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JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. NATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

SECOND DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME XXIX

April 17, 1973

It is now nearly six months since President Nixon won in a landslide victory. Ordinarily this should be one of the most promising periods of his second administration. The last American soldiers have sailed from Vietnam, the prisoners have come home and there is no major war and peace crisis confronting our country. It seems to me that the President has a chance politically both to build on his massive electoral majority and to lead America toward a new era of peace abroad and reconciliation at home. At the same time, these are not reassuring times for the President. He is in trouble with voters over the domestic problems just about as much as Lyndon Johnson was over foreign affairs problems. The condition of the economy with high prices and especially for food is creating new demands that may force him to impose strong wage and price controls. His cutbacks in such things as anti-poverty and other social problems are arousing fears that he is slashing too deeply into areas of need at home. The relations between Congress and the White House have been strained almost to the breaking point. Overshadowing everything else is the problem of the Water-gate affair. Unlike the campaign days before the election last year, the

people are now concerned over the Watergate case and charges of corruption are discussed and regarded as a major national problem with this Administration. Watergate is hurting the President personally.

President Thieu returned to South Vietnam and proclaimed that United States' assistance and domestic reform would lead his country to a strong and prosperous future. There was a 21-gun salute and a flyover of F-5 freedom fighters at the airport in Saigon. I hope that President Thieu is right.

We are now bombing in Laos. American B-52 bombers and fighter planes were ordered back into Laos yesterday for the first time since February 23rd to attack communist forces that overran a small town. Our Defense Department officials say that the North Vietnamese have committed a major violation of the ceasefire and this is the reason for our bombing now in Laos.

Yesterday we had quite a battle in the House. We had up for consideration the Economic Stabilization Act which gives the President the right to rollback wages and prices and this is the same law that we passed in 1970. The House overwhelmingly rejected all efforts to freeze or rollback prices and rents

yesterday and then voted the straight one year extension of the Economic Stabilization Act which the President had requested. The vote was 293 to 114. I voted for the extension. I am not in favor of rolling back prices to a particular date because I am afraid that the prices fixed will then continue on and on into the future. The law of supply and demand should have some play and in case of an emergency the President has the law which gives him the right to act.

Another event took place yesterday which may prove of some benefit in the future. By unanimous vote the 32-member Senate-House Study Committee on Budget Control approved a report recommending creation of special budget committees in each chamber. The special budget committees will set ceilings for spending and appropriations at the beginning of each session then follow up to see that the ceilings are not breached.

The Pentagon plans to shut down or cutback operations at 274 military bases around the country eliminating an estimated 21,172 civilian and 16,640 military jobs. Among the major military bases to be shut down are the Boston Navy Yard, the Newport, Rhode Island Naval Base, the Long Beach, California Naval Station, San Francisco's Hunter's Point

Naval Shipyard and the Air Forces' Westover and Otis Air Bases in Massachusetts. The initial savings, according to the Department of Defense, will total \$375 million with eventual savings expected to run close to \$1 billion a year.

I do hope that peace does not cost more than war. The defense budget for fiscal year 1974 totals \$81 billion and the total amount for defense that we appropriated for fiscal year 1973 totalled \$74 billion. The war in Vietnam was going on at that time and now we have a ceasefire.

President Nixon sent a message to Congress yesterday requesting authority to dispose of 90% of the strategic stockpile. Under his plan about \$6 billion worth of such items as metals, minerals, rubber, medicines and industrial diamonds would be sold leaving a remainder of \$700 million in the strategic stockpile which he considers sufficient for national defense.

April 18, 1973

An article appeared in the Evening Star yesterday entitled "Kentucky Flavor Comes Out." Along with my picture the article details somewhat some of the matters that have taken place during

the hearings on the District of Columbia budget so far for fiscal year 1974. In fact, this was a right nice article and I presume that they are now preparing for the kill. As soon as we report the supplemental appropriation bill which provides that there shall be no additional federal payment since the city of Washington will receive \$59 million in revenue sharing funds, that portion of the amount already received totalling \$22 million which was invested in government bonds must now be used by the city. This is right remarkable when you think about it. Asking for more federal money when they have received millions and have invested in government bonds that will pay over \$2 million in interest.

The headlines in the Washington Post this morning state that President Nixon finds major developments in Watergate and says that his aides will testify. For months now every move has been made to force the President to permit his people to testify and now, as Harry Truman has said, the heat in the kitchen was simply too much. The President, in his announcement yesterday, said that there were major developments in the Watergate case and in a reversal of his earlier position he has agreed to allow his aides to testify under oath before a

Senate committee that is investigating the affair. The President also said that he personally began intensive new inquiries into this whole matter on March 21st and that real progress has been made in finding the truth. We will now see just what develops when the President's aides appear before the Senate investigating committee.

In addition, the White House is moving on two fronts to settle out of court lawsuits against the Committee to Reelect the President over the Watergate breakin and campaign financing practices. The Democratic National Committee filed suit shortly after the Watergate bugging seeking some \$6.4 million in damages. The Democratic National Campaign Committee Chairman, Robert S. Strauss, confirmed yesterday that the GOP had offered \$525,000 to settle the suit brought by the Democrats. Senator Goldwater and other members of the Republican Party in the House and the Senate are still insisting that the President has made a serious mistake in attempting to prevent the hearings on the Watergate episode and that the sooner this matter is settled, the better.

As far as I know, no member of the President's Cabinet during modern times has carried a pistol. Our new

Labor Secretary, Peter J. Brennan, the former president of the Buildings Trade Union in New York City, admits that he carries a gun for his own protection and further said yesterday that he had hired five special guards at a cost of \$60,000 a year to protect his office. All of the guards are veterans of the Vietnam War and although they are armed they are not in uniforms.

The Secretary of Defense and also the President says there may be additional military installations closed down in this country and abroad. Plans to close or cutback 274 bases were revealed on Monday and as the cutbacks take place we will hear considerable complaint from the Senate and the House. Of course, the President is right about this action and if peace is less expensive than war, this is one place to prove it.

April 19, 1973

It now appears that the ringleader in the Watergate case may be indicted and tried.

Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell and White House Counsel John W. Dean III approved and helped plan the Watergate bugging operation according to President Nixon's former

special assistant Jeb Stuart Magruder. Mitchell and Dean later arranged to buy the silence of the seven convicted Watergate conspirators Magruder also said. Magruder, the deputy campaign manager for the President, made these statements to federal prosecutors Saturday according to three sources in the White House and the Committee for the Reelection of the President. The sources said that Magruder is scheduled to testify before the Watergate grand jury today and is expected to repeat the statements under oath. One of the sources went on to say that Magruder's statement and other information developed by the prosecutors, especially regarding the payment of cash to the conspirators to remain silent, is expected to result in the criminal indictment of both Mitchell and Dean. Dean's resignation as counsel to the President is considered imminent. Another source informs the Members of Congress that White House Chief of Staff H. R. Haldeman may also resign as a result of recent Watergate disclosures. Magruder served at the White House as a deputy to Haldeman and later as Mitchell's principal assistant at the President's Reelection Committee. Magruder simply felt the walls coming in on him and decided to disclose the whole story. Magruder will not be granted immunity from

prosecution according to some of the people downtown but he hopes to receive some sort of favorable treatment.

President Nixon was briefed on the Justice Department's recent findings Sunday, the day following Magruder's talk to the prosecutors. On Tuesday, the following day, President Nixon, in his statement announcing major developments in the Watergate case which, of course, he has known about all along, indicated that he had expressed to the appropriate authorities his view which indicated that no individual holding in the past or present a position of major importance in the Administration should be given immunity from prosecution. This clearly indicates that Richard M. Nixon has now decided to let a number of his friends walk the gangplank. For ten long months the White House has denied any involvement in the Watergate bugging case and John Mitchell along with Richard Nixon have, time after time, emphatically stated that they knew nothing about the case and the President, of course, up until this week has said that none of his assistants could testify before the Senate investigating committee. John Mitchell was in Washington on Monday of this week and had a long talk with the President. He then returned to New York City and to his office in the

Mudge law firm which, of course, is the one that Nixon was in before he was elected president and one that has become right notorious.

Martha Mitchell, the wife of the former Attorney General, is back on the phone talking to Washington newspaper reporters and my guess is that if her husband, John Mitchell, is indicted, she will return to Washington and stand on a soapbox on every corner divulging everything that she knows about the Nixon Administration and about the President in particular.

Former Attorney General John Mitchell made an earlier effort this month to persuade Democratic officials to drop their lawsuit over the Watergate breakin of party headquarters. Democratic National Committee Chairman Robert S. Strauss yesterday confirmed Mitchell's entry into the negotiations which have been aimed at an out of court settlement of the Democrat's \$6.4 million complaint against the Committee to Reelect the President. As former head of the committee, Mitchell is listed as one of the defendants in the suit for damages. Strauss said yesterday that he and Mitchell were not in accord but have talked both in person and on the telephone within the last couple of weeks.

The White House has decided not to appeal a judicial ruling that halted the dismantling of the Office of Economic Opportunity. Presidential assistants now say that this decision was reached because some portions of federal Judge William B. Jones' ruling, if appealed, could be expanded to affect other Administration decisions to impound funds and dismantle programs. This was really a shocker to the President and, of course, is the proper decision from the standpoint of the court.

On and on we go and where it ends no one knows. It may be that the Watergate case will completely destroy the President and his Administration. The President's picture in the paper was really something to look at. He is aging rapidly and instead of an antagonistic look which he can put on without any difficulty, he now looks shocked.

Our Easter recess begins tonight and we will have an opportunity to take off until Monday, April 30th. I intend to go down home and see if Virginia has done a good job with the flowers and the grass in the front and back yards. She has been down home now for about two weeks and although she will not admit it, likes it there

much better than up here.

May 1, 1973

President Nixon, after accepting the resignations of four of his closest aides, told the American people last night in a televised speech that he accepted full responsibility for the actions of his subordinates in the Watergate scandal. The President took his case to the country some ten hours after announcing that he had accepted the resignations of his chief White House advisors, H. R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman along with Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst. In addition, he announced that he had fired his counsel, John W. Dean III. In his televised speech, President Nixon, like in 1953 at the time of his "checkers" speech, was very pious and jumped from the Watergate back and forth to the settlement of the war in Vietnam with a just peace and other achievements of his Administration. You could tell by looking at him that he was as mad as he could be and, of course, the action that he finally took yesterday was forced on him by public opinion. The Republican Party along with Vice President Agnew have insisted for days that President Nixon take some action. Of course, the President knew all about Watergate and piece by piece of the

puzzle in going into proper place clearly indicated that President Nixon had to know all about the Watergate episode.

Immediately after the President spoke, news commentators on all of the channels immediately appeared and gave their version of the action that President Nixon had just taken and reviewed his speech. They were anything but complimentary.

Immediately after Kleindienst resigned as Attorney General, the President named Elliot Richardson, the present Secretary of Defense as Attorney General. This man Richardson has really been swapped around. He started out at the State Department as one of the Assistant Secretaries and next he was named as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. After serving only a short time as Secretary of HEW, he was named to take Mel Laird's place as Secretary of Defense.

President Nixon yesterday sent to the Hill his tax reform proposals which, in my opinion, would leave most major loopholes in the present law intact but would limit how much use a wealthy taxpayer could make of them.

May 2, 1973

The Watergate scandal really is nothing to rejoice about. This especially applies to all of the people in this country who are interested in the operation of our government. At best, it simply means that our leadership is scarred and certainly we will have less effective government under this Administration. It is too soon for the poles to find out with any certainty what the man on the street thinks about it.

When the President addressed the nation on Monday night he marshalled all of the trappings of the presidency in his support. Beside of the desk where he sat there was the presidential flag and the bust of Lincoln appeared just over his left shoulder on the table directly behind the desk. The American flag was on the right side of the desk and he had a flag pin in his buttonhole. There also appeared a picture of his family to the right of the bust of Lincoln. The President was nervous and in several instances stumbled over his text. The "checkers" speech in 1952, of course, was all important in the life of Mr. Nixon but you could tell by his appearance Monday night that he was well aware that the speech he was then giving would be the most important in his life. At stake was not only the creditability

and integrity of his Administration but its future effectiveness and possibly its very life.

The people in this country want the judicial process to run its natural course and those who are guilty to be punished. We now have a president who has been chastised and he must devote all of his time to giving the people of this country a decent, intelligent, compassionate leadership. Judging from comments that I have heard on the Hill since the speech, this speech fails to quiet the skeptics. For instance, Senator Barry M. Goldwater said in a speech in Massachusetts last night that he does not believe President Nixon had anything to do with the Watergate case but that if he did, he should be punished. He further stated that if it is shown that the President knew about it, he must expect impeachment proceedings. Another Republican senator from Oregon, Senator Hatfield, said that the President must now follow up his speech and house-cleaning by convincing the people that he has told the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Senator Carl T. Curtis, Republican of Nebraska and a close friend of Nixon, said that he had just returned from Australia and New Zealand and that this affair has damaged the creditability of the United States worldwide.

He called for an independent investigation of the Watergate affair. Senator Saxbe, Republican of Ohio, said that he was very sympathetic with the President's speech. Senator Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., Republican of Connecticut, a member of the Watergate Investigating Committee in the Senate, left word to the press that he was unavailable for comment on Nixon's speech. A Weicker spokesman said that the Senator would not even dignify it with a comment.

Yesterday the Senate adopted a resolution unanimously offered by Senator Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, calling for a special prosecutor to be immediately named from outside of the government to clear up this sordid affair. On our side in the House the majority of us believe that in order to really get to the bottom of just what transpired and who is guilty, a prosecutor must be named who has no connection directly or indirectly with the Nixon Administration. If the new Attorney General, Elliot Richardson, proceeds in the next day or two to name a special investigator who has for a long time been close to this Administration and to the President, then it would be just as well for the present Department of Justice to proceed with the case.

The President is now making noises

indicating that he is alert. Yesterday FBI agents were posted in the White House on direct orders from the President to make sure no files pertaining to the Watergate case are removed from the offices of departing officials.

The Republican members of the House and the Senate are desperately striving to save the Republican Party and those who are up for reelection next year understand full well just what this Watergate affair will mean to them when they make their plea for reelection.

My good friend John Rhodes of Arizona who is chairman of the Republican caucus in the House and a member of our Committee on Appropriations said to me the day before yesterday that all the Democrats had to do was to just leave it to the Republicans because the Republicans would see to it that the Democrats would have no trouble in their campaigns for reelection next year and, in fact, unless something was done would have no difficulty in the years ahead.

May 4, 1973

Yesterday we reported the Second Supplemental Appropriation bill for fiscal year 1973 to the full Committee on Appropriations. One of the items in

the bill pertaining to the District of Columbia was a request for the balance of the unconsumed Federal payment. The Federal payment established by law carries a ceiling of \$190 million. In the regular bill for fiscal year 1973 we appropriated \$181,500,000. The \$8.5 million additional was not necessary and we simply saved this amount of money. The budget for fiscal year 1973 including the Federal grants totaled a little over \$1,333,000,000. This is a right sizeable amount when you consider the fact that there are only 748,000 people in the District of Columbia.

In making the request for the balance of the Federal payment we proceeded during the hearings to find out if the District of Columbia had any available money, since this was a supplemental request. After pulling and drilling for some forty or fifty minutes we were finally advised that the Revenue Sharing amount to be received by the District of Columbia for the calendar year of 1973 totals \$57,400,000. \$29 million of this amount has been received and immediately after the checks were received the District government purchased government bonds with the money. The balance of the money for revenue sharing is also to be invested in government bonds and at the end of the calendar year the District will receive \$2 million in interest. This is a right

unusual situation. Receiving Federal funds and investing in Federal bonds with \$2 million to be received. They were only willing to use \$13 million of the Revenue Sharing money in the Supplemental and they wanted to keep the balance back they said until the latter part of the next fiscal year. Instead of granting the \$8.5 million Federal payment balance we directed that out of the \$29 million so far received and invested in government bonds, that the sum of \$22 million must now be used. You should see the Washington newspapers.

During the hearings this week it has now developed that the officials in charge of building the new subway here in Washington admit that they have overruns of from \$35 million to \$40 million, and, according to their statement, the eventual subway cost overrun could be \$780 million. I maintained in the beginning that instead of \$2.5 billion the ninety-eight mile subway system would cost \$4 billion. Sometime after my first statement the authority had to come back to Congress to increase the original amount from \$2.5 billion to \$2,980,000,000. I still believe that the subway will cost \$4 billion. The bonds totaling \$1,200,000,000 could not be sold without the Federal government guaranteeing the bonds, since all the bankers in this country know that these

bonds cannot be retired out of the fare box. During the hearings, I questioned General Jackson Graham, the general manager of the Authority, concerning the retirement of the bonds, and he now will not say that they can be retired out of the fare box. Of course, the Federal government will under the guarantee have to retire all of these bonds, and when this takes place the Members of Congress serving at that time will say that all of us here today should have had our heads examined.

One of the articles in yesterday's newspaper carried bold headlines stating-Natcher Takes Swipe at Diggs. Diggs has interceded in a number of subway contracts, and, within the last few days, as Chairman of the Legislative Committee on the District of Columbia, has notified the officials that regardless of the bid they must give a large advertising contract to a group of black citizens here in Washington who have, within the last thirty days, organized a company and entered a bid. Diggs, as the first black Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, of course, is not for home rule because he wants to continue on as Chairman. He has been dancing the light fantastic and the blacks here in our Nation's Capital are really after him about home rule. He, of course, would like to see home rule take place after

he has finished another ten or twelve years in Congress serving as Chairman of the Legislative Committee on District of Columbia during this period of time.

We will take up Monday or Tuesday a right important matter when the House convenes. In the Supplemental Appropriation bill the Department of Defense has requested permission to transfer \$430 million from one account to another where it could be used to finance bombing which continues underway in Cambodia. Here again we have a sly move to receive permission of Congress for Nixon's bombing action which continues at this time. Lyndon Johnson used as his authority the Tonkin Bay resolution which was a very simple innocuous little statement that Congress adopted without any difficulty which of course was not a declaration of war. If this transfer request is granted by the House and the Senate we may have another resolution under which President Nixon can operate to carry out the bomb in Cambodia and Laos.

The Members of the House and the Senate generally are demanding that outside prosecutors be named for the Watergate case. No longer do we have any faith in the present Justice Department or the FBI in regard to this particular matter, and unless an outside prosecutor is named within the next two weeks action will be taken by Congress.

May 8, 1973

The Watergate affair continues on. It now appears that the defense lawyers in the Pentagon Papers trial underway in Los Angeles have accused former presidential advisor, John D. Ehrlichman, of trying to bribe the judge and have asked that the case be dismissed. Ehrlichman is one of the close men to President Nixon and until he resigned was his advisor on domestic affairs in the White House. The motion by the lawyers stated that a meeting was held in San Clemente, California last month between Judge Byrne and Ehrlichman and for a moment with President Nixon at which time Judge Byrne was informed that he was under consideration for a high government post. It seems that the President is really out to get Ellsberg and Anthony Russo who are charged with stealing top secret papers out of the Pentagon which have long since been referred to as the Pentagon Papers. This was a study made by Defense Secretary McNamara concerning the Vietnam War.

Government investigators now say that they have evidence that high-ranking officials in the White House and the Committee for the Reelection of the President conspired after the June 1972 Watergate breakin to arrange a

carefully covered story designed to obstruct the federal investigation. The investigators say that evidence shows the obstruction of justice was coordinated by President Nixon's two closest advisors, H. R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman and former Attorney General John N. Mitchell.

Jeb Stuart Magruder, a special assistant to President Nixon and John W. Dean III, the President's counsel, are now appearing before a federal grand jury here in Washington seeking immunity and willing to tell the whole story which, according to the papers, clearly shows President Nixon as a party to the cover-up and agreeing to clemency to those who were convicted and understanding full well that large amounts of money were to be paid to those who had to serve time.

During the past few days it has developed that the break-in which took place in the office of the psychiatrist in Los Angeles who treated Daniel Ellsberg was agreed to and planned by E. Howard Hunt, a former CIA employee and G. Gordon Liddy, one of the President's close advisors. The investigation discloses that Hunt and Liddy were employed by Ehrlichman and these are two of the men convicted in the Watergate affair.

Former governor John B. Connally of Texas called a press conference in Houston on Wednesday of last week and announced that he was joining the Republican Party. The former Democratic governor of Texas, Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of the Treasury under President Nixon now hopes to be the Republican candidate for president in 1976.

The Republicans in the House are taking the lead in demanding that a special prosecutor with no connections to the White House or to the Department of Justice be named immediately to conduct the government's Watergate investigation. This, of course, should be the case but with suggestions now being made that the President be impeached may bring about the appointment of a special prosecutor who will be completely under the control of Nixon.

President Nixon issued a statement from his Key Biscayne, Florida winter home denying any involvement in the Watergate bugging case. He denied that he was aware of the Watergate operation. Further he denied any participation in the cover-up activities after the incident or any offer of clemency to anyone in the case. All of the President's people who were fired or resigned are, of course, trying to protect themselves

as much as possible and before its over we may have to seriously consider any resolution which seeks impeachment proceedings against President Nixon. I am not in favor of destroying the office of president and I know full well that this case has destroyed President Nixon's influence in the United States as well as abroad. We may simply have to limp along during this four-year term until he goes out as president.

May 9, 1973

We continue on with our District of Columbia hearings. During the hearings yesterday it developed that the dean and the assistant dean of the new Federal City College are now under indictment and charged with embezzling \$230,000 of the college's money. We have had nothing but turmoil since this college started and notwithstanding the fact that the fourth class has graduated, the college has not received its accreditation. At the end of the fourth year most colleges and universities succeed in being accredited but not this one. The old college that has been operating here for years, the District of Columbia Teachers' College, also has its problems. The General Accounting Office is now checking to find out where thousands of dollars have been spent and not

accounted for. According to the information we have received, most of this money was loaned to members of the staff. It may be that these cases will also have to be turned over to the Justice Department.

I have just returned from a Democratic Caucus. The agenda provided for discussion of an amendment that will be offered tomorrow on the Second Supplemental Appropriation bill for 1973 which authorizes the Department of Defense to transfer \$450 million from one account to another. A great many members on the Democratic side believe that President Nixon intends to use this money to continue the bombing of Cambodia. We will have a terrific battle on the floor tomorrow before this matter is resolved. In addition, the supplemental contains some \$72 million for the District of Columbia. When we found out that the District had invested its revenue sharing money in government bonds, we reduced their request by \$8.5 million directing that they use \$8.5 million from the revenue sharing money which they are attempting to hold for the next fiscal year. I presume that an amendment will be offered to restore this \$8.5 million.

May 11, 1973

Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell and former Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans of the first Nixon Administration were indicted by a federal grand jury in New York yesterday. They were accused with obstructing justice by interfering with a federal investigation and lying to the grand jury. The grand jury also indicted Robert L. Vesco already accused in a swindle scheme and New Jersey politician Harry L. Sears of attempting to obstruct an investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission into Vesco's financial empire. The indictment charges that Mitchell and Stans obtained a secret \$200,000 cash contribution for the Nixon reelection campaign from Vesco in return for promises that they would arrange meetings for Vesco and Sears with Securities and Exchange Commission officials. Both Mitchell and Stans will also probably be indicted in the Watergate case here in Washington.

You should see the headlines in all of the newspapers concerning the Nixon Administration. In bold headlines today in the Washington Post we have--Mitchell, Stans Indicted in Vesco Case; Schlesinger to Pentagon, Colby to CIA and FBI Tap Disclosed at

Ellsberg Trial.

In a major Administration reshuffle forced by the Watergate disclosures, President Nixon yesterday named James R. Schlesinger Secretary of Defense and former Treasury Secretary John B. Connolly a part-time presidential advisor. The President said that he will nominate William E. Colby the Central Intelligence Agency's Deputy Director for Operations to succeed Schlesinger.

The Ellsberg trial that is underway in Los Angeles was halted yesterday by the judge who, by the way, is also accused of meeting secretly with Nixon, due to the fact that more information must be submitted concerning wiretaps on telephone conversations in late 1969 and early 1970 when Daniel Ellsberg was under investigation.

The House in a historic turnaround finally broke with the Administration's Indochina policy yesterday and said it wanted the United States' bombing of Cambodia stopped. After years of unwavering support for the war in Southeast Asia members rebelled and on three separate votes on amendments to the Second Supplemental Appropriations bill for 1973 called for a halt to the bombing. Jerry Ford, the Minority Leader in the House, who did

not speak on either amendment prior to adoption then took the floor and called the outcome a very very sad day for the House of Representatives. The Addabbo amendment was first adopted and this amendment provided that there would not be a transfer of \$450 million which the House believes that the President intends to use to continue bombing in Cambodia. On this vote the amendment was adopted 219 to 188. Then we had the Clarence Long amendment and it specifically provided that no part of the funds in the bill could be used to carry on any military engagements, bombing or engagements of any description in Cambodia. It was adopted 224 to 172.

The poor little old District of Columbia amount was also in this supplemental bill and with all of the amendments being offered, I naturally assumed that one would be offered to restore the \$8.5 million reduction which we refused to place in the bill after it was discovered that the District officials had invested their revenue sharing money in government bonds.

I have never seen as much turmoil and dissension since I have been a Member of Congress. At a fund raising dinner here in Washington this week

which by the way was not attended like the Nixon dinners prior to this time, the President said in the major speech that he, under no circumstances, was going to withdraw after receiving the mandate that he did in November of last year. He said he would continue with his program and that the Watergate case would be solved and those guilty punished. You should see pictures of him now. The Watergate has really toppled the President and his influence in Congress today is at its lowest ebb. Judging from the newspapers that I see from abroad the same applies to our prestige in foreign affairs.

Secretariat won the Derby last Saturday and set the record--1.57 and 2/5 minutes which was the all-time record. This horse failed in the two Derby trials and looked like he was a dud. Before failing in the Derby trials he was syndicated with 29 horsemen paying a little over \$6 million for the horse. Today he is worth \$20 million.

May 12, 1973

The President must be hard to live with these days. The Supplemental Appropriation bill that passed this week contains a number of provisions that must disturb him no end. I presume

that he will veto this bill.

In addition, the Watergate and all of the other cases that are rapidly developing are before grand juries, Senate investigating committees and on the front page of all of our newspapers. Yesterday former acting FBI Director Patrick Gray told Senate investigators that in July 1972 after the breakin of Democratic National Committee Headquarters in the Watergate that he informed President Nixon that he was confused by the role of White House aides in the Watergate investigation and that their actions could lead to trouble for Mr. Nixon. The President, according to Gray, replied only that Gray should continue to go ahead and do his job. Gray further said that he began getting confused about the Watergate investigation on June 28, 1972 which was 11 days after the bugging of Democratic headquarters was discovered. He further said that he had scheduled a meeting between CIA and FBI officials for that date because the FBI was suspicious of CIA involvement in the bugging. However, presidential assistant John D. Ehrlichman told Gray that morning that Gray could not hold the meeting and ordered him to cancel it. This conversation with Ehrlichman, according to Gray, was on the same day that Ehrlichman and presidential counsel

- 204 -

John W. Dean handed the acting FBI Director two file folders belonging to one of the Watergate conspirators and told Gray these should never see the light of day. Gray further said that on July 5th he called Clark McGregor, then President Nixon's campaign manager, who took over from John Mitchell and urged McGregor to tell Mr. Nixon of the unusual behavior of Ehrlichman and the other presidential aides. Within thirty minutes after talking to McGregor, Gray told the investigators he received a telephone call from Mr. Nixon who opened the conversation by congratulating Gray on his handling of an airplane hijacking. Then Gray said he told Mr. Nixon that he was confused by what appeared to be CIA involvement in the bugging and by certain actions he had been asked to take by presidential aides. He further said that he told the President he could not understand some of the things that he was asked to do. He further said that he told the President that he was particularly concerned with White House involvement in making investigative decisions normally reserved for the FBI and he said to the President that such decisions could wound the President. Gray said the President simply said that he should keep up his vigorous investigation and here the conversation ended. According to the

balance of Gray's testimony it was clear that the orders from the White House were to conceal and not to get to the bottom of the investigation.

Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell who is now under indictment by one grand jury took a leave of absence from that famous law firm known as the Mudge, Rose, Guthrie, Alexander and Mitchell firm. He said that he would devote his time and attention to his personal affairs for the time being. Mitchell and Nixon, of course, were in this law firm at the same time and this is the law firm that has turned up as attorneys in a great number of right unusual cases here in our nation's capital and also throughout the United States.

If anyone wrote the story about some of the actions of this law firm, it would be a best seller. I am just wondering as to what arrangements the President still has with this law firm. Everytime that he goes to New York City he drops by and visits with his old partners.

The federal judge in Los Angeles, citing governmental misconduct so severe as to offend the sense of justice, ended the Pentagon Papers trial of Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo, Jr

yesterday and dismissed all criminal charges against them. There will be no further trial and Ellsberg and Russo who were just as guilty as they could be are now scott free. Why the President and his aides decided to have the psychiatrist's office bugged who had treated Ellsberg and also succeeded in bugging Ellsberg's telephone is simply beyond all comprehension. While this trial was underway sensational disclosures were made concerning the White House directed burglary of Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office and government wiretaps for which all records have disappeared in the FBI. The judge said that there remains more questions than answers about how seriously the defendant's constitutional rights were violated. The judge blamed various government agencies including the Central Intelligence Agency for taking an unprecedented series of actions against Ellsberg after he was originally indicted almost two years ago for leaking the Pentagon Papers. In addition, the judge said that his dismissal ruling was also based on the fact that the government prosecutors had time and again failed to comply with his court orders to produce materials from government files that tended to establish the innocence of Ellsberg and Russo. He further said that these two men should not have to run the risk of being tried again before

another jury. There was much applause and jubilation in the courtroom following Judge Byrne's ruling and there was also much pleasure at the Justice Department here in Washington where high officials had come to believe that the Pentagon Papers trial while important to President Nixon's efforts to stem leaks of national security information, some of the federal bureaucracy was hopelessly entangled with the Watergate affair. This man Byrne is the same man that was approached by Ehrlichman and by the President in person when he was informed that he was under consideration for a high government assignment. A motion was immediately made after this information was discovered by the attorneys for Ellsberg and Russo for a mistrial with their motion maintaining that Judge Byrne was prejudiced against the men and had been placed in a position of subservance to the President of the United States. This ends the Pentagon Papers trial and is another edition to the rapid accumulation of evidence against this Administration and directly against President Nixon.

General Robert H. Cushman who is now a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Commandant of the Marine Corps said yesterday before the Senate investigating committee that he assumed that it was on President Nixon's behalf

that former White House aide John D. Ehrlichman asked him to give Central Intelligence Agency undercover assistance to Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt when Cushman was Deputy Director of the CIA. The paraphernalia turned over to Hunt by the CIA consisted of cameras, hidden tape recorders and wigs. This equipment was later used by Hunt in the burglary of Pentagon Papers defendant Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, Dr. Louis Fielding of Beverly Hills in September of 1971. Cushman said yesterday that when Ehrlichman called him and requested the aid for Hunt he knew that Ehrlichman spoke with the authority of the President's name.

Nixon is making every move possible at this time to direct the attention of the people away from the Watergate, the indictments in New York, the Ellsberg fiasco and all of the other investigations that are underway against him and his Administration, to foreign affairs matters. He has sent Kissinger back to Paris to discuss with the North Vietnamese representative the failure of the North Vietnamese to carry out all provisions of the ceasefire and in addition has sent Kissinger to Moscow to discuss generally the time and the plans for the visit of the Soviet leader to this country. These stories are way down at the bottoms of the pages now

in the newspaper and way over in the newspaper.

The Senate Select Committee investigating the Watergate affair told District Judge John J. Sirica here in Washington yesterday that it has evidence that White House staff members illegally and improperly removed and destroyed records and documents relevant to the committee's investigation.

Other indictments, of course, are expected daily and the White House aides along with Mitchell and others will probably be indicted here in the District Court in Washington within the next few weeks.

Elliot Richardson, the President's latest Attorney General, is ducking and dodging over appointment of a special prosecutor to take over the Watergate investigation and the Senate has refused to confirm him until he names the special investigator and at least gives the Senate a chance to accept or refuse the man named. Elliot Richardson had a future in politics and the Watergate may take him down the drain.

