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JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. NATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

2ND DIST. OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME XXX

August 2, 1973

Minnesota has eight members and in my opinion the ablest member in the House from Minnesota is Albert H. Quie, Republican, serving his 9th term. John A. Blatnik from this state is chairman of the Public Works Committee. The two senators are Hubert H. Humphrey and Walter F. Mondale.

Mississippi has five members in the House and Jamie L. Whitten is the ablest member from this state. The two senators are both oldtimers, James O. Eastland and John C. Stennis. Missouri has ten House members and the ablest House member in my opinion is Richard Bolling of Kansas City, serving his 13th term. James W. Symington, serving his 3rd term, is the son of one of Missouri's senators, Stuart Symington. The other senator is Thomas F. Eagleton who received so much publicity during the Democratic National Convention.

Montana has two representatives and John Melcher is a right able member. The two senators are Mike Mansfield, the majority leader in the Senate and probably the weakest majority leader of the 20th century and Lee Metcalf, a man who served in the House with us for many years and a former judge on the Supreme Court of the State

of Montana. He is an able senator but has a right low boiling point.

Nebraska has three House members and David T. Martin, Republican, serving his 7th term and a member of the Rules Committee is the outstanding member from this state. Nevada has one member in the House and he is brand new. His name is David Towell and he serves the whole state. The two senators are Alan Bible and Howard W. Cannon, both nice men but neither very strong as far as senators go. The State of New Hampshire has two representatives and both are able members. Louis C. Wyman, Republican, serving his 5th term, and James C. Cleveland, Republican, serving his 6th term. The two senators are Norris Cotton and Thomas J. McIntyre. Cotton is an able senator and is serving his last term according to a recent announcement.

New Jersey has 15 representatives and this is really a state. You have a little of everything from the State of New Jersey in the House. We hear about the Mafia considerably and it is so mixed up that it is right difficult to name any one of these men as the ablest member in the House from this particular state. We do have one aristocrat serving in the House from this state, Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen,

who is many times a millionaire and from an old Republican family that has furnished representatives and senators for years. The two senators from New Jersey are Clifford P. Case and Harrison A. Williams. As the pages in the Senate would say, these two men are senators.

The State of New Mexico has two representatives. Both are comparatively new and this is a state where the representatives and the senators as a general rule are swapped very much like knife swapping used to be in Kentucky a number of years ago.

The State of New York which at one time had more representatives than any other state now has 39 members. A great many of these members are real controversial members. Members like Bella Abzug of New York City, Shirley Chisholm of Brooklyn, Elizabeth Holtzman of Brooklyn, Edward I. Koch of New York City and others. This delegation also has a number of able members but most of them are so ultra liberal that they really have their ups and downs in the House. One member from New York City, Jonathan B. Bingham who represents the Bronx and is serving his 5th term is the son of old Senator Bingham of Connecticut who was censured a number of years ago. The House member by this name

lists as his assets among other things 5,000 shares of IBM stock which is listed on the board today at \$350 a share. This is inherited money. The two senators are Jacob K. Javits and James L. Buckley. Shirley Chisholm is the smartest black member in the House and has recently indicated that she will not serve after 1976. She seems to be somewhat disappointed and says that she can do more good for her race outside of the House at this time.

The State of North Carolina has 11 members and I think the ablest member from this state is Richardson Preyer, a former judge and a right sound member. The two senators are Sam J. Ervin, Jr., 76 years of age, and Jesse Helms, a new Republican member. North Dakota has one House member, Mark Andrews, one of the able members in the House. The two senators are Milton R. Young and Quentin N. Burdick. Ohio has 23 members in the House and has a number of outstanding members. Members like Delbert L. Latta from Bowling Green, Ohio, Clarence J. Brown from Urbana, Samuel L. Devine from Columbus, Wayne L. Hays from Flushing, Charles A. Vanik from Euclid. The two senators are William B. Saxbe and Robert Taft, Jr. Robert Taft, of course, is from a famous family and

was not only a good House member but I think is making a good member of the Senate. The State of Oklahoma has six members. Carl Albert is our Speaker and he is from Oklahoma and if he could just acquire a little more courage and stop drinking so much, he would be one of the able members of the House. The two senators are Henry Bellman and Dewey F. Bartlett. Both new and both just fair. The State of Oregon has four members in the House and all outstanding members. Wendell Wyatt, Al Ullman, Edith Green and John Dellenback. The two senators are Mark O. Hatfield and Bob Packwood. Pennsylvania has 25 members and this delegation has a number of outstanding members in the House. Members like Daniel J. Flood, Thomas E. Morgan, John H. Dent, and John P. Saylor. One of the members with a famous name from this delegation is one of our new members serving his 2nd term, H. John Heinz 3d. This is the Heinz soup and vegetable family descendent. The two senators are Hugh Scott, the minority leader in the Senate, and a good senator and Richard S. Schweiker who I think is making a good senator and a former member of the House.

Rhode Island has two representatives and the two senators are John O. Pastore, an able senator, and Clairborne

Pell. South Carolina has six representatives and they are all nice men. The two senators are Strom Thurmond and Ernest F. Hollings. South Dakota has two representatives and they are both new members. Frank E. Denholm and James Abdnor. The two senators are George S. McGovern and James Abourezk. Tennessee has eight representatives and Joe L. Evins of Smithville is the outstanding member of this delegation. The two senators are Howard H. Baker, Jr. and William E. Brock 3d. Both of these men are comparatively young and both new senators. and both are Republicans--a little unusual for the State of Tennessee.

Texas has 24 representatives and this delegation has a number of outstanding members in the House. Members like my chairman, George H. Mahon, serving his 20th term, Wright Patman, the dean of the House, serving his 23rd term, Olin E. Teague, serving his 15th term, W. R. Poage, serving his 19th term and Bob Casey, serving his 8th term. The two senators are John G. Tower and Lloyd M. Bentsen. The State of Utah has two House members and, of course, both of them are Mormons. They are both hard workers. Gunn McKay is serving his 2nd term and Wayne Owens is serving his 1st term. The two senators are Wallace F.



Bennett and Frank E. Moss. The State of Vermont has one member in the House, Richard W. Mallary. The two senators are George D. Aiken and Robert T. Stafford. George Aiken has been in the Senate since 1941 and is one of the outstanding senators. He is a good Republican and when the Republican Party is right he stays with his party.

The State of Virginia has ten representatives and all of these men are nice men. The two senators are Harry F. Byrd, Jr. and William L. Scott. The State of Washington has seven representatives and all are right controversial. I believe that Thomas S. Foley is the ablest member of this delegation and is serving his 5th term. This state has two outstanding senators--Warren G. Magnuson and Henry M. Jackson. The State of West Virginia has four representatives and John M. Slack, Jr. is the outstanding member of this delegation. The two senators are Jennings Randolph and Robert C. Byrd. Robert C. Byrd is an able senator and a man who has really taken advantage of everything during his lifetime to place himself in the U. S. Senate. An orphan early in life and a self-made man who completed his legal education while a member of the Senate and a man of courage.

The State of Wisconsin has nine representatives and the able member from this delegation is Henry S. Reuss, serving his 10th term from Milwaukee. A little on the ultra liberal side but still an able member. This state has two of the hardest working members in the Senate--William Proxmire and Gaylord Nelson. The State of Wyoming has one representative, Teno Roncalio, and the two senators are Gale W. McGee and Clifford P. Hensen.

We have three delegates in the House at this time, Walter E. Fauntroy, serving his 2nd term and a Democrat from the District of Columbia; Antonio Borja Won Pat from Guam, a Democrat serving his 1st term; and Ron deLugo, a Democrat from the Virgin Islands. We have one resident commissioner in the House, Jaime Benitez from Puerto Rico, a Democrat serving his 1st term.

In studying history you might come to the conclusion that from time to time the U. S. Senate has controlled the Congress and one of the main reasons why was due to the fact that the Senate had more able men per capita than the House. Even the senators today will admit that this is not the situation. We have more able men in the House per capita than the Senate and all of the action is in the House. With appropriation

bills and tax measures originating in the House and with this decade going down in history as the battle of the budget you can see one reason why the House is called the action body. When I was elected a Member of Congress, we had men like Taft, Barkley, Russell, Hayden, Lehman and several others in the Senate who will go down in history as outstanding senators and great statesmen. Percentage-wise we do not have this number in the Senate today and the House is the strong body.

It's right hard to believe that I have served twenty years in the Congress. Time passes fast.

Yesterday just before we completed action on the conference report on the appropriation bill for the Department of Housing and Urban Development--Space and Veterans, my chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, George Mahon of Texas, was recognized and made the following statement:

"Mr. Speaker, I wish to take a moment to call attention to a very interesting and significant statistic. This has reference to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Natcher) one of the most distinguished, effective, respected and beloved men in this body.

On August 1, 1953, the gentleman from Kentucky, Bill Natcher, was elected in a special election to the U. S. Congress. That was 20 years ago today.

The House has just completed the 412th rollcall of this session. This dedicated man, my very distinguished friend, has not missed a single rollcall during his entire 20-year tenure. This is a most remarkable achievement, and it seems to me that we might extend special congratulations to Mr. Natcher, not only upon the fact that he has responded to all the votes, but that he has been such a dedicated and effective Member of this body. In his many responsibilities as a legislator, he has reflected credit upon the Congress.

So, Mr. Speaker, may I, on behalf of all the Members of the House, salute the gentleman from Kentucky, Bill Natcher, upon this occasion."

My friend, Gene Snyder, of the Fifth District of Kentucky also was recognized and he made the following statement:

"Mr. Speaker, the records of the Clerk of the House of Representatives disclose that my friend Representative William H. Natcher has a perfect voting record. Representative Natcher was

elected in a special election held on August 1, 1953, and since Congress was in adjournment at that time he was sworn in as a Member on January 6, 1954. He has never missed a day since he has been a Member of Congress and he has never missed a rollcall vote. During the 20 years that he has been a Member of Congress thousands of rollcalls have been held.

As a Member of Congress, Bill Natcher knows that the fact that he has not missed a day in Congress or a rollcall vote is not the sole test of a good representative but, Mr. Speaker, I know that he is definitely of the opinion that Members of Congress should stand up and be counted on each issue. I have always believed this myself and I know that this is the main reason why Bill Natcher is proud of the record he has established.

As the records will disclose Mr. Speaker, I do not have a perfect voting record but I have an excellent record and one that I am proud of. I have endeavored to cast the vote of my people the way it should be cast.

We have a number of Members of the Congress today who have excellent voting records and this has applied all down through the years. If the records were

checked back to March 4, 1789, which was the opening date of the first session of the first Congress which met in the city of New York, you would find that no Member has served in either the House of Representatives or the Senate of the United States who has a comparable record to the one established by our friend and colleague Bill Natcher. Bill Natcher is a member of the Committee on Appropriations and I know that his assignment to this committee has placed him in a position on a number of occasions where he has had close calls in order to be present to cast the vote of his people. Since I have been a Member of Congress, Representative Natcher and I have worked together on a great many projects and programs which have produced benefits to the people in the Commonwealth of Kentucky and to the people throughout this country.

Mr. Speaker, the record established by Representative Natcher is one that he and his people can be proud of and it is a privilege for me to call attention to the Members of the Congress to this record."

Charles Bennett of Florida has served in Congress since 1949. From time to time I have a lot of fun with Charlie comparing with him our voting records. During the years of 1949 and

1950 Charlie missed a number of votes and since he has served in Congress has missed about 100 quorum calls. Since July 1951, Charlie has not missed a rollcall vote on legislation but this does not include quorum calls. It made me feel right good when my old friend, Charlie Bennett, was recognized and made the following statement:

"Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the gentleman from Kentucky on the 20th anniversary of his coming to the Congress; and to pay tribute to him for his perfect voting and attendance record. Also on the high quality of his service and of his leadership in Congress.

An illustration of the latter is the outstanding job he did in presiding recently over the House, during the enactment of the agriculture bill. In my 25 years in Congress I do not remember seeing more able presiding by anyone. You will remember that there was a standing ovation of the warmest applause for him on that occasion. I cannot remember a more spontaneously given tribute to any of our membership in the years I have been here.

The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Natcher), sets a standard of performance for Congress that not only is an

inspiration to all of us in Congress, but also is an inspiration to our entire country. He is a gentleman in a fact, not just by deference to his position. In addition he is a warm-hearted man's man. His good humor makes him a delightful person to be with. His keen mind and dedicated American spirit always support his country in its needs. Mr. Hatcher, we are all truly grateful for your performance as well as for your extraordinary record."

Our old friend, J. Irving Whalley, a former representative from Pennsylvania pleaded guilty this week in U. S. District Court here in Washington to three criminal charges involving an elaborate and fraudulent scheme to force salary kickbacks from his congressional staff. Mr. Whalley served with us in the House for 12 years and the members all seemed to like him. He is now 71 years of age and was one of the high ranking members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee until he retired last year. He now faces a sentence of up to 15 years in prison and an \$11,000 fine. I simply cannot understand why this man wanted to do what he did. He is a very wealthy man and according to my information owns a bank, a coal mine and a large automobile dealership in his district in



Pennsylvania. He is the 13th congressman to be convicted of major criminal offenses since 1945.

It seems that Mr. Whalley had his staff on the payroll for considerably more money than they received. Several of them paid back to him several thousand dollars a year and he placed this money in his own account and placed members of his family on the payroll using this money. In addition, he had other people on the payroll and used the kickback money under the plan which he had in operation in his office.

Maryland now has a lottery and it has been in operation since May of this year. Yesterday a 30-year-old doughnut maker who has only lived in Maryland for two months became the state's first million dollar lottery winner. Paul F. McNabb lives with his wife and two daughters in Baltimore and he will receive \$50,000 a year for 20 years. When his name was announced at the drawing he immediately stated that he was planning a trip out west and he was travelling west by way of Rome, Paris, Tokyo and in that direction generally. He said he would blow the first \$50,000, by a home with the second \$50,000 and start saving out of the third \$50,000.

August 3, 1973

Late last night we passed the bill that clears the way for oil companies to put a \$3 billion pipeline across Alaska by a margin of 23 votes with the vote being 221 to 198. The House defeated an amendment which provided that notwithstanding environmental rules and the courts the pipeline satisfied and complied with federal environmental rules and the amendment which held up the pipeline until the courts finally passed upon the cases was defeated. The Speaker asked me to preside over this bill and it was a battle all the way.

The Senate voted late yesterday afternoon to override President Nixon's veto of the bill providing \$185 million for improving emergency medical centers. We will wait until after the August recess to make our override attempt. I have my doubts that the House will be able to override.

The House will recess tonight and we will return on September 5th. I have worked out a schedule of speaking engagements and a complete tour of the 20 counties in my District. If everything works well, I will start in Anderson County on Monday, August 6th and continue through August 31st with the last day of my travels covering

Breckinridge County. When Congress adjourns or goes into recess, I travel in my District.

September 4, 1973

When we recessed on August 3rd, I returned to Kentucky and beginning on Monday, August 6th I started travelling in my District. I spent one day in each of the twenty counties in my District and on a number of occasions at nights and on Saturday afternoons I had engagements at different points in the District for dinners and meetings. In fact, I travelled 3,400 miles. This was actual mileage on the speedometer of the car that I drove and the weather was right warm. I shook hands with thousands of people in my District and met a lot of new people that I had never met before. In travelling through the District the people talked with me concerning the problems that our country is facing today. The problem that the people wanted to talk about most was inflation and the high cost of living. This is the major problem confronting the Congress today. In addition to inflation, a great many people wanted me to know that they believed now was the time for the Watergate Investigating Committee to bring a halt to their hearings and let the Justice Department take over. My people believe that those that are guilty and have violated the law

should be indicted and tried by a jury in court and not on television before the Watergate Investigating Committee.

During the recess period U. S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica ordered President Nixon to turn over the tapes of nine conversations about the Watergate scandal for private judicial review. Overriding Mr. Nixon's claims of presidential immunity from court orders Judge Sirica said he would listen to the tapes and determine what portions, if any, should go to the federal grand jury that subpoenaed them. The White House said flatly that Mr. Nixon will not comply with this order.

The Senate Select Watergate Committee argued that if it is denied tapes of presidential conversations on the grounds that the President is so immune by privilege that he cannot be reached by force of law short of impeachment, he will become much as the monarch from whom our form of government constituted a revulsion. Lawyers for President Nixon indicated immediately that they had appealed Judge Sirica's order and the judge left the order open for a period of five days so that the President's attorney may ask for a reversal in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

I am very fond of Judge Sirica and

have maintained all down through the years that he is an outstanding federal judge. In attempting to be more than fair he ruled that certain tapes should be submitted to him for his inspection. In all fairness, I believe that the judge is wrong in this instance. He should have handed down, in my opinion, an order either providing that the tapes subpoenaed be turned over to the committee and to the Justice Department for use before the grand jury or order to the effect that the tapes did not have to be turned over by the President.

Another event took place during the recess period and this was the President's speech on television and the press conference which followed. The President's speech could be classified as a speech of large silences and vague insinuations. In this speech the President stated time after time that the time has come for the rest of us to get on with the urgent business of our nation and that the Watergate spectacle must be stopped. Instead of attacking the problem head on and attempting to answer directly to questions which pertain to his knowledge of the Watergate breakin and the cover-up to follow the President simply stated that he was not aware that the breakin was to take place and that he was not a party to the cover-up. A detailed statement answering Dean and

others who have testified that he was involved was completely ignored by the President. The mandate received by the President in the November election last year can no longer be used in answering the questions that the people believe that the President should honestly and emphatically answer at the present time.

From time to time the U. S. government has been described as a kind of organized disorder. During the first part of August President Nixon was appealing to the nation over TV to forget the past and settle down to the positive programs of the future. Later in New Orleans at the time he addressed the VFW convention he was raking over all the old arguments of the war, engaging in an angry shoving match on TV with his own press secretary and fussing with his own Secret Service for taking prudent precautions to protect his own life. Instead of settling down Mr. Nixon seems to be getting more restless, frustrated and separated from his own office and even from the rest of his Administration. Lately he has been secluded on his mountain top at Camp David more than at the White House. At the New Orleans VFW convention the President had entered the convention hall and was proceeding on through one doorway which was also being used by the press and the TV people. There was an adjacent doorway

that led to the platform that, according to the President, was to be used by the press and the media generally. The President suddenly stopped and with the TV cameras grinding away walked over and in a very rough manner jerked Zeigler, his press secretary, around and shoved him in the direction of the media ordering that he stop the media from travelling through the same doorway that he was using. Millions of people witnessed this event and it clearly showed that the President had, as a lot of our young people today would say, completely lost his cool. I was amazed when he shoved and pushed Zeigler because this is one man in the White House who simply worships him and I know that this must have been real embarrassing to this faithful, loyal employee.

Skylab II astronauts are still in outer space and the 59-day mission is still underway. Medical data on the men is examined each week and based on these studies the officials have decided that it is safe for the mission to proceed.

Henry A. Kissinger, the President's foreign affairs adviser, was suddenly named Secretary of State this past week. William Rogers tendered his resignation as Secretary of State and the President immediately called a press conference and read a detailed statement setting forth

the fact that Kissinger's name is to be submitted to the Senate for confirmation and the statement not only praised Kissinger but also Rogers. Secretary Rogers to me is a good man and certainly made an effort to serve this Administration in the proper manner. No insinuations have been made about this one Cabinet officer and certainly the same cannot be said about a number of the other members that the President has had in his Cabinet. President Nixon on occasion after occasion ran Kissinger ahead of Secretary Rogers and the people in this country generally believed that Secretary Rogers was mistreated. Kissinger was really the Secretary of State for the past year and especially during the trips to China, the Soviet Union and to the Paris peace talks. Kissinger is a college professor and a right astute gentleman. He, of course, did say today that in the future he will have some right unusual experiences with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In going back to the President's speech on the Watergate affair and this was the last one that he made you find that he wants the great majority of Americans to help him cut his losses on Watergate so that he can get back to running the country. Overall the President's performance was a right curious one both for what he chose to say and



for what he chose not to say. He was conciliatory yet quite stubborn. When he finished his speech he had opened the gate for serious attacks on what he failed to say. Our President has overlooked the fact that public confidence is a right fragile commodity. The President is kidding himself if he thinks that on the basis of his last speech his critics will quiet down and the country will shove Watergate into the past.

Several days ago, President Nixon and Vice President Agnew met for two hours at which time the federal investigations of allegations that Vice President Agnew had received kickbacks from Maryland contractors while serving as Governor of Maryland and as Commissioner of Baltimore County were discussed. Considerable publicity has been given to this investigation and some of my friends in the House from Maryland believe that Agnew will be indicted. This is one case that I certainly am unable to understand. The federal district attorney is a man by the name of Beall and he is the brother of the Republican United States Senator from Maryland, J. Glenn Beall, Jr. I still am informed that Agnew and Senator Beall were the two men responsible for the selection of District Attorney Beall. The district attorney is really pursuing this case and apparently the White House has been advised of every move that has

been made up to this time. If it is true that Vice President Agnew's former administrative assistant who served with him while he was governor and later served for two years while Agnew was Vice President, has turned state's evidence and has been granted immunity, this case may be real serious. This former administrative assistant maintains that he kept a diary and all of the payments made to Agnew while he was serving as governor and one or two since he became Vice President, are set forth in this diary.

Under the 25th Amendment, if the Vice President resigns or is impeached, then the President must nominate a successor and this nomination has to be voted on in the House and in the Senate. If we reach that point, John Connally of Texas will probably be the name submitted.

George Meany, the President of the AFL-CIO, bitterly assailed President Nixon and his aides for seeking to pervert the nation's democratic structure and for mismanaging its economy. This statement was made last week and was a preliminary statement to a speech made by the AFL-CIO president at a traditional pre-Labor Day luncheon. Meany also said that if one man can determine unchallenged what is national security and he can justify crimes committed by his authority on that basis, democracy is dead. Meany has really

been going after Nixon for several weeks now. Apparently, the love feast which culminated in the AFL-CIO taking a neutral stand in the presidential race last November is over.

September 5, 1973

We begin again today in the House. We will continue to have a period of uncertain relations with the White House and with President Nixon. Most likely we will have further confrontations in the weeks ahead over such issues as minimum wages, health services and presidential war making powers. I do hope that some effort will be made to improve the relations between the Executive Branch and the Legislative Branch of our government. The President will continue sending messages to Congress and probably will again have a televised speech calling upon the people to contact their congressmen and senators concerning certain legislation that the President will outline. According to my information, President Nixon will insist that some 25 or 30 pieces of legislation be enacted before we adjourn this session of Congress.

So far in 1973 relations between the White House and Congress have certainly been rocky. All four presidential vetoes of 1973 have been sustained.

We expect more vetoes in the future. Since the President needs only 146 votes to sustain a veto and especially when you consider the fact that there are 192 Republicans in the House then you can see the difficulty that we have in attempting to override a veto. A whole lot will depend on the President's popularity and the information that congressmen and senators learned while visiting with their people during the August recess. Notwithstanding the President's Watergate speech when he said that legislation vital to the health and well-being of the people sits unattended on the congressional calendar, the First Session of the 93rd Congress is not in the average category but is above par when you consider other first-year sessions. We have the balance of the appropriation bills to pass and this means three in the House out of 13. The Senate has only passed two of the 13 appropriation bills.

The first confrontation with the President will come during the early part of this month on the minimum wage bill and an Emergency Medical Services Act. On August 2nd the Senate voted to override the President's veto of the Emergency Medical Services Act and the House will vote on September 12th. This bill authorizes \$185 million through fiscal year 1976 for emergency medical

care and keeps open eight Public Health Service hospitals the President wants closed. This legislation has the support of the American Medical Association and of the people generally.

Action has been completed in both houses on the minimum wage bill which raises the wage to \$2.20 an hour for most workers by July 1, 1974. The bill was not sent to the President before we recessed because we would then have had a pocket veto. Now we hear that the President will veto this bill. Another bill that may be vetoed is the war powers bill which would limit the President's authority to send troops into action without Congress' approval. Another bill that may attract a veto prohibits the President from impounding funds appropriated by Congress and another one provides that the director and deputy director of the President's Office of Management and Budget must be confirmed by the Senate. Earlier this year the President vetoed another bill that required the present director of the President's Office of Management and Budget be confirmed. We failed to override in this case.

So far this year Congress has passed and the President has signed a farm bill which provides subsidies only if the market price falls below a certain level.

Another bill that we have passed is the highway bill which provides for the Highway Trust Fund money and with the bill further providing for use of the money for mass transit construction and equipment in the third year of the three-year period authorized under the bill. Another bill that we have passed increases social security benefits by 5.6 percent. We also passed this year a one-year extension of the President's authority to impose wage and price controls. In addition, an extension of the \$465 billion federal debt ceiling has been approved and a bill extending the grant authority of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration for a three-year period. Bills awaiting final action are right numerous and they include an education bill, a foreign aid bill, a campaign finance reform bill, a voter registration bill, a trade reform bill, completion of the Alaska pipeline bill, a land use bill, a no-fault insurance bill, a housing bill and the balance of the appropriation bills.

According to my old friend Melvin R. Laird, one of the President's chief advisers now in the White House, key bills on which the White House will concentrate include the trade reform bill, two special revenue sharing bills-- one pertaining to education revenue sharing and the Better Communities Act

which provides for grants and loans for sewer and water projects. Also a bill to create an independent corporation for legal services.

Another bill that has attracted quite a bit of attention in the House and the Senate provides for budget reform and this bill will probably be passed before we adjourn this the First Session of the 93rd Congress.

The President is holding back probably the most controversial bill of all and this is the proposal that carries out the commitment that he made to bring about a close to the war in Vietnam. Under this commitment some \$2.5 billion was promised for reconstruction work in North Vietnam. The President will certainly have to regain his highest priority listing and have a list more going for him than he does at this time if this particular promise is carried out by the Congress. So far no formal request for this aid has been sent up either in a prepared bill or in a direct message but I understand that the real figure may be \$7.5 billion over a five-year period. On several occasions we have already expressed our disapproval of any such proposal by adopting amendments barring aid for North Vietnam in several bills where we have suspected the President might use the money for

that purpose even though we had not approved of such use.

The President's nomination of Henry A. Kissinger to be Secretary of State should not meet with too much trouble insofar as confirmation in the Senate is concerned. However, some senators are a little leary of the President's intention to keep Kissinger in his national security affairs adviser post as well as in the office of Secretary of State.

When I first started practicing law one of my first cases was in Monroe County. Tompkinsville is the county seat of this county and at that time Judge James C. Carter, Sr. was the ruling head of the Carter family. In a recent issue of the Louisville Courier-Journal there is a story concerning the battle now underway in Monroe County against the Carter family generally. In the May primary election for county, district and city offices quite a battle took place and election contest cases are now pending. Today in Monroe County we have Abe Carter serving his 28th year as county attorney. James C. Carter, Jr. has been Circuit Judge since the mid-forties. Paul Carter is Commonwealth's Attorney and is serving his 22nd year. Darrell Carter, Paul's brother, has been county school superintendent since 1952.



Dr. James E. Carter, Abe's son, is school board chairman and has held this post since 1964. Mrs. Willadean Carter is principal of the elementary school and she is the wife of Douglas Carter, city attorney for Tompkinsville. Tim Lee Carter is the congressman and he is the brother of Abe Carter and James C. Carter, Jr. Their father, Judge James C. Carter, Sr. is now dead and he served for many many years as Circuit Judge and was the ruler of the Carter domain.

I recall all too well that I lost my case when Abe Carter who was the attorney on the other side was assisted all throughout the trial beginning with the selection of the jury by his brothers, cousins and sister. Of course, at this time old James C. Carter, Sr. was the Circuit Judge. The Carters ridiculed me all around that courtroom for two days and won a case that I should have won without any difficulty. Old James C. Carter consoled me somewhat at the conclusion of the case and I frankly informed him that when I saw what was happening during the trial of the case I began saying to myself-- thank God for the Court of Appeals. After losing the case I appealed it to the Court of Appeals and reversed the Carters and went back to Tompkinsville, Kentucky and got my money. The Carters are really something.

September 6, 1973

In the House we have a group known as the Tuesday-Thursday Club. Most of these members represent city districts and leave Washington on Thursday night and return Tuesday morning. The votes that take place on Monday and Friday ordinarily are missed by these members. Yesterday the Tuesday-Thursday Club received bad news. Majority Leader O'Neill announced that from now on until the end of this session we would meet every Friday and that some of the most important bills would be slated for Friday of each week.

The legislative program for the balance of this session, according to Speaker Carl Albert, consists of final passage of the three appropriation bills --foreign aid, military construction and defense along with the final supplemental appropriation bill and a continuing resolution if necessary. Other bills that should be passed, according to the Speaker, consist of the military construction authorization bill, mass transit, school lunch, USIA, Radio Free Europe, housing, Penn Central Railroad assistance and rivers and harbors omnibus bill. According to the Speaker, other important bills which should be considered are trade, pension reform, debt ceiling extension, home

rule, manpower, elementary and secondary education act, campaign reform and health maintenance organization. Also bills that are vetoed, of course, must be acted upon.

Beginning yesterday I started receiving mimeographed letters calling for a halt to the Watergate Investigating Committee action and a return to the serious problems confronting this country. I presume that some of the money left over in the campaign from last year is now being used for this purpose.

President Nixon has changed his Cabinet from time to time and it now appears that probably the ablest man that has served in the Cabinet during President Nixon's tenure is George P. Shultz. Mr. Shultz started out as Secretary of Labor and then he served as director of the Office of Management and Budget and is now the Secretary of the Treasury. He has performed his services in an excellent manner in all of his assignments and has been one of the President's top economic advisers. It now appears that he will tender his resignation soon and that his influence in the Administration at this time has reached a new low. This is an able man and I am positive that the Watergate affair has disturbed him considerably. Mr. Shultz is from Chicago and has a

wonderful background from the standpoint of business and education. This is one man that I will be sorry to see leave and know that the President will have a difficult task replacing him.

September 7, 1973

My old friend J. Vaughan Gary died yesterday. He was 81 years of age and served in the House for some 20 years. He retired in 1965 and while serving was a member of the House Committee on Appropriations. During his tenure on this committee he was the chairman of the Subcommittee on the Treasury, Post Office and Executive section of the budget. I recall that when he was a member of the committee we also had Albert Thomas of Houston, Texas on our committee. We all said that there were two methods of presenting appropriation bills to the full Committee on Appropriations. One was the Albert Thomas system of telling them nothing. I remember that Albert Thomas would bring in his bill that contained \$6 billion and talk for four or five minutes and end up by saying that his bill was a good bill and we could take his word for it. He always believed that by going into detail this would start up a controversy in the full committee and therefore he had his own system of presenting bills.

Vaughan Gary had his own system and his system was to tell the committee every item that was in the bill and this system would take two hours to present to the committee. He would always get into some kind of a hassle and year after year continued to dot all of his i's and cross the t's. To this good day we still refer to the two systems of presenting the bill to the full committee -- the Vaughan Gary system and the Albert Thomas system.

We are now back on the front pages of the local newspapers with the increase in the rapid rail transit construction costs. I have maintained now for a number of years that this system will cost between \$4 and \$5 billion. The amount authorized by Congress was \$2.5 billion. Some two years later after considerable pushing and prying the general manager of the rapid rail transit system finally admitted that the cost at that time was \$2,980,000,000. This was \$480 million over the authorized construction cost. Shortly thereafter in a very sad manner the general manager of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority announced that the cost had gone up another \$60 million. In today's Washington newspapers I find an article stating that inflation and delays have escalated the projected cost another \$35 million which pushes the price over

the \$3 billion mark. In the articles the reporters call attention to the fact that I still maintain that the overall cost will be at least \$4 billion. In fact \$5 billion may be a little closer and I still believe that those in charge of constructing this rapid transit system should simply start telling the truth as to the cost of the system. Certainly Congress, the taxpayers in the District of Columbia and the metropolitan area should be advised as to the overruns and as to the actual cost of constructing this project. This project is still the largest single public works project in the history of the world.

We were advised on the Hill this week that the Secret Service, acting on direct orders from President Nixon tapped the telephone of the President's brother F. Donald Nixon for more than a year. The President ordered his brother's phone tapped during Mr. Nixon's first term because he felt that Donald Nixon's various financial activities might bring embarrassment to the Nixon Administration. Today the White House reluctantly admits that Mr. Nixon's brother's telephone was tapped but it was a matter of security from the standpoint of the President and all of the members of his family. The truth of the matter is that President Nixon's decision to have his brother placed under electronic surveill-

ance was based mainly on the concern that Donald Nixon's involvement with the financial empire of billionaire Howard Hughes was causing the President great concern. Donald Nixon is now a vice president of the Marriott Corporation and in 1956 received a loan of \$205,000 from Hughes which was never repaid. Future historians will really have a field day when they take up the Nixon family generally.

Four more of the President's assistants were indicted in California this week charged with conspiracy, perjury and committing a burglary by breaking into the office of Ellsberg's psychiatrist. Those indicted were John D. Ehrlichman; Egil Krogh, Jr., David R. Young, Jr. and G. Gordon Liddy. All four of these men were members of a secret investigative unit established by President Nixon in 1971 to plug security leaks. In plugging the leaks these men decided that the office of this psychiatrist should be broken into and the records copied or removed concerning the mental condition of Daniel Ellsberg.

Certain Arab countries now threaten to curtail oil deliveries to the U. S. and the President emphatically stated that this will not alter U. S. policy toward Israel. The President in fact stated that both were to blame since no

peace agreement had been reached.

