House and from the reports that I received, Gray had committed an unpardonable offense, by simply giving out information which

- 123 -

the White House had denied ever took place. It was evident that the Judiciary Committee in the Senate would not confirm this nomination and report it to the Senate for final action. One of the senators said that Mr. Gray simply read the tea leaves and his action was all that could be expected.

As we continue on through this the 1st Session of the 93rd Congress, it appears that we will continue to have one confrontation with the President after another. Again the leadership on both sides should take another look and as far as attempting to override vetoes simply admit that we do not have the adequate number of votes to override and immediately turn our entire attention to the budget. Yesterday the Senate passed their version of the legislation which fixes a \$268 billion ceiling on the President's budget which totals \$268 billion and in addition prohibits him from impounding appropriated funds in the \$268 billion budget. The difference in the Senate bill and in the House bill is that in the House bill before impounding any funds appropriated for fiscal year 1974, the President must first give the House notice. Under the law, the Senate version is correct because the President has no right to impound under the Constitution and if you admit that he

does by placing a provision in the bill which provides that he must first report to Congress, then you have ratified an illegal act and regardless of how loud you holler, you have confirmed the act. We will vote on our version within the next few days and then, of course, the President will veto the ~~bill that is finally sent to the White House.~~ We cannot override this veto. On and on we go and where we will end up is anyone's guess.

April 9, 1973

We start the hearings on the District of Columbia budget for fiscal year 1974 today. There are some 741,000 people living in our nation's capital. Sixty-nine percent of those residing in Washington are black and 92 percent of the school children are black. We have a black commissioner by the name of Walter Washington and about half of the 41,000 city employees are black.

The budget calls for \$841 million in new money. Capital Outlay totals \$150 million and in addition to the amounts contained in the budget, the District will receive some \$293 million in federal grants. These grants are from programs which are provided for the fifty states and the District of Columbia.



President Thieu was on the television program Meet the Press Sunday and he stated that, of course, South Vietnam would continue to need military and economic assistance from the United States for a number of years. With his usual smile, he said that, of course, South Vietnam could defend itself against the North Vietnamese and that although there were a number of violations of the truce, he believed that the North Vietnamese would carry out the terms of the ceasefire. I often wonder as to how a little country like South Vietnam can maintain a million-man army and an air force that has some 365 planes that we have turned over to them. Speaking of military and economic assistance, in order to maintain this kind of a military force, our country would have to contribute in foreign aid assistance some \$800 million to \$1 billion a year. Our people will not permit such action.

Pablo Picasso, the most influential and controversial artist of the 20th century, died yesterday at his estate on the French Riviera. He was 91 years of age. Just a few days ago Picasso had been arranging for an exhibit of 201 of his paintings at the art festival in Avignon, France in May. Picasso had been married a number of times and had a great many mistresses and seemed

to enjoy life to the fullest.

April 11, 1973

President Nixon is now making his delivery to George Meany. During the presidential campaign, George Meany succeeded in keeping the AFL-CIO neutral with the exception of one or two unions. Yesterday the Administration proposed to raise the federal minimum wage from \$1.60 to \$2.30 over a three-year period. This is more than Administration backers in Congress have sought but less than some Democrats have asked. Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan presented the Administration proposal before a House Labor Subcommittee. Brennan, formerly a New York building trades union official, had supported organized labor's drive last year for an immediate \$2.00 increase.

Bombing still continues in Cambodia and we are now airlifting gasoline and other war materials to the defenders of this country. President Nixon still maintains that he has the right to continue bombing and the action that he is taking in Cambodia.

The trade situation and the balance of deficit payment matter is more serious today than at any time in years. Yesterday, President Nixon asked Congress

for unprecedented powers to lower trade barriers if other countries give American exports a fair break and also asked for the right to curb imports if they compete unfairly or flood the United States with their goods. He submitted the Trade Reform Act of 1973 for the consideration of Congress, and this bill now goes to the Ways and Means Committee for hearings.

The House upheld President Nixon's water and sewer program veto yesterday by a margin so big that it may cause the leadership on our side to finally reconsider their strategy of confrontation with the President over attempting to override vetoes. This has been a serious mistake and instead of reducing the budget and placing back into the budget the programs that have served our people well, our leaders keep trying to override vetoes and everyone in the House that knows anything about the House will tell you that this is simply impossible.

April 12, 1973

At long last it now appears from reports that we have received on the Hill that former Attorney General John M. Mitchell has been nailed up on the Watergate drying board. James W. McCord, Jr. testified before a federal

grand jury that former Attorney General Mitchell received the transcripts of the wiretapping conversations of Democratic Party officials after Democratic campaign headquarters in the Watergate were bugged. In addition, McCord testified that his superior in the conspiracy, former White House aide, G. Gordon Liddy, told him that Mitchell had ordered a list of priorities in establishing electronic eavesdropping operations against the Democrats. The first priority was to bug the Democratic National Campaign Headquarters at the Watergate then the campaign headquarters of Senator George McGovern and finally rooms in the Fontainebleau Hotel in Miami to be occupied by presidential candidates and party officials at the Democratic National Convention.