For weeks now I have wondered as to just what explanation President Nixon and his people would give for

the Watergate bugging case and all of the other incidents that have taken place before and after this case. This Watergate scandal, of course, is different and totally different from all of the scandals that have preceded it in American history. It is this distinct difference that makes this case so very frightening. Down through the years the other scandals that we have had with some being the Credit Mobilier, the Whiskey Ring, Teapot Dome, Sherman Adams and his Vicuna Coat, Bobby Baker and his wheeling and dealing were all motivated by greed which is an emotion clearly understood by all of the people. On the other hand the Nixon campaign was one where nearly \$100 million was collected for the battle and notwithstanding the fact that hundred dollar bills seemed to just be floating all around the country none of the Watergate men seemed to have obtained large quantities of this money for their own pocket. Those involved and directing the Watergate bugging case along with the many other cases which are now developing, according to information that I have now received from downtown, were motivated by more complex emotions. In fact, according to the word now coming out of the White House and from sources close to the White House, all of these people were motivated by a certain amount of self-righteousness,

by fear and by a special kind of new political hatred. McGovern and a great many of the people who were carrying his banner were left wingers and a great many who pushed up to the front were serious troublemakers in this country. As a result, according to the word from downtown, the people who were running the President's election campaign were not really running the kind of a campaign this country has known since the party system was founded and they were not practicing politics. They were making war, a special kind of war. The kind of war that they were making, according to the interpretations downtown, has been made between nations for many many years. This kind of war is still underway between nations. The tactics used against Senator Muskie in his primary campaign have been used from time to time against leaders of some of the South American countries and the experts in the Nixon Administration were working overtime to direct everything against Muskie and Senator Edward Kennedy because they did not want Muskie, Kennedy, Jackson or Humphrey. They wanted McGovern. The famous letter that was circularized throughout the State of Florida during the Democratic presidential campaign which called the attention of the people to certain sex matters concerning Muskie and Jackson has now been established

as a part of this war waged by the Nixon people. In addition the faked telegram from President John Kennedy to the Saigon mission which called in effect for the assassination of Diem is another example of this new kind of war waged by the Nixon people. The burglarization of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist was to a certain extent an act similar to some performed by secret intelligence in this country and the same applied to the attempted burglarization of the office of the doctor who was treating John Kennedy for Addison's Disease. In all secret missions by one nation against another we know that the agents, if caught, were not supposed to betray the plan of the scheme behind the overall mission. The Watergate men seemed to have been motivated by a rare form of hatred and a crusading zeal to destroy and to win. Some of those behind the President's campaign became over zealous. This explanation that I have just given is from statements and rumors now coming from the White House and from those who participated in all of the transactions that are now unfolding.

If President Nixon survives the Watergate horror then he will really be watched in the future from the standpoint of commuting of sentences and actions which may be made to take

care of those lieutenants who ran too far out front and lost control of themselves and brought about destruction of the overall operation which helped elect a president.

May 14, 1973

We had quite a Watergate week. The Ellsberg case was thrown out and the government was severely criticized. Two former Cabinet officials, John Mitchell and Maurice Stans were indicted. The stain spreads from the White House to high levels of the CIA and to the State Department and Securities and Exchange Commission. White House staff linked to forged cables showing Kennedy involvement in Diem murder. Quite a week!

During this week, Elliot Richardson must resolve a struggle with the Senate over powers of a special prosecutor. Ervin Committee public hearings to begin. The President continues to reshuffle his staff after giving John Connally a part-time job. President Nixon continues to appeal to the Republican Party and continues to ride out an uncontrolled storm alone.

President Nixon may be invited to state his side of the Watergate case according to Senator Howard H. Baker, Jr.,

Republican of Tennessee and the Vice Chairman of the Ervin Committee now making the investigation. According to Baker the President may be invited to comment on the Watergate case through council, by statement or in person.

President Nixon has assumed a right defiant attitude concerning this case. When he addressed the Republican Fund-Raising Dinner this past week he said that he did not stand before the audience as a loser. He said he stood there as a winner and that the Republicans were going to win again. There were a great many in the hall who simply did not buy this statement. The problem, according to one of the Republican senators who attended was Mr. Nixon's everlasting insensitivity and his inability to understand that innocence in the eyes of the law is not the same as responsibility in political leadership. President Nixon is a very private man and there is little to know about just how he feels today about the Watergate case. During the past week a number of members in the House and some politicians throughout the United States were discussing privately what Rep. Henry S. Reuss, a Democrat from Wisconsin, said publicly on Friday. Reuss said perhaps the President should resign for the good of the country. Of course, Mr. Nixon will not resign and when you think

back during the time when he was defeated by Jack Kennedy and for the governorship of California which he considered a stepping stone for another run at the presidency, you can get a pretty good idea as to just how bitter he must be with all of the evidence that is now unfolding concerning his Administration. It is right difficult to conduct a conversation in Washington at this time without raising the subject of the Watergate case.

In the view of most impartial on-lookers here in Washington, Mr. Nixon has failed to prove conclusively that he had known nothing of the Watergate case and the subsequent cover-up. The damages were overwhelming and almost daily reaches into one or more key institutions in this country. A number of our institutions have been severely damaged and some to the extent that the people will never have confidence in their operation. The highest officials of the Central Intelligence Agency were dragged into the scandal by the disclosure concerning Hunt. The indictment of Mitchell and Stans in New York must have come as a severe blow to the President.

The State Department really is guilty of violating every principle concerning the operation of this

department. The State Department has now admitted that Hunt, at the request of a member of the White House staff, had been given access to 240 secret diplomatic cables between Washington and the American Embassy in Saigon. During the week it was disclosed that over a period of two years beginning in 1969 the Nixon Administration had placed wiretaps on the phones of a number of its own officials and on reporters for three newspapers, The Washington Post, The Times of London, and The New York Times. The taps were ordered by the Attorney General at the time, John Mitchell, who according to others was in pursuit of leaks of national security information to the press.

While Mr. Nixon has proclaimed his willingness to get to the bottom of the case, he was reliably reported last week to have hesitated before allowing details of the Ellsberg burglary to be forwarded to the federal judge in Los Angeles.

The President, in his televised speech, said that he assumed the blame for the mistakes of his Administration but what he did not say was that he was unaware of any cover-up. All week long inquiries were made by the press of the White House to clarify this omission, but to no avail.

One of the Republican campaign managers for Nixon in one of the states said that he did not understand what the President was thinking about. This man said that everyone in the country suspects Nixon and he needs to come clean.

During the week it also developed that Nixon was very much in favor of McGovern's selection as the Democratic nominee for President. One Republican senator this past week was so bold as to say that when McGovern's money started running low in California, the Republicans supplemented his war chest in order for McGovern to carry California in the presidential primary, which he did. I believed for months before the election that the Republicans were funding money to McGovern. This was very much to their advantage and with the ball rolling as fast as it was additional money played an important part in the elimination of Muskie, Humphrey, Jackson and Lindsay.

Regardless of the development of this week or on into the future, the President's power has been affected severely. For example, the House approval of a resolution to curb American activities in Cambodia is a good example. Prior to the Watergate and the developments concerning the President

this resolution would not have been passed.

Whether President Nixon will be able to take care of his wounds and regain his grip as a leader will, of course, depend in the first instance on whether he can avoid direct involvement in the plots and counter-plots that whirled through the White House corridors last year.

The word we receive on the Hill now is that President Nixon is changing not only his staff but his style in the hope of repairing the Watergate damage and blocking any move toward his impeachment. According to the message that I receive, Mr. Nixon will reduce the authority of the White House staff, increase the influence of his cabinet and make himself more available to Congress and the press.

The latest Gallup Poll sustained the action of the House in regard to Cambodia. This poll indicates that Americans are opposed to the bombing by a margin of two to one.

When you think back concerning corruption in our government, the Watergate case probably will go down in history as the case which took place during the most corrupt Administration up to

this time.

Back in the very beginning of our history, we had land grabbing and smuggling. George Washington was one of the great land speculators of the 18th Century. In fact, some historians claim that after the French and Indian War, George Washington engaged in sharp practices in taking land that had been intended as a bounty for his soldiers. George Washington, who owned most of the land surrounding the present Washington was very much in favor of the location of the capital in the southern part of the United States.

Thomas Jefferson was very much upset with Alexander Hamilton over Hamilton's proposal of turning paper into gold but at the same time found his way around this serious problem when Hamilton agreed to establish the capital in a section which was known as the southern part of the country. Hamilton promised Jefferson support for a southern capital and the capital, of course, was placed in a swamp beside the Potomac and Hamilton's friends cashed in on the paper and gold matter.

Our old friend Daniel Webster was among those paid off by the Bank of the United States to support continuation of its charter. History records

the fact that Webster wrote a letter which is still in existence to the Bank of the United States informing the bank that if they wanted his continued support the retainer which had not been renewed nor refused must be sent along. There are other instances throughout history and, of course, we had the Teapot Dome under Warren G. Harding, who at best was a weak man who permitted his friends to do things to him.

Generally, the people in this country hope that the President's statement, to the Republican gathering this past week that this deplorable incident will not deter or detract from his Administration proceeding on and achieving the great goals the overwhelming number of Americans elected him to achieve in 1972 is correct. No doubt, Mr. Nixon hopes sincerely that things will turn out that way. However, saying it and hoping for it will not automatically make it so. Watergate has now acquired a powerful momentum of its own and there may be a great many other serious disclosures before the courts, the committees and the Congress finish with this case. Sorting out and resolving this mess will take a long time. Make no mistake about it, this is a very sick and sorry Administration.

Our nation needs strength and support for the presidency more now than at any time during my lifetime, and the arrogant, fast-moving Nixon of several months ago is now very much shaken and on the defensive. Each disclosure of duplicity, dirty tricks and outright crime drives the credibility and integrity of this Administration further down into the mire. All of it may get worse before it gets better.

So far, Senators McGovern, Kennedy, Humphrey and Jackson have restrained themselves and I know that all of them are pulling at the leash. We have reached the point now where the people in this country must be cautious not to speculate but to stick to the facts as they develop. The stakes are so high for our country that this is the procedure that we should follow.

Regardless of whether or not the President was acquainted with all of the facts prior to the Watergate bugging and the arrest of those guilty of the act, what has transpired concerning the cover-up is a different matter. Finally, the President accepted responsibility and he appeared on television. However, he did so in the manner of someone who did not want to be held responsible or to be blamed and his speech in the main was meant to be self-serving. This action

will no longer suffice. Time after time during the past two weeks Republican members in the House of Representatives have insisted that President Nixon level with the American people. It is obvious that up to now he has not done so. He should stop referring to the scandal as an incident because it is anything else but an incident. He should leave off all of his curve balls, deception and self-deception. In addition to cleaning up this Administration on several fronts, one good place to start would be the appointment of men who will place this country above boss and party and further we must overhaul the campaign financing practices and prohibit the dirty tricks which this Administration used during the presidential primary in the Democratic Party. If we fail to clean up this mess properly, our country will have sustained a colossal loss. I understand that the papers abroad are continuing with their stories and editorials concerning corruption, deceit, arrogance and fast-dealing which seems to be the way of life in our country today.

The United States will today attempt to put into earth orbit the 80-ton space station called Skylab. The launch of Skylab is due to take place at 1:30 p.m. EDT today, when the 77-foot long workshop is lifted from the

launch pad at Cape Kennedy, Florida. The space station will be put into orbit 270 miles above the earth, where it will be powered up to await the arrival of three Skylab astronauts on Tuesday. Skylab astronauts Charles Conrad, Joseph Kerwin and Paul Weitz will follow the Skylab workshop into space at 1:00 p.m. tomorrow. The astronauts will fly a modified Apollo command ship to a rendezvous and docking with Skylab 7 hours and 40 minutes after they leave the earth, as they make their fifth orbit of the earth over the Pacific Ocean. The three astronauts will spend 28 days in the Skylab workshop, performing as many as 60 experiments over that time. They will be the first of three Skylab crews to live in the orbiting workshop in the nation's first attempt to prove that men can work in space on one-month durations.

We are living during an unusual time and regardless of all of our domestic problems we are on out ahead of the rest of the world in space exploration.

May 15, 1973

The nation's space program suffered quite a serious setback yesterday when the first Skylab space station lost half of its electrical power supply.

an accident that forced a five-day postponement of the first flight of Skylab astronauts. This project has cost a little over \$2 billion and I do hope that before the end of the week comes corrections will be made that will permit us to then send up the astronauts for the completion of this project. The huge 80-ton space station took off from Cape Kennedy yesterday but the vibrations of the lift-off tore lose a protective shield that apparently damaged two wing-like solar panels built to provide power for the orbital workshop.

It now develops in the Watergate bugging case that FBI papers and logs were found in Ehrlichman's safe in the White House. Further it develops that three of President Nixon's highest ranking White House aides sought to persuade the Central Intelligence Agency to call off on National security grounds an FBI investigation into the Watergate scandal's Mexican connection. This testimony was developed at the closed session of the Senate Armed Services Committee yesterday.

Again in the good old Washington Post appears an article today concerning the testimony before the subcommittee that I am chairman of and goes pretty much into detail concerning

subsidy for the bus system which has recently been purchased for operation by the city, and the overall cost of the rapid rail transit system which is rapidly going up to the \$4 billion mark.

May 16, 1973

The price of gold went up to \$128 an ounce yesterday in Paris. The fixed price of gold in this country is \$38 and this simply means that the value of our dollar goes down again today.

Yesterday in the Senate, Senator Symington, Democrat of Missouri, stated that the Central Intelligence Agency resisted an extraordinary series of pressures by top White House aides to assist in a cover-up of the Watergate scandal over an 8-month period beginning in June 1972. These pressures became so intense that the CIA's Deputy Director, Lieutenant General Vernon Walters warned former White House counsel John W. Dean III that he would resign and demand an audience with President Nixon if he were ordered to compromise the agency in the Watergate case.

Yesterday and President invited the leadership in the House and the Senate down to the White House

and laid out a very profound election reform scheme which would prevent future Watergates. Just how naive can you get.

Spiro Agnew, our Vice President, is really in between the frying pan and the fire over the Watergate case. He wants to be the candidate in 1976 and he knows that this Administration is in serious trouble. Yesterday he said that he is still the President's man but that he has often been frustrated by the vice presidency and his uncertain office role in the second Administration. Quite candidly, the President has not defined his role, according to Agnew, and he did not know exactly what he would be doing during this Administration. He has been blowing hot and cold on the Watergate affair and knowing President Nixon like I do, I know what this means as far as the Vice President's future is concerned.

It now appears that the Supreme Court has received messages from the office of former Attorney General John N. Mitchell. A former Justice Department official said yesterday that he secretly called on two justices in 1969 to convey Attorney General Mitchell's dismay at a high court wiretap decision. This disclosure was made by Jack C. Landau, information chief at Justice in 1969 and 1970.

Mitchell promptly denied Landau's statement but I presume that it is true. Landau did not name the justices that he approached but it was later learned that they were William J. Brennan, Jr. and Chief Justice Earl Warren.

The deficits in our nation's balance of payments went up to \$10.2 billion in the first three months of this year. During the last quarter of the year 1972 the amount of the deficit was \$1.6 billion. I presume that the balance of payments deficit is due to heavy speculation against the dollar both before and after the ten percent devaluation of the dollar on February 12th of this year.

The federal circuit court decision authorizing continuance of the Georgetown development consisting of high rise apartments, shopping centers, business offices and certain recreation features now means that the Potomac Freeway must be completed and when this takes place Three Sisters Bridge will have to follow. In yesterday's Washington Post appeared an editorial entitled "The Georgetown Waterfront" and in this editorial among other things the editorial writer said that waterfront development must, nevertheless, go hand and hand with immediate

efforts to alleviate the Georgetown traffic problem. Construction of the long planned and approved Potomac River Freeway, routed past Key Bridge and along the Georgetown waterfront should no longer be delayed whatever the fate of the Three Sisters Bridge. Along the Georgetown waterfront the new freeway must be tunneled and the Whitehurst eyesore must be eliminated. The editorial further stated that it was understood that long freeway tunnels require elaborate ventilation and the exhaust fans require considerable electric power but in this instance a further expenditure of energy would be justified.

May 17, 1973

The Watergate bugging and break-in into the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist were, according to all of the reports now, part of an elaborate continuous campaign of illegal and quasi-illegal undercover operations conducted by the Nixon Administration since 1969. Apparently there are more instances of political burglaries, buggings and spying and sabotage conducted under White House auspices that have not yet been properly revealed. Although the undercover operations became most intense during the 1972 presidential campaign such

activities as the Watergate bugging and the break-in in the Ellsberg case which previously had appeared to be isolated were regarded in the White House as components of a continuing program of undercover activities.

The operations beginning in 1969 were at various times aimed at radical leaders, student demonstrations, news reporters, Democratic candidates for president and vice president and the Congress.

Many of the activities although political in purpose were conducted under the guise of national security. Some of the activities were conducted by the FBI, the Secret Service and special teams working for the White House and Justice Department. According to reliable sources now, these activities were carried out under the direct supervision of members of President Nixon's innermost circle, among them, former White house deputies H. R. Haldeman, John D. Ehrlichman, John W. Dean III, former Attorney General John Mitchell and former Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian.

The operations included the use of the Secret Service to obtain information on the private life of at least one Democratic presidential candidate

in 1972. Also the possession of Senator Thomas Eagleton's confidential health records which were held by Ehrlichman several weeks before the information was leaked to the news media. Also the operations included paid adventurers to encourage violence at anti-war demonstrations early in the first Nixon Administration and again in the 1972 presidential campaign. In addition, undercover political activities were carried on against people regarded as opponents of the Nixon Administration. The operations included paid-for-hire squads by the White House and Justice Department to conduct illegal wiretapping and infiltration of radical organizations. These squads included professional wiretappers and ex-CIA and FBI agents. One such squad was under the supervision of former White House aide E Howard Hunt, Jr., and G. Gordon Liddy. These two conducted the Watergate bugging in 1972 and the break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist in 1971. Later on, according to developments that are now unfolding, these squads were transferred from White House supervision and control to the reelection committee in late 1971 and early 1972. They began to gear up for the upcoming presidential campaign in which dirty tricks, spying and deceptions represented a basic campaign strategy.

According to reports now, the documents submitted by Dean provide information about previously unreported political activities conducted under the guise of national security by the Nixon Administration

May 18, 1973

For two days now the Washington papers have carried articles concerning a letter that Gilbert Hahn, former chairman of the D. C. City Council directed to the papers concerning Harlan Randolph, who was fired last summer as President of the Federal City College. Hahn, in his letter, maintains that Randolph was fired because he by-passed his superiors, the D. C. Board of Higher Education, in alerting the U. S. Attorney's Office to possible financial misconduct by the Dean of Education Joseph C. Paige. Hahn, in an interview following the letter, said that he based his allegations on three pieces of correspondence between Randolph and the Higher Education Board and newspaper stories quoting board members as saying they thought Randolph should be fired because he had gone to the U. S. Attorney. This man Hahn is the son of a rich man and was born and raised in the District of Columbia. He has always had ideas of grandeur and has wanted to be in politics. His

short excursion on the City Council was enough to convince the President and people in Washington that he was simply a publicity seeker.

The true story concerning Randolph is that long before he was selected as President of the Federal City College he had a number of assignments that turned out to be right disastrous as far as his employer was concerned. One of his prior assignments was at the Urban Center in Union County where we had some 1600 boys. As one of the supervisors, he brought into the Urban Center a group of dissidents to cause trouble. A fight took place in the mess hall that lasted for a little over two hours with thousands of dollars of damage taking place. Chains, brass knuckles and knives were used and a number of the corpsmen had to go to the hospital. This man Randolph is simply a Bolshevik.

The true story concerning the embezzlement was brought to light by our subcommittee on the District of Columbia budget. There was a rumor that thousands of dollars of funds had been embezzled and nothing had been done about it. During the hearings last year while Randolph was still president of the college I stopped him in the hall outside of the committee room and

told him that this would be a right embarrassing matter with him as president if he continued to withhold the information that he had from the Justice Department. The next morning right early, he came to see me in my office in the Rayburn Building and said that he had made up his mind that he had better report this matter to the Justice Department. The embezzlement resulted in the indictment of Dr. Paige, the Dean of the College of Education and the Assistant Dean. The embezzlement involved an alleged \$230,000 or more. It now develops that the amount is approximately \$1 million and Randolph had no intention of reporting this matter to the Justice Department until it appeared that unless he did, as chairman of the committee I intended to take the action. This, of course, will never appear in the Washington newspapers but it just goes to show how far off a man like Hahn can get when he undertakes to defend a man like Randolph.

I have maintained all along that the subway here in Washington would cost \$4 billion before it was completed. The 98-mile system was authorized to cost a maximum of \$2.5 billion. Two years ago Jackson Graham, the manager of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, finally admitted that it was going to cost \$2,980,000,000.

When he appeared before my committee this year I inquired if he still insisted it was only going to cost the increased figure which he now uses of \$2,980,000,000 instead of the \$4 billion that I have maintained all along. He said, "Well, Mr. Chairman, I must inform you today that the cost has gone up some." He says that the overrun now amounts to between \$35 million and \$40 million and could go up as high as \$750 million. In this morning's Washington Post there is an article quoting Graham as saying that the opening of Metro will be delayed by virtue of the construction of the Visitors Center at the old Union Station because they have been unable to work out the matter concerning the subway station, and this will delay construction. You can tell by the article that Graham and his group are now laying the groundwork for another sad story next year which, in my opinion, will carry the overall cost up to \$4 billion.

The Senate Watergate Investigating Committee got underway yesterday and, in watching a little of it on television last night, I was reminded of carnivals and sideshows that used to come to my hometown when I was a boy. Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., Democrat of North Carolina, is now an old man and he is well liked in the Senate, but still

is just a little senile. At the opening of the hearings he read a long dissertation which had been prepared by one of the clerks and the reading was televised by all of the stations. Next he yielded to Senator Howard Baker, Republican of Tennessee, who is the ranking Republican member on the Investigating Committee, and he proceeded to read from a prepared text a long dissertation concerning how the hearings would be conducted. Both of these men would have done much better, in my opinion, if they had made a brief statement setting forth the procedure to be followed and the scope of the investigation and then proceeded to hear witnesses. On this investigating panel we have Senator Inouye, of Hawaii, and Senator Joe Montoya, of New Mexico. Both of these men are nice fellows and publicity seekers of the first order. They propounded questions which brought forth laughter and merriment and before it is over this sideshow will, instead of developing any real facts that the American people are interested in, simply turn out to be a sideshow with a great many people in this country then sympathizing with Nixon and his group who are the culprits. I presume that this hearing will continue for many months, and as long as the electric connections are available in the hearing room television cameras will be

hooked up and these fine gentlemen on the investigating panel will simply have a field day for many months.

There are a number of indictments pending in federal court and a special prosecutor is now in the process of being named who is not controlled by the Justice Department so that there can be a fair investigation. It has reached the point where there are a great many guilty people who must be tried and punished, and the sideshow which is taking place in the Senate will certainly produce nothing of benefit in the Watergate case.

The Watergate case continues with new developments each and every day. Senator Stuart Symington, Democrat of Missouri, now says that he finds it hard to believe that President Nixon was unaware of attempts by senior White House officials to use the Central Intelligence Agency to cover-up the Watergate scandal. His opinion was also the same as Senator Henry Jackson who is a member of the Senate Armed Forces Committee that is now investigating the action of the CIA in the Watergate affair.

The space agency yesterday postponed for the second time the launch of its first crew of Skylab astronauts

to gain time to construct and test a sail-like sun shade to cool down the overheated Skylab space station. The launch is now set for Friday, May 25th.

One of the major problems before the Congress today is the matter concerning trade. Billions of our dollars are in circulation around the world and our deficit in balance of payments continues to increase each year. The AFL-CIO is now urging Congress to erect barriers to keep foreign goods from coming into the United States and American capital from going abroad. We have before the Congress the Burke-Hartke bill which to a certain extent carries out this type of restriction along with President Nixon's trade proposal generally which would give the President the right when imports reached a point when businesses in this country were failing or up against the wall to take the necessary action to reduce the imports causing the trouble. I have always believed that trade must be free but at the same time fair. It has reached the point now with a number of imports that hardship is resulting to certain industries in our country. One of the chief offenders is General Electric.

I recall not too many years ago that the Tube Plant in Owensboro

operated by GE was cutting back on production and reducing its personnel. They maintained that Japan was placing on the shelves in Owensboro, Kentucky, the site of its plant, tubes costing less than it cost GE to manufacture them in Owensboro. During the next few years GE established plants around the world and one of its large plants now is in Taiwan where radio and television tubes are manufactured with cheap labor and sent back into this country making these products highly competitive with anything that Japan and West Germany send in. Tobacco companies are now producing tobacco in Mexico and South America and I could go on and on citing examples where big business in this country has, according to its best judgement, decided that this was the route to travel to be competitive with products manufactured with cheap labor abroad.

The corporations in this country generally are doing right good. Corporate profits jumped \$11.6 billion in the first quarter of this year and the Department of Commerce said yesterday it had underestimated the rate of price increases during the same three months by ten percent. This news will, of course, cause further political problems for the Administration's Phase III of economic controls.

Yesterday the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Appropriations Committee followed the action of the House in forbidding the President to use funds to wage an undeclared war in Cambodia or any other place in Southeast Asia without congressional approval. The President has come back with the answer that this action may cause the ceasefire agreement to be ignored and violated by the North Vietnamese since they have now been informed that the Congress is not in favor of this President fighting wars of his own.

May 21, 1973

Secretariat, the winner of the Kentucky Derby, won the Preakness on Saturday by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths over Sham. His time for the $1\frac{3}{16}$ mile was 1-55. It now appears that he will go all the way.

Congress generally is very much concerned over the Watergate affair. All of us are real concerned over the action that the CIA took insofar as assisting with certain parts of this case. Unless something happens soon the CIA in the opinion of a great many people in this country no longer will be an effective organization. We all understand that secrecy and spying is a part of the overall function of the

CIA but this applies to countries abroad and not to individuals in our country who happen to be on the Democratic side of the fence politically.

The fuel shortage is rapidly becoming more serious. The nation's big builders have asked Congress to act on the fuel shortage before it halts the bulldozers and forces layoffs in construction which is one of our nation's largest industries. It appears that hundreds of large construction firms can no longer get firm commitments on fuel for projects now slated to begin from thirty to ninety days ranging from highways in Virginia to industrial plants in California.

The Hearings on the District of Columbia budget for fiscal year 1974 have created quite a bit of excitement. For the first time in the history of our Committee on Appropriations all of the subcommittee hearings are now open hearings and not in executive session. The reporters crowd into our small committee room and a number of stories have been written concerning a number of the matters that have transpired during our hearings. A reporter for the Covington Post apparently has been following the stories in the local newspapers and has picked up small portions of what has transpired during

the three weeks of hearings. He wrote an article entitled "Natcher's A Natural". This article has appeared in a number of the Kentucky newspapers and a lady down in Henderson, Kentucky in one of the counties that I used to represent before the redistricting bill of 1966 was enacted, clipped the article out of her local paper and mailed it to me. This article is as follows:

"House reform rules have opened this city's annual budget hearings to the public and Washingtonians are getting full view of a heretofore very private person--Kentuckian William H. Natcher, a Democrat from Bowling Green.

Natcher heads the House D. C. appropriations subcommittee and he runs it with a mixture of Kentucky humor and stern eye for the dollar. For instance, recently he has:

--Lectured a district judge on a proposed \$60 million D. C. Superior Court building. "Now judge," said Natcher, "would you like it if we could build you a nice court building for \$30 to \$40 million?" the Kentuckian quipped.

--Reacted with skepticism to a proposal to hike the district school superintendent's salary from \$41,000

to between \$50,000 and \$60,000.

"I've always maintained that a good teacher can stand right in the middle of a field and teach," Natcher said of the proposed boost.

When a witness pointed out that superintendents in several big cities are paid in the \$50,000 bracket, Natcher asked pointedly: "Are we teaching the children of Washington to read and write?"

On another occasion, Natcher so flustered the D. C. police chief by asking of a spending item, "Now what have we here chief? Any of it necessary?", that the chief couldn't find an answer and promised to submit it later.

And during questioning of the chief on the police clinic, Natcher asked if he recalled the doctor who headed it several years ago.

"He was a fine little man," Natcher described the doctor. "He was trying real hard. Did you know that the day after he was here testifying he dropped dead?"

Natcher is full of anecdotes collected through years of Congressional

experience--12 as head of the House District appropriations subcommittee.

"Did you ever hear about the little first-grader down home in Kentucky who was late for school one day?" he opened a hearing one day. "The teacher stood him up in a corner and fussed and fussed and fussed and then finally asked why he was late.

"I was following a slow dog," the little boy replied.

Before reform rules opened the hearing to the public, Natcher was widely known--and unfavorably--for his opposition to funding a subway system here as long as area freeways remained unfinished.

But Natcher is emerging as a fair, courteous Congressman and an ever-ready ax for budget fat but capable of swinging it with a smile. Natcher has served in the House nearly two decades and prides himself in never having missed a day or a vote."

May 22, 1973

The Watergate case may become more involved as we go along. The former Attorney General, John Mitchell, issued a statement that he was not going to be

the fall guy. Apparently the President has pulled so far back into his escape tower that those who have been real close to him are unable to receive any communication. I have believed from the very beginning that some of those who will be indicted will finally tell the whole story.

Elliot L. Richardson, the new Attorney General, has selected former Solicitor General Archibald Cox as special prosecutor for Watergate. Cox was Solicitor General under President Kennedy and served for part of the time under President Johnson. Apparently he is a good man and maybe will be able to fill this assignment.

The President is now making all kinds of proposals concerning future elections of presidents along with the suggestion that the president only be elected for six-year terms. These suggestions that he is now making, of course, will not be given much consideration until after the Congress and the people generally get all of the Watergate story.

May 23, 1973

Nixon has finally decided that he must make some sort of a statement to the people assuming as much responsibility for the Watergate as possible

but still not admitting illegal acts. In an extraordinary 4000 word statement yesterday the President said that national security problems of crucial importance caused him to pay insufficient attention to warning signals of a Watergate cover-up and led him to order limitations to the Watergate investigation. He acknowledged that there apparently were efforts to limit the Watergate investigation and to conceal the possible involvement of Members of the Administration. In this Watergate statement of disclaimer the President acknowledged that he was the author of the secret security operations that were to entangle him deeply and personally in the scandal. However, he strongly emphasized that he neither knew of nor authorized any illegal acts.

The President is really straining and struggling to think of something to say that will lead him out into the sunlight with the American people. The further the investigation moves along, the more obvious it is that Nixon himself was giving the orders for the cover-up of the Watergate affair.

The President went on to say that, with hindsight, it is apparent that he should have given more heed to the warning signals that he received along

the way about the Watergate cover-up and less to the reassurances. He further said that he would not abandon his responsibilities and would continue to do the job that he was elected to do. Without saying so, he thus inferred that he would not resign the office of President and that certainly no evidence could be pointed to him that would justify impeachment proceedings. In his general statement the President reviewed the history of the investigation and asserted his innocence. He again declared that he has never offered clemency to Watergate defendants, that he never tried to implicate the CIA, and that he did not know until two months ago that funds were provided the Watergate defendants. He really modified his earlier definition of executive privilege when he said in this statement that executive privilege will not be invoked in any testimony concerning possible criminal conduct in matters now under investigation. While conceding that unethical and illegal activities had taken place, the President charged that recent disclosures have given a grossly misleading impression of many facts relating to his role. He said that none of the unethical or illegal activities took place with his specific approval or knowledge. He further said that he found himself accused of involvement in activities

that he never heard of until he read about them in news accounts. The President's statement, and in fact he issued two statements to the press at the White House late yesterday afternoon, was not followed up by a question and answer period. The special counsel to the President, a man by the name of Leonard Garment, and another special counsel by the name of J. Fred Buzhardt and Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler were subjected to a 70-minute barrage of questions that ended in a shouting match. Garment heatedly denied that the statement indirectly acknowledged that the President participated in the cover-up.

Again I say the President is really struggling, and these carefully thought out and carefully worded statements will not suffice. Mitchell and Dean, along with McCord, have emphatically stated that they will not be the fall guys and the scapegoats, so Mr. Nixon had better start preparing another statement.

The whole front pages of all of the large newspapers in this country today are completely covered with Watergate news. Headlines such as "Concern for National Security Limited Watergate Investigation, Nixon Says", and another headline reads, "McCord

Offer Directed by Dean, Panel Told."

To show you how much the Watergate case has affected the House and the Senate, the Senate voted yesterday 62-22 to override the President's veto of legislation requiring Senate confirmation of the Director and Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget. This bill is an attempt to bring under Congressional control two of the most powerful offices in the Federal Government. President Nixon vetoed it on grounds that it would encroach on White House prerogatives and also force the dismissal of the incumbents, Budget Director Roy Ash and Deputy Director Frederic V. Malek, whose reappointments would then be subject to Senate confirmation. Yesterday's vote to override was the first in three tries this year in which either chamber of Congress has produced the two-thirds majority needed to override a Presidential veto. It was also the first test vote of this type since the Watergate scandal assumed major proportions. This bill now comes to the House where it will require, of course, two-thirds of those voting to override. I intend to vote to override.

I have come to the conclusion that, regardless of the outcome of the Watergate case with all of its illegal

ramifications, President Nixon's influence in this country, along with his credibility, has been destroyed. He is back now during the days when he was known as "Tricky Dick" and back during the days of his "Checkers" speech which President Eisenhower demanded that he make, which of course was a full-breast admission of the money that he had taken in, before President Eisenhower would finally agree to permit him to stay on the ticket. Historians will really have a field day when they write that portion of the history of this country which involves Richard Milhous Nixon.

May 24, 1973

President Nixon's latest Watergate statement sets forth his third version of the affair. His present position can be fairly judged only against the background of previous positions taken and then abandoned under force of circumstances. When we look back and remember that Nixon's first version of the Watergate affair simply dismissed it as a petty affair confined to the men who broke into Democratic headquarters we now understand the difference between that statement and the one he issued yesterday. In press conferences on August 29th and October 9th, the President cited investigations

of Watergate made by his White House counsel John Dean and the FBI under Acting Director Patrick Gray. At that time, we remember that Mr. Nixon said that he was sure that no member of the White House staff had anything to do with this kind of reprehensible activity. Of course, that position had to be abandoned after the men charged in the Watergate break-in were found guilty. One of them, James McCord, simply cracked up under the threat of a stiff sentence. In late March in a letter to Judge John Sirica, McCord claimed that higher Administration officials were involved both in authorizing the break-in at the Watergate and in trying to cover it up.