The Watergate and all of the sundry companion cases are really confusing the people in this country. Now Ehrlichman has agreed to testify for the prosecution in the New York conspiracy trial of former attorney general John N. Mitchell and former Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans. Ehrlichman contends that he is making every effort to cooperate with the government prosecutors and I am just wondering as to how far he will go against Mitchell and Stans.

September 11, 1973

Mr. Nixon and his experts have botched the job of managing the economy. A great deal of our present economic problems certainly could have been avoided or mitigated. For months now we have had plenty of warnings from the Department of Agriculture that the Department was following a policy of scarcity all during 1972 when food demands were really booming. There have been problems beyond the control of this Administration such as the worldwide boom that has contributed to rising prices in this country. Notwithstanding the President's attempt to avoid responsibility for inflation and the serious problems that we now have confronting us, he could have



avoided most of the trouble that we are confronted with today if he had only used the Economic Stabilization Act that we passed nearly three years ago. Prime interest rates at 9.5 percent are serious and without being an economic expert most of our people know that high interest rates and inflation go almost hand in hand. In his last press conference President Nixon clearly demonstrated in answering questions that this Administration has no new ideas for controlling inflation. He very adroitly sidestepped any blame for himself and at the same time took a dig at his economic advisers whose predictions during the year of 1972 have proved wrong in every respect. Instead of sending Congress more legislative proposals the President should simply act with the legislation now available and regardless of whether or not some of his big campaign contributors are seriously effected this action must be taken now.

In another State of the Union message which was sent to the Hill yesterday the President informed us that our first priority during the balance of this session must be the control of federal spending. He very quickly stated next that savings must be in domestic programs rather than slashing the defense budget. He continues to inform us that defense cuts would

be dangerously irresponsible. Here again we have the same old question that we are trying to answer and that is why should peace cost more than war. We can reduce the defense budget by \$4 billion and carry it back to the amount last year when the war in Vietnam was underway plus the additional pay cost and still have a much better financial picture. I do not believe that we should consider the defense budget a sacred cow and that before we adjourn this session of Congress make a good reduction in this budget. Going back again to inflation in the President's message he requested legislation to give him more flexible authority to raise and lower tariffs and to control exports of scarce foods and other goods. In answer to the present energy crisis he asked for approval of the trans-Alaska oil pipeline, construction of deep water ports for super oil tankers and freeing natural gas from regulations which he said have held prices artificially low and discouraged expansion of production. He also called for environmental standards for strip mining of coal to permit this method to be safely used to add to energy supplies. Further he called for tripling of leases for oil and gas wells along the outer continental shelf. Further the President requested legislation setting policy on land use safeguards against toxic substances and

legislation to stimulate states to ensure safe drinking water. Next he took up his additional request for revenue sharing for education, manpower training, community facility programs and legal services for the poor. He turned next to extension of FHA mortgage programs and set forth a program to allow bankrupt railroads to restructure themselves with \$125 million in federal assistance. Mr. Nixon then started to beat the drum much louder with proposals concerning reform of the criminal code to bring clarity and consistency and restoration of the death penalty for treason, assassination, certain acts of sabotage and espionage and violation of selected federal laws in which death results. All in all the President's request totals some fifty in number and most of these requests have been made time after time with the President knowing full well that most of same will not be approved by the Congress. The leaders in the House and the Senate pledged immediately to take up some of the legislative proposals in President Nixon's second State of the Union message but again warned him that they will continue their efforts to see that the President's defense budget is reduced and that proposals will be made to us for enactment of social legislation that reflects more fully the views of the people in this country.

In baseball today we have another right unusual baseball player by the name of Hank Aaron. Hank plays with Atlanta in the National League and last night he hit his 710th home run in the third inning against the Giants. He now has only four to go to tie Babe Ruth's career record of 714. Immediately after hitting this home run he left the game with a stomach disorder. Considerable pressure is on this man at this time and there are a great many people in this country who do not want him to break Babe Ruth's record. He has received a great many letters urging that he not break the record and I presume a number of these letters are of a threatening nature.

Speaking of sports generally, a House Interstate and Foreign Commerce subcommittee yesterday approved a bill that would ban television blackouts of home professional football games sold out 72 hours in advance. To me this is good legislation and I intend to vote for the bill.

I almost forgot to say that today is my birthday and I still can run the '220'.

September 12, 1973

It seems that every week now there

is a military coup or trouble in some of the South American countries. Yesterday the Chilean military toppled President Salvadore Allende who then committed suicide rather than surrender according to the police officials in Santiago. This may not have been a suicide but at least this man Allende who had turned out to be a right controversial president and one that our country was afraid of due to his pro-communist leanings is no longer in existence. According to reports, Allende killed himself about two hours after the armed forces moved planes, tanks and ground troops against the presidential palace. A few hours before this move jet planes had brought about considerable damage to the palace.

We are now in the process of delivering a strong worded protest to North Vietnam against their move in South Vietnam. The United States and South Vietnam sent additional protests after receiving information that North Vietnam is now developing 12 air fields inside South Vietnam and is bringing in SA-2 missiles just below the Demilitarized Zone. The note was delivered by our government to the North Vietnamese in Paris and probably will not deter the North Vietnamese at all.

The District Judge in New York City

yesterday finally agreed to a continuance of the trial of former attorney general John N. Mitchell and former Commerce secretary Maurice H. Stans. First the judge refused the continuance and then an appeal was taken to the Appellate Court and the Appellate Court said that it lacked the authority to bring about the delay but that if it had the authority a continuance would be granted. This, of course, placed the trial judge in a position of having to grant the continuance. The trial now will get underway some time next month or during the month of November.

September 13, 1973

We failed to override the President's veto of the Emergency Medical Services legislation on a vote of 273 to override to 144 against. This was five votes short of the two-thirds necessary. Six Democrats joined 138 Republicans in voting to sustain the President. Only 46 Republicans voted to override along with 227 Democrats. Failure to override this bill simply means that our chances of overriding future vetoes are not good.

My chairman, George Mahon of Texas, voted to sustain the President's veto and he is being severely criticized for his action.

One of the most famous women in Washington died yesterday. Mrs. Marjorie Merriweather Post, 86 years of age and one of the world's richest women, died at her 26-acre Washington estate. She inherited some \$20 million from her father, Charles W. Post of the famous breakfast food family and this amount now runs well over \$200 million. The Smithsonian, under the terms of her will, will receive Hillwood, the 26-acre estate along with the collection of Russian art and artifacts. A museum will be established and the public will be admitted in about six months.

September 14, 1973

Our failure to override the President's veto in the Emergency Medical Services legislation clearly indicates that our chances of overriding in the future on any legislation are not good. The leadership went to sleep at the switch on this bill and the final roll call vote showed that seven of the Democratic House members serving on the Armed Services Committee were on a junket abroad and had only left two or three days before we had the vote to override. All seven of these members, if present, would in my opinion have voted to override the President's veto. We failed by five votes. The night before the President entertained

a number of the Republican members at a little stag party and a few of the Democrats that he believed might go along to sustain the veto. One of those courted considerably was my chairman, George Mahon of Texas. In voting to sustain the veto my chairman made a serious mistake and this will be called to his attention time after time by the liberal members in the House. In fact, yesterday a number of the members on the Democratic side were saying that when chairmen are elected for the next Congress that one of the senior members on the Committee on Appropriations will be a candidate against Mahon and that every effort will be made to defeat Mahon. My chairman is 73 years old and, of course, has reached the point where everything has to be working for him to remain as a member and to continue on as chairman into the future.

Since the new director of the FBI has taken over, the Justice Department has begun a major study to determine if the FBI should be stripped of many of its historical functions and possibly reconstituted as an independent agency. This study was revealed yesterday by William D. Ruckelshaus, deputy attorney general, at the time of his confirmation before the Senate. The study will make suggestions concerning the necessity of the FBI engaging in wiretapping, how



long the FBI director should serve and whether the FBI should remain in the Justice Department or become an independent agency.

Israel and Syria are acting up again. Yesterday Israeli jet fighters downed 13 Syrian planes in one of the largest air battles in the Middle East since the 1967 war.

It now develops that our country was advised of the coup that took place in Chile two or three days before the move was made. I know that the State Department and those with this information were not alarmed because all along on the Hill we have believed that this man Allende who died during the coup on Tuesday was not good for Chile or South America. Today administration officials are denying that they had accurate reports of the coup before it took place and that their's were only rumors which they say in most cases prove to be fact. A State Department spokesman said that it had received information that the coup would take place last Tuesday as it did but that and other reports were not seen by responsible officials until after the coup began.

September 17, 1973

Several days ago my old friend Mel

Laird, after talking with President Nixon, said that a 10 percent surcharge increase in income tax might become necessary. This, of course, was a trial balloon and since the White House has really made no effort to stop inflation they just wanted to find out how the people generally feel if more tax money was siphoned off. An uproar followed and Secretary of the Treasury Shultz who was in Tokyo at the time of the announcement issued a statement that Laird should keep his cotton-picking hands off of the economy and out of the Treasury Department's business. The same day Laird received a pair of white cotton gloves from the Deputy Treasury Secretary William E. Simon. Laird maintains that he called Shultz by telephone and informed him that the gloves fitted fine and that he would use them all day. That night Laird attended a banquet and when asked as to where his cotton gloves were he immediately sent an aide to the White House and had the gloves brought to him. He put the gloves on and spent the rest of the night showing them to all of those in attendance.

This is all that Nixon needs because those who put up all of his money for him last year certainly know that he is right desperate when he sends up tax increase trial balloons.

King Gustaf VI of Sweeden died this past week. He was 90 years of age. He will be succeeded by his grandson. Judging from recent events in Sweeden the grandson may not last long. The death of the king may have brought about the election of the Social Democrats who barely won over the Center Party and the conservatives and liberals. With more than 90 percent of the votes counted the Social Democrats and their communist allies seem to have a two-seat edge over the opposition coalition in the parliamentary election.

The military junta in Chile refused to permit Mrs. Allende to see the body of her husband, the former president of Chile but did permit her to attend the funeral. Our State Department and officials generally are looking the other way and being right mum about this military coup. I presume that within the next few months we will find that we not only sanctioned the coup but had information long in advance that it was to take place.

Secretariat may be the greatest horse of all time. The Triple Crown winner won the Marlboro Cup at Belmont Saturday with the purse being \$250,000. This horse established the world record in winning the 1 1/8 mile race.

September 18, 1973

Long before the 93rd Congress convened I sincerely believed that it would be one of the most challenging Congresses of the 20th century. Vetoes, impoundment of funds, Watergate, indictments and trials, and criminal investigation now being conducted of Vice President Agnew's actions while commissioner of Baltimore, and governor of Maryland and some transactions even while he has served as vice president. All of this together with the battle generally over legislation will make this a right unusual Congress.

I understand today that lengthy discussions have been held in the past few days concerning the advisability of Vice President Agnew resigning voluntarily from his position. Rumors are really flying now and when contacted yesterday, according to my information, Agnew refused to comment on the reported decision that he would resign as vice president sometime within the next few days. The media is really after this man and the headlines in all of the papers will in the next few days place Agnew in a position where he will either have to confirm or deny this report. If he resigns, then under the law, President Nixon will have to send a nomination to the House and the Senate

and we all believe on the Hill that this nomination, of course, will be John Connally of Texas.

Richardson, the attorney general, has been in close touch with Beall, the federal district attorney at Baltimore, and has authorized Beall to proceed with the investigation of Agnew before the grand jury. This clearly indicates that there must be sufficient grounds for believing that an indictment would be in order.

This administration will go down in history as being not only one of the most controversial but one of the most corrupt.

One of our large corporations in this country today is International Business Machines Corporation. This corporation has a complete monopoly over the electronic data processing industry. Yesterday a federal judge in Tulsa, Oklahoma ordered International Business Machines to pay \$352.5 million in triple damages to Telex Corporation for trying to monopolize a key phase of the electronic data processing industry and for achieving the desired monopoly. This decision is one of the most important in the history of civil antitrust litigation. IBM closed yesterday on the stock market at \$272

which was \$26 down from Friday's close. Telex jumped 3 3/8 to \$7.625 a share which was an increase of nearly 79 percent.

As I have stated in this journal before I know of one House member who owns 5,000 shares of IBM which at the time of the listing of the stock, as provided for under the House rules, was valued at \$1.5 million. This member must really be concerned today.

A little lady in Denver, Colorado who took fertility drugs gave birth yesterday to four boys and two girls. Doctors said they were all in excellent condition and could be the first sextuplets in history to survive. One doctor leading a team of thirty others in delivering the babies since they had prior warning to the effect that there might be four or five children said according to the records, chances on having sextuplets are 496,980,450 to 1. The weight of the infants varied from two pounds to three pounds, eleven ounces. They were seven weeks premature but were all breathing without the aid of respirators.

Trouble still continues in Chile. A total of 5,200 civilians have been detained during the military takeover and will be tried by court martial.

All of these prisoners will be tried under wartime military laws. It may be several years before Chile is able to again take its place with the other South American countries.

Another presidential aide, Donald H. Segretti, an undercover operative, entered a plea of guilty yesterday in federal court here in Washington. Segretti was recruited for his job in 1971 by Dwight L. Chapin who at the time was serving as Mr. Nixon's appointments secretary. Apparently he was paid \$35,000 for his spying activities but due to his full cooperation with federal authorities he may only be sentenced on four misdemeanors set forth in a new federal indictment which has recently been made public.

Another Watergate co-conspirator, E. Howard Hunt, who is now serving in a federal reformatory has asked a federal judge to permit him to withdraw his guilty plea and to dismiss charges against him because among other things Hunt thought that top White House officials had approved the Watergate burglary. Hunt's lawyers, in a long prepared memorandum to Judge John L. Sirica, stated that Hunt helped plan and participate in the burglary because he had been led to believe the mission was approved by the White House pursuant to the President's

power to protect the national security.

September 19, 1973

Washington seems to be full of scandals. This statement was made yesterday by Bahamian Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling after he had been advised in New York where he was attending the United Nations that a convicted stock swindler testified yesterday before one of the Senate committees that he was offered \$100,000 by Elliott Roosevelt, one of the sons of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and a mobster fronting for Meyer Lansky to kill Pindling. Louis P. Mastriana told the Senate committee that he was asked to assassinate Pindling because he refused to grant a gambling license to an associate of mobster Meyer Lansky. Roosevelt is a former mayor of Miami Beach and from time to time has received considerable publicity concerning his associations with gangsters. Roosevelt in a telephone interview with radio stations in this country stated from Lisbon, Portugal that the statement was an utter prefabrication and was made by a known con artist who had been convicted and placed in jail. In addition, Roosevelt said this man was a mental incompetent and had conned him and his associates out of \$10,000 in Miami, Florida. Mastriana testified that he



was offered the \$100,000 by Roosevelt and a man by the name of Michael J. McLaney, an associate of Lansky.

Regardless of the truth of the story the Prime Minister's statement that Washington seems to be full of scandals is certainly true.

The White House disclosed yesterday that President Nixon's 1971 meeting with dairy industry leaders two days before a controversial increase in milk price supports was tape recorded. White House special counsel J. Fred Buzhardt reported that Mr. Nixon has decided to invoke executive privilege to keep the recording secret.

An editorial appears in today's Washington Post entitled "The Price At The End Of The Tunnel." The cost of the rapid transit system is discussed in detail in this editorial and in addition to scalping me just a little the editorial stated in part that throughout the period from the beginning of the proposal to construct and before construction started I had pointed out that the subway system would cost much more than Metro officials originally claimed in 1967. The editorial said that I was right and had so reminded the good old Washington Post in a letter to staff writer Jack Eisen. The editorial

further stated that the original Metro estimate for the system was \$2.5 billion and in 1969 it was increased to \$2.98 billion and now Metro says that its estimate is up 7 percent or above \$3 billion. The editorial further states at least the accurate part of same that early in the game I had mentioned the possibility of an ultimate cost of between \$4 and \$5 billion and that I still believe the subway system will cost between \$4 and \$5 billion. I still do and this much of the editorial is accurate. The balance is anything but accurate and, of course, is par for the good old Washington Post.

September 20, 1973

The House upheld President Nixon's veto of the \$2.20 an hour minimum wage bill yesterday making the score in the battle of the vetoes 6 to 0 for the President this year. The vote was 259 to 164 to override but since this fell 23 votes short of the necessary two-thirds the bill is dead and the veto will not be voted on by the Senate. Whether any effort will be made to pass a compromise bill this year was left unsettled. In arguing against the veto John Dent of Pennsylvania, the sponsor of the bill from the Committee on Education and Labor said emphatically that there would be no other bill which

made changes that President Nixon is demanding. However, Carl Perkins, the chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, informed me after the vote that there would be another bill more in line with the President's thinking which would increase the minimum wage and the bill would be brought back to the House before this session concludes. "

The White House is now issuing emphatic denials that there has been any effort on the part of the White House to remove Vice President Agnew from office. Notwithstanding these statements there are still rumors here on the Hill that Agnew will resign within the next few weeks and if my information is correct concerning the charges that are now being presented to the federal grand jury in Baltimore, a resignation will come as no surprise to me.

In speaking of Baltimore, this state of Maryland has for many years now compared very favorably with the state of New Jersey from the standpoint of corruption, fraud and violation of laws concerning campaigns and acceptance of bribes and contract money from those who deal with the state. Almost daily now you read of state senators who are being investigated and in fact on the front page of today's newspaper is an article concerning campaign violations

of Representative Marjorie Holt one of our Republican members from Maryland and state senator James A. Pine, dean of the Baltimore County senatorial delegation.

Former White House aide Charles Colson refused to testify before the Watergate Investigating Committee yesterday invoking the Fifth Amendment, in refusing to answer questions. He did say that after his case was investigated by the grand jury he would be glad to testify freely before the Watergate Investigating Committee. Baker of Tennessee and Guernsey of Florida urged that Colson be granted a ten-day delay and upon a vote of the committee were voted down 5 to 2.

President Nixon has finally decided to release some of the money impounded for housing. He now says that giving housing allowances or direct cash payments to the poor appears to be policy that will work. He has been against such a program and even though he admits that this policy will work he does not recommend that such a policy be implemented.

September 21, 1973

During the last week the House members have been discussing the matter

of impeachment of the Vice President. At a meeting of House leaders in Speaker Carl Albert's office recently someone brought up the subject of impeachment and one of those in attendance immediately said that he was for the Calhoun precedent. Of course everyone laughed because this is the famous Lyndon Johnson story. It seems that two black football teams were playing and one was really being trounced and kicked all over the field. On this team they had a running back by the name of Calhoun who at times had performed in a right admirable fashion. The coach kept yelling to the quarterback to give the ball to Calhoun --give it to Calhoun. For three consecutive plays other backs carried the ball and were buried in the mud. The coach again yelled, why don't you give the ball to Calhoun? Calhoun says he don't want the ball, the quarterback yelled back. It seems that impeachment is one ball that the House seems not to want at this time. The Speaker is called upon by the press almost daily for information concerning the possibility of impeachment and as to just what the House is doing to prepare for the possibility. The Speaker deflects such questions by saying that there are House rules to take care of those things.

The White House and Special Prose-

cutor Archibald Cox gave up yesterday on efforts to reach an out of court settlement over President Nixon's secret Watergate tape recordings. Both sides informed the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals of the unsuccessful outcome and now the issue is left for the courts to decide. A final decision is expected from the Circuit Court of Appeals within the next two weeks that will set the stage for a final confrontation in the Supreme Court.

In our Democratic Party we are back fighting again. Last year a few members of our party succeeded in cutting a trail through the woods that turned the Democratic Party over to those with the philosophy that unless radical changes are made and made immediately that the party must be destroyed. The sandal wearers and those with long hair and beads just about took over the nominating convention and especially the credentials and rules committees because a great many leaders in our party were simply driven away from Miami Beach and then the majority of the Democrats in this country and those who believe in our party and respect it gave the worse beaten to the Democratic nominees in the history of this country. Our candidates carried only the District of Columbia and Massachusetts. The Democratic National Committee is now again

in session in Washington and the Democrats have plunged into a new battle over the rules of our party. Democratic National Committee Chairman Robert S. Strauss declares that he will not tolerate a quota system for delegate selection in any form. Strauss directed rule drafters who are meeting here this weekend to find ways to guarantee that more elected officials get seats in the next convention and to throw out a ban on slate-making that kept such party powers as Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley on the sidelines in 1972. The AFL-CIO leaders are attempting to double the size of the Commission on Delegate Selection. Six labor delegates on the commission issued a statement last night charging that the commission and its staff are not representative of the Democratic Party. I am surprised at the action of the AFL-CIO because this is the group that declared neutrality insofar as labor is concerned in the presidential election last year and with the exception of one or two unions stood on the sidelines and refused to participate on the Democratic side.

The Cost of Living Council has granted permission to the oil companies to raise the price of gasoline. The 1¢ increase must be paid by the service station operators but cannot be passed along to the public. A number of stations

maintain that they will close down this weekend. After a great many members of Congress demanded that some action be taken to stop the closing of service stations the chairman of the Cost of Living Council said late yesterday that gasoline station dealers will be permitted to raise their ceiling prices around October 2nd.

September 24, 1973

Henry A. Kissinger was sworn in on Saturday as the new Secretary of State. He is our 56th U. S. Secretary of State and is the first naturalized citizen ever to gain this office. Kissinger is a Jew and he was born in Nazi Germany.

President Nixon for the past two years now has absolutely failed to meet and attempt to solve some of the major problems confronting this country. He has permitted a number of matters to get out of hand simply by failing to publicly face the problem and do something about it. There are more battles inside the White House today than probably at anytime since the days of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Nixon seems to be confused and is simply hoping that time will solve a lot of the matters such as Watergate, the charges against the Vice President, the energy crisis, taxes, price control, housing, economic policy and relations with Russia.



Personality frictions are also involved as a new list of characters replacing the old move into positions of power in and near the White House.

Secretary of Agriculture Butz and John T. Dunlop, Director of the Cost of Living Council, are in a running battle over controls on farm exports. The Secretary is against controls and the Director is very much in favor of farm exports being controlled at this time. Before the President submitted his housing message to Congress on September 19th, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development James T. Lynn was pushing for cash subsidies to help the poor find their own housing, a move that is bitterly opposed by Caspar W. Weinberger, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. Recently we have had a running battle between the State Department and the Pentagon over whether the thawing of U.S.-Soviet relations really represented a basic change in Russian policy or was just a tactical move to give Russia more time to build up its own might.

Russell E. Train, the new Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is at cross purposes with John A. Love, the White House energy czar, over relaxation of air pollution standards as a way to prevent shortages of heating

oil this coming winter. There is a constant battle in the White House as to how the President should handle the vice presidential affair.

Mel Laird, one of the President's counselors and the one in charge of domestic affairs, is for a guaranteed annual income for the working poor and this has brought about a battle over this issue with the Secretary of HEW, Caspar W. Weinberger. Henry A. Kissinger's associates are predicting that the new Secretary will soon engage in battles with Secretary Shultz of the Treasury and Mel Laird over the position the State Department should occupy in world economic affairs.

All of these controversies are serious and pertain to domestic and foreign policy matters that are of great concern to our people today. Again I say that the President is simply permitting time to pass hoping that something will be done that will solve these matters without him taking a firm positive stand.

To a certain extent the newspapers have shifted somewhat from Watergate to the fight that Vice President Agnew is making to save himself and his position. Instead of resigning this week it now appears that Agnew's attorneys plan to file legal papers in federal court

seeking to block investigation of him by a federal grand jury in the Maryland political corruption inquiry. His attorneys expect to file the papers challenging the constitutionality of a grand jury's investigation or indicting a sitting Vice President. In addition, Agnew has also started forming his own legal defense fund and indicates that he intends to fight out the charges against him and that the newspaper stories to the effect that his attorneys are attempting to make some deal whereby he would resign and plead guilty to a minor charge are not true. Judging from my information his attorneys have been in constant touch with the Department of Justice during the past five days hoping to work out some matter where the Vice President could resign and make some bargain concerning the charges which are under investigation.

Agnew was officially notified eight weeks ago by Maryland U. S. Attorney George Beall that he is under investigation on bribery, extortion and tax charges. Agnew branded the charges as damn lies and in his press conference said that he would fight them and remain in office. Attorney General Elliott L. Richardson has given Beall authority to proceed with the investigation of the charges but has withheld judgment on whether Agnew can be indicted

while he is Vice President. Some of Agnew's friends say that he may have to change his position again if the notions his attorneys file in court this week are denied. Agnew selected a firm of New York lawyers along with Washington attorneys and the fees that he has guaranteed must be tremendous.

The Charges against Agnew go back to the days that he was county executive of Baltimore County then Governor of the State and continuing on through the first three years of his first term as Vice President. The Department of Justice has according to my opinion presented to President Nixon facts which clearly show the Vice President to be guilty and this is the reason why the President has shifted position concerning his support of Agnew. In the President's last press conference he very clearly indicated that his relations with Agnew beginning when he was first elected as Vice President and extending through the first term and up to the present term indicated that Agnew was honest and had conducted himself properly. This statement was made after the President was briefed by the Justice Department and the fact that he did not go beyond the time the Vice President started serving his first term was very noticeable.

These problems are all major ones and simply will not disappear. The President must do an about face and start meeting these problems head on.

With all of our matters concerning the White House and this Administration the people have just about forgotten that the Skylab II crew is still in orbit. They have been in orbit now for 59 days and some twenty hours and according to plan will return to their home planet on Tuesday of this week loaded with a treasure of scientific lore which should keep researchers busy for years.

September 25, 1973

In 1970 we passed the Postal Service Act which removed the Post Office Department from politics and made it a public corporation. The Postmaster General is no longer a member of the President's cabinet and instead of the Postal Service being better, it's much worse than it was prior to the passage of the 1970 Act. Today the first class stamp is 8¢ and the airmail stamp is 11¢. Yesterday the Postmaster General said that a postal rate increase on first class stamps would go from 8¢ to 10¢ and airmail stamps from 11¢ to 13¢ providing the Cost of Living Council authorizes the increase. If authorized the increase would become

effective on January 1st of next year. Of course, my people will not approve of this increase and it will generally be objected to by the people throughout this country. The Post Office Department has always been a service department and it may be that this department will never pay its way.

I hope everything goes well for the Skylab astronauts who will splash down today at 6:20 p.m. in the Pacific some 225 miles southeast of San Diego. They have 93,000 pictures that they took of the sun and Earth. The 59~~5~~ days in space more than doubles the space endurance record set last June by the first Skylab crew.

The Watergate hearings began again yesterday and E. Howard Hunt, Jr. informed the committee that Charles W. Colson advised him repeatedly not to tell him any specific details about the breakin and bugging of the Democratic National Committee's Watergate headquarters. He only wanted the specifics, according to Hunt, and was a participant to the cover-up from the very beginning.

Henry A. Kissinger, in his first act as Secretary of State, addressed the United Nations in New York City recommitting the United States to the original goals of the United Nations stating

that our country seeks a true peace not simply an armistice. Calling himself probably the world's most junior foreign minister, he called upon the United Nations for establishment of new guidelines for peace-keeping so that this organization can act swiftly and confidentially and effectively in future crises.

The home rule bill will be presented to the House on October 8th and 9th and under the bill, as presented, the Congress is removed completely from the operation of our nation's capital. Notwithstanding the fact that the Constitution provides for control of our nation's capital by the Congress a few wild-eyed members on the District of Columbia Committee which by the way includes Mazzoli and Breckinridge of Kentucky have brought out a bill which to me not only violates the Constitution but, if enacted, will place this city in a position whereby we will have to have protection from the military forces in order to operate the federal government.

Senator Harold E. Hughes of Iowa was ~~sworn in~~ on January 3, 1969. He is an alcoholic and according to all of his friends has this problem under control. He served as Governor of Iowa and made a right good record.

Several days ago he announced that he would not run for reelection to the Senate and would join some organization and work to bring about a better country in which to live. He maintains that his service in the Senate has been anything but satisfactory from the standpoint of really doing something for the people in this country. He has picked out another road to travel and I hope that this brings him peace of mind.

Speaking of senators, from the State of Ohio we really have a maverick. This man is William Saxbe, a Republican who served in the state legislature and then was attorney general for a number of years. He has been very much in opposition to President Nixon during this, his first term and recently said that Nixon had a chance to put businessmen back in the saddle and make the free enterprise system respected again. He said the President blew it and from now on this town will be full of social planners like Walter Mondale, one of the senators from Minnesota and that he simply did not want any part of it. Saxbe apparently violated every rule in the book because he opposed the President on the ABM, voted against him on the nomination of Clement Haynsworth and after that in 1971 he called H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman a couple



of nazis. Saxbe said that he caught hell out in Ohio for that remark but about a year later when the story of Watergate broke a number of people changed their minds. Certainly there are not many senators in Washington like Saxbe. Senator Cook of Kentucky is almost in the same position because he has travelled all around the world and has been contested by the Kentucky papers a number of times over certain statements that he has made. He was chosen by his colleagues to preside over the last inaugural and when the official picture was taken on the Capitol steps there was Marlow Cook, white haired and youthful faced, posing solemnly for history with Richard Nixon on one side and Spiro Agnew on the other. There are a lot of these pictures around. They hang in post offices and they probably won't help Cook very much if he runs for reelection in Kentucky. Cook isn't saying whether he will run and like Saxbe he may decide to just step out.

September 26, 1973

Vice President Agnew in a historic move yesterday asked the House of Representatives to investigate the charges of bribery and kickbacks that have been placed against him. Within half an hour after Attorney General Richardson announced that evidence concerning Agnew

would be presented to a federal grand jury in Baltimore on Thursday of this week, Agnew then made his dramatic request of the Speaker of the House and the leaders on both sides of the aisle politically. First President Nixon met with Richardson yesterday morning and then later met with Agnew. A statement was issued by the President that he had not requested Agnew to resign but that the American people should accord to the Vice President the basic decent consideration and presumption of innocence that are both his right and his due. If the Vice President should succeed in having the House take over this investigation, then his attorneys would make their plea to the Attorney General that no indictments should be returned against Agnew in federal court until the House had acted. This would then simmer down to a political battle in the House with the Republicans trying to maintain a strong front and playing up to the deep south hoping to acquire enough votes removing all blame and charges from Agnew. In the letter delivered to the Speaker by Agnew he said that he would fight any criminal proceedings lodged against him but would cooperate fully with a House investigation which he said offered the best means of preserving the constitutional stature of the office of Vice President and bringing about his personal vindication. The

precedent that he cited took place in 1827 at the time Vice President John C. Calhoun was charged with making a profit while serving in the President's cabinet. The Speaker was quoted as saying that he did not know what the House would do and the Majority Leader, Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. of Massachusetts said that his personal view was that the House should not act until the courts decide the question of whether or not Agnew is to be indicted. Even the Republican chairman of the House Conference, Representative John B. Anderson of Illinois said that he could not believe that the Democrats would go along with such a request and bail the Vice President out of his predicament.

Unless I change my mind, I do not intend to vote to set up this smoke screen for Spiro Agnew and believe that he should either be indicted and tried or impeachment proceedings should be instituted providing the evidence justifies either action. This, to me, is a move of desperation and certainly cannot be considered as astute even though he has employed three of the ablest lawyers in this country.

Finally Attorney General Richardson said yesterday that beginning on September 12th there had been meetings with Agnew's lawyers to discuss procedural

aspects of the case and options available to the Vice President. Every effort, according to my information, was made to make a deal for the Vice President but Richardson was afraid of this move and so advised President Nixon. The Watergate is more than Nixon can handle at this time and making deals for the Vice President would simply be too much.

On and on we go and before this wheel stops spinning, it may be that not only in this country but throughout the world the people generally will have no respect for the leaders of our government and this will place us in the category of some of the banana republics in South America. The British are really enjoying our plight and their scandals concerning prostitutes and some of the leaders of their government they say is inconsequential in comparison to the scandals that we now have in Washington, D. C.

The Russians have again made a request before the United Nations for an arms cut. Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, proposed before the United Nations that the great powers reduce their military budgets by ten percent and use part of the savings to help developing countries. We have no figures as to what the Soviet Union's

budget is for defense so, therefore, any ten percent reduction figures could not be verified.

Skylab astronauts Alan Bean, Owen Garriott and Jack Lousma landed safely late yesterday afternoon ending man's longest stay in space. The astronauts splashed down almost directly on target 225 miles southwest of San Diego, California. The astronauts had been weightless for two months and the sudden change was noticeable.

W. A. "Tony" Boyle, the former president of the United Mine Workers of America, 71 years of age, who was ousted as president as the direct result of the election for reelection when he narrowly defeated Joseph A. Yablonski, attempted to commit suicide Monday night. He was to appear in federal court on Tuesday to be arraigned on murder charges and took a massive overdose of sleeping pills Monday night. He is still in a coma at George Washington University hospital and his doctor issued a statement that this move was an apparent effort at self-destruction and said his chances are very poor. Several have been convicted in the Yablonski case and one of those who pled guilty was ready to testify that Tony Boyle originated the scheme to kill Yablonski and permitted the raising of the money

from the local unions in Tennessee to pay to have the jobs performed.

Shortly after Agnew appeared on the Hill with his letter to Albert a number of us in the House were contacted by the media to ascertain if the House should take over this investigation. Most of the members contacted said that, of course, the House could vote impeachment proceedings but certainly there was no obligation to make an inquiry on behalf of the Vice President. Further, most of the members said that if the courts hold that the Vice President is not indictable, then this would be a different matter. What is a political life or death crisis for the Vice President is also becoming another crisis of leadership for Mr. Nixon and it comes at a time when he cannot afford any new problems.