House Republicans are really screaming over this Watergate affair. Everyday a number of them are demanding that the President make a full disclosure of what transpired. Yesterday Senator Barry Goldwater warned Nixon on the Watergate bugging case. He compared the Watergate case to the Teapot Dome Scandal and said in an interview published yesterday that he had urged President Nixon to speak out personally on the issue. Otherwise, Goldwater told the Christian Science Monitor, Republican candidates will be hurt in the

1974 election and the GOP will be unable to elect a Republican president in 1976. Presidential counselor Anne Armstrong, at a breakfast meeting with reporters yesterday, said Goldwater was absolutely right in asserting that the Watergate case is hampering the party's fund-raising efforts. She further said that the Administration had better move quickly to clear this up to the satisfaction of the American people.

The old Hiss case was very much in Nixon's early political life and next the money matters which he had to explain at the demand of President Eisenhower before he would take him on the ticket along with the money invested which President Nixon said was a matter pertaining to his mother and not to him have been events which Richard M. Nixon has ducked and dodged on for years. This Watergate affair may be his final Waterloo.

The Environmental Protection Agency yesterday suspended for one year the stringent clean air requirements for 1975 model year automobiles as Detroit auto makers had requested. Ruckelshaus emphasized that this was his decision removing completely any blame that can be placed on President Nixon. This man Ralph Nader who started with the Corvair and now is underfoot in every

issue that is before the Congress said yesterday that once again the concessionaires within the Nixon Administration have sold out the environment to industry polluters. Senator Edmund S. Muskie who shed large tears in the snow in New Hampshire is issuing statements everyday concerning this Administration's failure to carry out the provisions of the Clean Air Act. I was sorry that the Democrats did not win in 1972 but have never regretted the fact that Muskie was left standing at the station.

April 13, 1973

During the hearings yesterday on the budget for the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1974, the chairman of the city council, John Nevius, appeared and requested that adequate funds be placed in the bill for a limousine and chauffeur for his use. Several years ago we discovered that notwithstanding the fact that no requests were carried in the budget that could be found, funding was available for some 31 limousines and chauffeurs. This included the Superintendent of Schools, Recorder of Deeds and on down the line. Our committee struck out all of the limousines and chauffeurs with the exception of the Mayor, Chief of Police and Chief of the Fire Department. Nevius, in making his request to our committee,

said that the chairman of the city council is a co-equal leader of the city even though he is not as visible as the Mayor. He simply was chafing at the daily indignity of not being chauffeured. He informed us that he had to get out of his car each morning to move those plastic cones which are used as markers to reserve parking spaces while the Mayor just drives up and steps out of his limousine. We were also informed that this move would save time, help insure his own personal safety and prevent him from having to start a car in the morning when it has been sitting out on the street in the cold all night. I questioned Mr. Nevius and then yielded to the members of the subcommittee. Representative J. Edward Roush, Democrat of Indiana, informed Nevius that he was not particularly impressed with his argument about the indignity of it and that he himself was not indignant about driving his own little red car and getting out and opening farm gates. This statement simply floored Nevius and I presume that this will bring a halt to further requests for limousines and chauffeurs.

Virginia and I are just as proud as we can be of our six little grandsons and our little granddaughter, James, Jeff, Christopher, Paul, William, Virginia Jane and Peter. Two in Mill

Valley, California and five in Cambridge, Ohio. The little matter that Virginia and I worked out in December has been of great assistance to Celeste and Louise and We are extremely happy.

Mohammed Ali who, of course, is Cassius Clay is just out of the hospital where a broken jaw was treated. In attempting a comeback and rated as the leading contender and probably the best heavyweight of the last decade, he ran into a comparatively unknown sparring mate by the name of Ken Norton and Norton beat him in a 12-round fight decided by a two to one decision. In the process Norton broke Clay's jaw and marked him up considerably. This man Clay is really a clown but at the same time when he was champion of the world he was the best fighter in the world. He then entered into a five-year hassle with Uncle Sam over refusing to be inducted into military service and proved to the satisfaction of a federal court that he had changed his religion and that his plea for deferment should have been granted. He has been married once or twice and really toppled from the highest peak of Mt. Everest. Clay, of course, was named after one of the great Kentuckians--old Cassius Clay--who was a former ambassador and quite a man back during the Civil War days. In fact, my grandfather always said that



he would rather talk about old Cassius Clay than Henry Clay any day of the week.

We have before the House now legislation which provides for extension of the Economic Stabilization Act. This is our wage and price control legislation under which we are operating at this time. Food costs more today than at anytime in the history of this country and wages and prices generally are spiraling. Some want to simply extend the Economic Stabilization Act and others want to rollback all prices to the March 16, 1973 level. The House Banking and Currency Committee approved a rollback to January 10, 1973 and then the howls started. I received nearly 100 telegrams in one day from farmers objecting to the rollback to January 10th. The House Rules Committee has cleared the bill by a straight party line vote of nine to five and on Monday of next week we will take this bill up for action in the House.

The build-up in South Vietnam continues and the old Southeast Asia game has started again. We are all concerned over deeper United States' military involvement in Cambodia. The President continues ordering bombing in Cambodia and this is what we were doing in North and South Vietnam off

and on all last year.

Vice President Agnew is now quoted as being personally appalled at the Watergate case and the Nixon Administration's handling of it. This Watergate bugging may be the downfall of this Administration and certainly will play a major role in the congressional elections next year.