The second Nixon version of Watergate was set forth in a statement read by the President on April 17th. The thrust of this statement was that Mr. Nixon had discovered new evidence which led him to believe that he had been deceived by the original investigators. When I think of this statement, I almost get sick at my stomach because President Nixon certainly should have known that before this case was over he would be in up to his ears.

Next we have the President dropping the acting director of the FBI, Patrick Gray, and his private counsel

John Dean who he maintained had been responsible for the original investigation. Next he accepted with regret resignations of his two closest friends in the White House and the two men who have really been running the White House staff for several years, H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, who had been implicated in charges made by Dean and Gray. Even at this time with his two closest friends in the White House, his two closest advisors being dropped, Nixon still insisted that he himself was not a participant.

The second Nixon position was wiped out by a deluge of developments set in motion when the Watergate case was crossed with the trial of Dan Ellsberg in the Pentagon Papers case. It became known that some of the Watergate burglars acting under White House orders with equipment furnished by the CIA had burglarized the office of Ellsberg's psychiatrist. This development brought the CIA into the picture. Next we have the former director of the CIA, Richard Helms, and his deputy director, General Vernon Walters, swearing that they had been pressured by Messrs. Haldeman and Ehrlichman to protect the Watergate burglars by giving them cover as part of a CIA operation.

The President's latest position, under the statement that he issued yesterday, certainly builds a barrier against the implications of the CIA testimony. Now the President, after going to Camp David with his yellow pad and thinking it over carefully, comes up with the idea and the statement that he was, for reasons of national security, very much concerned by leaks which began early in his Administration and to prevent the leaks he set up a number of special intelligence units linking the White House, the CIA and the Internal Security Division of the Justice Department. He admits that he also authorized certain wiretapping and burglary operations. For the first time Mr. Nixon acknowledged that people who had been involved in the national security operations later, without his knowledge or approval, undertook illegal activities in the political campaign of 1972. My Lord, how naive can you get. And to think that this man believes that the American people will swallow this explanation.

Next he speculates that some of his highly motivated aides in their zeal to uncover and plug leaks may have felt justified in engaging in specific activities that he would, he said, have disapproved of. Under that heading Mr. Nixon places the burglary of Ellsberg's

psychiatrist. He places in the same category a possible misunderstanding about attempts to provide a CIA cover for the Watergate burglars. He reported, in his last statement, that within a few days of the burglary he himself was advised that there was a possibility of CIA involvement in this way. However, he did nothing about it after being advised and he now denies that he has been a part of the cover-up operation to keep those who are going to the penitentiary from talking further.

After putting all of Nixon's statements and his maneuvering together it is obvious that, instead of coming out in the beginning and taking a straightforward position, he began twisting and turning as developments required. His next move should be to just tell the truth about the whole thing. He attempts to cast a cloudy national security blanket over a wide range of activities, many of which seem political in nature, without giving any details. The claim that he believed the CIA was involved in the Watergate case, of course, is fishy. Who informed him of this fact? Certainly the CIA officials did not, because it wasn't true. His own men, Faldeman and Ehrlichman, are the two who probably passed this information

along to him if anyone did, hoping that this would be a plausible reason for everything that transpired after the break-in. At that time, of course, it was generally known that campaign funds were being passed from this country down through Mexico and back into this country, hoping that they could not be traced, and used to buy off the Watergate burglars.

The American people today, as much as I hate to say it, know full well that the President is not totally innocent and the question before the people today is just how guilty he is.

Yesterday, the leadership in the House again attempted to override a presidential veto. The bill that was up for the President's override provided that the director of the Office of Management and Budget, along with the assistant director, must be confirmed by the United States Senate. Nixon vetoed the bill after it passed the House and the Senate, and the day before yesterday the Senate succeeded in overriding the veto. Yesterday it was before the House and the House failed to override 236-178. Why our leadership in the House attempted to make this move, the Lord only knows. When the bill was originally before the House on final passage, 171 members

voted against the bill. This meant that if the same number voted it would be some 33 votes short of the two-thirds required to override a veto.

This is the third veto upheld by the House and unless Carl Albert, our Speaker, and those who are advising him get their heads together we will go down in defeat time after time attempting to override vetoes. The action in the Senate indicated that a number of senators were losing faith in the President as a result of the Watergate, but this did not indicate the action of the House because on the vote to override 7 joined the 171 who voted against the bill, thereby requesting that the President's veto be sustained.

Elliot Richardson, the musical chair individual who is in the President's Cabinet, was confirmed as Attorney General yesterday 82-3. The Senate held up confirmation until he had finally selected an outside prosecutor to take charge of the Watergate case, and his selection of Archibald Cox was sufficient to bring about confirmation.

Going back again to the Watergate case, high level members of the President's staff have openly expressed doubts that Mr. Nixon's most recent

statement on the Watergate will have the desired effect of stemming damaging disclosures in the case and are now concerned that it may have raised more questions than it answered. In addition, the President's most senior aides who are now helping him are really concerned about charges they expect to be made against the President by former presidential counsel John W. Dean III when he testifies. This is the man who said no one was going to make a scapegoat out of him, and my guess is that he can tell the full story. The President's advisors now, after reading the President's last statement, are apprehensive that Dean will now allege that President Nixon had knowledge of the Watergate cover-up while it was occurring. It may be that Dean will have trouble confirming his allegation, but with the developments falling as they have in the last several weeks the President's advisors are deeply worried that his account, regardless of confirmation, may appear credible to investigators and to the public.

In assessing the effect of President Nixon's 4,000-word statement issued on Tuesday of this week, the most optimistic view that so far has been offered by White House sources was that it might provide the President with a little breathing room. It

may place him in a position of establishing somewhat of a base upon which he can build his case in the future. He admits a little, denies a lot, but still goes back to his television address several weeks ago where he very frankly said that of course if those around him and his close associates did violate the law he would have to assume the responsibility, even though he knew nothing about it.

The good old Washington Post received the Pulitzer Prize award over its handling of the Watergate case. The two staff writers on this paper, Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward, were given citations for their diligent activities in finally exposing the Watergate case for what it was - not a caper and a usual political maneuver, but a serious criminal violation of the law and one that has now led to serious violation of the felony laws of this country.

Those who are now advising the President in the White House have said to some of their close friends that they have their doubts that either the Senate Watergate Investigating Committee or the federal investigators would defer to the President's judgment of what matters constitute national security concerns that must remain secret. The President will have to go back on

television and attempt to tell another tale.

The President's last statement comes as close as he dares to get to accusing his two closest top aides, Haldeman and Ehrlichman, of letting him down and perhaps of participating in the Watergate cover-up. A portion of the President's statement, to me, simply throws Haldeman and Ehrlichman over the side completely, but he then later on in the statement very cunningly places words which attempt to explain that he is not throwing Haldeman and Ehrlichman over the side. Government investigators now openly say that there is sufficient evidence to show the involvement of Haldeman and Ehrlichman in the Watergate cover-up, going back to several weeks after the June 17th arrest in the Democratic Watergate headquarters. When you think of the cover-up and what they attempted to do, it places you in a position of knowing full well that the President had knowledge of the cover-up. The word was passed to those who were seized in the act on June 17th to say nothing, plead guilty, go to jail and serve a short time, and that clemency would be granted. In addition, they and the members of their families would receive large sums of money. If successful, this cover-up would have been perfection insofar as former Attorney

General Mitchell, White House counsel Dean, and the President's two closest advisors in the White House, Haldeman and Ehrlichman, were concerned. This of course would have been perfection for the President because at the time he granted clemency he would assume as much responsibility as he could, giving as his reason for failure to find out what had taken place and that some of his friends were just a little overzealous in seeing that he was reelected President of the United States.

When the Watergate case is finally written, these two men on the Washington Post, Bernstein and Woodward, will probably be awarded tremendous citations and awards so large and so heavy that it will require two or three men to carry them for their unusual reporting of the Watergate case. In a great many instances they have fitted piece after piece of the puzzle and each piece, so far, was the proper one and fitted perfectly simply by guessing and stating that sources from the White House indicated thus and so and close personal confidants of Dean, Mitchell, Haldeman, Ehrlichman and McCord have, off the record, disclosed certain facts which these men have really used to fit this overall picture into the frame. They have been exceedingly fortunate because I have never seen such a perfect

guessing game underway in the press. Lying would not be the proper word, but guessing and assuming and just from a common sense standpoint would probably be the reason best given for a lot of the reporting of these two men on this Watergate case. These two men simply had enough nerve to take this action in a serious case that has many ramifications that of course could have fallen back into their faces, but they have been lucky enough to get by with a lot of their far-fetched ideas and assumptions because the facts simply followed the outline that they have set forth in their articles. The fitting of the pieces in the puzzle was a job of perfection and one that could have been right disastrous and have brought about some denials by the Post. The Post, of course, is known for its denials from time to time and apparently does nothing about such reporting because those who are guilty continue on as staff writers and reporters for this metropolitan newspaper.

I have just been advised that Representative William O. Mills of Maryland is dead. For the past several days now articles have been carried in the Washington papers concerning the \$25,000 that was turned over to the campaign chairman for Mr. Mills in his

race for reelection. This money, according to yesterday's paper, was not reported as provided for under the state laws of the State of Maryland. Mr. Mills' campaign chairman was killed in an automobile accident after the election and Mr. Mills issued a statement within the last two days that he did not personally handle the \$25,000 but that it was delivered to his campaign chairman and used in his campaign which was perfectly legal. Mr. Mills was Rogers Morton's administrative assistant while Rogers Morton was in the House. When Rogers Morton was selected by the President to go into the Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, his administrative assistant, William Mills, ran in the primary and was elected. He was serving his second term. I have just heard the announcement concerning his death and do not know now what transpired.

Since dictating the above I have been advised that Representative Mills was found in the barn at his farm on the Eastern Shore in Maryland with powder burns near the wound and by the time they arrived at the hospital with him he was pronounced dead.

The \$25,000 was from the Nixon campaign fund. This was a portion of about \$2 million that was turned over

to different candidates from the Nixon campaign money prior to the cutoff date of April 1, 1972. Under the old law this money would not have to be reported but under the new federal election campaign law after the cutoff date the funds had to be reported and listed for every \$100 campaign contribution. Common Cause filed a suit in federal court several months ago to force the Nixon Administration to account for all of the money raised and distributed prior to the cutoff date and some of the records have been produced in court which indicated where some of the money went. The \$25,000 which was given to Mr. Mills was a part of this controversial fund which was not reported.

This is a sad case and is one of the many developments that have resulted up to this time in the Watergate case and in my opinion will only be a start as to a lot of sad happenings before this case has been closed out completely.

This is the second member of the House that has committed suicide since I have been a member. During the weekend of June 20, 1960 Douglas H. Elliott of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, 39 years of age, who had only served since April of that year, committed suicide. State

police found him under his automobile in a state park near his home in Pennsylvania with a deerskin rug wrapped around his head and around the end of the exhaust pipe to his car which was still running at the time his body was found. At the time people could not understand why this young man committed suicide. I remember hearing later that the boy who operated the elevator in the Capitol saw the congressman with this deerskin rug on his arm and asked him what it was. The congressman told him that it was a deerskin rug and later that day placed the rug in his automobile and drove on to Pennsylvania and committed suicide. I remember that he had three children and no suicide note and only 39 years of age with apparently no troubles at all it was a real shock that he took his life. Later Mrs. Elliott said that she and the congressman had agreed to get a divorce and this was decided either the day he committed suicide or the day before he committed suicide.

There have been a number of unusual events insofar as the Senate is concerned since I have been a member. I recall a member from one of the western states who took his rifle wrapped in a raincoat into the Old Senate Office Building and later on that day used the rifle to commit suicide. It developed later

that his son had been arrested and charged with a sex crime and this just simply crushed the senator. As I remember, the arrest took place here in Washington.

The Evening Star this afternoon states that yesterday Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton conceded that he initiated the payment through the Nixon campaign and cleared it with Attorney General John N. Mitchell. This was the \$25,000 that was not reported and apparently violated the Maryland disclosure law. The contribution made to Mills in untraceable cash was the first record that Nixon campaign funds were used in behalf of a congressional candidate before the federal disclosure was effective. Morton described the money as a loan and said that he personally reimbursed the Nixon committee by working as a surrogate speaker in the President's 1972 campaign. Mills had stated this week that Colonel James L. Webster, his campaign manager, who was killed in a car crash last year advised him that spending approval and all reporting of this fund was being handled by a committee in Washington. In February of 1972, three of Representative Mills' aides were killed in a traffic accident in Anne Arundel County. Mills had denied now for several days that he had done anything wrong and

last night called the radio station near his home on the Eastern Shore reiterating his denials. He said that he was aware of the money but had been told that all spending approvals and all reporting were being handled by a committee in Washington.

Today the Justice Department in the second such move this week has asked a federal judge to delay granting partial legal immunity to the Watergate scandal figure John W. Dean III, former White House counsel. The Senate's Watergate Committee wants the immunity to gain Dean's testimony. Without it he is likely to invoke his Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination. Under the law, a federal judge cannot refuse an immunity request from the Senate. However, the Justice Department can delay the granting of immunity for a period up to thirty days giving it time to move on prosecution of the person for whom immunity is sought. It appears that they are now moving heaven and earth to place Dean in a position where he will not voluntarily testify because they are afraid of his testimony.

May 25, 1973

According to this morning's paper Representative Mills left seven notes.

A note pinned to his body stated that he had done nothing wrong but there is no way he can prove it, therefore this is the only way out. Other notes were left throughout the rooms at his home on the Eastern Shore.

Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton appeared on television several times yesterday explaining that the \$25,000 was simply borrowed from the Committee to Reelect President Nixon and had to be repaid. Morton said that former Attorney General Mitchell agreed to the loan and that Morton's services as a speaker throughout the campaign was enough to have cancelled the \$25,000.

U. S. Attorney Harold H. Titus announced here in Washington yesterday that an unidentified member of the criminal conspiracy to cover-up the Watergate affair will plead guilty and testify against others involved. The District Attorney predicted there would be comprehensive indictments within 60 to 90 days. These are additional indictments to those returned against the Watergate burglars.

In this country a great many of the people seem to lose control where money is concerned. Apparently this is not the situation in Great Britain.

For the second time in a number of years a sex-for-hire affair has claimed two of the leaders in the Cabinet and in the House of Lords. Lord Jellicoe, leader of the House of Lords, resigned his Cabinet post as Lord Privy Seal. In addition, Lord Lambton also resigned. Jellicoe was tied to a prostitute and Lambton was in the process of being blackmailed by a prostitute's boyfriend, who had compromising pictures of them. In another case several years ago, one of the leaders of the government also had prostitute trouble and he resigned.

President Nixon entertained the POWs and their wives and girlfriends at the White House last night. Some 1,300 people were present and in his speech to the POWs, President Nixon denounced the sources of government news leaks and challenged the federal bureaucracy to adopt a new sense of responsibility and dedication in protecting national security. He further said that he thought it was time in this country to quit making national heroes of those who steal secrets and publish them in newspapers. Of course, the President was referring to Ellsberg. During his speech he also said that certain measures had to be taken insofar as security is concerned and these measures assisted him in bringing to a close the war in Vietnam and he further

said that if these measures had not been taken the POWs would still be in Hanoi. He, in a roundabout way, attempted to justify some of the Watergate incidents without naming the Watergate or the incidents.

For several years I cluttered up my Journal with news stories and editorials from the Washington papers concerning a running battle which has been underway now for seven years concerning freeways and rapid transit. In fact, I placed too many articles and editorials in my Journal and for two years have just about stopped including this type of material. During the hearings on the District of Columbia budget for fiscal year 1974 I informed the District officials that I was very much against a \$6 million subsidy to be used for the operation of the bus system in Washington. For several years now we have subsidized the school children on the buses which I believe is good. For instance, in the bill now before my committee we have some \$4 million for school subsidy. The bus fare is now 40¢ and the child pays 10¢ with the District of Columbia taxpayers picking up the tab for the difference of 30¢. This is known as a school subsidy and I have been very much in favor of this subsidy now for several years. I want to see the children in Washington

educated and I sincerely believe that they should start teaching them to read and write. I said as much during the hearings and some of the articles carried my statement in the papers. In addition to the school subsidy, hints were made that there would be an additional \$6 million for the operation of the bus system. A little over \$100 million is being paid for the three bus systems which are being operated now by the Washington Area Metropolitan Transit Authority. This is the Authority that is building the rapid transit system. During the hearings before the Committee on the District of Columbia certain testimony was given which clearly indicated that no additional subsidy would be necessary and that the Authority could successfully operate the bus systems and make it pay. This was one of the gimmicks used to bring about the takeover of the bus systems by the Authority. I do not serve on the District of Columbia Committee but followed the testimony in the papers and from friends of mine on this committee. During the hearings on the budget for the District of Columbia I very frankly said that I was against this kind of a subsidy and just for a change the officials and those who brought this sale about should start telling the truth. Now the good old Washington Post in an editorial this morning entitled "Rep. Natcher's Bus

Subsidy Complaint" states as follows:

"Since more than a few Washingtonians know of Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.) as the congressman who nearly killed the Metro subway system, news that he is now angry about funding for the public bus system must sound extremely ominous. As reported by Washington Post staff writer Jack Eisen last week, Mr. Natcher has ruled out his support for a subsidy to pay operating losses of the Metrobus system--charging that Metro officials have not been "truthful or honorable" in their financial presentations to Congress.

There is no question that Mr. Natcher, as chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the District, has considerable influence over the fate of public transportation in this region. Certainly his opposition to a bus subsidy could spell serious trouble for Metrobus. The bus system will need subsidies to avoid raising its high fares, a fact that already has been recognized in the suburbs, where promises have been made to absorb half of the \$6 million sum mentioned by Mr. Natcher for the fiscal year beginning July 1. The District, too, will need to chip in.

But Mr. Natcher's main complaint--that local officials have been something

less than candid in past testimony about the needs of the bus system--is not without foundation. Even though Washingtonians may resent having their local officials lectured to by congressional overlords, the fact is that there has been a misunderstanding on Capitol Hill that needs clarification by Metro and by the city government.

The dispute involves testimony given by Metro and federal officials to congressional committees that were considering the bus-takeover legislation last August. Their testimony was interpreted as a promise to Congress that no subsidy would be needed. Indeed, it's easy to get that impression from the answers given at a joint hearing of the Senate and House District committees:

--John A. Volpe, then Secretary of Transportation, said "I would say that if they (Metro) gave (improved bus) service . . . that they could achieve possibly a break-even point. If there were a deficit, it would be very small . . ."

--Rep. Thomas G. Abernethy (D-Miss.) asked Mr. Volpe "if there is any intention or design set forth in this legislation which would authorize the subsidizing of fares either by the District government or the area government or

the federal government." Mr. Volpe replied, "There is not, sir." Mr. Abernethy continued: "There is none and such is not contemplated?" "No sir," Mr. Volpe responded

--Later, Mr. Abernethy asked Joseph L. Fisher, then Metro board chairman, "whether or not a subsidy would be necessary to successfully operate this (bus) facility." Mr. Fisher responded, "It is our intention to operate the buses and integrate them with Metro (the subway) as Metro comes in without subsidy."

Since then, Metro officials have said that a stopgap bus subsidy will be essential until the combined bus and rail transit system is able to pay its own way. This is what apparently enraged Mr. Natcher--and what needs to be explained. First, despite Mr. Volpe's good intentions in coming to the aid of Metro, his statement did not reflect the view of the system officials about the need for subsidy. In turn, Mr. Fisher's response focused on how the subway-bus system would operate--not on how the buses would be financed until the subway is completed.

The fact is that a subsidy is needed--and will be needed, even with a subway system--if bus fares are to remain reasonable. This is what Metro

officials should have said all along, and what city officials ought to be saying, too. The bus subsidy, if approved by the Congress, would be a city budget item--and the city budget, like it or not, is a responsibility of Mr. Natcher. Mr. Natcher doesn't like to be misled.

Having said as much, however, we believe that Mr. Natcher has made his point--and should recognize that the public bus system here must be subsidized. In fact, the debate should no longer be over whether a subsidy is needed to keep fares at their present levels, but whether the subsidies should be large enough to make fare reductions possible. Now that O. Roy Chalk and the other private bus owners have left, the opportunity for a forthright discussion of this course should not be lost in an attempt to placate Congress."

May 26, 1973

Our astronauts flew to a rendezvous yesterday with the crippled Sky Lab space station, 270 miles above the earth, but failed to repair defects which now may bring about a cancellation of this project. After failing to deploy a stuck solar panel on the Sky Lab workshop they then spent three hours trying to re-cock their command craft with the workshop. They finally succeeded in docking just before midnight but only after five unsuccessful tries.

The Peronists return to power in Argentina this week. Hector Campora was elected as President and he is a close personal friend and follower of former President John Juan Peron who is now in Spain.

Nixon's San Clemente house deal is up in the papers today and it now appears that one of his rich friends in Bronxville, New York who was the inventor of the aerosol spray valve loaned the President \$625,000 in 1969 to help him buy his San Clemente, California home. This man's name is Robert Abplanalp. It seems that stories were carried in the California papers that Nixon used campaign funds to buy this home with but he is now denying it through the White House Press Secretary, and the 29 acre tract of land which originally cost \$1,200,000 has been separated with the President retaining a small portion and his home. The White House says that the Nixon's used the money received from the sale of their New York apartment and a mortgage from a title insurance company to raise their part of the deal. This man Nixon is really in it up to his ears.

May 29, 1973

A three-man Washington partnership

has contracted to buy the San Diego Padres professional baseball team and expects to move it here in time to open the 1974 National League season in Robert F. Kennedy Stadium. This group, headed by food store executive Joseph B. Danzansky needs only to complete financial arrangements and gain approval of the National League before concluding the \$12 million transaction. The Washington Senators left here several years ago after losing a lot of money and for three years now we have not had a professional baseball team. I hope that the people support this new team so that it can stay with us for a while. We have the Washington Redskins football team and apparently they are very successful financially.

The Skylab astronauts have finally overcome a number of the problems concerning the Skylab mastership and plan on remaining in orbit for some 28 days. Skylab medical tests start today and experiments will get underway probing the effect of space on the heart of those in the Skylab.

Watergate prosecutors have told the Justice Department that there is justification for calling President Nixon to answer questions before the federal grand jury investigating the case. However, the prosecutors and

their superiors in the Justice Department including Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Peterson believe that the Constitution appears to preclude calling an incumbent president before a grand jury.

In response to this story White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Zeigler issued a statement in which he said that the story set forth in the papers reflects a shocking and irresponsible abuse of authority on the part of the federal prosecutors if, in fact, they made the statements attributed to them. Grand jury proceedings, Mr. Zeigler said, are by law secret and it is a violation of law to communicate information and allegations relating to the grand jury proceedings in this fashion. The White House, according to Zeigler, has asked Attorney General Richardson and will also ask special prosecutor Archibald Cox to investigate the circumstances of these anonymous charges against the President of the United States and to do so immediately.

The President is now assuming an attitude of righteousness and disdain and before too many days pass will shift position again according to developments of facts in the Watergate case. It would still be much better for President Nixon to make a full

statement as to what transpired regardless of how involved he is.

I read letters to the editor from time to time and since I am chairman of a right controversial subcommittee, some of these letters are right unusual to say the least. One appears in this morning's Washington Post entitled "New Red Menace" and this letter is as follows:

"America is faced with an entirely new Red Menace. It has nothing to do with the Russians or Communism. It revolves around government red tape, red lights and red ink. We are being buried under delays, defects and deficits.

Revenue sharing and our volunteer Army concept are two pending taxpayer disaster areas. Like Detroit, perhaps we should begin to recall some of our billion dollar federal programs. Many of them need repair, modernization or simplification before we all go broke. A classic example is the Washington Metro Subway System. This federal Edsel will probably cost around \$5 billion, if and when completed. It could qualify along with the Great Eastern Steamship of 1858, the Maginot Line and the SST for the "International Engineering Damfoolery Award." It is the wrong

system, in the wrong place, at the wrong time, and using the wrong technology. Underground subway systems are an outdated 1902 transportation concept. Like George Washington's canal barges, subways price themselves out of the market because of excessive "roadbed or right of way" costs and maintenance.

Instead of a subway, we should have taken some of our unemployed Space Age scientists and engineers and had them design or even invent (whatever happened to good old American Edisonian ingenuity?) an entirely new monorail, skyrail or monowire elevated transportation system. It would be simpler, cheaper and quicker to build and operate. With luck, the 98 mile underground Metro System might be fully operational around 1984. In the meantime, a simplified monorail system --running down the middle of Shirley Highway, for example--could save the taxpayer billions. By comparison, the Metro in view of its recently announced "underground cost overrun" of \$780 million, might very well die of inflation even before it is finished.

The Metro Subway is only one example of billion dollar government misspending. There are a dozen other programs that need simplification or modernization before we taxpayers drown in the federal ocean of red ink."

Sid Taylor
Research Director
National Taxpayers
Union

Washington.

May 30, 1973

Frederick G. LaRue, a top campaign aide to former Attorney General John N. Mitchell has stated that he paid about \$250,000 in cash to the Watergate conspirators for their silence. LaRue's statement implicates Mitchell, Herbert W. Kalmbach who was then the President's personal attorney and John W. Dean III then the President's White House counsel in the payoff scheme.

Phillip Berrigan, the Catholic priest who along with his brother, another priest, and Elizabeth McAlister have headed an anti-war movement for a number of years now and finally were indicted and served in prison. Phillip Berrigan and Sister Elizabeth McAlister celebrated a marriage ceremony four years ago and have considered themselves husband and wife ever since, according to the newspapers today. This comes as quite a surprise and, of course, violates all of the rules of the Catholic Church.

The Senate yesterday on a vote of

55 to 21 refused to kill an amendment which cuts off all funds for U. S. bombing of Cambodia and Laos. This is a stronger amendment than the one we adopted in the House and will now go to conference before it is brought back to the House for a final vote. I intend to cast the vote of my people for this amendment.

The Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday in a right controversial matter. By a 7 to 2 vote the Court held that radio and television broadcasters have been given journalistic disgression to deny access to the air waves to self-appointed editorial commentators. The decision delivered in an opinion by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger was a crushing defeat for a recent legal movement to open the communications media, first the broadcasters and next the newspapers, to more individuals and groups who wish to deliver their message in their own way. The Chief Justice said broadcasters are still governed by the fairness doctrine of the Federal Communications Commission to present balanced overall treatment of controversial issues but that the FCC is justified in refusing to order the sale of editorial advertisements.

May 31, 1973

One or two newspapers that know about this journal requested that I prepare a short statement concerning the contents of the journal which would be incorporated in a story. In addition, a short statement was requested concerning my voting record. A picture was taken the day that the statements were completed and in the picture of me which was taken in my office here in the Rayburn Building, I have the journal stacked in front of me on a small table and the certificates on my voting record directly behind me. The statements that I have prepared concerning the journal and my voting record are as follows:

"Shortly after my election I made it a point to meet all of the members of the U. S. House of Representatives. Several of them who had been Representatives for a number of years informed me that when first elected, they had intended keeping a journal to contain interesting happenings which had taken place in the Congress -- particularly such happenings as pertain to themselves. But, for some reason or other, their journals were never started, or, if started, never completed. I decided thereupon to keep a journal and at least once every week from my

first entry in these volumes I have endeavored to record events that I have witnessed or participated in as a Member of Congress.

In keeping this journal I was not motivated by a desire to produce a literary or historical document but it may be that in the years to come my children or grandchildren will find the events recorded of interest and benefit.

I was elected in a special election on August 1, 1953, and at the time of my election Congress was in adjournment, therefore, I was not sworn in officially until the first day of the Second Session of the 83rd Congress. This was on January 6, 1954. Beginning on January 6, 1954 I started this journal and today have twenty-eight bound volumes. There are 300 pages in each volume and this makes some 8,400 pages. On the spine is recorded -- Journal of William H. Natcher, Member of Congress, Second District of Kentucky, Volume XXVIII. This journal is typewritten on specially cut book-size sheets of fine bond paper and bound at my expense at the Government Printing Office. The first journal cost \$20.40 to bind and Volume XXVIII cost \$74. These are leather-bound volumes.

Every major piece of legislation

that has been before the Congress since I have been a Member is in this journal. Not just the title of the bill, but a detailed explanation showing the importance of the legislation or the reason why it is before Congress. All of the pressures and the outside influences, if any, are described in detail. The part that the President plays in the legislation, if any, and the part that the leadership takes in the legislation, if any. If it is a bill that develops into a partisan vote, then I describe and give the reasons.

Every major current event that has taken place in the world since January 6, 1954, is set forth in this journal. Six-day Israeli-Arab War. Twelve astronauts on the moon. Death and high-points of men like Churchill, Picasso and others. Assassination of President Kennedy, Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy. Suicides of the two House members that have taken place since I have been a Member, and of the Senator that took place during this time. Death of Presidents Johnson, Kennedy, Eisenhower and Truman with general statement of my opinion as to the leadership and the place these men will occupy in history. Shooting of George Wallace during the presidential primary. Death of Erle Stanley Gardner, the author of the Perry Mason

series and a man who wrote to me from time to time. Comments concerning over 2,000 letters from famous people who have written to me during my tenure in Congress, with these letters now contained in letterbooks. Discussion as to leadership on both sides of the aisle in the House and the Senate throughout the years that I have been a Member is also a part of this journal. If weak, I say so, and if attempting to do a good job, I also say this.

Major matters concerning my family are part of this journal. I have six little grandsons and one little granddaughter, and naturally I talk about them from time to time as well as my wife, my mother, and my two children.

Politics of the day is discussed in this journal and, of course, Water-gate will occupy page after page before it is completed.

Sometimes I dictate for my journal each day and at other times two or three times a week. Never have I let a week go by without placing something in my journal that I consider of importance.

This, in fact, is my Congressional Record. During general debate, speeches are made by Members that are real profound at times but when I read the

Record I find on occasions that most of the speech has been deleted. If everything remained in the Record then we would have a better understanding of just what transpired. Under the rules of the House, the Members have the right to revise and extend their remarks and this, of course, brings about many changes. I make no corrections in my journal. From time to time I make big predictions and go back six months or two years later and read in my journal just what I predicted and then realize that my prediction was not correct. I still make no corrections.

This is my journal and I express myself. I try to make it read so that it will be of interest to someone later on who reads it. I am not malicious in my stories that I record in the journal and if I believe that the President is wrong I say so, giving my reasons. I have disagreed with several of the Presidents on matters from time to time and have letters and correspondence to back up the statements that I made in my journal. From time to time I incorporate in my journal short, funny stories about something that has happened in Congress, or to me or to my family. I have a story in my journal which former Chairman Clarence Cannon told me which is of great interest. This story pertains to his service as

Administrative Assistant to Champ Clark at the time Mr. Cannon lost some papers that were of great concern at the convention which was taking place in Baltimore where the delegates could not decide between Woodrow Wilson and Champ Clark and at the close of the 37th ballot they adjourned for the weekend. What transpired over the weekend was the story that was incorporated and it is not only true but interesting. Throughout the journal I have stories concerning Members, and, in addition, every year or so I select a number of the Members in the House and the Senate and describe them in my journal -- not only those whom I consider outstanding on both sides of the aisle politically, but I describe some of the ones that are not in this category.

I have tried to keep this journal from being partisan. As a Democrat, of course, I have taken great pride in setting forth some of our accomplishments on our side of the aisle. As a Member of Congress I have had good friends on both sides of the aisle, and in some of my battles the roll call vote has proven this fact.

I have served now for 18 years as a member of the Committee on Appropriations. I serve on three subcommit-

tees -- the subcommittees that appropriate the money for the Departments of Labor-Health, Education and Welfare; the Department of Agriculture-Environmental and Consumer Protection Agencies; and I am chairman of the District of Columbia Budget subcommittee. Down through the years matters concerning welfare, health, education, District of Columbia, agriculture, and the new Environmental Protection Agency have been right controversial. As a member of the three subcommittees pertaining to these matters I have had quite a number of stories to tell in my journal. In addition I served on the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration during the year of 1958. John W. McCormack was chairman of the 13-member committee in the House and Lyndon B. Johnson, Majority Leader in the Senate was chairman of the 13-member committee of the Senate. We prepared and passed the law setting up the Space Agency and the Space Committee.

I served for ten years as a member of the Board of Visitors at the Military Academy. During this time I had a number of unusual experiences with men like General Omar Bradley, Robert Stevens of the Joe McCarthy-Stevens feud, and others.

I describe in this journal men like Brent Spence, of Kentucky, who served as chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee for a number of years and the only Member that I know anything about who never, under any circumstances, revised his remarks in the Congressional Record. The next day it read just exactly like he said it on the Floor.

I have served with a number of outstanding men -- men like Sam Rayburn, Tad Walters, Dan Reed, Joe Martin, Brent Spence, Carl Vinson, Martin Dies, Emanuel Celler, Dick Richards, Jere Cooper, Howard Smith, Alben W. Barkley, Richard Russell, George D. Aiken, and many others.