September 27, 1973

After discussing the Vice President's request for an inquiry by the House of Representatives our Speaker, Carl Albert, rejected the request. The Speaker issued a very brief statement in which he said that the Vice President's letter relates to matters before the courts and in view of that fact, as the Speaker of the House, he would take no action on the letter at this time.

This, of course, was the proper procedure to take and the Vice President must fight his battle out in the courts and, if convicted, would then, of course, be faced with an impeachment resolution in the House.

For the first time the White House yesterday acknowledged that President Nixon and Vice President Agnew have discussed Agnew's possible resignation as an outgrowth of the Maryland political corruption investigation.

September 28, 1973

The Soviet Union decided it was time after a lapse of some two years to enter back into the space race. Two Soviet cosmonauts rode into earth orbit yesterday in a redesigned spaceship. For the first time the launching was televised and the Soviet Union now is using the upright system which is almost identically the system we use to launch our spaceships. Apparently this flight will continue for a few days.

A special grand jury began hearings yesterday with evidence presented against Vice President Spiro T. Agnew in a history-making attempt by prosecutors to indict a sitting Vice President on criminal charges. The grand jury conducted under strict and elaborate

security precautions lasted for about seven hours ending around 5:00 p.m. with the announcement that the panel would not return for another session until sometime next week. By then, I presume, that Agnew's lawyers will be prepared to file suit in an attempt to block the investigation on constitutional grounds. His lawyers still contend that he cannot be investigated by a grand jury until he is first removed from office.

The Ways and Means Committee in the House is now working on the trade bill. An announcement was made several days ago that the committee would incorporate in the legislation a provision that would deny trade concessions to any country that refused to change restrictive immigration policies against Jews and other minorities. The Soviet Union was not named as the country but the committee, of course, is directing this provision directly to the Soviet Union and its present restriction on immigration. President Nixon has sent an appeal to the Hill urging that this action be reconsidered declaring that our country must continue to seek better relations with old adversaries. This is a right potent issue now and I have my doubts that the Committee on Ways and Means will reverse its action.

After the Speaker conferred with a



number of members in the House and issued his statement that the House would not accept the Vice President's request for an inquiry, 14 Republicans on the House Judiciary Committee led by their senior member, Representative Edward Hutchinson of Michigan, introduced a resolution directing the committee to investigate the charges as Agnew had requested and to report to the House in three months. This bill was referred to the Rules Committee which has received several other similar Republican resolutions. Since the Rules Committee is now working right with the Speaker, it is expected that the committee will either vote down the resolutions or simply sit on them until this session of Congress adjourns. If a vote takes place in the House on the action of the Rules Committee or on any other resolution which provides for such an inquiry at this time, in my opinion it will be almost a straight party line vote with a few Republicans joining the Democrats denying the request.

September 29, 1973

The Home Rule bill will be debated in the House on October 8th and 9th. Washington, D. C. now is a black city with 79 percent of the people living in the city black. Ninety-four percent

of the school children in our nation's capital are black. The Commissioner-Mayor, Walter Washington, is black and the heads of most of the city departments are black. Crime is serious in Washington and all of the pressure groups end up here. During the past five years we have had looting and burning, disorder and hundreds of thousands of people descending on this city at different times in parades and marches with the President having to order out the Army to assist the Washington Police Department maintain order.

The citizens of our nation's capital now under recent laws have the right to vote for President and Vice President and to elect their own school board. The black leaders in this city now want complete home rule. They want to elect all of their officials, control their budget, make their demands upon the federal government for federal payments and with the city in complete control from the standpoint of taxation, expenditures and the passage of all laws and ordinances. The provision in the Constitution concerning our nation's capital can, these people believe, be completely ignored and that it's not necessary to have a constitutional amendment passed giving the fifty states the right to grant home rule and to take away completely from

the federal government the legislative control of this city. This is a serious problem and the debate will be long and loud.

I have never believed in second class citizens and have voted for a great many civil rights bills. I believe that our nation's capital should be given another step as far as home rule is concerned but under no circumstances at this time should this city be cut loose completely because I have my doubts that we could operate the federal government here unless we had daily and constant protection. A number of substitutes will be offered when the bill is up under the five-minute rule and unless there is a complete upset and unless the majority of the members are scared to death by little pressure groups, one of the substitutes will be adopted and this is the road that I intend to travel.

Apparently Agnew has now decided that he will not resign at this time and will simply fight his case out through the courts and continue urging the House of Representatives to hold an inquiry concerning the charges that are now floating around against him. This weekend he flew to California and is spending the weekend with his friend Frank Sinatra. They are great friends

and play golf together.

President Nixon yesterday reluctantly authorized a pay raise of 4.77 percent effective Monday for federal and military personnel after the Senate overwhelmingly rebuffed his attempt to delay the \$1 billion boost until December. The raise will go to all white collar civil servants, uniformed military people, D. C. government employees, VA medical and foreign service personnel. Under the present law either House could by appropriate action set aside the President's order delaying the pay increase and this action was taken by the Senate. Well over \$1 billion is involved and the President maintains that this will make the fiscal year 1974 budget more out of balance than when it was presented to the Congress. When presented, it was billions of dollars out of balance and now this will be an increase.

John Connally of Texas is quite a man. He is now travelling over the United States speaking to Republican groups hoping, of course, that he will be the Republican nominee for President in 1976. Yesterday he spoke before a cheering group of Republican women in Los Angeles and became so carried away with his speech that he made a slip of the tongue in vigorously defending Agnew

and waving his arms emphatically shouted that he hoped Agnew would be completely exonerated and found guilty. The slip of the tongue, of course, pertained to failure to read the word not which appeared before the word guilty in his prepared speech. Later he apologized to Agnew and continues on making speeches throughout the United States hoping that the Republicans will nominate him as their candidate in 1976. He served several terms as Governor of Texas as a Democrat and served in President Kennedy's cabinet as a Democrat. Even the Texans will have trouble taking this man.

According to the headlines in the papers today farm prices fall and gasoline ceiling goes up. Gasoline goes up to 1-2½¢ and farm prices fell eight percent this month from the record highs they reached in August. This could mean that the year's great food price rise may be slowing down just a little. The President's move to be the first president to Russia and later consummating the big sale of wheat to the Soviet Union has, of course, played an important role ~~and~~ not only the price of wheat that is higher than at anytime in my lifetime but in the food price generally.

President Nixon has finally decided

that he must comply with court orders and has announced that \$60.2 million was raised for his reelection in 1972. This is the largest amount ever raised in a presidential election and the President says that all of this money with the exception of \$4 million was spent in the campaign. This does not include all of the money raised because the Republican National Committee's Finance Committee raised over \$30 million and most of this went directly for the election of the President. Other groups such as the Democrats for Nixon raised money and not telling how much of the money was actually spent in the campaign and how much was used to buy homes, automobiles, paid for trips to summer and winter resorts and for other matters. Some \$20 million of the total raised by the President's group was raised before the new law became effective for reporting of campaign contributions. The actual amount raised before the new law became effective was \$19.9 million. An announcement was made this week that pursuant to the cases that are now pending in the court and the special investigation being made by Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox for the Department of Justice the names will be released of those who contributed the \$19.9 million. Several hundred thousand and in fact several million dollars was returned following the election to corporations who contributed

such as Ashland Oil, American Airlines and others in violation of the law concerning contributions from corporations..

In studying American history it probably will be much nicer for our children and grandchildren if it were possible for them to simply turn five or ten pages in the history books which record the scandals of the 1969-1973 era. Certainly none of us are proud of what has transpired and I hope that our country can finally bring a halt to all of the law violations that have taken place and at least restore some semblance of respect for our country and our government for our people in this country and for our friends abroad.

October 1, 1973

Several months before the 1972 presidential election a number of Democratic governors throughout the United States were notified that their income tax returns would be checked. In fact, some twelve governors had their income tax returns checked before and after the presidential race. I now understand that the move made originally in Baltimore was made to get a number of Democratic politicians but not the Republicans. In presenting evidence before the grand jury Vice President Agnew's name was brought into the picture and with leaks

beginning immediately it was soon all over the front pages of the newspapers that Agnew was in serious trouble. According to some of my friends downtown the move was not made to get Agnew but he simply was caught in the net and the matter got out from under control of the President.

Vice President Spiro Agnew now states emphatically that even if he is indicted he will not resign his office of Vice President and will face the trial as the Vice President of the United States. After all of the evidence has been presented to the grand jury and before indictments are returned, the Attorney General will examine the evidence to see if indictments are justified. I really believe that the President made every move possible to get Agnew to resign and since he now refuses this places the President in a more precarious position.

October 2, 1973

Along with our problems concerning the energy crisis, inflation and Water-gate we are today confronted with serious problems concerning transportation. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company is under the operation of trustees who have petitioned the federal court to permit a complete reorganization in order



to halt further losses of assets and the financial plight of this company is serious. Stockholders in this company are insisting along with creditors that the railroad has failed to demonstrate that assets of the company are not being drained off in violation of their rights. This is the largest railroad company in the world and along with other companies we are having serious problems as far as railroads generally are concerned. We hear daily requests that the government take over the railroads of this country at this time. This is the system that has been in use in other countries for some time and I hope that we do not reach this point.

The special federal grand jury in Baltimore which is investigating Vice President Spiro T. Agnew is scheduled to meet again on Wednesday and Thursday of this week in an effort to conclude its investigation of Agnew in about a month.

The battle continues over domestic spending and defense spending. My committee believes that we can cut back some in defense and step up a number of the domestic programs that require attention at this time.

October 3, 1973

For years now we have annually had a battle over the foreign aid appropriations that have been presented to the House and the Senate. After serving on the subcommittee that appropriates the money for foreign aid in the House for a period of ten years I no longer could go along with the requests and voted against the foreign aid bill. In all fairness I transferred from this subcommittee to another subcommittee since I no longer could support the bill brought out by the subcommittee. At that time there were not too many of us in the House who believed that foreign aid should be cut back or else no funds appropriated. During the past three years the foreign aid appropriations bill has passed each time by less than 20 votes majority. The House has completed hearings on the foreign aid appropriations bill for 1974 but could not present the bill since the authorization bill had not been approved by the Foreign Affairs Committee in the House and the Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate. Finally yesterday the Senate acted and a \$1.2 billion foreign economic aid bill, the smallest since worldwide aid began a century ago passed the Senate on a 54 to 42 roll call vote. Heretofore the bill has always exceeded \$3 billion and in some instances went up almost as

high as \$5 billion a year. The Senate action was quite a jolt and we may now be able to bring this program back in line where it should have been started ten years ago.

Prime Minister Golda Meir of Israel is a right unusual woman. She taught school in this country for a number of years and then decided that she should go to Israel and offer her services to her people. She is in her late 70's now and no longer wanted to be prime minister for another term. She wanted to retire to a small cottage at the edge of the desert and live with her children and grandchildren. In her party and in the leadership generally in Israel an election for a new prime minister if Mrs. Meir stepped down would have caused turmoil throughout the country. Again she agreed to serve and is serving a new term. She looks like a grandmother, handles herself like a grandmother and is just as smart as any grandmother ever was.

Mrs. Meir is now travelling around the world hoping to work out some of the problems concerning the troublesome question of Jews emigrating from the Soviet Union to Israel. The peace settlement between Israel and the Arab countries is still staky and no final terms have been agreed upon. They are

only operating under a temporary truce which followed the six-day war.

The White House yesterday ordered government controls on bottled gas and promised similar controls in two weeks on heating oil, the first time since World War II that fuel rationing has been imposed in the United States. The controls imposed will do little to solve the shortage of propane and heating oil in the United States, but may assist in managing the projected shortage. The severity of the shortage will, in my opinion, depend on just what kind of a winter we have this year. The controls placed on bottled gas are aimed primarily at rural regions where there are no natural gas pipelines and where propane is the only fuel used to heat homes and dry crops.

The Stennis trial is underway here in Washington at this time. Three men were charged with shooting Senator John C. Stennis of Mississippi and one of the three pled guilty. The ring-leader and the one who did the shooting apparently is a man by the name of Tyrone Marshall and yesterday during the trial in describing the shooting Senator Stennis identified this Marshall as the one who actually did the shooting. Senator Stennis looks bad. While he was in the hospital at the point of death

it was discovered that he had other complications in addition to the gunshot wounds.

Paavo Nurmi, the flying Finn of the 1920's, died yesterday in Helsinki at the age of 76. He established records in three olympic games and this was quite an unusual fete. Speaking of running we have in the House now a man by the name of Ralph Metcalfe from Chicago, Illinois who was a great 440 man during his career as a runner. I remember seeing him run when I was in law school at Ohio State.

October 4, 1973

One of the major battles that we have had before Congress during the past few years pertains to mass transit and the Highway Trust Fund. In 1955 the interstate highway system was set up and taxes from gasoline and truck and automobiles supplies were directed into the interstate highway system trust fund. Each year since that time Congress has authorized expenditures out of this fund for the 42,000-mile interstate highway system. During the past five years mass transit has come along to the extent that a number of cities throughout our country want rapid transit systems and bus systems with federal assistance. Recognizing the plea from

the large cities during the past three years we have passed bills which authorize appropriations of \$3 billion for mass transit. During the past two years representatives from large cities have continued to cut into the interstate highway trust fund and in addition have insisted on authorization bills which appropriate billions of dollars more for mass transit. Under the highway bill which we passed several months ago mass transit would receive over \$3 billion and this when added to other authorization and appropriation bills would carry the amount even higher. On a roll call vote yesterday of 219 to 195 an \$800 million additional authorization passed the House with some \$420 million of the amount to be used for operating subsidies to urban mass transit systems now in operation. Under this formula those cities with mass transit would have received most of the \$800 million. The President has indicated that he will veto this bill and when the House leadership on a second roll call vote changed the operating subsidy amendment proposal which reduced the \$800 million some \$425 million on a roll call vote 206 to 3, then it made it more certain when this vote was again changed on a roll call vote with the vote then being 210 to 205 that the President would veto the bill. The final vote of 219 to 195 clearly

indicates that the House will sustain the President's veto when it comes to the Hill.

The House Ways and Means Committee yesterday passed by a vote of 20 to 5 trade legislation that provides authority to negotiate new trade rules with other nations but withholds most favored nation status for countries such as the Soviet Union.

President Nixon in one of his surprise news conferences yesterday said that he regarded Vice President Spiro Agnew's decision not to resign if indicted as a proper one but then immediately added that the allegations concerning Agnew are serious and not frivolous. He then next defended assistant attorney general Henry E. Peterson, the gentleman that Agnew has accused of leaking information to the press and to the media concerning him and kickbacks which the Justice Department maintains that Agnew accepted as county administrator of Baltimore, governor of Maryland and also since he has been in as Vice President. The Vice President in a recent speech said that the Justice Department was trying to get him as a trophy so that Peterson could recover a reputation damaged in the government investigation of the Watergate case. The President's

statement at the news conference that Agnew had the right to stay on even if indicted but then immediately saying that the charges against Agnew are serious but not frivolous has set off Agnew's friends and a number of them now say along with the Vice President who makes his statements in private that Nixon has done everything that he can to hurt Agnew instead of trying to help him.

October 5, 1973

The government's Wholesale Price Index declined 1.5 percent last month as farm and wholesale food prices dropped back from the record highs they hit in August. The decline was the greatest in any one month in 25 years but certainly the decline was very much in order. The decline in farm and wholesale food prices of 5.2 percent for the month followed a rise of 19.3 percent in August. The rise followed the President's removal of the summer food price freeze and the farm food index is still some 14 percent over where it was on July 18th the day the freeze ended. It is still 39.4 percent above its level of September 1972. The cost of living is more serious today than at anytime in years and inflation is still our number one problem.



Nixon and Agnew continue to be in trouble and Agnew in speaking around the country is now praising President Nixon for performing under the most unbelievable pressures.

The American Civil Liberties Union is insisting that President Nixon be impeached. They are in the process of issuing a bill of particulars outlining Civil Liberties grounds for such a move. The Union's Board of Directors on Sunday voted overwhelmingly to pursue impeachment. In issuing their statement the Union said that virtually every administration in the history of this country has at sometime violated civil liberties but that this administration has been more consistent than any other. This organization has a national membership of 250,000 and they will begin lobbying with the congressmen starting next week.

In 1962 the Supreme Court ruled that the state may not prescribe a prayer for school children as the New York State Board of Regents had done. In 1963 the court held that any religious exercise in public schools violated the First Amendment of the Constitution. Since the two decisions were handed down a great many people in this country have endeavored to enact a constitutional amendment that would specifically

permit prayer in public schools. Today their chances of success appear much better than during the 92nd Congress.

The Watergate investigating hearings are rapidly deteriorating into political confrontation and I still am of the opinion that this country would be better served if the Senate would bring the hearings to a close. The Justice Department could then take over completely and then proceed on with the necessary indictments.

There has been one development in the Agnew investigation which is a little unusual. Elliott Richardson, the Attorney General, is strongly contesting in the federal courts the right of the Justice Department to investigate and even to indict the Vice President in direct opposition to the Vice President's plea that he can neither be indicted or tried until impeached by the Congress. Richardson, as I have stated before, is from an outstanding family in Massachusetts and served as Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts before coming to Washington. We have all bitterly complained of many of the acts of John N. Mitchell, the former Attorney General, who decided himself and in many cases with no real reason as to who should be bugged or wiretapped and who was to be indicted. Mitchell,

of course, never attempted to uphold the dignity and the honor of the Department of Justice but Richardson in his stand now in the Agnew investigation is certainly rising above this administration and clearly demonstrating not only that he does not intend to be destroyed himself as a result of what has taken place but that he has courage enough to move expeditiously through the courts as the law provides and if Agnew is indicted proceed with the trial. Richardson has demonstrated clearly during the past few days that the institutions of justice in America must not again enter into any cover-up or attempt to evade the law regardless of the fact that Agnew is the Vice President. Agnew still maintains that what the Justice Department is trying to do to him is the rankest sort of politics but Richardson, by his action, is demonstrating the fact that we can operate under the Constitution and according to law. Richardson certainly should be commended by the people in this country and I hope that he continues to stand firm without fear of being driven out of his office as Attorney General. In selecting Richardson the President said that he was selecting a man above reproach and one who would carry out the duties of the office. Regardless of the fact that Richardson has been classified as one of the Boston blue-bloods and a man who

is cold and colorless the fact still remains that he has turned out to be a hard man to pressure and one who is determined to see that the Justice Department carries out the law as provided for under our Constitution. This action is one of the few that has been good during this whole episode of Watergate, Agnew, house purchasing and many grabbing errors.

October 9, 1973

Today we have up in the House the home rule bill. The bill as reported out by the District of Columbia Committee removed completely from Congress the right to pass upon the District of Columbia budget and the right to pass upon all amounts requested for reprogramming. In other words Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 of the Constitution was completely ignored in the bill reported out by the District of Columbia Committee and this bill gave to the District government additional rights that are in direct conflict with the Constitution. I objected and informed Representative Diggs, the chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, that I would not accept the bill as reported. Since that time a number of agreements have been made and I now believe that the District of Columbia Committee will present a bill with the necessary amendments which give

additional home rule privileges to our nation's capital and still remain under the provision of the Constitution. For days now the Washington newspapers have carried article after article concerning our fight over home rule and in some of these articles, of course, I receive both ends of the meat-axe. One of the articles was carried in the Washington Post on October 6th entitled "Diggs Yields on Budget in D. C. Rule Bill." This article is as follows:

"House District Committee Chairmah Rep. Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (D-Mich.), in an apparent effort to reduce opposition to the Committee's home rule bill, has agreed with a key Southern congressman to leave total control of the city's budget with Congress.

District officials declined to be quoted by name, but said privately they considered Diggs' agreement with Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.), chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on the District, a major retrenchment in the battle for local self-government.

Mayor Walter E. Washington has said frequently that, next to the power to elect officials, local control over the budget is the key element of home rule.

Diggs would not say whether, in

exchange for the concession on the budget, Natcher has agreed to support the Committee bill or not to oppose it actively. Natcher could not be reached for comment.

'He's happier now with that provision,' Diggs said.

Natcher, both because he is influential as chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee and because he is a Southerner, could be a major asset in an effort to pass the Committee home rule bill, were he to support it. Opposition to home rule measures has traditionally come from Southern Democrats.

Natcher was listed, along with 64 other incumbent Democratic House members, in a memo last week from Del. Walter E. Fauntroy (D-D.C.) to Democratic National Committee Chairman Robert Strauss.

Fauntroy pointed out in the memo that, in about 30 Southern congressional districts, black voters were a large enough block so that "The candidacy of a black as an Independent in the general election would probably siphon off enough of the Democratic incumbent's black support as to assure his defeat by a reasonably strong Republican candidate."

A vote for the home rule bill would help head off such a threat, the memo

suggested. At least one Southern member who generally supports the Committee bill said he believes the memo will make it harder to line up Southern support.

Diggs said, however, that he made his agreement with Natcher before the memo was made public.

The House District Committee's home rule bill would have narrowed Congress' control of the city's budget by limiting its role to appropriating the federal payment in a lump sum.

Under current law, Congress appropriates every cent the District spends, even money raised through taxes and fees. The federal payment, which represents about 25 percent of the city's budget, is intended to compensate the city for non-taxable property held by the federal government that would otherwise be on tax rolls.

Rep. Donald Fraser (D-Minn.) said yesterday that Diggs' decision "in form seems to make a change, but I'm not sure it changes the substance of the District's relationship to Congress."

As the House District Committee bill was written, there was no set formula to determine the federal payment. "The power to revoke what is now (a substantial portion) of the District's budget is great power." Rep. Thomas M.

Rees, (D-Calif.), a supporter of the Committee bill, argued earlier this week. Rees and others maintained that, as a practical matter, Congress would retain as much control over the District's budget under the Committee bill as it has now.

Diggs also said yesterday that he will seek a reconsideration of the rule under which the Committee home rule bill goes to the House floor. The move for reconsideration appeared likely to delay consideration of the bill from Tuesday to at least Thursday.

The House Rules Committee voted Thursday to send the bill to the floor with four hours of general debate allowed, provision for consideration of at least three substitute bills and a requirement that the bill be read section by section.

Diggs, Rules Committee Chairman Rep. Ray Madden (D-Ind.) and Rules Committee member Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.) said they want the bill sent to the floor under a rule that would allow it to be read by title instead. The bill has only seven titles, compared to 95 sections. Voting to have the bill read by section was a "maneuver to filibuster the bill," Madden said.

The rule passed by two votes, includ-



ing two Democratic votes that Bolling said might be reversed."

A number of other articles have appeared including the article in this morning's Washington Post which states that it now appears that the home rule bill, as amended, has a good chance to pass. In last night's Evening Star appeared an article written by John McKelway entitled "Home Rule: Same Old Ball Game." This article is as follows:

"Jimmy the Turk of Las Hyattsville makes home rule a 6 to 5 favorite going into this week's struggle on the House floor. Jimmy, the bookmaker on all bills coming before the House, says the House District Committee is stronger and younger this year and in pre-game practice sessions has shown an ability to absorb punishment.

Carrying the ball will be the sturdy Charles C. Diggs Jr., out of Michigan, who brings a surprisingly careful approach to the struggle. He likes to give a little here and get a bit there without the use of flashy plays. No all or nothing player he.

Jimmy says Diggs' big problem might be Scooter Fauntroy, a home-town boy, who has a great desire to run around any end. He is an irritating sort of

a player, a triple threatener, who has been known to upset the opposition even before the Star-Spangled Banner has been sung.

"If Diggs can contain Fauntroy," says Jimmy, "he might be able to wrap it up through sheer confusion."

Diggs will have any number of plays at his disposal. He has indicated he will keep his hands off the old "purse strings play" which is what the contest really is all about. If he decides not to throw such a bomb, he could get by with a few sleepers and still claim victory when the dust settles. No matter how hollow.

The one thing that has sparked so much interest in the confrontation, says Jimmy, is that no one can be sure of just who will line up on which side.

"Even by the fourth quarter," says Jimmy, "you might not be able to tell who wants to be on which team. Why, I've even seen home rule games in the past where the guy who kicked off caught the ball and then fumbled on purpose. You just never know. I've even seen some years when they never got around to playing the game that was scheduled. All the players just went home."

Jimmy thinks one of the key players to watch is the Vanishing Ghost, Bill Natcher, a crack hold-the-line backer out of Kentucky. Natcher is rarely seen or heard but can be counted on to intercept if Diggs suddenly changes signals and tries to throw the bomb. "Natcher will come out of nowhere," says Jimmy.

The game, of course, is being played at home but will not be televised nationally. Those who have had tickets for several generations might not be able to get in; those lucky enough to attend the battle may never know when the shooting starts. It could resemble a halftime without any bands.

"It could go either way," Jimmy admits, "but I like Diggs and company. I'm sure of only one thing. It's a squeaker if I ever saw one."

In this morning's Washington Post on the front page appears an article entitled "Home Rule Bill Is Amended." This article is as follows:

"Home rule supporters in the House District Committee agreed yesterday to amend their own city self-government bill to sharply limit the powers of an elected Washington government--concessions they say will improve its chances of

passage by the full House.

The action was taken at a closed meeting called by Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D-Mich.), Committee chairman, who said the changes were made to "strengthen the bill's chances."

Home rule may come before the House for debate today.

Despite the concessions by the supporters, the altered proposal still would empower city voters to elect a City Council and a mayor. These officials now are appointed by the President.

The amendments assure that either Congress or the President will keep control of two vital functions—the city's budget and its court system and criminal laws. The federal government also would have effective veto power over any City Council action.

The effect of these amendments would mean that any elected government would find itself dependent on federal authority nearly as much as the current appointed city government.

The city government would have authority to set all tax rates and create new taxes except for a levy on the income of commuters. At present, the

city may set only the real estate tax rate.

The changes would:

Leave control of the District's budget in the hands of Congress and set a \$250 million ceiling on the annual federal payment to the city. The authorized payment now is \$190 million a year. Diggs, who apparently authored all the changes, said last week he had reached agreement with Rep. William Natcher (D-Ky.), a powerful Southern member of Congress and chairman of the House District Appropriations Subcommittee, on this point. Natcher, however, has not yet said publicly if he will support the bill.

Require nonpartisan elections for the offices of mayor and City Council members. The bill originally proposed partisan elections, with a slight modification to insure minority party representation. Eight members of the 13-member City Council would be elected from the city's eight wards on a strictly partisan basis. But in the election for five at-large Council seats, no political party could nominate more than three candidates.

Make clear that the President has emergency police powers in the District. Diggs has said before that he would

offer an amendment to the Committee bill on that point.

A 30-day waiting period between passage and the effective date of any law enacted by the City Council. The layover is to provide time for congressional review, Diggs said, so Congress may decide whether it wants to override the City Council's action, as the bill allows. The bill's cosponsors also agreed to allow the President to sustain a veto by the mayor if the City Council overrides it. This change was requested by the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade.

Senate confirmation of local judges who would be appointed by the mayor. The bill originally allowed the mayor to appoint judges to the D. C. Superior Court and Court of Appeals, with confirmation by the City Council. Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson has asked that appointment of local judges be left in the hands of the President, with advice and consent of the Senate, as is currently the case.

The compromise agreed on today is similar to a provision in a Senate-passed home rule bill.

Further limitations on the locally elected government's powers, prohibiting

it from making any changes in the city's criminal code or interfering with the U. S. Attorney or U. S. marshal or the local courts.

Cosponsors of the House District Committee's home rule bill and community supporters of the measure who met with Diggs afterwards came away from the meetings, saying, without exception, that they support the Committee changes.

Ben W. Gilbert, a top assistant to the mayor, said the mayor is aware of the changes and "we go along with (Diggs') judgment on what is feasible to go through Congress."

City Council Vice Chairman Sterling Tucker, who heads the Coalition for Self Determination, a lobbying group for home rule, said "We support it fully and with no reluctance."

Del. Walter E. Fauntroy (D-D.C.) said through an aide he has some objections to portions of the bill as amended but is prepared "to play on the team and get the best bill possible."

At least seven members of the House District Committee who cosponsored the home rule bill attended yesterday's meeting. Fauntroy was among them.

The bill, as originally approved by the Committee, ran into stiff opposition, with opponents saying they would offer alternatives to the measure. One of the substitutes, sponsored by Rep. Ancher Nelsen (R-Minn.), ranking GOP member of the District Committee, and Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.), incorporated features similar to the amendments approved yesterday.

Nelsen and other Committee members who opposed the original bill, were not invited to yesterday's meeting. Nelsen said, "It kind of gives me a chuckle" to see supporters of the original bill moving closer to his measure.

"I don't quarrel with the idea of trying to work something out," Nelsen said, adding that supporters of the Committee bill ought to "come in and see us."

Diggs said he and Senate District Committee Chairman Sen. Thomas Eagleton (D-Mo.) "have an understanding of the product we will consider once it gets to conference." IF a home rule measure passes the House, differences between that bill and the Senate-passed measure will have to be worked out in a conference between the two houses of Congress. The Senate bill would give the city government substantially more authority



than the new amended version of the House bill.

"When it gets to conference, we will be fighting for the strongest bill we can get," said Diggs.

Diggs said he was not sure whether debate on the home rule bill will begin today as scheduled. He said that matter will be resolved at a 9 a.m. meeting today with the House leadership."

October 10, 1973

The home rule debate continues in the House and it appears that we will finally vote sometime today.

The second Israeli-Arab war is in the fifth day and it appears that some 40 or 50 jet planes have been destroyed on each side and that this may continue on for several weeks. The Arab world watched the fifth day, according to the press, with a mixture of hope and growing pride. Before in the six-day war Israel simply trounced the Arabs and now the Arabs are really fighting back. Tanks, planes and ground troops continued battling in the sands along the Suez Canal and on Syria's Golan Heights.

President Nixon has exchanged

personal messages with Soviet communist leader Leonid I. Brezhnev in an effort to recruit Soviet support for a big power peace initiative in the Middle East. Both sides are claiming gains in the conflict and it now appears that more have been injured and killed than during the six-day war.

Tyrone Marshall pleaded guilty Monday to a charge of attempting to kill Senator John C. Stennis. During the trial which had continued for five days Marshall finally decided to enter a plea when his attorney received information that Derick Holloway, 18 years of age and also one of the participants, had received full immunity and was to testify for the prosecution. Marshall's older brother, John S., age 22, pled guilty in April and will be sentenced today.

The good old Washington Post in an editorial in this morning's paper entitled "The Twist in the Road to Home Rule" maintained that some Washingtonians find it deplorable and some view it as insulting and with a great many failing to understand why the leaders of the home rule effort in the House of Representatives have just stripped their carefully considered bill of many provisions considered essential to any genuine exercise of self-government.

Above all, the Post said, that those of us who firmly believe that true home rule includes the right of a local government to determine how locally-raised tax dollars are spent can justifiably conclude that the House District Committee bill on home rule or what's left of it is a weak measure that denies this city the most basic authority to run its own government.

Some of my friends on the floor yesterday were really confused at the action that I took concerning home rule. On the front page of the Washington Post today is an article entitled "Natcher Agrees to Back D. C. Suffrage." The article goes on to state that the version of home rule that I support was drafted yesterday by the House District Committee after making overall the changes that they agreed to make which would let Congress keep control of the city budget, court system and criminal code but permit an elected city government or a mayor and city council to set tax rates and create new taxes except for a levy on the income of commuters.

I promised myself several months ago after reading one or two volumes of this journal that I would not in the future have newspaper stories and editorials typed in because it had reached the point where I had simply placed too many

in this journal. However, in order for me to fully understand years from now just why I made some of the moves that I made in the last three weeks, I decided that some of these stories and editorials at this time should go into the journal. Down deep in my heart I know that this federal city must continue to operate and we must have a local situation which would permit the operation of the federal government in the District. I do not believe in second-class citizens but I do believe that the provision of the Constitution concerning our federal city must be fully enforced. The Washington Post, in the editorial that I referred to above, has a right good understanding of what's transpiring and in order that I may be able to refresh my memory in the future the story entitled "Natcher Agrees to Back D. C. Suffrage" is as follows:

"The long battle over self-government for Washington moved to the House floor yesterday as a powerful Southern congressman voiced support for a weakened version of home rule.

As the House began debating the historic issue for the first time since 1965, Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.) spoke from the well of the House to announce he will vote for a measure

that would give District voters the right to elect their City Council and mayor.

The debate opened amid intense parliamentary and political maneuvering between opponents and advocates over which versions of home rule would be presented for a vote first.

The first day also was marked by the interjection of race as an issue in the vote by Del. Walter E. Fauntroy (D-D.C.), and predictions by supporters of a narrow victory for a bill that would expand District suffrage to include election of a mayor and city council--but do little else in giving District residents control over their government and its budget.

The version of home rule that Natcher said he would support was drafted yesterday by House District Committee Chairman Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D-Mich.) and other committee members who earlier had supported a self-government bill that would give an elected city government control of its own budget and other substantial powers.

But in an effort to overcome strong opposition to the original bill, Diggs and the other home rule advocates wrote a substitute bill that would let Congress

keep control of the city budget, court system and criminal code, but permit an elected city government to set tax rates and create new taxes except for a levy on the income of commuters.

Natcher, so powerful on District affairs that it took direct White House intervention to help override him in 1971, when he held up funds for the Metro subway, told his House colleagues, "It may be that I know as much about the government of this nation's capital as any member of Congress."

"I hope the Congress will pass the bill," Natcher said before his public announcement of support.

One of the key compromises in the Diggs substitute, congressional control of the budget, was made to win Natcher's support. Natcher is chairman of the House District Appropriations Subcommittee. Congress now appropriates any money that the city spends. An earlier version of the Committee-endorsed bill would have limited that control.