In my journal, I have discussed the Warren Court and am now discussing, somewhat in detail, Watergate, The Bobby Baker days, the Ezra Taft Benson days, the Charles Wilson days, the Abe Fortas days and John Foster Dulles days and many other events are set forth in this journal.

I have been fortunate since I have been a Member of Congress since I have never missed a day or a vote.

The greatest thing that has happened to me during my lifetime, next

to my marriage and the birth of my two children, was the day that I was elected as a Member to the Congress of the United States. I served as County Prosecutor and then I was District Prosecutor and all during this period of my life, I wanted to represent my Congressional District in the Congress. I respect and love the House of Representatives, and sincerely believe that it is the greatest legislative body in the world. Regardless of arguments and controversies, I try to express this in my journal because I know that time will correct matters which we complain about and we will continue returning to the premise that this is the greatest legislative body in the world.

One of the most exciting events that has happened since I have been a Member of Congress took place in the House Chamber. This was on March 1, 1954, when the Puerto Ricans shot five of my colleagues. Like all of the others who were in the Chamber at that time, I could not believe that these people were shooting at us and only thought that it must be fire crackers or something else. When Kenneth Roberts of Alabama, who was sitting two seats from me fell out in the aisle on his face, then I knew that we were confronted with real bullets.

Down through the years I have read other journals and diaries. For instance, I have read all of the Samuel Pepys volumes and have endeavored to obtain ideas since I started this journal as to how a good journal should be kept. I have obtained suggestions from a number of my newspaper friends and others who write well which has been of assistance to me in keeping my journal.

As far as I know, this is the only journal that is being kept in the House or the Senate. A number of Members in both bodies know about this journal and inquire as to how I have time to keep a journal. It seems that you never have time to do much of anything except carry out the duties of your office, but in this instance you simply take the time necessary.

I have enjoyed keeping this journal and believe that my children and grandchildren will someday enjoy reading just what I have said about my experiences while a Member of the Congress of the United States."

"Representative William H. Natcher, (D-Ky.), has never missed a vote since he has been a Member of Congress.

He was sworn in as a Member on

January 6, 1954. From January 6, 1954 up to today, May 29, 1973, there have been 3,138 roll call votes and this does not count several thousand quorum calls.

Other than Representative Natcher, no Member, since the beginning of the U. S. Congress up to the present time, has ever served in the House of Representatives or the Senate for seventeen consecutive years or longer from the time of their swearing-in without missing one or more votes. Natcher has completed nineteen years and is on his twentieth year. Representative Natcher knows full well that this is not the sole criteria for a Member of Congress, but he believes that every Member should stand up and be counted. At the close of ten years of Natcher's service, Ralph Roberts, the Clerk of the House, directed a letter to him setting forth the fact that, after a careful check of the voting record from the day he was sworn in on January 6, 1954, and for the following ten-year period, he had not missed a vote. Every year thereafter, the Clerk of the House has directed a letter to Natcher setting forth the fact that for that particular year just completed he never missed a vote.

Representative Natcher admits that

he has had a number of close calls but has been fortunate in being present every time that there was a vote in the House of Representatives from January 6, 1954 up to the present day."

The Japanese are more prosperous today than they have been at anytime since World War II. Under the laws of their country the wealthy Japanese are not permitted to take yen out of the country and since the wealthy businessmen in this country have over \$21 billion of American currency, they are now bringing this money back into this country and buying up land and interests in a number of the large businesses in America. I understand that a delegation was in Kentucky not long ago attempting to purchase some of the horse farms around Lexington using American dollars. I have heard of a number of cases where controlling interests in small sections of different areas of our country have been purchased with Japanese interests now in control.

It seems that President Nixon's former chief advisor, John D. Ehrlichman, on domestic affairs, now says that President Nixon personally ordered a White House meeting and instructed his aides to direct the Central Intelligence Agency to intervene in an FBI

investigation centered on the channelling through Mexico of \$100,000 in Republican political funds which were ultimately used to finance operations of his re-election committee including the Watergate break-in. This information was released by John L. McClellan of Arkansas, the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee after Ehrlichman's 2½ hour testimony behind closed doors.

A cutback of 40 percent has been ordered in B-72 bombing raids over Cambodia, according to information that I received today from the Pentagon. Up to this time the huge jets had been averaging 50 or 60 flights a day over the past three months.

Our old friend Sam Yorty of Los Angeles, California who served with us in the House for a number of years and while serving here mailed out over four million copies of one of his speeches to the people in California at a total cost to the government of \$119,000. This probably is the all time record and, of course, even though it might have been construed as legal, it still was wrong to take advantage of the franking privilege to this extent. Yorty, after leaving Congress, was elected mayor of Los Angeles and four years ago succeeded in defeating

Tom Bradley, a former black policeman and a member of the Los Angeles City Council. This time Bradley ran again for the office of mayor and in a smashing 97,000 vote victory over Yorty will become the first black mayor of the nation's third largest city.

June 1, 1973

We passed three health bills in the House yesterday and all of these bills were passed by overwhelming majorities. We passed one bill extending for one year twelve health programs, five of which President Nixon seeks to eliminate in his budget for fiscal year 1974. The vote on this bill was 372 to 1 with only Representative Philip M. Crane, Republican of Illinois, voting against the bill. Another health bill passed by 361 to 5. Another by 261 to 96 and now all of these bills go back to the White House for his approval or disapproval. If he vetoes these bills, we certainly should be in a position of overriding since the great majority of the members took a positive stand against the White House. All of this legislation pertains to the health of our people and why the President is attempting to cut here and still increase defense appropriations by \$6 billion is hard to

understand.

The FBI is now investigating a \$50,000 cash contribution to President Nixon's reelection committee by the dairy co-ops. The \$50,000 in \$100 bills was given to two Nixon committee aides in separate \$25,000 donations, the first on April 20, 1972 and the second in May of 1972. The subcommittee chairman on the dairy industry of the Committee on Agriculture in the House, Ed Jones of Tennessee, received an \$11,500 contribution and each member of his subcommittee received from \$3,500 to \$1,000 from the dairy co-ops. My good friend, Frank A. Stubblefield, received \$3,500 as a member of this subcommittee. We kidded our old friend Stubblefield considerably about the amount he received and the amount the chairman of his subcommittee received and Stubblefield was not disturbed at all. He just laughed and said that he was just checking to find out where the rest of his contribution was.

Not only the dairy subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture in the House but also our Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations in the House was right well taken care of. Every member of our subcommittee, and I serve on this one, with the exception of myself, my chairman, Jamie

Whitten of Mississippi and Bob Casey of Texas accepted contributions from the dairy co-ops.

Special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox has asked the Senate Select Committee investigating the Watergate affair to stop holding hearings on the grounds that the hearings are jeopardizing future trials. Cox's request, reportedly communicated to chief committee counsel Samuel Dash during a meeting between Cox and Dash Wednesday, was immediately turned down by Dash. According to our information Dash informed Mr. Cox that it would be impossible and that the hearings would continue. These hearings are televised and the committee room is crowded every day. You can see why some of those downtown want the Senate Select Committee to fold up and fade away.

Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr. said yesterday that documents that had been held by former White House counsel John W. Dean III would be a great shock to the American people if they were released. Ervin said that he interpreted the papers as being an effort or a plan to set up an operation to spy on the American people in general or at least on those who didn't agree with the Administration. The result of the operation according to the Senator

would be carried in a pipeline to the White House. Senator Ervin also said that those making this plan had the same mentality employed by the Gestapo in Nazi Germany. One of the reporters asked the Senator if anything in the documents implicated President Nixon in the Watergate and the Senator said that not so far as he knew of at this time.

Yesterday the Senate on a vote of 63 to 19 cut off all funds for bombing Cambodia and Laos.

The President is now in Reykjavik, Iceland meeting with French President Georges Pompidou hoping to solve some of the differences between our countries. It seems that they both agreed that Mr. Nixon's proposal to make this the year of Europe must be pursued and that work will go forward on a possible declaration of principles or an Atlantic charter. Matters concerning trade, NATO and a number of other problems are being discussed by the two leaders. President Nixon is really showing the strain of Watergate. In his most recent pictures, we see that he needs a haircut. This is quite a strain and I hope that in the process the office of president is not destroyed.

June 2, 1973

For a number of years now President Nixon has developed the habit of making remarks that later do not sound too good to him. I presume that this comes from being tired and highly nervous. On the way to Iceland to meet with Georges Pompidou, President Nixon was reminiscing about his first visit to Iceland in 1956 and his remarks were printed in the Iceland newspapers. He said that in 1956 American servicemen gave him a warm welcome at the Keflavik Air Base and he further stated that if you would pardon the expression, this was certainly a god-forsaken place. Some of the Icelandic officials answered the President through the press and one said that if the President thinks that God has forsaken Keflavik, he won't be surprised if Icelanders feel the United States also should forsake the base by pulling out its military force. Another government official said that Mr. Nixon's idea of God is very limited.

During the dinner for the POWs at the White House the President in his speech in a jocular manner advised those that were single and unaccompanied by lady friends to be extremely careful while they were in Washington because if they attended dinners no telling what kind of a dog they would be seated

next to. The women here in Washington and especially the social queens and butterflies really took off after the President. A number of them maintain that the male dogs that they had to sit next to at a lot of the dinners were simply too much and the President should stop criticizing the women companions who in most instances were seated and not given the right to choose their own partners.

Prime Minister George Papadopoulos yesterday abolished the Greek monarchy with a charge that exiled King Constantine had masterminded an unsuccessful coup attempt against the military government last week. He declared Greece a republic and named himself as its first president. Greece has had no parliament since the military coup in March 1967 which established the present regime. The King and Queen left Greece at that time and have been living in France and England.

Queen Elizabeth has announced the engagement of her daughter Princess Anne, 22, and Lieutenant Mark Phillips, 24. This announcement replaced the government's sex scandal which has appeared on all of the front pages of the British newspapers during the past few days. The wedding is expected to be the most spectacular to be seen in

Britain in many years. The 24-year-old soldier, horseman and commoner, the descendant of a coal miner, and the Princess will marry during the month of November. It is believed in England this month was selected because the Queen celebrates her 26th wedding anniversary during that month.

June 4, 1973

Bernstein and Woodward, the two Washington Post staff writers, are really at it again. In bold headlines in the Washington Post yesterday we see that Dean alleges that Nixon knew of the cover-up plan. In this long article you find nine instances of pure unadulterated guessing and simply fitting the crossword pieces into the overall puzzel in a careful, calculated way and so far with all of their guessing these two men have been guessing right. In this article for instance a statement is made that Dean has no documentary evidence to support his charges and then the paragraph concludes with--the sources said. The next paragraph begins with the statement--Dean, the sources reported--and goes on to make certain allegations concerning the Watergate. This is one system of reporting and, of course, it is permissible in the Washington Post. I do not condone Nixon's action or any of

those involved and believe that all who are guilty must be punished. At the same time this is a very unfair system to use by one of the large newspapers in this country.

Two gunmen believed to be members of a radical leftist guerrilla group Saturday shot to death a U. S. Army officer assigned as an advisor to work with Iran's armed forces. The victim was Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Hawkins of Plymouth, Indiana. He is the first American killed in Iran since the leftists began their campaign of terror.

In going back to the Washington Post story which was carried in yesterday's paper concerning Dean's allegations that he discussed aspects of the Watergate cover-up with President Nixon or in Mr. Nixon's presence on at least 35 occasions between January and April of this year, the White House immediately issued a denial. The White House said that the story carried in the Post and the New York Times appeared to be part of a careful coordinated strategy by an individual or individuals determined to prosecute a case against the President in the press using innuendo, distortion of fact and outright falsehood. The denial further stated that this manipulation of the press involves an unprecedented assault

on judicial and administrative due process and its objective stated in the simplest terms is to destroy the President.

I still believe that President Nixon should hold a press conference and make a full and complete story concerning Watergate. If he decides against a press conference, then he should appear before the Senate Investigating Committee.

At noon today I heard another right cute story concerning Champ Clark. A number of us were sitting in the private dining room eating lunch and one of the members was telling me about reading in the Richmond and Norfolk, Virginia newspapers this past weekend stories concerning my journal. He said he especially enjoyed the little story concerning Mr. Clark and Mr. Cannon. Bill Hungate, one of our representatives from Missouri was sitting at the table and he told us that during the past few months he had purchased the old Champ Clark home place Honey Shuck, in Bowling Green, Missouri. The town of Bowling Green has now changed the name of the street to Champ Clark Avenue and Representative Hungate hopes to make a museum out of the old Champ Clark home place. He also said that he had read a story about my journal

in one of the Missouri papers and he asked me if I knew that Francis Kane, a resident of Washington, D.C. and a member of the Armory Board worked for Champ Clark for a number of years as an office boy. I know Mr. Kane and have met with him on two or three occasions concerning matters pertaining to the District of Columbia Armory Board. It seems that in the old days when Mr. Kane was working in Mr. Clark's office he seemed to have trouble paying his debts. It appeared each month that his salary check was just barely enough to pay his debts and Mr. Clark had difficulty in seeing that all of his debts were paid. After a while Mr. Clark asked Mr. Kane to take charge of his bank account and to deposit his check and to pay the bills each month. According to Representative Hungate, Mr. Kane really struggled and struggled to make ends meet.

It is a little unusual that Champ Clark who was born in Anderson County, Kentucky in my district visited in Bowling Green, Kentucky and lived in Bowling Green, Missouri where he died. He visited his favorite cousin, Mrs. Elizabeth Beauchamp Cuthbertson, who lived in Bowling Green, Kentucky for many years and Mr. Cannon told me on more than one occasion that he had been to Bowling Green, Kentucky with Mr.

Clark and they had stopped over on the way to Florida to spend the night with Mr. Clark's favorite cousin, Mrs. Cuthbertson. Mrs. Cuthbertson was Virginia's aunt.

June 5, 1973

I may have lost just a little faith in Archibald Cox. He is the special prosecutor named by the Attorney General to investigate the Watergate case. Yesterday Cox urged the Senate Investigating Committee to suspend hearings for three months. This would close down the televising of the program which has been underway. Mr. Cox warned that all major guilty parties could go unpunished as the result of the publicity from the hearing. Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities quickly rejected the request. Three other committee members supported him and the hearings are scheduled to resume at 10:00 a.m. today. Senator Ervin said that he did not accept the suggestion of the prosecutor that the Senate investigation will impede the search for truth. I agree with this statement.

The American dollar's exchange value against the West German mark fell to an all-time low yesterday while

the price of gold rose to a record high of \$123.50 an ounce on the London market. The only thing that seems certain was that the dollar despite the 10 percent devaluation and other adjustments in February and March was weakening at a rate that could become alarming if it continues unchecked.

President Nixon has just returned from Iceland where he attended a conference with Georges Pompidou. Apparently the talks were successful and our relations with France may improve. In today's paper appears an article that the French Press has issued stories to the effect that President Pompidou is suffering from cancer and that he may have been treated with cobalt rays. According to the Press, he is suffering from multiple myeloma, an incurable bone marrow cancer. One doctor said that it normally kills in six months to two years. A number of French papers are demanding that Pompidou issue a statement concerning his health.

The New York City mayor's race has really received publicity during the past seven months. The primary was held yesterday and veteran New York City accountant Abraham David Beame finished first in the four-man primary for the Democratic nomination

for mayor but he failed to win forty percent of the vote which means he will have a runoff and will be faced by second place finisher Congressman Herman Badillo. This runoff will take place in three weeks. Badillo is the first Puerto Rican elected a member to Congress and jumped from last place in the race up to second place. Another congressman from New York City, a man by the name of Biaggi, a former highly decorated police officer in New York City, was the front runner for several months and in fact was in the lead up until certain of his activities were exposed at the time he appeared before a special grand jury investigating certain matters pertaining to crime in New York City. Biaggi maintained that he had not taken the Fifth Amendment at the time of the investigation which was before he was elected to Congress but upon producing the grand jury notes his opponents showed that he had taken the Fifth Amendment during the grand jury investigation on a number of occasions. This was just enough to shoot his candidacy out of the water and the fact that he ran third was a little unusual. The front runner is a Jew. The man in second place is a Puerto Rican. Biaggi is an Italian and Albert H. Blumenthal, the fourth place candidate, is a Jew.

June 6, 1973

Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell gave his specific approval to plans to bug the Democrat's Watergate Headquarters according to information that former presidential deputy John D. Ehrlichman says he received this spring from two other former White House aides. In a sworn deposition released yesterday Ehrlichman quoted Jeb Magruder, a former presidential assistant and deputy manager of the President's reelection campaign as saying that Mitchell gave his oral approval to the bugging operation. Ehrlichman also quoted John W. Dean III then the counsel to the President as saying that Mitchell gave written approval to the bugging plans and selected the Watergate and two additional sites to be placed under electronic surveillance. These depositions were taken in the lawsuit that the Democratic National Committee filed against a number of the President's assistants and those charged in the Watergate burglary. These depositions were released yesterday and certainly do not agree with Mitchell's statements that he has made now for weeks that each time when the bugging was mentioned to him he turned it down.

It may be that the American dollar is going through the third devaluation. Yesterday our dollar plunged to a new low and gold was selling on the London market at \$126 an ounce.

The White House reversed itself yesterday and said that it was considering making logs of the President's telephone conversations and meetings with deposed counsel John W. Dean III available to Watergate prosecutors. Dean maintains that on some thirty-odd occasions the President discussed with him and others the Watergate affair and participated in the cover-up of this affair hoping that those who bugged and were later arrested and convicted would plead guilty saying nothing and serve out their sentences with the understanding that they would receive money for doing so.

It has now reached the point where it looks like all of those connected with the President in this case are now trying to save themselves and the President is having to shift from day to day his position and to clarify statements previously made.

It is now definite that there is no easy way out in the Watergate case. Regardless of the outcome the President and this Administration will be

in serious trouble in our country and abroad until this term is over.

We are now in conference with the Senate on the Second Supplemental Appropriation bill for fiscal year 1973. We hold our conferences in the old Supreme Court Chamber on the second floor of the Capitol. This is a beautiful old room and in this room the Supreme Court met until their building was completed in 1935. Before the new wings were constructed on the Capitol Building the Senate at one time met in this room and when the Senate met in the room the Supreme Court Chamber was directly under this room on the first floor. The gallery is walled in now with temporary panelling but the statues of the old Chief Justices still are in their niches around the wall and the room extends up to the skylight which is the top of this section of the Capitol. When we first enter this room for our conferences it is just as quiet and peaceful and you can very easily imagine that you are back in the old days when Chief Justice Marshall was presiding over the court. Within a few minutes after the conference starts you would think that you were at a carnival operating at full blast. Especially does this apply on the supplemental where we have over \$800

million worth of increases in the Senate and where the Senate placed an amendment in the bill much stronger than the House's amendment concerning the bombing in Cambodia.

Republican Governor William T. Cahill of New Jersey was defeated in a landslide last night in his bid for his party's renomination. Cahill was a former member of the House and served with us for a number of years. He was defeated by Representative Charles W. Sandman, Jr., presently a Member of Congress who has tried four times to win the Republican nomination. Cahill beat Sandman by only 14,000 votes in 1969. Cahill apparently had his own Watergate because the three men who engineered his 1969 victory over Sandman have either been convicted or indicted for wrong doing in connection with that election and with other matters in his administration.

June 7, 1973

President Nixon has talked my old friend Mel Laird into coming into the White House as his chief domestic advisor and General Alexander Haig who was drafted by the President after Ehrlichman and Haldeman resigned is resigning his commission in the Army and is staying on as one of the

President's advisors and assistants. Mel Laird is an able man and for a period of twenty years was a Member of Congress. He was a member of our Committee on Appropriations and is one of my good friends. The President talked him into accepting the assignment as Secretary of Defense and he resigned his House seat and during the first Nixon term served as Secretary of Defense. He made a good Secretary and I am sorry to say that he is now going back into the White House and especially during this Watergate case.

The House yesterday after two days of general debate rejected a narrow expansion of the minimum wage law and then passed a bill that would raise the \$1.60 hourly minimum for most covered workers to \$2.20 after one year and broadened its coverage. By a vote of 287 to 130 the bill was sent to the Senate where similar action is expected. By a vote of 218 to 199 the House defeated the Erlenborn substitute that would have stretched out the increase over two or three years and would not have extended coverage to any more workers.

Last year an almost identical Republican substitute was adopted by the House 217 to 191 and the bill later died when the House refused to send

the bill to conference when the House conferees failed to agree to maintain the position of the House.

Hugh W. Sloan, Jr., the former Nixon campaign treasurer, testified yesterday before the Senate Investigating Committee that he told federal prosecutors last July that top Nixon reelection committee officials attempted to persuade him to commit perjury and cover up cash payments made to the Watergate bugging team.

The polls show Nixon's popularity at its lowest point since he has been President. This is the lowest ebb to date and has declined 24 percentage points from the highpoint which was in late January of this year. Today only 44 percent of the people approve of the President's actions and his popularity may go down still further before this Watergate affair is over.

The Agriculture Act of 1973 is now before the Senate. The present agriculture program expires this year and new legislation is necessary. During general debate on the bill an amendment was offered by Senator Phillip Hart of Michigan which stripped from the farm bill controversial dairy provisions which critics have said would give dairy cooperatives a virtual

monopoly and amount to legalized price fixing. I understand that Senator Walter Huddleston voted for the Hart amendment.

A number of my friends serving on the Agriculture Committee in the House and the Senate as well as the majority of the members on the Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations placed themselves in a right embarrassing position by accepting thousands of dollars in campaign contributions from the dairy co-ops. There has been so much publicity over the amounts given and since the suit was filed in federal court demanding a full accounting by the dairy co-ops, the bill as reported out by the Senate Agriculture Committee was really under attack from the standpoint of the dairy provision in the bill. The provision eliminated by the Hart amendment provided for a legalized standby pool arrangement and further provided for the fixing of minimum prices not only of milk and milk products but also of services like laboratory work and refrigeration performed by the co-ops and by independent producers. Another right unusual part of this section of the bill went so far as to require non-member producers to pay a prorata share of the cost of services performed by the co-ops which might have had a

market-wide benefit. This really placed the co-ops in charge and they were receiving back support as a result of the \$½ million scattered around in campaign contributions. Regardless of how meritorious some of the provisions in the bill are concerning the dairy industry this section of the bill will really be under intensive scrutiny. I hope they resolve this matter before it reaches the House so that we are not immediately bracketed in a co-op or an anti-co-op control group. Sometimes it just pays to vote against the bill or major portions when a situation arises such as this dairy matter. I know that the American farmer who produces milk and dairy products is not in favor of the dairy co-op control that we have witnessed now for some time.

Clarence Marion Kelly, the 61-year-old police chief of Kansas City, Missouri is President Nixon's choice to become permanent director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Kelly served 21 years with the FBI before returning to his hometown in 1961 to become its police chief. After J. Edgar Hoover's control for so long over the FBI very few people believed that Mr. Gray, the acting director, who failed to be confirmed would ever be able to take over the assignment

and operate as Mr. Hoover. In fact, I guess the Hoover days are over. Confirmation hearings will be used as a forum for debate on legislation to limit the FBI director's term of office and further for the opportunity to find out just exactly how Mr. Kelly feels about a lot of the Hoover procedures and especially as to wiretaps, secret investigations and files on Members of Congress, important public figures generally and quite a few other matters. Of course, at one time Mr. Hoover reached the point where he was really under the control of no agency of the federal government or individuals including the President. In my opinion, no future director should ever acquire or be permitted to take unto himself such rights.

I do hope that the Watergate will soon be over because with all of our problems, domestic and foreign, we need to get this government underway again.

June 8, 1973

Two of the astronauts in the space lab that is now orbiting the earth succeeded yesterday in walking in outer space accomplishing a work mission which will probably permit the project to continue on for the full 28 or 30 days.

These two men succeeded in freeing the solar panel that had been jammed against their orbiting space station for the last three weeks. This took place at the time of takeoff at Cape Kennedy. These men, fully suited, worked 270 miles above the earth for almost four hours under very difficult conditions in cutting away a strip of aluminum that had left the 30-foot long solar wing useless for generating electricity from sunlight. The jammed panel had begun to pose a serious threat to the future of the \$2.6 billion Skylab program.

Wholesale prices were up 2 percent in May and unless something is done to hold prices down somewhat legislation may have to be introduced forcing the prices down. The Economic Stabilization Act which we passed several years ago is really not being used by the Administration and Phase III under which we are now operating is certainly anything but successful. Wholesale prices have now risen at a 23.4 percent annual rate over the last three months.

Fred Reardon, Jr. and Wendy, his wife, were in California several days ago. Fred is my brother-in-law and is Virginia's only brother. He is a doctor and his wife is also a doctor. In attending a medical meeting in

California they had an opportunity to stop by Mill Valley, California where four of my favorite people live. They visited with Virginia Jane and Louise. Chris was out playing baseball and Mike, of course, was at work. They only had a few minutes to visit but were very much impressed with Virginia Jane. She is our only granddaughter and as I have said before in this journal they did not make a mistake in naming her Virginia.

June 9, 1973

One of the stories concerning my journal appeared in the June 7, 1973 issue of the Louisville Courier-Journal. The article was entitled "Congressional Journal--Natcher's Meticulous Account Of House Years Is For Posterity". This article is as follows:

"What may be the longest, most thorough, "insider's look at Congress" written in recent history probably will never be read by more than a handful of people.

The 8,400-page study, impressively bound in 28 volumes, take the reader behind the scenes, into the cloakhalls and smoke-filled rooms, to give an intriguing look at Lyndon B. Johnson, John F. Kennedy, Sam Rayburn, Alben W. Barkley, and a host of other greats and neargreats.

It tells how a careless assistant may have lost the presidency for his boss; what it feels like to be shot at on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives; and how wheeler-dealers have influenced legislation for the last 20 years.

The volumes pull no punches, according to their author. But unfortunately, only a few members of the family of Rep. William H. Natcher, D-Bowling Green, will ever read them.

The volumes are Natcher's personal journal of more than 19 years in Congress. They're not for publication, he says.

'In keeping this journal I was not motivated by a desire to produce a literary or historical document,' he explains. 'But it may be that in years to come my children or grandchildren will find the events recorded of interest and benefit.'

Natcher made his first journal entry on Jan. 6, 1954, the day he was sworn into office. He had won the seat from his South-Central Kentucky district in a special election the previous August, fulfilling a lifelong dream.

'It was the greatest thing that has happened to me during my lifetime, next to my marriage and the birth of my two children,' he recalls.

Natcher made it a point to meet every member of the House during his early weeks in Washington. Several older representatives told him they regretted not keeping a record of their activities in Congress.

Natcher vowed he wouldn't make the same mistake. And today he has what he calls the only such journal in Congress.

The Journal isn't a diary. Natcher writes only when he thinks he has something to say for history. But he has never missed making at least one entry a week, and most often two, three or four.

He dictates his observations to a secretary without notes. He insists that they be typewritten with blue ribbon on specially cut book-size sheets of fine bond paper and bound in leather at the Government Printing Office. He foots the bill. The first journal cost \$20.40; the last--volume 28--\$74.

Although he won't let reporters read the journal, he says it contains commentary on every 'major piece of legislation' that has come before Congress the last 19 years, including 'all of the pressures and outside influences'... 'the part the President plays in it'... and the part of the party leadership.'

He also comments on trips back home to his 2nd Congressional District; his family; all major world events; and on the life and times of men like Winston Churchill, Picasso, and Erle Stanley Gardner, the mystery writer, a Natcher favorite.

Currently, the Watergate scandal, the "Battle of the Budget" between Congress and the President, and the Nixon Administration's attempts to cut programs enacted by Congress are receiving special attention in the journal.

Perhaps the most intriguing parts of the journal, however, deal with Natcher's comments on fellow members of Congress and their leaders. The Bowling Green Democrat says he selects a few for special attention each year--'not only those who I consider outstanding on both sides of the aisle politically, but I describe some of the ones that are not in this category.'

Noncontroversial Approach

'If they're weak, I say so, and if they're attempting to do a good job, I also say this,' he says.

As a senior member of the influential House Appropriations Committee, Natcher has ample opportunity to observe most of

of Congress' movers and shakers. But he says he isn't 'malicious in my stories' and his comments aren't likely to be as controversial as those made by Rep. Donald Riegle, a young Michigan congressman, whose short diary, 'O Congress,' became a best seller last year.

Moreover, Natcher, at 63, brings a different perspective to his task.

'I respect and love the House of Representatives,' he says. 'I sincerely believe that it is the greatest legislative body in the world.'

Natcher, who has never missed a rollcall vote, takes special care that the journal is interesting and reasonable. He has read all of Samuel Pepys' journals, looking for pointers, and occasionally he goes back through his pages to see how to improve his storytelling ability.

He says he laces the pages with short, funny stories. One favorite, he says, deals with how former House Appropriations Committee Chairman Clarence Cannon lost a crucial file on the Texas delegation to the 1912 Democratic convention while the convention was deadlocked between his boss, Champ Clark, and Woodrow Wilson.

As Natcher related it to this reporter, Cannon left the file, which contained inside dope on all members of the delegation, on a streetcar while enroute to a strategy session with Clark. Clark tried to make do without it, but the next day, without information on how to sway them, the Texans switched their support to Wilson, and Clark lost the nomination.

'The chairman always said, 'I had the presidency in the palm of my hand and I let it slip through my fingers,' Natcher recalls.

He says the most hair-raising episode in his career occurred on March 1, 1954, when Puerto Ricans shot five of his colleagues on the House floor.

'Like all of the others who were in the chamber at that time, I could not believe that these people were shooting at us and only thought that it must be firecrackers or something else,' he says.

'But when Kenneth Roberts, of Alabama, who was sitting two seats from me, fell in the aisle on his face, then I knew that we were confronted with real bullets.'"

June 11, 1973

An article appeared on June 10th in the Sunday Star and Washington News entitled "Natcher: A Diarist". This article is as follows:

"He signs his letters "William H. Natcher, M. C.," a common enough closing for communications from a U. S. representative.

But to the Kentucky Democrat who often seems like an untitled czar of District affairs, that modest "member of Congress" abbreviation is comforting proof of the fulfillment of a lifelong dream.

For as long as he can remember, Natcher's sole professional ambition has been "to represent my congressional district" in the House.

"I respect and love the House of Representatives and sincerely believe it is the greatest legislative body in the world," he said recently.

For almost 20 years now, the courtly, reserved Kentuckian has kept his own version of the Congressional Record --a meticulous personal journal of events in Congress and the nation, along with his view of them.

It is, as far as Natcher knows, the only continuing intimate diary of life on "the Hill" maintained by any member.

He began it on January 6, 1954, the day he took his seat in Congress after winning a special election the preceding August, and his journal now fills 28 volumes.

Typed on specially cut book-sized bond paper, each volume has been bound in leather by the Government Printing Office at Natcher's own expense.

A fiscal conservative who as chairman of the House District Appropriations subcommittee often complains about the rising cost of city government, Natcher ruefully admits the binding costs of his journal have skyrocketed too.

The first volume, he said, cost \$20.40 to bind; the most recent one cost \$74.

He insists he has no plans to publish the journal for its historical or literary value, but hopes that "in the years to come my children or grandchildren will find the events recorded of interest and benefit."

Methodical in all that he does,

Natcher has gone to considerable pains over the years to learn "how a good journal should be kept." He has, for example, read the million or so pages of the celebrated 17th century diaries of Samuel Pepys.

Like Pepys, Natcher has included far more in his journals than the bare-bones account of passing events.

The journals, he said, include a detailed description of every piece of legislation that has been before Congress over the past two decades, along with the "pressures and the outside influences, if any" which were brought to bear in connection with each bill.

"During general debate, speeches are made by members that are real profound at times, but when I read the (Congressional) Record I find on occasions that most of the speech has been deleted," he said.

One of the most exciting, and frightening, moments in the House occurred on March 1, 1954, when a group of Puerto Ricans shot five of his colleagues on the House floor, Natcher said.

"Like all of the others who were in the chamber at that time, I could not

believe these people were shooting at us," he said. "I thought it must be firecrackers or something else.

"When Kenneth Roberts of Alabama, who was sitting two seats from me, fell out in the aisle on his face, then I knew that we were confronted with real bullets," he said.

Natcher's journals also cover all major world events since January 6, 1954, along with purely personal matters concerning his own family.

There are comments on more than 2,000 letters "from famous people who have written to me during my tenure in Congress" and analyses of House and Senate leaders, both past and present.

"If weak, I say so, and if attempting to do a good job (his ultimate accolade), I also say this," Natcher said.

"It seems you never have time to do much of anything except carry out the duties of your office, but in this instance you simply take the time necessary," Natcher said."

Secretariat won the Belmont Stakes Saturday and this may be the greatest horse of the 20th century. He set a

track record of 2:24 and he won the Kentucky Derby setting a record of 1:59 2/5. Many observers believe that this Triple Crown winner who also won the Preakness set a new record of 1:53 2/5. Although he was officially credited with 1:54 2/5 many believe that it should have been 1:53 2/5. Meadow Stable's "Big Red II" became the ninth winner of the Triple Crown. The first since Citation in 1948. This horse was syndicated for a little over \$6 million before the Derby and again I say that this may be the all-time racer of the 20th century. Up to this time a number of horses have had wonderful records including Man Of War. Secretariat won the Belmont leading the field by 31 lengths.

My old friend Mel Laird has finally agreed to go into the White House as President Nixon's domestic program assistant. In yesterday's newspapers a number of columnists were very critical of Laird. They called him a political trickster and used many other expressions which surprised me.

During the past week there were signs that public interest in the Watergate affair might be flagging. For the first time the television networks rotated their coverage of the Senate hearings but the all day sessions

were still there to see. Newspapers began printing letters complaining of the papers being devoted to the story but continued to print the story in full. The overlapping sometimes conflicting responsibilities of the federal prosecutors and the Senate committee investigating the case had to be decided in court. The federal judge will hand down his decision either today or tomorrow and judging from comments that he made at the close of the hearings urging that the Senate committee stop investigating until after the federal courts completed their action clearly indicates that he will refuse to stop the Senate committee from continuing its investigation.

If President Nixon comes out of this one just slightly scared, he will be fortunate.

Another try at discussing impeachment of President Nixon has been scheduled in the House for Tuesday. Three hours of special orders have been reserved by Representatives Bella S. Abzug, Democrat of New York, Yvonne Burke, Democrat of California, Ronald V. Dellums, Democrat of California, Parren Mitchell, Democrat of Maryland, Pat Schroeder, Democrat of Colorado and Pete Stark, Democrat of California. An attempt to discuss impeachment last

Wednesday was blocked when a Republican member objected to the lack of a quorum. This quorum call caught 279 members away from the Hill. We had the minimum wage bill up and after it passed special orders started. I had a feeling that maybe McCloskey's special order would bring on a quorum call and I was in my office when the bell sounded. A quorum was not present and then a motion to adjourn was made and this brought on another roll call vote. Some 274 were absent on the motion to adjourn. A quorum was not present on the motion to adjourn but the majority voted against adjournment. Finally Representative McCloskey stood up and made the motion that the House adjourn and we adjourned. This could have been a close call for me on my voting record.

Representative John Anderson, Republican of Illinois, said on Saturday of last week that he believed the telephone in his Maryland home was tapped in 1969. During this period of time although he was chairman of the Republican Caucus in the House he was in disagreement with the President over a number of matters. After he made his announcement he and his wife appeared on television and she emphatically stated that she believed their telephone had been tapped for a long time.

When a great many large corporations together with the White House and the Mudge law firm of New York City entered into the freeway-rapid transit fight and especially on the last Giaimo vote, I not only believed but knew that my telephone in my apartment had been tapped. It was tapped to the extent that when I made long distance calls to my home in Kentucky I could hear the clicking sound which must be present in compliance with the telephone company's order that even though the tapping takes place there must be an indicator giving some warning that the phone is tapped. This did not concern me then and it does not concern me now because I transact no business by telephone or otherwise that is not according to the way I carry out my duties as a Member of Congress. I have had no fear from the tapping of the telephone and am not at all surprised judging from a lot of other things that I have heard from this present Administration.

June 13, 1973

I present my bill on the District of Columbia budget today. The overall amount that will be available under this new budget for fiscal year 1974 will be \$1,207,298,800. \$826,001,000 is for operating expenses; \$138,178,000

for Capital Outlay; and \$187,450,000 for federal payment. When you add on the \$232,784,100 for federal grants you then reach the overall total indicated above. With only 748,000 people living in the District of Columbia this is a right sizeable budget. The District of Columbia owes the U. S. Treasury \$970 million for funds borrowed for Capital Outlay and for other services in the general fund. We carry in this bill \$39,633,000 debt retire money. There are 38,965 employees in the District government. At the present time, we have 116,000 on welfare and it is anticipated that this figure will be increased to 120,000 during the fiscal year 1974. This is about one out of every seven people in our nation's capital. The school population at the present time is 140,700. It is anticipated that population will be 136,300 in the 1974 fiscal year. This is a decrease of about 4,000 a year. The people are simply leaving Washington, D. C. It cost \$533,682.30 to restore the window panes broken out by vandals. 29,709 panes were broken out. We have three colleges now in the District of Columbia under the control of the District government and all three of them are in trouble. Indictments were returned against the dean of the Department of Education of the Federal City College and against his assistant.

These two men are charged with embezzling about \$1 million in federal funds appropriated to this college.

Former Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans testified before the Watergate Senate Investigating Committee yesterday and denied that he had any knowledge of any breakins, espionage, sabotage or cover-ups during the last presidential campaign. However, he testified that last June he gave Mr. Nixon's personal lawyer \$75,000 of campaign money that investigators later said was used to buy the silence of the Watergate conspirators. The front page of the Washington Post is simply covered with Watergate stories today. The Stans story appears on this page along with a story concerning former White House counsel John W. Dean III who refused to testify before a federal grand jury yesterday and said that he would testify before the Senate Investigating Committee. Another story stated that the federal prosecutors have a one-page memo addressed to former White House domestic affairs advisor John D. Ehrlichman that described in detail the plans to burglarize the office of Pentagon Papers defendant Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. Another story states that a former Nixon campaign official told Senate investigators yesterday that the

President's reelection unit had received copies of documents taken from Senator Edmund Muskie's presidential campaign and had turned them over to nationally syndicated columnists Roland Evans and Robert Novak.

June 14, 1973

For several weeks now I have believed that President Nixon would make a number of moves to direct the attention of the people away from Watergate. The Watergate affair is now serious and there is really no telling how far it will go before it is over. The President has invited Brezhnev to come from the Soviet Union to pay an official visit to Washington hoping, of course, that some moves will be made concerning trade and other matters that will meet with the approval of the American people and while he is here there will be many pictures taken and every effort will be made to direct the spotlight on this meeting and visit. Hoping that the spotlight will come off of Watergate.

In addition, last night on television the President, in a very dignified manner, said that Phase III of the Economic Stabilization Act was not working and that he was immediately placing into effect Phase IV which would fix all prices back to the first

eight days of June. This day is June 14th and during the first eight days of June the prices were much too high and selecting this date, of course, is nothing but subterfuge. In listening to the President you would have thought that he was really making a move to bring inflation and the high cost of living under control. He concluded and within a few minutes thereafter the news commentators on all of the networks gave their interpretations of just what the President had said and what effect, if any, the new Phase IV would have concerning controlling prices. Their views were just about the views that I believe the majority of our people will take concerning this move. Here again the President is trying to take the heat off of the Watergate affair. Instead of placing into effect wage and price controls as provided for under the law that we passed two years ago he is simply playing around with this matter. Our people are suffering as a result of his apparent indifference and the new Phase IV program which he placed into effect last night will only last for sixty days according to his statement. At least it will last long enough that the Washington Post will have to begin today in placing the price of its newspaper back to ten cents. Beginning on Monday of this week this newspaper

had upped its price from ten to fifteen cents. This must be right disturbing to the Washington Post because they, of course, have been right on the President's heels now for months. A cartoon appears in today's Washington Post showing Brezhnev surrounded by Russian advisors in this country and with the statement carried above the cartoon that under no circumstances should he ask President Nixon if the people in this country furnished the money to purchase his magnificent San Clemente estate. For weeks now the papers in California and here in Washington have carried stories to the effect that the million plus dollars required to purchase this land and home was made in some kind of a mortgage deal agreement and then later some of the land was sold off with Nixon acquiring his home and a right sizeable tract of land at a very small cost. I have my doubts if Nixon has any money invested up to this time in this property and I presume that the California papers are right that this is a campaign fund transaction which will net the President about \$1 million.

I have also believed that the old Nixon would appear when the pressure went on from Watergate and apparently it has. Eight governors who are Democrats in this country have within the

last sixty days been notified by the Internal Revenue Service that their personal records for the past five years will be audited and in the case of Governor Gilligan of Ohio according to my information, the IRS is really giving him a hard time. In addition, I was advised today that investigative teams have been set up here in Washington to investigate a great many of the political campaigns of November last year where the Democrats won and these teams are now spreading throughout the United States checking and snooping hoping to cause embarrassment to Democratic members in the House and the Senate and state officials on the Democratic side who won. Anything to direct attention away from the Watergate and if the moves are classified as blackmail plans, it makes no difference apparently to the President and his close advisors who are hoping to get even and take the Democrats off of his back. Weapons that are now in use by the President have been used by him before and matters concerning wiretapping of phones of House and Senate members, newspaper publishers and reporters and others are simply routine performance.

The pot continues to boil and notwithstanding that we should get this country underway again, it probably will

be months before this hassle is finally decided.

Henry Kissinger announced that he and Le Duc Tho had entered into another agreement in Paris and yesterday the agreement was signed with the same design to consolidate the shaky Indochina ceasefire agreement. The limitations of the 2,500-word document were underscored by its failure to provide for an end to the fighting in Laos or Cambodia. The single most important article was devoted mainly to setting Thursday of this week beginning at midnight for a final ceasefire. We had assumed in this country up to this time that the ceasefire agreement originally signed was in the process of being carried out. Kissinger, upon being interviewed after the signing, admitted that the agreement contained no solution for Cambodia and nothing in it commits the United States to cease bombing in that country. Apparently another meeting with really nothing taking place but just something for publicity and something to take away the pressure from this Administration concerning the bombing in Cambodia which continues on and concerning the pressure and accusations directed to Nixon himself from the Watergate investigations which are now underway.

Yesterday former Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans was really grilled by the Senate Investigating Committee on the Watergate affair. For the first time two of the Republican members of the investigating committee, Baker of Tennessee and Gurney of Florida, attempted to interrupt the hearings by accusing Chairman Ervin of North Carolina of abusing the witness. Gurney became so excited and mad that he spoke up and said that he was against the harrassment of the witness by the chairman. Senator Ervin is now quite old and did not understand exactly what Gurney said. Ervin asked him to repeat what he had said. Gurney started to repeat it by spelling the word harrassment and spelled it wrong. The audience in the committee room just hooped and hollered.

The Evening Star yesterday was very complimentary about our District of Columbia budget bill which I presented to the full committee yesterday. The Star went on to say that this was the largest federal payment ever approved for our nation's capital and that the committee cut only \$27 million from the District's proposed \$1 billion budget for fiscal year 1974. The story in the Star went on to say that Representative William K. Natcher, Democrat of Kentucky, (I guess K. means

Kentucky to this reporter) warned city officials that if they continue spending at such a level with \$4 million school swimming pools and \$100 million court complex buildings which were requested and refused along with other high-priced projects and programs, the city would be in serious trouble financially. Generally this was a nice story but in all frankness the reporters who wrote it apparently did not read the committee report that went along with my bill. Everything was not quite as rosey as they said it was. In this morning's Washington Post we see the headlines "Budget Slashed." The article goes on to state that the committee that I am chairman of rejected all District government requests for money to finance new or expanded programs and moaned and groaned over a number of small items in the bill which were deleted. One pertained to an administrative assistant with a salary of \$17,000 for each member of the city council. The city council positions are part time assignments and most of those who occupy these positions are business and professional men and women. We could not believe that the officials were serious when they requested an administrative assistant for each councilman and, of course, we cut this request completely out. The article in the Post goes on to point out a number

of matters which really took place and is not quite as rosey as the article in the Star. No city in the world has as much to spend as the officials in the city of Washington for the new fiscal year and also there are nine states which do not have as much to spend as they do here in the city of Washington during the fiscal year.

June 18, 1973

Just before he died our former president, Lyndon B. Johnson, advised some of his close friends that he believed that President Kennedy was slain in retaliation for an assassination attempt that failed when the CIA team in Havana attempted to eliminate Castro. I have known for years that the attempt was thwarted in Havana and have always believed that the American people would be amazed if they had only known that such a plan was underway. President Johnson also informed his friend that he was amazed when he was sworn in following the death of President Kennedy and obtained considerable information to the effect that we were simply operating Murder, Inc. in the Caribbean. After the Warren Commission report was handed down President Johnson asked the Attorney General, Ramsey Clark, to quietly look into the whole thing and report back to him. I know that former

Attorney General Ramsey Clark informed President Johnson that he could find nothing new and that the Warren Commission report was accurate. Our former president said that he believed that Oswald pulled the trigger but that certainly he was not alone in this plot. I have always believed this and I sincerely think that a great many people in this country still believe that Oswald acted with a group of others in bringing about the assassination of President Kennedy and that at the time Oswald was killed, this too was very much a part of the plot.

From time to time we have in the House and the Senate men who consider themselves real ladies' men. A number of them believe that they are able to operate in such a manner that no one, including their immediate families, ever find out just what they are doing. In Sunday's Star appeared an article entitled "Marriage Under Pressure" and in the article the quartet of cassanovas in the 20th century were described and their pictures appeared in the article. These cassanovas, according to the article, are Ted Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, Birch Bayh and Eugene McCarthy. We have recognized all of these men as ladies' men and I presume that Kennedy and Bayh must have had some explaining to do on

Sunday. Since Eugene McCarthy and his wife are separated and our former president is dead, nothing had to take place.

The energy crisis may be real serious. According to information that I received today eleven countries in the world control 669.9 billion barrels of proven oil reserves. Saudi Arabia leads the list with 138 billion barrels and next we have Russia with 75 billion. So on down the list to the United States and we are listed as controlling 36.8 billion barrels. The reserve in the Arab countries places us in a right peculiar position insofar as our relations with Israel are concerned.

June 19, 1973

Just a few hours after President Nixon announced the new sixty-day freeze on prices the stock market and the dollar market began to tumble. President Nixon, of course, made his move setting up Phase IV with a sixty-day freeze to direct some of the pressure away from Watergate. The time has arrived for the President to deal squarely with concrete problems and no longer can he palm off difficulties with political tricks and patriotic slogans. The sixty-day freeze, of course, is not a practical approach

to a serious problem. The President's chief economic advisors, Treasury Secretary George Shultz, Herbert Stein of the Council of Economic Advisers and Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve Board were neither the authors nor the suggestors of Phase IV. It is obvious now that this sixty-day freeze was simply a political operation and a move taken on the premise that it was a little better than nothing. One obvious weakness is that the freeze is much too broad. Except for rents, wages and some farm products, it goes across the board. This means that Mr. Nixon is committed to hold the line on everything from haircuts to ping pong balls. It is absolutely impossible to enforce such a broad prohibition and investors in this country know this and the stock market and dollar market reactions were to be expected.

Soviet Communist Party leader Brezhnev is in this country for one week. Summit talks began yesterday and President Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev met for three hours and 45 minutes. The talks will continue off and on all week. This is Brezhnev's first visit to the United States and he has not been well received by a great many people in this country. President Nixon is striving for the first of a lot of things and at least has succeeded

in stopping the Watergate hearings for one week. The Senate committee decided at the last minute not to hold hearings this week with Brezhnev in this country because the developments might be so embarrassing to the President that it might affect the talks with the Soviet leader. John Dean was to be the first witness this morning at 10:00 and his testimony will, according to all reports, place the President right in the soup as far as Watergate is concerned.

The Jeb Stuart Magruder testimony before the Senate Investigating Committee revealed plots concerning kidnapping, burglaries, call girls and illegal spying. All of which took place according to Mr. Magruder and the unusual part about his testimony is his reason why he participated in the violations of the law even though a presidential race was underway. He said that in the White House there was a feeling of resentment and frustration at being unable to deal with issues on a legal basis, therefore violations of the law took place and were condoned without any thought whatsoever to the seriousness of the crime or who would suffer as a result of the many plots set into action.

The House-Senate conferees yes-

terday sent the Senate's tough Cambodia bombing cutoff to the House for a show-down vote. I served as a conferee and signed the conference report bringing back the Cambodia issue in disagreement. By agreement on both sides the vote on this issue will not come until Monday of next week. This too is a matter that was delayed by virtue of Brezhnev's visit in this country. It is a foregone conclusion that the Senate version will be adopted and this, of course, is a direct slap at the President.

June 20, 1973

By virtue of Brezhnev's visit this week not only Watergate but several other matters are being held in abeyance until after he leaves this country. In conference we finally agreed to bring back the Eagleton Cambodia amendment in disagreement and today it was announced that we would not vote on this amendment until next week. I still believe that the House will adopt the Senate version which is much stronger than the House version. The Senate version provides that no money from any source shall be used for bombing in Cambodia and Laos.

With all of our new members and especially since we have so many liberal

new members we continue having caucuses from time to time. Today we had a Democratic caucus at 9:00 and the resolution presented pertained to withdrawal of forces from NATO. According to the presentation made to the caucus we now have 318,000 men assigned to the NATO organization and it costs our government \$15,000 per man per year. If 100,000 are withdrawn we then have over \$1 billion for our domestic program. The Armed Services Committees in the House and the Senate are vigorously resisting the withdrawal of any forces from the NATO organization and it seems now that a great many of us in the House believe that we should draw down at least 100,000 men from NATO if not 150,000. One fact that was developed and much to my surprise is that we now have 128 generals in the Air Force and in the Army stationed abroad. This is more than we had during World War II. The figure of 128 does not include the generals stationed in the fifty states. As the old saying goes, each chief is entitled to so many indians. Wherever you have a general you have to have so many soldiers and with 128 generals abroad it requires hundreds of thousands of men. 25 or 30 generals abroad at this time would be fully adequate.

Cats continue coming out of the bag. Former White House counsel John W.

Dean III has, according to his sworn statement, documents implicating the President in the cover-up of Watergate. He also has, according to sworn statements, made to the Senate Watergate Committee counsel, documents where President Nixon has requested that tax audits be turned off on friends of his. During the week it developed that John W. Dean took money from a cash campaign fund to pay for his wedding and honeymoon. This was a honeymoon with his second wife and he admitted to investigators for the Senate committee that he had taken \$4,850 from the fund and later put a check for that amount into the fund. In addition, Dean was given \$15,200, according to his statement, as pre-1968 primary money which he used but he maintains that he replaced this amount. Of course, this information was released in advance by the White House and Dean is simply confirming what transpired. I presume before all of the evidence is in that a great many of them in the White House and the Committee for the Reelection of the President spent hundreds of thousands of dollars of campaign contributions for their own use not only for honeymoons but for trips and investments in very valuable objects and property. In fact, the President and his committee were able to raise so much money in his campaign for reelection that they did

not know what to do with it. They still have millions of dollars left over and have promised in a very sly way to some of the Republican members in the House and the Senate that most of this money will be used for their reelection provided that they deliver and deliver when the President demands.

Brezhnev met with 25 members of Congress in a four-hour meeting yesterday and discussed in a give and take meeting matters concerning trade and immigration of Russian Jews with the price for concessions to expand the U.S.-Soviet trade discussed in detail. This luncheon meeting lasted for four hours and according to those who attended Brezhnev was able to give and take in a spirited manner which caused a number of those in attendance to admire his ability and the manner in which he handled himself. Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, who is a Jew, left the meeting stating that it was a very valuable confrontation but did not clear up a great many matters concerning the immigration of Russian Jews who want to come out of Russia. It developed also during the meeting that Russian trade with this country had expanded 800 percent in the last four years and that last year alone \$500 million worth of commodities were purchased from our country which, of

course, was mainly for wheat.

June 21, 1973

John Connally of Texas really used bad judgment in accepting an assignment in the White House following the Water-gate disclosure. A right able lawyer and a former governor of Texas who received much publicity at the time he was shot and President Kennedy was assassinated apparently was obsessed with the idea of becoming president. After serving as Secretary of the Treasury and receiving commendations for a job well done he decided to return to Texas and practice law. Rumors started immediately that he would change his registration and become a Republican. After being elected on the Democratic ticket for governor and after the party had been good to him all down through the years this was quite an abrupt change of position. Just before accepting the assignment in the White House as one of the President's advisors he changed his party affiliation with much pomp and ceremony. Yesterday in a televised interview he announced that he was not unhappy about anything but simply wanted to get out from under the assignment as one of the President's advisors. He further said that he believed that he had given the President about all of the advice that he had

to give so it was not necessary for him to remain in the White House as one of the President's assistants. This man may try for the Republican nomination for president but my guess is he is through politically.

The Watergate investigation continues to bring on new and startling stories with one yesterday being to the effect that E. Howard Hunt, a former White House consultant, said publicly that Charles W. Colson, presidential counsel, located in the White House, ordered him to fly immediately to Milwaukee and illegally break into the apartment of Wallace's suspected assailant, Arthur H. Bremer, to determine if left wing political causes and support were present as a result of this attempted assassination. Hunt stated, under sworn oath, that he informed Colson that he could not get to Milwaukee soon enough after the attempted assassination to commit the burglary without running a high risk of getting caught by the officials who were investigating the shooting. Colson, of course, issued a statement immediately following Hunt's sworn testimony that Hunt was wrong and he did not order Hunt to go to Milwaukee for any purpose.

Developments now go back to the story issued by Clare Booth Luce who

was in Washington several weeks ago and upon being interviewed said that President Nixon was simply fighting a political battle and was using every means available and this was the reason for the Watergate and a lot of other matters that would develop as a result of the investigation. In the end I presume that President Nixon will attempt to make a full and complete statement showing that everything that transpired took place as a result of the left wing political causes and organizations who were operating at the time and as a direct result of the President attempting to obtain information and proof that subversive elements were at work throughout the land.

During the past four years one-fifth of the nation's nearly \$½ trillion debt has accumulated. Mr. Nixon is supposed to be a conservative but he continues making recommendations for projects and programs that naturally bring on tremendous appropriations.

Since I have been a Member of Congress I have served with a number of outstanding men from Kentucky who represented our state in the U. S. Senate. Senator Barkley, of course, was an outstanding senator and John Sherman Cooper was a hard worker and succeeded in obtaining a number of federal projects

which have proved successful and beneficial to our state. Thruston Morton served two terms in the Senate and although he will not go down in history as an outstanding senator he certainly had the respect of the people in Kentucky and the members of the Senate and every commitment to me was carried out. Earle C. Clements was a right unusual man and although he had his ups and downs as governor and as a U. S. Senator worked hard and joined with all of us in the House on projects and programs which have helped our state.

We now have in the Senate Marlow Cook, a Republican, and Walter "Dee" Huddleston, a Democrat. Huddleston is a new member of the Senate and will have considerable difficulty in obtaining the recognition that a number of our former senators obtained while they were serving. Marlow Cook constantly is talking and makes all kinds of statements that later have to be corrected and just seems to be popping off all the time. He was born, I believe, in New York State and has only lived in Kentucky about twenty years. Generally he is considered just another senator and, of course, will never be in the position that either Senator Cooper or Senator Morton were in while they were serving. Senator Cook and our

former governor, Louie Nunn have been bitter enemies now for some time. Nunn succeeded in defeating Cook in the gubernatorial primary several years ago and during this primary Nunn, in a very coy way, spread the word through the mountains of Kentucky that Cook was a Catholic and although he later denied it this played a part in the outcome of the primary election. In Louie Nunn's race last November against Dee Huddleston, Cook made several speeches for Nunn but in most instances never mentioned Nunn's name while delivering the speech. During the first week of October the papers carried a story to the effect that Senator and Mrs. Cook had been commissioned by President Nixon to travel abroad to aid the President in his race for reelection by contacting Nixon people in a number of countries. This, of course, caused considerable consternation in the Republican Party in Kentucky and especially with the Nunn people. After Senator and Mrs. Cook returned from their travels abroad which took them into a number of countries Cook very loudly proclaimed the fact that he had paid his own expenses and he could not understand a lot of people who were travelling in the campaign and having their expenses paid out of campaign contributions. In fact, he said that it was amazing to him to

learn that the Reelection Committee for the President had underwritten many personal expenditures for officials of the campaign while in his travels for Mr. Nixon he paid his own expenses. He further stated and his statements were carried in the Louisville Courier-Journal that it was amazing to him that people could have bodyguards and get chauffeured limousines when they travelled into some of the cities for the President with this certainly not applying to him because he travelled as many miles, he said, as the President did in the President's behalf with the cost coming out of his own pocket. Yesterday a number of campaign contribution donors were listed in the Federal Campaign Expenditure Office with a number of names that have not appeared on any previous campaign list. For some reason the Reelection Committee for President Nixon decided recently to file a great many other names with the amounts contributed and this I presume is based on the fact that the federal investigation is underway and some of the names and amounts may be disclosed before the federal court or before the senatorial investigating committee before Watergate is over. One of the names filed is a man by the name of E. J. Rehfeldt III, an executive of Air Associates Ltd. of Taipei. It now develops that E. J.

Rehfeldt III contributed \$3,341 to the Nixon campaign committee and this was the amount necessary to pay Senator and Mrs. Cook's travels abroad. When confronted with this fact yesterday Senator Cook seemed to be puzzled and said that he had assumed all along that the air fares for he and his wife had been handled through routine channels at the reelection committee. He admitted meeting Rehfeldt and his son on Formosa but he said he never got the impression that Rehfeldt had paid his expenses. It still is not clear why the contribution from Rehfeldt had not been reported during early reporting periods and I guess that Senator Cook will continue having difficulty explaining the difference in the stories that he has been telling about who paid the cost of the Cook travels abroad. This is another example of some of Senator Cook's escapades and trouble that he gets into by virtue of doing too much talking and especially when he was not telling the truth.

June 21, 1973

We were in session last night until 11:30. Beginning shortly after the House convened at 12:00 yesterday we started the Legal Services Corporation bill under general debate. This

bill provides for a corporation that will provide legal services for the poor. This is an authorization bill and attorneys from throughout the fifty states would, if qualified and in a position to accept assignments from the corporation which will be set up, advise with and represent the poor people of this country when they have no attorneys. This only applies in civil matters and not criminal matters.

This bill was brought out by the Committee on Education and Labor and no member of the committee understood the bill well enough to explain it to the House and all of the members on the committee were relying completely on two of the attorneys of the committee who sat at the table in the chamber with the subcommittee members who were presenting the bill. No hearings were held on the bill prior to the time that it was submitted to the House for final passage. This is a very complicated piece of legislation and a right controversial one. The bill finally passed 276 to 95 but this was only after it was maimed to such an extent that it was certainly not recognizable with the bill that the clerk first read under the five-minute rule. The White House entered into the battle and had their representatives walking up and down the corridors outside the House chamber

and an emergency conference was held with the White House people differing as to just what the final product should be. Howard Phillips, the acting director of OEO, along with William Timmons, the congressional relations director for the White House, disagreed with the proposals made by the committee members and were against all amendments. They took a very strong position for the White House bill as presented to the committee and Frank C. Carlucci, the Under Secretary of HEW along with the White House counsel, Leonard Garment, generally agreed with committee changes that were proposed. Some 17 amendments were adopted and this morning the members of the subcommittee that presented the bill and those on the full committee still do not understand just what the bill contains at this time. We finally passed the bill at 11:30 p.m. and adjourned.

This is one of the best examples that I can give of a bill from a committee that had no hearings and is so confused that it cannot be explained to the House. This committee time after time brings out bills that they do not understand and do not hold hearings on. The membership of the committee is so liberal and with so many prima donnas, hearings in some instances would consume months because the hearings are open

and all of the members on the committee must go in the Record and in addition must appear good before the television cameras that are set up in the committee room during the hearings. The chairman of this committee is Carl D. Perkins of Kentucky. I am right fond of Carl and he is one of the hardest working members in the Congress. Strictly a mountaineer from the 7th District of Kentucky and a member who fights for his people. He has no control over the committee and a number of the members of his committee have more expertise than he does and this constantly places him on the defensive. On this committee we have members like Frank Thompson, Jr. of New Jersey who is a wild-eyed liberal and the national debt means no more to him than last week's issue of the comic section of one of our local newspapers. Along with Thompson we have Albert H. Quie of Minnesota, the ranking Republican member on the committee who is a right knowledgeable fellow with a good vocabulary and ability to present his side of the case in a very effective manner while the bill is under general debate and on his side of the political aisle he has Alphonzo Bell of California, John N. Erlenborn of Illinois, William A. Steiger of Wisconsin, a real prima donna, Jack Kemp of New York, formerly a quarterback on the Buffalo Bills

professional football team and several others to help him present his amendments which are always controversial. Going back to the Democratic side of this committee we have John H. Dent of Pennsylvania who says he started out in the coal mines in Pennsylvania and is loud and noisy and very Polish with a good old American name along with John Brademas, one of the two Greeks in the House who is an able man with a fine educational background and a member who wants to become chairman of the committee. William D. Ford of Michigan is an attorney who has a labor background and causes the chairman considerable difficulty and is an active member of the committee in all skirmishes. Patsy T. Mink, the little lady from Hawaii who is half Japanese, part Chinese and part one or two other things swings up and down the aisles like a bantamweight prize fighter and is ready to take her chairman on at the drop of a hat. She is just the size of a minute but makes up for this deficiency with loud noises and activity when bills from this committee are on the floor. Phillip Burton of California who is one of the most liberal members of the Congress and right astute joins with the chairman when the chairman is willing to concede all of the Burton points at issue. We then go to William (Bill) Clay of Missouri,

one of the black members of the committee who is simply against the establishment. On the committee we also have Shirley Chisholm, probably the ablest black woman in the Congress and one that fights the committee just as easily as she joins with the committee in bringing bills out. Mario Biaggi, the former police lieutenant from New York City who was recently defeated in the primary for mayor of New York City is an active, aggressive liberal holding the Bronx and Brooklyn viewpoint. Next we have Ella T. Grasso of Connecticut, probably the most liberal woman in the House and a former state official of the state of Connecticut who refuses to wear stockings and very much of anything else. She always looks like she needs a bath but is a right able woman regardless of personal appearances. Next we come to our old friend Romano L. Mazzoli of Louisville, Kentucky who is on the committee with a Kentuckian as chairman and a member who represents a large liberal following in the largest city in Kentucky and a member who is seeking recognition. This makes this man a right difficult member from the standpoint of the chairman. Next we have Jaime Benitez, the delegate from Puerto Rico, who knows how to get to the House chamber and after arriving there looks around and joins with Thompson, Dent, Mink

and Burton in all matters which will be controversial. This is the composition generally of the Committee on Education and Labor. Bill after bill is brought out of this committee with no hearings held and with the House called upon to pass the bill.

This is the same committee that Adam Clayton Powell was chairman of at the time of his difficulties and ahead of Adam Clayton Powell we had Graham Barden of North Carolina, an able lawyer and an able House member who through an unsuccessful spin of the wheel was assigned to this committee when he was first elected to Congress and after serving for thirty years finally became chairman. He could not control the committee and was very disappointed with Speaker Rayburn and others on the Ways and Means Committee who kept assigning to his committee members that they did not want on other committees in the House. This finally made the committee one that is not only uncontrollable but one that no chairman can preside over successfully. This is the committee that brought out the Legal Services Corporation Act and really acted up before the bill was completely chopped up and passed. It would have been much better if we had adopted the motion to recommit the bill back to the committee

with the suggestion that the bill be then assigned to the Judiciary Committee.

We have another committee in the House that compares favorably with the Committee on Education and Labor. This committee is the Committee on Banking and Currency. The chairman of this committee is Wright Patman of Texas, one of the most controversial members in the Congress and a man who constantly fights members of his committee during the hearings on bills and is voted down time after time in committee and after his bills reach the floor of the House for final passage.

When a bill is introduced it is then assigned to the proper committee. The committee, with the exception of the Ways and Means Committee, has subcommittees and the proper subcommittee gets the bill and begins hearings. After carefully holding hearings and receiving all viewpoints then the subcommittee should sit down and write the bill or make the necessary changes in the bill that was presented. After the bill is prepared and agreed upon by the subcommittee it then goes to the full committee for approval or disapproval. Next it goes to the Rules Committee for a rule and then on to the House floor or the Senate for final

passage. This is the proper procedure and the orderly procedure but it very seldom ever applies to the Committee on Education and Labor.

President Nixon and Leonid I. Brezhnev, leader of the Soviet Communist Party, yesterday signed agreements fixing a target date of 1974 as the time to try to conclude a permanent pact that will limit the numbers and quality of strategic nuclear weapons and begin to reduce arms levels. This seven-point set of principles, of course, had just been agreed upon before Brezhnev reached this country because certainly he would not have signed anything that the Soviet hierarchy had not previously agreed upon. Much pomp and ceremony was given to the signing and the President has made every move possible to make this a big week and with the Watergate hearings in adjournment until Brezhnev leaves the country, Nixon is making every possible effort to direct the attention away from Watergate and back to foreign affairs and the domestic problems. Right along on the front page of the newspapers today which carry a picture of Nixon and Brezhnev signing the agreement we have an article that states that the federal government has paid at least \$1.3 million for improvements to President Nixon's home in California

and to his home and support offices in Florida. General Services Administration reports that a complete audit shows that \$703,367 was spent on improvements for the San Clemente, California home since it was purchased by Mr. Nixon in 1969. Nixon and his homes--nothing seems to fase this man.

The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that public school systems in the north can be found guilty of unconstitutional racial segregation and be required to undergo all out desegregation. In this its first major racial case involving northern schools the court held 7 to 1 that once a school system has been caught in significant acts of discrimination it has a heavy burden of showing why it should not be compelled to desegregate all of the schools in the district.

The court also established a new definition of obscenity in a 5 to 4 decision which rejected arguments that a national rather than local standard should govern and flatly refused to carve out exemptions for obscene films, magazines and books on grounds that they are aimed at consenting adults. This decision to a certain extent corrects some of the prior decisions of the ultra, ultra liberal Supreme Court that have been handed down during

the past few years in matters concerning obscenity and pornography. You should see some of the mail that I receive that is forwarded to me from constituents pertaining to sex.