The apparent need for making the compromises was borne out yesterday in reports that the original version of the bill had only about 187 firmly committed votes, including Republican support. It would take 218 votes to

pass the bill if every member of the House voted.

Diggs said the concessions were necessary to insure passage, although some backers privately criticized Diggs for what they said was a premature compromise.

Natcher said the Diggs compromise bill meets the constitutional requirement that Congress retain ultimate legislative control of the District and protects the federal interest in the city as the nation's capital.

A Nixon administration source said last night the White House finds acceptable another version of home rule proposed as a substitute bill by Rep. Ancher Nelsen (R-Minn.) ranking GOP member of the District Committee and Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.). The Nelsen-Green substitute would have the City Council elected but retain the appointment of the mayor by the President.

The source said the White House has not yet seen the Diggs compromise bill and does not preclude it also being acceptable to the administration. The Nelsen-Green measure is considered the major alternative to the Diggs compromise.

Diggs said he expects the home rule

issue to be discussed at the White House today when House Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.) and Minority Leader Gerald Ford (R-Mich.) have their weekly breakfast meeting with President Nixon.

At the conclusion of yesterday's four hours of debate, Diggs declared flatly: "I am confident our substitute (the Diggs compromise) is going to prevail."

Albert described the chances of the Diggs compromise as "fair" and Ford said the situation was "pretty fluid." He added that the Nelsen-Green substitute, which he supports, has at least a 50-50 chance of passage.

Nelsen conceded on the House floor that the Diggs compromise was a step in the right direction but continued to press for retention of the current provision of presidential appointment of the mayor. Nelsen argued that the President through his appointed mayor must retain control over the police chief and his department.

Del. Fauntroy made an emotional plea for the Diggs substitute on the grounds that "Congress has no moral power to take away from the people the right of self-determination."



Fauntroy said the discussion of home rule "is clouded by the issue of race. It is true that some members here may be moved to vote for or against it in the narrow context of race." He urged that the votes be cast on the merits of the issue, "not on racial prejudice."

Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R-Va.) immediately took the floor to express regrets that Fauntroy had raised the issue of race, and to raise, himself, the issue of Fauntroy's recent controversial memorandum to Democratic National Chairman Robert Strauss suggesting that black independent candidates might challenge Southern white congressmen who fail to vote for home rule. Such challenges, Fauntroy suggested, might lead to Republican victories.

Home rule proponents then summoned Rep. Lindy Boggs (D-La.), the widow of the late House majority leader, Hale Boggs, who took the floor to say that she had nothing but "thoughtful, courteous" letters from black constituents urging a vote for home rule. Mrs. Boggs, who was mentioned in the memorandum, said the letters "were in no way threatening."

Broyhill said he didn't know whether to call Fauntroy's memo an example of "racism or blackmail," but Fauntroy said it was simply an effort to encourage

black support around the country for home rule.

A few minutes later, Mrs. Green, one of the most powerful opponents of the Diggs compromise, again raised the issue of the Fauntroy memo.

She suggested that if Congress granted home rule and then attempted to veto local legislation, "we would be threatened by the same kind of political retribution that some of our colleagues have been threatened with in the last few weeks."

The order in which the varying proposals are formally offered to the House today will determine their parliamentary status and the degree to which they are open to amendments. A wrong move by members of either side could result in their measure being completely amended or not even discussed. It was unclear yesterday which bill would be voted on first.

The three alternatives to the Diggs substitute are the Nelsen-Green bill; another Green-Nelsen substitute that would create a federal enclave and give the rest of the District back to Maryland if the state accepted it; and a Broyhill "Vatican City" bill, which would create a federal enclave and give the

rest of the city a type of home rule.

Broyhill, one of the leaders of the opposition to the Diggs substitute bill, fended off queries about which of the three alternatives might be brought up first by opposition members and what else their strategy might involve.

Puffing confidently on a cigar off the House floor, Broyhill predicted that the Diggs substitute bill would eventually be defeated and that the Nelsen-Green substitute would pass.

The galleries, more crowded and more attentive than usual for floor debates and with a large number of blacks in attendance, were filled with oldtime supporters and opponents of home rule, as well as with the newer generation of lobbyists on the issue.

Attorney Joseph Rauh, a leader in the fight for home rule in 1965, and former City Council chairman John Hechinger, another figure in that fight, sat side by side.

Across the chamber sat Hayden Garber, former counsel to the House District Committee under its former chairman, John L. McMillan (D-S.C.). McMillan, a staunch foe of home rule who was defeated last year, headed the Committee

for 25 years and kept home rule legislation bottled up there.

In 1965, a home rule bill came to the floor only after a majority of the members of Congress signed a petition calling for the legislation to be brought to the floor without the Committee's consent. The bill was weakened by amendments and later died.

City Council Vice Chairman Sterling Tucker, who heads the Coalition for Self Determination (a home rule lobby), and City Council members Dr. Henry Robinson and Antoinette Ford also attended. Robinson was just renamed and Mrs. Ford newly appointed to the Council by President Nixon."

And the editorial entitled "The Twists in the Road to Home Rule" that appeared in today's Washington Post is as follows:

"Some Washingtonians find it deplorable, some view it as insulting and many fail to understand why leaders of the home rule effort in the House of Representatives have just stripped their carefully considered bill of many provisions considered essential to any genuine exercise of self government. Above all, those of us who firmly believe that true home rule includes the right

of a local government to determine how locally raised tax dollars are spent can justifiably conclude that the House District Committee bill--or what's left of it--is a weak measure that denies this city the most basic authority to run its own government.

It is true that the substitute compromise now being advanced by District Committee Chairman Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D-Mich.) falls woefully short of what people in this city have been seeking for 99 years. Indeed, it is not a bill providing home rule for the District of Columbia; rather, it is a product of the "process of accommodation" that takes place within the House, where bargaining is the name of the game, and where the hopes of Washingtonians can become merely incidental in the maneuvering for votes.

So what it comes down to is the fact that the House is not voting yes or no to home rule. It is voting on the amount of authority that it may choose to delegate to an elected city government--with the assurance that at any time Congress may reassert its will--or take back the authority completely. That is a bitter pill for Washingtonians, but it is no reason to abandon the committee effort.

On the contrary, we believe that the Diggs substitute represents an earnest

attempt to draft a measure that can pass the House, and that would give the District an elected government with a modest degree of new authority.

Certainly, the idea of elected officials raising taxes but not having control of spending has much wrong with it. Other limitations on the city's powers also would create new obstacles to the operation of local government. But if Washington must attain its rightful degree of self determination in tiny bites, there is no point now in accusing Mr. Diggs or other supporters of "selling out." Passage of their bill would afford this city a new chance to show Congress that Washingtonians are as capable as other Americans of handling their municipal affairs.

Chairman Diggs has made some painful concessions to meet the concerns--however unreasonable they may seem--of colleagues who were unwilling to support a stronger move. Other substitute proposals, including one supported by Reps. Ancher Welsen (R-Minn.) and Edith Green (D-Ore.) amount to little more than window dressing in the name of "home rule." We urge the House to recognize and support the Diggs substitute as a reasonable -- if small--step toward better local government in the nation's capital."

October 11, 1973

In a stunning and historic finale to his two-month public ordeal, Spiro T. Agnew resigned the vice presidency yesterday and accepted a criminal sentence for federal tax evasion. The sentence of three years of unsupervised probation and a \$10,000 fine was imposed by U. S. District Court Judge Walter E. Hoffman who called the affair a tragic event in history. Just before resigning Agnew sent a letter to the Speaker of the House and also to the President stating that he would resign. He talked with President Nixon yesterday morning some six hours before resigning and appearing in person in federal court in Baltimore to enter a plea of no contest on the tax evasion charge. President Nixon, of course, is in serious trouble himself and this resignation places the Republican Party at the lowest ebb of its entire history. The resignation was accepted by the President in the form of a "Dear Ted" letter in which the President paid tribute to Agnew's decision to resign rather than bring on a protracted period of national division and uncertainty through extended battles in the courts and in Congress. The President immediately launched the search for a successor who must be elected by the House and the Senate under the 25th Amendment of the Con-

stitution. I do not know this morning who I will vote for but hope that just for a change the President sends the name of some honorable man to the Congress to fill this vacancy. The President asked Republican politicians, congressional leaders, governors, state chairmen and Republican National Committee members to submit suggestions today. A Republican caucus will be held at 9:30 this morning and the Republicans are requested to name the three men in order of priority which should be nominated by the President to fill this vacancy. The announcement concerning the resignation was received in the House about 3:00 yesterday afternoon while we were finishing up general debate on the home rule bill for the District of Columbia. A lull developed immediately on the Republican side and you should have seen the expression on the faces of the Republican members who were on the Floor. According to my information this morning, the Republican caucus at this meeting will send Gerald Ford, the Republican Minority Leader, to the President as number one on the list of three. Ford, of course, will not be nominated by the President. I like Jerry Ford but Jerry Ford is vulnerable in a number of ways.

The guessing game is really underway this morning as to who the President



will name. Just by way of a guess, I would think that Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York will either be number one or at least high on the list. Former Secretary of State William P. Rogers could be the man named. John B. Connally of Texas might be named but if he is, will be turned down by the House.

This is a sad day for our country and I have great sadness for this man Agnew.

For several years now Agnew has been a close friend of Frank Sinatra, the movie actor and a man who has been under investigation for years due to his connections with the Mafia and the gambling interests in this country. Why Agnew has always been so close to Sinatra has amazed hundreds of thousands of people in this country.

In return for Agnew's plea and his resignation the government agreed not to prosecute Agnew for alleged acts of extortion and bribery stretching over a ten-year period and involving at least \$87,500. This amount, of course, is the amount that could be proven without any question but according to my information hundreds of thousands of dollars were involved. The charges were spelled out in a forty-page Justice

Department exposition of evidence submitted to Judge Hoffman by Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson who appeared in person in the courtroom at Baltimore together with his assistant, Mr. Peterson, of the Criminal Division. The District Attorney of this district of the federal court in Baltimore was also present and he is George Beall, the brother of the Republican Senator from Maryland, J. Glenn Beall. This case really has a lot of ramifications and when the final story is written the White House will certainly be right in the middle where the move was being made to kick this man out of office. Not from the standpoint of what he had done or the seriousness of the charges but mainly to direct attention away from the President in the Watergate case and to build up real sympathy for the President who is floundering around in deep water at this time.

Agnew several years ago purchased a beautiful home in Kenwood costing well over \$100,000 and the records concerning the purchase of this home were carefully examined by the grand jury in Baltimore.

After Agnew made a number of speeches during the past two weeks in which he said that he had been maligned and unjustly accused and was certainly innocent, a defense fund was started by the millionaire in Chicago by the

name of Stone with some \$500,000 to be raised for the attorneys for Agnew. I understand now that the Chicago magnate W. Clement Stone, organizer of the fund, said the legal fees incurred by Agnew substantially exceed the amount collected to date but if any of those who contributed wanted a refund, a refund would be made.

Agnew's administrative assistant, who served with him when he was governor served almost throughout the first term when he was Vice President. This man turned state's evidence and testified before the grand jury concerning the thousands upon thousands of dollars that Agnew had accepted for favors and for contracts that he had helped secure for companies and for some of his friends. This alone was enough to really warn disinterested people in this country that something must be serious in the investigation which was underway. Only two days ago Agnew, with all of the pomp and ceremony at his command, stated to the Republican Women's Club of this country that he was innocent and would not resign and would be vindicated in the end. My friend, Otto E. Passman of Louisiana, a member of the House and also a member of our Committee on Appropriations owes me the most beautiful tie that can be purchased in Washington regardless of cost. I bet him six weeks

ago that Agnew would resign.

This is a sad case and is a sad day for the United States of America.

The House of Representatives approved a home rule measure last night that would return to residents of Washington the right to elect their city government for the first time in 99 years but would continue a large measure of congressional authority over the nation's capital. The amended bill passed on a final vote of 343 to 74. We retained all appropriation control, control over the federal payment and over all reprogramming requests. This, to me, is simply complying with the provision in the Constitution concerning legislative control over the District of Columbia. This bill as it passed does not violate the Constitution and gives the people here in Washington additional rights including the right to elect a mayor and a city council.

I do hope now that we can move on in this country and start solving some of the domestic problems which are serious. Our country cannot stand too much more turmoil and as the greatest country in the world we must assume that type of leadership and stop being the laughing stock of the world.

The editorial in the Evening Star

Today entitled "Home Rule--At Last" tells some of the story that took place on the floor during the past two days while the home rule bill was up for consideration. This editorial is as follows:

"After the long fight was over last night, Representative Charles Diggs put just the right face on the result. If it was not "all we had dreamed about," he said, the home rule bill passed by the House--ending a century-long impasse--certainly represented a worthwhile, historic breakthrough for the cause of more self-determination in the District of Columbia.

Assuming, as we do, a conference agreement with the Senate, what District residents gained was the right for the first time to elect a mayor and 13 city council members who will exercise significantly greater powers of local autonomy in a substantially reorganized city government. Those who complain that more was not gained are blind to two realities: First, that this was an immense legislative achievement, for which the city is indebted chiefly to District Committee Chairman Diggs; second, that the intricate federal-local relationships of this hybrid city cannot be totally separated, nor should they be, and that further delegations of local

authority also inevitably will be linked with federal restraints to preserve that political marriage.

Early in yesterday's debate, Speaker Carl Albert predicted that the temper of the House favored enactment of a bill, and the final 343-to-74 vote proved him right. But the real turning point had come 24 hours before with the disclosure that the compromises maneuvered by Diggs had won the full support of the single most influential member of the House District Committee, Representative William H. Natcher.

Natcher's high price was ultimate congressional control over the city's budget--and it was not the only price paid. Before it ended, opponents of the original Diggs bill had won nonpartisan rather than partisan District elections, a continuation of judicial appointments by the President rather than the mayor and a series of federal "oversight" restraints against the city council's legislative actions--the most notable being a 30-day delay in the effective date of the actions to provide a chance for review by Congress. Those concessions, in our view, were reasonable.

For no rational purpose we can decipher, the House voted to create a federal enclave--a 'National Capital

Service Area" encompassing federal buildings and the downtown monuments--to be administered by an entirely superfluous new layer of bureaucracy in the White House. That provision deserves to die in conference.

Indeed, that forthcoming House-Senate conference should command the attention of us all, and the sooner the better. There are vast differences between the two bills, some of which will be hard to reconcile. In the House version, particularly, we want to take a longer, harder look at the precise impact of some provisions which obviously were not fully understood by many members in the maze of this week's debate.

For all that, though, the ingredients of compromise are there for a conference agreement that can give all District residents an immeasurably greater participation in the level of government that most directly affects them. It is an exhilarating prospect. And that, for the moment, is enough."

John C. Calhoun, the only other man ever to have resigned the vice presidency, left office under circumstances totally different from those that surrounded Spiro T. Agnew's resignation. Calhoun was at the peak of his political power and prestige

when he left the vice presidency on December 28, 1832. Two weeks earlier he had been elected by the South Carolina legislature to succeed Robert Y. Hayne in the Senate. This, of course, was prior to the 17th Amendment in the year 1913 when U. S. senators were first elected by the people. No cloud of suspicion hung over Calhoun when he moved into the Senate.

Those people in this country who really believed the Vice President's ringing protestations of innocence feel betrayed and shaken. For three years this same man travelled throughout the United States criticizing the media and those people in this country who did not stand for law and order and who were seeking to take over our government by virtue of force, looting and burning and ulterior motives of every description. I recall distinctly that he was the man that probably made famous the word "elitism" and I can still hear him describe those impotent snobs. He stood up, he said, for the establishment against those whose lifestyle has neither life nor style.

According to the Justice Department Mr. Agnew while Vice President personally received \$45,500 in cash kickbacks from two Maryland consulting engineers. Much of this money stuffed in plain envelopes



was turned over to Agnew in his Executive Office Building suite next to the White House. The alleged payoffs continued until last Christmas and ended only when a federal investigation began, the Justice Department said yesterday.

Israel has started a full scale air and ground drive into Syria and the war continues on.

October 12, 1973

When I agreed to support the home rule bill I had an agreement with Representative Charles C. Diggs Jr., Democrat of Michigan, Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee that the constitutional provision concerning the operation of our federal city would not be violated and that Congress would retain full control of the city's purse strings. During the two days that this bill was on the floor several of my friends took great delight in informing me that in conference with the Senate Diggs and the House conferees from his committee would simply recede to the Senate and drop out the provision concerning control of the purse strings. The Senate bill, of course, turned everything loose just like most of their bills and they completely ignored the constitutional provision. In making my statement during general debate and throughout the

two days that this bill was on the floor I emphasized to all of the members that Congress would retain the purse strings and that Mr. Diggs and his committee would stand with the position of the House. Since the bill passed I know that considerable pressure has been directed to Diggs and some of his committee people concerning a double cross but I have never believed that the House would agree to it even if it took place and the conference report would be overwhelmingly defeated if it was brought back. In this morning's Washington Post appears an article entitled "Rep. Diggs Stands Firm on D. C. Budget Reins." This article is as follows:

"House District Committee Chairman Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D-Mich.) predicted yesterday that control of the city's budget will be left in the hands of Congress when Senate and House conferees meet to iron out differences between their respective home rule measures.

"I can say firmly there will be no change in that," said Diggs, who piloted a compromise home rule measure through the House of Representatives Wednesday by a 343-to-74 vote.

The bill, which passed the House with some additional changes, contained a provision that retained Congress'

total control of the city's spending. A Senate-passed home rule bill gives that authority to an elected District government.

Though both the House and Senate home rule bills agree on providing an elected ~~mayor~~ and city council for Washington, major differences on other matters must be worked out in conference between members of the House and Senate District Committees. That conference is expected to meet in about two weeks.

If the bill that comes out of the conference is approved by both branches of Congress and signed into law by the President, it would set the stage for the first elected local government in Washington in 99 years.

A bill that gave up congressional control of the city's purse strings would encounter difficulties winning a second round of approval in the House, where the support of Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.) was considered critical to its passage earlier this week.

Natcher agreed to support the bill after Diggs agreed to retain congressional line item control over the District's budget. The Congress now appropriates every dollar the city spends, but an earlier version of the home rule

bill had limited that control.

Other major differences to be resolved in conference include:

Whether to include a federal service area, also called a federal enclave, in the measure. The House adopted the federal service area as an amendment. The Senate bill contains no such feature.

The federal service area would contain most major federal buildings and monuments and set up an administrator who would coordinate police, fire and sanitary maintenance for the area.

Whether to authorize a nonvoting delegate to the Senate, as proposed in the House version. The proposal, adopted as an amendment to the House bill after it was offered in apparent jest, is generally considered unlikely to survive conference.

How to set the amount of federal payment. The federal payment, intended to compensate the District for some of the costs of serving as the nation's capital, is authorized at \$250 million in the House bill. The Senate bill would set it by formula, automatically each year, and ultimately would put it at 40 percent of the revenue raised by the District.

Whether to retain a House-passed provision barring the city council from making changes in the District criminal code.

Whether to adopt the House or Senate proposal for appointment of local judges. The House bill left the appointment of judges in the hands of the President with advise and consent of the Senate. The Senate bill would allow the mayor to appoint judges, with Senate confirmation. Both bills would require that the judges be nominated from a list proposed by a commission that would include local representation.

Since Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson has made it known that the administration prefers that the President continue to appoint judges, the House version of the bill seems likely to prevail.

Whether to accept House changes in local land use planning, which would give the city the initiative for developing such plans.

Whether local elections should be nonpartisan, as the house version stipulates, or partisan, as they would be under the Senate version.

The bills also contain less major

differences to be worked out--for instance, whether the city council should have 11 members or 13, whether a referendum on a charter for the city should be held within four or five months after the bill becomes law and whether the city council members should be elected to staggered four-year terms or all at once every four years.

Except on the matter of appropriations, Diggs was reticent about the portions of the House bill he expected to survive the conference. Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, the ranking Republican on the Senate District Committee, said he expects the conference "to adopt the strongest features of both bills," but would say nothing more specific."

I believe that Mr. Diggs will carry out his word and the position of the House will be sustained.

All we read and hear about on television and radio concerns the tragic position that this country is now in with Nixon in trouble over Watergate and with Agnew resigning as Vice President. Naturally when a proud and aggressive politician such as Agnew falls there is a certain amount of compassion for the man and this is true in this country regardless of what brought about his downfall. Mr. Agnew

of course took the wise and best course available to him in pleading guilty to a single tax evasion count and stepping out of office in exchange for a dropping of the other counts against him. The attorney general vigorously insisted upon a full disclosure in a prepared memorandum to the federal judge at the time Agnew pleaded guilty. This disclosure clearly shows that Agnew accepted bribes and entered into almost every kind of conspiracy while he was county executive in Baltimore, governor and then Vice President. I salute Mr. Richardson for taking this position because regardless of the fact that Agnew will not have to serve time in prison full disclosure should be made to answer his charges that he was being framed and all of the charges were simply damned lies.

Now a number of associates of the former Vice President are denying that they engaged in making payments to Agnew or served as go-betweens for the Vice President. President Nixon approved each major step in the negotiations that led to Spiro T. Agnew's resignation, according to Attorney General Richardson and although the President did not rule on specific terms of the deal he had approved of its general direction and fundamental basis.

President Nixon went to his Camp David retreat last night to ponder the choice of a new Vice President with White House associates saying he would not be swayed by the rising demand from Capitol Hill Democrats for a caretaker appointment. An announcement of a successor to Mr. Agnew is possible this weekend and will come no later than early next week according to information we now receive on the Hill. During the day speculation shifted from former Texas governor John B. Connally to New York governor Nelson Rockefeller. Rockefeller supported and pushed through the New York legislature an abortion law which legalized abortion and now telegrams and letters are being received by us in the House and also by the senators from Catholics throughout the country objecting to Rockefeller. Regardless of the fact that Rockefeller is named or not named Vice President, he will have to answer this question if he is nominated by the Republicans in 1976.

As Members of Congress we must certainly see that a thorough investigation is made of anyone nominated by President Nixon. How this is to be done is still up in the air. Some of those in the House want this matter referred to a select committee composed of members scattered throughout the fifty states. Others believe that it should



go to one of the regular House committees and one of the committees mentioned most is the Judiciary Committee. This committee has as its chairman Representative Rodino of New Jersey, one of the more controversial members in the House who hails from one of the most controversial states in the union. It has been agreed that there will be no joint committee of the House and Senate but that each body will act separately on the nominee. Carl Albert, our Speaker, has indicated that he will refer the nomination to the House Judiciary Committee but this so far has not been approved by the House. Our Speaker has the bad habit of making quick decisions which he later repudiates without any remorse whatsoever.

We are furnishing supplies to Israel and a decision was made yesterday that more jets will be sent to Israel. The supplies are being transported by members of the Israeli army and the country and this meets with the approval of most of the people in this country. I do hope that with Russia supplying the other side there will be an understanding somewhere along the line that neither one of our countries actively engage in this war. Savage battles are reported throughout the Arab and Israeli section with the Syrian forces putting up stiff resistance in well-

fortified position against Israeli tanks and troops. Israeli tanks and infantry started a major thrust toward Damascus Thursday. I understand that hundreds are being killed and this is very much more of a war than the one designated as the Six-Day War.

October 13, 1973

President Nixon turned to Congress last night to pick House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan to succeed Spiro T. Agnew as Vice President of the United States. The nomination of Ford which the President sent to Congress this morning at 10 a.m. is expected to be confirmed with little opposition. The nomination in the House will go to the Judiciary Committee and in the Senate it will go to the Rules Committee.

In the East Room last night at 9 p.m. before the television cameras the President in a right jovial mood named Jerry Ford, but before reaching this point in his brief speech he said that he had been working hard to help settle the new outbreak of war in the Mid-East and that our country now was underway with more people employed and more prosperity than at any time in the history of the country. He, of course, went back over the old ground of saying that the war in Vietnam had been brought to a close

and then finally got back down to the point where he described the kind of man that should be Vice President and then said he was sending the name of Jerry Ford to the Hill. Ford is 60 years old and is a Nebraska native who was reared in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He has a good education and was one of the great football players during his college career. He was elected to Congress in 1948 and has been easily re-elected every year since. He has been the House Republican Leader since 1965.

Jerry Ford served on our Committee on Appropriations in the House for about 14 years and he and I have been in many battles together. I recall all too well the time when President Nixon double-crossed both of us and we had the pleasure of telling him at the White House one afternoon just how we felt about his move during the days of the second Rapid Rail Transit-Freeway battle. In a very pious mood he said that he never could understand why his White House associates got him placed on the side against the two of us. This of course was simply hogwash.

Last night in watching the program on television, I was amazed when the camera was turned on Mrs. Nixon. She looks like she is a hundred years old and the expression on her face was similar to an expression on the face of

anyone who had just seen a ghost. She watched every move the President made and you could tell by the expression on her face that she is simply worried to death. Just a few minutes before the President made his announcement concerning the Vice Presidential nomination he was notified that the Circuit Court of Appeals had just held that he must deliver to the Justice Department and the Courts the tapes. This case, of course, will be appealed to the Supreme Court and then if the decision of the lower court is sustained and the President refuses to turn over the tapes we will then be at the end of the line and the question of impeachment will certainly be brought up from every side. In fact, I have received two communications this morning from Members of the House who are not in favor of confirming Jerry Ford until a decision is made concerning impeachment of Nixon. The ball is still spinning and it may be that within the next three or four months we will have to make a major decision as to Mr. Nixon.

Historians will really have a field day when they write this part of our American history. This undoubtedly is the most corrupt Administration that we have ever had in the history of this country and after seeing Nixon jump around last night on television, more interested in where certain Members should stand following his speech and during the picture-taking period and then hearing his state-

ments concerning refreshments and the reception to follow the announcement in the Green Room, it almost made me ill. I really wonder about the President's sanity at this time and I hate to say this. Of course he is under strain hour after hour and with his Vice President resigning and Watergate still underway, which will result in indictments of most of his close White House staff members who were with him at the time, he still has a rocky road to travel.

Yesterday the House gave final Congressional approval to the historic measure limiting the President's power to wage undeclared war. The vote was 238 to 123. This bill was prepared after some three years effort to set forth in legislation controls that would prevent our country from stepping into another Vietnam type war without specific approval by Congress. Under the terms of this bill, unless Congress voted approval of the President's committing of armed forces to hostilities within 60 days, the operation would have to stop although the operation could continue for another 30 days if the President certified this was essential for the safety of American forces. Under the bill the Congress would receive from the President within 48 hours from the time forces were committed a report as to his reasons for committing the forces.

I voted against this bill on final passage and against adoption of the conference report. I do not believe that we have the right under the Constitution to grant the President any time whereby forces may be committed.

In going back to the Ford nomination, I can truthfully say that I have always liked Jerry Ford and considered him a team player so far as the Republican Party is concerned, with very little charisma.

The vote ordering the President to deliver the tape recordings from the Circuit Court of Appeals was a 5 to 2 decision. The Court rejected Mr. Nixon's claims of absolute privilege to the tapes and upheld the Watergate's Grand Jury's right to relevant evidence that they might contain. The majority opinion voiced the hope that the President and Watergate's special prosecutor, Archibald Cox, might still get together on what portions of the tapes should be turned over to the Grand Jury. The White House was given five business days to take the controversy to the Supreme Court. This decision was from the Court of Chief Judge David L. Bazelon. This man has appeared in this journal on a number of occasions and in my opinion still qualifies for the name that he has carried all down through the years since he had been on the Federal bench, that name is --

Bag Man from the Chicago Organization. He was joined, of course, in the decision by Skelly Wright, Harold Leventhal, Carl E. McGowan and Spotswood W. Robinson, III. I noticed that my old friend George E. McKennon issued a separate dissenting opinion.

It now develops that Attorney General Elliot Richardson and the Chief of the Justice Department's criminal division Henry E. Petersen drove to Baltimore at 1 a.m. on Wednesday morning and for four hours labored over the 40 pages entitled Exposition of Evidence. It was 5 a.m. when Richardson and Petersen returned to Washington. At 8 a.m. they gave a copy of the charges to Agnew's attorneys and when approved by the attorneys they all headed back to Baltimore for the showdown in Judge Walter E. Hoffmann's courtroom at 1 p.m.

The naming of Jerry Ford now places another new name before the people for consideration for the office of President in 1976. My guess is at this time that Ford may be selected to go on the ticket in 1976 as the Republican candidate for Vice President. This depends upon his service during the next three years as Vice President and also on just what takes place concerning criticisms if any of his record prior to the time that he was named by Nixon for approval by the House and the Senate for Vice President.

In going over to the Capitol one day last week, I walked along with one of my good Republican friends in the House. He said to me that everything under the sun apparently had happened to this Administration and that he knew of no other calamity that could take place unless it would be charges made and proven that Henry Kissinger, our new Secretary of State, was a Russian spy.

October 15, 1973

The House met on Saturday to receive a short message from the President concerning the Vice Presidential vacancy. In the President's message he stated that pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States he nominated Gerald R. Ford of Michigan to be Vice President of the United States. A very short concise message and the message was immediately referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

As one Member of the House, I sincerely hoped that President Nixon would take advantage of this opportunity and nominate an outstanding man for this office. With this country passing through the most crucial period in the 20th Century this was the time for the President to rise above petty politics and name an outstanding man. With all of his troubles concerning Watergate, Agnew, and his



Administration generally, he had an opportunity to really make a new beginning for America as he stated in the White House when he named Jerry Ford if he had only selected a man on the order of Potter Stewart, a present member of the Supreme Court, or someone else who is well known, well qualified, and considered an outstanding American.

It will take many days to forget the carnival that took place at the White House when the President named Jerry Ford. I have never seen anything like it and was simply disgusted. This nominating convention took place on short notice of course in the East Room of the White House and there was no way to mask the fact that it was well staged and intended to be a minor convention. In making his announcement at the White House, the President made no reference to the bitter departure of the Nation's 39th Vice President Spiro Agnew.

Personally, I like Jerry Ford, but as I have recorded in this journal on a number of occasions, and especially during the years of 1968 through last year, Jerry Ford has had some difficulties concerning campaign contributions which are not good. I presume that if anyone advised with the President this would have been called to his attention, but apparently not. In yesterday's Washington Post there was an editorial entitled

"The Choice of Mr. Ford." I very seldom ever agree with editorials in this paper but this particular editorial contained certain statements that are absolutely true. In going on to describe what took place at the White House, the editorial stated that you would not have known from the festive glitter and spirit of fun in the East Room that the President was announcing his choice for the 40th Vice President of the United States because the man he had twice chosen to be the 39th Vice President had two days earlier left the office in disgrace and been convicted of a felony. The editorial went on to say that the President of course did not have to be in a sad and remorseful manner but at least he should have been serious. You would have assumed that the President in going off to Camp David over the weekend took with him a crammed box full of suggestions for Vice President, but judging from what transpired he knew what he was going to do long before he got aboard the helicopter bound for Camp David. Now was the time, according to this editorial that someone should be straightforward enough to say to the President that at least with what had transpired with his 39th Vice President considerable time should have been given to selecting an outstanding man for this position and the opportunity was then present for the President to break free of the sorry traditions concerning the

selection of a Vice President and to have selected a man of great distinction and fitted for this position. The editorial went on to state that if one is to be straightforward it must be said that Gerald Ford is not such a man since for over twenty-five years he pursued a Congressional career of modest ambition and modest achievement. At no point has he shown a keen or impressive grasp of the complexities of the hard questions confronting our country today. Further, the editorial said that even though Members of Congress who immediately after the announcement by the President issued glowing statements and said that Ford would have no difficulty being confirmed a great many of them privately said that they were amazed that such a man had been nominated. In closing, the editorial stated that we are now back where we began.

The New York Times in its editorial yesterday said that the Nixon Administration lies in shambles not because of its critics' obsessions but because of its own embroilment in scandal and usurpation of power. It went on to say that the wounds of a stricken Administration cannot be healed by the festive aire that prevailed at the White House throughout the President's televised announcement concerning Mr. Ford. And further it stated that the President's choice is most distinguished by its lack of distinction in naming a run-of-the-mill Congressman

popular with his colleagues but certainly not of the stature for the office of Vice President.

I recall all too well back during the days when Lyndon B. Johnson was President and Gerald Ford, along with some of the other Republican Members of the House were fighting the Great Society programs. LBJ had a very peculiar habit in criticizing some of his political enemies by using ridicule and telling little stories that classified his opponents. Back during the days when Jerry Ford was fighting the Administration, President Johnson said that Jerry was the only man he ever knew who could not chew chewing gum and walk at the same time. He went on to say that Mr. Nixon had previously remarked several years before that, that Mr. Ford had starred on the University of Michigan football team when there were no padded helmets to cushion the blows.

Over the weekend both the Star-News and the Washington Post republished the stories concerning Ford's campaign contribution problems in 1968 and 1972. The stories go on to show that most of Ford's money in these two campaign years was obtained from sources unknown because Ford very carefully failed to list the donors and that his success in raising campaign money down through the years was due to the fact that over 90% of his

money came from outside of his District and outside of his home state. The 1968 and the 1972 money reflected, according to the articles, special interest groups and set forth the story which has been told many times about Ford's failure to list thousands of dollars in campaign money notwithstanding the fact that he had sworn to his campaign statements that all funds were listed. It seems that the biggest source of Ford's money was obtained from a fund raising committee here in Washington who simply listed a post office box and that some \$38,216 from secret donors contributed to Ford's campaign - the Mellon banking and Gulf oil interests in Pittsburgh; a New York City oil man; a Joseph M. Segel, President of the Franklin Mint, which sold the commemorative medals for Nixon's last inauguration and many other rich people who from time to time have dealings with the Federal Government. When confronted with these stories over the weekend, Ford said that of course the Committees in the House and the Senate should go into all of these matters carefully and that he was ready and willing to file his income tax statements with the Committees.