June 25, 1973

When I was first elected a Member of Congress, I decided that if we could build navigation, flood control, and multi-purpose projects throughout Kentucky, we could then stop flood damages, keep our people at home and bring in new industry. Since I have been a Member of the Committee on Appropriations, we have completed 27 projects in Kentucky and on the Ohio River. The first project was the Greenup Lock and Dam on the Ohio River and next we had the two locks and dams on Green River at Spottsville and Runsey. Next, we constructed Barkley Lock and Dam, Rough River Reservoir, Nolin River Reservoir, Barren River Reservoir and Green River Reservoir. We then completed projects such as Fishtrap Reservoir, Buckhorn Reservoir, Frankfort Flood Wall and other projects. No program has produced more results for the State of Kentucky than this one.

On Thursday of last week, our Committee on Appropriations marked up the Public Works Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1974. This Bill will

be reported to the full Committee this morning and in the Bill, we have a number of projects that are of great concern to our State. The Courier-Journal, on Thursday, June 21, carried an article entitled "Bill carries funding 'plums for many projects in state". This article is as follows:

"Kentucky flood-control and recreation projects will move ahead on a slightly accelerated schedule under a public works appropriations bill approved by a House subcommittee, it was learned yesterday.

The bill, drawn up behind closed doors, carries several juicy plums for the Louisville area as well as the rest of the state, according to a reliable source.

It provides the first construction funds for the long-discussed southwest Jefferson County floodwall, \$40,000 to start a study on flooding in Jefferson County's Beargrass Creek area and speeds up work on a major reservoir near Taylorsville.

In addition, it provides funds for several controversial flood-control dams, objected to by environmentalists, and increases funds requested by President Nixon for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The bill has been approved by the House appropriations subcommittee on public works. It will go to the full committee Monday when its full contents will be made public, and the House floor later next week.

According to a reliable source, the measure chops almost \$86 million off President Nixon's budget requests for public works-related projects. Its \$4.7 billion price tag includes funds for the Atomic Energy Commission, the Army Corps of Engineers, the Federal Power Commission and flood control and water projects throughout the nation.

Lawmakers score a victory

The \$40.5 million in it represents a major victory for Kentucky lawmakers, particularly Rep. William Natcher, D-2nd District, a ranking member of the powerful Appropriations Committee and long an advocate of public works projects in the state.

'This is a good public works bill and takes care of all our Kentucky projects,' he said yesterday when asked to comment on reports of the bill's contents. 'We're well pleased.'

The newest sections of the bill provide the first funds for the study of flooding on Beargrass Creek in the Louisville area and flooding in the metropolitan Lexington area.

Its most controversial sections appropriate \$100,000 in new funds and call for the spending of \$50,000 impounded by the Nixon administration last year for the Falmouth Lake Reservoir in northern Kentucky and a total of \$2.2 million in new and impounded funds for the Paintsville dam and reservoir in eastern Kentucky.

Citizens groups from both areas strongly objected to the projects in testimony before the public works subcommittee, but they were endorsed by lawmakers and business interests.

The groups charged the dams were not necessary, would cause widespread environmental damage and drive dozens of farmers from their homes.

Lobbying effort pays off

The largest single project slated for Kentucky is a \$26.5 million appropriation for continued construction of the Smithland Locks and Dam near Paducah. The total includes \$1 million carried over from last year.

For the Louisville area, the bill provides \$681,000 in new and impounded construction funds for the floodwall in southwestern Jefferson County and \$1.2 million in new and impounded funds for the Taylorsville reservoir, which is designed as a recreation area virtually in the city's backyard.

The Taylorsville appropriation is \$200,000 more than requested by President Nixon, an apparent result of a lobbying effort by Natcher, whose district encircles it.

The bill also reappropriates \$880,000 for a local flood-control project in Martin, Ky., in the far eastern part of the state, and \$500,000 for a flood-control project in the Cincinnati suburb of Newport. Neither project was included in President Nixon's budget.

The bill also provides for the following:

Bonneville Lake reservoir and dam, \$120,000 impounded and \$55,000 in new planning funds; Cannelton Locks and Dam, \$2.8 million to continue construction; Carr Fork Lake dam and reservoir, \$2.7 million to continue construction; Cave Run Lake dam and reservoir, \$300,000 impounded and \$7.4 million in new construction funds; Eagle Lake dam and reservoir, \$30,000 in impounded and \$100,000 in new planning money; Kehoe Lake dam and reservoir, \$160,000 in impounded and \$190,000 in new funds; Laurel River Lake dam and reservoir; \$3.1 million in continued construction funds; Lock and Dam 53 on the Ohio River, \$65,000 impounded and \$1 million in new construction funds; Martins Fork Lake dam and reservoir, \$2.4 million to continue

construction; Newburgh Locks and Dam, \$9.3 million to continue construction on the project above Owensboro on the Ohio River; Red River Lake dam and reservoir, \$690,000 in new and impounded funds; Uniontown Locks and Dam, \$14.7 million to continue construction, and Yatesville Lake dam and reservoir, \$900,000 in new and impounded funds."

Leonid Brezhnev is now on his way to Paris. He spent the week in this country and there was considerable publicity in the newspapers and on radio and television concerning his visit. Agreements were signed by President Nixon and Brezhnev which provide that each country will consult the other immediately whenever there is a risk of nuclear war and to refrain from any threat or use of force that would jeopardize world peace.

Our three astronauts, Conrad, Kerwin and Weitz parachuted their spacecraft safely into the Pacific Ocean on Friday, June 22, after spending 28 days in space orbit. This is the record as far as time is concerned and although this mission had a few anxious hours in the beginning, it turned out to be a successful one. Kerwin's blood pressure was a little on the low side when they landed and he had to have help to walk when the spacecraft was placed aboard the aircraft carrier, Ticonderoga. I am wondering

now as to what effect, physically and mentally this 28-day trip will have on these three men. Some of our other astronauts have really had unusual things take place to them after their trip into space.

John W. Dean, III informed the Senate Investigating Committee that he told President Nixon of the Watergate coverup on September 15, 1972, the day of the Watergate indictments. He said that he left the meeting with the President that day with the impression that the President was well aware of what had been going on regarding the success of keeping the White House out of the Watergate scandal. He further said that if there was any doubt about the President's knowledge he gave the President the full story on March 21 of this year. On April 17, the day the President announced that there were new developments in the case that would lead him to study the matter in great depth, this was long after he had received information concerning the coverup and the coverup continued after the April 17 announcement date by the President.

This man, Dean, further said that in discussing the Watergate matters with the President and Haldeman and Ehrlichman, it was agreed that the Democrats on the special investigating committee in the

Senate would do nothing to help the President and this Administration and that they knew that Senator Weicker, an independent would do nothing and Baker was doubtful. They agreed that Senator Gurney of Florida would be of vital assistance and had promised to help the President and the Administration if the investigative committee continued with its investigation. The television camera was focused squarely on Gurney when Dean was making his statement and knowing Gurney as well as I do, since he served in the House a few years, I was not surprised.

The House joined the Senate in voting to cut off all funds for military operations in Cambodia and Laos. An attempted compromise which would have given the President two more months of freedom to carry on bombing in these countries failed on a tie vote. The vote was 205 to 204 in favor of the two months of freedom and Representative Gunn McKay, a democrat of Utah and a very devout Mormon announced at the conclusion of the vote that he had a live pair with John Moss of California who was absent and that if Moss were present, he would have voted no and for that reason McKay would change his vote from aye to present. This created quite a commotion in the Chamber and may have created somewhat of a ripple in the State of Utah. I am very fond of Gunn McKay,

who serves on the Committee that I am Chairman of and I hope that this live pair business does not get him into serious trouble. I have never had a live pair since I have been a Member of Congress.

I presume that the letters will now stop concerning tax deductions to parents of children attending parochial and other non-public schools. The Supreme Court ruled that tuition reimbursements and tax deductions for the parents of children attending parochial and other non-public schools was unconstitutional. In a 6 to 3 vote, the Justices held that both forms of government assistance violated the First Amendment's ban on state aid to religious institutions. This was a Pennsylvania case and comes as no surprise to a great many of us in the House.

The Supreme Court also today ruled that the Hatch Act, which provides some 5.5 million government workers from engaging in partisan political activities, is constitutional. This was also on a 6 to 3 vote and in another case on a 5 to 4 vote, the Court held that an Oklahoma statute barring political activity by state government workers also is constitutional.

Now that the publicity attending the Brezhnev visit has largely been removed

from the boards, the people can return to the drama of daily television from Capitol Hill where the Watergate investigation is underway. During the week's recess of the Watergate hearings, Senator Scott of Pennsylvania, the Minority Leader in the Senate branded John Dean as a turn-coat and was guilty of greed and vengeance. It now appears at long last that Watergate is beginning to yield up that rich dividend of human nature so long dammed up upstream and more abstract issues like wiretapping, kidnapping and breaking and entering. This is the week that our Republican friends will really wince, agonize and attempt to counter attack as best as they can. When Dean testified that Gurney would be the White House pipeline to the Committee, Dean quoted the President as saying that Gurney's next opponent would probably be Bill Cramer who formerly served in the House and that if he expected help from Nixon in this Administration, he had better perform properly as a member of the Committee.

June 27, 1973

Just before midnight, we passed the appropriation bill that provides funds for the Departments of Labor-Health, Education and Welfare. The bill contained \$32,812,467,000 in new money and counting the trust funds,

the amount almost exceeds \$100 billion. Twenty-eight amendments were offered and all of the amendments were defeated. This bill exceeds the President's budget by \$1,264,352,000. Of course, the Senate will add more money in the bill and this makes it more certain that President Nixon will end up vetoing this bill.

We are today finishing out the Fiscal Year 1973 under a Continuing Resolution for the Departments of Labor and HEW. He vetoed our bills for two years and each time we failed to override the veto. To my knowledge, this is the first time that a department of our government has finished out a fiscal year under a continuing resolution since I have been a Member of Congress.

We take up today the Appropriation Bill for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies. This bill should not be quite as controversial as the one that we passed just before midnight last night.

Flag Day in the House of Representatives attracted quite a few visitors. We had the Color Guard of the Military Service along with the Chiefs of Staff and the Marine Choir. Our honor guest was Bob Hope, who has entertained our troops abroad for over 20 years and these trips were made during Christmas. Bob Hope was presented and made a nice talk.

He received a standing ovation which lasted for several minutes. Here we have one comedian that stands up for what he believes in and is recognized as an outstanding American.

We passed a Continuing Resolution yesterday which operates the Departments of the Government that have not received appropriated funds for the Fiscal Year 1974 until September 30. This Continuing Resolution contains an amendment which ends the bombing in Cambodia now. The Administration, at the last minute, requested that a substitute be adopted which would give the President 60 more days of bombing and action in Cambodia and Laos. Just before our July 4 recess, we send down to the White House this Continuing Resolution. The Supplemental Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1973 also contained a cutoff of funds for bombing in Cambodia and President Nixon now may veto both the Second Supplemental Bill for 1973 and the Continuing Resolution. This really may bring on a confrontation which will be right difficult to solve.

For the first time in the history of New York City, a Jew may be elected Mayor. Yesterday, Abraham Beame, New York City's Comptroller, a man of 67 years of age, defeated Representative Herman Badillo in the run off primary. There was some doubt about Beame winning, but

this is a case of where the organization finally moved to the front.

John W. Dean, III, after finishing his long, prepared statement, was cross-examined vigorously by Members of the Senate Investigating Committee and held fast to his accusations against President Nixon. Under five hours of questioning by the Committee and its Staff, Dean repeated his charge made on Monday that President Nixon knew about the cover up of the Watergate Affair as far back as last September. Dean also informed the Senators he was willing to submit to a polygraph test to prove his credibility and the truthfulness of his charges.

June 28, 1973

Before John W. Dean, III, started testifying before the Senate investigating committee the White House said that no comments would be made by the White House concerning his testimony. Just prior to Dean's completion of his written statement, which contained nearly 300 pages, the White House issued a memorandum signed by the President's new White House Counsel, J. Fred Buzhardt, and the memorandum was forwarded to the investigative committee, with a copy to each member. This White House counter-attack placed the responsibility for the Watergate bugging and the subsequent cover-up squarely on John Dean and his patron, former Attorney General

John N. Mitchell. The memo contained 12 pages, and now we have the White House turning its back on Mitchell, the former Attorney General and a former law partner of Nixon. Dean said in the beginning that he would not be the scapegoat and he has brought Nixon directly into the Watergate bugging and the cover-up. Mitchell, according to statements carried in the press, has lost considerable weight since his indictment in New York City and, according to his wife, he will not be the scapegoat. Mitchell is the man who knows as much or more about the Watergate than anyone else and the fact that the White House did issue the memorandum, hoping to take the blame off the President and direct the blame to Dean who was fired as Special Counsel to the White House, was not surprising but the fact that the White House now places Mitchell on the same level with Dean is quite a surprise. Linking Mitchell to the Watergate operation and the cover-up clearly indicates that the President has made up his mind that everyone involved can and will go down the drain if it takes this to save himself. The memorandum was read in the Committee yesterday, with all of this televised, and Dean answered in detail every statement contained in the memorandum. According to those who have followed this program on television, Dean has made an outstanding witness and has frankly and honestly answered every question, with his answers tying Nixon more tightly into the Watergate bugging and into the cover-up.

Another former White House aide, Frederick C. LaRue, a high-ranking Nixon campaign strategist who was indicted in the Watergate bugging, entered a plea of guilty yesterday in Federal Court to conspiracy to obstruct justice in the Watergate scandal. He admitted before a U. S. District Judge, John J. Sirica, that he took part in a cover-up scheme to destroy incriminating documents and to mislead both the FBI and the Watergate grand jury last year with false testimony.

Another matter developed yesterday before the Senate investigative committee while Dean was being questioned and this pertained to the White House maintaining a list of political enemies in 1971 and 1972. After compiling the list, Dean said it was sent to Nixon's principal deputies, Haldeman and Ehrlichman, who in turn passed it on to the President. This list contained a few Members in the House and the Senate, newspaper reporters, television commentators, heads of certain organizations, and some business men. They were to be punished after the election, according to statements made to the investigative committee. This goes back to the days of the Alger Hiss case, when Nixon was known to be a right vindictive person.

The Republicans have set up a television set in their cloakroom in the House and the Democrats have followed the same action. Just to show you how politically

potent the testimony of Dean has been is by the action of the Republicans in the House and their comments. One of the Congressional leaders, who remained anonymous, has said to more than one reporter that it is getting tougher every day to stick with the President. One of the President's advisors in the White House said yesterday that he believed this week would determine whether the Nixon Administration is destroyed or not. The White House has hoped all along that it would prevail against what they call the "stool pigeon," John Dean. After the White House memorandum, it is clear now that if John N. Mitchell corroborates Dean, then we may be down to a resignation by the President, or impeachment. I do not believe that Mitchell, after the issuance of the memorandum from the White House yesterday, will continue waving the Nixon banner. The John Dean testimony and the fact that the White House changed its mind and issued the memorandum clearly shows that the White House now believes that Dean must be destroyed while he is before the Senate investigating committee.

The Republican Members in the House are very much concerned over the future of the Party and their chances for re-election next year.

Our Appropriation Committee meets in an emergency session today at eleven

- 7 -

o'clock. The second supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal year 1973 contained the provision, approved on the Floor, cutting off all funds for bombing in Cambodia and Laos. The President, of course, vetoed this supplemental bill and late yesterday afternoon, following the veto message, the House attempted to override and the vote was 241-173. This is 35 votes short of the two-thirds necessary to override, and now we must take the bill back to the full Committee and see if the sponsors of the amendment concerning Cambodia will agree to leave it out. I do not believe that they will agree to leave this provision out, and if we re-pass the bill and send it back to the President with the Cambodia provision he will again veto the bill. The continuing resolution also contained the Cambodia provision and, in my opinion, he will veto this continuing resolution before this week is over. The second supplemental only applies to the balance of this fiscal year, but the continuing resolution applies to all of the departments of the Government on into the new fiscal year of 1974, and up to September 30, 1973.

Ed Edmonson, of Oklahoma, served in the House with us for a number of years. He was one of the outstanding Members of Congress and we were sorry when he decided to make the race for the U. S. Senate. In 1972 he succeeded in being the Democratic

nominee, but in the Nixon landslide was defeated in November. He is now practicing law in Oklahoma and in Washington. A number of newspapers in Oklahoma asked him to write a column that is now used in some 20 or 30 newspapers. Last week his column, entitled "Oklahoman Looks At Washington," was as follows:

"In these days of sensational disclosure and disillusionment about politics and politicians, you might be interested in the story of a quiet, straight-talking Kentucky Congressman named Bill Natcher.

A native of Kentucky in his early sixties, William H. Natcher is a tall, grey-haired lawyer now serving his 20th year in the House of Representatives where he is a ranking member and subcommittee chairman on the potent Committee on Appropriations.

Natcher served more than three years in the United States Navy during World War II, and served both as a county attorney and common-wealth attorney in his native Kentucky before winning a seat in Congress in a special election in August, 1953.

A Baptist, Natcher is also a member of Kiwanis, Odd Fellows, American Legion, and is a past president of the Bowling Green Bar Association. He is married (since 1937) to another Bowling Green

native, the former Virginia Reardon - and they have two daughters.

All very commonplace, you may say, but you have just begun to read the Natcher story.

VOTING RECORD PERFECT

A few months from now, Bill Natcher will complete his 20th consecutive year of never missing a House roll call - and that includes quorum calls as well as record votes.

While many members have excellent records along this line, no one has ever topped the Natcher record. It has called for tremendous dedication to the legislative business of the House, a willingness on many occasions to neglect home district political fences because of sessions in Washington - plus a rugged constitution unaffected by the capital's damp winters and hot summers.

Natcher says he has never known a day of bad health, and he has a personally written daily record of the past 20 years' events in the Congress to prove he has been a keen witness and active participant while there.

The late Jim Lucas, a Pulitzer prize winner himself, once spent an afternoon reading the Natcher journals and termed them a remarkable personal narrative.

Bill Natcher's personal journal about Congress is not being written for publication, however; it's being written as a legacy for his family.

The Kentuckian says he has never considered publication of any part of the journal "because there are quite a few comments and personal views about other members of the Congress, and it just wouldn't be in order."

NATCHER ON CAMPAIGNS

The gentleman from Kentucky is viewed with unusual respect and admiration by his colleagues on one other count, which may be the most remarkable part of the Natcher story.

In nearly 35 years in politics - including a series of county races and 11 successful campaigns for Congress - he has never accepted a campaign contribution.

The Natcher campaigns have been financed, all the way, by the candidate himself.

The late Mike Kirwan, for many years the chairman of the House Democratic Congressional Campaign committee, used to send committee checks regularly to Natcher, because the Kentuckian was a senior Democrat facing GOP opponents.

Just as regularly, Natcher sent the checks back with a polite request to "use the money where it's more needed."

When Massachusetts Congressman "Tip" O'Neill took over the Kirwan spot, and tried to contribute help to Natcher, he met with the same courteous response, by return mail.

It isn't that Bill Natcher doesn't appreciate friends and offers to help in a campaign. The gentleman from Kentucky is a politician who knows the importance of friends, and his growing majorities in Kentucky's Second District are evidence there are many of them.

"I just haven't needed the money from other people to pay for my campaigns," Natcher says. "I've been lucky in that respect."

That's the Natcher story.

I hope you'll agree it's a refreshing story about one of Washington's unusual public servants."

June 29, 1973

Lowell P. Weicker served in the House with us for several years before he was elected to the United States Senate from

Connecticut. I am very fond of him and he continues to use the House gymnasium. One of my great honors is my service on the House Gymnasium Committee. We see to it that the gymnasium is maintained for the House and the elected employees of the House and in this way we can use the gymnasium. A number of years ago, in the Longworth Building, you could go to the gymnasium and find cousins, uncles and friends of Members, together with officials from downtown. I recall on one occasion that some of the Members complained that they had to wait to take a shower. We do not have that condition existing now and in fact our gymnasium fund, which we collect from the Members is the only solvent fund that I know anything about on this Hill. Everything else seems to be in the red. I see Senator Weicker real often when he comes over to the gym and have an opportunity to discuss with him different matters.

Since he is a Member of the Investigating Committee in the Senate and one of the independent members who made a statement early in the hearings that this Watergate episode must be thoroughly investigated and the chips must fall where they will, the White House immediately set in to get Weicker and from time to time during the past several weeks, certain little tips and leaks have come out of the White House and one recently to the effect that the

Senator had improperly handled contributions in his 1970 election campaign in Connecticut. Late yesterday afternoon while Dean was being questioned, the Chairman yielded to Weicker and he really tore into the White House, the President and all of those around him. During the hearings, it was revealed that a telephone conversation took place between former Attorney General, Richard Kleindienst and former Presidential Deputy John D. Ehrlichman in which President Nixon is quoted as suggesting that it wouldn't be too bad to take a swing at Weicker's public comments about the Watergate. Senator Weicker, in making his statement during the hearings yesterday while Dean was on the stand, made it strictly from the heart and when he concluded, the spectators stood up and applauded. If the President was watching television at this time, he should learn that this is another tactic that seems to be prevalent now in the White House and has been for several years known as character assassination and that it will not be accepted by the American people. Senator Weicker, in my opinion, is an honorable man and a man of courage. He does not have to stay in the United States Senate but after hearing his statement on television, I hope he stays till he dies.

During the week, it also developed that for some reason or other, the White House has leaked information that Senator

Joseph M. Montoya, a Democrat from New Mexico, a Member of the Senate Watergate Committee, that certain signatures appearing on his 1970 campaign financing report were forgeries. In addition, according to the leaks from the White House, \$100,000 in campaign funds was not accounted for. Senator Montoya said that several months after the 1970 campaign it was discovered that his campaign chairman and his finance chairman did not actually sign the financing report that must be filed with the Secretary of State and this has been generally known for years. Someone in campaign headquarters simply took a shortcut and signed the names of the two campaign officials and the notary public properly acknowledged the forged signatures. Montoya said the \$100,000 was not contributed to his campaign committee and was contributed through a dummy committee set up in Washington and the money was funneled through the Democratic organization not only for Montoya, but for all Senators on the Democratic side who were running at that time. Personally, I have always objected to this dummy committee idea and this is another reason why I never have accepted campaign contributions.

I presume that long before the Watergate hearings are over and the cases that will go through federal court are

tried, the President and his White House Staff will turn up every log hoping to crucify those who now disagree in the House and Senate and especially the Republican Senators on the Watergate Investigating Committee who are not being used as pipelines into the White House. Senator Gurney of Florida, the Republican that Dean named as the pipeline, continues to deny this, but every question that he propounds is from prepared material and it is so obvious that it is being prepared either in the White or in the old State Office Building where hundreds of White House staffers are employed.

We are really at an impasse with the President now. The confrontation over the Supplemental Appropriations Bill which the President vetoed the day before yesterday and the Bill containing the prohibition against future bombing in Cambodia will be brought back up before the House again today with a change in the wording which provides that no part of the funds in the Supplemental Appropriation Bill will be used for any purpose, directly or indirectly concerning bombing in Cambodia or Laos and a further sentence follows which says that after August 15, 1973 no funds from any source can be used for bombing in Cambodia and Laos. If the Supplemental Appropriations Bill is adopted today, it simply means that the House concurs with the President in continuing bombing until

August 15, 1973. It will be right hard to explain to the people, and especially those who lose boys between now and August 15 that the action of Congress was right. I have my doubts that the House will accept this Supplemental Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1973, which by the way, only provides funds for the balance of the Fiscal Year, which ends on Saturday of this week. No action has been taken by the Senate so far on the Continuing Resolution which must be passed and here again, we have the Cambodia provision. The Senate was supposed to have acted yesterday on this resolution but postponed action until today. We are advised that the President will also veto this resolution. The confrontation now is serious.

Senator Mansfield said yesterday on the Senate floor that every major bill passed from now on would contain the Cambodia provision. President Nixon is in San Clemente, California in the home where all of the payments have been publicized recently and especially the amount spent by the Federal Government, and he will remain there two weeks. The Senate Investigative Committee is marching on and the cases in Federal Court are under investigation and the special prosecutor is obtaining evidence and facts to be presented to Grand Juries calling for indictments of the offenders. Nevertheless, President Nixon remains in California.

Yesterday, for the first time, Senator Ervin, Chairman of the Senate Watergate Investigating Committee, seemed to be disturbed over the memorandum sent to the Committee by the White House contesting Dean's testimony and the facts as he presented them. Senator Ervin, during the hearings and on television said that as an old country lawyer and as a man who has served on the bench for many years, such a memorandum regardless of where it came from, was a violation of the Constitution. Dean was accused in the memorandum but those accusing him such as the President, were not present to be interrogated and confronted by Dean. I agree with Senator Ervin and this act of desperation by the President and the White House will not make too much impression on the American people.

As a former Prosecutor, I would hate to have to undertake the prosecution of John W. Dean, III. Regardless of guilt and regardless of admissions, it will be an exceedingly difficult task to have a jury trial and obtain a jury that will convict him unless President Nixon, John Mitchell, Ehrlichman, Haldeman and Colson are also tried or the President is up for impeachment. Some man or woman on the jury will just simply maintain a firm position that Dean was operating as the agent directly of Richard M. Nixon and regardless of guilt, he had had nerve enough to appear before the Senate Watergate Investigating Committee and before a Federal Grand Jury, telling his story in a straightforward manner and on the

other hand, the rest of them will have to be subpoenaed and investigated carefully.

John Mitchell, through his attorney in New York City yesterday, a man by the name of William G. Hundley, said that Mitchell's scheduled testimony before the Senate Watergate Committee early next month, will in no way incriminate the President. Mitchell was here in Washington several days ago and the word was received on the Hill that he could not see the President after he appeared at the White House. This indicates many things to me and now since Mitchell's lawyer has made his statement, Mitchell, knowing Nixon as well as he does, knows that the President will throw him into the meat grinder and never look back. If convicted and sentenced to the Federal Penitentiary, Mitchell probably is still hoping that his former law partner and his co-conspirator in the Watergate episode will remember enough of their past dealings to be sympathetic enough to the extent that some relief would be given him in the end as far as punishment is concerned.

Last week, I did not believe that we would be as close to a situation which may require impeachment as we are at this time. I still am not in favor of destroying the Office of the President or of destroying the credibility of our Nation throughout the world. Maybe somehow we can retain our standing throughout the world and our

honor and resolve this criminal conspiracy in such a manner that we can move on as we should as far as our country is concerned. Certain developments have taken place in the last three days that make a lot of us mad on the Hill and the Republican Members of the House and the Senate are running just as far away from Nixon as they can. Threats concerning the election next year are not being accepted and it has reached the point where each Republican Member of the House is really fortifying his own backyard just in case of an avalanche, which may follow.

The Supplemental Appropriations Bill just passed the House. An Amendment was placed in the Bill by our Committee on Appropriations in full Committee yesterday which provides that no money in the Supplemental Bill shall be used for bombing in Cambodia or Laos and any other funds now available should not be used after August 15, 1973. Adoption of the latter part of this Amendment confirms the action of the President in carrying on this war in direct violation of the wishes of the Legislative Branch of the Government and is not in compliance with the Constitution of our country. President Nixon vetoed the Supplemental Appropriations Bill because it carried a provision providing that no money in the bill could be used for bombing in Cambodia or Laos. Then the White House sent word to the Hill this morning while we were on the floor in

general debate again on the Supplemental Bill after we failed to override that the President would sign the Supplemental Appropriations Bill if the August 15, 1973 date provision was placed in the Bill. The Minority Leader, Gerald Ford of Michigan, talked to the President at his home in California and the President instructed the Minority Leader to inform the House that the August 15, 1973 shut off date met with his approval. This was just enough to cause the vote to go the other way and the amendment to stop the bombing in Cambodia and Laos, which was offered, failed. I voted for the Amendment to shut off the bombing in Cambodia and Laos and then I voted against the Supplemental Bill on final passage because it contained the agreement between the President and those who voted for the Bill concerning the August 15, 1973 date. For over 2 years now, I have consistently cast the vote of my people against the war in Vietnam and for all of the Amendments that would have stopped the war. This was an undeclared war and Congress never, as provided for by the Constitution, passed a Declaration of War Resolution, the Bay of Tonkin Resolution notwithstanding. The action today of the House was a serious mistake. I simply could not confirm what has transpired and do not believe that the President, by vetoing a Bill, has the right to continue a war that Congress

refuses to declare and to enter the proper Resolution as provided by the Constitution.

There are seven Members from Kentucky in the House. Six of the Members voted for the Bill on final passage thereby confirming the President's right to continue the bombing until August 15, 1973. I was the only Kentuckian voting against the Bill and against the provision authorizing the President to continue the bombing until August 15, 1973.

As Chairman of the D.C. Budget Subcommittee, I had money in this Bill and as the ranking majority Member on the Subcommittee on Agriculture-Environmental and Consumer Protection Appropriations and Labor-Health, Education and Welfare Appropriations, I was a party to placing money in the Bill for these departments and agencies. I signed the Conference Report on the Supplemental Appropriations Bill but still could not cast the vote of my people for the Bill after they succeeded in placing in it the Cambodia bombing provision.

I have been a Member of Congress now for over 19 years and according to my recollection, this is the first time on a major piece of legislation that I have been the only Kentuckian to vote either against it or for it when all of the others voted the other way. I may receive some letters

on this one and especially from some of the school people who had money in the Supplemental Bill and money that I helped place in the bill. We are now on the debt limit bill and this bill also contains a Cambodia bombing provision. I believe that the action that I followed was correct and the passing of time will show whether I was right or wrong.

July 9, 1973

President Nixon has formally notified the special Senate Watergate Committee that he will not appear personally before it under any circumstances and will not give the Committee access to Presidential papers. He directed a letter to Senator Ervin from the California White House setting forth the statement and Senator Ervin immediately stated that the President was making a mistake because it appeared that he had something to hide and that is the main reason for not appearing before the Committee. In President Nixon's letter, he cited the case of Harry S. Truman, who had just gone out as President and was subpoenaed to appear before a Committee in the House. President Truman directed a letter to the Committee stating that he would not comply with the subpoena because it would be a violation of the Constitution and that notwithstanding the fact that he was no longer President, he would not appear and would not produce any of the papers demanded in the subpoena.

It now appears that the General Services Administration has, in addition to the \$703,367 which was spent on the Nixon Estate in San Clemente, California, invested almost \$400,000 more to lease and purchase office space beside the President's Estate. Three buildings were rented and four trailers, along with other property. The newspapers are full of the President's investment in his California Estate and in his Florida Estate. Another GSA audit disclosed today that the agency has spent \$1,800,522 for security and maintenance of the President's residence at Key Biscayne, Florida.

The American dollar is weakening every day and the deterioration of the dollar generally has brought about demands that we again devalue the dollar. Our people state emphatically that there will not be another devaluation. Gold is selling in France for \$129.00 an ounce. The price of \$42.00 an ounce cannot be maintained and those fortunate enough to have gold coins, regardless of denomination or country, have certainly increased their total investment.

Virginia and I spent the past week in Avalon, New Jersey. Virginia's brother, Dr. Fred D. Reardon, has a beautiful little cottage on the inland waterway at Avalon and we really enjoyed ourselves. Dr. Reardon's wife, Wendie Reardon, who also is a

doctor, came down with Fred for the weekend and this made our visit more enjoyable. The mystery of the pocket-book still remains.

July 10, 1973

My mother is 85 years of age and she is doing real well. She weighs a little less than 100 lbs. and wears a size 4½ shoe. She talks and thinks fast and has her own ideas about why we are having all of the smog and changes in weather conditions generally. For instance, here in Washington this past weekend, the COG Air Specialist said that the air quality scale yesterday had a high reading of 125 and on Sunday the scale showed 110. According to the Specialist, a reading of 101 to 249 is hazardous and between 250 and 750 is dangerous. This morning, when I looked out the window, you could just barely see the sun and the smog had really settled in.

For several months now, we have had rain almost daily and this applies throughout the United States. In some sections of our country, where they only have a few inches of rainfall a year, they have had more than this amount each month since the beginning of the year. My mother tells me that we people here

in Washington should stop changing nature. Twelve men on the moon and all of the space laboratories and space ships piercing the outer atmosphere and re-entering, is causing this trouble according to my mother. She sincerely believes this and she may be right.

When temperatures reach between 95 and 100 with a humidity level of 48% and then the smog count is 125, those with bad hearts and lung disorders should certainly stay inside.

Former Attorney General Mitchell begins testifying this morning before the Senate Watergate Investigating Committee. Millions of television sets are on at this time throughout the 52 states listening to this man give his version of what transpired.

The U.S. dollar ended a day of erratic bouncing around the world's currency markets yesterday on a strong note based on reports that the American Government had made a decision to support it by massive purchases. So far, this is only a rumor and no information has been furnished to us here on the Hill that the Government has taken this action or intends to do so. High sources are saying privately here in Washington that the United States probably is close to a decision on whether to intervene by buying dollars. If this

action takes place, such a massive intervention will mean the commitment of at least a couple billion dollars. There is also a possibility that major governments around the world may decide to sell some of their official gold holdings on the open market at the current unofficial market price of about \$120 an ounce. The price of gold as set by law in this country is \$42 an ounce. Sale of official gold holdings would drain the supply of loose dollars around the world; but, before such action can take place, some agreement must be reached to abandon the Washington Conference Understanding of March 1968 when the two-tier gold market and the Understanding concerning government gold was reached.

Following the assassination of Martin Luther King, Ralph David Abernathy took over control of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. This man was simply a marcher in the Martin Luther King parades and seemed to always be right next to Martin Luther King up at the head of the parade. Abernathy has been a complete failure as the head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and now has decided to resign. He blames the blacks throughout the country who have benefited as a result of the Leadership Conference action and who now are failing to financially support the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. I recall several

years ago one of the Congressmen from Louisiana inserted a newspaper article in the Congressional Record which set forth Abernathy's background including the rape of a 15 year old girl who was one of the members of his church in Louisiana. Abernathy was unable to step in the footsteps of Martin Luther King and has been a dismal failure as the leader of this organization.

Representative Wilbur D. Mills, a Democrat from Arkansas, and the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee has announced that unless he is able to secure relief from serious back trouble, will not run for reelection next year. He has been Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee for about 12 years now and according to my understanding has become a right wealthy man. He has had high blood pressure and emphysema along with his back problems and has missed several months during the past 2 or 3 Congresses. At one time, I sincerely believed that Wilbur Mills was one of the five ablest men in the House.

July 11, 1973

Probably for the first time, one of the Members in the House of Representatives is pregnant. Yvonne Burke, our new black Member from California, who, by the way, is 40 years of age, is expecting a child in November of this year. She was married in 1970 and is a very attractive woman.

She took an active part in the Democratic National Convention last year and from time to time, presided.

Yesterday, our Speaker, Carl Albert, called me and asked me to preside over general debate on our Agriculture bill for 1973. The farm programs expire this year and this legislation provides for an extension for a 4-year period. The bill is controversial all the way and the Members from the big cities are lining up behind amendments which stop all subsidies and limit payments to farmers generally. As soon as House Agricultural Committee Chairman W. R. Poage, a Democrat of Texas finished a 13 minute speech urging adoption of the farm bill, a number of women in the gallery rose, shouted slogans, and one of them started yelling Mr. Chairman--Mr. Chairman. I proceeded immediately to rap the gavel as loud as I could because certainly, I did not intend for this woman to stand in the gallery and start making speeches. I directed the Doorkeepers to immediately remove the offenders and after what seemed to be several minutes, the Doorkeepers from two other doors ran around and removed the offenders. A number of our Doorkeepers are old men and at these two particular sections of the gallery, the Doorkeepers just froze and with me admonishing them to remove the women, it seemed that they would never move to stop the disturbance. This reminded

me somewhat of March 1, 1954 when five of the Members were shot on the floor by the Puerto Ricans. The Doorkeepers at the door where the Puerto Ricans entered just froze and seemed to be unable to move to stop the shooting.

The bill under debate continues over today and before this day is over, some 20 or 30 additional amendments will be offered. The title of the bill is the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973. A number of the Members in the House maintain that the title is wrong because the consumer is not protected. Our Chief Doorkeeper, William "Fishbait" Miller of Mississippi, is always present when the television cameras are on in the Chamber, but for some reason or other, he seems to disappear when we have a disturbance. I sent for him and he then proceeded to change Doorkeepers and add additional men so that there would be no further disturbances. In this morning's Washington Post, we have an article that goes on to state that I was presiding and that the women were removed. According to the article, the women belonged to a group known as Women United For Action and they were from Manhattan, Delaware. Capitol Police sent a note to the Chair advising me that 11 women from Manhattan were arrested. This included those ousted and some out in the hallway who proceeded to cause trouble. If we have further

disturbances today, the Doorkeepers will oust some more.

As I stated, Representative Poage is Chairman of the Agriculture Committee and the ranking minority member on this Committee is Charles Teague of California. Mr. Teague is bitterly opposed to the whole bill. Just before Mr. Teague spoke, we had the disturbance and the Congressional Record of July 10 on Page H-5824 carries the statement that I made that there would be no disturbance in the gallery and the Doormen will maintain order. The Record further discloses that I stated that the Chair would like to remind those in the gallery that they are the guests of the House and they are welcome guests, but they must conduct themselves properly and not manifest approval or disapproval of proceedings on the Floor. As soon as we had ousted the women, Mr. Teague of California then yielded himself 3 minutes and stated--Mr. Chairman, I am afraid you just threw out my rooting section, that is with all due apologies, Mr. Chairman, since I realize you are just fulfilling the obligations and duties of the Chair. It is a little unusual for the ranking minority member to be against the bill in its entirety.

Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, testified yesterday before the Senate Watergate Investigating Committee that he knew about the Watergate coverup during 1972, but did not tell President

Nixon about it so the President could go on through the campaign without being involved. Mitchell said that if he had advised President Nixon about the coverup, the President would have immediately asked that everything be brought out into the open and this, according to Mitchell, might have seriously affected the President's chances for reelection. The strategy of this man Mitchell before the Committee is really something. He is now under indictment in New York State by virtue of his acts during the campaign and probably will be indicted by a Federal Grand Jury here in Washington.

July 13, 1973

President Nixon entered Bethesda Naval Hospital early last night for treatment of what his physician said was viral pneumonia, with no complications. After returning earlier this week from San Clemente, California, the President showed no signs of illness until 5:30 yesterday morning when he called his doctor complaining of chest pains on the right side.

The President, according to my information, is as mad as he can be over the Watergate hearings. These hearings have been televised nationally for weeks now and each day one network or the other televises for hours. Forty to fifty million people are watching the proceedings each day with the exception of

Saturdays and Sundays and are forming opinions one way or the other, with the polls showing that the great majority of the people in this country believe that President Nixon knew about the Watergate episode before it took place and was well advised of the coverup following the Watergate burglary. The President has really aged during the past nine months. Like Lyndon Johnson, he has been dying his hair now for several years and also his eyebrows. The picture which appeared in today's Washington Post shows that he has not had his barber bring him up to date for several weeks now. I probably should not complain too much about the President's youthful appearance because I have more gray hair than he does and so far am right proud of every gray hair that I have. We still amuse ourselves in the House by counting the Senators as they walk down the aisle at the State of the Union Message with the television lights all turned on and the Chamber just a white ball of light. A great many of the Senators are trying to keep up with the President and from time to time one or two fall behind and then you should see the color.

Seriously speaking, I hope the President has a speedy recovery and that we get this Watergate Affair over as quickly as possible. This includes the indictments in Federal Court and the trials which will subsequently follow.

The District of Columbia Committee continues to work on a Home Rule bill and since the Senate has again passed a Home Rule bill, it appears that this year this Committee will bring out a Home Rule bill for action in the House. If the majority of the Members on this particular Committee really knew about conditions in our Nation's Capital, they could not cast the vote or our people for Home Rule at this time.

Our former President of the City Council, Gilbert Hahn, Jr., recently filed a lawsuit contesting the tax assessment program of the District of Columbia and succeeded in winning his case in Superior Court. He has now submitted a fee for \$283,147 for services rendered the taxpayers in the City of Washington as the result of the decision he obtained which declares the present tax assessment program illegal. The present program is not illegal and if this bill is submitted to the Committee that I am Chairman of, Mr. Hahn will have to wait a long time before he begins spending any part of this \$283,147.

Yesterday, just before the Committee rose on the Agriculture Act of 1973, I asked our Parliamentarian, Lewis Deschler, if he intended to write a book before he retires as Parliamentarian. He has been an employee of the House since 1928 and has been Parliamentarian since 1934. He is recognized as the greatest Parliamentarian in this country and probably in the world.

He answered my question by saying that all of the important papers of course, that he looked at, approved and passed along ultimately ended up in the Speakers or the Clerks Office and that the Parliamentarian's office really contained no files which could be used to write an interesting story about the Congress or the happenings down through the years. He said to me that had he kept a Journal like I do, he would have something now to use as reference material for such a story. I sent him a picture of the Journal and he really appreciated it.

Another Representative was indicted yesterday. This man is Bertram L. Podell, a Democrat from New York City. He has been under investigation, according to the news media, for several months and the indictments charged the soliciting and receiving of payments to influence federal agencies to obtain a mail route for a Florida air taxi firm. The 10-count federal indictment specifically charged Podell with conspiracy, perjury and bribery.

We now have in the House, a number of Representatives and the same applies to the Senate, who should not be here.

President Nixon has finally agreed to meet with Watergate Committee Chairman, Sam J. Ervin, Jr., in an effort to avoid a constitutional confrontation over the

President's refusal to release documents to the Watergate Senate Investigating Committee. No date has been set for the meeting and since the President is now in the hospital, it will probably be several weeks before the meeting takes place.

On Friday of each week, when the House is not in session, our small private dining room which is used by Members only, is closed and then we all go into the main dining room for lunch. For a number of years now, the second table as you enter the room has been occupied by a number of us and although the table really seats six, we generally end up with 10 or 12 sitting at the table almost in each other's lap telling big stories and listening to the senior Members who join us from time to time. Today, we had a number at the table and the senior Member was Ray Madden, the Chairman of the Rules Committee from Gary, Indiana and a man 81 years of age. I have more gray hair than he does and he looks about 65 or 70 at the very most. While we were having lunch, Ray proceeded to tell us about the Speaker's election when Sam Rayburn was first elected Speaker of the House. His opponent was a Representative from New York City by the name of John J. O'Connor who served from 1923 to 1939 as a Member of the House. O'Connor according to Madden, was a right aggressive

able Member of the House, Irish and a Catholic. A Catholic, for a great many years, has either served as Speaker or as Majority Leader of the House and O'Connor had enough friends and had the ability to make a right outstanding candidate for Speaker. It appeared for several weeks that he would win and Mr. Rayburn's chances appeared not too good. At that time, Tom O'Brien, the former Sheriff of Cook County, Illinois, and a Member of the House for a great many years, was in charge of the Chicago delegation. I have previously described Mr. O'Brien as a very wealthy man who, while serving as Sheriff of Cook County, was nicknamed "Blind Tom" because for some reason or other, he never saw anything while serving as Sheriff. He was a very wealthy man and an astute politician. The Nash-Kelly Machine was in operation in Chicago at this particular time and Mr. O'Brien was the spokesman here in Washington and the one that the other Chicago democrats in the House followed. Mr. O'Brien was also a Catholic. Mr. Rayburn assumed that O'Connor would end up with Tom O'Brien and his support. For some reason or other, Tom O'Brien did not personally like John J. O'Connor and he spotted Mr. Rayburn in the Speaker's Lounge one day and pledged his support to him for the Office of Speaker. This, of course, gave Mr. Rayburn quite a boost in his campaign and it then looked like he had a good chance of winning. In

counting noses, Mr. Rayburn was still a little short and Tom O'Brien decided he had better go to Chicago. He did not fly, because he was against this mode of transportation, but got on the B & O and travelled to Chicago. He went to see Mr. Nash, who in turn called Mr. Kelly and after the meeting, the Nash-Kelly Machine got underway. These two men had enough influence outside of Chicago and Illinois and also in a number of other large cities throughout the United States to call upon a great many people for favors. Over the weekend, enough calls were made to bring Mr. Rayburn into the lead and when the vote was taken, Sam Rayburn was elected Speaker of the House instead of John J. O'Connor.

Mr. O'Brien was still a member when I was elected and Mr. Rayburn was Minority Leader at this time. Anything that Tom O'Brien wanted within reason, he could get from Sam Rayburn and anything that Sam Rayburn wanted, Tom O'Brien always tried to be of assistance. I recall distinctly when we had the Chicago Canal matter up with a request pertaining to additional water out of the Great Lakes for the Chicago Canal. Sam Rayburn said that Tom O'Brien wanted more water and by God, he was in favor of him having it.

This man, O'Brien, was a right unusual character. In the Speaker's Lounge there is an old fireplace and

mantle. When Tom O'Brien received word from Chicago about the way the Chicago delegation should vote, he would go to the House promptly on time, place his hat on the mantle out in the Speaker's Lounge and all of the Democrats from Chicago soon learned to look on the mantle to see if Mr. Tom's hat was on the mantle. This was the signal for the Members to stop by Mr. Tom's seat where he was sitting in the Chamber and inquire as to what was up. Mr. O'Brien would then proceed to tell each member that he had received word that the Chicago delegation should cast their vote on a certain bill, a certain way. Mr. O'Brien always wore his hat when he went to the House Chamber and this would either be on the rack where the others were kept at that time or if the Chicago delegation were supposed to come by to receive instructions, he would place his hat on the mantle and they all knew that this was the signal to receive word from Chicago.

July 14, 1973

President Hector Campora and his government resigned yesterday in Argentina, which sets the stage for the return of Juan Peron to the Presidency he lost in a military coup 18 years ago. Campora, a long-time friend of Peron, submitted his resignation to Congress, saying he was doing so willingly and happily so that the former President could personally

take charge. Peron is 77 years of age and has been living in a Buenos Aires suburb since his return from exile last month. He must run in an election, which is expected within 40 days, and there is little doubt but what he will win. This is quite a change in South America and I hope it means that some of the troubles in Argentina will now quiet down.

President Nixon was admitted to the Bethesda Naval Hospital on Thursday with a mild case of viral pneumonia. Apparently he was suffering Wednesday night, and early Thursday he called his doctor who advised the President to go to the hospital. The President is really under attack now and I hope that, if he is sick, he soon recovers.

His youngest daughter and her husband were attending a baseball game in Florida at the time the general announcement was made over the loudspeaker that the President had been admitted to the hospital and that his daughter and her husband were in attendance at the game on that particular occasion. According to the news media, there was considerable booing when the daughter's name and her father's name were mentioned on the loudspeaker.

A man by the name of W. Clement Stone, the founder and head of Combined Insurance Companies of America, stated recently that he had given almost \$7 million to Republican causes in the last 5 years. Stone previously

had disclosed giving more than \$2 million in each of Mr. Nixon's last two presidential campaigns. Now Mr. Stone, according to the Chicago Sun Times, says that he gave \$2.8 million in 1968 and more than \$2 million in 1971 and 1972. He further stated that he was firmly convinced that through Mr. Nixon he could make a meaningful contribution to the world. Stone's fortune in 1970 was estimated at \$450 million and in that year he gave \$810,659 and loaned \$1,234,204 to 50 other candidates who were running for the U. S. House and Senate and a few governorships. The loans, of course, were made in such a manner that they did not have to be repaid.

This man Stone's contribution to the Republican Party generally is just about what we have experienced for the last 10 years in this country. It seems that the Republicans never have any difficulty raising money and, in fact, they have so much money that those who collect it and are supposed to have custody of it use it from time to time for their own personal use. I believe that before the Watergate investigation is completed there will be a full disclosure concerning the use of hundreds of thousands of dollars of campaign funds in the purchase of the President's homes in California and Florida.

The Republican Members in the House are now running for re-election. This is only 1973 and the House elections will not be held until next year. Every day you

see bumper stickers on the automobiles of the clerks in the offices of the different Republican members, carrying the member's name and a plea for reelection. This morning, in driving into the garage here in the Rayburn Building, I followed a car that carried a "Scherle for Re-election" sticker. Scherle is a Republican member from Iowa and serves on my committee. Apparently the Republicans in the House are in dead earnest over the seriousness and the damage that Watergate will bring about generally to the Republican Party.

July 16, 1973

I have no way of knowing just what will happen to John Mitchell, the former Attorney General, but I do know that at the time he was questioned by the Senate Investigating Committee he stood out head and shoulders above all of those who have testified before the committee. Certainly he demonstrated the fact that he had courage and had nerve enough to simply state to the committee that notwithstanding the fact that his judgment might have been bad he knowingly assisted in the cover-up by not informing the President and not taking a positive stand as Attorney General which would have immediately corrected this conspiracy. In fact I would say that he was probably the smartest man in the

Investigating Committee room at the time he was being questioned.

A number of newspapers throughout the United States and especially newspapers like the Park City Daily News in Bowling Green, Kentucky that has always endorsed Republican candidates and especially President Nixon, now come forth with editorials indicating that soap opera fans and Nixon Republicans are not the only ones who are not enchanted with the Senate Watergate hearings. These papers go on to state that the nature of the case demands a skeptical attitude toward everybody involved. There are, according to these newspapers, so many self-interests running around like headless chickens that nothing anybody says at the hearings can really be taken for granted. For all practical purposes President Nixon and his associates are being tried in absentia in these hearings without the benefit of the legal protections usually offered. These newspapers want this hearing brought to a close immediately and as far as conspiracies, violations of the law, burglaries, blackmail, illegal expenditure of federal funds and so on--all of these little matters are simply political tricks and should be ignored by the people in this country.

The attitude of these newspapers

is exactly why the American people no longer have too much faith in the news media. Every poll taken recently shows that the people are very much disillusioned and especially insofar as newspapers are concerned.

President Nixon seems to be slightly improved and I hope is out of the hospital within the next few days. The members of his family are very much incensed over the fact that a lot of people in this country believe that the President's illness comes at a right unusual time.

We are today faced with an economic crisis in this country and inflation is rampant. We have shortages of food and other goods and are faced with tight credit and rising interest rates. Further we have a loss of markets for exports and an inability to buy all of the raw materials and the other goods abroad that are needed to keep the American economy going. The weakening of the American dollar internationally has brought about political as well as economic repercussions.

The President is now formulating plans for Phase IV of the price and wage control regulations. We passed an adequate wage and price control bill 2½ years ago and so far the President has

failed to utilize the provisions of the law. Phase I, II and III have proved anything but successful and unless Phase IV works we will really be in serious trouble.

July 17, 1973

Wonders of Watergate do not cease. The investigation committee yesterday finally discovered a witness which can either clear or sink the President. This witness is not Dean, Mitchell, Haldeman or Ehrlichman or even the President himself. The witness is the accumulation of tapes from the recorder that has been recording every conversation in President Nixon's Oval office and in the Cabinet room of the White House and also in the President's office in the Executive Office Building since the spring of 1971. If the White House will turn loose the spools this would answer a great many questions concerning whether the President knew about Watergate, the cover-up and any and all matters that are now under investigation. President Nixon has been routinely taping all of his conversations and meetings according to Alexander Butterfield, a former White House aide. Butterfield is now the Federal Aviation Administration administrator. Butterfield, in testifying before the Watergate Senate committee

yesterday, said that most participants in conversations with the President did not know that they were being taped and that this system was used to record all of the President's conversations from the spring of 1971 and with the tapes to be placed in the Nixon Library which will follow his tenure as President. The White House immediately reported that the Nixon Administration system of automatically recording Mr. Nixon's conversations in the several offices and on his phones is similar to one used in the previous administration. Johnson Administration officials immediately said that they knew nothing about such a system and a spokesman for the Secret Service which installed the system for the Nixon Administration said if there was one in place during the Johnson years the Secret Service did not put it there.

A number of public figures who have on occasion been to the White House and discussed matters of great importance with the President were really amazed at the announcement yesterday concerning the taping of all of the conversations. Former Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst was really astonished and indicated his amazement. Robert H. Finch, long time confidant of the President and a former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said that

he was amazed and could hardly believe that the President would do such a thing. George Meany, the head of the AFL-CIO, has met in the Oval office on a number of occasions with the President since the time the taping has taken place and along with George Romney, Walter J. Hickel, former Interior Secretary, and others said such action was beyond belief. Our present Speaker, Carl Albert, said that this action was an outrage and Gerald Ford, the Minority Leader, said that he saw nothing wrong with taping all of the conversations.

I have been to the White House since the taping occurred and each time was there at the invitation of the President. I recall on one occasion former Transportation Secretary John Volpe along with Glenn Davis and I sat around the desk in the Oval office as close to the President as we could get and for a period of about an hour discussed matters here in the District of Columbia and especially rapid rail transit and freeways. There was considerable argument and finally the President turned to Volpe and said, "and my God John, why in the hell don't you work this matter out?" Some 100 years from now Volpe's ancestors might like to hear this conversation. Other conversations took place pertaining to the District of

Columbia and to appropriations generally and it never occurred to me that any President of the United States would permit the recording of conversations at meetings held in his office.

We continue on with the farm legislation today. This is the fourth legislative day and we will have to be lucky to finish before midnight. I have presided over a number of controversial bills since I have been a Member of Congress and when Mr. Rayburn was alive and serving as Speaker, I presided a great many times. Mr. McCormack and Mr. Albert have asked me to preside over bills during general debate that required considerable time and with many amendments and points of order to be passed upon. Our parliamentarian at the present time is Lewis Deschler. He has been an employee of the House since 1928 and has been parliamentarian I believe since 1934. He asked me to send him a picture of my journal and as I have stated before I sent the picture to him. Today I received the following letter from our parliamentarian:

July 14, 1973

Dear Bill:

I just want to express my appre-

ciation for that excellent photograph, and for the personal inscription you penned at the bottom.

It's a memento I will long treasure; for that handsome looking gentleman seated behind those scholarly journals is not only one of the greatest Chairmen of the Committee of the Whole during my years of association with the House but is also, in that great Kentucky tradition, a true gentleman.

Many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Lew

Another witness before the Senate committee yesterday, Herbert W. Kalmbach, testified that former presidential assistant, John D. Ehrlichman, gave his explicit approval for payment of about \$220,000 to the Watergate burglars and that Kalmbach, President Nixon's personal lawyer and Republican fund raising friend, said that he assumed the money was to be used to help pay for attorneys' fees for those who were actually engaged in the break-in of Democratic headquarters. Later he was advised that the money was to

be used to pay the balance of those employed to break in and that Ehrlichman told him that this matter must be kept secret because if the press or the Democrats found out about it, they would have the heads of the Republicans from top to bottom.

July 18, 1973

The Watergate Investigating Committee has called upon the President for delivery of the tapes and documents concerning presidential conversations. The President now has a chance to completely clear the record as to whether or not Dean is telling the truth. He can quickly settle this matter once and for all.

We have problems here on the Hill trying to decide as to whether or not there is really an energy crisis in this country today. Starting about 15 years ago the large oil companies succeeded in buying up nearly all of the coal reserve throughout the country and some of the gas line people have just about taken over all of the states east of the Mississippi River. I know that oil from abroad in many instances contains substances that the present refineries in this country are not able to handle. These refineries still have no difficulty

with oil designated as sweet oil. New machinery and equipment is being installed to take care of a lot of the foreign oil and this may solve some of our problems. However, the Federal Trade Commission yesterday took a first step toward the possible eventual break-up of the nation's eight largest oil companies. This regulatory agency filed a complaint, the first of its kind, charging the companies with having combined or agreed to engage in anti-competitive practices since 1950. The complaint goes on to state that the companies individually and with each other have joined to monopolize refining of crude oil into petroleum products and have maintained and reinforced a noncompetitive market structure. The companies involved are ~~Exxon~~, Exxon, Texaco, Gulf, Mobil, Standard Oil of California, Standard Oil of Indiana, Shell and Atlantic Richfield. Together these companies represent an unbelievable area of economic power. Their assets as of December 31st aggregated at least \$75.8 billion. Their 1972 sales totalled \$61.8 billion. Exxon assets totalled \$21.5 billion and make it the largest of the corporations involved and its sales of \$20 billion rank it number two in sales. Some of the oil companies issued statements immediately that the charges were not true and that they have not combined or conspired to

violate the antitrust laws. I will be interested in following this case because I believe that the Federal Trade Commission is right.

Yesterday Vice President Agnew had an opportunity to cast a vote in the Senate. As presiding officer of the Senate, of course he only attends a few sessions each year but is in attendance when it appears that a close vote will take place and especially where the interest of the Administration is involved. On a tie vote of 49 to 49 the Senate failed to approve of the construction of the Alaska oil line which extends for some 789 miles. The Vice President cast his vote making the vote then 50 to 49 and this vote now directs the construction of the Alaska oil line and nullifies lawsuits brought by environmentalists seeking to prevent the construction of this line. The bill further provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall grant permits to a consortium of oil companies for a start on the pipeline. This was a victory for the Nixon Administration and the oil industry and I personally believe that it was a victory also for our people.

This, by the way, is the first time that Agnew has cast a ballot since August 6, 1969 when his vote defeated

a move to cutback the anti-ballistic missile. After approving the bill on a final roll call vote of 77 to 20, it was sent to us and our committee in the House, the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, has recently on a vote of 13 to 3 approved of almost an identical bill. I do not believe that this bill will have too much trouble in the House.

July 20, 1973

After five days of dispute marked by collapsing and reviving conditions that at times led almost to the brink of chaos, the House of Representatives late last night passed the Omnibus Farm bill by a vote of 226 to 182. In presiding over this bill I had to pass on a great many points of order, parliamentary inquiries and every known procedural move that is ever used on bills in the House. Points of order were made on section after section in the bill and after a number of amendments were adopted then substitutes were offered and amendments which struck out several sections of the bill. The amendments in the nature of substitutes were then amended time after time and before it was over, very few of the members knew exactly what the bill contained. This bill provides for an agriculture program

for four years and as it left the House contained right tough payment limitations on subsidies, a ban on allowing strikers to use food stamps and an escalator clause allowing support prices to go up as farm production costs increase. The escalator clause may bring about an Administration veto. Both the House bill now and the Senate bill contain the escalator clause which the Administration has repeatedly said would make the bill too costly. Late last night another effort was made to completely eliminate the cotton section and the food stamp section. I ruled that the substitutes previously adopted could be amended and the amendments offered were adopted placing cotton back into the bill and keeping the food stamp provision in the bill. The ultra liberal members in the House were very much upset when the limitation was placed on striking workers receiving food stamps and then attempted to eliminate completely the food stamp provision from the bill. They hoped to have this amendment adopted and then in conference with the Senate add the food stamp provision back into the bill without the limitation as to striking workers.

Bob Poage of Texas, the Chairman of the Agriculture Committee in the House, is about 73 years of age. He

does not look his age and he is active mentally and physically. A strong long time agriculture expert and friend of the American farmer. When the bill started under the five-minute rule and amendment after amendment was adopted with these amendments presented simply to gut the bill, then Poage really hit the ceiling. The Committee on Agriculture is not one of the most popular committees in the House now and since we only have 47 members in the House of Representatives who represent agriculture districts, those $\frac{2}{3}$ on the committee really have a difficult time convincing the city members in the House that the American farmer is not the cause for the high cost of food. Frank Albert Stubblefield of the First District of Kentucky is a member of this committee and in fact is number two on the committee now. He is a druggist and has been a Member of Congress since 1959. Not a very aggressive member but a man that everyone likes in the House. He may be chairman of this committee someday and since he has difficulty making speeches and presenting bills will certainly have his hands full if he is ever elected chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. Bob Poage is an able member and he has on the committee several members on the Democratic and Republican side who are able men. Foley of Washington is

an able member and rendered yeoman service during the five days that this bill was under general debate. Bergland of Minnesota is also an active, able member and on the Republican side we have Findley of Illinois, Mayne of Iowa and several other able members.

During general debate on the agriculture bill some of the cotton and farm block members deserted the alliance which had been formed with some of the pro-labor and city members and voted 213 to 203 for an amendment offered by Representative William Dickinson, Republican of Alabama, to ban the use of food stamps by strikers. Then the liberals and the pro-labor members attempted to remove the food stamp section from the bill. At this point Dickinson raised a point of order as to whether an amendment to the food stamp section could still be offered. Then I ruled that the substitute bill offered by Representative Thomas Foley of Washington which would have dropped the food stamp section was broad enough to allow such an amendment and the Dickinson amendment passed for a second time by one vote, 208 to 207. This then opened the gates for the opponents of the cotton interest to put back into the missing cotton section an amendment that would kill Cotton Inc., a cotton promotion and

research firm funded by the government at the rate of \$10 million a year. This amendment then passed by a vote of 250 to 165. The amount of subsidies paid each farmer may not exceed \$20,000 under the bill with the old limitation being \$55,000. Confusion really prevailed from time to time while this bill was under general debate and the Congressional Record of July 19th really sets forth the many parliamentary moves that were made to gut the bill and then the amendments that were offered and accepted after the substitute was adopted which then placed the bill back in almost the position it was in when presented. In other words, the House marched up the hill and back down the hill and then up the hill again.

When the House concluded general debate on this bill and after no additional amendments were offered, I ruled that the committee would then rise and the Speaker took over the chair. At this point there were 400 members on the floor and on both sides of the aisle the members stood up and applauded for several seconds which is a little unusual and clearly showed that they appreciated the manner in which I had presided over the bill. Five days in the chair on this bill and eleven days in the chair on the Legislative Reform Act of 1970 are

just about the modern day record insofar as the House is concerned. I enjoyed presiding and look forward to going back into the chair again on another right controversial bill. It seems that this is the kind of a bill that the Speaker selects for me to preside over and when he calls, I accept.

Today I had a delegation from Grayson County concerning a matter pertaining to the operation of Huron Copysette, Inc. of Leitchfield, Kentucky. These men flew into Washington today and before discussing the matter that they were here to present concerning their company, one of them remarked to me that in flying into Washington and observing the Washington Monument, the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials and the Capitol Building, that he turned to one of his associates and remarked that regardless of the thieves who have apparently operated in the Watergate affair, they will pass on but those beautiful buildings and monuments will remain on into the future.

July 21, 1973

In one of the volumes of this journal I have certain information concerning my family and this past week a letter arrived from a lady who was attempting to trace her family

history. Back a number of years ago on her mother's side the Hays family entered into the picture. My mother is Blanche Hays, the daughter of Franklin P. Hays. My grandfather, Franklin P. Hays, was the 12th child of Daniel Hays. Some of the information contained in the letter that I received pertains mainly to William Hays who was the father of Daniel Hays. Daniel Hays was born on February 27, 1799 in North Carolina and died on December 16, 1862 in Warren County. He married on February 29, 1829 and his wife was Rebecca Mannen who was born on August 25, 1813 in Warren County and died on February 24, 1869 in Warren County. William Hays was born on March 10, 1760 in Augusta County, Virginia and died on September 25, 1851 in Warren County. William Hays married Nancy Cheatwood in 1778 and Nancy Cheatwood was born in 1763 in North Carolina and died in 1803 in Warren County.

There is a will that was written on March 29, 1851 and it is recorded in the Warren County Court Clerk's office.

I am a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and there is no difficulty whatsoever in tracing my mother's side of the family back to

the year 1721. On my father's side I know nothing about my family beyond my grandfather William H. Natcher. This applies to members of the family and dates. I do know that my grandfather had one brother and two sisters and according to my information his brother and two sisters ended up in Tennessee. My grandfather was a member of the Christian Church and after he was grown and married he first saw his brother and two sisters. His brother was a member of the Catholic Church and his two sisters were nuns. This probably means that my grandfather too was from a Catholic family.

President Nixon has really made a sensational move. After it was disclosed that all of the conversations that had taken place in the White House and the President's offices were taped, the President after being released from the hospital announced that the automatic taping system that has been taping President Nixon's conversations in the Oval office and other White House rooms since 1971 has been deactivated. There has been no indication as to when the system was turned off but the announcement was made. According to recent developments I would still hate to go to the White House and discuss anything confidentially with Richard Milhous Nixon.

After arriving at the White House from the hospital he addressed the White House employees in the Rose Garden and emphatically stated that any suggestion that he would resign is just plain poppycock.

July 23, 1973

We will recess on August 3rd and return again on September 5th. Since we spend all of the year in session a number of the members have for several years complained about having no time to spend with their families and especially those who have small children and want to have more time during the summer months. The resolution adopted in the House concerning bombing in Cambodia expires on August 15th and if it continues after that date, the President must come back to Congress and ask for permission to continue bombing. The Commander in Chief of the Cambodian Army, General Fernandez, said on Saturday that Cambodia will ask for U. S. bombing to continue after August 15th if all North Vietnamese and Vietcong forces are not withdrawn by that date. Since August 15th is the deadline that the U. S. Congress has set, it is possible that the President may call for permission to continue bombing and if so, we would return in the middle of the recess

period for action on this request. I do not know how the majority of the members in the House would feel about such a request but I certainly intend to vote against any further request for bombing in Cambodia.

The President will decide today as to whether or not the tapes are to be released to the Senate Watergate committee. Finding out about the tapes was really unusual. When Dean testified before the committee he said that President Nixon in the Oval office at the White House turned away from the desk and walked over to one of the walls and in a low tone of voice said that he probably was foolish to have discussed an offer of executive clemency for Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt, Jr. with Charles W. Colson, another White House aide. A man by the name of Sanders is an assistant minority staff counsel on the Watergate committee and in talking with Alexander Butterfield before Butterfield testified before the committee asked him if any of the conversations in the President's office were taped. He was simply guessing that maybe this was the situation if Dean was telling the truth about the President stepping away and in a barely audible tone making the statement that he did. Butterfield immediately said, "oh yes,

all conversations in the President's offices had been taped since 1971." If the President now wants to make Dean out a liar as to Dean's statement concerning his conversation with the President, all the President has to do is turn over the tapes and have them played back for the committee. That is, the tapes as they were originally recorded and not tapes which delete portions of conversations or leave out whole portions of statements, which by the way, is a right easy process to do with tapes.