October 16, 1973

Former Vice President, Spiro T. Agnew appeared on television last night and still maintained that he was innocent.

He blamed scurrilous leaks of the charges against him for his resignation. His statement was very carefully worded and there were a number of instances such as "I was accused of receiving tremendous amounts of money and the media reported that I extorted funds from contractors and others while I served as Governor and still when I was serving as Vice President". He said that after hard deliberation and much prayer, he decided that it was best to resign rather than to subject our country to an agonizing period of months without an unclouded successor for the Presidency. Only once did Agnew refer to his own conduct with any regret. Here he said that the accusations that I permitted my fund raising activities and my contract dispensing activities to overlap in an unethical and immoral manner might be true as judged by the new post Watergate morality. From the standpoint of his family and after being crucified by leaks from the Justice Department, he decided it was best to resign. He very carefully eulogized President Nixon and said that the President had made no move to bring about his resignation and had stated at all times that the decision was up to the Vice President.

Immediately after completing his 20-minute statement, the television news analyst took over on all of the stations and used the 40-page charge statement

from the Department of Justice in refuting Agnew's statements and ended up by announcing that Agnew had twisted the facts and in fact his action in going on television served no worthwhile purpose. I certainly agree that his appearance last night on television failed miserably to justify his actions and was time wasted.

According to information that we received on the Hill this morning, Israel has lost over 100 jet fighter planes. Apparently only 20 of the planes are F-4's which are the backbone of the Israeli Air Force. I believe that President Nixon acted responsibly both in trying to persuade the Soviet Union to slow its resupply of Egypt and Syria and having failed in responding by setting up a resupply line to Israel. According to my information we will send approximately 150 modern M-60 tanks to Israel as part of an expanded American effort to replace at least some of those lost in action. Since tanks are hard to move in large numbers by air and slow to move by ship, it may be that the tanks replaced will have very little effect on the war now taking place both on the Syrian and Egyptian fronts. The Jews throughout this country are demanding that we immediately supply to Israel everything that is necessary to bring about victory.

I believe that we are proceeding correctly but certainly will not be in favor of entering this controversy the way we did in Vietnam.

Israel continues to issue press releases that Iraqi units and expeditionary forces in Syria have been crushed and were forced to flee. The Syrian army has been forced back to its second line of defense all along the northern front of the Middle East war and is battling Israeli forces for control of the road to Damascus.

This certainly will not be another six-day war or a sixteen-day war.

I received by messenger this morning an 18-page copy of Prime Minister Golda Meir's address to the Nation on October 13 together with a copy of the answers and questions at the press conference. She stressed that her nation's spirit is strong and ready to volunteer for any task to a far greater extent than anyone could have foreseen. She stressed the fact that Israel is a small country surrounded by hostile neighbors and that in this war not only the armies of Egypt and Syria are fighting Israel but they are supported in various ways with tanks and airplanes by countries further off such as Iraq and Algeria. She says that other Arab countries are providing support and above all there has been massive air support by the Soviet Union to Syria and to Egypt by means of airlift.

I understand that 280 Soviet plane loads of equipment were landed in Egypt and Syria which may make quite a military difference.



The news columnists and the newspapers generally are calling for a thorough investigation of Gerald R. Ford's confirmation as Vice President. They are demanding a thorough inquiry into the sources of secret and unreported campaign contributions in Ford's Congressional races in 1970 and 1972.

Senator Henry Jackson, a Democrat of Washington is rapidly emerging as one of the most important democrats in the country. He began exploiting the war in the Mid-East and is demanding that Kissinger and this Administration proceed immediately to furnish everything that is necessary to Israel. He disagreed bitterly with Dr. Kissinger's statement that the Soviet Union is behaving in a moderate and responsible manner. Senator Jackson is moving rapidly toward the 1976 Presidential contest and from every appearance it is evident that he is spending about three-fourths of his time preparing himself for this contest.

I still believe that unless there is a radical change, we must stay out of the House of Representatives and the Senate for our candidates in 1976. We must start looking at successful Democratic Governors and outstanding Americans generally because those that are anxious in the Senate carry too many scars.

My friend, Jerry Ford, is out West visiting his son and traveling around some which makes it a little easier for the committees to begin their investigations concerning his nomination as Vice President. The press quoted him as saying that we must obtain a military solution quickly in the Mid-East. He went on to say that we cannot get a diplomatic solution until we have a military solution. Some of the papers this morning in bold headlines note that his words reflect his own innocence of any substantial understanding of foreign affairs and that they reflect somewhat a popular misconception which deserves to be firmly dealt with at this time.

The price of cotton has tripled over the past year and the textile industries shouts of anguish and despair grow steadily more audible. The sudden leap in cotton prices is due partly to the Agriculture Department's misguided decision last winter to reduce acreage allotments to keep prices from falling and also the terrific pace that the Department followed in the massive and unprecedented flow of exports. The price of cotton was 27 cents a pound a year ago and now it is about 85 cents. Subsidy outlays brought about a depletion of our surplus cotton and poor judgment helped bring on the shortage. It may be that we will have to have courage enough to set export limits at the beginning of each crop year rather than at the close of the crop year. Cotton will be a serious problem for two or three years.

Former Representative J. Irving Whalley, Republican of Pennsylvania, was sentenced yesterday to a suspended prison term with three years probation and given an \$11,000 fine for forcing kickbacks from his staff, mail fraud and obstruction of justice. This is either seven or eight Representatives and Senators who have been tried and sentenced since I have been a Member of Congress.

Associate Justice William O. Douglas charged yesterday that the Supreme Court's secret conference room had been bugged and said that Former President Johnson once complained that his own phone had been tapped. Douglas' charges were made without elaboration in the course of a seven-page dissent from the High Court's refusal to grant bail to a prisoner who had accused the government of illegal electronic surveillance. The 73-year-old Justice has long been a controversial individual and there are a lot of us in the Congress who believe that his retirement is long overdue.

I am glad that Savannah is in Georgia instead of in Kentucky. I have just returned from the House where we have had a number of small bills under suspension up for consideration and one of the bills provided that the U.S.S. Savannah, which is a nuclear ship is to be given to Savannah, Georgia. It

is now located in the harbor in Savannah and has to be moved a short distance with the liability insurance costing some \$1200.00. The lay up cost is \$185,000 a year to the government and since the nuclear plant on this ship has caused trouble from time to time, it was decided that since Savannah wanted the ship, it would be given to the city. During the discussion of the bill on the floor, one of the representatives from New Jersey who knows quite a bit about this particular ship and an incident that took place off the New Jersey coast, informed the House that several months ago, the Savannah was off of the New Jersey coast and the nuclear plant stopped. The ocean was rough and a storm was underway at the time the nuclear plant completely shut down. The auxiliary plant was not sufficient to push the ship ahead in the storm and when it looked like anything might take place, the good Lord stepped in and the nuclear plant started up again. They succeeded in bringing the ship into harbor and later on moved it down to Savannah, Georgia. It seems that when the nuclear plant on one of these ships breaks down or causes trouble it is not only dangerous to undertake repairs, but so far, no major repairs have been undertaken on any of the nuclear ships and the Navy was delighted to hear that Savannah, Georgia would take this one off of its hands. I hope the nuclear plant on this

ship causes no difficulty to the surrounding community or to the water in the harbor and again, I am glad that Savannah is not located in Kentucky on either the Barren, Green or Ohio Rivers, because I would hate to secure passage on this little bill and then later have something right serious happen as a result of this huge gift which might cause trouble. The Savannah is a heavy cruiser and is quite a ship.

October 17, 1973

Following Agnew's speech on television the night before last, the Justice Department announced that they were prepared to ask a Federal Grand Jury to indict former Vice President Spiro T. Agnew on approximately 50 counts of bribery, extortion and tax evasion. This knowledge, of course, played quite a part in the resignation of the Vice President and certainly must have been the incentive that moved him to resign.

Atlanta, Georgia elected a 35-year-old black lawyer yesterday to the office of Mayor. This is another major city that will have a black mayor. This man's name is Maynard Jackson and he unseated the present mayor who was a white man.

Secretary of State, Henry A. Kissinger and North Vietnam's Le Duc Tho were awarded the 1973 Nobel

Peace Prize yesterday for their negotiations to resolve a gruesome war. The awards rarely given to two persons, will divide the cash prize of \$120,000 and each will receive a Gold Medal from Norway's King Olav V in Oslo on December 10 of this year.

White House Domestic Advisor, Melvin R. Laird said yesterday, he has told President Nixon to expect an impeachment move in Congress if he refuses a possible Supreme Court Order to produce the Watergate Tape Recordings. Laird further stated that although the move might be made, in his opinion, the vote would be negative. I do hope that we do not reach this point.

Prime Minister, Golda Meir disclosed on Tuesday, that Israeli forces were operating behind Egyptian lines across the Suez Canal shortly after President Sadat announced that Egypt has missiles capable of reaching the very depths of Israel. The Soviet Union continues to bolster their allies in the Mid East and we are sending supplies as rapidly as possible to Israel.

This morning, the Daniel Boone Fort Knox Chapter of the U.S. Army had a breakfast here in Washington and the new Commanding General at

Fort Knox, General Starry was present at the breakfast. Judging from my conversation with the General, a great many tanks that are not exactly obsolete are going out of Fort Knox at the present time and on their way to the East Coast.

October 19, 1973

The Soviet Union and our country apparently are making every move possible to bring about a cease fire in the Mid East. President Sadat, according to the press, is resisting every move to stop the fighting and apparently, Kosygin's trip to Egypt has failed. Israeli forces have thrown a bridgehead across the Suez Canal and are moving tanks and artillery across. There is considerably more fighting at this time than at any time during the six-day war. One of my colleagues in the House said he was really concerned about the claims coming from both sides. He said that yesterday, Israel claimed that it had knocked out 4,216 of the 2,112 tanks of the Egyptian forces and that immediately thereafter, Egypt issued an announcement that it had knocked out 1,900 of the 1,114 tanks of the Israelis.

There is still some dissension over the Peace Prize award by the Nobel Committee and one or two members on the Committee who make the selection, are resigning

as a result of the selection of Kissinger and Le Duc Tho.

Saudi Arabia and a number of other Arab countries announced that they are cutting oil production by 10% immediately and are still threatening to halt completely the flow of oil to the United States unless Washington ceases its military aid to Israel.

The Republican Members in the House generally, and some of the leaders in the Senate are publicly stating that if the Supreme Court directs Nixon to turn over the tapes to the Justice Department and to the Watergate Committee, or to either one of them and he refuses to do so, impeachment proceedings are bound to follow. Senator Robert Griffin, the Republican Whip in the Senate said that he believed the House would immediately proceed to vote an impeachment resolution and as this only requires a majority vote there would be impeachment proceedings. A number of others have talked to the President, but apparently the President is still saying that unless the Supreme Court hands down a definitive decision, no tapes would be turned over. Columnists are writing daily in newspapers throughout this country that the President must be impeached. The AFL-CIO Convention is now under way in Miami and in addressing the Convention at its opening meeting,



George Meany, the President of the AFL-CIO stated that never in history has a great nation been governed so corruptly as the United States under President Nixon. The 79-year-old Meany blasted the President and his Administration for economic and moral failure at home and abroad and pledged the AFL-CIO to take the necessary political action next year to elect a veto proof Democratic Congress. Mr. Meany said that we need a Congress that has the numbers and the will to override every veto the President hands down and to liberate every dollar he impounds. For the first time in many years, the President was extended no invitation to address the bi-annual convention.

The Jewish Members in the House are circulating a petition urging all of the Members to co-sponsor a resolution which provides that more equipment and the best fighter planes that we have be delivered to Israel immediately. My friend, Harold Donohue of Massachusetts agreed for his name to go on the resolution as one of the co-sponsors, but for some reason or other, Sidney Yates, a Jewish Member of the House from Chicago, who is circulating the Petition, failed to include his name after receiving consent to do so. Donohue tells me that he received 20 odd calls just before he left his office yesterday from Jewish lawyers and judges throughout his district, who expressed great indignation that he had not signed.

This Irishman was really worried and just for a change did move it around fast in the House.

This Session of Congress will probably last until Friday, December 20 at 5:00 P.M. This is the date that I select for adjournment of the First Session of the 93rd Congress, notwithstanding the fact that our Leaders in the House and the Senate say that we will have an early adjournment this year. The FBI will not finish its report on Jerry Ford until the last of this month and many organizations and a great many people in this country are insisting that Jerry Ford really be placed under the microscope before there is any voting for confirmation. Ford has announced that he is ready to deliver any records including income tax reports, and answer all questions.

We have today, government by veto and each day witnesses another confrontation between the Executive and Legislative Branches of our Government. The President vetoed the War Powers Bill yesterday and at the same time indicated that he would veto the Rivers and Harbors Omnibus Bill, which contains some 20 projects throughout the 50 states. I have the Campground Reservoir, which is to be built on the dividing line between Washington and Nelson Counties in this bill. This is a \$50 million project and

and one that is needed. Last year, the President vetoed the same bill with one or two exceptions and I have my doubts that we can override this veto.

The President has three more years to serve and unless there is a distinct change, he should resign or unless the situation improves, impeachment proceedings may have to be held.

Transportation is still one of the serious problems in our country. During the second quarter of 1973, 64,836,118 passengers used the railroads. We had 43.98 billion air passenger miles during this period. 32,379,529 passengers used busses; 960,055 passengers used interstate water transportation and there were 272 billion vehicle-miles used by automobiles.

679,978,604 tons of freight were carried by railroads. 1,255,900,000 tons were carried by air and 183,682,893 tons were on the highways. On our waterways we had 42,062,307 tons and in our pipelines we had 2,285,491,841 barrels.

The small powers enter into brush fire wars and then call upon the United States and the Soviet Union for equipment and materials. All policy matters

apparently are passed on by those who engage in these wars with no information furnished to the countries who ultimately have to put up the money. Certainly, this is the situation in the Mid East today.

During the past hour, I have been advised that President Nixon will, on Tuesday, send to the hill a request for \$2 billion for Israel. In the same bill, he is making a request for \$200 million for use in Cambodia. All of the doves in the Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam days are, to a certain extent, hawks now and I am just wondering how they will feel about the \$200 million. \$2 billion, of course, is quite a sum of money and if we are to expend amounts like this, policy matters should be at least passed on, to a certain extent, by our country and it is imperative that we bring about a cease fire as soon as possible.

The word is out that 2,000 marines were marched aboard a carrier on the East Coast on Tuesday of this week and this ship is on the way to the Mid East. I hope and pray no mistakes are made before we have a chance to buy our way out or to force a cease fire. With all of our domestic problems, we now again, in the good year of 1973, are confronted with a war over which we have had no control and which in the end, will cost us billions of dollars.

Judging from the news that we have received in regard to the location of the battles in Syria and around the Suez Canal, you wonder what the Egyptians are doing with all of the planes and equipment that the Soviet Union has placed in this country since the six-day war. I understand that North Korea's pilots are flying Mig fighter planes in this conflict today and that the Egyptians have supplies and planes backed up far back into the desert waiting for the Israelis to march further in, which of course, will weaken their lines of supply and then the planes and rockets that the Egyptians have ready to use will go into action. If this is true, thousands will be killed and this war will be on a more even basis than you would believe from reading the newspapers.

October 23, 1973

The President is in the deepest crisis of his political life.

The President ordered Archibald Cox, the Special Prosecutor named by Attorney General Richardson in the Watergate investigation to stop further proceedings in the courts concerning the tapes. Archibald Cox refused to do so and the President then ordered the Attorney General, Elliot Richardson, to fire Cox. Mr. Richardson refused to fire Cox and in a letter to the President, stated that during his confirmation hearings

before the Senate, he stated that if he was confirmed, he would appoint a Special Prosecutor and give him all the independence, authority and staff support needed to carry out the task entrusted to him. Mr. Cox, of course, was then appointed and in his letter to the President, Mr. Richardson stated that since he would not fire Cox, he was resigning as Attorney General. The President, in a one sentence answer stated that it was with the deepest regret and with an understanding of the circumstances, which brought about Richardson's decision to resign and that the President accepted the resignation. Next, the President turned to William Ruckelshaus, Deputy Attorney General, and ordered him to fire Cox. Ruckelshaus refused to fire Cox and he too resigned.

The President then appointed Robert H. Bork, the Solicitor General as Acting Attorney General and ordered him to fire Cox. Bork fired Cox and then the people in this country, along with the media, really rose up and howled. I have received a great many telegrams urging that Nixon be impeached. A number of Impeachment Resolutions will be introduced in the House today.

Of course, the House must pass the Impeachment Resolution, which requires only a majority vote and then if the

Resolution is passed, the Senate will try the case with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presiding. The Impeachment Resolution, which will be introduced this morning by Representative Waldie of California provides that the President, in refusing to comply with the Court Orders to turn over the tapes to Judge Sirica, the District Judge, together with his action in firing Cox and bringing about the resignations of Richardson and Ruckelshaus, has placed him in a position where he is subject to impeachment. The Resolution goes on to state that President Nixon, knowingly, unlawfully and with the intent to obstruct justice, refused to make available to Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox, certain tapes, documents and other materials relating to the investigation which Mr. Cox had been lawfully appointed to conduct and thereafter ordered Mr. Cox to cease and desist from further utilization of the judicial process to acquire said tapes, documents and other materials, thereby intentionally engaging in the unlawful obstruction of justice. The Resolution is built around this main charge and, of course, the question then arises as to whether or not the President has the right to fire and to accept resignations, to ignore Court Orders maintaining that executive privilege permits him to do so. Under the Constitution, felonies, high misdemeanors and treason are the requirements for impeachment and the question then arises as to whether or not the President's action falls within this category. I disagree

with the President's action and still am of the opinion that he still continues to cover up his part in the Watergate and the cover up which followed the actual breaking in, but still the question of impeachment under a Resolution charging as the one does that will be presented today, is very questionable.

During the past weekend, Secretary Kissinger travelled to Moscow and then to Israel and this resulted in a meeting of the Security Council of the United Nations late Saturday night and up into the early morning hours Sunday. A cease fire was directed by the Security Council and both Israel and Egypt agreed to the cease fire. Some fighting continues, but it is hoped that during the day, all fighting will cease.

Fighting still continues in Syria due to the fact that Damascus has not responded to the Security Council's call for a cease fire in place. Israel is today accusing Egypt of violations at several points, but did not disclose whether its forces were returning the fire.

In meeting with the Soviet Union and with the leaders of Israel, the representatives of the two large countries who are supplying the combatants simply informed them that the cease fire must take place or else there would be no supplies. Neither Israel nor the Arabs can continue without receiving supplies



from either our country or the Soviet Union. This, of course, is right persuasive in attempting to obtain compliance with the Security Council's request for a cease fire.

The controversy of President Nixon's intervention in the Watergate investigation moves into the Congress and the courts today. Mr. Nixon's lawyers are scheduled to appeal before the United States District Court Judge, John J. Sirica to defend the President's plan to make summaries on Watergate tapes verified by Senator John C. Stennis, Democrat of Mississippi, available to Sirica and the Senate Watergate Committee.

The District Court directed that the tapes be turned over to the District Judge for examination and deletion of those involving the security of this country. The Circuit Court of Appeals sustained the District Court and gave President Nixon five days to appeal to the Supreme Court. The appeal time expired at midnight on Saturday, October 20. Just a few hours before the appeal time expired, President Nixon announced that he had selected his old friend, Senator Stennis to review the summaries which would be prepared from the tapes and to confirm that the summaries were accurate by listening to the tapes. It has been known for several years now that Senator Stennis is a pro-Nixon Senator and has

made statements in speeches publicly that the President should tough out the Watergate investigation. Stennis is a member of the Committee on Appropriations in the Senate and I have had dealings with him off and on for many years. He is a pious old man with very little ability and one who will change overnight if it suits his purposes politically. His changes are rapid at times and I have seen him demonstrate this unusual ability while we were actually in conference on appropriation bills. The selection of Senator Stennis was a right feeble attempt to solve this problem and the President not only with the Democrats, but with the Republicans, will receive very little support. In fact, a number of Republicans have issued statements that unless the President complies with the Court Orders concerning the tapes, impeachment proceedings will certainly take place.

Acting Attorney General Robert H. Bork, issued a statement yesterday pledging to pursue the Watergate investigation vigorously and to use the evidence and the staff of the prosecution force once headed by Archibald Cox. Mr. Bork named Assistant Attorney General Peterson to proceed with the investigation. Of course, this is nothing but window dressing and is generally known by the people in this country.

Former Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson, will hold a press conference this morning at 11:00 A.M. It seems that the Former Attorney General concluded earlier this month that the White House was trying to get him to limit the Water-gate investigation that was conducted up until last Saturday by Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox. Close friends of Mr. Richardson say that this may not be divulged at the press conference today, but it is still true. It seems that Mr. Richardson interpreted several inquiries from the White House about aspects of the Cox investigation as a signal to go slow. The resignation of Mr. Richardson really brought about a stir in this country and late yesterday afternoon, after the resignation and the acceptance, the President got Mr. Richardson to come to the White House to discuss with the President certain confidential matters. Knowing Nixon as I do, he must have offered Richardson another job at this meeting which would have, to a certain extent, placed the President in a little better light.

Yesterday, our Speaker, Carl Albert of Oklahoma decided that today he would direct the House Judiciary Committee to make a preliminary investigation to determine whether there are grounds to impeach President Nixon.

At the AFL-CIO annual convention in Miami Beach, a resolution was adopted yesterday calling upon the House of Representatives to impeach President Nixon forthwith unless he agrees to resign. The resolution further called upon Congress to shelve, at least for now, the President's nomination of House Minority Leader, Gerald R. Ford, Republican of Michigan, to be Vice President. In the resolution was a statement that the President has placed himself on the brink of impeachment and should not be allowed to name his successor until the charges against him have been disposed of satisfactorily.

Another move that may be made during the day could come from United States District Court Judge John J. Sirica. If Sirica is not satisfied with the statement of the President's lawyers this morning concerning the President's move for a summary of the tapes and in an appeal to the Supreme Court, then the Judge may consider holding the President in contempt. In addition, Judge Sirica may, under the law, name a Special Prosecutor to carry on the Watergate Investigation in Federal Court, serving in place of Archibald Cox.

On Wednesday of this week, the Senate Judiciary Committee will consider a separate investigation of Mr. Nixon's

firing of Watergate Special Prosecutor, Archibald Cox and the resignations of Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson and Deputy Attorney General William D. Ruckelshaus.

With all of our problems here in Washington with this Administration and with the President, we really now have a confrontation which is major between the Legislative and the Executive Branches of our Government. The President's action absolutely ignores the law and clearly shows that he has no regard or intention of attempting to comply with the law or to do the right thing at this time. He simply is toughing it out as he was advised by Senator Stennis, his old pal, several weeks ago.

Cellist, Pablo Casals, 96 years of age, who became a symbol of resistance to dictatorships during 34 years of self imposed exile from his native Spain, died yesterday in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Casals was one of the 20th Centuries greatest musicians and conductors. Casals refused to perform in Russia after the 1917 Revolution, spoke out against nazism in Germany and fascism in Italy and left Spain, never to return in 1939.

I have just returned from the House floor. For approximately an hour and a half, members secured permission to address the House for one minute and the impeachment talk started. Some were

so vigorous that a few Republicans attempted to answer, but the answers of course, were right weak. The Speaker has referred the impeachment of President Nixon to the Judiciary Committee and this, to me, was the correct procedure.

Some of the commentators and columnists are really on the warpath at this hour with one stating that impeachment is the only recourse for a President who has defied the laws and the courts. Several have stated that the President's determination to hold the tapes and relevant documents sacred with his proposed compromised sham shows his clear intent they say, to try to insure that his confederates indicted or about to be tried, shall go free. These people state that the lawyers for those under indictment and about to go into trial, such as Mitchell and Stans, can now claim that the relevant evidence on which to base their defense is not available and therefore, declare a mistrial.

In firing the Special Prosecutor and abolishing his office, President Nixon certainly has hurled unprecedented challenges, not only at Congress, but at the Courts. Within the next few days, we will see the answer and I hope that just for a change, not only the Courts, but Congress accepts the challenge if their remains a challenge and proceeds with the proper impeachment resolution.

It is now five minutes after 3:00 P.M. and an announcement has just come from the White House that President Nixon has agreed to turn over the tapes to Judge Sirica. The President is really up against the wall now and for the first time in weeks, has decided that it is either impeachment or he must start complying with the orders of the court. These are the same tapes that President Nixon let Haldeman take home and bring back before Haldeman resigned his position on the President's staff. The question now is what will the tapes show. These tapes have been in the White House a long time.

My good friend, Otto E. Passman, a member in the House from Louisiana, shortly after the announcement was made, wanted to bet me another necktie that the tapes would show nothing. I did not bet because I am inclined to agree.

October 24, 1973

I continue receiving telegrams and letters demanding that President Nixon be impeached. Not all of them are from democrats. One message was from the wife of one of the leading Republican office holders in Kentucky and in delivering the message, said she was also speaking for her husband.

Some of the newspapers are now demanding that the nomination of Gerald R.

Ford to be Vice President be immediately passed upon by the Congress. For instance, The Evening Star stated yesterday that without a Vice President, the next in line of succession is House Speaker Carl Albert, a Democrat. This newspaper went on to say that they believed that House Minority Leader Ford has the professional, political, moral and physical qualifications for the office of Vice President and to succeed to the Presidency if necessary. This paper went on further to say that there was less certainty in their mind concerning Albert.

Judging from developments during the past few days, I would say that in view of the disaster that has overtaken the Nixon Administration, confirmation of Vice Presidential Nominee Gerald R. Ford, promises to be delayed at least until mid December, if not longer.

By turning over the tapes, the President of the United States has finally let it be known that in one particular matter effecting an inquiry into allegations of criminal behavior in his Government, he is prepared to respect a command of the Federal Courts. It took quite a bit of pressure to make the President back up and turn over the tapes. The resignations of Richardson and Ruckelshaus; the firing of the



Watergate Special Prosecutor and the abolition of his office; the breaking of a solemn compact with the United States Senate; a call for the President's removal from office on the part of his supporters and organized labor including leaders of the AFL-CIO Union representing 13.6 million workers; a virtual breakdown of the machinery of Western Union under the weight of an avalanche of telegrams to Congress calling for Presidential impeachment; the formal beginnings of an impeachment process in the House; an outpouring of critical editorial opinion from around the country and a raw warning from his own parties Congressional leaders that they could not save him unless he changed course. All of this entered into the President's decision to release the tapes and the releasing of the tapes certainly does not stop the telegrams from coming insisting upon impeachment and this action will not stop the investigation that is underway before the House Judiciary Committee concerning impeachment.

Just before the tapes were released, Bryce N. Harlow, the President's counsel in the White House met with a number of the House Republican leaders who informed him that they would not go to the wall with Nixon in blocking impeachment proceedings unless he made his Watergate tapes available to the courts. They

also urged him to continue the Office of Watergate Special Prosecutor. One of the Republicans from Alabama, Representative Jack Edwards said "Damn all this Executive privilege, the people are saying the tapes have to be turned over". This expressed the opinion of the majority of the House leaders and in talking to me after the tapes were released, several of my Republican friends in the House still say that the President is in deep trouble.

Immediately after releasing the tapes to the Court, the President called off his deal with the Senate Watergate Investigating Committee which would have brought about a summary after his old friend, Senator John C. Stennis, checked the tapes along with the summary so that he could certify the summary to the Committee was correct.

President Nixon, in turning over the tapes, said through his attorney, Charles Alan Wright, that he would comply in full with Court Orders. The President's attorney said that this President does not defy the law and he had authorized his attorney to say that he would comply in full with the Orders of the Court. This statement concerning defying the law brought about a chuckle from the press who were

present in front of the United States Court House at the time Wright made his statement. Wright said the tapes would be indexed and submitted as expeditiously as possible. He did not say that this would be tomorrow or the next day and evidently as much as two weeks may expire before the tapes are turned over. I still have my doubts that the tapes that are turned over will confirm John Dean's testimony to the Senate Watergate Investigating Committee.

There is no change from the action the Speaker took on Tuesday in directing an immediate investigation concerning impeachment by the House Judiciary Committee. There are other charges that go beyond the tapes and grounds for impeachment may be established, and if so, the Committee within the 30-day period will report this finding back to the House of Representatives.

Judge Sirica, who has really been up to his ears in this case was caught by surprise at the President's announcement that he would turn the tapes over. The Judge smiled and said he was very happy that the President had reached this decision. Judge Sirica was in the process of deciding as to whether or not he would cite Nixon for contempt.

October 25, 1973

In the Congress, we have a number of right unusual people. One of the unusual men serving in the United States Senate is Senator William Proxmire, a democrat of Wisconsin. This man has been married 3 or 4 times and is in his late 50's. He is very much concerned, at all times, about his appearance and this is the reason, I presume, why he has had a face lift and a hair transplant. He was almost completely bald and the transplant at the top part of his head beginning with his forehead and going back some five inches, is now covered with a nice crop of hair. He is very proud of his appearance and is a jogger. He says that every morning he runs to work and this distance is about three miles. He is a man whose name appears in the newspapers quite frequently. In the beginning he was involved in a battle with the Department of Defense over purchases of materials and equipment. He has, apparently, a right good pipeline into the Department of Defense and has made a number of releases concerning purchases that have shocked our people. In some instances he has been clobbered and in others he has won. He is a Member of the Committee on Appropriations and from time to time, I have been confronted by this fine gentleman over matters that he had made comments about and in the end, in some instances, failed

to carry out the commitments. All in all, he is a hard working Senator and is a right pious gentleman. When you meet him, he informs you in the beginning that he is a United States Senator.

One day about two weeks ago, he drove his car to National Airport where there is parking space with large signs in between meters and paid parking facilities, indicating that the space is for Members of Congress. Here you can park your car on weekends at no charge and this has been the procedure since National Airport was constructed by the Federal Government. In driving his car into the area marked for Members of Congress only, a young gentleman who was on the day shift to see that only Members of Congress parked here, stopped the Senator and said he could not park in the area because it was only for Members of Congress. Senator Proxmire immediately informed this man that he was a United States Senator and that certainly he was entitled to park in the space marked for Members of Congress only. Apparently this young gentleman in charge believed that all Members of Congress were called Congressmen and this did not apply to United States Senators. He informed Senator Proxmire that he could not park there, that he was not a Member of Congress, even though he was in the United States Senate and the argument

continued for several minutes. Senator Proxmire's time was short and his plane was about to leave so in desperation he drove across the highway into the paid parking facility and when he returned from his weekend trip to Wisconsin, he had to pay a \$9 bill. He is really up in the air now and I presume will send this bill, which he was forced to pay, to the National Airport Board demanding a refund. To be a Member of Congress apparently you have to be a Congressman and Senator Proxmire was certainly demoted by the gentleman in charge of the parking area.

The demand for impeachment of Nixon continues. I have received a number of telegrams and letters in the first mail this morning demanding that Nixon be impeached. The Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Peter Rodino of New Jersey has started a full investigation of impeachment charges against the President and the members of the Committee say that Rodino is completely committed to a full, thorough and prompt investigation. The leaders in the House are united in their statement that Mr. Nixon's promise to release his Watergate conversation tapes, has not taken the steam out of the investigation and according to the Committee, its full steam ahead.

After more than two weeks of black-out, the lights came back on in Israel

Wednesday night with a cease fire apparently on the verge of taking hold. Egypt's President Sadat appealed to President Nixon and Soviet Communist leader Brezhnev Wednesday night to dispatch troops immediately to supervise the much violated Middle East cease fire. Our country, of course, has no intention of sending troops to the Middle East and I hope that no outside party sends troops into the Middle East. If President Nixon undertakes to send troops, then he will not only be impeached, but more serious things than that might happen to him. The people in this country are angry and notwithstanding the fact that the Soviet Union said this morning that they might dispatch troops to help carry out the cease fire, President Nixon should make no mistakes along this line.

I was always amazed at Agnew's friendship with Sinatra and the President's friendship with Charles G. "Bebe" Rebozo, a gambler and much discussed resident of Florida has too amazed me constantly. Rebozo has been in on some of the deals with Nixon over his home in Florida and this is the same man who purchased a beautiful home out in Maryland and the President's youngest daughter, Julie and her husband, David Eisenhower, now live in this home. In this morning's paper, Rebozo, the President's close friend, is accused of cashing \$91,500

in stolen stock in 1968 after he was told by an insurance investigator that it was stolen. The investigator's sworn statement is now a part of the court records in a Miami, Florida suit. The attorney for Rebozo concedes that the investigator visited Rebozo but Rebozo flatly denies that the investigator told him the stock was stolen. The \$91,500 in securities represented 300 of the 900 shares of International Business Machines Corporation stock that Federal prosecutors say were stolen by the Mafia in 1968 from the vaults of E.F. Hutton and Company, a New York stock brokerage firm. Rebozo has been into every kind of a shady deal in the last 20 years and he and the President are the closest of friends, taking trips together, visiting islands and he is a constant overnight visitor in the White House.

One of the Members on our Committee on Appropriations is a man by the name of John J. Rooney. He is an Irishman from Brooklyn, New York and is in the fighting Irish category. He is one of the senior members of our Committee and for a great many years now has been the Chairman of the Subcommittee on State, Justice and Commerce Appropriations. One of J. Edgar Hoover's chief supporters was John J. Rooney. Anytime that you wanted to get into a fight, you could succeed very easily by criticizing Mr.