In the House today we have a number of groups that are joining together hoping to present their side of the controversial matters to the House and to obtain support for their positions. The liberal Democratic Study Group has gone too far and in a number of instances has pursued courses that are unreasonable and simply beyond comprehension. This group has lost members. Another group was set up within the last ten days by Representative Bernie Sisk of California and Representative Edith Green of Oregon. In announcing their group Sisk said that the United Democrats which is the name they will use will pay no dues and have no fulltime staff but will use staffs of members as needed and will meet periodically to

shape views on legislation. Sisk was elected as chairman and Representative Gillis Long of Louisiana, a liberal by southern standards, was elected vice-chairman. The secretary and treasurer will be Representative Robert Giaimo of Connecticut and the executive committee will have Flynt of Georgia, Gaydos of Pennsylvania, Rostenkowski of Illinois and Green of Oregon as members of the executive committee. This group will be composed of moderates and not ultra liberals who have been unable to accomplish much.

In addition to this moderate group which has recently been set into motion, we have the 16 black members of the House in their Black Caucus with a staff. In addition, there is a group which was organized consisting of the new members of Congress--those elected for the 93rd Congress. In addition, we have a group that meets occasionally composed of southern conservatives and another group that consists of a few members from seven or eight states known as the eastern group section of the U. S.

So far I have not joined any of the groups and if I do, the philosophy of the moderate group would be more along the line that I try to pursue.

The Democratic National Committee is now in the process of pulling the party together. The Charter Commission, headed by former governor Terry Sanford of North Carolina, will at the Fort Collins, Colorado meeting present a draft of a basic constitution for the Democrats for submission to the party's first mid-term conference to be held next year. Members of the commission have been holding meetings around the country. The commission will recommend that about 2,000 delegates be chosen for the 1974 meeting with one-sixth of the seats reserved for Democratic governors, senators and representatives.

United States approval of President Nixon plummets to an all time low. The President's popularity, according to the most recent Gallup Poll, has declined to the lowest point to date with 40% of the latest nationwide survey saying that they approve of the way he is handling his job as Chief Executive and 49% expressing disapproval. On January 12th to January 15th the Gallup Poll taken at that time disclosed that 51% of the people approved of the way he has handled his job as Chief Executive and 37% disapproved with 12% having no opinion. The Watergate apparently is working on the President.

Senator Ervin appeared briefly on television yesterday and contested the President's statement that he made to the White House employees upon his return from the hospital where he said that those who wanted to wallow in the Watergate could do so as long as they desired. This really set the old senator off and the President will probably find out this time next year when the Watergate hearings are probably still underway that this was another slip of the tongue.

Speaking of polls, everytime you pick up a newspaper you see the results of certain polls and surveys. Many requests are presented to our Committee on Appropriations for more money for all kinds of surveys. This is the decade apparently of surveys. In one of the newspapers today I noticed an article which stated that a survey of women attending a meeting to protest deceptive packaging of commercial products revealed that 20% of them tinted their hair; 38% wore wigs; 50% wore rouge; 98% wore lipstick; 60% wore eye shadow; 20% wore false eye-lashes; 93% used nail polish; 14% used false fingernails; 8% had had their teeth capped; and 45% wore girdles. And 100% of them voted in favor of a resolution concerning any kind of false packaging. This is one survey,

of course, that I would not incorporate in a speech on the floor of the House or in my District because I am very much like the young elevator operator in the Capitol who turned to me and asked me if I had noticed a right good looking young lady who had just stepped off of the elevator. I immediately stated that I had, of course, and then this young gentleman stated, "You know, Mr. Natcher, I have never seen an ugly woman in my life." I immediately said to him, "with that philosophy, you could not help from being elected President of the United States."

July 25, 1973

In the District of Columbia we have all kinds of requests for transportation and capital outlay projects generally. These projects, as proposed, would cost billions of dollars and in a great many instances the White House, regardless of which party is in charge, goes along with all of the requests. Every known system is devised to get the project started and regardless of the original cost figures we have requests for millions more with the same old excuses of increase in cost of materials, labor and change of plans. Last year Congress passed an authorizing bill providing for the construction of a

new \$65 million convention center here in our Nation's Capital. In order to attract votes and to secure authorization for the project regardless of the cost the bill provided that it would be named after our former president, Dwight D. Eisenhower. General Eisenhower was very popular and notwithstanding the fact that he had few accomplishments during his eight years in office his name always appeals to the Members of Congress. At the time the bill was on the floor authorizing this project Jerry Ford, the Republican Minority Leader, read a letter to the members from Mamie Eisenhower stating that Ike's main interest insofar as a memorial is concerned was Eisenhower University. This is a small university and our former president was vitally concerned about the success and continuation of this educational institution. The chairman of the subcommittee from the Committee on Public Works immediately got up and read a short letter from Mamie Eisenhower in which she said that she would make no objection to the naming of the convention center after her husband. The bill specifically provided that this would be a lease-purchase project costing \$65 million with private entrepreneurs in the City of Washington constructing the project and turning same over to the District of Columbia who would

proceed to pay off the cost plus a reasonable additional amount by way of interest and cost over a thirty-year period. The District's money would come from revenue from the convention center but the bill further as a matter of enticement to the members provided that the federal government would at the completion of the project pay over to the District of Columbia \$14 million to be used to help retire the indebtedness. All kinds of carrots were placed on sticks just to get this project underway and regardless of the real cost of the project which, of course, will exceed \$65 million by a considerable amount, the brokers and bankers here in Washington shied away from the legislation when they wrote a little amendment that had been added on the floor that provided that before any construction started the appropriations subcommittee in the House and the Senate along with the two District of Columbia Committees must approve a fixed cost estimate and a design. The fixed cost estimate, of course, and the design will cost several hundred thousand dollars and if any one of the committees refuse to approve then trouble would start. In addition, the idea of obtaining sufficient revenue in addition to the \$14 million of federal money to retire the bonds apparently has not been very attractive. Exhibit A

here in our Nation's Capital is the stadium which was constructed in 1956 with the cost to be between \$6 and \$7 million. The stadium ended up costing \$19.8 million and not one single bond has been retired by the District of Columbia. The revenue obtained from the stadium is not sufficient through bad management and all kinds of concessions on the side to even pay the interest on the debt. The interest annually totals \$831,600 and this amount has to be borrowed out of the Treasury by the District of Columbia. This stadium has been known as the white elephant for several years now and for some reason or other Bobby Kennedy's friends wanted the District of Columbia Stadium named after him. It is now known as the RFK Stadium.

The mayor along with several astute pencil pushers in the District Building concocted a scheme whereby the law could be evaded and the District of Columbia would immediately put up \$49 million of District funds to start this convention center under construction. In the District of Columbia bill for fiscal year 1974 the Senate Appropriations Committee under the chairmanship of Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana who chairs the Subcommittee on District of Columbia Budget set forth a scheme in his bill whereby money that we appro-

priated to build a new Lorton Detention Center in Virginia to cost \$65,200,000 would be cancelled and most of this money used for the \$49 million included in the Senate bill to place the convention center under construction. The Lorton money was in an emergency supplemental appropriations bill in 1972 approved by the House and the Senate and signed into law by the President. Notwithstanding the urgency and the need for this particular facility, Walter Washington, the commissioner-mayor, immediately swallowed big and entered into a very silent agreement with the Senate subcommittee that the Detention Center was no longer necessary notwithstanding the fact that a federal court order prevents the District of Columbia from confining any more at the Youth Center of the Lorton institution until adequate facilities are provided. We heard about this court order for weeks and then I made the recommendation that we approve the money for the new Lorton Center.

After passing the District of Columbia budget in the House we sent it to the Senate and the Senate passed their version with the conference on the bill beginning in the old Supreme Court Chamber at 10:30 yesterday morning. The conference concluded at 8:00 and the Senate had to recede on the conven-

tion center and the conference report will show that the conferees repudiated the action of the Senate in attempting to change the Eisenhower Convention Center authorization law and the method for financing the structure which would be directly contrary to the provisions set forth in the authorization bill. Now the newspapers in Washington will start and in a sly, distorted and colored manner they will say that I killed the center and that even though the law seemed to read one way broad interpretations should be given and the center must be constructed. Cost means nothing, of course, to the Washington newspapers. The law, of course, can always be avoided according to them and if any little politician stands in the way of their thinking and their distorted reporting of the news then, of course, the little politician must be placed in his proper position. The Evening Star is simply hanging on at this time and the Washington Post continues to sell debentures hoping to survive. This apparently is a fight to the finish as far as survival of the newspapers is concerned and the expenditure of billions of dollars in the District from the federal treasury is exactly what should take place according to these newspapers.

What transpired in the conference

yesterday will be discussed now for days and the newspapers will again receive the message that so far some of us believe that the Congress and the people of our fifty states really have something to say about the expenditure of federal money and District of Columbia funds which start projects that must be paid for out of the federal treasury years and years from now with those who make the mistakes and agree to the devious methods used in obtaining the projects long since leaving the scene of the action.

Changing the subject just a little one of the most famous men in this country, Eddie Rickenbacker, World War I ace, died this week at the age of 82. Captain Rickenbacker, as he was known for years, retired in 1963 as chairman of the board and general manager of Eastern Airlines, the company he salvaged from oblivion in the late 1930's. His life was filled with success and also adventure and danger. Probably no man in this country had faced death any more often than Rickenbacker. He crashed in an airplane, turned end over end in a racing car and was adrift in the South Pacific for many days drinking rain water and eating raw fish that he succeeded in capturing during his many days afloat. Several years ago Mr. Rickenbacker wrote me a letter concerning

Eastern Airlines. I presume that he directed the same letter to every Member of Congress. I answered his letter and discussed in detail with him the proposal that he set forth in his communication. From that time on he wrote to me and in a number of instances his letters did not contain business matters but just general discussions of problems in our country which our people were concerned about.

John D. Ehrlichman, the highest former White House official to testify in the Watergate hearings, took the stand yesterday before the Senate Watergate Investigating Committee and there was more hostility in the hearing room than at anytime since the investigation started. The spectators, despite admonitions from the chairman, simply abandoned decorum hissing, groaning and laughing out loud at some of Ehrlichman's answers. Ehrlichman defended strongly the payment of about \$400,000 in Nixon campaign funds to the Watergate break-in defendants. He said that he knew about the payments and approved of same because these payments were simply for a legal defense fund similar to those established for Daniel Ellsberg, Angela Davis and the Berrigan brothers. The spectators simply hooped and hollered and Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., Democrat of North Carolina, sputtered

and sputtered.

July 26, 1973

We passed an impounding bill in the House by a vote of 254 to 164. This bill limits the President's power to refuse to spend appropriated funds. The Senate passed a similar bill several days ago. We have now passed an anti-impoundment bill and a measure limiting the President's power to wage undeclared war. Both of these bills will now go to conference and according to word that we received from downtown, the President will veto both bills. These two bills were passed to restore to Congress powers given it by the Constitution to control the purse and declare war. It is the contention of the majority of us in the Congress that Mr. Nixon along with some of the other former presidents has usurped these powers illegally by continuing hostilities in Indochina without congressional approval and by setting spending priorities when he decides which funds provided by Congress he will or will not spend. President Nixon has by his actions used an item veto in refusing to spend certain amounts appropriated in the bills that we send down to him for his signature.

The President today will answer

the subpoena or ignore the subpoena which was sent to the White House yesterday demanding certain papers and the tapes for use by the Senate Watergate Investigating Committee.

Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk is now on the faculty of one of the universities in the State of Georgia. According to my information he is writing a book and seems to be very happy with his present assignment. Under one of our endowment programs Dean Rusk travels from time to time to speak at meetings, forums, universities and other meetings and speaks on matters pertaining to foreign affairs. Yesterday he spoke to the Members of Congress in the Rayburn Building and following his speech there was a question and answer period. The former Secretary, in a very straightforward manner, answered every question put to him and those who were in attendance from the House and the Senate were right well impressed. Just before the meeting adjourned my next door neighbor from New Jersey, Ed Patten, jumped up and in a loud, clear, distinct tone of voice said to this former Secretary that there was a question that he had in his mind that had bothered him for several years. The question was-- if Khrushchev had been assassinated instead of John F. Kennedy, would

Mr. Onassis have married Mrs. Khrushchev? Mr. Rusk smiled a little and the meeting was over.

We have passed nine of the 13 appropriation bills in the House and the Senate so far has passed three of the 13. We are now in conference with the Senate on the bills that have passed and yesterday we reported out the bill that makes the appropriation for the Treasury, Postal Service and general government agencies. This bill contains \$4,843,698,000. The largest single item in this bill as well as the largest single item in the budget is the amount required to pay the interest on the national debt which has now reached \$27,500,000,000 for fiscal year 1974.

Going back just for a moment to the amount required to pay the interest on the national debt you must keep in mind that this is about one-tenth of the total amount of the budget for fiscal year 1974. The budget as submitted for fiscal year 1974 totals \$268,700,000,000. It requires \$872 a second to pay the interest on the national debt--\$28,320 per hour--\$313,920 per day.

All kinds of stories have been told on President Nixon and George McGovern.

The latest story goes like this--one man asked another if he had voted for Nixon and the man immediately said, certainly I did. The other man said, well would you buy a used car from him? He said, of course I would not. The man then said, why didn't you vote for McGovern? The man said he did not vote for McGovern because he looked like a man who would buy a used car from Nixon.

July 27, 1973

We now have a grave constitutional battle underway. President Nixon has refused to turn over the papers and the tapes requested by the special prosecutor Archibald Cox in the Department of Justice and by the Watergate Investigating Committee. Judge John J. Sirica, Chief Judge of the U. S. District Court, issued an order directing that President Nixon explain in court why he should not produce certain tape recordings and documents in the Watergate case. The President's attorneys are now preparing the answer and the word is out that if the court decides against the President, he will turn over the documents and the tapes. In refusing to turn over the tapes, the President directed a letter to the chairman of the Senate Watergate Investigating Committee and to Judge Sirica in which he stated that he must decline to obey

the command of the subpoena and in doing so simply is following the example of a long line of his predecessors as President of the United States. The President went on to state that the independence of the three branches of our government is at the very heart of our constitutional system and it would be wholly inadmissible for the President to seek to compel some particular action by the courts. Therefore, he said, it is equally inadmissible for the courts to seek to compel some particular action from the President.

President Nixon also, in his letter, stated that the President is not subject to compulsory process from the other branches of government and at the same time this does not mean that all information in the custody of the President must forever remain unavailable to the courts. The President stated that he was acting under the guidelines stated by Attorney General Speed in 1865 when the former Attorney General said that the President of the United States, the heads of the great departments of the government and the governors of the several states are not bound to produce papers or disclose information communicated to them where, in their own judgment, the disclosure would in public considerations be repudiated.

Now we shall see what the courts decide and just what action the President will finally take even though the word is out that he will comply with the orders of the court.

The foreign aid authorization bill passed the House last night about 10:00. This was a \$2.8 billion authorization bill and the vote was 188 to 183. Last year I believe the vote was just 9 majority and this clearly indicates that the people in this country are sick and tired of foreign aid appropriations. I voted against the bill and have voted against foreign aid for five years now.

The Senate voted 54 to 39 yesterday to clamp a \$3,000 lid on the amount an individual can contribute to any presidential or congressional candidate's election campaign. This action was the first major vote on a comprehensive campaign reform bill seeking to block multi-millionaires and wealthy families from buying influence by massive contributions to candidates. Some of the campaign contributions to President Nixon's campaign ran into the hundreds of thousands of dollars from the same individual or from a family. I am very much in favor of this legislation and hope that it is sent over to the House soon.

The second crew for the orbiting Skylab space station is at Cape Kennedy preparing for launch of their 59-day mission. Space surgeons revealed that the first Skylab crew still has not fully recovered from a flight that lasted half as long. The space surgeons and those in charge had better take a better look because too many days in outer space may be much more serious than most of us know anything about.

House and Senate conferees finally agreed on a minimum wage which goes from \$1.60 an hour to \$2.00 two months after enactment and \$2.20 an hour beginning next July. The conference agreed on extension to about 7.5 million more workers. The President says that the jump from \$2.00 to \$2.20 is too fast and the coverage includes too many workers. A veto is threatened and I presume that this bill will be vetoed.

July 28, 1973

The Second U. S. Court of Appeals set aside the order of District Judge Orrin G. Judd in New York yesterday. This clears the way for the Nixon Administration to continue bombing in Cambodia until August 15. Judge Judd held that Congress had not declared war and regardless of any compromise legislation on appropriations which

extended the bombing to August 15 the President had no right to continue bombing, therefore, the order provided that bombing should immediately cease. I voted against the continuation of bombing until August 15. To me the decision of the Court of Appeals is correct and we probably will hear quite a bit more about bombing in Cambodia before too long.

President Nixon now has two of his old friends in the White House advising him. They are Mel Laird and Bryce Harlow. Bryce Harlow started out in the White House with the President and then resigned and returned to Proctor Gambel. According to the press, House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford said that President Nixon had withheld the recordings of his White House conversations against the advise of Laird and Harlow. Ford said that Laird had informed him that the President spent ten to twelve hours listening to the tapes before reaching his decision not to release them. Neither Laird nor Harlow had heard the tapes according to Ford. Ford is further quoted as saying that unless the President makes at least selective portions of the tapes available many Americans always will believe that the President participated in the Watergate cover-up.

Ford further said that he did not believe that the President had prior knowledge of the Watergate burglary or of the subsequent cover-up of White House officials. According to Ford's view, the President may be on sound ground legally in his decision to withhold the tapes but politically it is not a good move. According to the mail that is now going into the Congressional Offices the withholding of the tapes by the President is causing the letter to follow and they in the main are very critical of the President.

Right humorous events occur during the Watergate hearings and one especially took place this past week. While Ehrlichman was testifying before the committee, Senator Daniel K. Inouye (Democrat of Hawaii) had his microphone on even though he was not questioning the witness. Ehrlichman made a statement and immediately Inouye said "Oh, What a liar". This very short concise statement ricocheted all around the hearing room. Later one of the reporters inquired of the Senator as to his statement and Inouye said that his statement simply meant that from now on he would talk to himself in Hawaiian.

Julie Nixon Eisenhower seem to be writing most of the press releases from the White House these days. In

Atlanta this week she said that her father will wait about two weeks to speak out on the Watergate Affair and would vigorously defend his refusal to release tapes of White House conversations.

At the White House today Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren was asked about her statement and he immediately said that the President's daughter has a very good pipe-line and that he would not say anything which might be construed as disputing what Julie said.

The Senate Armed Services Committee voted unanimously yesterday to cut the size of the U.S. armed forces by 156,000 men. It was the largest troop cut-back ever recommended by this Committee and would reduce U. S. troop strength to 2,760,800 by June 30, 1974 which would be the lowest level since 1950.

Representative Ron Dellums of California has insisted in the Democratic Caucus on this side that the NATO Organization forces be reduced at least 156,000 men. At \$15,000 per man this would be almost \$2 billion a year.

July 30, 1973

A second crew of Skylab astronauts began a two-months endurance test in space on Saturday of last week to see how well man is suited to survive long periods away from earth. Astronauts Allen Bean, Jack Lousma and Owen Garriott entered the orbiting Skylab space station late Saturday becoming the first men to visit a spacecraft still in orbit that had been already occupied by a previous crew. The previous crew occupied the spacecraft for a period of some 29 days.

Clark MacGregor, a former member of the House who decided to run for the Senate against Hubert Humphrey, took over when Mitchell resigned as campaign chairman for President Nixon. After listening to Ehrlichman and Dean, MacGregor now says that he was misled, deceived and lied to repeatedly by White House and Nixon campaign aides over the Watergate affair during the 1972 campaign. His sharpest criticism was directed at John D. Ehrlichman. MacGregor gave a deposition in the suit pending by the Democrats for damages as a result of the break-in of Democratic National Committee Headquarters.

For days now I have wondered just when the mail would start demanding that Richard Nixon be impeached. In this

morning's mail I received my first letter from out of the state. The letter was short and simply stated that Nixon must be impeached.

I have often wondered how many people a 95-acre field would hold. Now I know that 500,000 can occupy this space. This is the number that attended the rock festival at Watkins Glen, New York. Ninety-five acres of wall to wall people jammed this space for 12 hours. Police estimated that 100,000 fans had walked 20 to 30 miles after roads became jammed by thousands of abandoned automobiles.

The Nixon Administration is scheduled to announce this week a mandatory oil allocation program that will require oil companies to distribute available crude oil and refined products including gasoline heating fuel and jet fuel equitably to all customers. In addition states will be allotted a reserve to assure supplies to priority users ranging from farming and food processing activities to municipal services, public transportation, public utilities and telecommunications.

July 31, 1973

In this morning's mail I received a mimeographed letter setting forth all

of the reasons why the Watergate hearings should be closed out immediately. This letter was mailed from the State of Oregon and stated that the viciousness could be readily seen on the faces of the Watergate committee and this was simply a campaign to crucify President Nixon and his Administration. It carries all of the earmarks of a letter that was either prepared here in Washington or at some other place under the direct supervision of this administration. It may be that all of us in the House and especially the Democrats will receive a great many of these letters.

Former White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman is now on the stand before the committee and he seems to blame Mitchell and Dean. He stated that he had examined the two tapes in controversy before leaving the White House and they do not show that the President was aware of the cover-up. The good old Washington Post in the same issue carries a cartoon with Haldeman leaving the White House carrying a bag bulging with tapes and the President closing the door giving him the victory sign.

A number of right humorous events have happened during this Watergate hearing. From time to time the chairman

of the committee, Sam Ervin of North Carolina, a man 76 years of age, tells some of the old stories from North Carolina. After listening to Ehrlichman for a number of hours he leaned over to Baker and in what he calls a whisper told him the story of the man in North Carolina who had dishonored a young lady. The father of the dishonored young lady went to the man after stopping by his house and getting his rifle to take with him and said to him that his daughter had been dishonored and inquired as to what the man intended to do about it. The man immediately said, I am a rich man and you have nothing to worry about. If it is a boy, I will give you \$15,000 and if it is a girl, I will give you \$10,000. The father of the dishonored young lady immediately said, what if she has a miscarriage, will you give her another chance?

We have a number of important matters facing the 93rd Congress. The confrontations that take place almost daily now between the Legislative Branch of our government and the Executive Branch, of course, are not assisting in solving a number of these real important problems.

The question of impounding of funds is before our Committee on Appropriations almost everyday. We appropriate

money for different departments, programs and agencies and the Office of Management and Budget, acting under the orders of the President, impounds a portion of the appropriated funds. So far a little over \$11 billion has been impounded by the Nixon Administration. From time to time impounded money is released and at the present time according to figures that we have before our committee, President Nixon now has some \$4 billion impounded. Suits have been filed in federal courts throughout the United States seeking to force the President to release impounded money. A St. Louis federal court held the President had no right to impound and a federal judge in a federal court here in Washington dismissed an impoundment suit holding that the President did have the right to impound.

As a lawyer I have believed all along notwithstanding the fact that I too have complained about impounding of funds that the President legally has the right to impound appropriated funds. The Anti-Deficiency Act passed a number of years ago and the debt limit legislation which we pass from time to time in the Congress are the two laws which I sincerely believe gave the Executive Branch of the government the right to refuse to expend appropriated money that will exceed

the debt limit fixed by the Legislative Branch of the government. Today we are operating under a debt limit of about \$465 billion. When we exceed the budget and the total amount of the deficit cannot be handled by the Treasury Department under the provisions of the debt ceiling legislation then it boils down to a matter of simply issuing and selling bonds and certificates. During the period of time when there is no debt ceiling limit to protect the deficit then we simply have a violation of the law. Acting to impound would, in my opinion, place the President in a position where the Supreme Court would uphold his action.

The energy crisis today is serious. We take up on the floor this week the question of approving the pipeline from the north slope in Alaska which will, in my opinion, help relieve the energy crisis notwithstanding the fact that the environmentalists are fighting this bill with all that they have. A rationing of gasoline is entirely possible before the year is over and when winter comes we could be in serious trouble from the standpoint of a shortage of natural gas and fuel oil. It behooves all of us in the Congress and those in the Executive Branch in the government to make every move possible to solve this problem. The Shah of Iran

has visited here in this country now recently and I hope that the agreements that have been worked out with him concerning crude oil will be of assistance. We are selling wheat to Russia and this certainly should place us in a position of obtaining some sort of an agreement which will help our people in regard to oil from Russia.

When attempts are made to cut down on domestic spending we then have every pressure group in the United States marching to Washington demanding full funding of every authorized program. Revenue sharing money has not satisfied the local communities and the states and they are still insisting on full appropriated amounts for programs which have been underway now for some five years and especially those pertaining to education, manpower training, library services, health and recreation.

Today we have in the House the Military Procurement Bill of 1973. This bill contains authorizations totaling a little more than \$19 billion. One of the large items in the bill is the authorization to construct the CVS70 carrier which will cost, when completed, \$1 billion. When you consider the fact that the total budget for fiscal year 1974 totals \$268,700,000,000

you can see why it is right hard to understand the need for one ship which will cost \$1 billion. This will be an atomic carrier and will not have to be refueled for ten years. A number of amendments have been offered so far attempting to reduce the authorizations in this bill and all have been defeated. The amendment offered by Mrs. Schroeder of Denver, Colorado to cut out the \$600 million to start the carrier was defeated by over 300 majority. The brass really marches when we have the military authorization bills on the floor.

The elected House officials for the 93rd Congress are Carl Albert of Oklahoma, Speaker; Lewis Deschler, Parliamentarian; W. Pat Jennings, Clerk; Kenneth R. Harding, Sergeant at Arms; William M. Miller, Doorkeeper and Robert V. Rota, Postmaster. Our chaplain is Reverend Edward G. Latch. The attending physician is Dr. Freeman H. Cary, a rear admiral in the Navy. Lewis Deschler is the greatest parliamentarian in the world today. Pat Jennings is a former Member of Congress from Virginia. Kenneth R. Harding has served in one capacity or another for many years in and around the House and by virtue of being assistant to the chairman of the House Congressional Election Committee was in a position

this last time to be elected Sergeant at Arms. Fishbait Miller has been Doorkeeper or Assistant Doorkeeper for over 30 years and is from Mississippi. He probably knows more people in and around the Capitol and Washington than anyone else. Robert V. Rota is our new Postmaster and started out running errands for the Chief Page.

August 1, 1973

This is my 20th anniversary as a Member of Congress. I was elected in a special election on August 1, 1953, and after the Democratic Congressional Convention selected me as the Democratic nominee the Republican Party met and said that if I was nominated they would not have a candidate in the special election. This was certainly a compliment to me and I have always appreciated the action of my friends on the other side. The ladies in my office presented me with a beautiful card, along with a sweet roll with one candle standing on top and a Washington Redskins coffee cup. This was a real nice little anniversary party and, in fact, the coffee cup is so pretty I have just about decided to hang it on the wall instead of using it for coffee. By the way, we were in session until well after midnight so I guess this is the way to start my 20th year in Congress.

From time to time I discuss the Members of the House, and here I go again.

Alabama has seven Members. The

outstanding member from the State of Alabama is Robert E. Jones, Jr., Democrat, who is serving his 14th term. Bob Jones is number two on the Committee on Public Works and although not too well today is an able member of the House. Alaska has one member, Don Young. Mr. Young succeeded Nick Begich who was lost in the plane accident. Arizona now has four members. When I was first elected this state had two members but like Florida and California has increased in population. Barry Goldwater is back in the Senate in Arizona after failing in his race for the presidency in 1964. John J. Rhodes, Republican, serving his 11th term and a member of my Committee on Appropriations is, to me, the ablest member from Arizona. Arkansas now only has four members. This state has lost in population in the Census of 1960 and also 1970. The able member from this state is Wilbur D. Mills, serving his 18th term and chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

California has 43 members in the House and now has the largest population in the United States. Allan Cranston, former school superintendent of California, is one of the senators and is a right fair senator. John B. Tunney, the son of former heavyweight champion Gene Tunney, is the other

U. S. Senator. John served with us in the House several years before being elected to the Senate. Some of the most controversial members in the House are from California. Members like Dellums, Edwards, Burton, Waldie, McCloskey, Rees, Rousselot. Barry M. Goldwater, Jr. is one of our representatives from California. Chet Holifield, one of the representatives from California, is chairman of the Government Operations Committee and is the best known member of the California delegation. Two of the ablest members in the California delegation are John J. McFall who serves on the Committee on Appropriations and B. F. Sisk who is serving his 10th term and is a member of the Rules Committee.

Colorado has five members in the House and probably the ablest member is Frank E. Evans, serving his 5th term. Patricia Schroeder represents Denver and she is a right controversial member of women's lib.

The State of Connecticut has six representatives and they are evenly divided politically. Giaimo is one of the more controversial members from the State of Connecticut and probably has more ability than all of the other members. In a great many instances his ability leads him down the wrong roads.

Abraham A. Ribicoff and Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. are the two senators from Connecticut and I think both of them are good senators.

The State of Delaware, of course, only has one member and he is from the most famous family in the state. He is Pierre S. duPont IV, Republican, and serving his 2nd term.

The State of Florida is really increasing in population. This state now has 15 representatives. I think the ablest man in the House from Florida is Robert L. F. Sikes, Democrat, serving his 17th term and a member of the Committee on Appropriations. Claude Pepper who was right famous during the Roosevelt era is now in the House and he is the senator that FDR wanted to see defeated.

The State of Georgia has ten representatives and their two senators are Herman E. Talmadge and Sam Nunn. Talmadge is the son of the former governor and he too served as governor of the State of Georgia. The ablest member from this state is Phil M. Landrum, Democrat, serving his 11th term. Andrew Young, one of the black members in the house, is from Atlanta, Georgia and is minister.

Hawaii has two representatives-- Spark M. Matsunaga and Patsy T. Mink. Both are a mixture of Japanese, Chinese and Hawaiian generally. The two senators are Hiram L. Fong and Daniel K. Inouye who are also part Japanese, Chinese and Hawaiian generally. The State of Idaho has two representatives and they are both comparatively new members. Steven D. Symms and Orval Hansen. The State of Illinois has 24 members in the House and the one I like best is Morgan F. Murphy. He is a Democrat serving his 2nd term from Chicago. He is all Irish, tall and good looking and one of the nicest fellows serving in the House today. I presume that the ablest member in the House from Illinois is now Melvin Price, Democrat, serving his 15th term. The Chicago delegation is not too strong and, of course, all of them on the Democratic side are members of the Daly machine.

Indiana has 11 members and Ray J. Madden, Democrat, serving his 16th term is chairman of the Rules Committee and the most prominent member from this state in the House. Vance Hartke and Birch Bayh are the two senators from Indiana.

Iowa has six members in the House and H. R. Gross, Republican, serving

his 13th term has saved this country \$10 billion if he has saved it a dime. Everyday on every bill that requires funding he is battling to save as much as possible for Uncle Sam. He inquires time after time as to where the money is coming from and offers amendments on bills every week and is right successful with a number of his amendments. H. R. is in his late 70s and I understand will retire at the close of this Congress. Neal Smith, from the State of Iowa, is an able member of the House and is one of the sound members.

Kansas has five members and Garner E. Shriver, serving his 7th term, is probably the ablest member of this delegation. The two senators are James B. Pearson and Bob Dole. Bob Dole served in the House with us for a number of years and recently retired as chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Our two senators from Kentucky are Marlow Cook and Walter Dee Huddleston. Frank A. Stubblefield, serving his 8th term, represents the 1st District and he is from Murray. I am serving my 11th term and I am from Bowling Green. Romano L. Mazzoli, serving his 2nd term, is from Louisville. M. G. (Gene) Snyder, serving his 5th term, is from St. Matthews. Dr. Tim Lee Carter,

serving his 5th term, is from Tompkinsville. John Breckinridge, serving his 1st term, is from Lexington and Carl D. Perkins, serving his 13th term, is from Hindman.

The State of Louisiana has eight members and several of these members have considerable seniority. F. Edward Hebert, serving his 17th term, is chairman of the Armed Services Committee. Otto E. Passman, serving his 14th term, is one of the senior members of our Committee on Appropriations. Russell B. Long is the son of Huey Long and is the senior senator and J. Bennett Johnson, serving his 1st term in the Senate, took the seat formerly held by Allen Ellender. The State of Maine has two representatives and the two senators are Edmund S. Muskie and William D. Hathaway. The State of Maryland has 8 members and here is one state where the members really change around. Very few ever acquire much seniority. The senators are Charles McC. Mathias and J. Glenn Beall, Jr.

The State of Massachusetts has 12 members. One a catholic priest, one a real cute little lady who looks a great deal like Debbie Reynolds and the majority leader in the House, Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. is from this state. Edward M. Kennedy, the last of the

Kennedy brothers, is from Boston and Edward W. Brooke, the only black senator is from Massachusetts and a former attorney general of this state. John Joseph Moakley, the only listed independent in the House, serving his 1st term, is from Massachusetts.

Michigan has 19 members. A number of these are right controversial members like Conyers, Riegle, Diggs, William D. Ford, and John D. Dingell. Gerald R. Ford, the Republican minority leader, is from Michigan and in my opinion the ablest member in the House from this state. Phillip A. Hart and Robert P. Griffin are the two senators.

Before continuing on with the State of Minnesota I will bring this volume which by the way will be XXIX to a close. I will start with Minnesota in Volume XXX.

As I have said on a number of occasions I have enjoyed keeping this journal and I do hope that my children and grandchildren someday enjoy reading it. Virginia has been kind enough to read each volume and has made a number of suggestions which I have tried to incorporate which I know will make this a better journal. In going back over my journal from time to time I find that I have included too many newspaper stories and editorials at times and some of the volumes clearly show that I did not take enough time to record the happenings of the day.