Hoover in Rooney's presence. J. Edgar Hoover, for well over 20 years, never made a request for additional funds for the Federal Bureau of Investigation without having his request granted. Rooney has been in a number of close contests in his district during the past 10 years by virtue of the fact that he is now an old man and is sick. He had one of his lungs removed and is now dying of cancer. We only see him once or twice a month and he can just barely move along the halls of the Capitol to the elevator that brings him up to the House Chamber. He has been my friend since I have been a Member of the Committee on Appropriations and in fact, I have never been in a battle in the full Committee on the District of Columbia budget or on any other portion of the budget that John Rooney failed to walk side by side with me until the fight was over. One of the commentators decided to do a meat ax job on me over one of the matters concerning the District budget a number of years ago and within a few minutes after the commentator's program was over, Rooney called the television station and told him what he thought of this program and just why he was wrong about everything he said. Not too long after this television program, Joseph McCaffrey, the commentator, stopped me in the hall of the Capitol building and informed

me that he was wrong and that he wanted me to know that he had gone to Mr. Rooney's office and apologized to him personally for being so gullible as to be taken in by the Washington Post. I have just returned to my office from the House Chamber where I had an opportunity to sit down for just a few minutes and talk to my old friend, John Rooney. He was in the Chamber today and told me that he was just barely able to dress and attend the sessions. Judging from his appearance today, he will not be with us much longer and I hope that the people in Brooklyn appreciate the representation that he has given them because he, to me, is the outstanding representative from the State of New York during my entire career in the Congress. He is a fighting Irishman, well educated and a loyal member of the Congress of the United States. To him, the House of Representatives is the greatest legislative body in the world and he has always conducted himself accordingly. I cannot say the same for a number of other representatives from New York City. For instance, we have received word in the past few days that another Member of Congress from New York has been indicted. This man is Representative Frank J. Brasco. He, along with Podell, are under indictment for using their office as Representative to accept money for rendering services to corporations

and individuals who have had dealings with the government for a number of years.

October 26, 1973

My mail continues to run about 10 to 1 for impeachment of President Nixon. The House Judiciary Committee has started the investigation concerning establishment of the fact that there are sufficient grounds for impeachment. This committee will report within the next 30 days.

Apparently the United States and the Soviet Union passed through the shadows of high crisis yesterday when the Nixon Administration said that they could see a threat of possible Soviet intervention in the Arab-Israeli war and immediately placed American military forces on precautionary alert. During the middle part of the afternoon yesterday, the crisis seemed to have diminished completely but apparently the alarm was given at 3:00 A.M. and the White House proceeded to hold emergency conferences with members of the National Security Council. The Soviet Union had a number of planes in the air headed toward Egypt and President Nixon assumed that the Soviet Union had decided to send in armed forces to bring about a complete cease fire in the Mid East war and this was against the agreements reached by our country and the Soviet Union. Secretary Kissinger and the

President stood behind their alert orders because it was felt that the planes carrying the armed militia might just decide to stay in Israel and the Arab countries with a take-over following such as that in Hungary. The alert was ordered after the U.S. intelligence picked up indications that in addition to the planes, the Soviet Union had alerted some of its own military units to move. A Soviet diplomatic note which was described as "tough" was delivered in Washington Wednesday night and this, according to the President reinforced the Administration's suspicions about possible Soviet intervention in the Arab-Israeli conflict that so far, has eluded a binding cease fire.

The President immediately called the leadership in the House and Senate to the White House and Kissinger briefed our people. After the briefing, the Speaker and the Majority Leader in the House on television, said that the action of the President was proper and that the alert was very much in order. Later on, during the day, Kissinger had a press conference and the President's leadership was questioned. The question of President Nixon's ability to lead a doubting nation in an international crisis was presented by two or three reporters in the news conference. In fact, the question came up four times when Kissinger was pressed as to whether

the precautionary alert of American forces had been prompted by domestic consideration and was credible. Kissinger was asked as to whether or not the American decision was based on a handfull of smoke or on solid facts. In a very emotional manner, Kissinger acknowledged that Watergate had cost the nation heavily but he defended the President's ability to lead at this time and said that speculations about motives are always dangerous. He did say that you cannot have crisis of authority in a society for a period of months without paying a price somewhere along the line. He said the President had no other choice and that the domestic situation and the Watergate was not a part of the action taken and he disputed a reporters question concerning the move from the standpoint of being a totally rational decision. Another reporter asked Kissinger why a badly shaken electorate should believe Nixon and the Secretary said that this Administration was attempting to preserve the peace in very difficult circumstances and it was up to the ladies and gentlemen of the press in attendance in the conference to determine whether this is the moment to try to create a crisis of confidence in the field of Foreign Policy as well as a crisis of confidence in so far as Watergate is concerned.

Kissinger concluded by saying that within the next few weeks all of the facts would be released and the media would be convinced that this was not a hoax, but the real thing.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, who is running for President every day on the hour, in a statement from Brussels said that he gave his full support to President Nixon and Dr. Kissinger in this new crisis over the Middle East. He further said that it would be tragic if a great power like the Soviet Union has so seriously misjudged the United States and their political system that it would seek an unconcionable advantage for itself and the Middle East at the expense of Israel and the United States.

It was agreed by the Security Council on a 14-0 vote yesterday that there would immediately be established a new United Nations emergency force without big power participation to help supervise the Middle East cease fire. Both the Soviet Union and our country voted for the resolution and forces from Austria, Finland and Sweden will move in immediately under the command of Major General Siilasvuo of Finland.

The fact that President Nixon's movites would be questioned throughout the United States in this alert is a serious matter. He has three more years

in office and has completely lost the confidence of the majority of the people in this country. Unless he resigns, it may be that impeachment will be in order.

October 27, 1973

Chris, Virginia and Mike Murphy have been visiting with us for several days. They flew from Mill Valley, California to Delaware and visited with Mike's family and then drove down to Washington. Virginia Jane is three years old and Chris is 10 years old. I have never seen a child with a vocabulary that Virginia Jane has at three years of age. While they were here, they went all around and spent nearly one day here on the Hill. We had lunch in the House Restaurant and Chris and Virginia Jane went into the House Chamber with me and met a lot of the Members and I took them up and they shook hands with the Speaker. Carl Albert, our Speaker, is very fond of children and Members of Congress are permitted to bring in their small children and grandchildren just to witness the proceedings on the floor. Virginia Jane talked to all of the Members and when she shook hands with the Speaker up on the podium, she told him how old she was and where she lived and started out to tell him all of the things that she had seen in Washington.

One of the Members was speaking on a bill and the Speaker did not have to follow the procedure too closely at this particular point and Virginia decided to tell him about Lhing Lhing at the Zoo. Lhing Lhing is the female Panda and she complained considerably because the male panda would not come out of the cage where the children could see him. These two animals were a gift to President Nixon at the time he visited China. Virginia really enjoyed shaking hands with "The Talker". I tried to explain to her that he was the Speaker but "The Talker" seemed to suit her plan of things a little better so I decided it was no use to try to insist that he was the Speaker. Louise remained in California. They have a new home and with new neighbors and three dogs and a cat, Louise decided that she had better stay in California while Mike, Chris and Virginia visited on the Eastern Seaboard. We really enjoyed having them with us and I hope before too long that our five little grandsons in Ohio, together with their parents, will have an opportunity to come back and see us again.

My mail is still running about 9 to 1 for impeachment of President Nixon. Last night he held a press conference on television and I have never seen a man as mad. He said last night that a new Special Prosecutor would be appointed



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next week but that he will not be given access to Presidential Documents in pursuing his investigations. Speaking at his first press conference since the ouster of Watergate Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox, Mr. Nixon said he hoped that the new appointment would prove satisfactory on Capital Hill and dissuade Congress from demanding a prosecutor appointed by the courts. The President also said in answer to questions, that the United States and the Soviet Union had successfully come through a major crisis and indicated that the two super powers would play a strong role in establishing peace in the Middle East. Upon being questioned, as to whether or not there was a real confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States, following the cease fire in the Middle East, the President bristled and became real angry. Yesterday, Soviet leader Brezhnev ridiculed rumors to the effect that the Soviet Union had any intentions of sending in armed forces to take over in the Middle East. He said that peace must be restored in the Middle East and the world needs a more responsible honest and constructive approach instead of the United States alerting its armed forces and other moves being made by the great powers in attempting to still the Middle East war.

During the press conference, the President made it clear that he is prepared for a long war with the nation's news media. Abruptly answering questions which challenged his credibility and his emotional state, the President told television reporters he had no respect for their networks. I was amazed when he said that he had never heard or seen such outrageous, vicious, distorted reporting in his 27 years of public life. In one of his most hostile confrontations with the media since his famous retirement speech after his defeat for the California Governorship in 1962, Mr. Nixon explained his concern with the growing skepticism about his ability to govern. He blamed the media and especially the television networks for much of this concern. The President said that the media, starting with the bombing of Cambodia, had daily described him as a tyrant, dictator and said he had lost his senses and should be impeached. The President went on to say that when people are pounded night after night with that kind of frantic, hysterical reporting, it naturally shakes their confidence. The most hostile moment came near the end of the 38-minute press conference when one of the CBS correspondants asked Mr. Nixon what it was about television coverage that had so aroused the President's anger during the past few weeks. The President,

with an angry expression on his face, and as mad as he could be, said that he did not want this correspondent to get the impression that the television people had aroused his anger because the President said one can only be angered with those he respects and he abruptly turned to another correspondent for his question. Clark Mollenhoff of the Des Moines Register and Tribune, a former Nixon employee and a frequent critic of the President, succeeded in getting the floor by outshouting several other reporters. The President said you are so loud, I will have to take you. The President had an expression of regret on his face when he said it and Mollenhoff, in a loud tone of voice, shouted back, I have to be because you dodge my questions all of the time. The President immediately answered that the last time Mollenhoff had three questions and they were answered and he, in a very angry manner, gave Mollenhoff a very short answer to a very long, detailed question.

The White House later reported that the immediate public reaction to President Nixon's televised press conference was overwhelmingly in support of the President. I have never seen the President as mad and as abrupt since he has been in office. When he

answered the last question , without waiting for one of the reporters to rise and say, "Thank you Mr. President", he immediately stepped off the raised platform and in a very angry defiant manner, walked out of the East Room.

While Chris was visiting with me this week, he informed me that in one of my letters in which I predicted that Agnew would resign, this particular letter was taken to school and placed on the bulletin board. For several years now, I have written a letter in long hand to my grandchildren each Saturday. I enclose \$1 bills and the amounts have been increased from time to time according to the age of my grandsons and granddaughter and I have enjoyed writing to them. It never occurred to me that Chris or any of them would take my handwritten letters to school and pass them around, with the letters ending up on the bulletin board. This, of course, was alright but at least I was warned that what I say might be passed along and in addition, Chris advised me that if I had my letters typed, they would be much easier to read. He did not tell me that my handwriting was not excellent, but at least he inferred as much. Starting today, I have decided to have some of my letters to my grandchildren typed and to discuss with them in a manner in which they can understand, what is taking place in this country and the world generally and go into a discussion of

some of the major problems that we now have on Capital Hill. At least, as Chris says, these typewritten letters probably will be a little easier to read so I have been warned that what I say may end up on the bulletin board and also before the Parent Teachers Association.

October 29, 1973

The news media is really incensed over the statements made by President Nixon at his news conference. Judging from my mail, several million people in this country must have enjoyed the President's blast.

The NBC Network, apparently, is the chief offender and the President of this system issued a very short statement in which he said that the President was wrong since he was blaming the messenger for the message.

So far, the President is batting 1000 this Congress on vetoed legislation. Seven bills have been vetoed and we have not succeeded in overriding a single veto. The \$2.6 billion bill extending vocational rehabilitation programs for the physically and mentally handicapped was vetoed by President Nixon on March 27. The veto was sustained in the Senate in a vote of 60 to 36, which is 4 short of the two-thirds necessary to override.

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A \$120 million bill restoring rural water and sewer grants was vetoed on April 3 and on a vote of 225 to 189, the veto was sustained. This vote was 51 short of the number necessary to override. A bill requiring Senate confirmation of the Director and Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget was vetoed on May 18 and the Senate overrode this veto by 62 to 22. The House failed to override on a vote of 238 to 178. This is 40 short of the necessary number. The Supplemental Appropriations Bill containing a provision to cut off funds for Cambodia bombing was vetoed on June 27 and on a House vote of 241 to 173, the veto was sustained. This is 35 short of the necessary number. \$185 million bill providing emergency health service grants was vetoed on August 1. The veto was overridden in the Senate, 77 to 16 but it was sustained by the House, 273 to 144. This is 5 short of the necessary number. The bill raising the minimum wage to \$2.20 an hour was vetoed on September 22 and the House sustained the veto 259 to 164. This is 23 short of the necessary number. The bill expanding small business loans and disaster aide was vetoed on September 22 and sustained on a Senate vote of 59 to 36. This was 5 short of the necessary number.

We alternate with the Senate in attempting to override vetoes and when one body fails to override, this of course, means the veto is sustained and it is not necessary to take the vote to the other body. The President continues cutting 1000 and the next test will be the War Power Control Bill which will be up in the House one day this week.

Representative John Saylor of Pennsylvania, the ranking minority member on the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and one of the most powerful members in the House on matters concerning conservation, died in a Houston, Texas hospital yesterday. He had an aneurism operation performed and was recovering with a heart attack resulting in his death. John Saylor was elected in 1948 and was a good member of the House.

October 30, 1973

House and Senate Conference meet today on the District of Columbia Home Rule Bill. There are a number of points in disagreement and one of the major differences in the two bills is that section in the House bill which continues total congressional control of the city's budget. When the bill was on the floor of the House I said that the House and the Senate have no right to change the mandate set forth in the Constitution of the United States concerning the

operation of our capital city. This can be accomplished only by a Constitutional Amendment submitted to the 50 states for ratification.

President Nixon and his Administration have certainly been consistent concerning home rule. Since the President was elected, he has maintained that the District of Columbia should be given the right to control as much of their operation as possible under the Constitution and that if the Congress desires to go further, it must bring out a Constitutional Amendment and submit it to the states. In this morning's paper appeared an article entitled "White House Asks Federal Restraints on District Home Rule". The article is as follows:

"The White House has asked House-Senate conferees on the D.C. home rule bill to continue strong federal control over city affairs.

During informal conversations with aides to the conferees, Dana Mead, presidential liaison for District affairs, said the White House favors:

Continuing total congressional control of the city's budget.

Emergency police powers for the President and allowing the President to override an elected city council by sustaining a veto by an elected mayor.



Creation of a federal service area, or enclave, which would include most of the city's major monuments and federal buildings.

There is no indication that President Nixon would veto home rule legislation if the White House requests are rejected by the conferees. The White House requests are expected to bolster House conferees since the provisions supported by the administration are in the House version of home rule but are not in the Senate bill.

Mead could not be reached for comment on his discussions with the congressional aides.

The House and Senate conferees are scheduled to meet today to begin hammering out differences between their two versions of a home rule bill. Their version will then have to be approved by both the House and Senate before it goes to the President for his signature.

If President Nixon signs the legislation by early next year, city voters would be able to elect a mayor and city council, now appointed by the President, in 1974.

But there are major differences between the House and Senate home rule bills that remain to be worked out by the conferees.

Among the major differences are contrasting provisions for control of the city's budget and on how the federal payment to the District is to be determined.

The House home rule bill calls for continuing congressional control of the city's spending, with Congress required, as it is now, to approve every dollar in the District budget.

The House provision, endorsed by the White House, was adopted as a compromise on the home rule bill to win support for the measure from House District Appropriations Subcommittee Chairman Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky). Natcher's support has generally been credited with insuring the home rule bill's success and probably will be needed again when the conference bill goes back to the House for approval.

House District Committee Chairman Rep. Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (D-Mich.), who engineered the compromise in the House, has said that congressional control of the budget will be retained in conference.

The Senate bill, which turns control of the city's spending over to locally elected officials, also calls for an automatic annual federal payment, equal

ultimately to 40 per cent of the revenues raised by the District government. The federal payment is to reimburse the city for providing services to the federal government which pays no taxes.

The House bill continues the practice of congressional authorization of the federal payment, setting a ceiling of \$250 million annually. The ceiling now is \$190 million, though the full amount has never yet been approved for any one year.

A compromise that may be proposed in the conference would tie the federal payment to the financial needs of departments such as police and fire, considered to be critical to the federal interest. Congress would control spending in those areas, according to a proposal that is being drafted by Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii). The city would finance the operations of and control spending for about 80 per cent of the city's operations.

The federal payment makes up about 22.7 per cent of the city's operating budget.

Other differences to be resolved by the conferees include:

Whether to include a federal service area, or enclave which is in the House bill but not in the Senate's. The area would be administered by a federal director who would coordinate police, fire and sanitation services.

Whether to provide for partisan or nonpartisan elections. The Senate bill calls for partisan elections, the House bill for nonpartisan ones. Involved in this is the politically touchy question of whether Mayor Walter E. Washington and members of the city council would have to resign to run for office under home rule.

Under partisan elections they would, since under the Hatch act as District employees they are prohibited from engaging in active partisan political activity. However, a compromise might provide for partisan elections and also exempt District employees from the Hatch act.

Whether to authorize a nonvoting delegate to the Senate, as proposed in the House version. The provision was added to the House bill as a joke and is not expected to survive the conference, though Del. Walter E. Fauntroy (D-D.C.), the nonvoting delegate to the House supports it.

Whether to allow an elected local government to change the city's criminal laws. The House bill would prohibit it

from doing so. Some compromise may be worked out, allowing the city to control laws covering misdemeanors.

Whether an elected mayor or the President should appoint city court judges from a list submitted by a federal-local commission. The House bill would allow the President to appoint. The Senate bill would allow the Mayor to appoint with the same requirement. The White House prefers the House version.

Whether to give the city more control over local land-use planning. The House bill would allow the city government to initiate local planning but permit the federally dominated National Capital Planning Commission to veto projects that it considers to be opposed to the federal interest in the city.

The House bill also would change the make-up of the NCPC to provide for more local representation.

The Senate bill would leave planning as it is now, with NCPC review of local planning. The White House has indicated that it favors retaining that review authority."

President Nixon continues to be in the deepest crisis of his political life and as a result of his telling off the

media, the ultra liberal press and the television networks are after him daily. It seems to me that the President is reaping a bitter harvest of criticism that grew from the seeds of arrogance that he and his associates in the White House planted in the political soil of America. Nixon was always a great communist hunter and as we all know, he started out gaining somewhat of a reputation as a result of the Alger Hiss case. Since being elected, President Nixon has had an uncontrollable desire to be the first in many things. The first President to travel to Russia and to China and then later to make a request of the Congress that Russia be given preferential trade treatment which, by the way, has been cancelled by the White House during the last few days resulting, of course, from the Soviet Union's position in the Middle East controversy. Just one year ago, President Nixon received 61.7% of the total vote cast. The polls have shown the President with one of the highest ratings of any elected official and now the polls show that he is down to about 31%. Talk of impeachment continues and an angry public is demanding that he be impeached forthwith. I know of no man within my memory who has done as much to destroy himself so totally within so short a time as has President Nixon. I did not vote for

President Nixon and this was not brought about as a result of party politics but due to the fact that I have known this man right well for a long time. This Administration has abdicated all moral principles and there has been a total disregard for truth and honesty by all of the members of the White House palace guard and apparently this action was sanctioned by Richard Nixon. The plight of President Nixon will go down in history as an American tragedy. The President's handling of the Watergate affair, the firing of Cox which brought about the resignations of Richardson and Ruckelshaus are events that are absolutely deplorable. The question now revolves around the President's action in regard to ignoring the courts in so far as the tapes are concerned with a back down on this proposition several days ago and his participation as far as the cover up of the Watergate break in is concerned. I understand full well that our President, unless he resigns or is impeached, will be in office for three more years, and I can see nothing but confrontation after confrontation since the legislative branch has no faith in this man. At the same time, before I cast the vote of my people for an impeachment resolution, I must know a whole lot more about the President's actions than I do now. We must keep in mind that

there is a true and distinct line of demarcation between the executive and legislative branches of the government and our checks and balance system must continue. Simply charging a violation of the provisions of the Constitution and voting an impeachment resolution will not automatically mean that the Senate, serving as the jury, would vote to impeach. If a secret vote were taken in the Senate at this time, in my opinion, not over 20 or 25 Senators would vote to impeach Richard Nixon.

Justice William O. Douglas is now the holder of the all time record for service on the Supreme Court. At the age of 75, he has completed 33 years and 196 days which surpasses the record of Justice Stephen Field who retired in 1897. Douglas was elevated to the Court in 1940 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. In a ceremony yesterday Douglas, together with his fourth wife, Kathleen, age 29, was eulogized in the Supreme Court Chamber for his longevity and said that he was in good shape physically and although did not intend to stay on the court until he reached the age of Oliver Wendell Holmes, whom I believe was 90, he will continue on for a while longer. Douglas depreciated the longevity record saying it was about as significant as a record for swallowing the most goldfish. He did say, and I agree, that he believed



the heart of America was sound and the conscience of America was sound and that the future of America is great. Douglas has been one of the Supreme Court's most consistent liberals and has written many dissenting opinions. During the 1972-73 term, he dissented in more than half of the cases and frequently cast the only negative vote. He maintained that he had always had a very close, warm, personal relationship with all of the Justices with whom he had served. Impeachment Resolutions have been presented to the House Judiciary Committee from time to time against this man, but none have ever been reported out. He is one of the most controversial Justices ever to occupy a seat on our Highest Court. His marital relations have been controversial all down through the years and his present 29-year old wife married him when she was 23.

We still have no real truce in the Middle East but at least the United States representatives are in the Middle East and are making every effort to control the situation. There is humiliation on the part of the Egyptians and jubilation on the part of the Israelis. In fact, some of the Israeli soldiers who are still engaged in battle, want to know what authority their leaders had in accepting the demands of the United States and the Soviet Union to agree to a cease fire.

I received a telegram on Thursday of last week informing me that the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee would publish newspaper advertisements listing 68 co-sponsors of Senate Res. 189 and 251 co-sponsors of House Res. 613 endorsing aid to Israel. The telegram urged that I immediately agree to co-sponsor the resolution and to call a certain telephone number indicating that I do so before the newspaper advertisements were placed in the large newspapers throughout this country. This is really something.

October 31, 1973

The media is really out to get Richard Nixon.

The New York Times, Washington Post and the Los Angeles Newspapers are insisting that specific counts which might be used for justification of the voting of an impeachment resolution will include charges that in 1970 the President approved an internal security plan that authorized violations of the law and that later he established in the White House, a secret police force, making unlawful use of the FBI and the CIA. In addition, these liberal newspapers in articles and editorials are insisting that the President illegally wiretapped his own aids and four newspapermen and tried to bribe Federal Judge Matthew Byrne by offering him the directorship

of the FBI. This Judge is the one who had the Ellisberg psychiatrist office break in before his court. In addition, on another level, the newspapers maintain that charges might also be brought concerning the unauthorized bombing of Cambodia not just as a criminal act, but as the high crime of Constitutional perversion.

The Louisville Courier is a minor adjunct of the newspapers listed above and they are following the pack, yelping away.

Senator John Tunney of California publicly stated yesterday that the President should resign. Senator Inouye of Hawaii made the same statement before the AFL-CIO annual convention in Florida several weeks ago. Some newspapers continue to emphasize that impeachment would not mean the conviction of Nixon for anything. Impeachment would not constitute the President's removal from office and it would not be an action that necessarily would result in a guilty verdict or in his removal from office. Impeachment, according to these ultra liberal newspapers, need not be an allegation even that Nixon has committed criminal offenses. Impeachment is no more than a formal charge brought by a majority of the House of Representatives against a President or any Civil Officer of the United States and upon which he or she

must stand trial by the Senate. Even if impeached, they go on to state that the official in question is presumed innocent and the burden of proof lies upon the accuser. They emphasize that conviction may be obtained only upon a two-thirds vote of Senators voting upon the issue and only after a fair trial governed by well established rules of procedure.

Daily now, we read front page articles that are slanted by the editorial staff along this line and in fact, the Louisville Courier carried an editorial which stated that impeachment proceedings might well be in order soon and that in order for the people in Kentucky to express their opinion, they should write to their Senators and Congressmen with the Senator's and Congressman's room numbers and addresses set forth in heavy print, demanding and insisting that their philosophy and their grievances be now fulfilled by forcing the House of Representatives to vote an impeachment resolution.

I still maintain that President Nixon is still in deep trouble and disclosures this week about his call to Kleindienst, the former Attorney General, instructing him not to proceed with an appeal of the ITT case is more

ammunition piled up against the President and additional grounds for consideration of an impeachment resolution.

The media, including the networks who were laid in the dust by the President in his last news conference, continue to quote former Attorney General Elliot Richardson's statement at his last news conference on Tuesday when he said that the firing of Archibald Cox is now up to the American public.

The cartoons in the Washington Post carry out the theme of the editorial page and the articles that are editorialized on the front pages. For instance, in this morning's Washington Post, is a cartoon by Herblock which shows tombstones scattered throughout the front yard of the White House with one marked in bold letters, "Nixon's Scandals". They have the President out in the dark with a spade with the words "Cover Ups" marked on the spade part and one of the monuments carries the lettering "ITT Case" and from this grave appears the skeleton arm tapping Nixon on the shoulder as he bends over to cover up some of the scandals. Herblock has for months now, drawn cartoons along this line and the top editorial in the Post this morning is entitled Mr. Kleindienst, Mr. Cox and ITT.

Mrs. Golda Meir is on her way to the United States to confer with President Nixon tomorrow. She will seek, according to a statement that she made in Tel Aviv yesterday to persuade President Nixon not to push us to the wall. There is no rift between the United States and Israel but Mrs. Meir and the Israelis are not only insisting upon billions of dollars of aid now, but they are insisting that the United States Government be reasonable in its demands for a settlement of the Middle East controversy and not join with the Soviet Union in insisting that all parties go back to the original boundaries prior to 1967.

President Nixon's close personal friend Charles G. (Bebe) Rebozo is again on the front page of the newspapers with the \$100,000 Howard Hughes contribution to Nixon's campaign that he held until IRS began an investigation and then returned the \$100,000 to Hughes.

Judging from the State races underway in Kentucky, now consisting of the State House of Representatives and the State Senate, the people generally are not too much interested. There is a general apathy and several of the candidates are making statements that the people are just disgusted with politics and those in office at this time.

I have believed for months, that the Watergate episode has caused the people in this country to lose faith in their government and in their leaders generally. This is what a few little unethical and dishonest men can do to a great country.

The White House will urge Congress this week, to grant emergency powers authorizing the curbing of use of heat and oil and electricity in the United States by limiting the working hours in office buildings, stores, theaters, restaurants and shopping centers.

Richard Nixon is still right strong in the deep south. The mail that the members from the southern states receive is not running 9 to 1 for impeachment by any means. One of our Members from Louisiana is Otto E. Passman, who is quite a character. He certainly believes that Richard M. Nixon is a great President and today at noon several of us were sitting at the round table in the private members' dining room discussing the situation generally. Just to start Passman off, knowing how he feels about the President, we started discussing how long it would take to impeach the President. One of the Members at the table, Neal Smith of Iowa, said he believed that if the Senate just moved along and got off of dead center, he thought it would be about 4 months.

I said 3½ would be about right and some of the other Members concluded by saying that it would probably take about 5 or 6 months. Passman just stopped eating and said the trouble with you fellows is that you just don't realize that Nixon will go down in history as the greatest President of the 20th Century. We asked him if he had ever heard of Harry S. Truman and he said that they would mention him in history. He said that Nixon would not be impeached and that those who were trying to cause him trouble here in Washington should all belong to the new club that had just recently been organized downtown. This club, according to Passman, is the Chappaquidick Club. Mr. Passman informed us that he had heard that the club would soon be in operation and that he had sent in his \$100 membership fee in order that he be one of the charter members. He also informed us that the manager of the club would be Bobby Baker, the treasurer and secretary would be Walter Jenkins and the maitre d' and master of ceremonies would be Teddy Kennedy. Of course, we all laughed and said that this club would have right unusual people in control.

Passman is a right humorous fellow and several months after the George McGovern fiasco, Passman said that the reason why George McGovern lost was



because he had the wrong drivers. He said that if McGovern had just been able to secure the services of Ted Kennedy, Jamie Whitten and Peter Kyros, with Carl Albert as the back up driver, he would have won.

November 1, 1973

After weeks of hearings before the Watergate Investigating Committee of the Senate, the question of whether or not President Nixon knew of the break in at the Watergate headquarters of the Democratic National Committee and was aware of all of the plans that were made for the cover up was based entirely on the testimony of John Dean, a former White House assistant. Mr. Dean, after he was fired by the White House, was subpoenaed to testify before the Watergate Investigating Committee and he stated that on April 15, 1973 he met in the President's office with the President for nearly an hour. Dean testified that during this time, the subject of executive clemency for the Watergate defendants was discussed. He further stated that Mr. Nixon said that he had probably been very foolish to have discussed with White House aide Charles Colson the possibility of clemency for one of the convicted conspirators, E. Howard Hunt. Dean also said in testifying before the Committee that

Mr. Nixon had told him during this meeting that he had only been joking when in an earlier conversation he had approved raising a million dollar fund for the defendants and for the cover up.

The White House, immediately after Dean's testimony, issued a statement that Dean's testimony was false in its entirety and that no such conversation took place on the evening of April 15, 1973 and that when Dean met with the President on this date, nothing along the line testified by Dean took place. Since that time, the question has been raised time after time as to whether or not Dean was lying or whether the President was lying. Since all of the conversations in the Oval Office and in certain other parts of the Executive Office Suite were taped, the tape of this conversation could then be the deciding factor as to just who was lying. When the tapes were subpoenaed, nine in number, Nixon of course, refused to turn the tapes over. One of the nine was the tape concerning the Dean conversation in the White House. Finally, last week, just before the deadline when a contempt order might be approved the President decided to turn over the nine tapes subpoenaed. Up to the time that the President agreed to turn over the tapes and at all times following Dean's testimony before the Watergate

Committee, nothing was ever said about any missing tapes.

Yesterday, J. Fred Buzhardt, the White House counsel, said President Nixon's key conversation last April with former aide, John W. Dean, was not recorded because of an apparent malfunction of the tape recorder. One of the other nine tapes pertaining to a second conversation the President held by telephone on June 20, 1972 with former Attorney General John N. Mitchell in the bombshell that was dropped yesterday, the White House counsel also said that this tape could not be turned over because this conversation was on a telephone that was not plugged in to the White House recording system. The phone was in the White House, but not plugged in, according to Buzhardt. This conversation is right important because here again, the President's denial of the substance of the conversation with Mitchell could have been determined finally. In notifying the Federal Judge that only seven of the nine tapes could be produced, Judge John J. Sirica then decided that since this was really an about face and since the one most important tape of all could not be produced according to the President due to the fact that there was a malfunctioning of the tape recorder, a public session in court was

held and Buzhardt yesterday had to publicly admit in court that the two tapes would not be turned over and gave the reasons why they are not in existence.

At no time during the Watergate affair was any mention made that two tapes could not be produced and since the two that the whole case hinges on will not be produced, the question of impeachment now becomes more serious than ever before. The people in this country will never believe that there was a malfunctioning of the recorder on the one tape that would have established the President's innocence.

President Nixon told Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Peterson on April 18, 1973, three days after his conversation with Dean that he had a tape recording of the meeting with Dean. Later that day, after thinking it over, apparently he denied that such a tape existed saying instead, that he had dictated or written a memo on the conversation. This all comes out now and certainly is a shocker.

In the Senate, from Ohio, we have a man by the name of William B. Saxbe. He formerly served some 7 or 8 years as Attorney General of Ohio and is serving his first term in the Senate as one of the two republican Senators from this State. Saxbe is a right

plain-spoken sort of a fellow with not too much ability. After the Watergate episode was exposed, Saxbe immediately issued a statement that went all over this country that to him the President's statement that he did not know anything about the Watergate affair reminded him of the story about the man who played the piano in the bawdy house who said he did not know what was going on upstairs. Along about the same time, Saxbe issued another statement that the President had lost his damn mind. Both of these statements received considerable publicity but shortly after making them, Saxbe returned to his home state of Ohio and was informed by Republican leaders from over the state that even though Nixon was in serious trouble and the majority of the people appeared to be against him, Saxbe's statements were very much out of order and if he decided to run for reelection next year, he would probably be defeated. Several weeks ago, Saxbe issued a statement that he would not be a candidate for reelection to the Senate next year. Yesterday Saxbe said after a lengthy meeting with President Nixon that he was relatively sure the President would nominate him to be the next Attorney General. Saxbe met with the President for more than an hour to discuss pro and con the proposal that he be named to succeed Elliot L. Richardson who resigned on October 20. Asked why he

was willing to work with the President after having criticized him on numerous occasions, Saxbe said that he had been around here for five years bitching about what I would do if I had the opportunity. He further said that all at once they have given him the ball and the question is should I throw it away or should I accept. Saxbe said that he might strike out but that he was going to accept.

Saxbe, of course, will be confirmed by the Senate since he is a member of the club and up to his decision to accept the appointment, in right good standing with all of the Democratic Senators. This is a right unusual appointment if the President decides to make it. A rough and tumble small town lawyer who used the same tactics as Attorney General in Ohio now to serve as Attorney General of the United States and especially after all of his wisecracks about the President. This man Nixon still amazes me more every day. Instead of selecting an outstanding lawyer and a man recognized by the American Bar Association and the lawyers generally throughout this country as an able practitioner and an honest man, he turns to one of the most controversial figures in the Senate. I presume that the President's crystal ball tells him that in selecting a man that was bitter in his criticism might establish with the American people

during this crucial period of impeachment, that he is trying to do the right thing.

All of those who are not "simon pure" and are serving on the Watergate Investigating Committee or on any Committee in the Congress that have been placed on the President's list are in trouble. This is generally known on the Hill and especially in the House. A little leak the size of Niagara Falls rolled out of the White House several weeks ago about Howard Baker's transaction in Tennessee and similar small leaks have originated in the White House concerning Senator Inouye and Senator Montoya. Senator Edward J. Gurney, who served in the House for a short time and is now in the Senate and one of the members of the Watergate Investigating Committee has kind of blown hot and cool as far as the President is concerned in the Watergate Investigation. Blowing hot when the issue was such that his people in Florida were really disturbed and cool when it met with the approval of the White House. His questions of witnesses clearly showed for weeks that the pipeline from the White House had finally been driven into the Gurney office in the Senate. Weicker did not accept the pipeline and neither did Baker. Yesterday, it was disclosed that the Justice Department is now investigating allegations that Florida builders secretly collected over \$300,000 in a secret booster fund

in 1971 which was used by Senator Gurney as unreported campaign money for office and travel expenses and for many unknown other purposes. The fund raising, which went on for many months, continued for more than seven months after the FBI informed Gurney late in 1971, that one FHA builder had complained that he was shaken down for a contribution. The complaint was made by a Gainesville, Florida builder, Phillip I. Emmer that an emissary of Gurney demanded \$5,000 in exchange for federal approval of two apartment projects costing \$6 million. This man Gurney seems to be in serious trouble.

While Gurney served in the House, we heard stories from time to time about him that were not good and watching him as one of the pious members, striving to present the White House side at the Watergate hearings, was right unusual.

According to White House counsel, all of the tapes are stored in the living quarter section of the White House and this means that they are under the complete control of the President.

The Chairman of the Senate Rules Committee, Senator Howard Cannon, a Democrat of Nevada said yesterday that the FBI investigation of Vice Presidential



designate Gerald R. Ford has disclosed some things that will certainly raise questions when confirmation hearings begin today. The Senator made this statement to reporters after reading the 1700-page raw file of unvalidated data compiled by the FBI on House Minority Leader Ford. Cannon said the questions deal with the laundering of campaign funds and with certain other matters.

Gerald R. Ford may be in difficulty and if so certainly he should not be confirmed for Vice President.

November 2, 1973

President Nixon, yesterday, picked Senator William B. Saxbe, a Republican of Ohio, to be Attorney General and approved the appointment of Leon Jaworski a Texas Democrat to be Watergate Special Prosecutor. My guess is that both of these men will be approved and the Senate may now stop its move to have a special prosecutor named by the Federal Judge.

The White House attorneys are still saying to the Federal Judge that a tape was never made of a crucial Presidential conversation on the Watergate scandal because a recording device ran out of tape. The tape was all used up by the time President Nixon and his former aide John W. Dean, III sat down to talk in

the President's office last April 15, White House counsel, J. Fred Buzhardt maintained in a hearing before U. S. District Judge John J. Sirica. The man in charge of the tapes in the White House produced the list in court showing those who had removed the tapes from time to time. The weekend that Haldeman removed certain tapes and took them home to listen to them was indicated on the record. Another question concerning the running out of tape at the time Dean talked with the President is that the box for the tape that ran out is marked Part II and another box is marked Part I and this box apparently contained tapes of conversations that preceded the meeting. The Part I box is also empty.

It now develops that CIA Director, Richard M. Helms, ordered his deputy, 11 days after the Watergate break in, to request that the FBI confine its investigation to personalities already arrested or under suspicion. This, of course, would bring to a close any further investigation and the President wanted this to be the move at that time.

Vice Presidential nominee, Gerald R. Ford, started testifying before the Senate Committee yesterday and was questioned right vigorously by Rules Committee Member, Senator Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia. I presume that the Committee will finally approve the President's nomination and this will

trigger action in the House.

Syndicated columnists are spending all of their time now on Richard M. Nixon. In this morning's paper, Joseph Alsop in the opening paragraph of his column said that the time has come for President Nixon to offer his resignation conditionally upon prompt Congressional confirmation of his chosen Vice President. This man goes on to state that this condition is needed simply because it would be a gross constitutional impropriety to use the current mess to reverse the voter's verdict of less than 12 months ago. Alsop says that he has it on excellent authority that before the President's last press conference he played a long time with precisely the same conclusions reached by the author of the column.

The fight now before the Committee on Judiciary in the House that is investigating the question of whether or not there are sufficient grounds for impeachment has developed into a partisan fight. The votes yesterday before the Committee were straight up and down party votes and apparently this will be the situation throughout the hearing. My mail still continues overwhelmingly for impeachment.

November 5, 1973

President Nixon continues to be in the most serious crisis of his political

life. I would like to see him reconsider and appear before a joint meeting of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees and publicly give a full and complete explanation of the Watergate break in and cover up and the matters concerning his homes and finances. Before insisting upon his resignation and impeachment, I would like to urge him to make a frank and honest statement. If he refuses to take this action and can no longer govern, he must resign and if he refuses, then impeachment must take place.

I will not participate in the destruction of the Executive Branch of our Government and under no circumstances should we join with those who want to destroy the Office of President. This is the greatest country in the world and it will continue to be long after Mr. Nixon's term expires and long after all of us have passed on.

President Nixon has lost his credibility and the trust of the people. If he should resign in a fit of anger, the question then is what would happen to this nation down the road. With Jerry Ford as Vice President and then moving up to the President, certainly we would not have a leader as far as this country is concerned and especially from the standpoint of the countries around the world.

At this time, I believe the odds are very much against impeachment and there is only a 50-50 chance that he will resign. It might be possible at this time to vote an Impeachment Resolution in the House but I am positive that two-thirds of the present Senators would not vote for impeachment. If he was indicted by the House and tried by the Senate and was found not guilty, then our troubles with the President would more than double.

The President continues to maintain that the mandate that he received last November of 62% of the vote means that he will continue in office and carry out this mandate.

If the election were held again today for the Office of President, with the same candidates, I still do not believe that the majority of the people in the 50 states would cast their vote for George McGovern.

Martha Mitchell continues to make statements from New York City and her latest is that Nixon must resign and that she was the first one in this country to demand that he resign many months ago. She and her husband, the former Attorney General are separated and the chances are they will never live together again. She said back in the beginning

that they would make a scapegoat out of her husband and apparently he is one of the many scapegoats that will result from the Nixon Administration's maneuvers.

Everyone that I talk to in the House both Democrats and Republicans are in agreement that President Nixon must appear before a proper forum and lay his cards on the table. The American people are opposed to a series of crises and have reached the point where they dislike turning on their television sets or reading the newspapers. This cannot continue and something has to give.

With all of our trouble with the Nixon Administration, we have been unable to solve the many domestic problems confronting our people. Problems in Health, Education and Welfare are serious and must be attended to.

The New York Times, Detroit Free Press and Time Magazine are demanding that the President resign. Time Magazine, in an editorial in this week's issue, calls for the resignation of the President. In the 50-year history of Time Magazine, this is the first time that an editorial has ever appeared in the Magazine.

A trio of rookie astronauts will rocket from earth on Saturday of this

week on man's third and final visit to the Skylab space station. This journey is intended to last a record 85 days and will include an unprecedented look at the Christmas Comet, Kohoutek. It will be America's last manned space flight until a joint United States-Russian mission scheduled in mid 1975. Skylab 3 astronauts, Gerald P. Carr, William R. Pogue and Edward G. Gibson are to ride a Saturn IB rocket away from Cape Canaveral at 11:40 A.M. to start the marathon flight. They will link up 8 hours later with the station, orbiting 270 miles high. If there are no problems, the spacemen will remain aboard nearly a month longer than the current space endurance mark of 59½ days held by the Skylab 2 crew. The men of Skylab 1 were up for 28 days.

The Denver Post, which also backed President Nixon in 1972 said editorially that the President must resign in order to restore confidence in the Nation and to those allies overseas. The situation, according to this newspaper, has now degenerated to where the trust of the people and the President's integrity is shattered.

Julie Nixon Eisenhower continues to meet the press and this weekend was interviewed at the White House. Since the Watergate, the President's youngest daughter has been his most outstanding

defender, insisting that her father has carried on his duties with dignity, with honor and with nothing to hide. The 25-year old Mrs. Eisenhower vehemently denied allegations against her father. She says he will not resign and he has done nothing to warrant impeachment. His health is excellent and there is nothing irregular about the family's finances according to Julie Nixon Eisenhower.

I am reminded of President Eisenhower's demand that Nixon face the people and give an explanation of his money matters so that he can stay on the ticket with Eisenhower.

Although a tremendous amount of attention is being paid to the two Watergate tapes, the White House says are now non-existent, the prosecution will continue without the tapes even though it makes it a little more difficult.

Israel's Prime Minister, Golda Meir, and Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi cancelled their scheduled departure from Washington on Saturday and remained over to continue their conference with Secretary of State Kissinger. The U.S. through Kissinger, has now assumed the role of primary go-between in trying to bring about a peaceful settlement of the war in the Middle East.



Representative Peter W. Rodino of New Jersey, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee is really carrying a heavy load these days. Rodino is out front and must make every effort to solve this most important question concerning confirmation of Ford and impeachment of Nixon.

November 6, 1973

This is election day throughout the United States. In the State of Virginia, the voters will go to the polls to decide a bitter and apparently a close gubernatorial contest between Republican Mills E. Godwin and Independent, Henry E. Howell that could decide the state political alignments for years to come.

Since the days of Carter Glass, the State of Virginia has been more or less quasi. For instance, in the election today, Mills Godwin, a former Democratic Governor, is running for Governor on the Republican ticket and Henry Howell, an ultra liberal Democrat is running on the Independent ticket. Both former Democrats and both afraid to run on the Democratic ticket in Virginia. The leadership in Virginia has endorsed candidates on the Republican ticket for President for years now. In some instances, the leadership has simply gone fishing when it was obvious that a Democrat like Kennedy or Johnson would win for President.

This state has produced very few outstanding House members or Senators since the days of Carter Glass. Old Senator Byrd was merely a chip off of the old Carter Glass mold. His son, an Independent, Harry Byrd, Jr., is now serving as one of Virginia's two Senators and he is considered generally a very weak Senator. Bill Scott who served in the House with us for several years is the other United States Senator and he is a Republican. He has attempted to do a right good job, but, of course, is not in the category with a number of outstanding men in the Senate. If Henry Howell succeeds in winning this election, it will be right difficult for all of the House members and the two Senators because all of them, regardless of party, endorsed Mills Godwin.

The States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia have amazed me all down through the years. With a great many outstanding men and women, these three states have sent to the House only fair members with one or two exceptions. Politics is really the damndest, as they say in Kentucky, in these three states. North Carolina today has more Republican House Members than in its entire history and the same applies to South Carolina.

There are only a few contests for Governor on the ballots today and very few of the races will indicate substan-

tially how the people feel about Watergate and the Federal Government generally speaking.

President Nixon's attorney may, today, try to persuade U.S. District Court Judge, John J. Sirica, to make public the substance of the seven White House Watergate tapes rather than just passing them on to the Grand Jury. This tactic, of course, is being used by the President to avoid meeting head on the demand of his fellow Republicans for complete disclosure of his role in the Watergate case. Again, the President is guilty of subterfuge and why he does not request a hearing before the House and Senate Judiciary Committee and publicly make an honest and frank explanation of Watergate, purchase of his homes and his financial situation generally, I do not know.

It is right difficult for me to say today that he must not resign or that he should not be impeached because he continues to evade and side step the issues that have brought about a complete shattering of his integrity insofar as this country is concerned and the same must apply to the leaders abroad.

Gerry Ford, in his testimony before the Senate Committee which is considering his confirmation, has emphatically stated

several times this week that the President should produce whatever documents are needed to help clear up responsibility for the Watergate scandal.

The Egyptian Government sees Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's visit there today as the last chance to avoid new and even bloodier fighting with Israel. The Egyptians, for some reason or other, seem to be confident of a stronger and more direct Arab backing if the Middle East war does erupt again and feel that they have improved their military position since the October 25 cease fire. Kissinger will perform a miracle if he resolves the Middle East war at this time.

Prime Minister Golda Meir returned to Israel yesterday after very intensive discussions in Washington with the President and with Kissinger and upon her return frankly stated there were still differences before the United States and Israel.

Israel now believes that our country and the Soviet Union has agreed upon a plan which brought about the cease fire and will now force a peaceful settlement of this war.

November 7, 1973

If I was a Member of the United States Senate and picked up my morning

paper and read an article that stated that I had been selected as the least bright in the United States Senate I would, of course, be in a dither. My old friend, Senator William Scott of Virginia, who served in the House with us for several years, was placed in this category by the Legislative Assistants in answering a survey conducted by Ralph Nader's Capitol News Service. Seventy-five of the 100 Senate Legislative Assistants participated in the survey. According to the views of these Legislative Assistants, the brightest Senator is Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York. A right astute gentleman, but a man who made very little impression when he served in the House with us because he was always talking and talking about every subject under the sun. An expert in a conglomeration of matters. Senator Henry Jackson, Democrat of Washington, was selected as the most effective Senator and Javits and Senator Warren Magnuson, Democrat of Washington tied for second place. Senator Robert Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia was named hardest working Senator and seven others, whose names so far have not been released, were tied for least hard working. The Senator with the most integrity in the view of the Assistants, was Philip Hart, Democrat of Michigan while the Senator with the least integrity was Senator Vance Hartke, Democrat of Indiana.

I do not know the Legislative Assistants who participated in this survey, but I can say for all of these nice people that they certainly overlooked a number of outstanding men in the United States Senate. When you speak of integrity, ability and effectiveness, certainly men like Stuart Symington of Missouri, Milton R. Young of North Dakota, Lee Metcalf of Montana, Mondale of Minnesota, Muskie of Maine, Pastore of Rhode Island, Percy of Illinois, Ribicoff of Connecticut, Fulbright of Arkansas, Goldwater of Arizona, Griffin of Michigan, Humphrey of Minnesota, Aiken of Vermont and Buckley of New York should have been high on any list. In fact, the five outstanding men in the United States Senate apparently did not succeed in being named first in any category under this survey. The pages who work in the Senate and especially those that have been there for at least two years could have done a much better job at selecting the outstanding and the weakest Senators.

The Special Senate Watergate Committee has directed its staff to explore President Nixon's willingness to discuss the Watergate scandal directly with the Committee. I do hope that the President accepts and makes a move to lay his cards squarely on the table.

White House aides testified yesterday in Judge Sirica's court that President Nixon's personal secretary Rose Mary Woods has had eight of the President's secret Watergate tape recordings for more than a month, evidently making transcripts of them. Another six tapes were turned over to her this past Monday and Judge Sirica said that Miss Woods would be called to testify as a witness at hearings in his court in an effort to determine what happened to two of the recordings that he had ordered the President to surrender. The White House gave no indication of whether it would oppose the call for Miss Woods' testimony. All other witnesses from the White House have appeared and testified voluntarily so far concerning the tapes.

According to this morning's papers, former Governor, Mills E. Godwin has won his race for Governor. This was a close one with Godwin receiving 522,858 votes or 50.7% of the vote and Howell receiving 508,205 or 49.2% of the vote. So far, Howell has not conceded.

The Israeli army announced yesterday that 1,854 soldiers were killed in last month's Middle East war. The figure was much higher than the public had feared and the equivalent casualty figure for our country if we had been

engaged for this period of time in the war, would have amounted to 130,000. In other words, based on population with 3,000,000 people in Israel, 0.06% of the population was lost in the month's engagement. In making the announcement, the State radio followed the announcement of the toll with David's lament over the deaths of Saul and Jonathan in the hands of the Phillistines--The beauty of Israel is slain upon Thy high places, how are the mighty fallen.

The army announcement said that 1800 were wounded and still hospitalized and that many, many more were slightly wounded. Israel has said that 449 of its soldiers are missing on the Egyptian and Syrian fronts and it is assumed that some of them may be dead.

The House Ways and Means Committee voted another Social Security raise yesterday. A 10% increase was voted for the nation's 29 million Social Security recipients with the increase to become effective next July. To help defray the cost, the social security wage base would be increased to \$13,200 in January. The wage base which is \$10,800 this year is already scheduled to go up to \$12,600 next year. Raising the wage base from \$10,800 to \$13,200 is equivalent to 22% Social Security tax increase for people making \$13,200 a year or more.



- 1130 -  
November 8, 1973

I presided yesterday during general debate on the Debt Ceiling Resolution. Under the provisions of this resolution, the permanent debt ceiling is \$400 billion. The bill provided for a temporary additional amount of \$78 billion. An amendment was adopted which reduced the temporary amount to \$75 billion. The bill passed then with the amount of \$475 billion. During the debate on this bill, the House was advised that the interest on the national debt for the fiscal year 1975 will be \$29 billion. Ten years ago, the interest on the national debt amounted to \$10 billion. When we are forced to go out on to the money market to borrow billions of dollars to take care of the debts of this country, then the money market goes through a sudden change and too many trips to the trough, and the inflationary spiral continues on.

The bill limiting the President's power to wage undeclared war, which passed the House and the Senate and then was vetoed by the President, was up in the House just ahead of the Debt Ceiling Bill yesterday. The House overrode the President's veto 284 to 135 which is 4 more than the number required and the Senate immediately thereafter overrode 75 to 18, which is 13 votes

more than the number needed. This was the first time in nine tries this year that Congress had mustered the two-thirds vote required to override a veto. The President's standing in the country at this time and all of the matters that have been aired by the press, television and radio certainly played a part in the action of the House yesterday. Republican after Republican left the President and someone made the remark that it was simply a matter of seeing the light or feeling the heat.

President Nixon, last night in a television address which was advertised as an energy crisis message blamed the Congress for not enacting bill after bill that he had sent to the House which he said would have placed us in a better position during this energy crisis. The leaders on both sides in the Congress contested his statement immediately after his address since we have enacted legislation and more stringent than the President ordered. The President proposed a conservation plan that would give him sweeping authority to ration gasoline and fuel oil, reduce automobile speed limits throughout the 50 states to 50 m.p.h., exempt industries from environmental control and impose taxes on excessive use of energy. Just before concluding his talk, President Nixon then changed the subject and said that

he has no intention of resigning and would never walk away from his job as long as he is physically able to carry on. This statement was an unscheduled and an unexpected conclusion to his message. The President said that this year had not been an easy one for him and that his integrity was under challenge and there were demands for his resignation because of the deplorable Watergate matter and related matters. He said he would not quit and that in the months ahead he would demonstrate to the country that he is worthy of its trust. Further, he said in the months ahead he would do everything that he could to remove any doubts as to the integrity of the man who occupied the highest office in the land and he was confident that the American people would agree that all doubts had been removed at the proper time.

He was so positive that he would not resign and the expression on his face was of such a nature that it may be that we will still receive more letters that he now be impeached since he will not resign. The President looked awful and notwithstanding the fact that he has his hair dyed and is made up considerably before a television appearance, he still looked completely worn out, worried and right old for a man of his age.

The House Ways and Means Committee yesterday changed its mind and turned its back on the White House and voted to raise social security benefits 7% next April with another 4% increase in July.

November 9, 1973

Egypt and Israel have agreed on a plan to implement their shaky cease fire; stabilize the battle front and begin negotiations for an over all peace settlement. I hope that we succeed with a settlement of the Middle East problem.

Rose Mary Woods, who has served with President Nixon as his secretary ever since he was elected a Member of the House and who now serves as his personal secretary, testified in Federal Court yesterday at the Watergate hearings that some of his secret Watergate tapes were of such bad quality that she doubted exact transcripts could ever be made. She said that maybe a technician could do the job, but she could not get every word from the tapes, but was able to come up with the gist of the disputed talks.

Along comes the Pentagon and says that it is considering asking Congress for a \$3 or \$4 billion increase in the defense budget this year to remedy what

it believes are potential deficiencies in military preparedness brought out by the Middle East war. The largest single item in the supplemental budget request will involve a potentially significant increase in the purchase of jet transports able to expand military airlift capacity. The defense budget now before the Committee that I serve on totals \$81 billion and this, to me, seems to be enough money for the fiscal year of 1974.

Here in Washington, about one-third of the lights in the buildings and especially in the hallways are being turned off to conserve energy. The thermostats will be cut back to about 69 degrees and highway speeds are being lowered. The President ordered that the White House thermostats be set at 68 degrees and then instructed the handymen to turn off the White House flood lights at 10:00 P.M. instead of letting them burn all night.

President Nixon's recent proposals to increase the supply of fuels comes a little late to make much impact in time for the coming winter.

Yesterday, we passed a bill in the House that consolidates six major bankrupt northeastern railroads into one profitable corporation with up to \$1.4 billion in federal aide. By a vote of

306 to 82, the House turned aside warnings from the Nixon Administration and a number of Republican Congressmen that taxpayers are being called upon to support an excessively costly scheme. The measure now goes to the Senate where there is substantial support and then the bill will be sent to the President. The situation confronting the railroads in this country is serious and unless there is federal aid at this time, they may have to be nationalized and completely taken over by the Government.

The AFL-CIO has launched a nationwide campaign calling for the impeachment of President Nixon. In a 19-item Bill of Particulars, the federation charged, among other things that the President has used the Office of the Presidency for personal enrichment. He has consistently lied to the American people. He instituted, in the name of national security, a plan which violated civil liberties through domestic surveillance, espionage, wiretapping, burglary, eavesdropping, opening of mail and military spying on civilians. He created a special and personal secret police, answerable only to the White House to operate totally outside the law. Officials of his campaign committee and his personal attorney extorted illegal campaign contributions from corporations which were dependent on

maintaining the good will of the Government. He participated in the Watergate cover up. These are the main charges contained in the 19-item Bill of Particulars and over 500,000 copies have been mailed to the Members of Congress and to people across the country.

In a speech yesterday, Secretary of Commerce, Frederick B. Dent charged that a vindictive and irresponsible cult is seeking to force the resignation of President Nixon. Dent said that if the move is successful, it would set a precedent that a well orchestrated attack on any President could drive him from office. Dent, in his speech in Montgomery, Alabama, made the strongest defense of Mr. Nixon that has come from any high Government figure in recent weeks. Dent is a former South Carolina textile executive. In concluding his speech, he said it would be better to have a temporary unpopular Chief Executive than to set a precedent that would serve as a standing threat to future Presidents that they could be removed from office in mid term.

This speech may not be sufficient because the drive is really underway now for the Congress to bring out an impeachment resolution.

November 10, 1973

Six of the seven original Watergate conspirators yesterday received sentences ranging up to eight years in jail, but all will be eligible for release in considerably less time. Three may be paroled within a month. Chief U. S. Judge John J. Sirica set maximum sentences ranging from four years to eight years and \$10,000 in fines. E. Howard Hunt, Jr., a former Central Intelligence Agency agent and White House aide, received the stiffest sentence of from thirty months to eight years in jail and a fine of \$10,000. Hunt already has served about 7½ months, and therefore will be eligible for parole in about two years. Hunt's sentence was considerably less than the sentence Sirica gave on March 23rd to the seventh original defendant, E. Gordon Liddy, who was convicted on the same six counts to which Hunt pleaded guilty. Liddy is serving a term of from 80 months to 20 years in jail and was fined \$40,000. Lesser sentences were meted out to James W. McCord, Jr., another former CIA agent, Bernard L. Barker, the leader of a group of four Miami, Florida, defendants who actually performed the break-in and was given a sentence of from 18 months to 6 years in prison, Sturgis, Gonzalez and Martinez all were sentenced to jail. The Judge gave the lowest minimum sentences possible to the three last named



defendants since he believed that such sentences were justified under the circumstances of the case with these men all being at the bottom of the totem pole as to the overall conspiracy and break-in.

Thermostats are going down and lights are going off here in our Nation's Capital. There may be some cold people but at least the stores will be able to sell more thin sweaters and maybe heavier underclothing.

A proposal is now under consideration for the possibility of the inauguration of a four day government work week to meet the national emergency crisis. If the crisis continues to be as serious as it is at the present time, then a four day Federal work week would be a distinct possibility.

I receive all kinds of mail, and in this morning's mail I received a notice from a group in Los Angeles, California, designated as "Citizens to Impeach Richard Nixon." The letter went on to state that through inadvertence an ad appeared in the Los Angeles Times and in other newspapers that was not clear and the coupon which was a part of the ad demanding impeachment of the President should have been returned to the "Citizens to Impeach Richard Nixon" so that

the total could be compiled and those who desired to make contributions as requested in the ad to pay for the expenses of the organization were inadvertently being sent to Members of Congress directly instead of back to the organization. The notice stated that the coupons should be returned to them with the contributions, if any were included, to the organization by Members of Congress and then the coupons would be sent back to the Members. This was really a serious mistake for an organization that probably was set up by some sharpshooter who, of course, would take care of himself with a handsome salary.

Former Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson said yesterday that despite a confrontation with President Nixon over the firing of Watergate special prosecutor Archibald Cox he believes Mr. Nixon has been truthful in denying complicity in the planning and cover-up of the Watergate affair. Nevertheless Richardson said the President should probably answer questions under oath before a responsible and informed group to restore the Nation's confidence in the White House. Richardson resigned on October 20th rather than carry out Mr. Nixon's order to fire Cox.

I have believed for several weeks

now that the only way the President can avoid further trouble, and especially impeachment, would be for him to appear before a joint meeting of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees and under oath make a full and complete statement as to the break-in at the Watergate and the cover-up, and answer all matters concerning his homes and finances.

November 12, 1973

We continue to have historic firsts in the House and from time to time, from the White House. The request of Congresswoman Yvonne Brathwaite Burke received unusual attention on the floor when it was made. The 41-year old Democratic first termer was going home to California last week to have her first baby. Veterans on Capitol Hill could recall no previous instance of a maternity leave for a Member of Congress.

Representative Wilbur D. Mills, for many years was considered one of the outstanding Members of the House. Some of his dealings have changed his position with a great many of us in the House and notwithstanding the fact that he is a man with great ability, from time to time down through the years, he has had problems concerning money matters. For several months now, he

has been in and out of hospitals attempting to correct a back ailment. This past week, Henry Petersen, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the criminal division of the Justice Department notified Mills that an illegal \$15,000 campaign contribution was received by him from the Gulf Oil Corporation, which Mills says was used in the New Hampshire presidential primary. When Mr. Rayburn was alive, he always named Wilbur Mills as one of the ten outstanding Members of the Congress and always considered him one of the five Members who really knew how to preside during general debate on any bill.

President Nixon has told Republican Congressional Leaders that he realizes that his credibility has been severely damaged by the Watergate scandal but he has assured them that he will be able to refute every charge made against him. Several of the lawmakers who attended a two-hour meeting with the President late Friday afternoon said Nixon indicated he planned to make public some information from the controversial tape recordings of his White House conversations although probably not very soon. He said it was a matter now of complying with the orders of the court and not being in contempt of court by releasing information which must go directly to the Federal Court.

Egypt and Israel formally signed a joint agreement yesterday designed to carry out the cease fire between their armies and to open the way for the most serious peace effort in the Middle East in the past 24 years. Time will tell as to whether or not this is possible.

November 13, 1973

President Nixon announced yesterday that he cannot find another recording that he was supposed to have produced. The recording in question was one Mr. Nixon said he thought he made on a dictabelt machine following a controversial meeting last April 15 with former White House Counsel, John W. Dean, III. The President now says that he has discovered that his personal diary file for the date in question contained only personal notes of his talk with Dean and not a dictation belt. This is one of the original nine tapes that the President said he could not submit and, of course, is the most controversial one of all. The conversation that took place between Nixon and Dean on April 15 would decide once and for all as to which of these men is telling the truth.

The meetings now being held at the White House with the Republican Members in the House and the Senate

and the President's statements which we hear about almost daily indicates now that the President is ready to cooperate with the Watergate charges. After months of accusing others of wallowing in Watergate while he was attending to what he defined by contrast as the public's business, the President has finally acknowledged that Watergate is the public's business.

The House approved legislation yesterday clearing the way for immediate construction of a 789-mile oil pipeline across Alaska. The pipeline, to be built by a consortium of seven oil companies, at a cost now estimated at \$4.5 billion will carry oil from Alaska's rich north slope fields at Prudhoe Bay nearly 800 miles to the southern port of Valdez. From there, the oil will be shipped by tanker to the West Coast. Final action on the Conference Report was by roll call vote of 361-14 after the House rejected on a vote of 313-162 a move to return the compromise bill back to conference to delete three Senate sections adopted with some modifications by the conferees.

The Maryland Bar Association asked the Court of Appeals of Maryland yesterday to take disciplinary action against former Vice President, Spiro T. Agnew, alleging that he is guilty of professional misconduct with crimes

involving moral turpitude and conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice. I presume that the Court will now direct disbarment of Agnew.

Several months before Agnew resigned a number of Republican House Members held meetings and had banners printed with statements calling upon Agnew to stand his ground and resist all of the allegations concerning his integrity, morals and ability to continue as Vice President. Suddenly, an article appeared in the Washington papers stating that Mel Laird, who at that time had resigned as Secretary of Defense and was looking around trying to decide what he would do in the future, met with a number of the House Members on the Republican side and advised them not to go too far out on the limb for Agnew. This was a right startling story and at that time the great majority of the people in this country believed that the Agnew stories were simply not true. It turned out, of course, that Agnew had to resign and make a deal because impeachment would have followed and a penitentiary sentence probably. Last night, according to my information, Mel Laird met with a number of the House Members on the Republican side and told them to be careful about their statements and not to go too far out on the limb as far as President Nixon is concerned. This startled

a number of those who met with him because it later turned out that he had information that they were not privy to. Laird, shortly thereafter agreed to go into the White House with President Nixon as one of his advisors and he now occupies this assignment. Apparently Mel Laird now believes that future events may bring about a resignation or force impeachment proceedings. My informant is one of my good Republican friends in the House and he is now willing to accept Laird's advice since he was so accurate insofar as Agnew is concerned.

November 14, 1973

President Nixon is now in the process of meeting with all of the House and Senate Republicans. Yesterday, he was grilled by 15 Republican Senators on the inflamed Watergate affair. Instead of conducting a monologue where he does all of the talking, the Senators made suggestions and asked a number of right hard questions. Yesterday's session lasted about two hours and fifteen minutes and Senator Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts, who called for President Nixon's resignation last week suggested to the President yesterday at the meeting that he should resign. This was almost like a bombshell and the President said that he understood that Senator Brooke made the request sincerely and was not malicious about it, but that he would



not resign and he would not voluntarily submit to impeachment. A number of Senators suggested that the President submit to impeachment and in this way clear up completely all of the questions concerning his Administration and concerning his personal finances and participation in the Watergate affair. The President said that he would make a frank and firm statement concerning Watergate and following the meeting, some of the White House officials hinted that President Nixon was moving toward a face to face meeting with the Senate Watergate Committee, but would make no final decision until U.S. District Court Judge, John J. Sirica has ruled on pending legal questions. Alexander M. Haig, Jr., the White House Chief of Staff said that they were moving slowly because the matter was in court.

We passed the Conference Report on the Alaska Pipeline Bill and this bill is now on the President's desk. In addition, we approved the Conference Report on the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973, 348-46. This bill is now on the way to the President. These two bills will be of great assistance to our people in the energy crisis which is now confronting this country.

We have the Social Security increase legislation on the floor today. This will be a two-step increase total-

ing 11%. 7% of the total will take effect in April of next year and the balance in July.

The latest story now pertains to our first President and our present President. I heard today that our first President would not tell a lie, and our present President will not tell the truth.

November 15, 1973

President Nixon yesterday rejected proposals that he meet with the Senate Watergate Investigating Committee, but promised to begin immediately a series of public speeches in a number of states throughout the country. The President apparently informed some of the Republican Representatives and Senators at one of the meetings that he is holding in the White House this week that the people in this country are going to see some real action out of the White House in the next two weeks that will help stem the tide and turn public opinion. Some of the Republican Senators and House Members demanded at the meetings that he go before the Watergate Investigating Committee, or another committee, and make a full and frank statement concerning Watergate, the purchase of his homes and all of the other charges that have been publicized recently. The President informed a group of

Republicans yesterday that it would be inappropriate for him to submit to cross examination by the Watergate Committee and its staff. He did indicate that he would meet privately with Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., Chairman of the Watergate Investigating Committee, and Senator Howard H. Baker, the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee.

I presume that Nixon will start down through Tennessee, Georgia, and a number of other safe spots and castigate the Congress and attempt to turn the tide by denying in a very crafty way certain of the charges, and in his denials simply charge by inuendo that the Democrats are mad at him because he won in his race for reelection.

Yesterday, executives of the Ashland Oil Company and the Gulf Oil Corporation appeared before the Watergate Investigating Committee, and said that donations of at least \$100,000 were demanded by the fund-raisers for President Nixon with Maurice H. Stans, chief fund raiser, setting the figure at \$100,000. In both instances, as far as these two companies were concerned, foreign subsidiaries of the parent corporation were used in an effort to make sure that the cash contributions made to the Nixon reelection

committee were not detected.

Acting Attorney General Robert H. Bork, acted illegally when he fired Watergate Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox. According to an opinion handed down yesterday by U. S. District Court Judge Gerhard A. Gesell, the judge ruled that Bork's dismissal of Cox on October 20th was in clear violation of an existing Justice Department regulation having the force of law and was therefore illegal. Gesell refused to order reinstatement noting that Cox himself has refused to make a personal fight for the job.

Kissinger continues to travel around the world. The United States and China agreed yesterday to expand their liaison office operations in Washington and Peking and pursue a course that will carry them closer to full diplomatic relations. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, who is now in Peking, is meeting with Communist Party Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese leaders.

Egypt and Israel are holding meetings in a tent on the Suez-Cairo Road. They are attempting to work out agreements for the exchange of prisoners.

A royal wedding took place yesterday

in London, England. Queen Elizabeth's only daughter became Her Royal Highness the Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips. Yesterday in London's Westminster Abbey the princess, 23 years of age, exchanged wedding vows with a captain of the Queen's Dragoon Guards, Mark Phillips, aged 25. The wedding was televised and the dress uniforms, horse drawn carriages and everything else was beautiful.

The English newspapers are not unanimous that this was a proper marriage. The leading newspapers say that this is another nail in the coffin which will destroy the British Monarchy. Princess Margaret almost married one of the custodians of the Royal stables and instead married a photographer. The pictures in the newspapers today of the Royal family and the wedding scenes are simply beautiful and both the Princess and Mark Phillips appear to be extremely happy.

The energy crisis is right with us now with gasoline rationing to take place before too long. We have passed another Energy bill and have placed the President in a position where he can operate. For several years now the Congress has called upon this Administration to take some action which would eliminate as much as possible the crisis with which we are certain

to be confronted during the next few years. In fact, rationing may continue for years. The President in his travels throughout the country will probably try to hang this crisis around the necks of the Members of Congress, but the record speaks for itself. Maneuvers for election and with tremendous big campaign contributions being demanded and collected from oil companies, coal companies, pipeline companies, and others, placed the President in a position where he did not operate and would not operate. The day of reckoning is with us and a great many people will suffer before this crisis is solved.

November 16, 1973

With all of our troubles concerning the Watergate, impeachment of the President and the energy crisis, it is good for a change to read an article stating that the Skylab 3 astronauts are due to be launched at 9:01 A.M. today on their 85-day space mission which will be the longest one up to this time.

Another piece of information which is on the good side concerns the nation's balance of payments which show a \$2.1 billion surplus between July and September. The surplus for the third quarter of the year was the second in a row. During 1971, our country ran a balance of payments deficit of nearly \$30 billion.

That deficit was reduced to \$10 billion last year and this year soared to a \$10 billion deficit in the first three months, mainly as the result of heavy speculation pressures against the dollar on foreign money markets. The surplus that we are now showing is exceedingly good and I hope that it continues. Cutting back in foreign aid, military installation costs and in a great many other programs concerning our exports and imports will certainly assist us in maintaining a surplus balance.

President Nixon has started out to meet the people again. Yesterday he told a cheering audience of realtors here in Washington that he had not violated his trust and is proud of his many accomplishments at home and abroad this year. He said that he was not going to walk away from the mandate issued by the people in the November election last year.

Again, the President in concluding his meetings with the Republican Congressmen, convinced a great many of them that he is determined to answer publicly the many allegations of scandal against his Administration. The Congressmen attending the breakfast meeting in the White House stood up and applauded and especially when the President, in a very emotional manner again said that he was not going to walk away from his job.

There are a number of us in the House today who believe sincerely that this matter of impeachment must be brought to a head. Either bring out an impeachment resolution and vote it up or down or pass upon a resolution from the Committee on Judiciary in the House that states that there are no sufficient grounds under the Constitution for impeachment. Dragging this matter out for months and months will be detrimental to our country and I am ready to vote today.

Another controversy has arisen out of the White House and this pertains to Nixon's remarks concerning former Attorney General, Elliot Richardson. A statement was issued yesterday that the President did not use the word lie when he said that Richardson was wrong about what transpired at the time Cox was fired. Nixon now says that Richardson was ready to fire Cox and even made the suggestion, but Richardson emphatically denies this and says that he told the President in his one and only meeting where this matter was discussed that he could not, under the commitment he had made to the Senate Committee, be in good faith and fire Mr. Cox therefore he would resign the Office of Attorney General. Here again we have a credibility gap and most of us in the Congress believe that Mr. Richardson is telling the truth.



President Nixon has been accused on many occasions of reversing himself and raising dairy price supports from \$4.66 a hundred weight to \$4.93 on March 26, 1971 in return for pledges of political contributions from dairy industry organizations which subsequently gave \$427,500 to his campaign. The President now says that Democrats on Capitol Hill led by Representatives Wilbur Mills, Carl Albert, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield and others are the ones who exerted the most pressure for the dairy price boost. One hundred twenty-one members of the House in March of 1971 introduced legislation requiring a dairy boost to at least \$4.93. Of the one hundred twenty-one there were one hundred one Democrats and the balance Republicans. Of the 28 Senators who introduced legislation, only one of the 28 was Republican and this was Marlow W. Cook of Kentucky. The 27 Democrats in the Senate included men like Birch Bayh, Indiana; Alan Cranston, California; John Tunney, California; James Eastland, Mississippi; J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas; Philip Hart, Michigan; Ernest F. Hollings, South Carolina; George McGovern, South Dakota; Walter Mondale, Minnesota; William Proxmire, Wisconsin and Stuart Symington, Missouri.

November 27, 1973

I never thought that I would live to see the day that the President of the

United States would go on television, radio and the media generally and state to the American people that he was not a crook. During the Thanksgiving recess period, President Nixon appeared before the Editorial Writers Association in Florida and answered a number of right direct questions. Some of his answers were right evasive and in closing said that of course he had made mistakes but that in all of his years of public life, he had never profited from public service. He said that he had earned every cent that he had and that he had never obstructed justice. He ended by saying "I'm not a crook, I've earned everything I've got". The President was asked about reports that he had paid only \$792 in Federal Income Taxes in 1970 and \$878 in 1971 when his Presidential salary is \$200,000 a year. The President said that he paid \$79,000 in income taxes in 1969 but that in the next two years he paid only nominal amounts. He always blames someone else and brings in a former Democratic President when he can. In answering the matter concerning income taxes, he said that Lyndon Johnson came to him shortly after he became President and told him that he had given his Presidential papers, or at least most of them to the Government. Johnson informed him that under the law, which applied up to 1969, a President's or Vice President's papers which were given to the Government were a deduction and

should be taken as a deduction from the tax. Nixon said that he thought a moment and said alright, I'll turn them over to the tax people and later they were appraised at \$500,000. He said this was similar to deductions for cattle ranches or interest in other matters that the editors knew about. Always evasive and ducking.

The President outlined a number of restrictions that will take effect immediately in the energy crisis. In a televised speech Sunday night, the President said that all service stations beginning at 9:00 P.M. Sundays and extending to 12:01 A.M. Mondays would be closed. Further, a nationwide 50 m.p.h. speed limit for automobiles and 55 m.p.h. for inter city busses and trucks would be imposed. In addition, a ban on promotional display and ornamental lighting for all businesses with the only exception being those needed for identification. There would further be a ban on residential ornamental lighting including outdoor Christmas lights. He further ordered refineries to shift into full scale production of home heating oil, away from gasoline and other petroleum products. Orders would be entered, he said, preventing power plants and industries from switching from coal to oil.

Before making this speech on the energy crisis, the President bitterly complained over the inaction on the part of Congress. Our Speaker, Carl

Albert, took him to task and said that his statements simply were not true and proved it by citing the Alaskan Pipeline legislation, the emergency fuel oil and the other bills that we have passed with some of them containing provisions that should be placed into effect a long time ago.

Automobile dealers are really in a quandary. Cadillac, Oldsmobile, New Yorker, Chrysler and other large cars are in trouble from the standpoint of sales. You might as well throw away the blue book because it no longer counts. The blue book sets forth the price of all automobiles and their value upon trade in or resale and dealers selling Cadillacs and other large cars simply say that the price will be reduced \$400 to \$500 below the blue book value and for several years now, small automobiles will be very much in order. A number of small automobiles are used that get from 20 to 30 miles per gallon and the large Fords, Cadillacs and other large automobiles get from 6 to 10 miles per gallon.

The Chiefs of the Arab states have held a number of meetings recently and Saudi Arabia and others are refusing to sell oil or additional amounts to those countries that have sided with Israel during this last outbreak. The situation

has become right serious and Japan for instance, in order to protect its contracts with the Arab nations for oil has indicated in the last few days that they will cut off diplomatic relations with Israel. Of course, this is a mild form of blackmail but is right effective.

Virginia and I spent the Thanksgiving recess period in Bowling Green. I travelled around some and on Thanksgiving, Virginia had a lovely dinner which we really enjoyed. Living in a nice home in a nice small city really has its advantages and from the standpoint of noise, there is no comparison when you compare Bowling Green and Washington, D.C. During the Thanksgiving recess, Virginia finished her shopping and started wrapping packages for our six little grandsons and our little granddaughter. Christmas seems to come much earlier each year.

Going back to the energy situation, we have become right accustomed here in Washington to Watergate and the statements that the President has made and later tried to correct. The President keeps insisting that he is going to change his ways and in his energy speech last Sunday night, said that he pledged to the American people that in the months ahead he would do everything that he could to see that any doubts as to the integrity of the man who occupies the highest office in this land would cease to exist. Judging from developments

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during the past two days, he really has a full time job. In his energy speech, Nixon said that beginning last April, he called upon Congress to enact energy legislation and again in June he called for action. Some of the President's proposals, of course, were simply hogwash and made to direct attention away from Watergate. Some of his proposals were simply too generous to his friends in the oil industry and the House and the Senate has had to be unusually careful with the President's recommendations. Contrary to what the President says, not a single one of his proposals has been delayed by Congressional languor or by wallowing in Watergate. What the President does not say in making his statements which contain half truths is that Congress has been pressing him on the most important of the energy requirements and this has gone on ever since he has been President. This pertains to research and development and so far up to the present crisis, he has not been willing to act. In his energy crisis message last June, the President said he was planning to add \$100 million to the 1974 budget to accelerate energy research. We accepted this statement and believed that he was telling the truth. We waited for the President to send up the formal proposal, but nothing happened. Finally, the Senate Appropriations Committee, on its own initiative,

entered a \$60 million item for research into one of the appropriation bills. Last August, when the Senate passed this bill, speeches were made on the floor of the Senate that the \$60 million was not adequate but at least might start the President so that adequate amounts could be appropriated and not frozen or vetoed. The \$60 million added to the bill was approved by the Committee that I serve on in the House and by the House; then, low and behold, the President impounded the \$60 million and not a nickel of the money was spent. As Carl Albert, the Speaker of the House, said, it is not true that Congress is responsible for delaying an aggressive energy program for the nation. Once again, Nixon has tried to shift the blame for his failures.

We hear more about the President's tapes. Watergate prosecutors charged yesterday that one of President Nixon's subpoenaed tapes was erased just at the start of a discussion on the Watergate scandal. The charge was revealed in Federal Court here yesterday in the midst of testimony by President Nixon's personal secretary, Rose Mary Woods. Miss Woods has been with President Nixon since the time he was elected a Member of the House of Representatives. Yesterday, in trying to explain why that portion of the tape pertaining to the President's conversation with Haldeman immediately after the break in at Watergate was erased, she said that in typing the contents of the subpoenaed tapes, she

caused the gap in the recording by accidentally pushing the wrong button when she was trying to transcribe it for Mr. Nixon last October 1. The testimony came as the White House turned over to the Court the reels of tapes and related documents subpoenaed last summer including the one with the 18½ minute blank that kept Miss Woods on the witness stand all day. Miss Woods insisted that she had no idea what the missing segment contained. She said she never listened to it since White House Chief of Staff, Alexander M. Haig, Jr., told her that it was not covered by the Watergate Grand Jury subpoena. It just so happens that this controversial tape involves a 79-minute meeting between Mr. Nixon and former White House Chief of Staff, H.R. Haldeman on June 20, 1972, just three days after discovery of the break in and bugging of Democratic National Headquarters here in Washington. Miss Woods said the last thing she heard on the recording was a chat between the President and Haldeman about a trip to the West. The tape then deteriorated into what White House lawyers described as a constant hum without any audible conversation for 18½ minutes.

Just to think that the President would be so bold as to believe that the American people would swallow this explanation is beyond comprehension and may be the straw that breaks the camel's back. Miss Woods probably did just what



the President told her to do and to save the man that she has worked for since he was a Congressman, may be why she decided to carry out his orders. I understand that Miss Woods is one of the most loyal, courteous, efficient secretaries that has ever occupied space in the White House and just to think that Nixon, in staying afloat, is taking down with him every one around who has served him well, been his friend and helped him all down through the years.

The Senate Select Watergate Committee originally scheduled to resume its examination of campaign financing today, instead is expected to postpone further hearings until late January. Developments now taking place in Federal Court and in the Watergate investigation generally, place all of us in Congress in a position of not knowing from one day to the next what the action will be and unless the President resigns or is impeached, this matter now will never be cleared up to the satisfaction of the American people.

Senator George Aiken of Vermont still contends that we should get off the President's back or impeach him. Senator George McGovern, who was overwhelmingly defeated by Nixon this last time, says that we ought to be willing to call a spade a spade and he simply refers back to the campaign days when he, in almost every one of his speeches,

said that the Nixon Administration was the most corrupt in the history of our country. The people, of course, did not believe him and what is now taking place confirms the fact that what has transpired in this Administration will make the Andrew Johnson and Warren Harding Administrations look good.

Greece's armed forces, yesterday, overthrew President George Papadopoulos and replaced him with Lt. Gen. Phaedon Gizikis, Commander of the first army. This was the second military coup in six years and comes eight days after an anti-government student uprising in which 13 persons were killed. Trouble continues in Greece and the former King and Queen are living abroad. They had to leave six years ago and notwithstanding our denial, we have played the wrong part in this play throughout the trouble in Greece. Sometimes I get so mad at what our State Department and our CIA do that I could almost pop. The striped-pants boys are full of mistakes and when they make them, none of them are small.

November 28, 1973

For the first time in the history of our country, Amendment Twenty-Five of the Constitution, which provides that Congress shall approve of nominations for the Office of Vice President

when there is a vacancy, has taken place. Yesterday, the nomination of Gerald R. Ford to be the 40th Vice President of the United States won Senate approval on a 92 to 3 roll call vote. We will vote in the House on this nomination sometime within the next two days. Ford will be confirmed by the House and then will take the office vacated by Spiro T. Agnew who resigned six weeks ago after being fined \$10,000 for tax evasion. The three Senators who voted against Ford are Gaylord Nelson, D-Wisconsin, William Hathaway, D-Maine, and Thomas Eagleton, D-Missouri. If I had been Senator Eagleton, I believe that I would have voted for the Ford nomination. Senator Eagleton withdrew as the democratic nominee elected at the Democratic National Convention and his place was then taken by Sargent Shriver who, of course, added nothing to the ticket but since he married one of the Kennedy girls, it was thought at the time that since we were in such serious trouble over the Eagleton matter, it might help to put him on the ticket.

The House and Senate Conferees approved a D.C. Home Rule Bill yesterday that would let Washington voters choose a mayor and a 13-member city council in partisan elections as early as November, 1974. The Conference Report will be adopted by the House and the Senate and then go along to

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the President for his signature. The next step would be a referendum election next May in which District voters would decide whether to approve a City charter embodying the new form of government. If the proposed charter is approved in the referendum primary elections for mayor and city council would be held in September with the general election in November. The first elected D.C. government in a Century would then take office in January 1975. The Federal enclave beginning at the Supreme Court building and extending to the John F. Kennedy Center for Performing Arts, together with all buildings and properties in between and the military reservations located at the edge of Washington would be a Federal enclave and under the complete control of Congress from the standpoint of police, fire, water and sewage facilities. A commissioner would be named by the President who would serve as Federal Commissioner of the enclave. I was against this proposal because we now have invested \$1 billion in real estate and equipment for the fire department alone and setting up a new police force which would be separate and apart from the Capitol police and the park police will entail millions of dollars. I believed at the time the bill was on the floor that we should maintain the mandate set forth in the Constitution

concerning the operation of our Nation's Capital and it was for this reason that I insisted that the budgetary procedure, reprogramming of funds and federal payment be under the complete control of the Congress. This was agreed to and the bill passed with these provisions in it. The Conferees made no changes in the bill along this line and to me, the bill is now constitutional and complies with the mandate of the Constitution.

This city is rapidly becoming a ghetto like most of the other large cities in our country and the Home Rule Bill complies with the Constitution and before there are any major changes now, three-fourths of the states should ratify a change in the Constitution before Congress acts to give up the budgetary procedure or the right to veto the action of the city council.

The tape with the missing portion has really caused quite a sensation in the Court of Judge John J. Sirica and in the press during the past three days. I still feel sorry for Miss Woods and was surprised that the President would place her in this position.

Another investigation is underway by the Committees in Congress concerning the Small Business Administration. It now appears that a great many large loans were made to close friends of the

President at the insistence of the White House and now a number of these loans are in arrears. The collateral was anything but sufficient and before this investigation is over, there may be indictments.

President Eisenhower was one of our World War II heroes and when the Republicans finally convinced him to run for President, he, of course, had no difficulty in either one of his two campaigns. During the war, a very attractive English lady was assigned as one of his aides and it was rumored throughout the war that Ike and this lady were very close friends. Within the last few days, it has been disclosed that General Eisenhower directed a letter to General Marshall during the war that he wanted to take off a few days and file a divorce suit against his wife, Mamie Eisenhower and then marry this aide. President Truman hit the ceiling and so did General Marshall. President Truman said before he died, according to press releases in the last few days, that he had the letter and the correspondence from Eisenhower pertaining to this request removed from the files in the Pentagon and brought to the White House where he himself destroyed same before he left the White House as President. All during the war, we heard reports that Mamie Eisenhower was an alcoholic and that Eisenhower would probably end up marrying this very attractive aide. One or two books

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have been written about this part of the General's life and Mamie Eisenhower, who is still alive, must be somewhat chagrined to again read stories which bring up a very unpleasant subject.

Following a decision by the Senate Select Watergate Committee yesterday to suspend hearings on campaign financing indefinitely, the Ranking Republican Member on the Committee, Senator Howard H. Baker, Jr., Republican of Tennessee, said it is possible the hearings may never resume. The Committee, acting on a recommendation from its staff voted 5 to 1 to suspend the hearings subject to a call from the Chairman, Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., D-North Carolina. The lone dissenting vote was cast by Senator Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., Republican of Connecticut who criticized the other members of the committee and the staff for failing to work hard enough during the past several months. Following the Committee meeting, Ervin and Baker informed reporters that the hearings were suspended to give the staff more time to conduct its investigation. The Committee still has two subjects of great interest to the public to take up. One subject is the \$427,500 in contributions by milk producers to the 1972 Nixon re-election campaign. The contributions coincided with an Administration decision to raise government

milk price supports. The second area concerns a \$100,000 cash contribution from billionaire recluse, Howard Hughes which was held for some three years by Charles G. "Bebe" Rebozo, President Nixon's close friend.

We will pass the defense appropriation bill on Friday of this week and this then leaves us only the foreign aid appropriation bill. We have 13 regular appropriation bills each year and so far, counting the supplemental budget request, the over all budget has been exceeded a little over \$4 billion. This is not good and will simply mean that another debt ceiling bill will have to pass before too long. The interest on our national debt will climb to \$29 billion next year and as I have said before, this is a tremendous amount.

Yesterday, the Federal Government issued new tough regulations that will force millions of home owners, businesses and offices that heat with oil to reduce their temperatures this winter by up to 10 degrees. In addition, 22 U.S. oil companies have been ordered to give the Pentagon priority over civilian customers for almost 20 million barrels of oil between now and the end of the year.

One result of the energy crisis is taking place now with the announcement from the United Airlines that it



is laying off 300 pilots and 650 cabin attendants because of the increasing shortage of aviation fuel. This airline, which is the nation's largest, said it will eliminate at least 100 more daily flights beginning January 7.

Jordan may refuse to participate in a Middle East peace conference if the Arab summit recognizes the Palestinian gorillas as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. King Hussein informed the Arab leaders yesterday that this action was entirely possible.

According to information that I have received during the past few days on the Hill, Winston Churchill, just before he died said that if World War III ever took place, it would begin in the Middle East over the question of territory and its agreement between Israel and the Arab countries. He was a very learned gentleman and one of the great men of this Century. I do hope that his prediction never takes place, but am inclined to agree at this time, that the situation in the Middle East could, unless controlled completely, bring about another war which would place us on one side and the Soviet Union on the other.

This question of the tapes from the White House is really something. First,

President Nixon was very silent about the fact that the White House had taped conversations for several years which could be used as vital evidence in a criminal investigation. After the existence of the tapes was disclosed by Alexander Butterfield, one of the White House aides, we had President Nixon's refusal to make them available to either a Senate Committee or to a U.S. District Court. After that, the President litigated the issue with both the Senate Committee and the Watergate Special Prosecutor in Federal Court. When he lost the case involving the Special Prosecutor in the U.S. District Court of Appeals, President Nixon declined to appeal the decision to the Supreme Court, attempting instead, to impose his own solution on the Courts and on the Special Prosecutor who had won the case against him. Next, the Special Prosecutor was fired and we had the resignation of the Attorney General. At this point, the White House decided that the tapes had better be turned over and a statement was issued that the President would comply with the Order of the Court but that only seven of the nine subpoenaed tapes would be produced because the other two had never been recorded. Next, we had the 18-minute deletion on one of the most important tapes and now the President's lawyers and his personal secretary, Rose Mary Woods, are down at

the Court House trying to explain how the taped record of 18-minutes of conversation got obliterated. As to why this portion of the tapes is missing, Miss Woods' testimony, according to the media has materially changed each day she has appeared on the witness stand. On November 8, Miss Woods testified about the difficulties of transcribing the June 20 tape for the President without ever mentioning that any of it was missing. However, on Monday of this week, Miss Woods said that yes, she believed she had inadvertently caused the erasure of the 18-minute missing segment by pushing the wrong button while distracted by a telephone call. Miss Woods, before completing her testimony yesterday, said that she was responsible for the few minutes of the erasure during the telephone call, but that she was less certain that she was responsible for anything more than a few minutes of the entire erasure.

This development certainly nullifies to a great extent, the President's statement which he is making daily that he has nothing to hide and that he is eager to bring out the truth about Watergate.

November 29, 1973

The Debt Ceiling Bill passed the House several weeks ago and when it was

before the Senate on final passage, an amendment was added which provided for federal financing of Presidential campaigns and Congressional campaigns. This type of an amendment, of course, is not germane in the House but after it is added by the Senate, makes it germane in the House and must be voted up or down. Yesterday, House Democratic Leaders threw their support behind public financing of Presidential campaigns. The question of financing Congressional campaigns was set aside for further study. The Rules Committee will take care of the Debt Ceiling Bill from the standpoint of the Congressional campaign funding and it now appears that the House will vote again on increasing the debt ceiling and the question of public financing of Presidential campaigns only. This is a compromise and the Senate will accept it and it will be quite a historic achievement if the Presidential campaign funding is approved by the Congress and to come out entirely from the Federal Treasury rather than relying as in the past, on contributions from wealthy people, corporations and many others who have interests at stake. The reformers who are in favor of this type of legislation have never believed that their chances for pushing public financing of Congressional races through the House was good at this time. If the Congressional races were added, it would mean that each Member of the House would receive \$90,000 to spend in campaigning, from public

financing and each Member's opponent would also receive \$90,000 to spend in campaigning. It would be the understatement of the year to say that the majority of the House Members were against giving their opponents \$90,000 to campaign against them. Common Cause and ADA and a number of these left wing organizations are very much in favor of doing away with the system whereby only rich people can run for the House and the Senate. We have very few rich people in the House or the Senate but I feel as far as the major premise is concerned, I do not fall out with it and have always believed that campaign spending is a serious matter and especially the raising of campaign funds. I have never accepted campaign contributions and hope that I will be able to serve out my tenure in the House of Representatives and not accept any campaign contributions either public or private. I do not spend much, but the amounts I do spend are my own.

Interior Secretary, Rogers C. B. Morton, said yesterday that about 250 oil industry executives will be brought into the Federal Government to help run the new fuel allocation programs.

The U.S. will try to get oil out of shale to ease its energy shortage under an experimental program approved yesterday by the Secretary of the Interior.

Here we go again on the Presidential tapes. White House Special Counsel, J. Fred Buzhardt, Jr., acknowledged yesterday that the subpoenaed Watergate tapes contain a number of spots without any identifiable sound. This is another small bombshell and where all of this will end, no one at the present time knows. In speaking of re-establishing credibility, this, of course, means the President is further away than ever.

The Arab World's Leadership gave its implicit approval yesterday to Egypt's decision to open peace negotiations with Israel after 25 years of armed conflict and the refusal of the Arab nations to recognize the existence of the Jewish State. The leaders of the 17 Arab countries who closed a three-day summit conference yesterday said that they would accept nothing less from the peace effort than total Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territory and restoration of the rights of the Palestinian people.

November 30, 1973

On the way to work this morning, I decided that I had better stop at the service station and have my car filled up with gasoline. The situation is becoming more serious each day and beginning on Sunday of this week, the

service stations will all be closed during the day. My friend at the service station, who knows quite a bit about automobiles said to me this morning that we simply had too many automobiles in this country and that the automobile manufacturers producing the large cars such as Cadillacs, Lincolns, Oldsmobiles and Chryslers have simply missed the boat during the past few years. Too much car for one person and my friend says that instead of a large unwieldy, gaudy automobile they should have made smaller cars, more compact, such as the fine European cars along the Mercedes Benz lines. There may be a lot of truth in what my friend says.

The White House now issues a statement that the Legal Counsel for the President in the White House has made some serious mistakes and that the office is being reorganized to bring in new legal talent to assist in President Nixon's Watergate defense. John J. Sullivan, a Chicago attorney and Judge on the Appellate Court of Illinois, and an old friend of the President has joined the Counsel's office to work on Watergate issues. This action is somewhat of a rebuke to J. Fred Buzhardt, who has handled the bulk of the court work involving Watergate up to this time. The rough time that Rose Mary Woods, the President's Secretary had been having in court during the past few days, must have set the President off. The Assistant

Prosecutor giving Miss Woods such a rough time, by the way, is a woman and she has brought forth shouts and firm and loud denials from Miss Woods as to just what Miss Woods did in typing the contents of the tapes subpoenaed by the prosecution. Finally yesterday, Judge Sirica had to admonish the two ladies by saying that the court had enough problems with all of them being serious without putting up with two women arguing, and that he wanted the witness to simply answer the questions and not to take off down the road after the Assistant Prosecutor. Where this Watergate case will lead, no one knows.

For instance, this week sometime during the day, Mrs. Jill Volner, the Assistant Prosecutor, who has really been riding herd on Miss Woods in the questioning in court, had her home broken into and four cardboard boxes of cancelled checks were stolen along with the key to her bank box. Why the cancelled checks would be stolen since they had no monetary value is hard to explain. It may be that someone is interested in Mrs. Volner's income tax and the amounts of money expended by Mrs. Volner represented by her cancelled checks.

I still say that any Member of Congress either in the House or the Senate who has any large skeletons in his closet really has something to fear from this Administration if the



Administration decides that this particular Member of Congress has placed himself in a position of being unduly hard on Richard M. Nixon. With the Justice Department, the FBI and the federal agencies all under the control of the President, an Assistant Federal Prosecutor still might receive very little cooperation in locating cancelled checks.

Dwight L. Chapin, who served President Nixon during his first term of office, as his Appointment Secretary, was indicted yesterday on four charges of lying to a Federal Grand Jury last spring when asked about the activities of political saboteur, Donald Segretti. Shortly after the Watergate case, Chapin resigned his position in the White House and in testifying before the Federal Grand Jury, made certain statements which brought about the indictment. Chapin is now Director of Market Planning for United Airlines. The indictment of Chapin was the first returned in the Watergate since the appointment of Special Prosecutor, Leon Jaworski. Jaworski, of course, took the place of Cox.

Former Presidential Aide, Egil "Bud" Krogh, Jr., is expected to plead guilty today to a federal felony charge involving the 1971 break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. He had been scheduled to go on trial before

U.S. District Court Judge Gerhard A. Gesell on perjury charges brought against him by the Watergate Special Prosecution force. I understand that the perjury charges will be dropped and Krogh will plead guilty, instead to a charge involving the burglary itself. The one time head of the White House "plumbers" squad that carried out the break-in, will appear before the Court this afternoon for a final disposition of his case.

It now develops that the United States exported oil and gasoline at the rate of more than 1.7 million barrels a month, in September and October, which is five times the normal export traffic. This is less than 1% of a month's consumption in the United States, but the fact that this much oil would be exported comes as quite a shock to the people in this country. In October, the United States exported 650,000 barrels of heating oil, 506,000 barrels of heavy industrial fuel and 485,000 barrels of gasoline. The heating oil shipments went to Mexico, Great Britain and the Netherlands with the heavy fuel to Japan and Canada and the gasoline to Mexico and Brazil. I presume that the explanation that will be given is that these exports were under contract and regardless of the severe shortage and energy situation in this country, had to be shipped.

Economic Advisor to the President, Herbert Stein, emphasized yesterday

that the energy crisis will not cause the economy in 1974 more than 2% in its normal growth and that unemployment will not exceed 6% any time during the year. This is really a far out prediction and Mr. Stein should start reading the newspapers because if he would, he would find that General Motors and the large car manufacturing companies are closing down assembly plants employing thousands upon thousands of people by virtue of the gasoline shortage and their failure to move large, new automobiles. A number of other cutbacks have been made. Industrial plants throughout this country and employment certainly may go considerably higher than 6%. With a gross national product of one trillion six billion dollars a year, we may find that there is considerably more than a 2% reduction in the normal growth of our economy in 1974.

Along with our energy crisis and Watergate scandal, we now have information that the Small Business Administration is under investigation over a conflict of interests with administration officials in the area offices and with this apparent deluge of large loans which have been approved and are now considered bad loans involving Thomas Kleppe, a former Member of the House and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration. It seems that Kleppe was advised by one or two officials under him that political pressure had

been received from the White House in making a great many loans throughout the country with the loans being bad ones and now in arrears. Again, we go back to George McGovern's statement during the Presidential race last year that this Administration may go down in history as the most corrupt in the history of our country.

The Kennedy family really amazes me. Teddy Kennedy, Jr., 12 years of age, had to have his leg amputated here in one of the Washington hospitals last week to stop the spread of bone cancer. In yesterday's Washington papers, appeared a large article concerning the many letters received by Teddy, Jr. and other get well messages. This is a right sad case and it seems to me that all of the publicity that has been given to the letters and to the action of this boy in thanking the people is somewhat premeditated by Senator Edward Kennedy. An hour after this boy's leg was removed, his father attended a wedding of one of Robert Kennedy's daughters who had a church wedding here in Washington. The boy was in the operating room for some time and within minutes after his leg was removed, his father dashed off to give away the daughter of Former Attorney General, Robert Kennedy. Publicity seems to be the order of the day for the Kennedy family and

four or five times a year we see the Kennedys on television and pictures in the paper of great tribes depositing one flower each on the grave of Former President, John Kennedy and then turning next to the grave of Robert Kennedy; always with a television camera present and never done in the privacy of their own families. I may be wrong about this, but it seems to me the Kennedys have had enough publicity for the time being.

December 3, 1973

For the first time in over 112 years, the Senate met in a scheduled session on Sunday. A filibuster is underway on the Debt Ceiling Bill.

One of the great men in this world died this past weekend. David Ben Gurion, Israel's patriarch died on Saturday at the age of 87. This man was the Jewish state's first and longest serving Prime Minister. Ben Gurion was born David Green in Plonska, Poland on October 16, 1886 and moved to what is now Palestine in 1905.

President Nixon is preparing to disclose, according to my information, that he and his wife will give their San Clemente, California estate to the U.S. Government upon their deaths. I recall, all too well, that President Eisenhower gave all of his Gettysburg land with the exception of the home and a few acres to

the Government following his death and I believe, according to his Will, the home and a few acres around it will also become a part of the gift. Eisenhower was publicized considerably over his acceptance of hundreds of thousands of dollars in gifts such as fine breeding bulls, all kinds of expensive farm equipment and many other things. President Nixon has had trouble explaining where he got the money to buy his San Clemente estate as well as his estate at Key Biscayne, Florida.

In closing out this volume of my Journal, I do not have the answer as to whether or not impeachment proceedings will be voted by the House. The House Judiciary Committee continues its investigation to decide if President Nixon is guilty of offenses which come within the impeachment provision of the Constitution and will continue this investigation on into the early part of next year. Sometime after February of next year, the Committee will report back to the House and recommend that the House either impeach or will, in a proper report, show that the investigation does not find the President guilty of offenses which fall within the impeachment category.

I had hoped by this time that the Watergate scandals would be over and those guilty placed under indictment. This country must move on and with our

energy crisis and the situation as it is in the Middle East between the countries of Israel and the Arab Nations, we have a number of major, serious problems. The President has indicated during the past few weeks to the Members of his party in the House and the Senate that he will make a full disclosure as to Watergate. This has not been done. Rose Mary Woods' explanation of the tape erasures has not been accepted by the people in this country and a number of incidents have taken place recently which clearly show that the President does not intend to make a full disclosure of Watergate. His counteroffensive on Watergate which was billed by the White House as "Operation Candor" is visibly collapsing. Only full disclosure could make such an operation convincing but the crucial terms are in each of the several Watergate controversies where the evidence is missing or incomplete or Mr. Nixon refuses to disclose it. The President has promised to clear up the matters of how he could sustain the burden of paying for and maintaining two large estates in Key Biscayne and San Clemente without some flow of cash in addition to his own salary and he has admitted borrowing from two wealthy friends. The figures released by the White simply do not add up.